THE WORLD ALMANAC and Book of Facts for 1924

39th Year of Publication

THE UNIVERSITY

OF ILLINOIS

LIBRARY

310
W89
1924
cop.3

1927
1928
1929

The person charging this material is responsible for its return to the library from which it was withdrawn on or before the **Latest Date** stamped below.

Theft, mutilation, and underlining of books are reasons for disciplinary action and may result in dismissal from the University.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MAY 11 1976

APR 13 1976

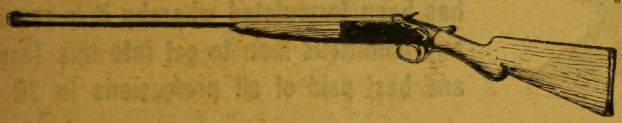
JAN 03 1989

L161—O-1096

IVER JOHNSON

Champion Single Barrel

SHOT GUN



FOR speed, accuracy and all-around dependability, you can count on the Iver Johnson Champion Single Barrel Shotgun.

A high class gun at a low price—the kind of gun that anyone can afford. Barrel and lug forged from one bar of special, hammer-forged high carbon steel. Adjustable main spring tension bar, compensating locking bolt, piano wire coil springs heat treated. Black walnut stock. All gauges, including the 410. Made in various barrel lengths. The Iver Johnson line also includes double barrel guns.

For self-protection keep an Iver Johnson Revolver in the house. Jolts, bumps, knocks cannot discharge it. You can even "Hammer the Hammer."

Iver Johnson Champion single and Hammerless double barrel shot guns, also revolvers, are sold by good sporting goods stores, hardware stores and general stores.

Write for free Firearms Catalog "A"

Just ask for Firearms Catalog "A." It pictures and describes each of the Iver Johnson shot guns—also the famous safe revolvers. You can "Hammer the Hammer." Send postcard for your copy.

IVER JOHNSON'S ARMS & CYCLE WORKS
30 River Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

New York	Chicago	San Francisco
151 Chambers Street	108 W. Lake Street	717 Market Street

Discovers New Way To Teach Salesmanship in 20 Weeks!

After fifteen years an amazing new method has been formulated whereby it is possible for any ambitious man to get into this fascinating and best paid of all professions in 20 weeks.

By J. E. Greenslade

HERE is the biggest discovery that has been made since men first began to prepare themselves for selling positions through spare time study at home.

After fifteen years' intensive study the National Demonstration Method has been perfected—and men can now step into a selling position inside of twenty weeks—with years of practical experience *in their heads.*

This amazing discovery may well enable you to call yourself a MASTER salesman at the very beginning of your actual selling career. For, after all, MASTER salesmanship is nothing more than a knowledge of what to do in *every* situation — and this is what you will have learned from this new method.

For the sales problems which every salesman meets during his experience have all been charted and the most masterful way to handle each of these 64 conditions is shown you. In addition to the National Demonstration Method you will get the same wonderful groundwork of selling and business knowledge which has been responsible for the success of thousands in the past.

Read!

Charles Berry of Winterset, Iowa, stepped from $18 a week as a clerk to a position making him $1,000 the very first month. J. P. Overstreet of Denison, Texas, read this book, left a job on the Capitol Police Force at a salary of less than $1,000 a year and in six weeks earned $1,800. F. Wynn, Portland, Ore., an ex-service man, earned $554.37 in one week. Geo. W. Kearns of Oklahoma City found in this book a way to jump his earnings from $60 a month to $524.00 in two weeks and C. W. Campbell learned from it how he could quit a clerking job on the railroad to earn $1,632 in thirty days.

How Well It Works

This is the method that enabled Wagner—a fireman—without any previous business training or without any fluency as a talker—to exchange his shovel for a sample case and to exchange his poorly paid, hard-working situation for the most fascinating of all professions, with a salary of $7,000 a year.

After three months' study in his spare time it enabled H. D. Miller of Chicago, a stenographer, to step out of a $100 a month job right into a $100 a week position.

And I could cite hundreds of other instances where these remarkable changes from poorly paid positions into this high salaried profession have been made after from 12 to 20 weeks of this easy, fascinating study. Men in every walk of life have made this change—farmers, laborers, mechanics, bookkeepers, ministers—and even physicians and lawyers have found that salesmanship paid such large rewards and could be learned so quickly by this new method that they have preferred to ignore the years they spent in reading law or studying medicine and have become master salesmen.

EMPLOYERS

are invited to write to the Employment Dept. of the N. S. T. A. No charge for this service to you or our members. Employers are also cordially invited to request details about the N. S. T. A. Group Plan of instruction for entire sales forces. Synopsis and charts sent without obligation.

State of Illinois } ss
County of Cook }

I, J. E. Greenslade, President of the National Salesmen's Training Association, of Chicago, Illinois, state under oath, that between January 1st, and June 30th, 1923, this Association received calls for 22,236 Salesmen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July 1923.

J. E. Greenslade

Notary.

What This Method Means to You

Are you tired of doing routine work which wears a man out long before his time? Are you tired of the daily monotonous grind at a salary that makes it impossible to get any of life's luxuries whatever? Are you tired of the uncertainty of permanence which is always a feature of the average routine position? Then why not decide to enter the profession where the earnings are high—where the constant demand for good salesmen insures that one may never fear loss of a position and where the work is so fascinating that it is like playing an interesting game and getting paid for it?

Get Free Book on Selling

This amazing new Demonstration Method—which gives you years of practical experience in less than 5 months—is all explained in an interesting book called "Modern Salesmanship." It also explains the wonderful opportunities which exist in the selling field and tells all about our free employment service. It should be in the hands of every ambitious man who wishes to insure that his future will be a bright and prosperous one. It will be sent free and without obligation. Mail attached coupon today.

NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION

Dept. 50-A Chicago, Illinois

NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION, Dept. 50-A, Chicago, Ill.

Send me free book, "Modern Salesmanship," which explains the New Demonstration Method and shows how I can become a Master Salesman. This does not obligate me in any way.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

Age ..... Occupation.....

If He Had Passed It Up

He Would Still Be A Laborer At $2 A Day. Longer Hours—And Regrets. No Money, Nothing Ahead But Hard Work, But He Didn't Pass It Up

He decided to learn Mechanical Drawing. He buckled down to work with the Columbia School of Drafting. When he had a quiet half hour to spend he spent it—as a wise man spends money—to get full returns.

MADE $275 EXTRA IN 3 DAYS. He recently received $275 for one drawing that only took him three days to draw.

NOW HOW ABOUT YOU? Are you working up hill or down? Count the money in your pay envelope next pay day. You'll find the answer there.

MAKE $35 TO $100 A WEEK. We will train you to be an expert Draftsman in your spare time at home by mail. There's lots of room for you if you act now.

PROMOTION IS QUICK. Men who start as Draftsmen are often advanced to Chief Draftsmen, Chief Engineers, Production Managers and so on.

SUCCESS CALLS MEN OF ACTION ONLY. Keep right on top of this opportunity to make real money. Tear the coupon off and mail it right now. We have a special offer for those who reply promptly. Get started now.

WE HELP YOU GET A JOB. We help you get a position as a practical Draftsman as soon as you are qualified.

PERSONAL INSTRUCTION AND SUPERVISION THROUGHOUT THE COURSE. You receive the personal instruction and help of Roy C. Claflin, president of the Columbia School of Drafting and a practical Draftsman of many years' experience.

CONSULTATION PRIVILEGES. You are free to write us at any time for advice and suggestions regarding your success.

FREE BOOK COUPON

COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF DRAFTING
Dept. 2154, 14th & T Sts., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Send me without charge your illustrated book on Drafting, telling me how I can secure your complete Home Study Course and your help in securing a position as Draftsman.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

DIPLOMA. The diploma we give you on completing the course is an "entering wedge" to success.

YOU NEED NO PREVIOUS TRAINING. The course is easy to understand and easy to follow. Many students are qualified even before they complete the course.

FREE SUBSCRIPTION TO DRAFTSMAN'S PUBLICATION "THE COMPASS." You are given free a subscription to our helpful, inspiring publication "The Compass."

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION NEEDS DRAFTSMEN. The following are a few of the many positions open in Government Departments from time to time. The salaries are starting salaries, subject to increase. Practically all of them carrying a bonus of $240 a year additional.

Architectural Designer $4,000
Chief Draftsman (Aeronautical) Naval Aircraft Factory—$15.04 per day.
Aeronautical Draftsman—Field Service of Navy Department—$5.20 per day to $12 per day.

FREE BOOK Send in this coupon today. Immediately on receipt of it we will send you our book, "Drafting—Your Success," which tells you all about our new method of teaching Mechanical Drawing and gives full details of our special offer to those who reply promptly.

FREE Drafting Outfit

We give you free, with our course, this professional Drafting outfit. It is yours to keep when you complete the course.

THE COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF DRAFTING
Roy C. Claflin, President. Dept. 2154, 14th and T Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lowest Prices Ever Made on World's Best ROOFING Freight Paid

"Reo" Metal Cluster Shingles

"Spanish" Metal Tile

Edwards Patent "Grip Lock"

Corrugated

Brick Siding

We sell direct to you and save you all middlemen's profits. We ship everything—roofing, siding, ceiling, wallboards, etc.—freight prepaid. We cannot quote you our low factory prices here, but send for our Big Roofing Book and see for yourself that our prices are lowest ever quoted.

"Reo" Metal Shingles

Have great durability. Many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof. They save you money, give you better quality and lasting satisfaction.

Edwards Exclusive Tightcote Process

makes Edwards Metal Shingles, Metal Spanish Tile, Reo Cluster Shingles, Grip-Lock Roofing and other Roofings, Ceiling, Siding, etc., absolutely rust-proof. Not a pin point of space exposed to weather.

Our Patent Interlocking Device

prevents warping, buckling or breaking. Protects nail holes—nails are driven through under layer; not exposed to weather. No special tools required. Easy to lay.

The Galvanizing Test

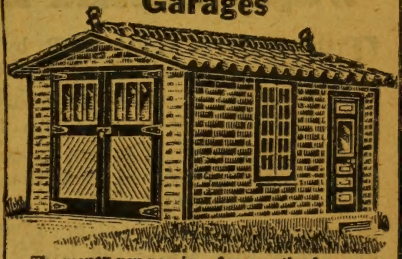
Take any other galvanized steel—bend it back and forth, hammer it down. Great scales of galvanizing will flake off. Apply this test to Edwards Metal Roofing—you'll find no flaking. Edwards products are superior—yet sell for less than other materials.

Samples FREE

Send coupon for World's Greatest Roofing Book and Free Samples. Book will convince you that we can save you a lot of money on any kind of roof you need, also on ceiling, siding, wallboard, etc. Fill out coupon and mail to-day. Ask for Book No. 95.

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
45-95 PIKE STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Special Bargains in Garages



The money you pay in a few months for garage rent buys an Edwards' Metal Garage. Gives you every convenience—no phoning or waiting for your car. Gives you every protection—against careless handling, mars, scratches—against fire, lightning, thieves, etc.

Write for Catalog showing all sizes, all styles—"Steelcote," "All Steel" or "Stucco-Steel," Plain Rock Faced, Brick or Stone, or Weatherboard Siding, Metal Spanish Tile or Metal Shingle Roof.

Edwards' Portable Garages pay for themselves in a few months. After that saves enough to pay upkeep of car. Find out. Write for Catalog.

FREE Samples & Roofing Book

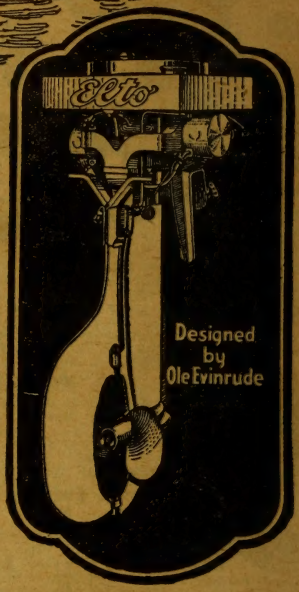
BARGAIN BOOK COUPON

The Edwards Manufacturing Co.,
45-95 Pike Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
Largest Makers of Sheet Metal Products In the World.

Please send me FREE Samples, Freight Paid Prices and World's Greatest Roofing Book No. 95.

Name.....

Address.....



Light, Fast 3-H. P. Twin

Most Powerful Light Weight Outboard Motor

THE ELTO is full 3 H. P. by piston displacement, making it the most powerful of all light weight outboard motors. It is also the lightest motor per H. P. It is the fastest outboard motor, proven so by official races both in America and abroad.

Improved water-proof battery gives a big, hot spark that starts the ELTO on the first quarter turn. No ropes or starting devices necessary. Atwater Kent Unisparker prevents "juice" wastage. Battery lasts entire season and more. Renewable at any hardware store. No parts to be returned to the factory for remagnetizing.

Safe rudder steering makes dangerous pivot turning impossible. Steering can be done by tiller lines from any part of the boat. No shaky steering handle. Twin opposed cylinders do away with boat vibration. Quiet, under-water exhaust.

The ELTO has double the bearing area of any other light weight motor. Big bearings mean durability and long service life, without constant repairs. Crank shaft and drive shafts are all case hardened, ground and heavily plated.

The ELTO is the perfected motor of Ole Evinrude, the pioneer designer of outboard motors. Sold only under the name ELTO.

Write for interesting catalog showing how to judge outboard motor values.

Dealers and Demonstrating Agents—a fine proposition awaits you in open territory. Write to-day!

Elto Outboard Motor Co.

DEPARTMENT W. A.

62 MASON STREET 8 MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Railway Mail Clerk

$1600 to $2300 a year.

Work 6 days, then 6 days off. Paid all the time. Opportunity for travel. 15 days' vacation and 10 days' sick leave with full pay.

R. F. D. Mail Carrier

$1390 to $2600 a year.

15 days' vacation and 10 days' sick leave every year with full pay.

Custom House Men

$1400 to $2800 a year.

Yearly bonus of $240. 30 days' vacation and 30 days' sick leave with full pay.

Departmental Clerk

$1100 to $2000 and up.

Yearly bonus of $240. 30 days' vacation and 30 days' sick leave with full pay.

Post Office Clerk

$1400 to $1800 a year.

15 days' vacation and 10 days' sick leave every year with full pay.

City Mail Carrier

$1400 to $1800 a year.

15 days' vacation and 10 days' sick leave every year with full pay.

Which job do YOU want?

Postmaster

$1000 to $2500 and up.

This is a position of great importance. In small towns a position can be made very profitable.

Internal Revenue Men

$1400 to $3000 a year.

Yearly bonus of $240. 30 days' vacation and 30 days' sick leave with full pay.

ARTHUR R. PATTERSON

Don't be satisfied with ordinary low-pay jobs that get you nowhere. Work for Uncle Sam, the finest, squarest, most dependable boss in the world. There's a wonderful position waiting for you—a position that pays from $1600 to $2300 a year to start, steady work, easy hours, vacations with pay, and good opportunities for rapid advancement to $5000 a year or more! Take *your* pick of them, decide which one *you* want. I'll help you get it, just as I've helped thousands of others. For years I was an official Civil Service Examiner; I know just how to train you so you can be SURE to qualify for one of the first positions open. Just give me some of your spare time at home and I'll coach you until you get a position, or it won't cost you a cent.

Stop Worrying About the Future

Quit worrying about your job or your pay! Get rid of the bugaboos of hard times, strikes, lockouts. You can't be fired or laid off for any religious, personal, or political reason in a government job. Get a Civil Service job where your pay comes regularly all year round. You can COUNT on exactly what you will get—$1600 to $2300 a year to start *and you get it*. Other positions in the government service pay as high as $3000 to $10,000 a year. Hours only eight or less a day. Vacation every year with full pay, work at home or travel.

FREE Big Book About Government Positions

If you are an American, eighteen years old or more, you can get a Government Civil Service Position, and if you have an ordinary 4th grade education as a foundation I want to tell you how you can qualify in your own home to become a Railway Mail Clerk, Postmaster, Customs Service Man, Panama Canal Clerk, or any of the other positions which are fully described in my splendid, fully illustrated 46 page book. Send in the coupon today or just a postal card. Find out now just how I can help you land a steady, good-paying position with the U. S. Government. Mail the coupon or a postal today. Address:

Arthur R. Patterson, Principal

Patterson Civil Service School

Wisner Building, Dept. D-174, Rochester, N. Y.

Patterson Civil Service School, Wisner Bldg., Dept. D-174, Rochester, N. Y.

Send me your big free book and tell me how I can secure a position with the U. S. Government paying $1600 to $2300 a year, with excellent chance for rapid advancement. This doesn't cost me a penny.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

FITS ANY BICYCLE

Put It On Yourself

LOW IN PRICE

90 to 125 Miles per Gallon of Gas

Make Your Bike a Motorcycle

With a SHAW Motor Attachment

With a SHAW Motor Attachment, a screw driver and a wrench, you can make your bike a speedy, dependable motorcycle. Takes you anywhere—quickly and without any tiresome pedaling. The reliable SHAW 2½ H. P. Motor takes you up hills, over rough roads or city boulevards. Speed of 4 to 40 miles per hour. Easy to attach to any standard bicycle frame in a few minutes. No expert required. Any handy man or boy can clamp it on.

Low in Cost—Low in Upkeep

Ninety to 125 miles per gallon of gas! 1,200 to 1,800 miles per gallon of lubricating oil! Travel anywhere at a cost of ¼ cent per mile! Get our Special Low Factory Price and Full Particulars at once. Use coupon below.

Fill Out Coupon and Mail Today!

SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.,
Dept. W24, Galesburg, Kansas.

Please send me literature checked below.

[ ] Literature on SHAW Speedster.

[ ] Complete Book of Plans for Building SHAW Speedster (enclose 25c —stamps accepted).

[ ] Literature on SHAW Motor Attachment.

[ ] Literature on SHAW Garden Tractor.

Name .....

Address .....

Easy to Build

The SHAW Speedster —a Real Motor Car!

Equipped with dependable 2½ H.P. SHAW Motor. A real automobile. Takes you anywhere. Sold complete or any man or boy handy with tools can build it quickly and at low cost. We furnish all parts. Use coupon and send 25c today for Book of Plans telling how to build it!

SHAW Garden Tractor

Save time, money and strength with this sturdy, light weight tractor. Just the thing for truck gardeners, Berry growers, small farm owners, etc. Easy to operate. Low in price. Send coupon for full information.

Burpee's Seeds Grow

Burpee's Annual is The Leading American Seed Catalog. It tells the plain truth about the best Seeds That Grow.

Burpee's Annual is a book of 188 pages, with a hundred of the finest vegetables and flowers illustrated in colors. It describes the Burpee Quality Seeds.

If you are interested in gardening Burpee's Annual will be mailed to you entirely ***free.***

Write for your "Annual" today. Just tear off the coupon and fill in your name and address below.

TEAR HERE

W. Atlee Burpee Co.

Seed Growers Philadelphia

Please send me a **free** Copy of **Burpee's Annual.** 35

NAME .....

R.D. or STREET .....

POSTOFFICE ..... STATE .....

Is the business position you hold listed here?

ARE YOU the President of a corporation or head of your own business? On the opposite page are listed more than 27,000 men in those positions—already successful — who believe that it is good business to put the experience and ideas of other successful men to work for them.

Are you a manager, a salesman, an auditor, an engineer, a clerk? It makes no difference. Somewhere on the enrolment records of the Institute there is a man whose position, salary, and problems were precisely like yours.

You may wonder how it is that a President and a clerk, a controller and a draftsman can all make money from following the same Course. Yet the answer is simple, when you think of it.

Businesses differ only in details

The grocery business and the steel business—so unlike in externals—are precisely similar in their fundamentals. The man who knows these fundamentals —sales, accounting, factory and office management, costs, advertising, corporation finance—is the man who is sought for executive responsibility.

With such an equipment you become immediately a more important factor in your present business; for you have something to contribute to the plans for every department. And if your present business offers limited opportunities, you can step into another and find yourself equally at home.

This explains why the Alexander Hamilton Institute has had such a remarkable career. *Its men succeed.* The demand for them is constant; for business is full of one-sided men who cannot possibly meet the all-round requirements of an executive job.

The Advisory Council

Business and educational au-

Alexander Hamilton Institute, Limited, C. P. R. Building, Toronto

thority of the highest type are represented on the Advisory Council of the Institute. The Council consists of:

Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce; General Coleman du Pont, the well-known business executive; Percy H. Johnston, President of the Chemical National Bank of New York; Dexter S. Kimball, Dean of the Engineering Colleges, Cornell University; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Frederic H. Hurdman, Certified Public Accountant, and Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist.

Decision: an essential to success

The difference between the successes and the tragedies of life is expressed usually in one single word—Decision.

Two men read the facts regarding life insurance; both have the good intention to act. One man does act; the other waits until it is too late.

Two men want a better place in business—more money, larger power. One man will read this advertisement and act, and a year from now will be well on his way toward his goal.

The other will hesitate, and next year will find him just where he is today.

You have decision. Decide now that you will spend a single evening in investigating a training that has done so much for other men, whose position and problems were precisely like your own.

HERE ARE the men who have enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute, classified according to the positions they held at the time of their enrolment.

Positions	*Number of Subscribers*
Presidents	27,198
Vice-Presidents	8,294
Treasurers	7,358
Secretaries	9,951
Controllers	1,496
Sales Managers	6,879
General Managers	6,225
Managers & Dept. Heads	37,187
Auditors	4,779
Salesmen	8,453
Superintendents	7,382
Advertising Managers	4,911
Accountants	7,690
Traffic Managers	2,675
Credit Managers	2,983
Bank Cashiers	3,142
Chief Engineers, Chief Draftsmen, Chief Chemists, Chief Metallurgists	2,513
Engineers, Chemists, Metallurgists, Draftsmen	18,119
Office Managers, Chief Clerks	12,529
Purchasing Agents	2,969
Professional Men	9,093
Miscellaneous	8,741
Total	201,067

Note that these are *busy* men. They were attracted to the Institute Course because a man's dividends from it begin *immediately*. It connects with your present position and problems like an extra locomotive connecting with a train. From the minute you begin the reading you are conscious that a new force is working for your business and financial progress.

INVESTIGATION IS EASY

To make investigation easy the Institute has published a 118-page book, "Forging Ahead in Business." It is a book of facts and letters—facts about the scope of the Institute's training, and letters from men who tell just what that training has done for them. It is a valuable book, and it is sent without obligation. A copy is waiting for you. Send for it *now*.

Alexander Hamilton Institute
801 Astor Place, New York City

Send me "Forging Ahead in Business," which I may keep without obligation.

Modern Business

Name .....
Print here
Business Address .....

.....

Business Position .....

Australian Address, 42 Hunter Street, Sydney

Copyright, 1923, Alexander Hamilton Institute

The TRAVELERS

THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY
THE TRAVELERS INDEMNITY COMPANY

whose aim is to meet the uncertainties of life and of business with the

Best Possible Protection and Service

If you desire information, check the line or lines which interest you and mail this page to

THE TRAVELERS, Hartford, Conn.

[ ] **Accident**

Life—Individual

[ ] Monthly Payment
[ ] Family Protection
[ ] Business
[ ] Old Age Income
[ ] Annuities

Life—Wholesale

[ ] Employee Insurance
[ ] Payroll Deduction
[ ] Savings Insurance
[ ] Pensions

Automobile

[ ] Public Liability
[ ] Property Damage
[ ] Collision

Burglary

[ ] Residence
[ ] Mercantile
[ ] Bank
[ ] Payroll and Messenger
[ ] Safe Deposit Box

[ ] **Workmen's Compensation**

Group

[•] Life
[ ] Accident and Sickness

[ ] **Plate Glass**

Public Liability

[ ] Contractors'
[ ] Manufacturers'
[ ] Residence or Farm
[ ] Theatres or Stores
[ ] Owners' Protective
[ ] Landlords' and Tenants'

[ ] **Elevator**

[ ] **Steam Boiler**

[ ] **Machinery**

[ ] **Aircraft**

Full Name.....

Firm or Corporation.....

Age.....Address.....

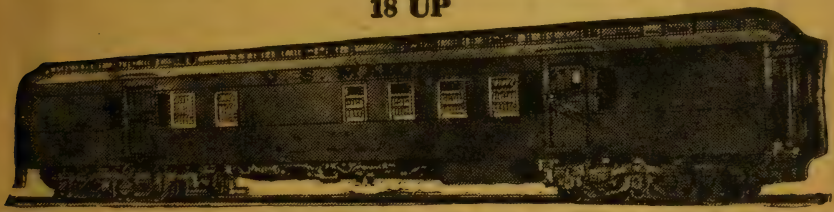
HELP WANTED

$117 to $250 Month

The United States Government continually wants thousands of Railway Mail Clerks, Clerks at Washington, D. C., City Mail Carriers, City Post Office Clerks, Customs, Internal Revenue Clerks and Clerks at Panama Canal.

MEN—WOMEN—GIRLS

18 UP



Railway Mail Clerks Have Pleasant Work—Traveling Continually

U. S. Government positions are all Life Positions. Summer vacations with full pay are allowed. Promotion to Big Paid positions is very rapid. The position is not affected by poor times, strikes, wars, panics or the whims of some petty boss.

Country residents and city residents stand the same chance for appointment—common education is sufficient. Pull is not required.

Write us to-day for schedules showing dates and places of the coming examinations in your locality. Don't delay. Every day you delay lessens your chances of immediate appointment.

USE THE COUPON TO-DAY

CUT HERE

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
Dept. G 305
Rochester, N. Y.

Kindly send me without any obligation whatever on my part, and entirely free of charge, (1) A full description of the position checked below; (2) Sample examination questions; (3) Free copy of copyrighted book, "Government Positions and How to Get Them;" (4) A list of U. S. Government jobs now open; (5) Schedules showing places of coming examinations in my locality.

——Railway Mail Clerk	($1,600 to 2,300)
——Post Office Clerk	($1,400 to 1,800)
——Post Office Carrier	($1,400 to 1,800)
——Rural Mail Carrier	($1,800 to 2,600)
——Bookkeeper	($1,340 to 2,000)
——Customs Positions	($1,100 to 2,000)
——Internal Revenue	($1,100 to 2,000)
——Stenographer	($1,300 to 2,200)
——Clerk at Washington	($1,340 to 1,800)
——Clerk at Panama Canal	($1,392 to 2,000)
——Income Tax Auditor	($2,040 to 3,000)

Name.....

Address..... G 305

Use This Coupon Before You Mislay It—WRITE PLAINLY

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE EDUCATE YOURSELF

GENUINE DIAMONDS

NEW LOW PRICES!

Four years ago we first offered our diamonds, watches and jewelry to the readers of this book, and since then we have pleased and satisfied thousands of customers in all parts of the **U. S. BY GIVING BETTER VALUES THAN THEY COULD FIND ANYWHERE ELSE.** We are direct importers of diamonds, and our wonderful values are known around the world. We have been selling direct to the public at factory prices ever since August, 1879. A few special bargains are shown here. You can order direct from this page **OR WRITE FOR BIG CATALOG WHICH SHOWS A STORE FULL OF JEWELRY.**

ONLY $197.00 PER CARAT

Our system of importing diamonds direct from the diamond cutting mills in Europe makes it possible to sell beautiful blue-white genuine diamonds, guaranteed perfectly cut, for only $197 per carat. The regular market price is $325 per carat when bought at retail. We sell these diamonds on the distinct understanding that they will stand any test or comparison with other diamonds selling for $325 per carat. We have been selling diamonds at below the market prices ever since August, 1879, and our special sales are known to many thousands of shrewd diamond buyers. Anyone laying out their money for diamonds owes it to themselves to get posted before buying. Our catalog tells all about our diamond grades and qualities.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

It has been our policy for the past 44 years to guarantee values in all merchandise we sell. When customers buy by mail it is impossible for them to see what they are getting, so we sell upon the distinct understanding and written guarantee that every penny they paid will be returned if they return their selection within ten days. We further guarantee an annual 8% increase in exchange value on all diamonds purchased from us. Our catalog shows a large variety of the latest styles in solid gold and solid platinum mountings. Make your choice from the rings shown on this page or get this big handsomely illustrated catalog.

FREE TRIAL

A $100.00

B $49.00

C $75.00

D $12.00 18K

E $50.00 14K

F $19.00 ONLY

14 KARAT SOLID GOLD JEWELED ADJUSTED REGULATED

WRITE FOR CATALOG

The special values on this page are only a few of the thousand bargains in our catalog. IT IS JUST LIKE BRINGING A LARGE JEWELRY STORE RIGHT INTO YOUR HOME. Don't delay—write for it today. Compare our low prices! Values guaranteed. Quick delivery.

B. GUTTER & SONS

172 NASSAU STREET, DIV. 1045, NEW YORK, N. Y.

INVENTORS

who derive largest profits know and heed certain simple but vital facts **before** applying for

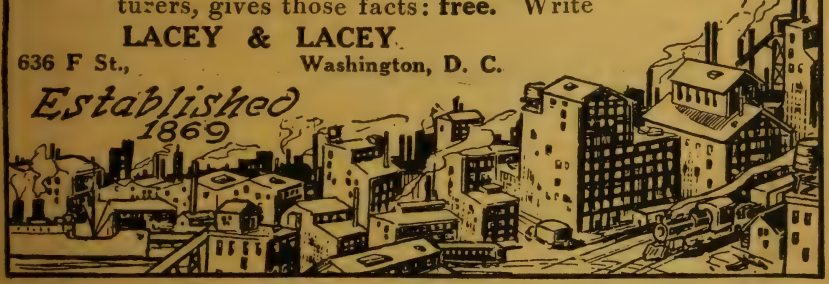
PATENTS

Our book, **Patent Sense,** for Inventors and Manufacturers, gives those facts: **free.** Write

LACEY & LACEY

636 F St., Washington, D. C.

Established 1869



Save money and get more pleasure out of the game by using Bicycle Playing Cards. They last longer and they have the snap and the finish that speed up the play of everybody.

BICYCLE
PLAYING CARDS

New Books
for Card Players

"Easy Lessons in Auction Bridge" — Everything you should know to be a good player. 10 cents.

"The Official Rules of Card Games" — 300 games, 250 pages. Hoyle up-to-date. 20 cents.

"Six Popular Games" — Rules of Auction, Cribbage, Five Hundred, Solitaire, Pinochle, Pitch. 6 cents.

"Entertaining with Cards" — Covers everything from invitation to menu. 6 cents.

"Card Tricks for the Amateur Magician" — Fascinating things with a regular deck of cards. 6 cents.

"Fortune Telling" — Reading the present, past and future with a regular deck of cards. 6 cents.

"Card Stunts for Kiddies" — Using old cards for kindergarten pastimes. 6 cents.

All seven books, 50 cents postpaid.

THE U. S. PLAYING CARD CO.
Dept. W-24, Cincinnati, O., U. S. A.

Are You Planting the Seeds of Success?

How much of your income are you regularly setting aside in readiness for the proverbial "rainy day"?

Are you among those who are putting off the preparation for their future because of present inconvenience?

Save Systematically

One of the most profitable ways to save is to invest in high grade securities with attractive income returns.

The opportunities to buy this type of security have, because of the small purchasing power of the majority, been confined to a few commonly known as capitalists.

The Monthly Instalment Plan

makes it possible for a person of restricted buying power to participate in the profitable purchases that can be made. This plan is also used by investors of ample means enabling them to secure greater holdings than they otherwise could.

A Descriptive Booklet

of our "Monthly Instalment Plan" will be sent to you with our compliments if you are interested in saving money by means of careful investing.

This Coupon Is for Your Convenience

DUNHAM & COMPANY,
43 Exchange Pl.,
New York.
Please send me a copy of the booklet describing your "Monthly Instalment Plan."

W.A.

Name.....

Address.....

DUNHAM & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

43 Exchange Place

New York

Learning to Dance is as Easy as Walking —*this New Way*

Why Good Dancers Are Popular Isn't it foolish for a person not to be a good dancer? Are not the best dancers the most popular members of your set?

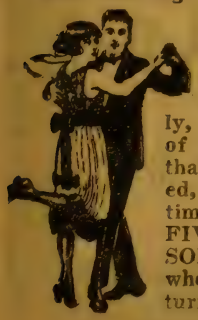
Good dancers never lack partners and are always invited to every affair because dancing is the most popular form of amusement and really good dancers are in demand all the evening.

Dancing gives poise to the carriage. It helps one overcome self-consciousness when in the presence of strangers. It teaches perfect mental and physical control—helps one overcome timidity and awkwardness.

Learn Any Dance in One Evening

Even if you don't know one dance step from another, now, Arthur Murray, through his new method can quickly teach you all of the latest dances without the need of personal instruction, music, or partners. His picture methods make learning to dance just as simple as taking one step after another. In fact, entire families, including the children, have learned from the one set of instructions.

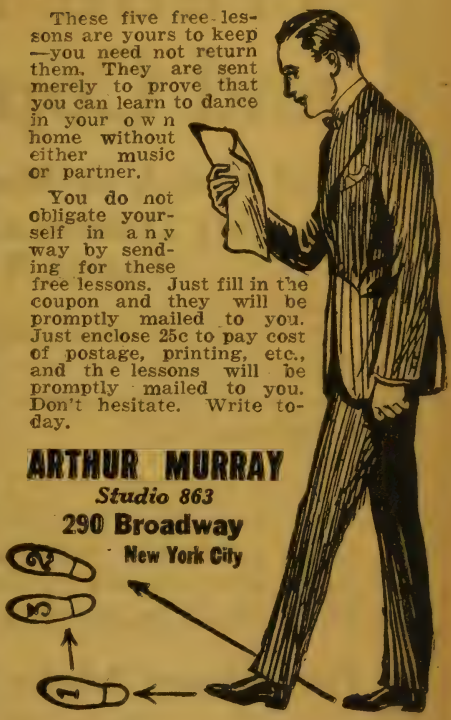
Five Dancing Lessons FREE



So sure is Arthur Murray that you will be delighted with his amazingly, simple methods of teaching dancing that he has consented, for a limited time only, to send FIVE FREE LESSONS to everyone who signs and returns the coupon.

These five free lessons are yours to keep—you need not return them. They are sent merely to prove that you can learn to dance in your own home without either music or partner.

You do not obligate yourself in any way by sending for these free lessons. Just fill in the coupon and they will be promptly mailed to you. Just enclose 25c to pay cost of postage, printing, etc., and the lessons will be promptly mailed to you. Don't hesitate. Write today.



ARTHUR MURRAY, Studio 863
290 Broadway, New York City

To prove that I can learn to dance at home in one evening you may send the FIVE FREE LESSONS. I enclose 25c (stamps or coin) to pay for the postage, printing, etc.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State.....

Also at 150 Southampton Road, London, England.

PATENTS

Trade Marks and Copyrights

Send Sketch or Model for Patentability Opinion and Search of Patent Records

As one of the oldest patent firms in the United States, we offer at lowest consistent charges a careful and conscientious service to inventors and manufacturers.

We so advise our clients that they may proceed with their patent ventures in a businesslike manner, promptly applying for patent where it seems advisable and eliminating those inventions which appear to present no value.

Preliminary Advice Without Charge

Write To-Day

Milo B. Stevens & Co.

Registered Patent Attorneys

ESTABLISHED 1864

Offices: 17-25 Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.
314-18 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.

Have You Been Introduced to These New Words?

Thousands of NEW words have come into the language. Are you making them a part of your vocabulary? Can you spell, pronounce, and define them? The "Supreme Authority,"

WEBSTER'S
NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

contains the facts you wish to know

Growth in all activities of modern life may be traced by the *New Words* in the NEW INTERNATIONAL. Here are samples:

Facista	Riksdag	nacelle
realtor	ruthene	megabar
vitamin	shoneen	plasmon
Esthonia	sippio	psorosis
altigraph	skid fin	precool
Flag Day	S. P. boat	kafirin
mud gun	stellite	cyper
overhead	sterol	duvetyn
paravane	sugamo	photostat
soviet	Swaraj	cordoba
zircite	taiga	askari
narcism	Sokol	

preferential voting
Federal Land Bank
master vibrator
aerial cascade

and thousands of others

407,000 Vocabulary Terms.
Proper Names, Foreign Phrases and Proverbs, Noted Fictitious Persons, and Abbreviations are all in one vocabulary order.
32,000 Gazetteer Entries
12,000 Biographical Entries.
6,000 Illustrations. 2,700 Pages. Colored Plates and Engravings.

The name *Merriam* on Webster's Dictionaries has a like significance to that of the government's mark on a coin. The NEW INTERNATIONAL is the final authority for the Supreme Courts and the Government Printing Office at Washington.

Write for a sample page of the *New Words*, specimen of Regular and India Papers, also booklet "You are the Jury," prices, etc. To those naming the World Almanac we will send *free* a set of Pocket Maps.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.
Established 1831

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.
GENTLEMEN: Send sample page of New Words, specimen of Regular and India Papers, *Free Maps*, per World Almanac

Name.....
St.....
City.....
State.....

The Accountant

—the man who knows the most about a Business

In every business the accountant or the Auditor, who must be an accountant first, is the man with his hand on the pulse of the business. He is the man who can tell whether or not a business is making money, where the leaks are, who, in short, is the man to whom the heads of the firm must come if they are to keep themselves informed of the condition of their affairs.

Such a man is sought. He does not seek the confidence of his employers—they come to him. He possesses knowledge that is confidential and it is knowledge furthermore that he has created.

An accountant is an essential figure in a business that is worthy of employing more than one bookkeeper.

Accountants have opportunities presented to them for becoming members of the firm, because it is highly desirable that a man with an accountancy training be one of those most interested in the financial welfare of a business.

The National Institute of Accountancy Course in Business and Professional Accountancy prepares a man primarily for the job of Accountant, Auditor, Treasurer, etc. We can qualify you for bigger things in the business world, after that it is up to you to go as much farther as you will.

Write for full particulars as outlined in "Business and Professional Accountancy" now, while it is in your mind.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY, Inc.

(Formerly a Department of Blackstone Institute)

4755 Grand Boulevard **Chicago, Illinois**

The Free Booklet Is for Adults Only—It Will Not Be Sent to Children.

He Will Give You a Real Command of English

Your use of English proclaims you to the world. What you say tells what you are. Your language largely determines your place among successful men. The greater your vocabulary the greater your power of expression and influence upon your fellow men.

Commence now—let Grenville Kleiser teach you through his Mail Course in Practical English, how to

Enlarge Your Stock of Words—
Use the Right Word in the Right Place—
Write Tactful, Forceful Letters, Advertisements, Stories, Sermons, etc.—

Earn Promotion and More Pay—
Become an Engaging Conversationalist—
Be a Man of Culture, Power and Influence in Your Community.

It will take only some of your spare moments at home; no repellent grammar study; each lesson as clear as daylight, and inspiring to the highest degree. The average man of to-day can add largely to his efficiency, influence, and income if he will give a few minutes each day to Grenville Kleiser's fascinating Mail Course in Practical English. Many thousands have done so.

BOOTH TARKINGTON

Distinguished Novelist and Short-Story Writer, Author of "Monsieur Beaucaire," "Seventeen," "Penrod," etc.

"Your course is almost painfully needed by many professional writers and speakers. A student who intelligently follows your course will know what he is talking about when he talks or when he writes. His audience will certainly know, because he will talk well, no matter what his subject."

JOHN BURROUGHS

Famous Naturalist and Writer, Said:

"I see valuable and helpful hints in these lessons. Any young man or woman who has an undeveloped literary talent ought to profit greatly by this course."

FREE—"How to Become a Master of English."

This booklet is absolutely free. It teems with information on English, and Mr. Kleiser's new, common-sense method of teaching it. You will find it of great interest and value. Send the coupon and get it free. No agent will call upon you.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Publishers of the Famous "New Standard Dictionary."
354-360 Fourth Avenue New York City

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
Dept. 664, New York City

Gentlemen:—Send me free of charge by mail, "How to Become a Master of English," together with full particulars of the Grenville Kleiser Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency.

Name.....

Local Address.....
Street and No. or R. F. D.

Post Office.....

Date.....State.....

10 Days' Free Trial

Guaranteed For 5 Years!

$3 DOWN Will Put An Underwood

YES only $3 brings you this genuine Shipman-Ward Rebuilt Underwood direct from our factory. Then, only small monthly payments make it yours, or, if convenient, pay cash. Either way you get the world's standard typewriter, and at a big saving to you.

Why Pay Rental?

Think of it! You pay only a little more each month than rental—and the machine is yours! We offer you the same three models of the Underwood Typewriter that are being made and sold by the Underwood Company today. The only difference is that Shipman-Ward machines are rebuilt like new by experts. You can't tell Shipman-Ward Rebuilts from brand new machines, either in appearance, durability, or quality of work.

SHIPMAN-WARD MFG. CO.

TYPEWRITER EMPORIUM

"The Rebuilders of the Underwood"

Estab. 1892. 2991 Shipman Bldg., Ravenswood and Montrose Aves., Chicago

Reproduced from an actual photo of a Shipman-Ward Rebuilt Underwood.

in Your Home!

Easy Payments

You pay only a little each month. The amounts are so conveniently small that the machine will be yours before you know it. All the time you are paying you will be profiting by the use of the machine. And the Underwood is rebuilt like new. Every typewriter is factory rebuilt by typewriter experts. An up-to-date machine with two-color ribbon, back spacer, stencil device, automatic ribbon reverse, tabulator, etc. In addition, we furnish FREE, waterproof cover and a special Touch Typewriter Instruction Book.

All shipments made direct to you from our big modern factory shown above—the largest typewriter rebuilding plant in the world.

Mail the Coupon!

Remember, you don't even have to buy the machine until you have used it on 10 days' free trial, so that you can see for yourself how new it is and how well it writes. You must be satisfied or else the entire transaction will not cost you a single penny. So, mail the coupon to-day. Get all the facts—full details of this big offer. Act Now!

FREE TRIAL COUPON

SHIPMAN-WARD MFG. CO.
Shipman Building, Montrose and Ravenswood Aves., Chicago, Ill.

Send by return mail Bargain Offer No. 2991 of a Standard Visible Writing Underwood. This is not an order and does not obligate me to buy.

Name .....

Street or R.F.D. No.....

Post Office..... State.....

Organized
1853

Cash Capital
$18,000,000

The Standard in

Fire Insurance

THE HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
NEW YORK

ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, President

(1) Automobile, (2) Earthquake, (3) Explosion, (4) Fire and Lightning, (5) Hail, (6) Marine, (Inland and Ocean), (7) Parcel Post, (8) Profits and Commissions, (9) Rain, (10) Registered Mail, (11) Rents, (12) Rental Values, (13) Riot and Civil Commotion, (14) Sprinkler Leakage, (15) Tourist Baggage, (16) Use and Occupancy, (17) Windstorm.

For complete information on any of the above Lines, fill out the attached coupon and mail to
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, 59 Maiden Lane, New York

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
59 Maiden Lane
New York

Gentlemen—Please send me complete information on Insurance Lines Nos. ..... as listed above. Also the name and address of your nearest Agent.

NAME.....

....
STREET NO. CITY OR TOWN STATE

THIS AMAZING BOOK FREE

Write today for this FREE Book. Covers such interesting subjects as: "Duties of Private Secretary;" "How Big Business Men Choose Their Private Secretaries;" "The Salaries Paid;" "Big Executives—Men and Women—Who Got Their Start as Private Secretaries," "Page from the Diary of a High-Salaried Private Secretary," etc. Read in this book of the countless opportunities open to you in private secretarial work. See for yourself that the big requisite on your part is **speed in typewriting**—real speed and accuracy.

Typewrite 80 to 100 Words a Minute

Learn the Tulloss "New Way" at *Home—10 Easy Lessons*

No matter how good you are in shorthand, you can never get the private secretary position or the stenographic position paying $150 to $200 a month until you are a real speed operator. The Tulloss "New Way" will make you a **high speed operator. You can quickly learn to write 80 to 100 words a minute with accuracy!** The Tulloss "New Way" is based on a marvelous new idea for speed, for accuracy and ease of operation. Only 10 lessons. Quickly mastered at home. Free book describes the course in detail. Write for it today.

Mail the Coupon NOW!

See for yourself just what the Tulloss "New Way" consists of and what it accomplishes in increasing earning power. Full particulars sent free, with copy of that awakening book, "How to be a Big Man's Right Hand." This book costs you nothing, yet it may mean your success. Write for it today. Mail the coupon **Now.** No obligation.

The Tulloss School

556 College Hill, Springfield, Ohio

THE TULLOSS SCHOOL
556 College Hill, Springfield, Ohio

Please send me, free and without obligation, your book, "How to be a Big Man's Right Hand." Also full particulars as to the Tulloss "New Way" course marked below.

[ ] "New Way" Course in Typewriting alone.

[ ] "New Way" Course in Shorthand alone.

[ ] Complete "New Way" Course in Stenography (Shorthand and Typewriting).

Name.....

Address.....

We Teach COMMERCIAL ART

Consider this vital point *before* enrolling in any school

—the Meyer Both College has 1114 students who previously have been enrolled in other art schools. Find one Meyer Both student who has ever changed from the Meyer Both College to any other art school.

The Meyer-Both College is the only art school operated directly in contact with and as a part of a great advertising art organization—its students are in continuous FIRST HAND touch with the pulse of the art field.

Make sure the school you select is actually engaged in today's commercial art field—for commercial art and commercial art methods progress constantly. Make sure your contact will not be of the "proxy" or "canned" variety. Make sure of the experience and abilities of your actual instructors—and exactly how *practical* your instructions and criticisms will be. Make sure that you will be in direct touch with the faculty and personnel the school claims. Good instruction is necessary—but experienced criticism and good teaching are vital. In short make sure you will not only get what you pay for—but that you will get a foundation and co-operation that will fit you with earning power when you graduate.

The Meyer-Both College—as a department of the Meyer-Both Company (the largest Commercial Art organization in the world—who annually sell over ten thousand drawings to Advertisers in the U. S. and Canada) offers a training based upon their 20 years of success—and today's active leadership. We can refer you to merchants or newspapers in your own or nearby towns, who are *now using* our art work. Commercial Art is a highly paid, intensely, interesting vocation—equally open to men and women. The *right school* is vitally important if you would succeed. The Meyer-Both College has a definite sincerity of purpose. Our book "Your Opportunity," will be sent you for half the cost of the postage—4c in stamps. *You should read it carefully before you enroll in any school.*

MEYER BOTH COLLEGE OF COMMERCIAL ART

Address Dept. 42 - - Chicago, Ill.

Why Not Win That Job You Have Set Your Heart On?

If you want that better job—don't be content to dream about it, but DO SOMETHING TO DESERVE IT. Fit yourself for it. Study to equip yourself to do it just a little better than the fellow that now holds it. Knowledge is the lever that will move that job your way. And you can acquire that knowledge without going to school or taking a special course in training.

Just choose one of these home study, ready reference libraries—the one to which your ambitions point—and glean all the expert knowledge on the subject that twenty or thirty of the most famous men in that kind of work have put into simple language between the covers of some 2200 or more pages of practical lessons. They explain everything about your kind of work in detail, solve every problem that can possibly come up.

Over 200,000 sets have been sold, and many thousands have written us unsolicited that these books have been the means of getting them into better positions at bigger salaries. You can do the same if you only study a few minutes each day—right at home—until you have mastered all the "ins and outs" of your kind of work. Then you can go after that job YOU HAVE SET YOUR HEART ON — AND HAVE IT!

Free Consulting Membership

A resident consulting staff of from 15 to 20 practical experts is waiting to solve for you any difficulty that you may have. A letter or a wire to American Technical Society will bring you an immediate answer and the solution to your problems. Our experts know all the latest methods and the newest and best ways of doing things. Let this pay-raising consulting staff be YOUR SILENT PARTNER. Use this service daily if necessary.

This free consulting membership offer is good for a limited time only and can be withdrawn without notice.

Send no money—just fill out the coupon. After you receive the full set of books, read them over and test them out for seven days. If you don't want them, send them back, without cost, at our expense. If you decide they will do for you what they have done for more than 200,000 others, pay $2.80 within one week and $3 each month thereafter until the whole price is paid.

Now, if you want to EARN MORE MONEY, here's your opportunity! Remember, we are taking all chances—you pay NOTHING unless you are absolutely eager to after seeing the books. Isn't this about the fairest proposition you ever saw in print?

American Technical Society
Dept. X-481
Chicago, Ill.

(c) A.T.S. 1923

Reference Books That Make Happy Days of Pay Days. Select Your Own Line From This List for Week's Free Use:

5 vols. Carpentry & Contracting — was $37.50, now.....	$19.80
7 vols. Steam & Gas Engineering — was $52.50, now.....	24.80
6 vols. Modern Machine Shop Practice —was $45.00, now.	21.80
8 vols. Applied Electricity—was $60.00, now	29.80
6 vols. Auto Engineering—was $45.00, now.....	21.80
9 vols. Civil Engineering—was $67.50, now.....	34.80
8 vols. Business Management — was $52.50, now.....	29.80

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY
Dept. X-481, Chicago

Please send me a set of..... for seven days' FREE EXAMINATION, shipping charges collect. I will examine these books thoroughly, and if satisfied will send $2.80 within seven days and $3 a month until I have paid the special price of $..... If I decide not to keep the books, I will return them within one week at your expense. It is understood that if I keep the books I am entitled to a FREE Consulting Membership.

Name.....

Address.....

Reference.....

(Please fill out all the lines, give local merchant, banker or employer as reference.)

BE A HOTEL EXECUTIVE

EARN $2,500 TO $12,000 A YEAR

Made Assistant Manager in Two Weeks. One Student (name on request) advanced from clerk to executive hotel position two weeks after beginning this course, with over 100 per cent. increase in salary. Another, no previous hotel experience, writes, "I am leaving today to take the fine position you secured for me at the Hotel ——."

You Can Easily Prepare

Hotels everywhere want trained men and women to fill executive positions. They are asking for our graduates because our training is thorough, practical. YOU can quickly fit yourself for well-paid hotel position—a life of fascination and opportunity. Prepare at home, in spare time. Cost moderate; easy terms. Write today for full details.

Standard Business Training Institute
CARLTON COURT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Standard Business Training Institute
Carlton Court, Buffalo, N. Y.
Send me Free Booklet H-182
Name.....
Street.....
City.....

BE A RAILWAY TRAFFIC INSPECTOR

Position Guaranteed or Money Refunded

Earn up to $250 per Mo., expenses paid, in this fascinating profession. Trained men wanted; splendid opportunities thru contact with big officials. Steady, pleasant, out-door work. Travel or remain near home.

Start at $110 per Mo., expenses paid. Advancement rapid with experience. Prepare in 3 months' spare time study at home. Any average man can qualify.

POSITION GUARANTEED or money refunded. You take no risk. High-class, confidential work. Send coupon today for Free Booklet No. D-79.

Standard Business Training Institute
BUFFALO, N. Y.

STANDARD BUSINESS TRAINING INSTITUTE
Buffalo, N. Y.
Send me, entirely free, Booklet No. D-79, giving full particulars about course in Railway Traffic Inspection.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....

Stop Forgetting!

The average mind resembles a scrap pile.

Makes Your Mind a File—NOT A Pile

The Dickson Trained mind is as well ordered as a cross-indexed file.

IS your mind a scrap pile—filled with a lot of unindexed facts? When you want to remember a name, place or date, must you grope in vain to locate the information? Summoned to give facts and figures—does your mind become a blank? When called upon to speak—do you seek wildly to collect your thoughts—utter a few commonplace remarks — and sit down—humiliated? *Without Memory, all the knowledge in the world becomes worthless. "Stop Forgetting" makes your mind a file—not a pile.*

Perfect Your Memory and Command What Salary You Will

PROF. HENRY DICKSON, foremost authority on Memory Training and Principal Dickson Memory School.

I Can Make Your Mind as Systematic and Forget-Proof as a Card Index File—master of its ramifications—instead of a victim of its disordered details. My course of Memory Training perfected by 20 years' experience, is recognized as the most thorough, practical, simplest system of its kind. Thoroughly trains the memory. Develops concentration—overcomes self-consciousness, bashfulness—enables you to address an audience intelligently without notes.

Dickson Memory Training Has Helped Thousands

Fill out and mail coupon or postal for statements from students who had poor memories and developed them to perfection—and men with good memories, who made them better. Give me 10 minutes daily, and I will make your mind a classified index from which you can instantly select facts, figures, names, faces.

Special Offer on "How to Speak in Public"

This de luxe, handsomely illustrated, $3 book free to everyone who enrolls. Will train you to think on your feet—express yourself clearly, convincingly, whether talking to one person or a thousand.

Get My Book on "How to Remember"

Send your name and address on coupon or postal. I will also send you a free copy of my unique copyrighted Memory Test.

PROF. HENRY DICKSON, Principal,
Dickson School of Memory,
Dept. 620, EVANSTON, ILL.

Send me your Free Book, "How to Remember," also particulars how to obtain a free copy of Dickson's "How to Speak in Public," also Copyrighted Memory and Concentration Test free.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

BUY DIAMONDS DIRECT

From JASON WIELER & SONS, Diamond Importers, Boston, Mass.,

and save 20 to 40 per cent. on retail or jewelers' prices

FOR over forty-eight years the house of **Jason Weiler & Sons of Boston** has been one of America's leading diamond importers selling to jewelers. However, a large business is done **direct by mail** with customers at **importing prices! We refer you as to our reliability to any bank or newspaper in Boston. Here are several diamond offers—direct to you by mail**—which clearly demonstrate our position to name prices on diamonds that should surely interest any present or prospective diamond purchaser.

¼ Carat, $31.00
This ¼ carat genuine diamond is of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold setting. Money refunded if you can duplicate it for less than $40. Our price direct to you by mail... **$31**

⅜ Carat, $50.00
This ⅜ carat genuine diamond is of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in 14k. solid gold Tiffany style setting. Money refunded if your dealer can duplicate it for less than $70. Our price..... **$50**

½ Carat, $73.00
This genuine ½ carat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold setting. Money refunded if your dealer can duplicate it for less than $100. Our price direct to you.. **$73**

¾ Carat, $111.00
This ¾ carat genuine diamond of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. 14k. solid gold Ring. Money refunded if your jeweler can duplicate it for less than $135. Our price... **$111**

1 Carat, $145.00
This genuine one carat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style. 14k. solid gold setting. Money refunded if your dealer can duplicate it for less than $200. Our price direct to you.. **$145**

Ladies' 18 Carat Solid White Gold $125
Mounted with a perfectly cut, blue-white diamond of fine brilliancy. Richly hand-carved and pierced Ring, **$125**

Prices on Other Diamond Rings

Men's and Ladies' Styles.

¼ carat -	$ 31.00
⅜ carat -	50.00
½ carat -	73.00
¾ carat -	108.00
1 carat -	145.00
1½ carats	217.00
2 carats -	290.00
3 carats -	435.00

Money refunded if these diamonds can be purchased elsewhere for less than one-third more. Prices vary according to style of mountings. See our free catalog, illustrating all the latest Rings, Brooches, Pendants, Earrings, etc.

Ladies' All Platinum Diamond Ring $395
Six blue-white perfectly cut diamonds set on sides of the ring. Large center stone is fine blue-white color. Ring is exquisitely hand-carved and pierced, **$395**

If desired, rings will be sent on approval to any BANK or any EXPRESS COMPANY with privilege of examination. Our diamond guarantee for full value for all time goes with every purchase.

MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT ENTIRELY SATISFIED.

Write To-Day for This Valuable Book

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

"HOW TO BUY DIAMONDS"

This catalog tells how to judge, select and buy diamonds. Tells how they are mined, cut and marketed. It is considered an authority on the subject and shows weights, sizes and prices of diamonds, $10 to $20,000.

Send your name and address for free copy.

Write for a copy to-day Free

JASON WEILER & SONS

355B Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

He Starts at $5,200 a Year

One hundred dollars a week! And only a few years ago his weekly wage was less than $30. Didn't dream he could do it when he first took up the study of Higher Accounting under the LaSalle Problem Method; but he just couldn't *help* getting ahead—so he wrote—because he found it the most interesting thing he ever tackled.

Knew nothing about bookkeeping, but LaSalle quickly gave him the necessary foundation. Then, step by step, he was trained in the practical work of Cost Accounting, Auditing, Business Law, Organization, Management, Finance, Income Tax Procedure—*not* theoretically, mind you, but by the solving of actual problems lifted bodily from business life. As a result, he sits as Auditor at a big mahogany desk and commands a salary of $5,200 a year

Unusual Opportunities in Accounting

Typical, this man's experience, of that of thousands of ambitious men who have found their path to success in the LaSalle Problem Method. Never in the history of business has the need for trained accountants been so great or the rewards so attractive. The files of LaSalle Extension University contain literally thousands of letters reporting rapid advancement—incomes doubled, tripled and quadrupled as the result of home-study training. During three months' time, 1,193 LaSalle members wrote to the University telling of the "raises" they had got as a result of their training. *The average increase per man was 89 per cent.*

These men were not unusual; they had no "pull" or "luck"; they got their start by signing just such a little coupon as appears directly below this text. Mark the coupon, sign and mail today—*and get the facts.* We will promptly send you complete information regarding the training you are interested in; also a copy of that inspiring book, "Ten Years' Promotion in One." "Get this book," said a prominent Chicago executive, "even if you have to pay five dollars for it." We will send it *free.*

Remember, the cost of LaSalle training is small and can be covered in easy monthly payments, if you so desire. The *decision* that you make this moment is *important.* Mail the Coupon *now.*

INQUIRY COUPON

LaSALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

The Largest Business Training Institution in the World

Dept. 7316-HR **Chicago, Illinois**

Please send me catalog and full information regarding the course and service I have marked with an X below. Also a copy of your book, "Ten Years' Promotion in One," all without obligation to me.

[ ] HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY

Training for positions as Auditor, Comptroller, Certified Public Accountant, Cost Accountant, etc.

OTHER LaSALLE TRAINING COURSES

LaSalle is the largest business training institution in the world. It offers training for every important business need. If more interested in any of these courses, check here:

[ ] Business Management
[ ] Modern Salesmanship
[ ] Traffic Management
[ ] Railway Station Management
[ ] Law—Degree of LL.B.
[ ] Commercial Law
[ ] Industrial Management Efficiency
[ ] Modern Business Correspondence and Practice
[ ] Banking and Finance
[ ] Modern Foremanship and Production Methods
[ ] Personnel and Employment Management
[ ] Expert Bookkeeping
[ ] Business English
[ ] Commercial Spanish
[ ] Effective Speaking
[ ] C. P. A. Coaching

Name .....

Present Position .....

Address .....

HOME-STUDY COURSES

THAT LEAD TO BUSINESS CAREERS

More Than 60,000 Enrolled Annually—Why?

LaSalle training means specialized business education of University grade.

LaSalle training has directly helped many thousands of ambitious men to worth-while advancement the world over.

LaSalle trained men can be found in responsible positions with every large corporation and business firm in America.

The LaSalle "Problem Method" of home study has proved itself to be the speediest and most practical plan of business training known to educational science. What LaSalle training has done for men in all walks of business life is proof of what it can do for you. Find out about it to-day.

400,000 Enrolled ***Resources $7,500,000***

LaSalle Extension University

The Largest Business Training Institution in the World

INQUIRY COUPON

LaSALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY **Dept. 7316-R** **CHICAGO, ILL.**

Please send me catalog and full information regarding the course and service I have marked with an X below. Also a copy of your booklet, "Ten Years' Promotion in One," all without obligation to me.

[ ] **Business Management:** Training for Official, Managerial, Sales and Executive positions.

[ ] **Modern Salesmanship:** Training for Sales and Advertising Executives, Solicitors, Sales Promotion Managers, Salesmen, Manufacturers' Agents and all those engaged in retail, wholesale or specialty selling.

[ ] **Law:** Training for Bar; LL. B. Degree.

[ ] **Commercial Law:** Reading, Reference and Consultation Service for Business Men.

[ ] **Modern Business Correspondence and Practice:** Training for Sales and Collection Correspondents; Sales Promotion Managers; Credit and Office Managers, Correspondence Supervisors; Secretaries, etc.

[ ] **Higher Accountancy:** Training for positions as Auditor, Comptroller, Certified Public Accountant, Cost Accountant, etc.

[ ] **Traffic Management—Foreign and Domestic:** Training for positions as Railroad or Industrial Traffic Manager, etc.

[ ] **Industrial Management Efficiency:** For Executives, Managers, Office and Shop Employees and those desiring practical training in industrial management principles and practice.

[ ] **Modern Foremanship and Production Methods:** Training in the direction and handling of industrial forces—for Executives, Managers, Superintendents, Contractors, Foremen, Sub-Foremen, etc.

[ ] **Railway Station Management:** Training for Railway Auditors, Comptrollers, Accountants, Clerks, Station Agents, Members of Railway and Public Utilities Commissions, etc.

[ ] **Personnel and Employment Management:** Training for Employers, Employment Managers, Executives, Industrial Engineers.

[ ] **Banking and Finance.**

[ ] **Expert Bookkeeping.**

[ ] **Business English.**

[ ] **Commercial Spanish.**

[ ] **Effective Speaking.**

[ ] **C. P. A. Coaching for Advanced Accountants.**

Name.....Present Position.....

Address.....

How Much Do You Really *Know* About Selling?

Whether or not you have ever sold goods, you have long since discovered that the big money in business is in the *selling* end.

You have seen hundreds of men of no unusual ability jump their earnings to better than a hundred dollars a week. You know that it is no unusual thing for a man who really *knows* the finer strategy of selling to land a contract running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. You know that a deal of this sort means in a single commission more money than the average man on the inside makes in a year.

Perhaps you have thought that the man who lands such a contract is a superman.

That is not true—neither was he born with a "gift for selling."

He holds the right of way to big success and tremendous earnings for one reason and one reason only—he has mastered the principles of *salesmanship*.

And you, just as well as he, can *learn* those principles and go out and increase your income in a way that will actually amaze you.

Your Opportunity to Master Salesmanship

For twelve years LaSalle Extension University has been gathering and analyzing the selling methods used by the ablest salesmen in America. Some of the most aggressive sales organizations in the country have generously turned over to LaSalle their complete procedure in the field—have thrown back the curtains and revealed in detail the scientific selling methods responsible for their success.

All this material LaSalle has organized into a practical hard-hitting course in SALESMANSHIP. Untried theory has been eliminated. From start to finish it sets forth the straight-from-the-shoulder methods used by America's star salesmen—illustrates these methods by countless examples taken from actual experience.

Mail the Coupon

If you are in any phase of business whatsoever, you need a thoro training in salesmanship—the best you can obtain. Your very living depends to great extent upon your ability to *sell*.

We have prepared an interesting booklet entitled "Modern Salesmanship," telling just how you can get this training in your spare time—by the famous LaSalle Problem Method. It contains also a wealth of information that should have a tremendous bearing upon your future. We recommend that you send for this booklet TODAY. The coupon will bring it to you without obligation.

INQUIRY COUPON

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 7316-S, Chicago, Ill.

The Largest Business Training Institution in the World

Please send me without obligation copy of your booklet, "Modern Salesmanship," together with full information regarding LaSalle training and service.

Name . . . . . Address . . . . . Present Position . . . . . .

It Pays to Read

LAW

THE READING OF LAW has brought swift, sure success to thousands of men who without the benefit of this specialized knowledge would probably never have progressed beyond ordinary achievement. A practical working knowledge of LAW is a short cut to personal power in every walk of life.

LAW is a factor of prime importance in every business. To-day's conditions, involving a mass of statutes, decisions, rulings—changes from old precedents—new interpretations of commercial law—all make the legal expert of vital importance, a positive necessity in every large business house. Never before were prospects so bright for men who can answer the puzzling legal questions which come up daily in business. Important positions carrying executive responsibilities with large salaries are always seeking legal experts.

LAW training often leads to a big executive position, because it enables a man to dictate policies that are legally sound—to make quick, correct decisions on intricate points, puzzling to the untrained man. Every large corporation has a well equipped legal department, and smaller concerns have their retained legal advisers. The presidents of many corporations (for example: Pullman Co., American Sugar Refining Co., National Biscuit Co., etc.) are law-trained men.

LAW is a stepping stone to personal prestige and social standing. The successful practising lawyer, or law-equipped business man, has open to him a prosperous career in a dignified, influential profession. No other profession opens up greater opportunities for rapid and profitable advancement. And never before has it been so easy to acquire a thoro law training of university grade as now.

University Course by Mail

LaSalle Extension University's faculty of legal experts will train you thoroly in every phase of law. You will get instruction in the same subjects taught at leading resident universities. You will have text books, lectures, quizzes, illustrative cases, examinations, etc., prepared by leading law professors. You will be directed at every step, with every point clearly explained. Graduate with a degree of LL. B. All this training can be had at home—in spare time only. No need to leave your present position. Membership also includes general consulting privileges with all departments of the university—a service not offered by any other institution.

Convenient Tuition Terms

The LaSalle course and this direct personal instruction and business consulting service is offered at a cost within reach of even the man of small income. Decide now to be a law-trained man. Get above the ranks where the pay is small and competition intense—increase your income by increasing your mental capacity.

WRITE—Just mail the coupon and we will send full information about the LaSalle Home Study Course in Law and about our Free Consulting Service. We will also send you a copy of our famous book, "Ten Years' Promotion in One"—which tells how men with the aid of LaSalle training have gained in one year promotion which men without this training have not realized in ten. Send for your copy now.

INQUIRY COUPON

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 7316-L, Chicago, Ill.

"The Largest Business Training Institution in the World."

Without cost or obligation to me, please send me full information about your Home Study Course in Law and your Free Consulting Service; also particulars of your easy-payment plan and free copy of your book, "Ten Years' Promotion in One."

Name .....

Present Position..... Address.....

LEARN

How to Repair, Operate, Adjust

AUTOMOBILES

Tractors—Gas Engines

EARN

$125.00 to $400.00 Per Month

or Start Your Own Business

"I Will Help You Succeed"

You Can Learn Here, *and get real practical experience as well as all the principles. Our motto is "The Best Training in the Shortest Time."*

"I was born on a farm in Wisconsin. When a young man I foresaw the great future of the automobile and determined to learn the business thoroughly. It took me many years to learn in a shop.

"Over thirteen years ago I determined to make teaching the automobile business my life's work.

"I have now a large school so fully equipped —a course so THOROUGH, PRACTICAL and COMPLETE that any one mechanically inclined can learn this business in a few weeks. That is why it is said by thousands to be the **Foremost Training School** for **AUTO EXPERTS.**

"I am especially interested in helping earnest young men who like mechanics and are not afraid to jump into a pair of overalls and really learn to be practical experts. Write me and I will show you how I can help you qualify for a position paying $125.00 to $400.00 per month—or how you can make money right at home. Others are doing it. So can you.

"**LEARN WITH TOOLS**—An expert with tools can always get a good job, and keep it. Or he can start a business of his own and make big money. Our expert instructors teach you by the **"Arhelger System of Practical Training.'**

In This Big School *each year hundreds of men, young and old, make the start that leads to a big salary or a business of their own.*

"Thousands of our graduates are now earning big salaries or running garages of their own.

"Send for my free training book. This tells you how the Milwaukee Motor School has started thousands on the road of money-making as expert motor mechanics.

"It gives pictures of the large, light rooms in our fireproof building filled with up-to-the-minute equipment.

"You too can learn here how to make repairs and adjustments on all types of **Engines, Transmissions, Carburetors, Differentials,** etc. **Complete Battery Course.**

"Our Electrical Department is one of the largest and very finest in the country. You become expert on all makes **starting, lighting and ignition systems.** Take our course and succeed. Find out for yourself. Get the proof. Write to-day." **WM. H. ARHELGER, President, Milwaukee Motor School, Dept. 1424, 551-557 Downer Av., Milwaukee, Wis. SEND FOR MY FREE TRAINING BOOK NOW**

WM. H. ARHELGER, President, MILWAUKEE MOTOR SCHOOL
Dept. 1424, 551-557 Downer Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Please send me, all prepaid, without obligation on my part, your big, illustrated TRAINING BOOK and full particulars of your new 1924 offer and how I can make money in Auto, Tractor and Gas Engine work.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Get Into This

You Can

Follow in the lead of Bradley and scores like him who have taken advantage of the amazing money-making possibilities in the automobile, truck and tractor business. Here is a chart of facts—authentic figures which point out the opportunities. Thousands of competent garages, battery shops, auto electrical shops, tire and welding shops are needed now. Trained men can run them.

Learn Autos, Trucks and Tractors in the Heart of the Industry

Without any previous experience—just a liking for mechanics—you can learn the auto business from A to Z in a few weeks at the Michigan State Automobile School—the factory endorsed school in Detroit—the heart of the industry. Then step out equipped with knowledge and training, to a future of certain, big money making. You have distinctive advantages, learning the business here. It's the fountain head of the Automotive industry. You visit the great auto factories—learn their methods first hand.

Read What Factories Say:

MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORPORATION
AUTOMOBILES
DETROIT, MICH.

"We heartily recommend to you the Michigan State Auto School. We consider this one of the best in the country. There is an immense demand for properly trained men in this business."

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY

"We believe the MICHIGAN STATE AUTO SCHOOL, Detroit, would best meet your requirements, as its course of technical training is most thorough and complete in every detail."

THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION
OF AMERICA

"We do not know of a better automobile school than the MICHIGAN STATE."

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.

"This school is thought very highly of by the automobile men of Detroit, and is considered one of the best equipped and most efficient schools in the country. You will make no mistake in attending the M. S. A. S."

Learn in a Few Weeks—Start Now

A thorough training in Detroit, at the M. S. A. S., is the thing that fattens the pay envelope if you are working for others, or puts more profit in business for yourself. You can take a full Automotive course, or specialize in any one of its money-making branches; you can be an Auto Electrician; a Tire Expert; a Battery Service Man; a Repair Man; a Welder; a Machinist; or specialize in motorized farming, with truck, tractor and farm electric-lighting and farm engine training.

Earn While You Learn If necessary we can assist students to secure part time work to earn a small amount each week. Or students who wish to take our evening course will be assisted to full time day jobs.

MICHIGAN STATE AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL

16 Auto Building **DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

The Factory Endorsed School

Big Money Business

Have Success Like This

Here is a letter received from Bradley—merely one of thousands of M. S. A. S. students who have achieved success far beyond their fondest hopes. What these men have done you can do. The opportunities are now greater than ever. There are more autos—more trucks—more tractors and every year adds to the money-making possibilities. You can have independence—be your own boss—stop the plodding and get into work you like. You can earn big money, be prosperous, happy and independent. Bradley is no exception, we have graduates who have made as high as $10,000 in less than a year. It is all done through head and hand training at the M. S. A. S.

Detroit-Trained Auto Men Earn More Money

Detroit-trained men are preferred. Your diploma from the M. S. A. S. is a valuable money-making asset—an advantage that you can get from no other school. The Michigan State Automobile School is known the world over. Wherever autos are used—Detroit-trained men get the best jobs, highest pay. Auto, truck, tractor factories employ M. S. A. S. graduates.

Good Positions Open

Right now the demand for men who know automotive mechanics and electrics is greater than the supply. Every Detroit plant has increased its production. Most are working overtime.

Mail This Coupon

Get all the interesting facts from our big catalog. It's a book of information concerning your future that you must not fail to get. Let us send it to you FREE without obligation. Mail the coupon or send us a postcard to-day. Write now.

Michigan State Automobile School

A. G. ZELLER,
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
16 Auto Building.
3729 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

From $12.00 a Week to $500.00 a Month

Read Bradley's letter below. It's his own story of the credit he gives to M. S. A. S. for his success. The success you can enjoy, too, if you accept this opportunity.

BRADLEY GARAGE
Cleveland, Ohio.
Distributer Vesta Storage Batteries
Alemite Lubricator Service
Automobile Repairing.

Michigan State Auto School,
Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen: I wish to state that before going to your school I was employed as shipping clerk with a well-known concern at the enormous salary of $12 per week. I knew absolutely nothing about an automobile.

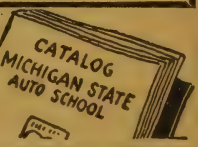
After leaving the school I worked as service repairman for the Oakland Motor Company of Pontiac, Michigan. I have had several positions since in Detroit and one in Cleveland—the last position paying me $300 per month.

I then decided to go in business for myself, which business I have successfully built and maintained up to the present time and expect to maintain for a long time to come. I estimate the present earnings of my business at $500 per month clear and growing all the time.

I believe that the M. S. A. S. is by far the best school of its kind in the country.

Yours very truly,
H. A. BRADLEY.

FREE



Mail Coupon To Day

Michigan State Automobile School 16 Auto Building DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Send me FREE and without obligation your 100-page catalog and Auto School News, giving complete information about Detroit-training to make the most money. I am interested in [ ] Resident Course at your School [ ] Home Study Course.

Name .....

Street or R. F. D. .....

City..... State.....

Russell H. Wicks, President
H. E. Trevvett, Sec. & Treas.

The Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of America, Utica, N. Y.

DIRECTORS:
Theo. M. Glatt
Everett F. Crumb
Robert E. King
George A. Tyler
John R. Lewis
Jesse E. Jones

ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP

Commercial Travelers, Traveling Buyers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers, Doctors, Lawyers, and others holding clerical or office positions.

TRAVELING NOT NECESSARY

All applications are subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

"SINGLE" BENEFIT	BENEFITS AND COST	"DOUBLE" BENEFIT
$ 25.00	Total Loss of Time, 104 weeks	$ 50.00
12.50	Partial Loss of Time, 26 weeks	25.00
5,000.00	Loss of Life	10,000.00
5,000.00	Loss of Both Arms or Legs	10,000.00
5,000.00	Loss of One Arm and One Leg	10,000.00
5,000.00	Loss of Both Eyes	10,000.00
2,500.00	Loss of One Arm or One Leg	5,000.00
1,250.00	Loss of One Eye	2,500.00
$2.00	Membership Fee	$4.00
2.00	Assessment (Each)	4.00
1.00	Annual Dues	2.00
9.00	Estimated Yearly Cost	18.00

Membership over 185,000 — Incorporated 1883 — Reserve Fund $1,325,000

FILL OUT AND MAIL

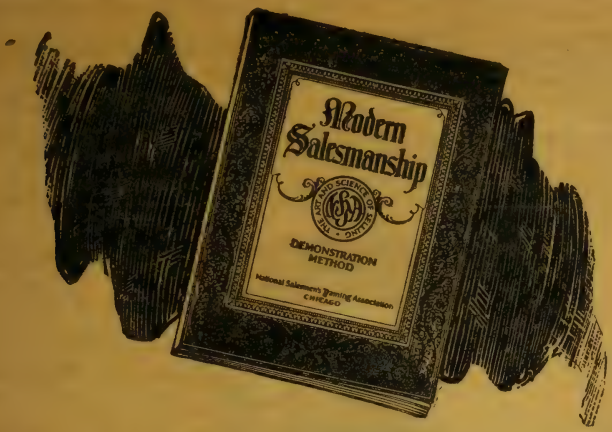
Without obligation on my part, please send full information, regarding a membership in the C. T. M. A. A. of A.

Name .....

Address .....

City or town.....

Occupation .....



NOW FREE!

The Book That Has Shown Thousands the Way to Amazing Salary Increases

TAKE this situation. A man who had worked all his life in a routine job at low pay suddenly surprises his friends by moving into a better neighborhood, taking a big house, buying a car and blossoming out as a well-to-do and influential citizen in his new community. How did he do it? What is the secret that he used? Simple enough. He knew that the biggest money in business is in Selling, and though he felt that he couldn't sell a thing, he learned the secrets that make Master Salesmen, and then began to make big money.

If only one man had found inspiration enough in this remarkable book to make a brilliant success in the Selling field—in a job paying him many times his former salary—then you might call it luck. But thousands have done it.

Read!

Charles Berry of Winterset, Iowa, stepped from $18 a week as a clerk to a position making him $1,000 the very first month. J. P. Overstreet of Denison, Texas, read this book, left a job on the Capitol Police Force and in six weeks earned $1,800. F. Wynn, Portland, Ore., an ex-service man, earned $554.37 in one week. Geo. W. Kearns of Oklahoma City found in this book a way to jump his earnings from $60 a month to $524.00 in two weeks, and C. W. Campbell learned from it how he could quit a clerking job on the railroad to earn $1,632 in thirty days.

Your One Chance to Make the Biggest Money of Your Life

Not one of the men whose names appear in the panel had ever sold a thing before—not a dime's worth. If you had told one of them that he could sell he would have laughed at you. Probably he would have come back with the old saw, "Salesmen are born, not made." They were frankly skeptical. Yet every one of these men, through reading this book, discovered the fallacy of this vicious old idea that Salesmen are "born." They learned *that Master Salesmen are made!* And in this book they found a comparatively easy way to go from low pay to better earnings.

Now Free to Every Man Who Will Act at Once

We are not making any extravagant claims about what we will do for you. We don't have to. The records of the real successes for which we are responsible are so overwhelming a testimonial of the fact that any man of average intelligence can become a Master Salesman that we are willing to leave the decision entirely up to you. All of this proof and many important features about Salesmanship are contained in our salary-raising book, "Modern Salesmanship." It is yours—FREE. Send the coupon for it today. It will show you how you can quickly become a Master Salesman—a big money maker. Is it worth 2c. to find out? Then mail this coupon NOW.

NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION

Dept. 50-B **Chicago, Ill.**

National Salesmen's Training Association
Dept. 50-B, Chicago, Ill.

I simply want to see the facts. Send me, FREE, your Book, "Modern Salesmanship," and Proof that I can become a Master Salesman.

Name .....

Address .....

City..... State.....

Age..... Occupation.....

Price $5.75 Ea.

THE WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CURLING IRON

Can be used on any household electric current.

Weight 6 Lbs.

Triple Nickel Plate

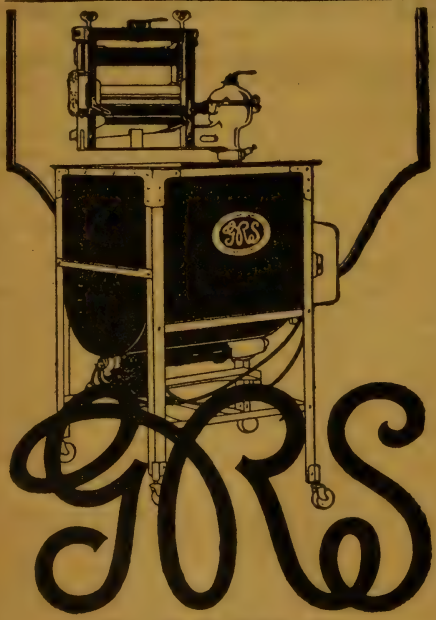
Bevelled Edge Sole Plate

Perfect Balance.

Price,

$6.75

HOUSEHOLD IRON—GUARANTEED BY THE NAME



Unquestionably

The Best Electric Clothes Washer

on the Market

Made in Galvanized Iron, painted Battleship Grey, or Polished Copper.

Iron - - $140

Copper - - $160

ALPHA ELECTRIC CO., 151-155 W. 30th St., New York City

Why haven't you clipped this coupon?

IT takes but a moment to mark the career of your choice, sign your name, clip out and mail this coupon. Yet that simple act has started more than two million men and women toward success.

In city, town and country all over the world, men are living contented lives in happy, prosperous homes—because they clipped this coupon.

In every line of business and industry, in shops, stores, offices, factories, in mines and on railroads, men are holding important positions and receiving splendid salaries—because they clipped this coupon.

Clerks have become sales, advertising and business managers, mechanics have become foremen, superintendents and engineers, carpenters have become architects and contractors, men and boys have risen from nothing to places of responsibility—because they clipped this coupon.

You have seen it in almost every magazine you have looked at for years. And while you have been passing it by, more than ten thousand men and women each month have been making it the first stepping stone to real success in life.

Will you still turn away from Opportunity? Can you still go on, putting in your days at the same grind, getting the same pay envelope with the same insufficient sum, when such a little thing can be the means of changing your whole life?

You *can* have the position you want in the work you like best, a salary that will give you and your family the home, the comforts, the little luxuries you would like them to have. No matter what your age, your occupation, your education, or your means—you can do it!

All we ask is the chance to prove it. That's fair, isn't it? Then mark and mail this coupon. There's no obligation and not a penny of cost. It's a little thing that takes but a moment, but it's the most important thing you can do today. Do it now!

— — — — — TEAR OUT HERE — — — — —

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 4386-C, Scranton, Penna.

Without cost or obligation, please send me full information about the subject *before* which I have marked an X in the list below:

☐ Advertising	☐ Mechanical Engineering
☐ Salesmanship	☐ Electrical Engineering
☐ Business Law	☐ Drafting
☐ Bookkeeping	☐ Surveying
☐ Accounting	☐ Architecture
☐ Private Secretary	☐ Contractor and Builder
☐ Business Management	☐ Civil Engineering
☐ Foreign Trade	☐ Chemistry
☐ Stenography	☐ Metallurgy
☐ Business English	☐ Railroad Positions
☐ Civil Service	☐ Automobiles
☐ Traffic Management	☐ Radio
☐ Cartooning	☐ Machine Shop Practice
☐ High School Subjects	☐ Concrete Builder

Name.....

Street Address.....

City..... State.....

LEARN
At Home

FREE
TRIAL LESSON

Send for this Free Trial Lesson in Drafting and see how easily you can master this paying profession at home in your spare time by the Chicago Tech. Method. No money to send—the lesson is free whether you enroll or not. While other schools ask you to send your enrollment and payment in advance, we send you this trial lesson first so that you can see how well qualified you are to take up Drafting before you pay out a penny. Send the coupon to-day and get not only the lesson but information about the splendid opportunities there are for capable Draftsmen, and the facts about the Chicago Tech. Courses.

DRAFTING In Spare Time

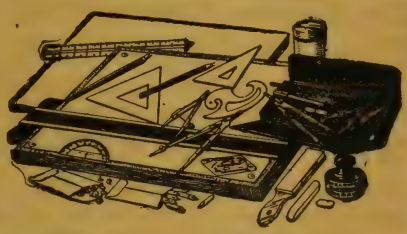
Big Jobs Waiting for Skilled Men

Railroads, Manufacturers, Architects, Contractors, Electrical Works, Construction Companies Etc. are constantly looking for competent men. The boom that is on now makes really skilled Draftsmen so scarce that top-notch salaries are being paid. Let a man show that he knows Drafting thoroughly and there is a big job and a big pay check ready for him. If you will only give a few hours of your spare time weekly, you can get the training which will put you among winning men. Rex L. Cary, Joliet, Illinois, took Chicago Tech. training and is making three times his former salary. O. L. Rosin, Luverne, Minn., took the same course and is now in a prosperous business of his own. Hundreds of other Chicago Tech. men make similar reports.

Get Practical Men Back of You

Enrolled at Chicago Tech. you are instructed by practical engineers—not by mere theorists. These men have been "through the mill." They know just what problems you will have to solve in actual practice and show you how to master them. No time wasted on unnecessary studies. You graduate early and can stand beside men of long experience. You get this training at a low cost and on easy terms.

FREE Drawing Outfit



Students enrolled in the home study Drafting Courses at Chicago Tech. receive this complete Drawing Outfit without extra cost (or are given credit if they already have an outfit). This is the same kind of outfit that is used by practical Draftsmen and Engineers.

SEND THE COUPON

The coupon brings the Free Trial Lesson and other valuable information. No money to send, no obligation. Mark X in the [ ], sign your name and address and put the coupon in the mail to-day.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE,
118-132 East 26th Street
841 Chicago Tech. Bldg., CHICAGO, Ill.

Without cost or obligation on me please send instructive matter about opportunities in line I have marked with "X."

[ ]—**Drafting.**—(The Big Salary Course.)
No experience necessary.

[ ]—**Building Trade Course.**
For men in the building lines.

Name.....

Address.....

Post Office.....State.....

Radio Catalogue Free—

Write us a post card—

Address Dept. 14-R

and we will send you free this 52 page catalogue of radio sets and parts. It also contains explanation of radio terms, map and list of broadcasting stations and much radio information, including an explanation of successful hook-ups and circuits.

You will be amazed at the low prices Ward's quote. A complete tube set having a range of 500 miles and more, including tube, head set, batteries, and antenna equipment, as low as $23.50.

This catalogue contains everything for the expert and amateur. Complete sets and every improved part for building sets, all the most up-to-date devices—at the lowest possible prices.

Headquarters for Radio

Montgomery Ward & Co. is headquarters for Radio, selling everything direct by mail without the usual "Radio-profits." Why pay higher prices? Ward quality is the best and the prices will often save you one-third. Everything sold under our Fifty Year Old Guarantee—Your Money Back if You Are Not Satisfied. Write today for your copy of this complete 52-page Radio Book.

Write to our house nearest you. Address Dept. 14-R

Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Ft. Worth

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

$1400 to $3000 Year

***U.S. Government Wants* Railway Mail Clerks—City Mail Carriers—Post Office Clerks—Income Tax Auditors.**

Men, boys, 18 up, wanted

Common education sufficient. Send coupon immediately.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE EDUCATE YOURSELF

SEND COUPON BELOW

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
Dept. G335, Rochester, N. Y.

This coupon, filled out as directed, entitles the sender to (1) free sample examination questions; (2) a free copy of our book, "Government Positions and How to Get Them"; (3) free list of positions now open; and (4) to consideration for Free Coaching for the examination here checked.

COUPON

. . Railway Mail Clerk	($1600 to $2300)	. . City Mail Carrier	($1400 to $1800)
. . Bookkeeper	($1340 to $2000)	. . Rural Mail Carrier	($1800 to $2600)
. . Post Office Clerk	($1400 to $1800)	. . Custom Positions	($1100 to $2000)
. . Income Tax Auditor	($2040 to $3000)	. . Clerk	($1340 to $1800)

Name.....

Address..... G335

Use it before you lose it. Write plainly.

THE BEST, QUICKEST, SUREST WAY TO KILL FLIES AND MANY OTHER INSECTS

Simply spray *Fly-Bane* in the room, shut the doors and windows for about twenty minutes—then sweep out the dead flies. *That's all there is to it.*

The old tiresome way of swatting flies one at a time is absurdly impractical. The use of fly paper is equally ineffective and disgusting. *Fly-Bane is 100% active.* Spraying *Fly-Bane* around is like swatting a thousand flies at a time.

***Fly-Bane* is non-poisonous, absolutely harmless to humans, and can be sprayed in the kitchen or dining room with perfect safety.**

***Fly-Bane* is equally effective against flies, bed-bugs, roaches, moths, mosquitoes, and many other insects. When sprayed on cattle, horses and dogs *Fly-Bane* will afford them much needed relief from the annoyance of flies.**

1 Gallon, $3.75

1 Pint 75c

Fly-Bane

1 Quart, $1.25

Trial Size (1 pt.) with Sprayer, $1.00

Made by the Makers of CN

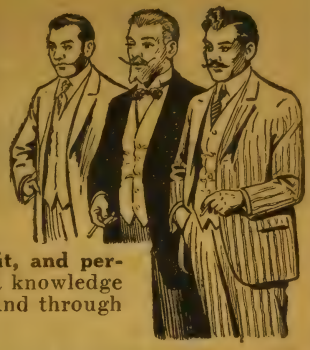
Send Order to

WEST DISINFECTING COMPANY

413 Fifth Avenue, New York

Branches in Principal Cities

Could YOU Talk to These Men? Or Any One of Them?



Could you read one of their letters? They speak only their mother tongue—French, Italian, and Spanish. Yet in social circles and in business, when travelling and at home, **here and abroad,** there are countless opportunities for **you** to gain the strong friendship of these nationalities **for your pleasure, profit, and personal advancement.** What you most need is a knowledge of at least one of these foreign languages. And through our remarkable system of instruction—

You can learn a new language as easily as a new tune

Only a trained musician can learn a tune without hearing it—by merely studying the printed notes. But almost any one can learn a tune by listening to it several times. It is the same with languages. The Rosenthal Language Phone Method enables you to learn a foreign tongue as easily as a new tune. You merely put a Language Phone record on your phonograph and listen; then repeat the sentences aloud. In a surprisingly short time you are yourself actually speaking a foreign tongue and understanding what is said to you.

LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD

(Title Reg. U. S. Patent Office)

With Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry

The feature that makes this wonderful method so speedy, interesting, and correct is the set of Language Phone discs. These are records of the speech of a cultured native professor, speaking his mother-tongue. He talks of everyday matters, giving you hundreds of phrases, questions, and answers that you will have immediate and constant use for. You learn conversationally. No rules or decisions to be memorized, but perfect accent, pronunciation, and grammar assured.

SPANISH—FRENCH—ITALIAN

You need give only a few minutes of spare time a day to study—in the privacy and comfort of your own home. Select your own time—when you are in the mood. No arbitrary lesson-hour or waiting teacher to consider.

Whether you are an employer or employee, man or woman, boy or girl, clerk, executive, salesman, manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, lawyer, doctor, minister, teacher, author, artist, actor, musician—familiarity with another language will add to your success—as it has done in thousands of cases. Hundreds and hundreds of owners of Rosenthal Language Phone outfits, in all these professions, have written us enthusiastic letters about their interest and pleasure in this fascinating study; and of the great benefit it has been to them—enlarging their business or winning promotion and bigger salaries.

FREE A 64-Page Book That Tells You

How to Increase Your Income; How to Acquire Quickly Conversational Fluency in a Foreign Tongue; How to Increase Your Influence—in the office, the club, the drawing-room.

49

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
665 Hess Building, New York

Please send me by mail (without obligation of any kind) the free book about Language Study, together with details of your offer of a free trial, in my own home, of The Language Phone Method for Spanish, French, or Italian.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State .....

PASS ANY

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Smith's Regents Review Books

PUBLISHED BY

W. HAZLETON SMITH

have been introduced into thousands of Schools throughout the United States and Canada?

Do You Know that they are recognized and endorsed by the leading Schools in New York City and elsewhere as being the best for Review Work and to Prepare for Examinations?

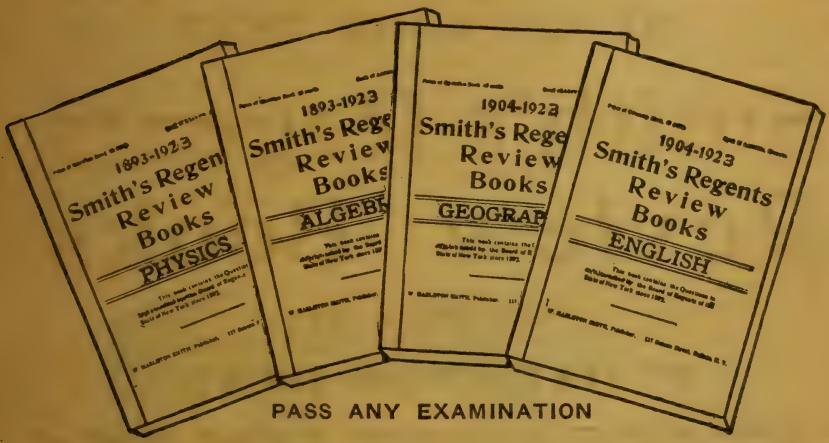
Question Books, each subject, 40 cents
Answer Books, each subject, 40 cents

SUBJECTS

Arithmetic
Commercial Arithmetic
Geography
Commercial Geography
Physical Geography
Elementary English
English Grammar
United States History
American History
Ancient History
English History
Modern History
Physiology
Spelling
Algebra
Intermediate Algebra
Advanced Algebra
Geometry
Solid Geometry
Trigonometry
Civil Government
Commercial Law
Elementary Representation
Elementary Bookkeeping
Economics

SEND FOR CATALOG

EXAMINATION



PASS ANY EXAMINATION

SUBJECTS—CONTINUED

Psychology and Principles of Education
History of Education
Physics
Biology
Botany
Chemistry
Zoology
1st Year English
2nd Year English
3rd Year English
4th Year English
1st 2 Years' Spanish
1st Year French
2nd Year French
3rd Year French
1st Year German
2nd Year German
3rd Year German
1st Year Latin
2nd Year Latin
3rd Year Latin

6 or more copies, 12% discount. One doz. or more copies, 25% discount

Order a copy of PALMER'S MENTAL ARITHMETIC. A wonder in its line. Price 30 cents.

PUBLISHED BY

W. HAZLETON SMITH

117 SENECA STREET, Desk W, BUFFALO, N. Y.

1884 **39th Year** **1923**

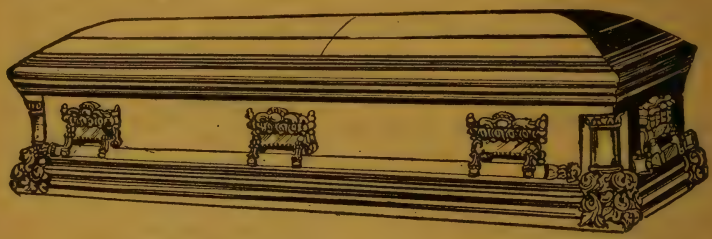
The Springfield Metallic Casket Co.

Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.

Burial Caskets of Quality Unsurpassed Construction

The Springfield Metallic Caskets are made of the best grades of Bronze, Copper and Armco Lead-Coated Purity metals. More than one hundred styles and combinations, which meet the demands of those wishing the very best as well as those of the average well-to-do.

They protect the bodies of your dead from the hideous violations of the earth. They keep the remains sacred forever. In points of design, construction and beauty we positively give the best value for the money, being far superior to a mere wooden casket.



Copyright—C. Deuble, Canton, O.
The McKinley Monument at Canton, Ohio. In this tomb lie the remains of the late President McKinley and his wife in Springfield Metallic Caskets of bronze.

The Springfield State Bronze

"The Washington"

(Also Many Plain Designs)

Dark Statuary Bronze finish, highly polished. The most perfect burial receptacle known. U. S. Letters Patent No. 610537.

Also manufacturers of Steel and Armco Purity Metal Burglar proof air and water tight Grave Vaults. Copper or Steel Lead coated metallic inner linings, Casket Carriages and pedestals. A large and varied line of Casket Hardware in a variety of finishes. Cloth covered wood caskets, drygoods and sundries. Send for catalogs.

For sale by the leading Funeral Directors everywhere.

Branches:

Detroit Kansas City Omaha
Los Angeles Atlanta

Does your English Help or Hurt you?

Does your English reveal your lack of education or does it prove that you are a person of culture and refinement? Are you handicapped in your speech and writing or does your command of English rise to meet every occasion and every situation? English is the one weapon you must use every day. Here is how you can improve it almost at once.

MANY persons say, "Did you hear from him to-day?" They should say, "Have you heard from him to-day?" Some persons spell calendar "calender" or "calander." Still others say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how many persons use "who" for "whom" and mispronounce the simplest words. Few persons know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's," or with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear. And most persons use only common words—colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum. Every time they talk or write they show themselves lacking in the essential points of English.

Every time you talk, every time you write, you show what you are. When you use the wrong word, when you mispronounce a word, when you punctuate incorrectly, when you use flat, ordinary words, you handicap yourself enormously. An unusual command of English enables you to present your ideas clearly, forcefully, convincingly. If your English is incorrect it hurts you more than you will ever know, for people are too polite to tell you about your mistakes.

Wonderful New Invention

For five years Mr. Cody worked almost day and night on the study of the problem, "How to make correct habits in speaking and writing stick in your mind." After countless experiments he finally invented a simple method by which you can acquire a better command of the English language in only 15 minutes a day. Now you can stop making the mistakes in English which have been hurting you. Mr. Cody's students have secured more improvement in five weeks than had previously been obtained by other pupils in two years!

Learn by Habit—Not by Rules

Under old methods rules are memorized but correct habits are not formed. Finally the rules themselves are forgotten. The new Sherwin Cody method provides for the formation of correct habits by constantly calling attention only to the mistakes you make.

Sherwin Cody

One of the wonderful things about Mr. Cody's course is the speed with which these habit-forming practice drills can be carried out. You can write the answers to fifty questions in 15 minutes and correct your work in 5 minutes more. The drudgery and work of copying have been ended by Mr. Cody. You concentrate always on your mistakes until it becomes "second nature" to speak and write correctly.

FREE Book on English and 15-Minute Test

A booklet explaining Mr. Cody's remarkable course and a 15-Minute Test which you can take in your own home are ready. If you are ever embarrassed by mistakes in grammar, spelling, pronunciation, or punctuation, if you cannot instantly command the exact words with which to express your ideas, this book will prove a revelation to you.

Write for this new free book, "How to Speak and Write Masterly English," and the 15-Minute Test. Merely mail the coupon or a letter, or even a postal card. You can never reach your greatest possibilities until you use correct English. Write to-day.

Sherwin Cody School of English
61 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH
61 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Please send me your new Free Book "How to Speak and Write Masterly English," and the 15-Minute Test.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

PATENTS

If You Have an Invention and Desire to Learn How to Secure a Patent

Send for our Guide Book, **HOW TO GET A PATENT,** sent Free on request. Tells our terms, methods, etc. Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give our opinion as to its patentable nature.

NAME.....

STREET.....

CITY.....STATE.....

RANDOLPH & CO.
Dept. 45,
Washington, D. C.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE

School of Law

LAW

HIGH-GRADE INSTRUCTION

By Correspondence. Est. 1892

Four Courses: College, Post Graduate, Business Law and Bar Examination Review Course. University Methods. Standard Text-Books Approved by Bench and Bar.

STUDY LAW—the profession that has attracted more keen, brainy men than any other calling.

Add 100% to your chances of success by taking our College Course—the most thorough, complete, practical and scientific law course ever taught by correspondence. Over 25 years of success. The oldest and best school. Send to-day for free Catalog.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF LAW, 801A Reaper Block, Chicago, Ill.

Just a Drop or Two

The smallest quantity of 3-in-One Oil works wonders in a squeaking hinge, a lock or bolt that sticks, a clock that runs only when shaken.

3-in-One Oil is a perfect lubricant for talking machines, sewing machines, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, tools, bicycles, auto springs, horns, starters, magnetos and Ford Timers, cream separators, lawn mowers, typewriters, duplicating and adding machines, revolving chairs—every light mechanism in home, office, factory and on the farm.

3-in-One

The Universal High Quality Oil

cleans and polishes fine furniture, woodwork and floors, prevents rust and tarnish on all metal surfaces.

Contains no grit or grease. Will not gum, dry out or become rancid. A pure oil compound of unlimited usefulness; wonderfully effective; economical. You'll like it.

Sold at all good stores in 1-oz., 3-oz. and 8-oz. bottles and 3-oz. Handy Oil Cans.

FREE

Generous sample and Dictionary of Uses. To save postage request these on a postal.

Three-In-One Oil Co.
130 William Street
New York, N. Y.

GR530

PATENTS

To the Man with an Idea

I offer a comprehensive, experienced, efficient service for his prompt, legal protection and the development of his proposition.

Send sketch, or model and description, for advice as to cost, search through prior United States patents, etc. Preliminary advice gladly furnished without charge.

My experience and familiarity with various arts frequently enable me to accurately advise clients as to probable patentability before they go to any expense.

Booklet of valuable information and form for properly disclosing your idea, free on request. Write today.

RICHARD B. OWEN, Patent Lawyer

15 Owen Building, Washington, D. C.
2276-J Woolworth Building, New York City

A REAL SAFE LADDER!

"TUCKAWAY" Folding Ladder

Once set up it is as steady as the Washington Monument. Cannot collapse; no nails or screws to loosen; all parts riveted. Folds up like a book. Stands 52 inches high. Best for the home, hotel, hospital, building, &c. Rubber base. Price, each **$6.50**

Sent Prepaid Anywhere

SAMUEL LEWIS, 73 Barclay St., N. Y.

INSTITUTION SUPPLIES

ACFIELD'S FOOT APPLIANCES

Remove the Actual Cause of the Trouble.

THE METAPAD.

Instantly relieves Metatarsal Arch Affections, Morton Toe, cramping of toes, enlarged little toe joints, sole calluses and spreading of foot. Worn in any shoe, under or over stocking.

THE PERFECTION TOE SPRING.

Straightens the great toe and reduces the enlarged joint or bunion. Worn at night, with auxiliary appliance for day use. Any other foot troubles?

Full particulars and advice in plain envelope. Call or write

C. R. ACFIELD, Room 461, 47 W. 34th St., New York.

Don't tell me you never had a chance!

"Four years ago you and I worked at the same bench. We were *both* discontented. Remember the noon we saw the I. C. S. advertisement? That woke me up. I realized that to get ahead I needed special training, and I decided to let the I. C. S. help me. When I marked the coupon I asked you to sign with me. You said, 'Aw, forget it!'

"I made the most of my opportunity and have been climbing ever since. You had the same chance I had, but you turned it down. No, Jim, you can't expect more money until you've trained yourself to handle bigger work."

There are lots of "Jims" in the world—in stores, factories, offices, everywhere. Are *you* one of them? Wake up! Every time you see an I. C. S. coupon your chance is staring you in the face. Don't turn it down.

Right now, thousands of men are preparing themselves for bigger jobs and better pay through I. C. S. courses.

You can join them and get in line for promotion. Mark and mail the coupon, and find out how.

— — — — — TEAR OUT HERE — — — — —

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 4400-B, Scranton, Penna.

Without cost or obligation, please send me full information about the subject *before* which I have marked an X in the list below:

- ☐ Advertising
- ☐ Salesmanship
- ☐ Business Law
- ☐ Bookkeeping
- ☐ Accounting
- ☐ Private Secretary
- ☐ Business Management
- ☐ Foreign Trade
- ☐ Stenography
- ☐ Business English
- ☐ Civil Service
- ☐ Traffic Management
- ☐ Cartooning
- ☐ High School Subjects
- ☐ Mechanical Engineering
- ☐ Electrical Engineering
- ☐ Drafting
- ☐ Surveying
- ☐ Architecture
- ☐ Contractor and Builder
- ☐ Civil Engineering
- ☐ Chemistry
- ☐ Metallurgy
- ☐ Railroad Positions
- ☐ Automobiles
- ☐ Radio
- ☐ Machine Shop Practice
- ☐ Concrete Builder

Name.....

Street Address.....

City..... State.....

SHORTHAND AT HOME IN 30 DAYS

LEARN IN SPARE TIME

EASY PRACTICAL SPEEDY

Can be learned in 30 Days at your home during your spare time. Boyd Syllabic system, a revolutionary New Method. Simple, easy; brings amazing results. Based entirely on new principles—easy to learn—easy to write—easy to read. We guarantee a speed of 100 to 150 words a minute in 30 Days. Learn the New Easy Way. Can be learned in from one to two weeks—then speed practice—and in 30 days from the time you enroll you are ready for a position. Writers hold the World's Record for speed and accuracy. So certain are the Results that we give a Money Back Guarantee. Costs nothing unless you are fully satisfied.

Special offer Now to new students. Send today for Free Catalog and Sample Lesson.

ALSO COURSES IN TOUCH TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING AND COMMERCIAL LAW

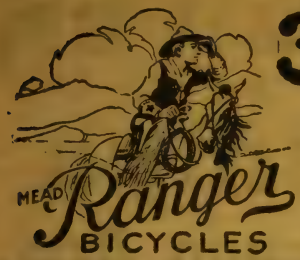
Chicago Home Study Schools

801A Reaper Block, Chicago, Ill.

BROMO-SELTZER

FOR

HEADACHES



30 Days' Free Trial

You run no risk when you buy a **Ranger**—the best known—as well as the best bicycle ever built. Truly the Aristocrat of Cycledom—we guarantee it absolutely to satisfy you. We sell on the square-deal plan — use it a month; if it does not satisfy you perfectly, the trial does not cost you a cent.

Delivered Free. Select the bicycle you want and terms that suit you—cash or easy payments. Save all middlemen's profit. We give the biggest value in the U. S.

PAY $5 A MONTH

If you do not find it convenient to pay cash, you can secure possession and use of your "Ranger" bicycle *at once* and pay for it in small $5 monthly payments. Our thousands of *Cash Customers* buy at rock bottom, factory-to-rider costs. The *Easy Payment prices* are only slightly more, to cover added clerical work. Because you are dealing *direct* with the Makers the cash and Easy Payment prices are *naturally lower* than you can obtain elsewhere.

Direct from Factory to You

We make 44 styles, sizes and colors of Rangers in our own new model factory, and sell you direct. Our Mail Order Department is caring for the needs of millions of riders in all parts of the country. We have been established in Chicago 33 years and operate three large factories. There is a style and size to fit every taste and any pocketbook. You can't equal the bicycles or prices anywhere. Men, Women, Boys and Girls everywhere ARE SAVING TIME and money, and gaining health and recreation on famous Ranger Bicycles. Millions are riding to and from work, visiting interesting places and enjoying the great outdoors on swift, sturdy Mead bicycles.

Tires, electric lamps, horns, parts, repairs, and equipment of all kinds; built-up wheels with coaster-brake, ready to put in your old bicycle. Everything for bicycles and in the bicycle line, ready for at-once delivery, at Factory prices.

It is our pride to fill an order for 50 cents' worth of sundries as promptly and accurately as we do an order for a bicycle. If it is used in or on a bicycle, you will find it—at the right price—in the Ranger catalog.

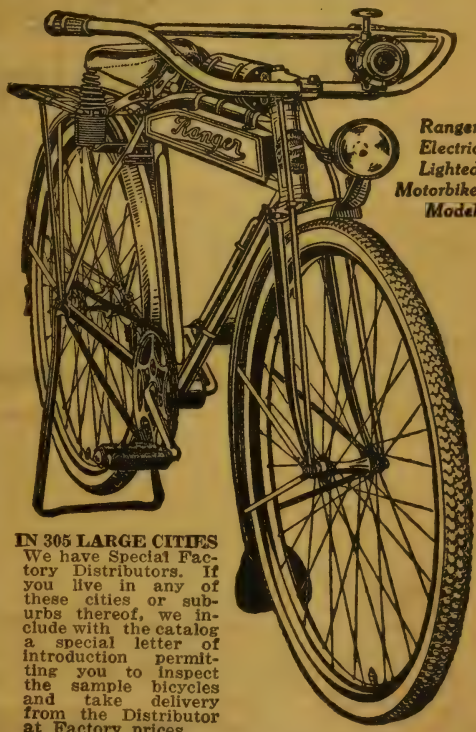
Rider Agents Wanted

to ride and exhibit the Ranger Model you prefer. Boys in all parts of the country make big money as our agents.

SEND NO MONEY

Use coupon or postal and ask us to send you the big, Free Ranger Catalog (the Bicycle Encyclopedia of America), with complete wholesale prices and terms.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
Dept. T 146, Chicago, U. S. A.



Ranger Electric Lighted Motorbike Model

IN 305 LARGE CITIES
We have Special Factory Distributors. If you live in any of these cities or suburbs thereof, we include with the catalog a special letter of introduction permitting you to inspect the sample bicycles and take delivery from the Distributor at Factory prices.

Cut out this Coupon

MEAD CYCLE CO.,
Dept. T 146, Chicago, U. S. A.

Gentlemen—Send me (free) the big, new Mead Ranger Catalog. Send special Factory-to-Rider wholesale prices and full particulars of the 30 days free trial and Easy Payment terms.

*Name*_____

P. O. Box, R. F. D. or Street No. _____

*Town*_____ *State*_____

Another OLIVER Triumph

Salesmen Are Making Fortunes

Everybody knows of the amazing sales records made by Oliver representatives. Bentley's $215 profit in a single day. Ame's $279.65 in one day. Slade's $13,500 are only indications. And now comes another—a greater—Oliver Triumph that is bringing even bigger profits to Oliver Salesmen—easier and quicker than ever before.

At last the device that American householders have wanted for years has been perfected—a real efficient Oil-Burner for Furnaces at a low price. Oliver salesmen are riding in on the tremendous sweep of sales and profits. $1,000 a month is not an uncommon thing. No wonder—think of what this wonderful device means to every person now operating a coal furnace! They do away forever with coal—ashes—dirt—dust — soot —smoke—building fires—cleaning furnaces—carrying ashes—uneven heat—cold rooms—frozen pipes and plumbers' bills—coal shortages — poor quality and exorbitant prices. Banished!

Cheap, Clean, Odorless

Instead they have cheap heat, plentiful heat, clean heat, even heat, warm rooms, smokeless heat, sootless heat, ashless heat, odorless heat, and all this automatically controlled by a thermostat.

3 Times the Heat of Coal

These extraordinary comforts and conveniences are only possible through the wonderful discovery by Mr. Oliver of a way to combine 95 per cent. air with 5 per cent. oil, the cheapest fuel there is. This forms a gas that burns with an intense, clean flame and gives 3 times the heat of coal. Fits any type of steam, hot water, or hot air furnace with or without thermostatic control. No noisy motors, no gas or electrical connections, no moving parts, and installation can be made with no changes whatsoever to any furnace. Gives even heat all day long without a bit of attention—a warm, cozy house in the morning by simply setting a thermostat when you go to bed at night.

58 Regional Managers To Get Established National Business

A National Distributing Organization has been made necessary by the enormous growth of Oliver sales. Millions of dollars of established business will be transferred to 58 Regional Managers. In the next few months every home in America will be reached by advertising telling the story of Oliver Furnace and Stove Burners. Selling Organizations of Big Calibre men looking for a proposition that will net from $10,000 up to $100,000 a year should write or wire immediately to Mr. Oliver personally (address below) for full details of this plan.

Biggest Profit Ever Made

Salesmen who have been selling Oliver Stove and Range Burners for years—and have been making big money—say that with this wonderful new Furnace Burner they can make two and three times more money than ever before. Every sale means a real commission—and sales come fast. Every home owner who has a furnace wants one of these burners when he sees it demonstrated. Robert Vesksk, N. J., made $53.00 the first day he worked. F. J. Fitzwilliams made $84.00 his first day; Berton made $4,000 in two months; Russell earned $3,300 in five months; Buckley made $5,000 in four months.

OLIVER OIL-GAS BURNER

OLIVER OIL-GAS BURNER CO.

2192-D Oliver Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Canadian Distributer, 2192-D Oliver Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

"Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Oil-Gas Burners in the World."

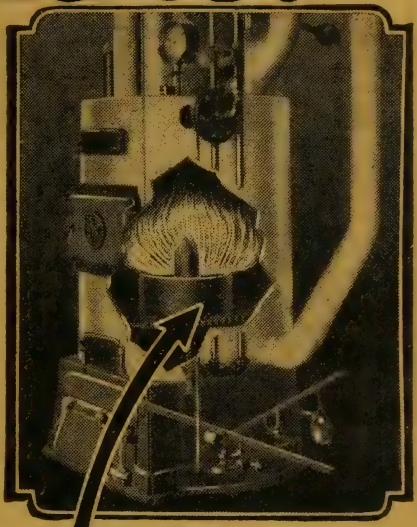
OIL-GAS for FURNACES!

Exclusive Territories Open

Right now it is possible for you to get an Exclusive Territory for the new Oliver Furnace Burner, and the whole Oliver line, including a burner for every type of Furnace, Cooking Range or Heating Stove. Now is the time to begin selling furnace burners. If you get started at once, by the end of the year you are going to make more money than you ever dreamed of making in so short a time. People are tired of coal strikes, high prices, and all the drudgery of dirt and coal. Every man who has a furnace is glad to be rid of coal slavery forever. The new Oliver Furnace Burner is causing a revolution in home heating—already thousands of homes have been equipped.

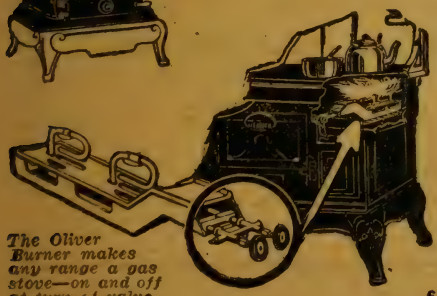
Exclusive Territory Offer

You might as well be cashing in on the nation-wide sale of this invention. You might as well become an authorized Oliver agent, and have a steady money-making line as long as you live. This is one chance of a lifetime. You owe yourself this opportunity. The coupon below will tell you of the amazing features of the new Furnace Burner. It will bring you Mr. Oliver's liberal commission offer and tell you how you can get an exclusive territory. You must act quickly. Mail the coupon at once. Do not delay a single day. Live salesmen recognize this unequalled opportunity for big profits. Territories are being snatched up. Act quick. Mail coupon immediately.



Slips right into any furnace without change. 3 times the heat of coal. No motors, gas or electricity.

Sizes to fit all heating stoves give warm room at once—no waiting for fires to come up.



The Oliver Burner makes any range a gas stove—on and off at turn of valve.

OLIVER OIL-GAS BURNER CO.,
2192-D Oliver Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Send me immediately complete details of your offer to prospective Oliver representatives. Including your free book, "New Kind of Heat," and full details of Exclusive Territory Franchise Offer. I am interested in proposition checked below.

Name .....

Address.....

City .....State.....

[ ] Spare Time Work
[ ] Full Time Work
[ ] Regional Distributer

Rebuilt Typewriters

ALL MAKES—ALL PRICES

Pay Nothing Down
Sent on 5 Days'
FREE TRIAL

Every machine sold with a money back guarantee if you are not satisfied. Get our prices and descriptive catalog before you buy a Typewriter. Each machine thoroughly rebuilt in our own factory, the oldest and largest in existence. Branch Stores in principal cities. Shipments from one nearest you.

AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE COMPANY

HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY, 448 CENTRAL AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J.

PREVER

PREVER LUMBER CO. Inc.

LUMBER AND MOULDINGS

Executive Offices and Yards

250 West 23d Street, Bet. 7th and 8th Aves., New York

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING

TEL. WATKINS 1625—1626—1627

How Invention Is Now Being Taught as a Science

Raymond F. Yates

SUPPOSE, to-night, you found a window rattling. Through your mind would flash a regular order of thoughts which characterize the conception and completion of every invention the world has ever known. First, you would recognize a problem to be solved—the rattling of the window. Then you would think of several principles of science or mechanics which would solve your problem.

What Invention Is

So every time you solve a problem in your daily life—at home, travelling, or in business—you use the principles, the Science of Invention, upon which every invention has been developed. The same processes of thought that told you how to fix a rattling window can be so well developed that you can learn to invent other things almost as easily and quickly.

It has been universally recognized that invention is governed by a few simple, easily acquired principles. Yet no one ever thought of putting these principles in black and white so that everybody interested in invention could read them. In spite of the fact that Thomas A. Edison made his famous statement that invention should be taught as a science, thousands of people continue to work blindly, doggedly, haphazardly to perfect their ideas.

But now you can learn to invent. Fifteen famous inventors have at last given to the world the laws and principles of Inventive Science. They are teaching Invention exactly as law, medicine, bookkeeping is being taught. Instead of spending years groping blindly, wasting your time in useless, heart-breaking drudgery, you learn how to complete your ideas quickly; you learn how to think so you are sure to succeed.

A Fortune for One Little Idea

With every new advance the world experiences, more problems are coming up—and more inventions are needed to solve these problems. It doesn't matter what you invent — the world will pay you well for your ideas. Even little ideas can bring you a fortune.

Eberhard, who invented the rubber on the end of a pencil, has been paid hundreds of thousands of dollars for his simple idea. The man who invented the metal tip for shoelaces, the man who conceived the idea of the "humped" hairpin, all have achieved success in the world.

Whatever your position in life, whatever kind of work you do, you are constantly meeting problems which must be solved. Even so small an idea as a new kind of kitchen knife for your wife may be the making of your fortune. All you need is the ability to think inventively and you are assured of success.

Little things like these have brought fortunes to their inventors.

Learn How to Invent at Home

This is the first course in practical invention that has ever been devised. In simple, easy-to-understand language you learn everything you want to know about invention—developing your ideas, securing information, application for patents, protecting your rights, selling your invention—are taken up step by step, so that when you have completed the course you have a wealth of information worth thousands upon thousands of dollars.

Free New Book on Inventive Science

Write today for our wonderful new book that tells you all about the Science of invention. It tells you how to learn the secrets of practical invention which famous inventors disproved only after years of heart-breaking effort, and it tells you how to do this in only fifteen minutes of your spare time each day. Send the coupon or postal-card. There is no cost or obligation. This bureau is not connected in any way with patent attorneys or manufacturers. Our only work is to help ambitious men and women become successful inventors.

What Students Say

All That He Hoped It Would Be and More

Your course is all I hoped it would be and more, and has been a great help to me in my work. —R. Lufberry, Seal Beach, Cal.

Worth Thousand Times Cost

I believe that the course is going to be worth a thousand times its cost to me. —Clark W. Dimon, I. S. Naval Base, Hampton Roads, Va.

BUREAU OF INVENTIVE SCIENCE
DEPT. F-54, WISNER BLDG., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

BUREAU OF INVENTIVE SCIENCE
Dept. F-54, Wisner Bldg., Rochester, N.Y.

Please send me your free book, "The Science of Invention."

Name..... Age.....

Address .....

City..... State.....

Whose fault when children disobey? People judge you by the behavior of your children. If your child ever did this what would you do?

Does Your Child Ever Embarrass You?

THERE is nothing more embarrassing—nothing more humiliating—than a naughty child. Every mother knows that people judge her by the behavior of her children — that parents with unruly youngsters are seldom popular, seldom asked to go to places.

How do you act when your child openly disobeys in front of visitors? Do you flush and murmur apologies? Do you punish the child then and there? Or do you pretend not to notice the incident—and attempt to "cover it up"?

Unnecessary Humiliation

A disobedient child is a constant source of trouble and humiliation. Yet all this worry, all this embarrassment, is now unnecessary.

A new method of character training has been discovered by noted educators which makes children well bred and obedient, instead of naughty and unmanageable.

Now you need no longer worry about the behavior of your children. No matter how lively they may be, no matter how mischievous, you can easily give them a simple training which will make them courteous, truthful and obedient—a source of pride and joy, instead of embarrassment and humiliation. No longer need you be constantly worried when visitors call for fear your child will "act up" or misbehave. No longer will you have to say constantly, "Jimmie, leave those flowers alone"—"Alice, don't touch Mrs. Henry's purse"—"Billie, come down off that railing!" With this new method of home training you can have perfect confidence that your child will behave without constant supervision, constant watching.

Aiding Parents

This entirely new and different method of child training has been evolved by Professor Ray C. Beery, A.B., M.A., (Harvard and Columbia). After years of scientific research and

practical experience in child training, Professor Beery has formed the Parents Association to aid parents in the proper training of their children. Today the Parents Association is bringing a great constructive help to 30,000 members in training children to have sturdy health of body, fineness of mind, and nobility of character.

How do you act when your child openly disobeys in front of visitors? Should this child be punished?

A disobedient child is a constant source of trouble and humiliation.

When your child "acts up" do you conquer or does he?

This great movement will bring you the help you so badly need. It will tell you exactly how to correct the cause of disobedience. It will show you how to win the child's complete confidence — how to make him all that you have ever wished him to be —whether he is still in the cradle or is eighteen years old.

DO YOU KNOW HOW

- to instruct children in the delicate matters of sex?
- to always obtain cheerful obedience?
- to correct mistakes of early training?
- to keep child from crying?
- to develop initiative in child?
- to teach child instantly to comply with command, "Don't touch"?
- to suppress temper in children without punishment?
- to discourage the "why" habit in regard to commands?
- to prevent quarreling and fighting?
- to cure impertinence? Discourtesy? Vulgarity?
- to remove fear of darkness? Fear of thunder and lightning? Fear of harmless animals?
- to encourage child to talk?
- to teach punctuality? Perseverance? Carefulness?
- to overcome obstinacy?
- to cultivate mental concentration?
- to teach honesty and truthfulness?

These are only a few of the hundreds of questions fully answered and explained, in a way that makes application of the principles involved easy through this Course.

Correcting Mistakes of Training

It tells you how to correct mistakes of early training—how to suppress temper in children without punishment—how to discourage the "why" habit in regard to commands — how to remove fear of darkness, of thunder, of harmless animals—how to guide children in choice of companions—how to induce child to go to bed willingly—how to treat child that runs away—how to teach honesty and truthfulness.

This new system does not deal in generalities. It shows by concrete illustration exactly how to overcome every disagreeable habit, every doubtful trait. And, best of all, this new method is not difficult to apply — it is simplicity itself.

Interesting Book

FREE

We have prepared a booklet, "New Methods in Child Training," which tells about the new methods discovered by Professor Beery and describes the work of the Association. We shall be glad to send you this book absolutely free. It will tell you some facts about child training which you never dreamed of before. It will give you information which not only is intensely interesting but is also very valuable. It will help you to make your child a straightforward, well-mannered, charming youngster.

This book will be promptly mailed to you upon receipt of the coupon or a post-card. Send for it now. The future of your child—his character, his personality, his success—all depend on the type of training you give him now. The Parents Association method is undoubtedly the most scientific and authoritative system ever prepared. Mail the coupon now.

The Parents Association, Inc.

Dept. 7724 Pleasant Hill, Ohio

FREE BOOK COUPON

The Parents Association

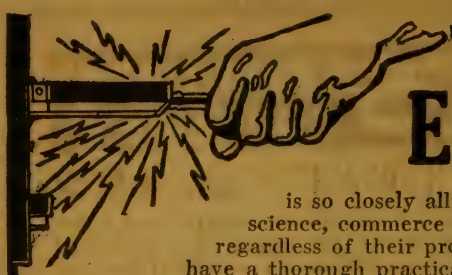
Dept. 7724, Pleasant Hill, Ohio

Please send me your booklet, "New Methods in Child Training," and information about the Parents Association, free of charge. This does not obligate me in any way.

Name .....

Address .....

City..... State.....



Electricity

is so closely allied to almost every branch of science, commerce and industry that every one, regardless of their profession or occupation, should have a thorough practical knowledge of electricity.

We are teaching a course of "practice" embracing everything that is to-day electrical. In this School you

LEARN BY DOING

Write for our free catalog or visit the school at your convenience.

SCHOOL IN SESSION ALL YEAR.

THE NEW YORK ELECTRICAL SCHOOL

49 West 17th Street - - NEW YORK

ADD TO YOUR INCOME

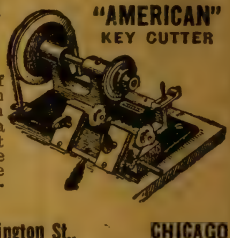
WITH LITTLE EFFORT $5 to $10 A DAY MADE EASY WITH

GREEN AUTOMATIC MACHINE

The New Improved Green Automatic Machine

Sharpens, Hones and Strops all kinds of safety razor blades, in one operation, from four to six blades per minute. For both Quality and Quantity, this machine is in a class by itself. There is nothing like it on the market. Let us send you our free booklet explaining everything, including the **"AMERICAN" Key Cutter**—cuts square, angular or round slots.

"AMERICAN" KEY CUTTER

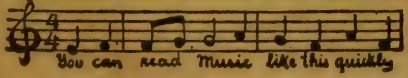


AMERICAN SHARPENING MACHINE CO. (Inc.), Dept. W., 184 W. Washington St., CHICAGO

MUSIC TAUGHT IN YOUR HOME

By the Oldest and Most Reliable School of Music in America—Established 1895

Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Etc.



Beginners or advanced players. One lesson weekly. Illustrations make everything plain. Only expense about 2c per day to cover cost of postage and music used. Write for **FREE BOOKLET** which explains everything in full.

American School of Music, 81 Lakeside Bldg., Chicago

WHEEL CHAIRS

We Make Over 70 Styles

Catalog illustrates, describes.

G. A. SARGENT CO.

138 E. 35th Street, New York City

PATENTS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS

Special Offer—Free Opinion as to Patentable Nature

Before disclosing an invention the inventor should write for our blank form **"Record of Invention."** This should be signed and witnessed and if returned to us together with model or sketch and description of the invention, we will give our opinion as to its patentable nature.

Our Three Books Mailed FREE to Inventors

OUR ILLUSTRATED GUIDE BOOK HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT

Contains full instructions regarding Patents, Trade-Marks, Foreign Patents. Our Methods, Terms, and 100 Mechanical Movements illustrated and described. Articles on Patent Practice and Procedure, and Law Points for inventors.

OUR TRADE-MARK BOOK

Shows the value and necessity of trade-mark protection and gives information regarding unfair competition.

OUR FOREIGN PATENT BOOK

We have direct agencies in all foreign countries and secure foreign patents in the shortest possible time and at the lowest cost.

LIST OF PATENT BUYERS SENT FREE

IDEAS WANTED: Send for LIST OF PATENT BUYERS containing unsolicited letters from Manufacturers and others WISHING TO BUY meritorious patents. There is a great demand for NEEDED INVENTIONS. We endeavor to assist OUR clients in the commercial development of their inventions.

SPECIALIZATION—OUR STAFF

The field of invention is so vast that it is impossible for any one man to become an expert in all classes of invention. For this reason we employ a number of patent lawyers and mechanical experts selected for their special knowledge and ability in certain lines of invention.

THE VALUE OF YOUR PATENT

depends on the skill and care with which your case is prepared and prosecuted in the United States Patent Office. That every case receives our best efforts, and that our work is done skillfully and thoroughly, is evidenced by the many unsolicited letters of commendation that we receive constantly from our clients. We will furnish upon request lists of clients from any State in the Union for whom we have secured patents.

Highest References—Prompt Attention—Reasonable Terms

FREE COUPON

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., Patent Attorneys

NEW YORK OFFICES 1007 Woolworth Bldg. PHILADELPHIA OFFICES 714-715 Liberty Bldg. PITTSBURGH OFFICES 514 Empire Bldg.

Chicago Offices: 1114 Tacoma Bldg. San Francisco Office: Hobart Bldg.

MAIN OFFICES: 776 9TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Gentlemen: Please send me FREE OF CHARGE your books as described above.

Name..... Address.....

Printing

—plus!

From Plan to Post Office, the William Green organization will work with you, skillfully and very effectively, to make sure that your printed matter is just what you want it to be, and that it accomplishes for you just what you want it to accomplish. This is the only organization that combines such a large and complete self-contained manufacturing plant with an Editorial and Plan Department that can put at your disposal plan and idea men, editorial and copy writers and a staff comprising America's greatest artists. We shall be glad to consult with you and to study your desires, without cost or obligation to you.

WILLIAM GREEN

a corporation

627 WEST 43d STREET, NEW YORK CITY

The World Almanac is from our Presses

Own Your Own Garage or Business

You can be your own boss. You can be independent. Twenty Thousand Sweeney Trained Men are—they own their own garages, tire shops, vulcanizing and service shops. It is easy to start in business for yourself and you don't have to bow down to some employer and do work you don't like. Sometimes it looks like carpenters, plasterers, etc., get big wages, but times come when they are out of work—there's strikes, lockouts, factory shutdowns, etc. Own your own business and you will be independent of these things—work for yourself with enthusiasm, not drudgery. It's the yearning of every young man to BE HIS OWN BOSS and Sweeney makes it possible.

How would you like to see your name above the door of a good-paying garage—YOURS—to awake every morning with the thought—what I make today is mine?

Sweeney trains men in 8 weeks in Auto and Tractor business. Over 60,000 graduates. I estimate 20,000 are in business for themselves. You don't need previous experience. You don't need any capital to speak of. There are opportunities everywhere. Other fellows with money are often looking for trained men to handle the mechanical end as partners. Sweeney Training fits you for the big opportunity.

I Pay Your Railway Fare

If you come now I will help by paying your railway fare from any point in the United States to the Sweeney School. I will also give you a FREE RADIO COURSE. Sweeney Broadcasting Station, call W. H. B., one of the finest in the world. Talks all over the United States. Cost $50,000 to erect. I will tell you about my new offer—a wonderful opportunity for you. The first step is to send my FREE 64-page catalog. I'll tell you how to get into business for yourself.

FREE Get my big FREE 64-page catalog. It shows hundreds of actual photographs of men at work in my magnificent million-dollar school. Tells all about wages, profits, opportunities in Auto and Tractor business. Explains step by step how you can learn. Letters from Sweeney graduates telling how they made good—shows how men come from all over the world to this big school. Makes you want to join the crowd. Send the coupon right now. I will gladly send you a copy beautifully illustrated. No colored students accepted.

EMORY J. SWEENEY, President.

E. J. SWEENEY
President

1212 Sweeney Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Please send me free your 64-page catalog. Tell me of the opportunities in the Auto and Tractor Business.

Name.....

P. O.....

State.....

LEARN A TRADE—
Sweeney
AUTOMOTIVE & ELECTRICAL SCHOOL
1212 SWEENEY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

"Come to the

Drive and Repair Autos—Learn Mechanics —Battery Work—Vulcanizing—Welding —Radio. 8 Weeks' Course Now Leads to

Young men, if you are mechanically inclined, you don't need any previous experience or book learning to become an expert mechanic by the Sweeney System.

I teach you in the most simple and practical way how to run and repair automobiles and tractors. How to build batteries. How to vulcanize tires. How to weld. How to do machine work. How to build and operate and install radio sets.

Here is a picture of myself and of my Million Dollar School. Notice the radio broadcasting station over which I talk to people all over the United States. I give you a radio course free.

You can save a lot of money and your railroad fare to Kansas City by accepting my special offer which is just about to expire. If you are in earnest write me to-day.

FREE—Simply send name to-day for my big free catalog. That's the first step on the road to success. This is a fine 64-page book in colors that explains all about the Sweeney School and the opportunities in mechanical training. It also tells how thousands of men just like you made a lifetime success as a result of this simple training. It gives hundreds of

LEARN Swe
AUTOMOTIVE &
1191 SWEENEY BLDG

Sweeney School

Guaranteed Profitable Employment — Get in Before Expiration of Summer Rates and Free Railroad Fare

FREE RAILWAY FARE TO KANSAS CITY

Over 20,000 Sweeney men are in business for themselves. Be independent. Own your own garage, tire shop, agency. Succeed in business for yourself. Or pick your own job. Hundreds of profitable openings for young men. Be a chauffeur. To drive around and see the world. Would you like to be a mechanic and earn $6 to $10 a day? How would you like to learn to vulvanize tires and run a tire shop of your own? Or manage a garage at $150 a month and up?

Remember, you can't go any place in the U. S. without running into Sweeney graduates who have made good. Over 60,000 men now who will O. K. the Sweeney School. What they did you can do.

If you want to be independent and do the work you like and get real money, now is the time to make a start. You haven't any idea of the possibilities in the auto business. Let me tell you what I can do for you.

interesting pictures and shows what a fine time Sweeney Students have while learning the best business in the world. This book is absolutely free and there is no obligation on your part in sending for it. Clip the coupon or just send a postcard and I'll mail you the book and also a copy of the Sweeney News right away. No colored students accepted.

A TRADE
Sweeney
ELECTRICAL SCHOOL
KANSAS CITY, MO.

For Big Offer and Catalog Mail This Coupon.

Emory J. Sweeney, Pres.
Dept. 1191 Sweeney Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.
Send me Free Catalog and your Special Offer.

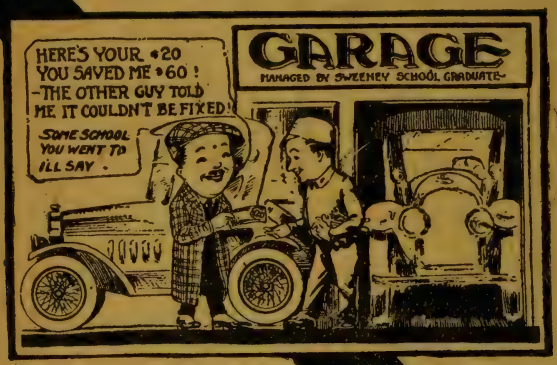
Name.....

Address .....

Be an Expert Mechanic Make More Money

THE automobile mechanic who gets the money is the man who can spot the trouble and fix it promptly. There is only one way to be an expert and that is to thoroughly understand your job; you can't get this understanding working in a factory or tinkering around a garage, **and I will pay your railway fare to Kansas City** to learn the right way.

Over half the men in the SWEENEY MILLION DOLLAR SCHOOL came here because they were so advised by some friend, owning a garage or automobile agency or repair shop, who, himself, went through the Sweeney School.



The Sweeney System

Consists in training you by actual experience on all types of gas engines—tractors—automobiles—trucks—aviation engines. Over $350,000 worth of equipment is required for this work. As Barney Oldfield said: "Why Sweeney—this isn't so much a school as a city of shops." We teach with tools, not books—and our men know how because they actually do the work.

FREE Write for my big FREE 64-page catalog. It shows hundreds of actual photographs of men at work in my magnificent new school Tells all about wages, profits, opportunities in auto and tractor business. Explains step by step how you learn. Interesting letters from graduates telling how they made good. Shows how men come from all over the world to this big school. Makes you want to join the crowd. Tells everything you want to know. I will gladly send you a copy, beautifully illustrated. No Colored Students accepted. Emery J. Sweeney, President.

E. J. SWEENEY
Dept. 1213
Kansas City, Mo.

Send me full details.

Name.....

P. O.....

State. .....

.....

LEARN A TRADE—
Sweeney
AUTOMOTIVE & ELECTRICAL SCHOOL
1213 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

21 Jewel Burlington

Just Out

Latest Designs in Watch Cases beautifully illustrated in our booklet. Send for FREE Copy.

Adjusted to the Second
Adjusted to Temperature
Adjusted to Isochronism
Adjusted to Positions
21 Ruby and Sapphire Jewels
25 Year Gold Strata Case
Your choice of Dials
(Including Montgomery R. R. Dial)
New Ideas in Thin Cases

Only $1.00 Down

Only One Dollar Down will buy this masterpiece of watch manufacture. The balance you are allowed to pay in small, easy, monthly payments. The Burlington—a 21-Jewel Watch—is sold to you at a price much lower than that of other high-grade watches. Besides, you have the selection of the finest thin model designs and latest styles in watch cases. Don't delay! Write for the FREE Watch Book and our SPECIAL OFFER today!

Write While This Special Offer Lasts

Get the Burlington Watch Book by sending this coupon. Find out about this great special offer which is being made for only a limited time. You will know a great deal more about watch buying when you read this book. You will be able to "steer clear" of the over-priced watches which are no better. Remember, the Burlington is sent to you for only One Dollar Down, balance in small monthly payments. Send the coupon for watch book and our special offer TODAY!

Burlington Watch Company

Dept. 55-01,

19th Street and Marshall Blvd., Chicago.

Canadian Address:
62 Albert Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Burlington Watch Company

Dept. 55-01, 19th Street and Marshall Blvd., Chicago.
Canadian Address: 62 Albert Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Please send me (without obligations and prepaid) your free book on watches with full explanation of your $1.00 down offer on the Burlington Watch.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

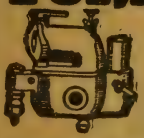
NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, S. A. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency and without experience or money make $250 to $500 per month.

FORDS-34 Miles



on Gallon of Gasoline
with Air Friction Carburetor

And we guarantee all other cars nearly double present mileage, power and flexibility, make hills on high formerly difficult on low. We carry models for any car, truck, tractor, marine or stationary engine. See our wonderful mileage guarantees—on gallon of gasoline for other cars. Makes old cars better tnan new.

Ford.....	34 mi.	Reo.....	24 mi.	Chevro't..	32 mi.
Buick 4..	30 mi.	Chalm's.	23 mi.	Max'l (25)	30 mi
Buick 6..	24 mi.	Olds. 6..	23 mi.	Nash 6...	23 mi
Hudson..	20 mi.	Paige 6..	20 mi.	Lincoln 8,	17 mi.
Hupp....	25 mi.	Oakland 6.	24 mi.	Std'krLt.	6.23 mi.
Dodge...	28 mi.	Overl'nd 4.	32 mi.	Cole 8...	17 mi.

If your car is not mentioned here send name and model for particulars and our guarantee on it.

SENT ON 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

You can drive any car in heaviest traffic without shifting gears. Starts off on high in any weather without priming or heating—no jerking or choking. No more foul spark plugs or carbon in cylinders. No leaking of gas into crank case. Try it 30 days on our guarantee of money back if not entirely satisfied. **No strings to our guarantee. YOU ARE THE JUDGE.** Any one who can handle a wrench can attach it. No boring of new holes or changing of operating mechanism. Write today. **Agents Wanted.**

AIR-FRICTION CARBURETOR CO.
244 Raymond Bldg. Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

Maloney

TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES

grown in our Upland Nursery, the largest in New York State, under ideal climatic conditions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction and **sold to you at cost plus one profit only.**

Maloney Quality has become a recognized standard by which all nursery stock is judged, because we have given our personal attention to every step in the production of our stock, from budding to shipping, and **know** just what we are sending you and that our varieties bear the bloom **true to name.**

Our Trees are especially fine this year and we have a fine assortment and can give you what you want. Send today for our FREE WHOLESALE CATALOG, and place your order early.

We Prepay Transportation Charges on All Orders for Over $7.50.

MALONEY BROS. NURSERY CO., Inc.
623 West St., Dansville, N. Y.
DANSVILLE'S PIONEER NURSERIES

SEND FOR *Big Free Catalogue*

DEAF?

Hear clearly and distinctly with a

Little Gem Ear Phone

Simplest and smallest hearing device.

Awarded the Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

Our latest improvement, the Gem Sound Perfector, insures clear, positive hearing in any assemblage, at any distance.

Try our Auto Ear Massage; used to stop head noises and improve hearing. Expert advice without charge.

Call or write for booklet.

GEM EAR PHONE CO., Inc.

806-W. A. Marbridge Bldg., 47 W. 34th St. B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Fitz Roy 3744

$2 DOWN AND 10 MONTHS TO PAY

NEW LOW PRICES—GREATEST VALUES

When you buy diamonds from us, it is like buying at a big discount from the diamond cutters in Europe. We import diamonds through our office in Antwerp and sell to you at 40% less than retail prices. SAVE 40% WHEN YOU CAN. Compare our low IMPORTERS' PRICES with the present high retail prices.

30 DAYS' TRIAL We hold your deposit and you hold the selection on trial. If you return it within 30 days, we return your deposit. There is no risk. You must be satisfied.

All Blue White Genuine Diamonds

Sparkling, brilliant, best quality diamonds, guaranteed perfectly cut, sold on credit by diamond importers at special low prices. Guarantee Certificate with each diamond sold.

8% YEARLY INCREASE

in exchange value guaranteed in writing. Our low prices assure you of best values for the price.

NO RED TAPE—NO DELAY

Send deposit as a guarantee of good faith and we will send the article you select. Send larger deposit if you prefer. Pay balance in ten monthly payments.

Order From This Bargain List

A—$99.	Engagement Ring.....	$10. Down
B—$39.	18 Kt. White Gold.....	$ 2. "
C—$48.	7 Diamond Cluster.....	$ 2. "
D—$98.	Men's Tooth Dia. Ring....	$10. "
E—$59.	18 Kt. Wh. Gold, 7 Dias..	$ 5. "
F—$67.	18 Kt. White Gold Top....	$ 7. "
G—$22.	24 in. Pearls Dia. Clasp...	$ 2. "
H—$32.	14 Kt. White Gold W. W..	$ 2. "
K—$16.	Platinum Finish W. W....	$ 2. "
M—$42.	4 Genuine Diamonds.....	$ 2. "

WAS $35 — ONLY $22 NOW

Beautiful iridescent French Pearls, 24 in. long, guaranteed indestructible. 14kt. gold clasp set with genuine diamond.

WRITE FOR CATALOG 1234

It contains a wonderful assortment of diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at very low prices Rings and watches in natural colors.

It is just like bringing a large jewelry store right into your home.

Tonneau wrist watch, jeweled, adjusted, regulated, guaranteed. Silk ribbon with 14kt clasp.

PRICE $32.00

H

Four sparkling, blue white diamonds. 15 jeweled movement.

14 K SOLID GOLD

14 K Solid white gold. 15 jewel movement.

Silk ribbon with 14kt. clasp. Fully guaranteed.

$16.00 K

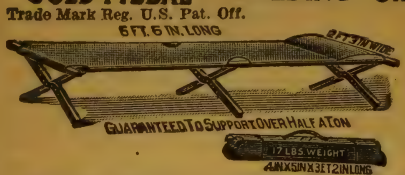
M $42.00

STERLING DIAMOND & WATCH CO.

63 PARK ROW WORLD BLDG. NEW YORK

"GOLD MEDAL" FOLDING CAMP AND PORCH FURNITURE

Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



SOLD THROUGH DEALERS.

Light, Strong, Comfortable and Folds Compactly

Send for Catalog of Cots, Chairs, Stools, Tables, Mosquito Bar Frames and Nettings, Bath Tubs, Wash Stands, &c.

GOLD MEDAL CAMP FURNITURE MFG. CO., Dept. W-2, RACINE, WISCONSIN

5 FRUITING AGE 8 to 9 feet TREES for..... $7.50

1 Elberta Peach (2 Year) 1 Baldwin Apple (4 Year)
1 Bartlett Pear (4 Year) 1 Burbank Plum (4 Year)
1 Montmorency Cherry (4 Year) ORDER DIRECT

Shipped by express at planting time for your section and guaranteed to reach you in good condition.

Order Fruiting Age Trees now and save 4 years of waiting; these will bear first year after planting.

Free catalog of fruit trees in all sizes, also ornamental trees, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Grapes and Berries.

Catalog also contains planting and growing instructions.

The William J. Reilly Nurseries

1009 Ossian Street, Dansville, New York

MAKE MONEY AT HOME

YOU can make $15 to $60 weekly in your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing or soliciting. We instruct you by our new simple Directograph system, pay you cash each week and guarantee you steady work. Write for full particulars and free booklet.

WEST-ANGUS SHOW CARD SERVICE LIMITED
Authorized Capital $1,250,000.00
129 Colborne Building, - Toronto, Cana

How to Correct Bow and Knock-Kneed Legs

Remarkable Invention of Lim-Straitner, Model 18 by M. Trilety

PERSONAL APPEARANCE

is now more than ever the keynote of success. **Bow-Legged and Knock-Kneed men and women,** both young and old, will be glad to hear that I have now ready for market my new appliance, which will successfully straighten, within a short time, bow-leggedness and knock-kneed legs, safely, quickly and permanently, without pain, operation or discomfort. Will not interfere with your daily work, being worn at night. My new "Lim-Straitner," Model 18, U. S. Patent, is easy to adjust; its result will save you soon from further humiliation, and improve your personal appearance 100%.

Write to-day for my free copyrighted physiological and anatomical book which tells you how to correct bow and knock-kneed legs without any obligation on your part. Enclose a dime for postage.

M. TRILETY, Specialist

884 L. Ackerman Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

LEARN DRESSMAKING AT HOME

THE Woman's Institute of Domestic Arts and Sciences has developed a wonderful method of teaching Dressmaking and Designing by which you can now learn easily and quickly in spare time, amid the comfort and quiet of your own home, to make blouses, dresses, skirts, suits, lingerie, hats, children's clothes—everything you desire for yourself, your family or others. This is an entirely new plan, so simple that you start making garments at once; so thorough that you can acquire in a few months the skill of a professional dressmaker.

Dress Better at ⅓ the Cost

You save two-thirds of the money you now spend for clothes, or have three times as many dresses by learning to make them yourself. You can have absolutely new dresses at merely the cost of materials, or can make over garments of previous seasons into fresh and charming dresses at almost no cost at all.

You can have better fitting, more becoming clothes because you will be able to develop styles just suited to your own individuality, in fabrics and colors of your own choosing.

What You Learn

How to plan and design becoming garments
How to select, buy and use materials
How to make and apply all kinds of embroidery
How to make perfect fitting lingerie
How to renovate, dye and make-over garments
How to make children's and misses' clothing
How to make tailored coats, skirts and suits
How to make pretty evening gowns and wraps
How to make afternoon coats, suits and dresses
How to plan and make a bride's entire trousseau
How to make garments for unusual figures
How to draft patterns
How to use tissue-paper patterns
How to use colors harmoniously
How to dress in taste and style
How to develop individuality in dress
How to copy dresses you see in shops, on the street, or in fashion magazines
How to get a position

Go in Business as a Dressmaker

The training is so complete that you can take up dressmaking as a profession and sew for your friends, secure a position or have a shop of your own. Hundreds of ambitious women and girls have successfully established themselves in business through their Institute's course and now have splendid incomes.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET
"Making Beautiful Clothes"

You cannot afford to let another day pass without finding out all about this new plan. Simply send the coupon below or a letter or postal to the Woman's Institute, Dept. 7024, Scranton, Penna., for a copy of the Institute's 48-page illustrated booklet—"Making Beautiful Clothes." Your mere request will not obligate you in any way, but it will bring you—free—the full story of how you can dress better at less cost or prepare for success in the dressmaking or millinery profession.

Mail the coupon to-day!

WOMAN'S INSTITUTE
Dept. 7024, Scranton, Penna.

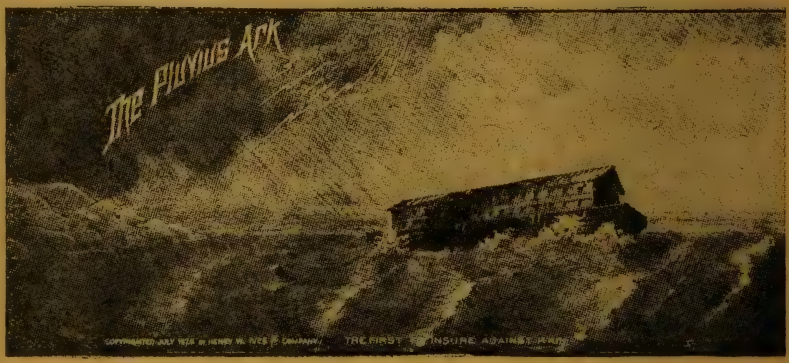
Please send me, without cost or obligation, a copy of your 48-page booklet, *"Making Beautiful Clothes."* I am most interested in learning—

- ☐ How to Become a Professional Dressmaker
- ☐ How to Earn Money Sewing for Others
- ☐ How to Plan and Make Attractive Clothes
- ☐ How to Design and Make Becoming Hats
- ☐ How to Become a Successful Milliner
- ☐ The Art of Successful Cookery

Name.....
(Please specify whether Mrs. or Miss)

Address.....

RAIN INSURANCE ALL FORMS



Our Rates Defy Competition

Never any Litigation on

PLUVIUS POLICIES

ISSUED BY

HENRY W. IVES & COMPANY

75 Fulton Street, New York

Specialists in the writing of Excess and Catastrophe Insurance Covers and Underwriting Managers for the Strongest Casualty Company in America. Write or Wire for Quotations.

See How Easy It Is To Learn Drawing This New Way

Through a remarkable new method *anyone* can now quickly learn to draw—right at home in spare time. No special talent needed! Become an Artist this new, easy way.

YOU have always longed for it—this fascinating ability to draw. Now it can easily be yours. Illustrating, Rapid Sketching, Decorative Designing, Advertising Art, Cartooning—you can easily learn all of this right in your own home. Hundreds of our students never had a drawing pencil in their hands before starting, yet are high-salaried artists to-day.

Big Money in Commercial Art

Trained artists earn $50, $75, $100 and even over $200 a week! Single drawings often bring over $100. And now, with just a few hours' pleasant study each week, you can quickly learn to make drawings that have a real commercial value.

Hundreds of trained artists are needed to-day all over the country. Magazines, Department Stores, Advertising Agencies, Publishers, Manufacturers—these are just a few of the fields which are in urgent need of artists. Get into this attractive, big money field now.

It's Fun Learning Art This New Way

It's all just like a pleasant game when you learn to draw with this new method. You study right at home, yet every bit of your work receives the individual attention and criticism of a real artist. It's almost as though you had a famous artist standing at your elbow while you work. With this training you progress with amazing rapidity. Starting with straight lines and curves, you quickly learn action, perspective and all the more advanced secrets of drawing. Almost before you realize it you are making drawings that sell.

Send for FREE BOOK

You may be considering the study of art merely for the joy you can get from it; or you may want to turn your ability into the big money which is to be found in Commercial Art. In any case—if you feel that you want to learn to draw, send for our new Free Book on Art, which tells all about the wonderful opportunities for happiness and profits in art and describes this startling new method which makes it so easy for you to learn to draw. Mail coupon for this Free Book and for our Special Free Offer.

Washington School of Art

Room 344, 1115 15th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF ART
Room 344, 1115 15th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Please send me your Free Book on art which tells about your new method. Also details of your special Free Offer. Please write plainly.

Name .....
Mrs. Miss or Mr.

Address .....

City ..... State.....

Age if under 16 years.....

CLARENCE PATENT

MEMBER OF

SUPREME COURT OF UNITED STATES
SUPREME COURT DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
REGISTERED IN UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

PATENT

Any new article, machine, design or improvement thereof, or any new combination of parts or improvements in any known article which increases its efficiency or usefulness may be patented if it involves invention.

If You Have Any New Ideas

which you feel are useful, practical and novel, **take prompt action toward protecting your rights.** If you have invented any new machine, or new combination of parts or improvements, or new process or design,

Send Drawing, Model or Description

of it for information as to procedure to secure protection.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR BLANK FORM

"Record of Invention"

to be returned to me with drawing, description or model of your idea. Promptly upon receipt by me of your idea I will write you fully as to procedure and costs.

A. O'BRIEN

ATTORNEY

THE BAR OF

COURT OF APPEALS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

PRACTICE CONFINED TO PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

Your Ideas

No Charge for Information

All communications are held in strict confidence. My personal, careful and thorough attention is given to each case. I offer you efficient, reliable and prompt service—based upon practical experience. *Highest references.*

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FREE BOOK

"How to Obtain a Patent"

This book will give you valuable information, and it may save you much time and effort. *Send for it NOW.*

My practice is devoted exclusively to United States and foreign patents and trade marks. Very probably I can help you. Write to-day.

CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney
Security Savings & Commercial Bank Bldg.,
(Entire Second Floor) **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Patent Attorney,
Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building,
(Entire Second Floor), Washington, D. C.

Please send me your free book, *"How to Obtain a Patent,"* and blank form, *"Record of Invention,"* without any obligation on my part.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Write or Print Clearly.

SEAMAN PAPER COMPANY

200 Fifth Avenue

Telephone 0310 Gramercy

NEW YORK

Exclusive distributors of the following coated papers:

TUF-FOLD

A superior folding stock for texts and broadsides; made also in cover sizes and weights,
White and India

RADIUM, WHITE AND INDIA

Crystal, Pictorial North Star and Polar

SALES PRODUCER

A duplex colored lightweight rag coated for correspondence and circular uses.

COLORPLATE

A paper especially made for four color process work.

OPACITY, ENGLISH FINISH AND SUPER,
Bancroft, Machine Finish and Super, Ground Wood Catalog,
Halftone News, Art Super and Roto Super,
(Bleached Ground Wood Sheets)

Equator Offset, Meridian Offset,
Parallel Offset,
Velvet Halftone

Sulphite Bond, Master Documents,
Academy Index

Manila Tag, Clay Coated Litho Blanks, Plain Mill Blanks,
Bogus Bristol, Ticket Bristol, Clay Coated
Folding Boxboard, Patent Coated,
White and Colors, Card Middles,
News Middles.

STEINWAY

The Instrument of the Immortals

A Companion of the Years

SOMEBODY has said that we should choose a piano as carefully as we choose a husband or wife. First, because it is to be a companion of our inward and intimate life; second, because we want it to be with us for a lifetime. An unwisely chosen piano we apologize for as the years go by and at the earliest opportunity we rid ourselves of it; a wisely chosen piano endears itself with time and we contemplate it with increasing pride.

The Steinway tradition is to make the finest possible piano and to sell it at the lowest possible price and upon the easiest possible terms. The moderate cost and the convenient terms upon which you can own a Steinway will probably surprise you greatly.

Any new Steinway piano may be purchased with a cash deposit of 10% and the balance extended over a period of two years. Used pianos taken in exchange.

Prices: $875 and up

In Greater New York Steinway pianos are sold only at Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 109 E. 14th Street

Subway express stations at the door

Also Pianos for Rent

YOU HAVE A BEAUTIFUL FACE

BUT YOUR NOSE?

BEFORE

AFTER

IN THIS DAY and AGE attention to your appearance is an absolute necessity if you expect to make the most out of life. Not only should you wish to appear as attractive as possible, for your own self satisfaction, which is alone well worth your efforts, but you will find the world in general judging you greatly, if not wholly, by your *"looks,"* therefore, it pays to look your best at all times.

Permit no one to see you looking otherwise: it will injure your welfare! Upon the impression you constantly make rests the failure or success of your life. Which is to be your ultimate destiny?

My newest, greatly improved, superior *Nose-Shaper,* "TRADOS MODEL 25," U. S. Patent, corrects now all ill-shaped noses, without operation, quickly, safely, comfortably and permanently. Diseased cases excepted. Model 25 is the latest in Nose Shapers and surpasses all my previous Models and other Nose Shaper Patents by a large margin. It has six adjustable pressure regulators, is made of light polished metal, is firm and fits every nose comfortably. The inside is upholstered with a fine chamois and no metal parts come in contact with the skin. Being worn at night it does not interfere with your daily work. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials on hand, and my fifteen years of studying and manufacturing Nose Shapers is at your disposal, which guarantees you entire satisfaction and a perfectly shaped nose. (Above illustration represents my "Trade-Mark" and shows my first and oldest Nose Shaper. It is not a replica of my latest superior Model No. 25.)

Write today for free booklet, which tells you how to correct Ill-Shaped Noses without cost if not satisfactory.

M. TRILETY, Face Specialist, 1951 Ackerman Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

In St. Louis

EVERYWHERE —ALWAYS ITS THE

POST-DISPATCH

THE ONE BIG NEWSPAPER

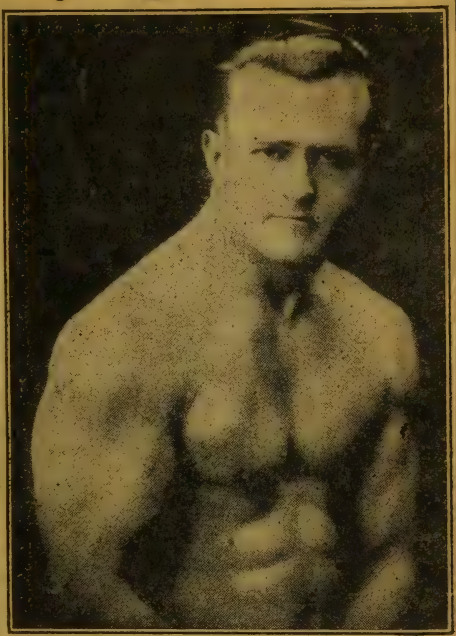
The Sunday Post-Dispatch has 80% more St. Louis circulation than the only other Sunday newspaper.

The Daily Post-Dispatch has more St. Louis circulation than the morning and one other evening newspaper combined — 50,000 more than both other evening newspapers combined.

MORE ST. LOUIS CIRCULATION THAN THERE ARE HOMES IN THE CITY

If You Were Dying To-night

and I offered you something that would add ten years to your life, would you take it? You'd grab it. Well, fellows, I've got it, but don't wait till you're dying. It will then be too late. Right now is the time. To-morrow some disease may get you and if you are not equipped to fight it off, you're gone. I don't claim to cure disease. I am not a medical doctor, but I'll put you in such condition that the doctor will starve to death waiting for you to take sick. Can you imagine a mosquito trying to bite a brick wall? A fine chance.



Earle E. Liederman as he is to-day

A Re-built Man

I like to get the weak ones. I delight in getting a man who has been turned down as hopeless by others. It's easy enough to finish a task that's half done. Give me the weak, sickly chap and watch him grow stronger. That's what I like. It's fun to me because I know I can do it. I don't just give a veneer of muscle that looks good to others. I work both inside and out. I not only put big, massive arms and legs on you, but I build up those inner muscles that surround your vital organs. The kind that give you real pep and energy, the kind that fire you with ambition and the courage to tackle anything set before you.

All I Ask Is Ninety Days

Who says it takes years to get in shape? Show me the man who makes such claims and I'll make him eat his words. I'll put one full inch on your arm in just 30 days. Yes, and two inches on your chest in the same length of time. Meanwhile, I put life and pep into your old backbone. And from then on, just watch 'em grow. At the end of thirty days you won't know yourself. Your whole body will take on an entirely different appearance. But you've only started. Now comes the real work. I've only built my foundation. I want just 60 days more (90 in all) and you'll make those friends of yours who think they're strong look like something the cat dragged in.

A Real Man

When I'm through with you, you're a real man. The kind that can prove it. You will do things that you had thought impossible. And the beauty of it is you keep on going. Your deep, full chest breathes in rich, pure air, stimulating your blood and making you just bubble over with vim and vitality. Your huge square shoulders and your massive muscular arms have that craving for the exercise of a regular he man. You have the flash to your eye and the pep to your step that will make you admired and sought after in both the business and social world.

This is no idle prattle, fellows. If you doubt me, make me prove it. Go ahead. I like it. I have already done this for thousands of others and my records are unchallenged. What I have done for them I will do for you. Come then, for time flies and every day counts. Let this very day be the beginning of new life to you.

Send for My New 64-Page Book

"MUSCULAR DEVELOPMENT"

It contains forty-three full-page photographs of myself and some of the many prize-winning pupils I have trained. Some of these came to me as pitiful weaklings, imploring me to help them. Look them over now and you will marvel at their present physiques. This book will prove an impetus and a real inspiration to you. It will thrill you through and through. All I ask is 10 cents to cover the cost of wrapping and mailing and it is yours to keep. This will not obligate you at all, but for the sake of your future health and happiness, do not put it off. Send to-day—right now, before you turn this page.

EARLE E. LIEDERMAN
Dept. 500, 305 Broadway, New York

EARLE E. LIEDERMAN
Dept. 500, 305 Broadway, N.Y.City

Dear Sir:—I enclose herewith 10 cents for which you are to send me, without any obligation on my part whatever, a copy of your latest book, "Muscular Development." (Please write or print plainly.)

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State .....

Left With Two Babies And No Income

At First It Was Pretty Hard to Manage—Now I Keep My Pocketbook Comfortably Filled

By Mrs. Bessie English

WHEN my husband died, two years ago, it seemed the end of the world to me.

There I was with two small children—one only six weeks old—and no income.

My husband's long sickness had taken every dollar of our savings. Baby's coming had brought another expense. The insurance was barely enough to meet all the bills. I was left almost destitute.

I was totally unprepared for the responsibility of being the family breadwinner. The only thing I knew how to do was housework. The outlook was anything but cheerful.

I Wouldn't Hear of It

Everybody was very kind. There were many offers of help. But I had too much pride to be willing to accept charity, even from relatives. My folks urged me at least to let them take the children, so I would have only myself to provide for instead of three. But I wouldn't hear of it. My babies were all I had in the world, and I was determined that nothing should take them from me.

But how was I to manage? I couldn't sleep thinking about it. Both children, and especially the baby, were at the age where they needed a mother's constant care. I couldn't leave them alone to go out working. Yet I faced the necessity of somehow earning enough to provide food and clothing and a home.

I lived in a small town. At best there aren't many ways here for a woman to earn a living. And I had to find something that wouldn't take me away from the children. That didn't leave much choice. I would have to take in washing or starve.

I was none too strong. It was a hard grind. At times both my back and my courage were ready to break. But always the thought of my two children kept me going.

Mrs. Bessie English
97 Pitman Street
Pennsgrove, N. J.

It was terribly discouraging. The children, of course, required quite a bit of my time. No matter how long or how hard I slaved over the washtubs, what I earned was barely enough to keep body and soul together. Even with sewing added, the amount I earned was still pitifully small.

Worst of all, the hard work was gradually wearing me down. I lost twenty pounds. I began to fear I couldn't hold out much longer. The strain and worry of it had me almost in despair.

Just What I Had Been Hoping For

One Sunday I was so tired and discouraged that I was about ready to give up. Trying to get my mind off my struggle, I picked up a paper which a neighbor had brought over. As good luck would have it, the first thing that caught my eye was a way to earn money

at home. Exactly what I had long been hoping for but never expecting to find—good pay for work I could do entirely at my own convenience, without stepping out of the house, without any tax on my strength, without set hours, without having to leave or neglect the children.

I read it from beginning to end. It told how a Mrs. Himburg in Brooklyn, New York, had averaged about $12 a week for nearly two years—in her spare time. How hundreds of other home workers each earned all the way from $5 to $25 or more every week—the amount depending on how much time is given to the work.

I made up my mind I could do as well as anyone else. The work looked easy and interesting—knitting socks for the Home Profit Hosiery Company. I didn't know a thing about knitting, but it said no experience was necessary. I immediately wrote for full information about the plan.

The mere thought that, perhaps, my drudgery at the washtubs would soon be over put me in better spirits than I had been for weeks. The more I found out about the plan and the money others were earning, the more convinced I became that here was my chance. So I sent in my application. In due time I received my Knitter, a supply of free yarn, and a book of simple and clear instructions that made everything plain and easy. Honestly, I fell in love with my Knitter as soon as I saw it—it looked so clever and capable. After a little practice I could knit socks fine enough for any millionaire. It is no trick at all on this skillful little Home Profit Knitter. And I can sit down at my machine and earn a good day's pay while watching the children.

My First Check

My first check from the Home Profit Hosiery Company made me happier than any other money I had ever received—for it meant that at last I had found a way to be self-supporting without making a slave and drudge of myself.

Since then practically every dollar I have had has been earned on my Home Profit Knitter—I call it the family Breadwinner. And I have done this without tiring myself or neglecting the children or housework. Compared with washing or sewing, the work is actually restful. I have regained all the weight and strength I had lost—and have regained my old cheerfulness and self-respect. I am able to give my children all the necessaries and some of the comforts of life. I am gradually putting a little money aside. Above all, I can face the future with full confidence that I will always know where the money for the things we need is coming from, because the Home Profit Hosiery Company has signed a life contract with me to take all the socks I can knit. It was a lucky day for me when I read about the Home Profit Home Work plan.

MRS. BESSIE ENGLISH,
97 Pitman Street,
Pennsgrove, N. J.

It Is Helping Fill Hundreds of Pocketbooks

The Home Profit plan is putting easily-earned, extra money into the pockets of people all over America—helping them pay for homes, helping them put money in the bank, helping them pay debts, helping them buy furniture and automobiles, helping them dress better and live better, helping them in all the ways that money can be used for.

Some earn $5, $10 or $15 extra every week; a few as high as $25 to $30 or more—in the privacy of their own homes, and without any interference with their other duties.

How much one can earn in this way all depends on how much spare time can be given to the work. You are always your own boss—can start and stop knitting whenever you like—any time of the day or evening. You can knit as many or as few socks each day or each week as you choose. Whether few or many, the Home Profit Hosiery Company guarantees to take every pair of socks you can knit for them, in accordance with their simple specifications, and to give you good pay for every pair you send them. They also supply free yarn for all the socks you send them. (But if you prefer you can buy your yarn from the company at wholesale price and sell the finished hose at your own price to local stores, neighbors, etc.) You can also knit sweaters and many other articles on the Home Profit Knitter, either for your own use or to sell.

There is an enormous demand for the fine quality of wool hose so easily knitted on the skillful little Home Profit Knitter, and the Home Profit Hosiery Company is ready to make guaranteed arrangements with spare time home workers anywhere. It doesn't matter where you live. You don't need to know anything whatever about knitting at the start—the simple and clear instruction book quickly shows you how. All you need is a Home Profit Knitter, a little spare time, and the willingness to use it. No matter what you need money for, it will pay you to send for free information about the Home Profit guaranteed plan. Simply tear out and mail the coupon—Now, while it is in your mind. That takes only a minute, but it can easily make a difference of hundreds of dollars a year to you.

HOME PROFIT HOSIERY CO., Inc.
Dept. W.A., 872 Hudson Avenue
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HOME PROFIT HOSIERY CO., Inc.
Dept. W.A., 872 Hudson Avenue
Rochester, N. Y.

Send me full information about making money at home in my spare time with the Home Profit Knitter. I am enclosing two cents postage to cover cost of mailing, and I understand that I am not obligated in any way.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....
(Write Name and Address Plainly)

Members American Association of Nurserymen.

"You'll Never Regret Planting Kelly Trees"

For over forty-three years Kelly-grown nursery stock has given utmost satisfaction to leading fruit growers in many States, where Kelly quality is considered the highest standard quality to be had in nursery grown trees and plants.

Quality—Service—Price

All trees, plants and shrubs grown at the Kelly Nurseries are of finest selected stock. All shipments carefully prepared, packed and shipped promptly, assuring excellent condition of stock on arrival. Prices "square" and always satisfactory.

Send for beautifully illustrated FREE 1924 catalog—our only salesman.

KELLY BROS., NURSERIES

805 Main St. Founded 1880 Dansville, N. Y.

AGENTS LARGE PROFITS

Gold and Silver Sign Letters

For store fronts, office windows and glass signs of all kinds. No experience necessary. Anyone can put them on and make money right from the start.

A Comfortable Weekly Income

You can sell to nearby trade or travel all over the country. There is a big demand for window lettering in every town. Send for free samples and particulars.

Liberal Offer to General Agents

METALLIC LETTER CO.

421 NORTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

We Want Agents at $50 to $90 a Week

New Invention—Just out. Needed in every home every day. Patented. Nothing else like it. Low priced—Sells on sight. Sharpens any kitchen knife, paring knife, carving knife, bread knife, or shears and scissors in ten seconds. Mechanical masterpiece. A child can use it. Just put knife in slot—turn crank—sharpens both sides at once automatically. We want representatives at once—men and women hustlers. Get this position where profits start first day.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY—200% PROFIT

Make as much money next week as these men are making now. J. C. Lewis, of Kansas, says: "I have sold one hundred sharpeners in four days." Hobart Kerr, of Md., writes: "The women can hardly wait till they get them." Herbert Cain, of Ky., sold nine after supper. At the end of the first day, J. W. Gordon, of Pa., writes: "I sold two dozen and I sold to every one I saw." Wm. G. Hall, of N. J., says: "I think it is great. I sold six in about one-half hour. The machine is a mighty fine proposition. I am a mechanic and I know what I am talking about." You can make this money. WRITE TODAY. TERRITORY FREE. Get busy at once. QUICKEDGE SHARPENER CO., 524 Sharpener Bldg., 159 West Pearl St., Jackson, Mich.

NEW YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL

NEW YORK SCHOOL
72 PARK AVENUE
(bet. 38th and 39th Streets)

BROOKLYN SCHOOL
Cor. Franklin & Jefferson Aves.
(Two blocks from Fulton St.)

Chartered by the Regents of New York State. Over 27,000 Graduates

SAVE ONE OR MORE YEARS IN PREPARATION FOR

COLLEGE AND REGENTS

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

Enter at Any Time - Laboratories - Day and Evening Sessions

Inquire for catalog and "Success in Regents' and College Entrance Examinations."

BE AN ARTIST

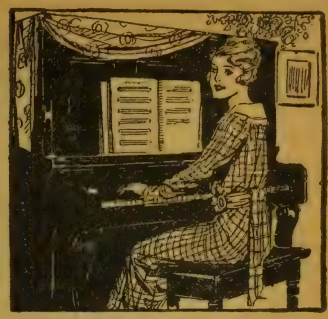
Cartoons, Strip Comics, Commercial Art, Newspaper and Magazine Illustrating, Fashion Art Color Work, Pastel Crayon Portraits, Showcard Lettering and Costume Design.

EASY PAYMENT PLAN—Simple Method—BY MAIL OR LOCAL CLASSES.

Write for full particulars and list of successful pupils, illustrated prospectus, etc. Endorsed by newspapers and magazines, Editors and Artists. Famous artists studied under our method.

ASSOCIATED ART STUDIOS—23d Street and Broadway—2505 Flatiron Building, N. Y.

How My Wife Learned to Play the Piano in 90 Days



A husband's story of the fulfillment of a lifelong wish —by a new, easy spare-time method which has brought the joy of music into thousands of silent homes.

FROM boyhood, I vowed that if ever I had a home of my own there would be music in it. No wife for me unless she could play some instrument, and play it well.

But one day Beth came along, knowing not one note from another, and Beth is Mrs. Taylor today. A piano graced our new home, but somehow the old vow was forgotten, and stayed forgotten until Jimmy, Jr., and Beth No. 2 were quite some youngsters.

Then along about the time the novelty of parenthood began to wear off a bit, the yearning for music came back. And one evening I spoke out, "Beth, I'd give a hundred dollars if you could play something—piano, violin, banjo, ukulele—*anything.*" Beth looked so hurt I was ashamed of myself, so I said no more.

About three months later I got home early one night, and heard the old piano come to life—first a little jazzy piece, then a sweet plantation melody. And there at the piano was *Beth,* playing, and the two kiddies beating time! She saw me, and stopped. "Oh," she cried. "I'm so sorry!" "Believe me, I'm not!" I shouted, and I grabbed the whole family up in my arms.

"But, Jim, I wanted to wait and surprise you when I could really play. I'm learning fast, but it's only three months since I found out"—"Found out what?" I said. Beth began to cry. "I know!" Jimmy Jr. piped up. "Mother found out the way to learn music just like I am learning to read in school—only lots easier."

Well, that musical party lasted all the evening. It was a howling success.

Jimmy, Jr., had told the truth; the method Beth had found was so easy that anyone at all, from 8 years up, could learn it. By this method the U. S. School of Music, the largest in the world, has already trained over 300,000 people, teaching the playing of any musical instrument almost in the same way a school-child learns to read.

When first learning to read you look at every letter separately, and spell out every word, c-a-t, m-a-n. Later you do not see the letters; you see the words as units, "cat," "man." By and by longer words become units to you, and you find that whole *expressions,* like "up the steps," "on the train," no longer are seen as separate words, but immediately, at one instant, without spelling, without thinking words, you see each expression in the unit form.

The alphabet of music follows the alphabet of language. Each note is a letter, and playing is practically spelling the notes together correctly. Certain strings on mandolin, certain keys on piano, certain parts of all instruments, are these same notes. Once you learn them, playing melodies is a matter of *acting* what you *see!* You play almost before you realize it—and every step is real fun, fascinating, simple, interesting, almost too good to be true.

Remember, neither my wife nor most of the 300,000 other musicians trained by this method knew anything about music. Beth mastered the piano; she could just as easily have mastered anything else. Jimmy, Jr., is now taking up violin, and my daughter is learning singing. Right at home, no costly teacher, no classes at inconvenient hours, no useless study and practice. No numbers, no tricks, no makeshifts. But a sound, quick musical education, learning by *notes. Anyone* can *learn any* instrument or sing this way.

When I told Beth I was writing this out to put in a magazine, she told me to be sure and say that the school will gladly send a free book explaining everything, called "Music Lessons in Your Own Home," and that right now there is a special short-time Reduced Price Offer being made to music lovers. The book is free, asking for it obligates you not at all—but you should send for it right away before all copies are gone.

JAMES W. TAYLOR.

Mr. Taylor is enthusiastic. He has a right to be. Yet when you read the facts in our free book you will appreciate that his opinion is *conservative.* With this book we will send a sample lesson that proves better than words how delightfully quick and easy the famous Print and Picture Method is. You, too, can easily learn your favorite instrument or to sing.

Mail the coupon below to the U. S. School of Music, 1134 Brunswick Building, New York City. Or send a postcard. But act at once. Do not delay.

Please write name and address plainly so that there will be no difficulty in booklet reaching you.

LEARN TO PLAY ANY INSTRUMENT

Mandolin	Saxaphone
Drums and Traps	Piano
	Organ
Harmony and Composition	Violin
	Banjo
Sight Singing	Clarinet
Ukulele	Flute
Piccolo	Harp
Trombone	Cornet
Hawaiian	'Cello
Steel Guitar	Guitar

Voice and Speech Culture
Automatic Finger Control

U. S. School of Music,
1134 Brunswick Bldg., New York City

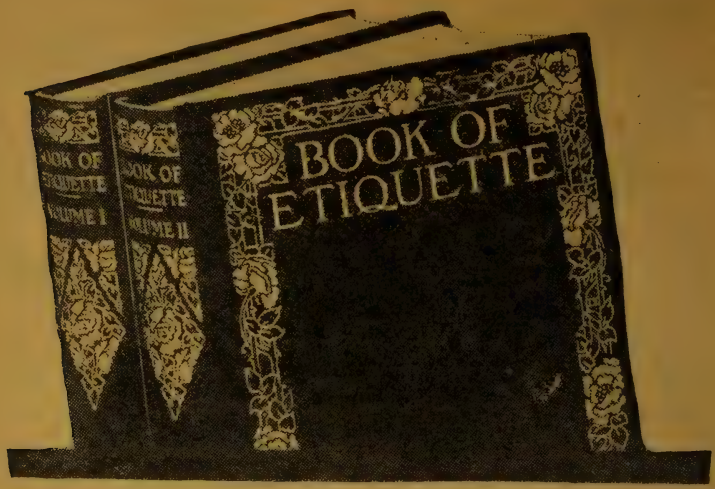
Please send your free book, "Music Lessons in Your Own Home," sample lesson, and particulars of your special offer. I am interested in the following course:

.....
(Please write plainly)

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State.....



Special Bargain!

The Famous Book of Etiquette

Nearly Half a Million Sold at $3.50

YOU have always wanted this famous two-volume set that solves every social difficulty, that tells you exactly what to do, say, write and wear on every occasion. You have always wanted to own the two remarkable books that give poise, ease, dignity—self-confidence.

Here is your opportunity to secure the complete, original, authentic BOOK OF ETIQUETTE at almost half the usual publisher's price! Almost 500,000 people have purchased the Book of Etiquette at the regular price of $3.50. If you act NOW, you can receive the same two authoritative and fascinating volumes for only $1.98.

NOW ONLY $1.98
For a Very Limited Time

This amazing offer is for a short time only. The demand for the Book of Etiquette at this great reduction will probably be so large that the company must reserve the right to withdraw

this offer at any time. You are urged to send for your set at once.

Solves Every Social Problem

The Book of Etiquette is admittedly one of the most complete and authoritative works of its kind ever published. It covers every phase of wedding etiquette, street etiquette, dinner etiquette, dance etiquette—it contains paragraphs for the self-conscious and timid; for the bachelor; for the business woman; for the country hostess. Nothing is forgotten, nothing omitted. The Book of Etiquette will tell you everything you want to know. It will protect you from sudden embarrassments, give you a wonderful new ease and poise of manner.

Wherever possible, in the Book of Etiquette, the origin of customs has been traced to its source. For instance, you will find out why rice is thrown after the bride, why a veil is worn, why the engaged girl is given a teacup. You will enjoy the Book of Etiquette. And you will find it more useful than you ever dreamed a work of this kind could be.

What's Wrong in This Picture?

It is so easy to make embarrassing mistakes in public—so easy to commit blunders that make people misjudge you. Can you find the mistake or mistakes that are made in this picture?

"Goodbye, I'm Very Glad to Have Met You"

But he ISN'T glad. He is smiling to hide his confusion. He would have given anything to avoid the embarrassment, the discomfort he has just experienced. Every day people who are not accustomed to good society make the mistake that he is making. Do you know what it is? Can you point it out?

Send No Money

Here's your chance—take it! Let us send you the famous two-volume Book of Etiquette at the special offer price.

No money is necessary. Just clip and mail the coupon below to us at once. We will send you the complete, two-volume set of the Book of Etiquette, and when it arrives you have the privilege of giving the postman only $1.98 (plus a few cents postage) for the regular $3.50 set!

Surely you are not going to let this offer slip by. Clip and mail this coupon NOW while you are thinking about it. The Book of Etiquette will be sent to you in a plain carton, with no identifying marks. Nelson Doubleday, Inc., Dept. A-8324, Garden City, New York.

Use This Special Coupon

Nelson Doubleday, Inc.
Dept. A-8324, Garden City, N. Y.

I accept your special offer. You may send me the complete, two-volume set of the Book of Etiquette in a plain carton. When it arrives I will give the postman only $1.98 (plus few cents postage) instead of $3.50, the regular price. I retain the privilege of returning the books at any time within 5 days of their receipt, and my money will be refunded at once if I demand it.

Name.....

Address.....

[ ] Check this square if you want these books with the beautiful full-leather binding at $2.98 with 5 days' free examination privilege.

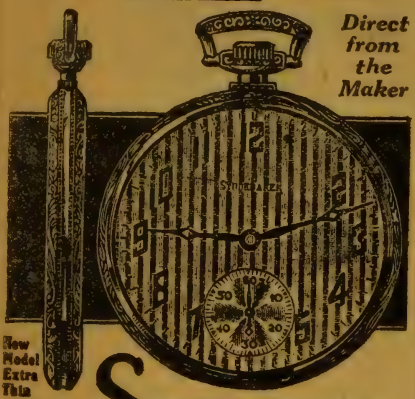
(Orders from outside the U. S. are payable $2.44, cash with order. Leather binding, outside the U. S., $3.44, cash with order.)

21 Jewel ~ Extra thin

STUDEBAKER

The *Insured* Watch

Direct from the Maker



New Model Extra Thin

SENT FOR $1.00 DOWN!

Only $1.00! The balance in easy monthly payments. You get the famous Studebaker 21 Jewel Watch—Insured for a lifetime; a choice of 54 new Art Beauty Cases; 8 adjustments, including heat, cold, isochronism and 5 positions — direct from the maker at lowest prices ever named on equal quality. Write today for FREE BOOK of Advance Watch Styles.

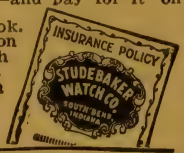
Fine Chain FREE!

For a limited time we are giving away FREE with every Studebaker Watch a beautiful pattern Studebaker Watch Chain. Write now while offer lasts.

Mail Coupon for FREE Book

Send at once and get a copy of this book—FREE! See the newest, beautiful, advance styles in Studebaker Art Beauty Cases and Dials. Read how you can buy a 21 Jewel Studebaker Insured Watch direct from the maker—save big money—and pay for it on easy monthly payments.

Write! for our free book. It will post you on watch styles and watch values. Send coupon at once. Get Free chain offer today while it lasts.



Studebaker Watch Co.
Dept. 891A, South Bend, Ind.

STUDEBAKER WATCH CO.
Dept. 891A, South Bend, Indiana
Please send me your Free Book of Advance Watch Styles and particulars of your $1.00 down offer.
Name.....
Address.....
City..... *State*.....

FASTEN IT WITH AN **AJAX** EYELET FASTENER

BINDS AND INSERTS AJAX EYELETS IN PAPER, CARDBOARD, LEATHER OR CLOTH.

It Saves Time by Punching the Hole, Feeding the Eyelet and Clinching it in One Operation.

Drop the eyelets into the magazine and go right ahead.

PRICE with 1500 Ajax Eyelets, $10.00 Delivered in U. S. A.

Needed by Every Office, Factory and Mill

AJAX EYELETS

Size of Eyelets.

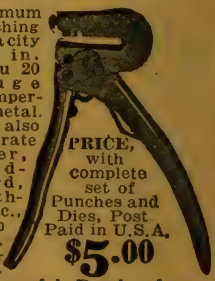
Actual Size

No. 1 Long — No. 2 Med. — No. 3 Short

Samson No. 1 Hand Punch

Handles Interchangeable Punches and Dies as Illustrated.

Maximum punching capacity 3-16 in. thru 20 gauge untempered metal. Will also Perforate Paper, Cardboard, Leather, etc., up to ¼ in. thickness.



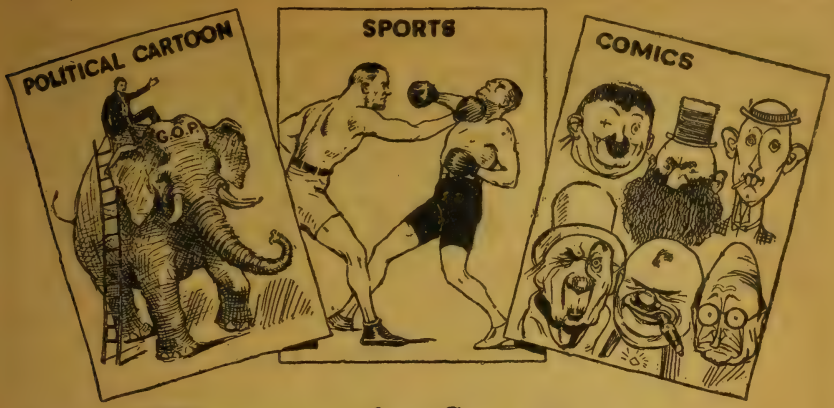
PRICE, with complete set of Punches and Dies, Post Paid in U.S.A. $5.00

A Powerful Punch of general utility, made of Drop Forge Steel. Throat 1⅝ in. deep.

The Machine Appliance Corporation

Manufacturers of
Punches, Eyelets and Eyelet Fastening Machines

351 Jay Street — Brooklyn, N. Y.



Thousands Can Draw CARTOONS Who Have Never Even Tried

Cartoonists earn from $60 to far over $300 a week. Why tie yourself to work that is drudgery when through a remarkable new method you can easily learn at home in spare time to draw cartoons that SELL?

THOUSANDS of men to-day are working at routine, uninteresting jobs who could be successful cartoonists. Many are earning pitiful salaries who could make wonderful salaries in cartooning. Briggs, Fox, Fisher, Goldberg and other leading cartoonists are credited with earning *more than the President.* Yet a few years ago many of our most successful cartoonists never dreamed they could draw a good cartoon!

The World's Easiest, Pleasantest and Best Paying Profession

Just watch a cartoonist work. A few little lines—a couple of simple curves—a splash of black here and there—and then you see a splendid cartoon before you. With a few strokes of his pen, he has taken some little incident of his day's experience—some humorous or sad scene he has witnessed—and produced a cartoon which tells the entire story to thousands of newspaper readers.

New Easy Way to Learn Cartooning

This fascinating ability to draw cartoons can now easily be *yours*—this ability which can mean so much real pleasure and profit to you. Through a wonderful new method you receive right at home through the mail a complete training in Cartoon making and *personal corrections* on *all* of your work from one of America's most prominent cartoonists! With his help, you can, in *an amazingly short time,* learn to draw the comic strips, humorous, political and animated cartoons which are in such big demand.

Learn More About Cartooning Send for FREE BOOK

Never have cartoons been so popular. Millions of dollars were spent last year on cartoons of all kinds—and every week newspapers increase the amount of cartoons used. Get full details on the amazing opportunities in this fast growing field of Cartooning and full information on this remarkable home-study method. Mail coupon for FREE BOOKLET *to-day.*

Washington School of Cartooning
Room 344A, 1115 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Washington School of Cartooning,
Room 344A, 1115 15th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

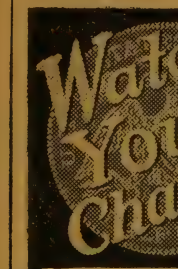
Please send me without obligation, your illustrated FREE BOOKLET on Cartooning.

Name .....
(Write name plainly)

Address .....

City..... State.....

If under 16 years, please state age.....



Big Money Paid For Old COINS

Have you an odd or old coin or bill? It may be worth several dollars. Many coins of great value are picked up in circulation. It is second nature for most people to count their change—but not one in a thousand examines the coins they receive. Numerous coins that change hands daily command 100 per cent premium—and more.

$2,500.00 for One Coin

We recently paid $2,500.00 for just one silver dollar to Mr. Manning of Albany. We paid Mr. Eloemer of New Orleans $500.00 for just one $10.00 gold piece. Another $2,500.00 coin was discovered by Andrew Henry of Lewistown, Idaho. He received it in change but recognized its value. You can easily learn to recognize them too. There is a ready market for all rare coins, bills and stamps. We ourselves pay cash premiums for all rare money. Right now we offer $50.00 for the 1913 Liberty head nickels (not Buffalo); $50.00 for 1894 S. Mint Dime; $2.00 to $8.00 for 1853 Quarters without arrows, etc. We offer up to $1,000.00 premium for certain coins and lesser amounts for many others. It will pay you to get posted. Send 4c for large Illustrated Coin Circular. It may mean much profit to you. Write now. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain.

The Numismatic Bank of Texas

Dept. W. Fort Worth Texas

Largest Rare Coin Firm in U. S.
Established over 20 years.

BOOKS 25¢ Per Copy Postpaid or any Six sent Postpaid for $1.00

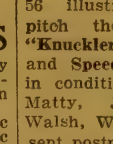
INSTRUCTION BOOKS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Simplified so any one can understand and learn to play.

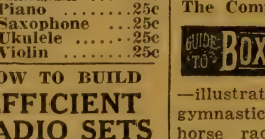
Accordion	25c
Banjo	25c
Guitar	25c
Mandolin	25c
Piano	25c
Saxophone	25c
Ukulele	25c
Violin	25c

LEARN TO PITCH

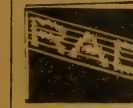
56 illustrations—How to pitch the "Fadeaway," "Knuckler," "Smoke Ball" and Speed. How to keep in condition. Lessons by Matty, Johnson, Wood, Walsh, White and Rucker, sent postpaid, 25c.



The Complete Instructor and



—illustrated—also swimming, gymnastics, pedestrianism, horse racing, sport records, sent postpaid for 25c.



HOW TO BUILD

EFFICIENT RADIO SETS

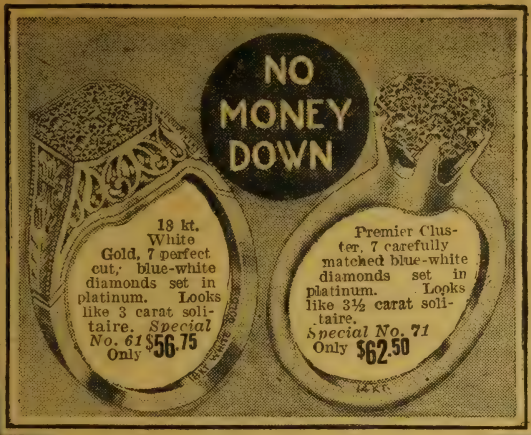
Price 25c Postpaid

Sit at home and enjoy **Concerts, Market Reports, News Bulletins.** A new copyright book showing how to make three different inexpensive **Efficient Radio Sets.** Make your own set and receive the broadcastings from the large broadcasting stations all over the United States. This book contains complete instructions, well illustrated by clear cuts. Price 25c per copy, postpaid.

—illustrated — all diseases of the horse. Also art of training and taming horses, sent postpaid for 25c.

ANY ONE OF THE ABOVE BOOKS SENT POSTPAID FOR 25c or ANY SIX (6) FOR $1.00

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO **J. C. DORN, 725 S. Dearborn St.,** DEPT. 86, CHICAGO, ILL.



LOOK PROSPEROUS

Wear DIAMONDS

FOR A FEW CENTS A DAY

Don't Send a Single Penny

Ten days **Free Trial.** When the ring comes, examine it—if you are not convinced it is the **Greatest Bargain in America,** send it back at our expense. Only if pleased, send $1.50 weekly—at the rate of a few cents a day. These Bargain Cluster Rings with 7 Blue-White Perfect Cut Diamonds can be yours. No Red Tape. No Risk.

Yearly Dividends

You are guaranteed 8 per cent. yearly increase in value on all diamond exchanges. Also 5 per cent. bonus privilege.

Million Dollar Bargain Book FREE

Send coupon for your copy today to Dept. 220. See these wonderful bargains for yourself under the Lyon Charge Account Plan.

J. M. LYON & CO.
2-4 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

J. M. LYON & CO., 2-4 Maiden Lane, Dept. 220, New York, N. Y.

Please send me at once your big 128-page MILLION DOLLAR BARGAIN BOOK, showing thousands of America's greatest diamond and jewelry bargains.

Name .....

Address .....

City..... *State*.....

"DON'T SHOUT"

"I hear you. I can hear now as well as anybody. 'How?' With THE MORLEY PHONE. I've a pair in my ears now, but they are invisible. I would not know I had them in, myself, only that I hear all right."

The Morley Phone for the

DEAF

is to the ears what glasses are to the eyes. Invisible, comfortable, weightless and harmless. Anyone can adjust it. Over one hundred thousand sold.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

THE MORLEY CO., Dept 762, 10 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JUST READY— Our new booklet "Unusual Decorative Effects for Bookcases" portrays the delightful use of bookcases in the modern home. Beautifully illustrated throughout!

FREE

THIS BOOKLET ADDRESS DEPT. W. A. 44

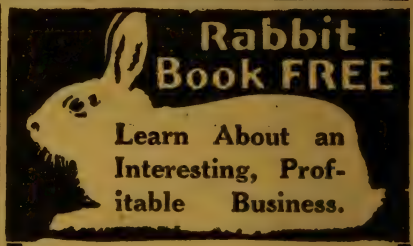
The Globe-Wernicke Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

Globe-Wernicke

Sectional Bookcases

are **BUILT-TO-ENDURE AGAINST TIME** and you and your children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren will be proud of their artistic beauty and durability.



Send for the illustrated book on rabbits. Facts about the easy, profitable home industry—growing domestic hares for meat and fur. Little space needed, cheap equipment. Big demand. We buy all you raise from our stock at $7 to $25 per pair. Turn your spare time into cash.

Book free—write now.

Standard Food & Fur Ass'n

403G Broadway New York City

FAMOUS PAINTINGS

Reproduced in Beautiful Colors

Some of the Painters Included
Archer
Bompard
Botticelli
Bouveret
Brett
Brown
Cazin
Chaplin
Constable
Corot
Correggio
Da Vinci
Detaille
Duverger
Fragonard
Gainsborough
Gore
Greuze
Guthrie
Hals
Henner
Holbein
Holiday
Hook
Hunt
Landseer
Latour
Lawrence
Le Brun
Legros
Leighton
Lucas
Meissonier
Millet
Murillo
Peacock
Rembrandt
Reni
Reynolds
Riviere
Romney
Rosetti
Rubens
Sadler
Sargent
Steen
Stone
Titian
Troyon
Tuke
Turner
Velasquez
Walker
Watts
Whistler
Zorn

In Two Large Handsome Volumes

A magnificent work containing **actual color reproductions** of the world-famous "Old Masters" which Americans travel all over Europe to see.

Think of possessing in actual colors a beautiful reproduction of the Mona Lisa, the most famous picture in the world; "The Angelus," by Francois Millet; "The Judgment of Paris," by Rubens; "Venus and Adonis," by the great Titian; Turner's wonderful marine pictures, and nearly 100 others—the choice of the entire art-loving world!

Looking through these books is just as though you visited the Louvre and Luxembourg Galleries, in Paris; the National Tate and Guildhall, in London; the Wallace collection, and many others. Yet you don't even have to stir from your chair at home. And instead of seeing the picture once, and then hurriedly, as you do in visiting the galleries, you can have them year in and year out.

Over $5,000,000 Worth of Paintings

"Famous Paintings" is more than a mere collection of pictures. It is published in co-operation with Cassell & Company, the famous London publishers. The paintings are reproduced on a specially prepared canvas paper which perfectly conveys the color values of the original. Each picture is mounted by hand on heavy white art board, which can easily be detached for framing, and the whole is handsomely bound in half leather in two large volumes—11x15 inches. The introduction is by G. K. Chesterton. Each picture is accompanied by a lucid explanation of the painting and a brief sketch of the artist. Thus you not only become acquainted with the man's work but you learn the chief points about the artist's life and habits.

Examine at Home

The two splendid volumes of "Famous Paintings" will be shipped to you on approval. Merely enclose $2 with the coupon. Your set will be forwarded, all charges prepaid, at once. Examine it at your leisure in your own home. Then if you feel you don't want to own this great work, send it back within five days and your money will be instantly refunded without question. Otherwise pay $2 monthly until $25—the price of the set—is paid.

EXAMINATION COUPON
Sign and Mail To-Day!

Funk & Wagnalls Company,
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Dept. 666.

Send me, carriage charges prepaid, the two volumes of "Famous Paintings" bound in half leather and decorated in gold. I enclose $2. If satisfactory, I will send you $2 per month thereafter until *$25 in all have been paid. If unsatisfactory I will return them within 10 days at *your* expense, you will refund the money I have paid, and I will owe you nothing.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

*If you prefer to pay in cash, send only $24.

FRECKLES

Don't Hide Them With a Veil-Remove Them With OTHINE Double Strength

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from any druggist or toilet goods counter and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful, clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

Pomona United Nurseries

Satisfied Customers Everywhere Endorse Our Policy of Fair Dealing

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFERS TO READERS OF WORLD ALMANAC

Spiraea Van Houttei
Makes Beautiful Hedge for the Home Grounds

Hardy Shrub Collections

5 Hardy Shrubs shipped C. O. D. by mail, postpaid, for **$2.60**

1 Hardy Hydrangea—Immense white flowers.
1 Spiraea Van Houttei—Clusters of white flowers.
1 Golden Bell—Large yellow flowers.
1 Spiraea Golden—Bright yellow foliage.
1 Deutzea Double—Rose color flowers.

These are strong, bushy, 2-year-old plants that will bloom the first year planted.

Home Garden Grape Collection

10 2-Year Vines shipped C. O. D. by mail, postpaid, for **$1.95**

2 Worden Black, 2 Concord Black, 2 Brighton Red, 2 Niagara White, 2 Diamond White.

Every garden has room for this collection of 10 grape vines for $1.95.

We sell first quality stock, truthfully described; sell it reasonably, deliver it promptly and treat every one fairly in every transaction.

Everything needed to beautify your grounds and garden listed in our illustrated catalogue, free to everybody. Write for it today.

POMONA UNITED NURSERIES

Nurserymen and Landscape Architects

110 Granger Avenue **Dansville, N. Y.**

STUDY BIBLE NOW!

Better Than College Course

Former President Roosevelt

William Lyon Phelps, A.M., Ph.D., professor of English language and literature, Yale University, says:

"I thoroughly believe in a university education for both men and women; but I believe a knowledge of the Bible without a college course is more valuable than a college course without the Bible.

"Every one who has a thorough knowledge of the Bible may truly be called educated; and no other learning or culture, no matter how extensive or elegant, can form a proper substitute."

And former President Roosevelt said:

"To every man who faces life with real desire to do his part in everything, I appeal for a study of the Bible. No book of any kind ever written has so affected the whole life of a people."

The Correspondence method of Bible study is the best method for securing a thorough knowledge of the Bible—**better than any oral teaching can possibly be.** More than 7,000 persons of 40 different occupations are now enrolled in one or more of the

Moody Bible Institute's Correspondence Courses

studying the inspired Revelation under the direction of eminent, Spirit-filled, Bible scholars. To really know the Bible is an education out of which springs the fullest and best development of one's powers in any vocation. This marvellous book has moulded earth's loftiest characters. It meets man's deepest needs. It charts the only path to real and lasting success. **Dig in it as for gold and you will secure treasure of value and extent beyond any calculation.** Letters of warmest appreciation are constantly received from students and graduates. For example:

"It has never been my privilege to be fascinated with Bible study as I am with this course."

"I have come to know the Bible in an entirely new light. The Old Testament is now intensely interesting."

"The benefits I have received from the Synthetic Course are beyond estimate and above price."

"I finished the Scofield Bible Course about three years ago. It has been of greater value to me than any other training I have ever had, though I spent four years in college."

A Clergyman says: "I often mention in my sermons that a Correspondence Course from the Moody Bible Institute has been of far greater value to me than all of my Bible and theological work in college."

No matter what your occupation you can study the Bible by correspondence. These courses open a new world to you—broaden your vision, develop your understanding, answer your questions, help solve your perplexities, give comfort and encouragement.

Enroll Now! You will be a personal pupil—time, place and amount of study under your own control. The prices are very low—these courses are not sold for profit. There is no better time to start than NOW. Send the coupon at once for Free Prospectus describing our eight Courses in detail.

WE OFFER EIGHT COURSES BY MAIL

Synthetic Bible Study; Scofield Bible Course; Practical Christian Work; Bible Doctrine; Bible Chapter Summary; Introductory Bible Course; Evangelism; Christian Evidences.

THE MOODY BIBLE INSTITUTE
Dept. 507C, 153 Institute Place
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Mail the Coupon Today

THE MOODY BIBLE INSTITUTE
Dept. 507C, 153 Institute Place, Chicago, Ill.
Send me your prospectus giving complete information regarding your eight courses in Correspondence Bible Study.

Name .....

Address .....

A. J. DITMAN

2 Barclay Street, Opp. Woolworth Bldg., New York

Manufacturer of

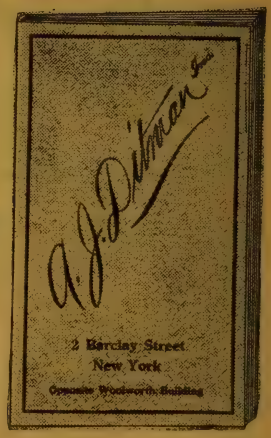
Elastic Stockings—Seamless, Surgical,
Elastic Hosiery—Abdominal Supporters

Braces
- For CURVATURE of SPINE
- For BOW-LEGS
- For KNOCK-KNEES
- For WEAK ANKLES

Trusses
- For HERNIA or RUPTURE
- For Children and Adults

Artificial Limbs
- For Legs, Arms and Hands

Crutches
- of every size and quality, from $2.50 to $50.00 per pair



Send for this Illustrated Folder
Free on Request

It Names Many of the Important Items We Sell and Ship Everywhere

"I'm Making Real Money Now!"

"SEE that coupon? Remember the day you urged me to send it to Scranton? Mary, that was a red letter day for us.

"Mr. Carter called me in to-day, and said he had been watching my work ever since he had learned that I was studying with the International Correspondence Schools.

"Then he asked me if I thought I could take over George Stevens' job. I told him I was sure that I could—that I had that goal in view ever since I began studying with the I. C. S.

"I start to-morrow, Mary, at an increase of $60 a month."

HOW about *you?* Are you always going to work for a small salary? Are you going to waste your natural ability all your life? Or are you going to get ahead in a big way? It all depends on what you do with your spare time.

Opportunity is here—this time in the form of that familiar I. C. S. coupon. It may seem like a little thing, but it has been the means of bringing better jobs and bigger salaries to thousands of men and women.

You *can* have the position you want in the work you like best, a salary that will give you and your family the home, the comforts, the little luxuries you would like them to have. No matter what your age, your occupation, your education, or your means—you can do it!

Mail the Coupon To-day

——————— TEAR OUT HERE ———————

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 4387-C, Scranton, Penna.

Without cost or obligation, please send me full information about the subject *before* which I have marked an X in the list below:

- ☐ Advertising
- ☐ Salesmanship
- ☐ Business Law
- ☐ Bookkeeping
- ☐ Accounting
- ☐ Private Secretary
- ☐ Business Management
- ☐ Foreign Trade
- ☐ Stenography
- ☐ Business English
- ☐ Civil Service
- ☐ Traffic Management
- ☐ Cartooning
- ☐ High School Subjects
- ☐ Mechanical Engineering
- ☐ Electrical Engineering
- ☐ Drafting
- ☐ Surveying
- ☐ Architecture
- ☐ Contractor and Builder
- ☐ Civil Engineering
- ☐ Chemistry
- ☐ Metallurgy
- ☐ Railroad Positions
- ☐ Automobiles
- ☐ Radio
- ☐ Machine Shop Practice
- ☐ Concrete Builder

Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Inc.

9-15 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK CITY, Are Wholesale Distributers of the

WORLD ALMANAC

Copies in quantities may be had by applying at any of the following branches:

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, INC.,
9-15 Park Place, New York, N. Y.
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, LIMITED.
Successor to **The British Columbia News Co., Ltd.**
1004-1006 Pender St., West, Vancouver, B. C.
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, LIMITED.
Successor to **The Montreal News Company, Ltd.,**
386-388 St. James Street, West, Montreal, Can.
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, LIMITED,
Successor to **The Montreal News Company, Ltd.**
Ottawa Branch, 267 Queen St., Ottawa, Ont.
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, LIMITED,
Successor to **The Toronto News Company, Ltd.,**
42 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, LIMITED.
Successor to **The Winnipeg News Company, Ltd.,**
110 Princess St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
THE ALABAMA NEWS COMPANY,
2123 Third Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
THE ALBANY NEWS COMPANY,
508-510 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
THE ASBURY PARK NEWS COMPANY,
816 Cookman Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
THE BALTIMORE NEWS COMPANY,
227 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.
THE BRIDGEPORT NEWS COMPANY,
248-250 Middle Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
THE BROOKLYN NEWS COMPANY,
47 Debevoise Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
THE BUCKEYE NEWS COMPANY,
288 North Fourth St., Columbus, O.
THE BUFFALO NEWS COMPANY,
52-56 East Mohawk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
THE CENTRAL NEWS COMPANY,
South Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHOCTAW NEWS COMPANY,
407 West Second St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
THE CINCINNATI NEWS COMPANY,
127-129 Shillito Place, Cincinnati, O.
THE CITY NEWS COMPANY,
16 North Main Street, Fall River, Mass.
THE CLEVELAND NEWS COMPANY,
700-702 St. Clair Avenue, N. W., Cleveland, O.
THE COLORADO NEWS COMPANY,
1444 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Col.
THE CONNECTICUT NEWS COMPANY,
40 Crown Street, New Haven, Conn.
THE DETROIT NEWS COMPANY,
302 West Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.
THE EASTERN NEWS COMPANY,
67-69 Union Street, Portland, Me.
THE GEORGIA NEWS COMPANY,
85 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga.
THE GRAND RAPIDS NEWS COMPANY,
313 South Division Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
THE HALIFAX BRANCH
of The American News Company, Ltd.,
171 Lower Water St., Halifax, N. S.
THE HAMILTON BRANCH
of The American News Company, Ltd.,
226 King Street, West, Hamilton, Ont.
THE HARTFORD NEWS COMPANY,
146 State Street, Hartford, Conn.
THE HAVANA NEWS COMPANY,
Sol 51, Havana, Cuba.
THE HOOSIER NEWS AGENCY,
100 First Avenue, Evansville, Ind.
THE HOUSTON NEWS COMPANY,
1107 Travis Street, Houston, Tex.
THE INDIANA NEWS COMPANY,
110 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY,
83-85 Duane Street, New York, N. Y.
THE IOWA NEWS COMPANY,
309½-311 Second Street, Des Moines, Ia.
THE LOS ANGELES NEWS COMPANY,
301-307 East Boyd St., Los Angeles, Cal.
THE LOUISVILLE NEWS COMPANY,
507 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
THE MEMPHIS NEWS COMPANY,
227 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
THE MINNEAPOLIS NEWS COMPANY,
17 East Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
THE MINNESOTA NEWS COMPANY,
19-21 West Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.
THE NASHVILLE NEWS COMPANY,
306 Church Street, Nashville, Tenn.
THE NATIONAL NEWS COMPANY,
117 East 126th Street, New York City.
THE NEW JERSEY NEWS COMPANY,
37-39 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
THE NEWARK NEWS COMPANY,
231 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.
THE NEW ENGLAND NEWS COMPANY,
93-101 Arch Street, Boston, Mass.
THE NEW ORLEANS NEWS COMPANY,
214 Decatur Street, New Orleans, La.
THE NORTHERN NEWS COMPANY,
15-17 Third Street, Troy, N. Y.
THE OHIO NEWS AGENCY,
77 Adams Street, Akron, O.
THE OMAHA NEWS COMPANY,
213-215 North 15th St., Omaha, Neb.
THE OREGON NEWS COMPANY,
440 Glisan Street, Portland, Ore.
THE PITTSBURGH NEWS COMPANY,
300-308 Ferry Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
THE PUGET SOUND NEWS COMPANY,
1931 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
THE RHODE ISLAND NEWS COMPANY,
50½ Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I.
THE RIO GRANDE NEWS COMPANY,
410 Myrtle Avenue, El Paso, Tex.
THE ROCHESTER NEWS COMPANY,
19-27 Church Street, Rochester, N. Y.
THE SAN ANTONIO NEWS AGENCY,
437 Main Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
THE SAN DIEGO NEWS COMPANY,
930 State Street, San Diego, Cal.
THE SAN FRANCISCO NEWS COMPANY,
657 Howard Street, San Francisco, Cal.
THE SCRANTON NEWS AGENCY,
223-225 Linden Street, Scranton, Pa.
THE SOUTHERN NEWS COMPANY,
223 East Bay Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
THE SOUTH-WEST NEWS COMPANY,
313-323 East Sixteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
THE SPOKANE NEWS COMPANY,
112-114 South Madison Street, Spokane, Wash.
THE SPRINGFIELD NEWS COMPANY,
25-27 Fort Street, Springfield, Mass.
THE ST. JOHN BRANCH
of The American News Company, Ltd.,
181 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.
THE ST. LOUIS NEWS COMPANY, INC.,
1008-1010 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
THE SYRACUSE NEWS COMPANY,
236-238 West Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE TERRE HAUTE NEWS COMPANY,
11 South 9½ Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
THE TEXAS NEWS COMPANY,
706 Main Street, Dallas, Tex.
THE TOLEDO NEWS COMPANY,
143-145 Michigan Street, Toledo, O.
THE UTAH NEWS COMPANY,
39-41 Post Office Place, Salt Lake City, Utah.
THE VIRGINIA NEWS COMPANY,
228 Bank Street, Norfolk, Va.
THE WASHINGTON NEWS COMPANY,
313-315 Sixth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY,
21-29 East Austin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
THE WISCONSIN NEWS COMPANY,
308 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
THE WORCESTER NEWS COMPANY,
24-26 Harding Street, Worcester, Mass.

The World Almanac is published by The New York World, 63 Park Row, Pulitzer Bldg., New York City

SENSATIONAL SALE!

Guaranteed Typewriters

The FAMOUS L.C.Smith Silent Model No. 8

FREE TRIAL—EASY TERMS

Send us only $5.00 a month until the low total price of $66.20 is paid and the machine is yours. This is absolutely the most generous typewriter offer we ever made. Do not rent a machine when you can pay $5.00 a month and own one. Think of it—Buying a $105.00 Machine for $66.20. Cash price, $61.70, just a little more than half of its original price.

This is the famous L. C. Smith typewriter which has set the world's standard for quality and service for over twenty years. Perfect machines, Standard sizes, Keyboard of Standard Universal arrangement, 42 Keys, writing 84 characters—universally used in teaching the touch system. The entire line of writing completely visible at all times, has the decimal tabulator, the two-color ribbon, with automatic reverse, the back spacer, ball bearing type bars, ball bearing carriage action, ball bearing shift action. In fact, every late style feature and modern operating convenience. Comes to you with everything complete; tools, cover, operating book and instructions—nothing extra to buy. **You cannot imagine the perfection of this beautiful rebuilt typewriter until you have seen it. We do the most perfect factory rebuilding known to the industry. We have sold thousands of these perfect late style machines at this bargain price and every one of these thousands of satisfied customers had this splendid, strictly up-to-date machine on five days' free trial before deciding to buy it.** We will send it to you F. O. B. Chicago for five days' free trial. It will sell itself, but if you are not satisfied that this is the greatest typewriter you ever saw, you can return it at our expense. You won't want to return it after you try it, for you cannot equal this wonderful value anywhere.

SEND NO MONEY

Order Now—Before They're Gone

When the typewriter arrives deposit with the express agent $6.20 and take the machine for five days' trial. If you are convinced that it is the best typewriter you ever saw keep it and send us $5.00 a month until our bargain price of $66.20 is paid. If you don't want it, return it to the express agent, receive your $6.20 and return the machine. We will pay the return express charges. This machine is guaranteed just as if you paid $105.00 for it. It is standard. Over half a million people own and use these typewriters and think them the best ever manufactured. **The supply at this price is limited; the price will probably be raised when next advertisement appears, so don't delay. Fill in the coupon to-day—the typewriter will be shipped promptly.** There is no red tape. We employ no solicitors—no collectors—no chattel mortgage. It is simply understood that we retain title to the machine until full $66.20 is paid. You cannot lose. It is the greatest typewriter opportunity we have ever offered. **Do not send us one cent. Get the coupon in the mails to-day—sure.**

Smith Typewriter Sales Co.
292-360 E. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SMITH TYPEWRITER SALES CO.
292-360 E. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Ship me the L. C. Smith Model No. 8, F. O. B. Chicago. I will pay you $5.00 monthly as rent until the $60.00 balance of the Special $66.20 sale price is paid. The title to remain in you until fully paid for. It is understood that I have five days in which to examine and try the typewriter. If I choose not to keep it I will carefully repack it and return it to the express agent. It is understood that you give the standard guarantee.

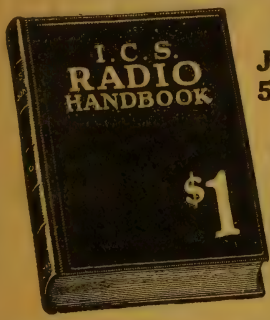
Name .....

Street Address .....

City ..... **State** .....

Every Question ANSWERED for only $1

At last you have under one cover a Complete Radio Handbook



JUST OUT
514 PAGES

Compiled by
HARRY F. DART, B.S.E.E.

Formerly with the Western Electric Co., and U. S. Army Instructor of Radio.

***Technically Edited by* F. H. DOANE**

NO MORE need you turn from book to book, hoping to find what you want. It is all here, in 514 pages crammed full of every possible radio detail. Written in plain language, by engineers for laymen. Clears up the mysteries, tells you what you want to know. A complete index puts everything within your reach in a few seconds.

IT EXPLAINS: Electrical terms and circuits, antennas, batteries, generators and motors, electron (vacuum) tubes, every receiving hook-up, radio and audio frequency amplification, broadcast and commercial transmitters and receivers, super-regeneration, codes, license rules. Many other features.

Under one cover. Yes, it is all in one volume of 514 pages of clear type with hundreds of diagrams and illustrations. Takes the place of eleven or more specialized texts, each costing from two to ten times the dollar you pay for this single book. Belongs in every radio-equipped home, on every amateur's table.

Send $1 to-day and get this 514-page I. C. S. Radio Handbook—the biggest value in radio to-day. Money back if not satisfied.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 4389-C, Scranton, Penna.

I enclose One Dollar. Please send me—postpaid—the 514-page I. C. S. Radio Handbook. It is understood that if I am not entirely satisfied I may return this book within five days and you will refund my money.

Name.....

Address.....

THE WORLD'S FUTURE

depends on

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS

By learning to install and to operate things electrical you can equip yourself with a profession that holds in store the unguessed possibilities of a money-making future.

"LEARN BY DOING"

At this "Learn by Doing" School a man acquires the art of Electrical Drafting; the best business methods and experience in Electrical Contracting, together with the skill to install, operate and maintain all systems for producing, transmitting and using electricity. A school for Old and Young. Individual instruction. School open to visitors 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Write for catalog.

49 West 17th St., New York City

Telephone Chelsea 2633

THE NEW YORK ELECTRICAL SCHOOL

I Will Give You a Chance to Earn $200 a Week

RIGHT now, to-day, I offer you an opportunity to be your own boss—to work just as many hours a day as you please—to start when you want to and quit when you want to—and earn $200 a week.

These Are Facts

Does that sound too good to be true? If it does, then let me tell you about W. S. Cooper, of Ohio. He accepted my offer. I gave him the same chance I am now offering you. At this new work he finds it easy to earn over $500 a month.

W. S. COOPER

You can do every bit as well as he did. If that isn't enough, then let me tell you about E. A. Sweet, of Michigan. He was an electrical engineer and didn't know anything about selling. In his first month's spare time he earned $243. Inside of six months he was making between $600 and $1,200 a month.

W. J. McCrary is another man I want to tell you about. His regular job paid him $2 a day, but this wonderful new work has enabled him to make $9,000 a year.

J. R. Head, of Kansas, lives in a small town of 631 people. He has made as high as $69.50 for one day's work.

Yes, and right this very minute you are being offered the same proposition that has made these men so successful. Do you want it? Do you want to earn $40 a day?

A Clean, High-grade, Dignified Business

Have you ever heard of Comer All-Weather Coats? They are advertised in the leading magazines. A good-looking, stylish coat that's good for summer or winter—that keeps out wind, rain or snow, a coat that everybody should have, made of fine materials, for men, women and children, and sells for less than the price of an ordinary coat.

Now, Comer Coats are not sold in stores. All our orders come through our own representatives. Within the next few months we will pay representatives more than three hundred thousand dollars for sending in orders.

And now I am offering you the chance to become our representative in your territory and get your share of that three hundred thousand dollars. All you do is take orders. We do the rest. We deliver. We collect and you get your money the same day you take the order.

You can see how simple it is. We furnish you with a complete outfit and tell you how to get the business in your territory. We help you to get started. If you send us only six average orders a day, which you can easily get, you will make $100 a week.

Maybe You Are Worth $1,000 a Month

Well, here is your chance to find out, for this is the same proposition that enabled George Garon to make a clear profit of $40 in his first day's work—the same proposition that gave R. W. Krieger $20 net profit in a half hour. It is the same opportunity that gave A. B. Spencer $625 cash for one month's spare time. If you mail the coupon at the bottom of this ad. I will show you the easiest, quickest, simplest plan for making money that you ever heard of. If you are interested in a chance to earn $200 a week and can devote all your time or only an hour or so a day to my proposition, write your name down below, cut out the coupon and mail it to me at once. You take no risk, and this may be the one outstanding opportunity of your life to earn more money than you ever thought possible.

Find Out Now!

Remember, it doesn't cost you a penny. You don't agree to anything and you will have a chance to go right out and make big money. Do it. Don't wait. Get full details. Mail the coupon now.

C. E. Comer, The Comer Mfg. Co.

Dept. 14-E, Dayton, Ohio

JUST MAIL THIS NOW!

THE COMER MFG. CO.
Dept. 14-E, Dayton, Ohio

Please tell me how I can make $200 a week as your representative. Send me complete details of your offer without any obligation to me whatsoever.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

(Print or write plainly)

Members of
Fur Merchants'
Association of New York

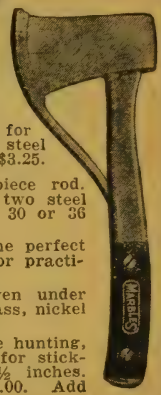
JOS. STEINER & BROS.

FUR
MERCHANTS

Dept. F 115 to 125 West 30th Street
NEW YORK

We pay the highest market price for
all Furs caught during the season; also
pay all express and parcel post charges.

MARBLE'S
Outing Equipment



Safety Pocket Axe—Small, compact, yet big enough for every outdoor use. 2⅜x4 in. steel blade and 11 in. steel handle with nickel plated spring-hinge folding guard. $3.25.

Jointed Rifle Rod—Screws together solid as a one-piece rod. Can't wobble, bend or break. Three brass sections, two steel joints and swivel end. State calibre and length—26, 30 or 36 in. $1.25.

Marble's Flexible Rear Sight—Known universally as the perfect rear sight. Can't be injured by blows or shocks. For practically all rifles. Two discs furnished. $4.00.

Waterproof Matchbox—Keeps matches bone dry, even under water. Quickly opened or closed in dark. Seamless brass, nickel plated. 60 cents.

Woodcraft Knife—A knife that meets all needs of the hunting, fishing, camping or canoeing trip. A practical knife for sticking, skinning, slicing, breaking bones, etc. Blade 4½ inches. No. 49, leather handle, $2.25; No. 50, staghorn, $3.00. Add 10% war tax. Send for complete catalog.

MARBLE ARMS & MFG. CO., 283 Delta Ave., Gladstone, Mich.

Admirers of the World Almanac

may desire to send a copy to a friend, or to where its usefulness will be appreciated.

Single Copies, Paper Cover 50c
Mailed Anywhere.

Cloth Bound 90c
Postage Prepaid.

On Sale Book Stores and News Stands
Paper Bound, 35c Per Copy

East of Buffalo and Pittsburgh ..... 35c.
West of Buffalo and Pittsburgh ..... 40c.
Colorado and Pacific Coast ..... 50c.
Cloth Bound, 75c

Trade Supplied By AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY
New York City and Branches Everywhere
Mail Orders Filled Direct by Publishers

Address CASHIER, NEW YORK WORLD, New York City.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

were first introduced to the public in the year 1850 and are known over the entire world as a preparation of superior merit for the relief of coughs and throat troubles.

They give prompt and effective relief in the coughing spells and throat irritation incident to Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung troubles.

Of great value to singers, speakers, preachers and teachers, as a means to clear the voice, remove hoarseness and irritations caused by use of the voice.

As they contain no opiates or anything injurious, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES may be used in all cases where cough or throat lozenges are employed, without the least danger.

Sold only in boxes. Not sold by weight.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Proprietors

Department W. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

General Sales Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc., New York, London, Toronto.

New York Camera Exchange

J. H. ANDREWS, Proprietor

Our Business is buying, selling and exchanging Cameras and Lenses.

Your Business to know where you can SAVE MONEY, get what you need in the Photographic Supply line at LOWEST prices. We save you from 10 to 50 per cent. on prices of other dealers on NEW GOODS. Send 2-cent stamp for Bargain List, and mention "World Almanac."

Telephone 2387 Beekman, Dept. A. **111 FULTON STREET**

Any Translation

We can supply Literal (75c each), Interlinear ($2.00 each), Parallel Text ($1.50 each), and Fully Parsed Translations ($2.00 each) of Caesar's Gallic War, Cicero's Orations, Virgil's Aeneid, also Translations of other Ancient and Modern Classics. We can also supply any Dictionary published, including the well-known Students' French, German, Italian and Spanish two-part Dictionaries, at $1.25; Noble's Large Type Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary, at $4.00 postpaid. Cash with order.

TRANSLATION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
76 Fifth Avenue (near 14th St.), New York City

DORRETY OF BOSTON

387 Washington Street

CLASS RINGS AND PINS

CHARMS---MEDALS---FRAT PINS
TROPHIES AND LOVING CUPS
Send for ART APPLIED TO EMBLEMS Catalog

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS!

INSIDE TRADE INFORMATION

Pocket Size

Flexible Covers

JUST OUT!

Just available—Audel's Carpenters and Builders Guides—the short cut, professional information you want. A Guide that keeps you in close touch with your work and shows you how you may increase your earning power. No need to guess or take chances. Every day you have before you in this set, exact, practical, useful information to help you with your daily work.

$1 PER MO.—ENTIRE SET $6

1600 Pages

3700 Illustrations

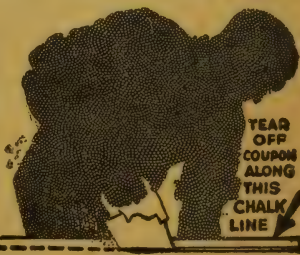
NOTHING TO PAY UNLESS YOU ARE SATISFIED. SEE FREE COUPON BELOW.

HOW To Handle the Job That Puzzles YOU

How to use the different kinds of wood—complete detailed information on nails and screws—how to use the steel square—how to file and set saws—how to make wood joints—how to build furniture—how to make a mitre shooting board—how to plumb, and level work—how to lay out work—how to understand carpenter's arithmetic—how to solve mensuration problems—how to estimate the strength of timbers—how to proportion beams—how to read plans—how to draw up specifications—how to estimate the cost of buildings—how to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc.—how to build foundations—how to proportion foundation footings—how to frame houses—how to set girders and sills—how to frame joists—how to frame a studding—how to set window frames—how to cut rafters—how to use the settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square—how to put on wood, fibre and metal shingles—how to hang doors—how to frame windows—how to put on sheathing—how to put on exterior trim—how to do cornice work—how to build stairs—how to lay floors—how to paint.

FREE Examination

Not a cent to pay until you see the books. No obligation to pay unless you are satisfied. Send coupon now—today—and get this fine, helpful new set for Carpenters and Builders. After you have looked them over 6 days send only $1, then $1 a month until $6 is paid—if you want to keep them. Return them if you do not.



THEO AUDEL & CO., 72 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Please submit me for approval and free examination:—

AUDEL'S CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDES

Ship at once, prepaid, the 4 numbers. If satisfactory, I agree to send you $1 within five days and to further mail you $1 monthly, until $6 is paid.

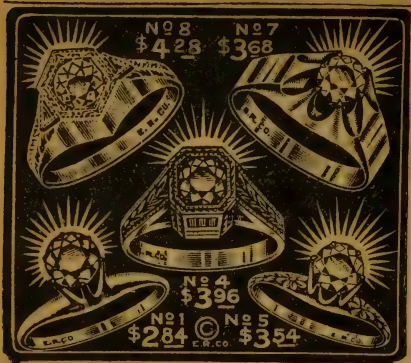
SEND NO MONEY

SEND THIS COUPON ONLY

Name..... Occupation.....

Address.....

Employed by..... Reference.....W.A. '24



GET THIS WONDERFUL RING. If You Can Tell It From a Genuine Diamond Send It Back

These amazing, beautiful CORODITE diamond positively match genuine diamonds in every way—same blazing flash and dazzling play of living rainbow fire. They, alone, stand the diamond tests, **including terrific acid test** of direct comparison. Lifetime experts need all their experience to see any difference. Prove this yourself.

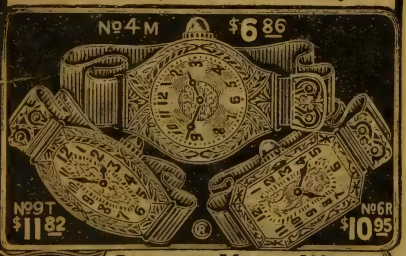
Wear a CORODITE Diamond 7 Days FREE

Make this test. You risk nothing. Wear a genuine Corodite and a diamond side by side on the same finger for 7 days. If you or your friends can tell the difference, send it back; you won't be out a single penny. That's fair enough. If you keep the ring, the price printed here is **all you pay No Installments.** Remember, Corodites alone have the same cutting as genuine stones.

No. 1—Ladies' Solitaire 14K Gold S. Ring . . . $2.84
No. 4—Ladies' Hand-Carved Basket Set, plat. fin. $3.96
No. 5—Ladies' Solitaire Bridal Blossom Engraved $3.54
No. 7—Gents' Heavy Belcher 14K Gold S. Ring . $3.68
No. 8—Gents' Massive Hand-Carved Oct. Gypsy $4.28

Carat size gems. Beautiful mountings of most modern design. **Choice of gold** or latest **white platinum** finish. Unqualified 20-year guarantee Handsome art-leather case free with each ring.

SEND NO MONEY Keep your money right at home. Just send name, address and number of ring wanted and size as shown by slip of paper, fitting end to end around finger joint. Your ring will come by return mail. When ring arrives deposit amount shown above with postman. If you decide not to keep ring after 7 days' wear, send it back and your money will be immediately returned. Send today.



SEND NO MONEY

CHOOSE YOUR WATCH

Your choice of the three most Popular and Fashionable wrist watches sold today at prices that **save you half.** Cased in the latest products of leading American Watch Case Makers. Artistically engraved and polished—positively warranted **14K WHITE GOLD** Filled and guaranteed for 25 years. The movements are carefully timed, tested and adjusted. All have **Six Ruby Jewels** and **One Sapphire Crown Jewel.** They are fitted with beautifully *engraved Silver Metal Dials.* Each a remarkably accurate time-keeper that you will be proud to wear. Every watch comes complete with heavy **Silk Ribbon** and **Snap** in a handsome **Art Leather Velvet Lined Presentation Case.**

No. 4M—Fashionable Maxine Tonneau Shape.....$ 6.86
No. 6R—Small Narrow Rectangular Case and Movement $10.95
No. 9T—Small Narrow Oval Case and Movement.....$11.82

Send No Money Keep your money right at home, just send your name, address and number of watch wanted. When your watch comes by return mail, pay the postman amount shown above. You do not risk a single penny as our *Binding Written Guarantee to refund all your money if you* are not fully satisfied is attached to every watch. Send today.

E. RICHWINE COMPANY
19 W. Jackson Blvd., Dept. 851, Chicago, Ill.

Charles F. Hubbs & Co.
383-389 Lafayette Street
New York City

PAPER

Since 1855

Greater New York Distributors of the Well Known **NIBROC KRAFT Towels.**

Phone Spring 2200

"Wouldn't you like to earn $100 a week, too?"

"I KNOW you would, Bob—think what it would mean to both of us! It worries me to see you wasting precious months and years when you could make them count for so much.

"Can't you see it, Bob? Don't you see that the reason men get ahead is because they train themselves to do some one thing just a little better than others?

"It isn't that you haven't natural ability—for you have! I know you have. The trouble is, you've never learned how to use it.

"Here's that I. C. S. coupon you've seen so often in the magazines—the same coupon that has brought success and happiness to so many men we know. Won't you send it in for me, Bob?

"If the International Correspondence Schools can raise the salaries of other men, they can raise yours. If they can help other men to win advancement and more money, they can help you, too. I am sure of it.

"Don't let another year slip by and leave you right where you are to-day.

"Let's at least find out how the I. C. S. can help you. Let's send this coupon in right now!"

— — — — — TEAR OUT HERE — — — — —

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 4388-C, Scranton, Penna.

Without cost or obligation please explain how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject *before* which I have marked an X in the list below:

☐ Advertising	☐ Electrical Engineering
☐ Salesmanship	☐ Mechanical Engineering
☐ Business Law	☐ Drafting
☐ Bookkeeping	☐ Surveying
☐ Accounting	☐ Architecture
☐ Private Secretary	☐ Contractor and Builder
☐ Business Management	☐ Civil Engineering
☐ Foreign Trade	☐ Chemistry
☐ Stenography	☐ Metallurgy
☐ Business English	☐ Railroad Positions
☐ Civil Service	☐ Automobiles
☐ Traffic Management	☐ Radio
☐ Cartooning	☐ Machine Shop Practice
☐ High School Subjects	☐ Concrete Builder

Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

Training for Authorship

How to write, what to write, and where to sell.

Dr. Esenwein

Cultivate your mind. Develop your literary gifts. Master the art of self-expression. Make your spare time profitable. Turn your ideas into dollars.

Courses in Short-Story Writing, Versification, Journalism, Play Writing, Photoplay Writing, etc., taught personally by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for many years editor of Lippincott's Magazine, and a staff of literary experts. Constructive criticism. Frank, honest, helpful advice. *Real Teaching.*

One pupil has received over $5,000 for stories and articles written mostly in spare time—"play work," he calls it. Another pupil received over $1,000 before completing her first course. Another, a busy wife and mother, is averaging over $75 a week from photoplay writing alone.

There is no other institution or agency doing so much for writers, young or old. The universities recognize this, for over one hundred members of the English faculties of higher institutions are studying in our Literary Department. The editors recognize it, for they are constantly recommending our courses.

We publish **The Writer's Library,** descriptive booklet free. We also publish **The Writer's Monthly,** an indispensable magazine for literary workers, sample copy 25c. Besides our teaching service, we offer a manuscript criticism service.

150-page illustrated catalogue free.

Please address

The Home Correspondence School

Dept. 99, Springfield, Mass.

Established 1897 Incorporated 1904

DEAF?

Hear clearly and distinctly with a

Little Gem Ear Phone

Simplest and smallest hearing device.

Awarded the Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

Our latest improvement, the Gem Sound Perfector, insures clear, positive hearing in any assemblage, at any distance.

Try our Auto Ear Massage; used to stop head noises and improve hearing. Expert advice without charge.

Call or write for booklet.

GEM EAR PHONE CO., Inc.

806-W. A. Marbridge Bldg., 47 W. 34th St. B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Fitz Roy 3744

SAVE 25 TO 60%

On Slightly Used

Graflex Kodaks

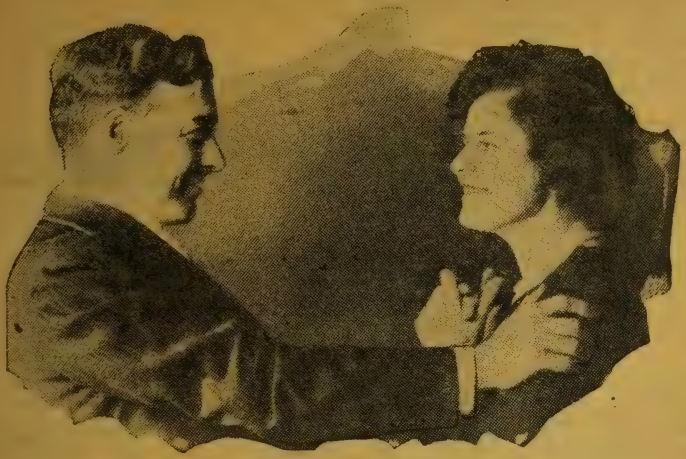
Rexo, Ansco and Premo Cameras. Also LENSES of every description. Write at once for Latest FREE

Bargain Book and Catalog

offering hundreds of both used and new **CAMERAS, KODAKS** and **PHOTO SUPPLIES.**

CENTRAL CAMERA COMPANY
124 South Wabash Avenue, Dept. K-5, Chicago, Ill.

When Writing Advertisers Mention the WORLD ALMANAC



A Big Raise in Salary!

Is Very Easy to Get, If You Go About It in the Right Way

You have often heard of others who have doubled and trebled their salaries in a year's time. You wondered how they did it. Was it a pull? Don't you think it. When a man is hired he gets paid for exactly what he does, there is no sentiment in business. It's preparing for the future and knowing what to do at the right time that doubles and trebles salaries.

Remember When You Were a Kid

and tried to ride a bike for the very first time? You thought that you would never learn, and then, all of a sudden, you knew how, and said in surprise: "Why it's a cinch if you know how." It's that way with most things, and getting a job with big money is no exception to the rule, if you know how.

We Will Show You How

Without the loss to you of a single working hour we can show you a sure way to success and big pay. A large number of men in each of the positions listed are enjoying their salaries because of our help—we want to help you.

Make check on the coupon against the job you want and we will help you get it. Write or print your name on the coupon and send it in today.

AMERICAN SCHOOL

Dept. G-4195, Drexel Ave. and 58th St., Chicago

American School Dept. G-4195, Drexel Avenue and 58th Street, Chicago

Send me full information on the subject checked and how you will help me win success.

.....Architect
.....Building Contractor
.....Automobile Engineer
.....Automobile Repairman
.....Civil Engineer
.....Structural Engineer
.....Business Manager
.....Auditor
.....Accountant and Auditor
.....Bookkeeper
.....Draftsman and Designer
.....Electrical Engineer
.....Electric Light and Power
.....General Education
.....Personal Analysis Service
.....Business Law
.....Lawyer
.....Machine Shop Practice
.....Photoplay Writer
.....Mechanical Engineer
.....Shop Superintendent
.....Employment Manager
.....Steam Engineer
.....Foremanship
.....Sanitary Engineer
.....Surveyor (& Mapping)
.....Telephone Engineer
.....Telegraph Engineer
.....High School Graduate
.....Fire Insurance Expert
.....Wireless Radio
.....Undecided

Name.....

Address.....

HEADQUARTERS
RAW FURS
U. S. A.

Charles S. Porter

Inc.

121-127 West 27th Street
NEW YORK CITY

Highest Prices Paid

Ship Your Raw Furs

TO A CONCERN YOU CAN TRUST

for

Immediate Cash, Highest Grading
and Unquestionable Honesty

Then You Can Rest Easy

Importers of Chinese, Russian and Australian Furs

Correspondence Solicited

References:

Any Reliable Furrier in the U. S. A.—Mercantile Agencies—National City Bank, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS:
FURPORTER

St. Louis Man Discovers New Kind of Heat!

Amazing New Invention Does Away With Dirty Coal and Wood

No more fires to build, bank or watch—no more dirty, heavy coal to carry and lift—no more clouds of ashes to breathe, or back-breaking scuttles to empty—no more worries about coal shortages, poor quality or high prices since this Wonderful New Invention.

3 Times the Heat of Coal in Winter in Furnace, Heater or Range. All at Turn of Valve.

For Every Heating Purpose.

Wonderful Cooking and Baking.

The Oliver Burner makes any range a gas stove—on and off, at turn of valve. No holes to drill, no bolts to fasten. Easily slipped in in one minute. No more spoiled roasts, bread or cake. No more fires to build, no ashes, no scuttles, no soot, no wicks, no odor.

Fits Any Heater.

Be comfortable with this amazing new heat. The Oliver is made in 16 models to fit any coal or wood heater. Gives warm rooms at once—no waiting for fires to come up. Cheap, clean, quick.

Burns 95% Air—5% Oil!

The Oliver slips right into any furnace without change. Three times the heat of coal. No noisy motors, gas or electricity. No ashes to haul, no janitors' bills, no frozen pipes, no expensive equipment. Fits any type of hot air, hot water or steam heating plant.

Here is the amazing new kind of heat that has ended forever the days of woman's slavery to household drudgery. The wonderful invention of Mr. Oliver of St. Louis in one minute turns any coal or wood burner into a modern, up-to-date gas stove. It gives as much or little heat as wanted by simply turning a valve!

Cheaper Than Coal or Wood.

Mr. Oliver calls his invention the Oliver Oil-Gas Burner, because it uses 95% air and only 5% oil, the cheapest fuel there is, turning them into an actual gas that burns with an intensely hot, clean flame. No wicks, no smoke, no odor.

16 Models to Fit Any Stove or Furnace.

Made in 16 different models to fit any kind of cook stove, heating stove or steam, hot water, or hot air, furnace. No noisy motors, no gas or electrical connections, no moving parts, and installation can be made with no changes whatever. You can absolutely depend upon your Oliver to heat your home in coldest zero weather—it gives **3 times the heat of coal or wood.** Cheap—fool-proof—absolutely safe—lasts a lifetime—150,000 now in use!

No wonder housewives are clamoring for this wonderful new device. Mrs. W. N. Spencer of Connecticut writes: "The Oliver in my heating stove works like magic. It is wonderful to have quick heat and no work." Mr. Geo. Flynn of Michigan writes: "It is cleaner, cheaper, hotter and steadier than coal or wood. Only cost me $5.00 for two months."

Low Introductory Price

Now, once and for all time, do away with household dirt and drudgery. Send immediately for the FREE ATTRACTIVE BOOKLET, "New Kind of Heat," telling all about this amazing new invention. If you mail the coupon at once you will be in time to receive Mr. Oliver's very Low Introductory Price. But to get this low price you must write at once. Get your Oliver installed immediately. Fill in and mail the coupon now.

OLIVER OIL GAS BURNER

Oliver Oil-Gas Burner Company

2192-C Oliver Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Oil-Gas Burners in the World. Canadian Distributer: 2192-C Oliver Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

Oliver Oil-Gas Burner Co.,
2192-C Oliver Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Send me your FREE book, "New Kind of Heat," and Special Low Price Introductory Offer. I am interested in a burner for a

[ ] Coal Range [ ] Heating Stove

[ ]..... Furnace

(Specify steam, hot air, or hot water!)

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

AGENTS See Pages 60-61 for Amazing Big Offer.

Three Big Dollar Clubs

Save One-Half on Your Magazines

The Big Five Offer

You Save **75c** on This Offer

CLUB No. W1

Woman's World (Monthly)...	for 1 Year
Good Stories (Monthly).....	for 1 Year
American Needlewoman (Mo.)	for 1 Year
The Household (Monthly)....	for 1 Year
The Farm Journal (Monthly)..	for 1 Year

60 Big Magazines at only 1⅔c each

You Get All **5** for **$1**

The Big Trio Offer

You Save **$1** on This Offer

CLUB No. W2

Woman's World	for 1 Year
To-Day's Housewife.....	for 1 Year
American Needlewoman.....	for 1 Year

You Get All **3** for **$1**

The Big Seven Offer

You Save **95c** on This Offer

CLUB No. W3

Good Stories	for 1 Year
Household	for 1 Year
Mothers' Home Life.....	for 1 Year
Home Folks	for 1 Year
American Needlewoman	for 1 Year
Farm Journal	for 1 Year
Gentlewoman	for 1 Year

You Get All **7** for **$1**

A DOLLAR BILL WILL DO—WE TAKE THE RISK

Order by Club Number. Mention **World Almanac,** as this offer is a special one to **World Almanac readers only.** Send order **to-day,** before you forget it.

Address order to

WHITLOCK and COMPANY

Magazine Publishers' Circulation Bureau

25 NORTH DEARBORN STREET

Chicago

Relief from

Rheumatic and Neuralgic aches and pains

Absorbine, Jr. can help you, as it has thousands of others, in obtaining relief from pain.

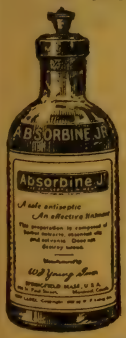
One sufferer from rheumatism declared that without Absorbine, Jr. he could not have remained at work a single day during the past year.

Absorbine, Jr. is also widely used in the treatment of

Varicose Veins

It is soothing, healing and brings comfort doubly welcome because Absorbine, Jr. is a dependable antiseptic, cleansing and a guard against infection.

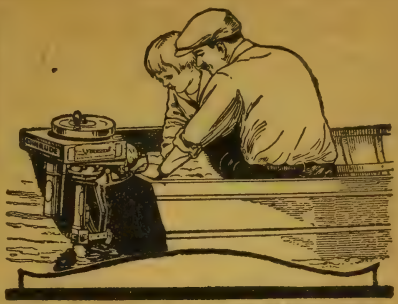
Absorbine, Jr. is pleasant to use because of its pungent, agreeable odor. It occupies a never-empty place in thousands of home medicine cabinets, always ready for the many emergency uses of a combined antiseptic-liniment.



Sold by practically all druggists. $1.25 or postpaid. Liberal trial bottle, 10 cents postpaid.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc.
337 Lyman St.
Springfield, Mass.

Absorbine Jr.
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT



EVINRUDE

With an Evinrude clamped to the stern, there's no back-breaking oar work to mar the day's pleasure.

Ideal for hunting, fishing, camping or week-end outings. Quickly attached to any row-boat or canoe. Easy to operate. Built-in-flywheel Magneto and automatic reverse are standard Evinrude equipment. Tilt-up attachment and easy starter are special Evinrude features. Single and Twin models, also inboards for permanent installation.

See your leading hardware or sporting goods dealer, or write for catalog.

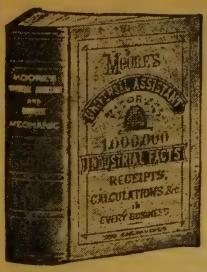
EVINRUDE MOTOR COMPANY

261 Florence Street

Milwaukee Wisconsin

Moore's Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic

By R. MOORE



Contains over one million industrial facts, all kinds of tables, processes, rules, secrets, formulas and calculations for people in all kinds of trade and business. A work of unequalled utility to every Mechanic, Farmer, Merchant, Business Man, Professional Gentlemen, and Householder, as it embraces the main points in over 200 Trades and Occupations. It contains 1016 pages and over 500 illustrations. Cloth bound, **$2.00** postpaid. (C. O. D. 10c extra.)

HOW TO PAINT SIGNS AND SHO' CARDS

By E. C. MATTHEWS

ANYONE CAN LEARN

No talent or experience necessary. Fascinating work. **Pays big money.** Complete instruction book **TELLS ABOUT** Alphabets, Colors, HOW TO MIX PAINTS, Show Cards, Window Board and Wall Signs, Ready-Made Letters, Gilding, TRICKS OF THE TRADE, also gives 100 Alphabets and Designs.

EARN MONEY IMMEDIATELY—WE FURNISH EQUIPMENT TO START

Book bound in flexible imt. leather, gold edges, with four ball bearing Show Card Pens, sent postpaid for $3.00. (C. O. D. 10c extra.) **Our 48-page illustrated catalog sent free.**

J. S. OGILVIE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 37 ROSE STREET NEW YORK

Enjoy Your Nights When Camping Out

"PERFECTION" SLEEPING BAGS with PNEUMATIC MATTRESSES

embrace every desirable feature; are waterproof, rot and vermin proof and will withstand hardest usage; can be inflated in a few minutes or deflated and rolled in a small bundle instantly.

A Boon to the Camper and Touring Automobilist.

Indispensable to yacht and motor-boat equipment. Endorsed and used by well known sportsmen and explorers.

Send for Booklet W, giving full description of Tourist Auto Tent, guaranteed mattresses for home, camp, yacht and automobile.

Atlantic-Pacific Mfg. Corp.

126 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dieges & Clust

Mfg. Jewelers

15 JOHN STREET
NEW YORK

D&C TRADE MARK

Class Pins—Athletic Medals—Cups—Badges—Lodge Pins

Catalogue W Free on Request

Artificial Limbs THAT FIT

Light Strong Durable

GUARANTEED

Wm. M. Eisen Co.

Manufacturers of artificial limbs to the leading Hospitals and U. S. Government.

Department No. 2

412 Eighth Avenue, N. Y. City

I Can Train You For A $3500 Hotel Job *in 30 weeks*

The Hotel Business offers wonderful opportunities to the trained man or woman! NOW FOURTH LARGEST INDUSTRY IN AMERICA. Hundreds of high-salaried executive jobs now standing open waiting for the trained worker. You can easily qualify for one of these big-paying jobs—in your spare time at home. No previous experience necessary.

I GUARANTEE TO TEACH YOU

in my 50-lesson home study course on hotel work, all that the leading hotel experts know about the business—men making from $5,000 to $50,000 a year! My students are eagerly sought by the biggest and best hotels in the country. Big pay, fine living, free meals and apartment, fascinating work—these are only a few of the many advantages of hotel work.

No Previous Experience Necessary

All this may be yours if you fit yourself for the thousands of opportunities in AMERICA'S FOURTH LARGEST INDUSTRY. Hotel work offers many big advantages to trained executives. The work is easy, dignified, and fascinating! The hours are excellent—you will find plenty of time for recreation.

Make $2,500 to $10,000 a Year.

The Lewis Hotel Training Schools are the only schools of their kind in the world. They have qualified thousands of men and women for $2,500 to $10,000 a year hotel jobs. Get into this delightful profession and earn from $45 to $200 a week—living expenses are usually included. You need no previous experience—you learn in your spare time at home. Many students have obtained hotel jobs paying as high as $2,500 a year, even before they had finished the course. You can do as well.

FREE LIFE MEMBERSHIP

in Lewis Students' National Employment Bureau to all students. We placed 3789 Lewis-Trained Men and Women in contact with good hotel, club and tea room positions in the last 12 months.

A few spare time hours a week given to the simple, clear lessons of the Lewis Course open the way to a good position, a fine living and a handsome salary. The training will in no way interfere with your present activities.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK

Twenty years' knowledge in thirty weeks is what this wonderfully complete course gives you. Course prepared by Clifford Lewis, a hotel expert of national reputation. Endorsed by managers of such hotels as the Biltmore, Waldorf-Astoria, Copley Plaza, Commodore, etc.

Mail the coupon NOW for your vitally interesting book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." It tells about the wonderful opportunities now open to YOU in this fascinating profession. Shows exactly how you can quickly become a high-salaried hotel executive. Also tells of our students and their wonderful success with Lewis training. Life membership in our Employment Bureau free to all students. Illustrated book entirely free. Send for it today. Simply fill in the coupon below.

Lewis Hotel Training Schools

CLIFFORD LEWIS, President.
Room 7469 Washington, D. C.
Founded 1916.

OPPORTUNITY COUPON

Lewis Hotel Training Schools,
Room 7469, Washington, D. C.

Send me, without obligation, the FREE BOOK, **"Your Big Opportunity,"** with details of the FREE life membership in the Lewis Students' Employment Bureau.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

Advertising Rates

1925 World Almanac and Book of Facts

Annual—January 1st

Published by

THE NEW YORK WORLD

SPECIAL POSITIONS

Last Page of Cover, 5 colors	$1250.00
Inside Cover Pages, two colors (each)	500.00
Opposite Inside Cover Pages (each)	400.00
Opposite Title Page	300.00
Facing Last Page of Text,	300.00
Four Page Yellow Insert, Front of Book, Per Page	200.00

FRONT OF BOOK

Full Page	$175.00
Half Page	100.00
Quarter Page	60.00
Eighth Page	35.00

BACK OF BOOK

Full Page	$140.00
Half Page	75.00
Quarter Page	40.00
Eighth Page	25.00

ADDENDA (Classified Section)—5 lines..... $15.00

Type Size, 100 lines deep by two columns wide.

Half-tones finer than 85-screen cannot be used; line cuts preferred.

General Information on Request

Address Business Department of

THE WORLD ALMANAC

Room 205, World Building
Phone Beekman 4000 NEW YORK

United States and Foreign Patents

ROBB, ROBB & HILL

Attorneys at Law

Specializing in Patent and Trade Mark Law Exclusively

Trade Marks registered in U. S. and Foreign Countries.

Advice and information on request. 64-page book on patents sent without charge. Personal conferences by appointment.

Telephone Cherry 935

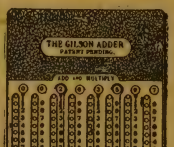
JOHN F. ROBB HUGH S. HILL

Suite 908K, Hanna Building
CLEVELAND, OHIO

HARRY C. ROBB CHARLES H. WAGNER

Suite 505R, McLachlen Building
WASHINGTON, D. C.

$4.00 Adding Machine



The Gilson Adder will do your figuring easily, quickly and with absolute accuracy. Capacity 109,999,999 or $1,099,999.99. It adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides and automatically carries from one column to the next. Made with aluminum case and steel operating parts, size 3½x6 in. x¼ in. **Written Two-Year Guarantee. Catalogue Free. Price, postpaid, $4.00.**

Your money back if you are not satisfied.

GILSON SLIDE RULE CO., Niles, Mich.

SUNDAY WORLD WANTS

Work Monday Morning WONDERS

Crooked Spines Straightened!

NO matter how old you are: no matter what caused your affliction; no matter how many years you have suffered or how hopeless you believe your case to be, there is hope for you in the Philo Burt Method.

Eminent specialists who have studied and treated spinal diseases and deformities for years are first astonished, then convinced and quickly become enthusiastic upon finding one success follow another when the Philo Burt Method is used. Ask us for the names of happy patrons right in your vicinity.

A young woman who was bed-ridden at 26 with spinal tuberculosis after suffering for 20 years, is married, happy and perfectly strong and vigorous at 29.

A boy of 8 was unable to walk or hold his head erect. After a few months every symptom disappeared and he walks daily three miles to school.

A man of 45, in cruel agony for six years, spent over $3,000 in a vain search for relief. Now works every day without the aid of any artificial support.

FREE—30 Days' Trial

The Philo Burt Method is new and different, not like anything you have tried. It has benefited or cured over 30,000 sufferers from spinal trouble caused by tuberculosis, Pott's disease, infantile paralysis, spinal meningitis, pleurisy, rheumatism, injuries, wrong sitting and standing postures, etc. Treat yourself at home. A 30-days' trial costs you nothing; no obligations of any kind if it fails.

The Philo Burt Appliance will positively cure any case that is curable and straighten any crooked spine that can be straightened. It gives firmer and more natural support to the spine than any torturing, unsanitary, old style brace made of steel, iron, leather, plaster of paris, etc. It is as yielding, soft and comfortable as a corset. Goes on and off like a coat and cannot be detected under the clothing. It relieves and strengthens and has accomplished many amazing cures. Let us send you sworn proof. Send no money. Simply describe your case fully. Get our liberal offer and helpful book on spinal troubles absolutely free.

Philo Burt Mfg. Co.

227 Odd Fellows' Temple, Jamestown, N. Y.

Let a Master Teach You Music

Learn to play for Pleasure or Profit without leaving home. Our simplified and complete courses are especially prepared for *home study.*

Celebrating 20th Anniversary with Special Tuition Rates

Be one of the first to receive the Anniversary Offer. Not a *new* method but one tried and endorsed by Paderewski and other great authorities as well as by thousands of students.

Piano	**Guitar**
Cornet	**Banjo**
Violin	**Mandolin**
Harmony	**Voice**

Public School Music

Send today for Illustrated Catalog. Every person who loves music should read this free book. Write *which instrument* you have. Get details of the lessons and our Anniversary Offer—one which means a cash credit on your tuition. Careful training by Faculty in grading examinations makes the instruction *personal* for each individual pupil. See for yourself what others have done. You can be sure of the same results.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION CONSERVATORY

845 Siegel-Myers Building, Chicago, Ill.

The World

First!

THE WORLD every weekday morning has a circulation directly in Greater New York nearly 100,000 copies larger than its nearest standard-size competitor.

On Sundays, its New York circulation is nearly 50,000 greater than that of the "Times," "Herald" and "Tribune" *combined.*

The World

MALLERS BUILDING CHICAGO — PULITZER BUILDING NEW YORK — FORD BUILDING DETROIT

MARKET AND THIRD STS. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. — TITLE INSURANCE BLDG. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

SECURITIES BUILDING SEATTLE, WASH.

The Fur That Is Always in Style

RAISE SILVER FOX

WE BUY ALL YOU CAN RAISE

Get the Facts From a Reliable Source

Eleven years in the business and the only complete organization in the fox industry. Pin a dollar bill to this ad and get our special blue print of model fox ranch, illustrated booklet and beautiful grading chart showing all types of silver fox skins.

Circular Free

J. P. Duffus

DIAMOND QUALITY

Silver and Black Foxes

21 WEST 30TH ST., NEW YORK

Phone Longacre 5442

Learn Cartooning

—and Increase Your Income

IF you like to draw—if you find pleasure in trying to make sketches and cartoons, have your ability developed and earn a good income as a cartoonist.

Hundreds of nationally known cartoonists such as Branner of the Chicago Tribune, Blosser who draws "Freckles and His Friends," Gene Byrnes, creator of "Reg'lar Fellers," Locher of the New York World and others equally well known, took the Landon Course at home in their spare time and fitted themselves for excellent positions that pay from $50 to $200 and more per week.

What others have done you can do with the same training. The Landon method of teaching makes **original drawing** easy to learn. By means of an extensive series of "Landon Picture Charts" every necessary detail of original drawing is explained step by step, so that you can **easily learn** to do successful creative work.

Facts That Determine the Superiority of the LANDON SCHOOL

1. **From the very beginning the Landon Course teaches original drawing — no copying. The Picture Chart Method is used exclusively.**
2. **Individual attention and criticism of students' work. Personal coaching wherever necessary.**
3. **Instruction on how to originate new cartoon ideas is an exclusive feature of the Landon Course.**
4. **Cost is within reach of all. Easy payments can be arranged.**

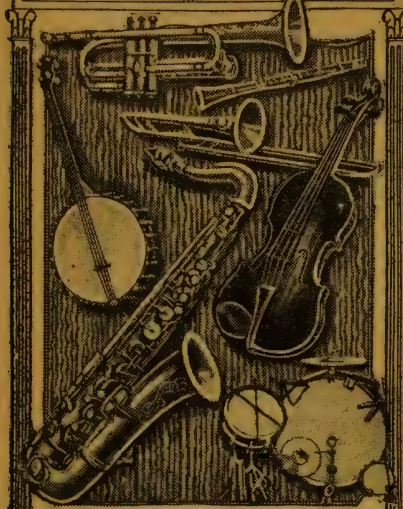
Write for full information, sample Picture Chart and book of cartoons by successful Landon students. **Please state your age.**

The Landon School

3000 National Bldg., Cleveland, O.

WURLITZER

SUPREMACY IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS



Try It In Your Own Home

You may now have any known musical instrument for a week's free trial in your own home. Play it as much as you wish. See how easy it is to learn. There is no obligation to buy—no expense for the trial. You may return the instrument at the end of a week if you decide not to keep it.

Wurlitzer instruments are known the world over for unusual tone quality and excellence of workmanship. They are used by the greatest musicians, bands, and orchestras.

Easy Payments

If you decide to buy, the Wurlitzer plan makes it easy for you to own the instrument you want. Payments are conveniently arranged in small monthly sums—a few cents a day will pay.

Special combination offers on complete outfits—velvet lined case, all accessories, self-instructor, etc.—everything you need at practically the cost of the instrument alone.

Send for FREE CATALOG

The greatest musical catalog ever published—over 3,000 articles—every known instrument described and illustrated—many of them shown in full colors. Gives you lowest prices and all details of the Wurlitzer plan. Send this Coupon.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., Dept. 3301
117 E. 4th St., Cincinnati
120 W. 42nd St., New York
329 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago
250 Stockton St., San Francisco

Send me absolutely free, your new illustrated catalog of musical instruments. Also tell me how I may try any instrument in my own home at your expense, and how the Wurlitzer plan makes it easy for me to buy. No obligation.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....*State*.....

Instrument.....

(State instrument in which you are interested.)

Copyright, 1923, The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.

Tailoring Agents $5.00 to $25.00 Daily And FREE SUIT

To quickly obtain some good agents in territory where we are not represented, we offer one man in each community the chance to obtain our finest all wool **$30.00 suit free and $5 to $25 daily** in spare time, introducing our guaranteed made to order suits, $18 and up. Special offer expires not later than January 1st, 1925, so, if interested, write at once for full details. *Just your name and address on a postcard brings prompt reply.*

American Woolen Mills Co.

Established 1888 **Dept. 1945, Chicago**

Prices Reduced

On All Standard Make

TYPEWRITERS

Lowest Prices in Years

We will ship any make you choose for one week's trial. Underwood, Royal, L. C. Smith, Remington, Oliver, etc.

Easy Terms

Pay less than rent each month and own a typewriter. Guaranteed as good as new. Perfectly rebuilt by experts—the famous "Young Process." Send for our free trial offer and new low price list now. WRITE TODAY.

Young Typewriter Co.

World's Largest Dealers in Standard Typewriters

654 W. Randolph St., Dept. 1990
Chicago, Ill.

Ask the Canadian Pacific about Canada

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Amazing *new* farm offer!

PAYMENTS SO SMALL YOU WILL HAVE A SURPLUS FOR COMFORTABLE LIVING

The Canadian Pacific Railway now offers you a Farm Home in Western Canada on a New Long-Term Plan of Easy Payments that is Extraordinary. The plan makes it possible to own a farm home without taking all profits to meet land payments and leaves a surplus for the comforts and enjoyments of life.

PAYMENTS EXTENDED OVER 35 YEARS —FIRST YEAR FREE USE OF LAND

Under this plan all the settler pays down is 7% of the purchase price—One year's free use of the land without any interest chargeable whatsoever. The balance of principal and interest will be amortized on an easy payment plan of 34 equal annual payments which makes the second payment fall due two years after the purchase of the land, which is figured on the basis of 7% (including principal and interest) of the balance of the cost of the land. For example, on a purchase of 160 acres costing say, $3,000, the down payment will be $210 and the annual payments, commencing at the end of the second year, will be $195.30. After 35 years the settler will get clear title to the land—unless, of course, he wishes to pay sooner, which is his privilege.

CANADA'S 1923 CROPS BEAT ALL RECORDS

In 1923 the wheat crop of Canada exceeded the 1922 crop by almost 100,000,000 bushels. In Alberta, the average yield was 26.5 bushels per acre and there were many individual cases where yields of 50, 60, 75 and 80 bushels were returned. Other crops showed a corresponding increase over previous years with equally high yields. These enormous yields on moderate priced land even at average prices for farm products have placed many farmers on the road to success.

NO TAXES ON IMPROVEMENTS

Taxes are moderate and there are no taxes on livestock, buildings, improvements, implements or personal effects. Good markets, modern schools, roads, churches, amusements make farm life in Western Canada desirable and attractive.

IRRIGATED FARM LANDS

In sunny Alberta—a district that is especially adapted to mixed farming and where irrigation has been proved beneficial—a vast irrigation system with an unfailing supply of water administered under the direction of the Government, has been constructed.

Irrigation in Southern Alberta—insures you a crop every year—increases your crops each year—makes you independent of weather conditions—produces great quantities of coarse grains, pastures, alfalfa, roots, etc., thus developing the livestock industry which is safer and ultimately more profitable than wheat farming—tends toward closer development, well-cultivated farms, good neighbors.

These lands are also for sale upon the same amortization terms as our other farm lands. Full details on application.

YOU CANNOT BUY UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE

You must inspect the land before buying in order to judge of its fertility. Special inspection trips from points Chicago and West will leave on the first and third Tuesdays each month. Single fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Let us arrange details. Send this coupon now. It will give you without obligation complete information on the new and amazing plan. These terms are so easy that you can own your own farm home—instead of renting.

M. E. THORNTON, Supt. of Colonization
Room 507A, Canadian Pacific Ry. Bldg.
Calgary, Alberta

M. E. THORNTON
Supt. of Colonization, Room 507A
Canadian Pacific Railway Bldg.
Calgary, Alberta Canada
I am interested in learning more about
Prairie Provinces of Canada
Irrigation Farming in Sunny Alberta
Business and Industrial Opportunities in Western Canada
Lloydminster and Battleford Districts

My Name.....
Address.....
Town.....State.....

STILL CHAMPION OF ALL CHAMPIONS!

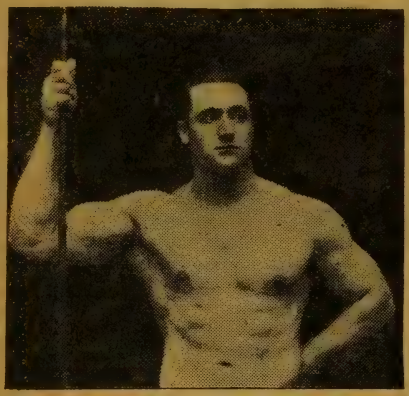
Prof. Charles Atlas Again Pronounced the World's Most Perfect Man and Strongest Physical Director

When I challenged the world in December, 1923, to find out who really is the World's Most Perfect Man, not a single man came forth, NOT EVEN A PHYSICAL DIRECTOR —who claimed to be so physically perfect. No one DARE compare his physique with mine. I still hold the championship as being the World's MOST PERFECT Man, and am ready at any time to meet all comers.

Now, My Friend, What Does All This Mean to You?

Just this. It indicates beyond all possible doubt that physical directors and others are making extravagant statements about themselves which the public should know, and which should be stopped. If these men were all they advertise themselves to be they would at least challenge me. For what man with a physique he considers so marvellous would be so foolish as to sneeze at the opportunity of grabbing ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, which was the sum I offered to give any man, INCLUDING ALL PHYSICAL DIRECTORS, if they were more physically perfect than I am?

Those searching for the HIGHEST degree of Radiant Health, Tremendous Strength and Power and Physical Perfection should be careful to get their instructions from the BEST qualified instructor. My own, original, secret methods built me up from a puny weakling and has made me MORE PERFECT THAN APOLLO, HERCULES AND ALL THE ANCIENT GREEK GODS. These are the methods YOU NEED. You want the QUICKEST and BEST results in the SHORTEST time. Then come to me NOW and you will be SURE of getting them. If you had an important law suit you'd consult the BEST attorney, and in your search for Health and Strength you want the BEST—that's exactly what you get from me. In fact you not only get the results of my own long experience, you also get the combined knowledge and skill of my Associate, Dr. Tilney, famous New York Drugless Physician. We are always testing out new things, investigating new Health Building methods and you profit by this wonderful, crystallized knowledge. Nowhere else can you get this double service and be absolutely assured of such satisfactory results as will be secured from me.



There is **one** and ONLY one BEST Course of Health, Strength and Personality Building and that is the ATLAS System. The BEST because it made me More Perfect than any man who ever lived, and is making all my hundreds of pupils more perfect than any other physical instructor can make their pupils, and YOU should be satisfied with nothing less than the very BEST.

There is no excuse for YOU to remain a weakling—so start NOW and make something of yourself. The Secret of HOW to do it is fully explained in my amazing New Big Colored Book:

Secrets of Muscular Power and Beauty

This extraordinary volume—6 in. x 9 in.—is the most wonderful book of its kind ever run thru a printing press in beautiful colors. Scores upon scores of highly artistic photographs of myself in the most magnificent classic statuary masterpieces of the human form ever posed. It also contains dozens of pictures of my pupils, displaying remarkable physical development attained thru faithfully following my personally planned instructions. If you want to increase your Health, Strength and Personal Power send AT ONCE for this New Edition of this Great Wonder Book. It cost me many thousands of dollars to produce and tell you about this de luxe edition in colors—it costs you **nothing** except ten cents to help pay for postage and wrapping. DON'T BE SO UNFAIR TO YOURSELF AS TO MISS GETTING IT! It should be in your library for CONSTANT INSPIRATION. Enclose only a dime and this great big COLORED book will be sent to you IMMEDIATELY. See that you get the genuine ATLAS Book. Beware of spurious imitations of a similar name.

PROF. CHARLES ATLAS

96 Fifth Avenue **Dept. 242** **New York City**

MAIL THIS NOW!

PROF. CHARLES ATLAS, Dept. 242, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dear Sir:

Please send me your wonderful BIG COLORED BOOK, "SECRETS of MUSCULAR POWER AND BEAUTY." I enclose a dime to help cover wrapping and mailing charges. This places me under no obligation.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

(Please write or print PLAINLY) W. A. 24.

Geo. I. Fox INC.

INTERNATIONAL
FUR MERCHANTS

The House That Guarantees Satisfaction

164-166 W. 25th St., New York, N. Y.

SEND FOR OUR LATEST PRICE LIST

WE BUY AND SELL
American, European, Chinese,
Australian and Russian Furs

Correspondence Solicited *Cable Address: FOXFUR*

$1.00 Down

Direct from the Maker

Just one dollar—the balance in easy monthly payments. Write today for FREE Book of Advance Watch Styles. Learn how, for only $1.00 down, you can get—*direct from factory*—a

21 Jewel ~ Extra Thin

STUDEBAKER
The *INSURED* Watch

Choice of 54 newest Art Beauty Cases; 8 handsome dial designs. 8 adjustments, including heat, cold, isochronism and 5 positions. Insured for a lifetime. Direct from the maker at lowest prices ever named on equal quality. Send for the Book!

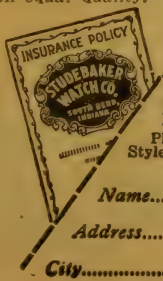
Mail Coupon

Send today for copy of this book — FREE! See newest Advance Watch Styles. Get $1.00 down offer. Write!

STUDEBAKER WATCH CO.
Dept. 891, South Bend, Ind.

Fine Chain FREE!

A limited offer! Free with every Studebaker Insured Watch, a beautiful Chain given. Write while offer lasts.



Mail This Coupon for Free Book!

STUDEBAKER WATCH CO.
Dept. 891, South Bend, Indiana

Please send me your Free Book of Advance Watch Styles and particulars of your $1.00 down offer.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....*State*.....

Offices

CHICAGO
PHILADELPHIA
SAN FRANCISCO
BOSTON
UTICA
QUEBEC, CAN.
LONDON, ENG.

Representatives

SALT LAKE CITY
MONTREAL, CAN.
HAVANA, CUBA
MANCHESTER, ENG.
GLASGOW, SCOT.
DUNDEE, SCOT.

Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS

(Established 1883)

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

WANTED—AGENTS

Enter the field as a fire-proof safe salesman if you want to earn several hundred dollars a month. This comes to you as an opportunity when you get our remarkable business proposition and handsomely bound, photogravure illustrated catalogue and order-getting circular matter.

The new and improved design and valuable patented features of the RELIABLE fire-proof safes result in quick sales and big profits. An unusual opportunity to promote your welfare by benefiting others. Do you want to do this? One penny is your sole investment. Simply send a postcard saying "send particulars." Address

THE RELIABLE SAFE & LOCK CO., Inc., Dept. 4, COVINGTON, KY.

THE QUICKEST, CHEAPEST FORM OF ADVERTISING

Speed up your sales with circular letters to your customers, old and new. Bring new trade into your store. A weekly or bi-weekly bulletin reproduced on the

Lineograph Duplicator

gives you 1000 exact copies of your hand-written or typewritten letter in almost no time. Your stock will move twice as fast if you use this inexpensive, persuasive advertising.

Write today for FREE CATALOG and full particulars.

THE LINEOGRAPH CO.

66 Reade Street NEW YORK CITY

LAW IN YOUR SPARE TIME

FOR BUSINESS FOR PROFESSION

DEGREE LL.B. CONFERRED

Study law with only institution which gives same Course by Correspondence through Lecture System as was given for years at resident classes of this College. Business today demands a knowledge of law for those who want success. Big opportunities in the legal profession. We coach you free to pass the Bar Examination. Special consultation privileges extended for life. Complete new 12 volume library, 1923 edition, covering 52 subjects and specially prepared by leading professional and law trained business men. Organized 1910. Low enrollment fee, easy terms. Write today for free illustrated book. No obligation whatever.

HAMILTON COLLEGE OF LAW

Dept. WA. 431 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago

OLD MONEY BOUGHT AND SOLD

HIGHEST prices paid for old coins. Keep ALL old Money. $2 to $500 EACH paid for hundreds of coins dated before 1895. Send TEN cents for our New Illustrated Coin Value Book, size 4x6, showing prices we GUARANTEE to pay. Get posted at once, it may mean many dollars to you.

We, have a fine line of Gold, Silver and Copper coins for sale. If you wish to Buy or Sell send for our books.

C. F. CLARKE & CO.

Avenue 70, Le Roy, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY FARMS

COMP'S FARM AGENCY

SELLS FARMS :: :: :: WRITE YOUR REQUIREMENTS

114 N. MONTGOMERY ST. - TRENTON, N. J.

Motorcycle Bargains

25% to 65% Below Market Prices. Ace, Indian, Excelsior, Harley-Davidson, Cleveland, Johnson & Merkel Motor Wheels, Evans Powercycles; Side Cars, Accessories. Send for BIG FREE BULLETINS and MONEY SAVING BARGAIN MESSAGE.

AMERICAN MOTORCYCLE CO.

2041-2047 W. Chicago Avenue, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Every World Almanac Reader Should Have Our 176-Page—New Edition—

SPORTING GOODS CATALOGUE

ABSOLUTELY FREE

Sent to any address. Postal will bring it.

Covering

FIREARMS
FISHING TACKLE
CAMPING OUTFITS
BASEBALL
TENNIS
FOOTBALL

and Athletic Goods of Every Description

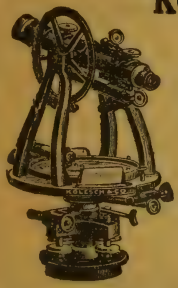
Kirtland Bros. & Co.

90 Chambers St. Dept. WA.4 NEW YORK

KOLESCH SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS

are of

Highest Quality and Infallibly Accurate



The name "Kolesch" on Engineers' and Draughtsmen's instruments guarantees careful construction, accuracy, reliability, and biggest value for your money.

Kolesch Quality Blue Print Paper

A Better Product for the Same Money Than You Are Now Paying. Engineers, Architects and Draughtsmen send for our Catalog and Price List of Surveying Instruments and Drawing Materials.

It Will Save You Money!

KOLESCH & COMPANY

138 Fulton Street, NEW YORK CITY

CRIPPLES

We correct and overcome all crippled conditions of the limbs and spine by the application of our mechanically perfected apparatus and corsets.

Write and state your case and we will tell you what we can do for you.

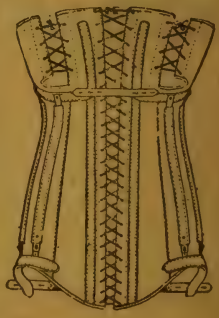
THE WILLIAM M. EISEN CO.

PRACTICAL ORTHOPEDISTS

Department No. 1

412 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

For 25 years manufacturers to the prominent hospitals of the country.



"Have the Voice You Want"

Says Eugene Feuchtinger

Eugene Feuchtinger, A. M.
Master of Voice
European Maestro. Creator of many of the greatest voices of the Operatic World. Teacher of Forena, formerly with Kubelik, Paul Bauer, and scores of others.

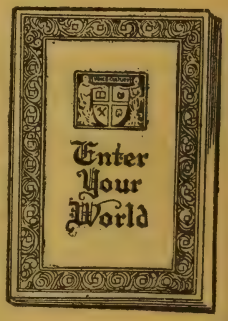
YOUR voice can be rich, full and vibrant. Its overtones can be greatly multiplied. You can add many notes to its range, and have them clear, limpid and alluring. You can have a voice round, rolling and compelling, and so strong and magnetic that it will be the marvel of your associates.

100% Improvement Guaranteed

By the Feuchtinger System, you can develop your voice by simple, agreeable methods in your spare time, and in your own home. Professor Feuchtinger, the eminent Maestro, will direct your efforts, and a REDOUBLEMENT of your voice—an improvement of AT LEAST 100%—is absolutely guaranteed. Think of being trained by one of the great masters of Voice Culture, in your own home, at a mere fraction of the usual cost, under a positive guarantee. It is the opportunity of a lifetime.

You Do Not Know Your Real Voice

THE FEUCHTINGER SYSTEM OF VOICE PRODUCTION will be a source of wonder to you. It arouses at once complete confidence and great enthusiasm. Results are assured and rapidly secured. Its secret is in the **Control of the Vital Vocal Muscles,** which you can understand in five minutes and practice to the point of perfection, ANYWHERE—SILENTLY. No tiresome, noisy scale-running is allowed; you can study **secretly** if you wish—and in a few weeks only the increase in the range, power and beauty of your voice should be STRIKINGLY evident, a priceless joy to yourself and an astonishment to your friends.



A Beautiful Voice for You!

Until you understand the Feuchtinger System you cannot know the possibilities of your vocal gifts. The Feuchtinger System PRODUCES, as well as DEVELOPS, the true voice. It corrects all strain and falsetto, and makes clear the wonderful fact that any normal person can develop a fine voice if expertly trained. Thousands of delighted graduates testify to this—many of them great vocal successes who, before coming to Professor Feuchtinger, sung very poorly or not at all.

FREE Learn to sing well and be a Vital Personality. Get the handsome De Luxe book describing the Feuchtinger method. Send coupon or a postal now for this great book and particulars of the special price concession in the cost of Professor Feuchtinger's teaching now being made to readers of this publication for a limited time only. Act at once before this wonderful offer is withdrawn. Don't delay. Send the coupon or a postal to-day—NOW!

Perfect Voice Institute
Studio 55-01, 1922 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Perfect Voice Institute

1922 Sunnyside Avenue
Studio 55-01, Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen: Send at once, free and without obligation, De Luxe book describing the famous Feuchtinger System of Voice Culture at Home.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Patents
Trade-marks
Copyrights
Designs

76 Years' Practice Before the Patent Office

If you have an invention which you contemplate patenting, or a trade-mark which you desire to have registered, we shall be pleased to have you consult us. We have thoroughly experienced attorneys in our New York, Washington, Los Angeles, Chicago and San Francisco offices, with long experience in preparing and prosecuting both patent and trade-mark applications.

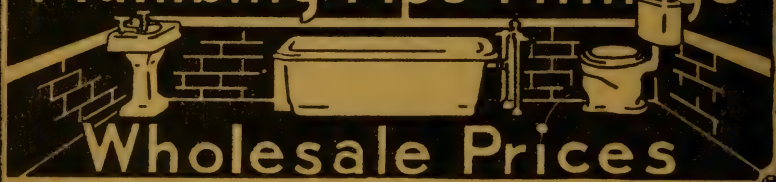
Prompt, Conscientious and Efficient Service

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN contains Patent Office Notes, Decisions and other matter of interest to inventors—and particulars of recently patented inventions.

We shall be pleased to send, without charge, our Handbook on United States and Foreign Patents, Trade-marks and Copyrights.

MUNN & COMPANY

Woolworth Building, **NEW YORK**
Scientific American Building, **WASHINGTON, D. C.**
Tower Building, **CHICAGO, ILL.**
Hobart Building, **SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**
Van Nuys Building, **LOS ANGELES, CAL.**



Save 20 to 35 Per Cent.

Whether you want a few pieces of pipe or an outfit of plumbing fixtures, you can get it from Smyth-Despard and save money.

We sell direct, prepay freight, guarantee satisfaction and save you 20 to 35 per cent. We sell highest quality of standard water or steam pipe and fittings, plumbing supplies and fixtures; water systems, gasoline engines, pulleys, saw outfits and pipeless heaters.

Send today for catalog and our low prices. See our strong, straightforward guarantee. Learn how we save you money by cutting out in-between profits and bookkeeping. Write today.

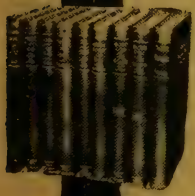
SMYTH-DESPARD COMPANY

819 Broad Street **Utica, N. Y.**

McGraw-Hill Home Study Courses

"Know your work as experts know it and get an experts pay"

FREE TRIAL



NO MONEY DOWN

SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS

These famous books will help you win a big pay job in your chosen work

OVER 100,000 men are stepping ahead in their work with the aid of McGraw-Hill Home Study Courses. These courses enable a man to skip over the long years of hard work and low pay—they show him how to fit himself, easily and quickly, for bigger things in electricity, machine shop work, electrical maintenance and repair, and power plant engineering.

Practical subjects taught by practical men without the aid of correspondence instruction

EACH of these courses is a complete educator in itself. All the facts—all the information you may wish to have about any particular subject is before you ready for instant use. There is a minimum of theory, and every line and every illustration will be found clear and understandable by even the beginner.

A lifetime of experience packed within these books

These courses contain more information than any one man could acquire in a whole lifetime of practice. The books have been written by men who are acknowledged leaders in their field—men who have lived and worked with the very problems they write about. They are books by experts, and by studying them you, too, can become an expert and earn an expert's pay.

THE CROFT LIBRARY OF PRACTICAL ELECTRICITY

8 vol., 3000 pages—2100 illus.

40,000 sets of the great library are now in use—without a doubt the greatest sale ever attained by an electrical library. The books cover the entire field of electricity, from the fundamental principles to central station work.

$19.50, payable $1.50 in 10 days and $2 a month.

MACHINE SHOP PRACTICE

9 vols., 3978 pages—3608 illus.

This is the 1923 edition of this famous work. The set is packed to the covers with the kind of information that every machinist, every apprentice, every toolmaker and shop foreman wants.

$19.50, payable $1.50 in 10 days and $2 a month.

ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

5 vol., 1736 pages—1818 illus.

Contains the largest collection of practical methods for electrical repair and maintenance men ever put together. Covers wiring diagrams, armature winding, motor repair, connecting induction motors, electrical machinery and electrical methods of all kinds.

$14.00, payable $2 in 10 days and $2 a month.

POWER PLANT PRACTICE

9 vol., 3978 pages—3778 illus.

Cost over $80,000 to produce. The books cover everything that the power plant engineer needs to know to fill a big-pay position. Thousands of first-hand facts. Practical from preface to index.

$19.50, payable $1.50 in 10 days and $2 a month.

Only 7c a day for the course you select

Check on the coupon the the course you wish to see and we will send it to you, all charges prepaid. No expense—no obligation. If you keep the books pay for them on our easy terms. If they are not what you want send them back to us at our expense.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.
370 Seventh Ave., New York

Send me for 10 days' Free Examination the library checked below. If satisfactory I will send first payment in 10 days and the balance at the rate of $2 a month until the full price has been paid.

( ) Practical Electricity, 8 vol. $19.50.
( ) Machine Shop Practice, 9 vol. $19.50.
( ) Electrical Maintenance and Repair, 5 vol. $14.00.
( ) Power Plant Practice, 9 vol. $19.50.

Signature.....

Residence Address.....

City and State.....

Your Employer.....

Your Occupation.....

W.A.—1924

Mail this Free Examination Coupon

Your Copy of this great book

FREE

Send for it TODAY!

This handsome, profusely illustrated book will tell you of the astonishing growth of the great Electrical Industry, and of the thousands of big money jobs and opportunities waiting for trained men.

Earn $75 to $200 a Week

As An Electrical Expert

You can do it. Electricity is the biggest, fastest growing industry in the world today. Hundreds of millions of dollars being spent in development yearly! Millions of dollars to be paid for *trained brains.* A big, high-pay job waiting for you. Earnings of $15 to $35 and up per day by trained electrical experts are common.

Schooled or Unschooled—You Can Understand This Training

The practical-minded engineers of the A.E.E. have made their training so clear and logical that you don't even need a high school education. You learn by *doing,* not by theory!

Wonderful Working Outfit FREE

Earn While You Learn

To let you learn *by doing things,* we supply you with the fullest and most complete electrical working outfit ever devised by a home training school. *And it doesn't cost you a cent extra.* Radio and Automobile electrical training are also thoroughly covered by this course.

Backed by Legal Guarantee

Mark These 9 Feature Points of A.E.E. Service

1. Life Membership in the Associated Electrical Engineers
2. Our exclusive and copyrighted method of training
3. Unlimited Placement Service throughout your career
4. Unlimited Consultation Service
5. A wonderful Laboratory and Experimental Outfit
6. A Complete Course in Automotive Electricity
7. A Complete Course in Radio
8. A Complete Course in Business for the Electrical Expert
9. A Legally Binding Guarantee of Satisfaction

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

Here's Opportunity's Wide Open Door

ASSOCIATED ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Department W14
537 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Without obligation, send me your 64-page illustrated book on Electricity, together with full details of your remarkable plan of home training and membership in the A.E.E.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

ASSOCIATED ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

Department W14 **537 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.**

Be a Finger Print Expert

Have you ever thought of becoming a professional man? Have you decided against the Law, or Medicine, or Engineering because of the long expensive education required? Have you ever considered the Finger Print profession as a lifework? Probably not, because few people have any idea of the wonderful field for this fascinating, unique line of work.

Big, Increased Demand for Trained Men

The demand for Finger Print Experts is increasing at the rate of 89% each year. Even today there are not enough well trained men to supply the demand. Seven States and innumerable cities have installed Finger Print Bureaus during the past year.

Big Salaries Are Paid

Promotion is rapid. During "hard times," when ordinary jobs are scarce, more and more Finger Print Experts are needed to keep pace with the inevitable crime wave. Many experts earn rgularly $3,000 to $10,000 a year. There is every chance for promotion to high official positions. Big rewards are constantly being offered and it is the Finger Print Expert who usually claims the money. Often life and death depend upon finger print evidence. It is big, important, fascinating work. Why don't you be a Finger Print Expert?

Learn at Home in Spare Time!

To fit yourself for this profession, no long, costly education. If you have a common school education and can spend a few hours a week at home in easy, pleasant study, then you can become a Finger Print Expert in a surprisingly short time. Finger Print Courses are not yet offered by the State universities and colleges. The leaders in the profession look to me to supply the trained men for this most important work. The U. of A. S. is known as the "School of Achievement." Many of the biggest finger print men in the country gained their training in this University.

Graduates U. of A. S.
recently appointed Finger Print Experts of these States, Cities and Institutions.

State of Colorado
State of Iowa
State of Idaho
St. Paul, Minn.
Columbus, Ohio
Detroit, Michigan
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Great Falls, Montana
Idaho Falls, Idaho
East Lansing, Mich.
Schenectady, N. Y.
El Paso, Texas
Galveston, Texas
Houston, Texas
Lincoln, Nebraska
Everett, Washington
Ogden, Utah
Butte, Montana
Pueblo, Colorado
Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Livingston, Montana
Alhambra, California
Pensacola, Florida
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Havana, Cuba
Calgary, Alberta, Can.
Indiana Reformatory, Jefferson, Indiana
Albany Co. Penitentiary, Albany, N. Y.
House of Correction, Marquette, Mich.

FREE

For a limited time we are making a special offer of a Course in Secret Service Intelligence FREE to all students of the Course in Finger Print Identification. Methods used by the biggest detectives in the country. Mastery of these two kindred professions will open a brilliant career for you.

Professional Finger Print Outfit FREE. Just the kind of outfit the Finger Print Expert uses in the laboratory and at the scene of crime. You do actual Finger Print Work while studying. In a few months you will be able to take an official position or establish a private bureau of your own. Find out more about this great opportunity.

Send for FREE Book!

Write today for fully illustrated free book on Finger Prints. Tells of achievements of Finger Print Experts, explains this wonderful training in detail, tells how you can learn right at home. Don't wait till this offer has expired. Send for the book. There is no obligation. Mail the coupon NOW.

T. G. COOKE, President

UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCE
1920 Sunnyside Av., Dept. 55-01, Chicago, Ill.

UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCE
1920 Sunnyside Av., Dept. 55-01 Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen—Without any obligation whatever, send me your new, fully illustrated, FREE book on Finger Prints and your offer of a FREE course in Secret Service Intelligence and the Free Professional Finger Print Outfit.

Name.....

Address.....

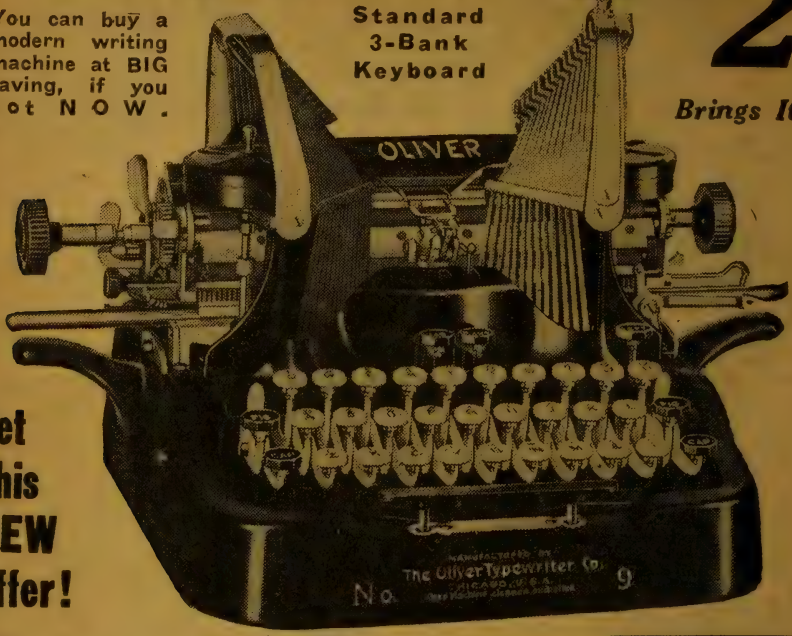
Factory Rebuilt

$2

Brings It!

You can buy a modern writing machine at BIG saving, if you act NOW.

Standard 3-Bank Keyboard



Get This NEW Offer!

Typewriter Bargains!

With typewriters selling for $100 and more, here's good news for typewriter users! These are standard machines; exactly as good as new; not tinkered or tuned, but rebuilt throughout. Not a worn part used—not a flaw—**an Oliver factory job with the same Oliver guarantee that applies to brand new machines.** Astounding cut price, easiest terms.

SAVE HALF AND MORE

Large corporations have bought Oliver No. 9 models by the score and paid more than you are now offered a single machine! You get the very same guarantee—an Oliver lasts for life—and the typewriter that big business finds speediest and most efficient is the best one for **you.**

Standard keyboard, every modern feature, the equal of any and every $100 typewriter on the market. Your investment is safe because you are dealing with the factory that makes it. You get a genuine Oliver and the service and responsibility that goes with it. Can you afford to pay the top price for typewriters when this offer will save you half or more? Or trust to luck in selecting from old, worn machines which have been conditioned by repairmen who never saw a typewriter factory.

We allow you to try the Oliver free—without the slightest obligation to keep it. And a year to pay after you are convinced that this is the biggest typewriter bargain in the field. Full particulars for this coupon, or a postal. Write us now.

All These Features:

Standard, 3-bank keyboard for speed.

The original visible typewriter.

Truss-bar alignment makes letter-perfect work

Marvellous manifolder writes many clear copies.

Fewest parts.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO. (Rebuilt Machine Dept.)
1924-A Oliver Typewriter Building, Chicago.
Please send full particulars of your special reduced price opportunity on Oliver No. 9 typewriter, and your free trial offer.

Name .....

Address .....

"BRINGS THE GLOW OF HEALTH TO YOUR CHEEKS"

New style jar. Metal cap. Screws tight. Wider mouth.
40% more cream. No increase in price.

AT ALL DRUG STORES

Packed full of Information Concerning all Newspapers

This wonderful newspaper encyclopedia contains answers to 50,000 questions that come up every day in the newspaper and advertising business.

A few of the leading features include:

——Names of publishers, editors, managing editors, city editors, general managers, business managers, advertising managers, circulation managers, mechanical superintendents of the daily newspapers of the United States, totalling more than 20,000 names with titles.

——Circulations and advertising rates of daily newspapers of United States.

——Names of publishers, editors, managing editors, city editors, general managers, business managers, advertising managers, circulation managers, mechanical superintendents of daily newspapers of United States and Canada, totalling more than 20,000 names and titles.

——Circulations and advertising rates of daily newspapers of Canada.

——Literary market of America, including names of purchasing editors and their wants.

——Directory of newspapers of United States and Canada which issue gravure sections.

——Directory of leading advertising agencies of the world.

——Complete list of newspapers of England, with advertising rates, subscription prices and page sizes.

——Complete list of newspapers of Ireland, with advertising rates, subscription prices and page sizes.

——Complete list of newspapers of Scotland, with advertising rates, subscription prices and page sizes.

——Complete list of newspapers of Wales, with advertising rates, subscription prices.

——Complete list of schools of journalism in United States.

——Personnel of Press Gallery at League of Nations.

——Personnel of Press Gallery of United States Senate.

——Personnel of Press Gallery of Parliament, Canada.

——Complete list of merchandising papers issued by daily newspapers of United States and Canada, with names of editors.

The International Year Book Number is issued every January and the paper bound edition goes to all regular subscribers.

The "On To Britain" Number will be published June 16th, and will be distributed at Wembley during the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

Editor & Publisher is the leading newspaper trade journal in United States and is published every Saturday. The annual subscription is $4.00 in United States, $4.50 in Canada, $5 in foreign countries.

EDITOR & PUBLISHER

1115 World Building **New York**

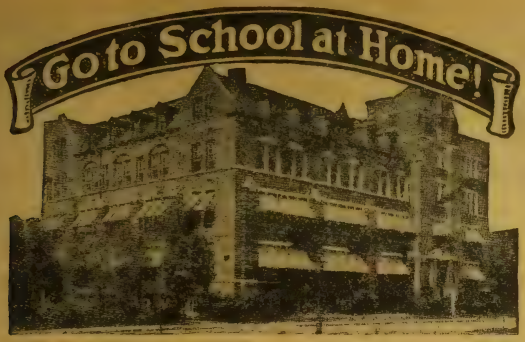
EDITOR & PUBLISHER,
1116 World Building,
New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

Clip and Mail Coupon To-Day.

Enclosed find my check or money order for $4.00 ($4.50, Canada; $5.00 foreign) in payment for one annual subscription of EDITOR & PUBLISHER, to include a paper-bound copy of EDITOR & PUBLISHER INTERNATIONAL YEAR BOOK for 1924; or $2.00 for one cloth-bound copy of the **EDITOR & PUBLISHER INTERNATIONAL YEAR BOOK NUMBER.**

Name.. .....

Address .....
W. A.



HIGH SCHOOL COURSE IN TWO YEARS

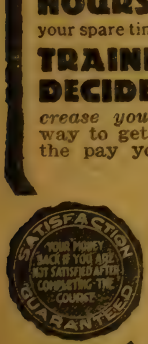
YOU ARE BADLY HANDICAPPED if you lack High School training. You cannot attain social or business prominence. You are barred from a successful business career, from the leading professions, from well-paid civil service jobs, from teaching and college entrance. In fact, employers in practically all worthwhile positions demand High School training. That's the way you are handicapped if you lack this vital training. But you can remove this obstacle to your success. The American School Course *meets every requirement.*

FIT YOURSELF FOR A BIG FUTURE

This Course will broaden your mind, and make you keen, alert and capable. It is complete, simplified, and gives you the same training as a resident school will. Lessons are written specially for home study and competent instructors guide and coach you from start to finish. It absolutely gives you the knowledge that now stands as a barrier between you and desirable positions.

USE IDLE HOURS ONLY Most people *idle* away *fifty* hours a week. Probably you do, too. Use only one-fifth of that time for studying and you can easily remove your present handicap *within two years.* The question of your success hinges on whether or not you will devote a part of your spare time to this home study course of High School training.

TRAINING DECIDES PAY There is only *one known way to increase your earning power*—only one way to get the position you want and the pay you want. *You must train.* The difference between $35.00 and $100.00 a week is measured only by training—knowing HOW. Let us assist you to acquire the knowledge you need. Our training does not interfere with your present work. Check and mail the coupon for full particulars and Free Bulletin.

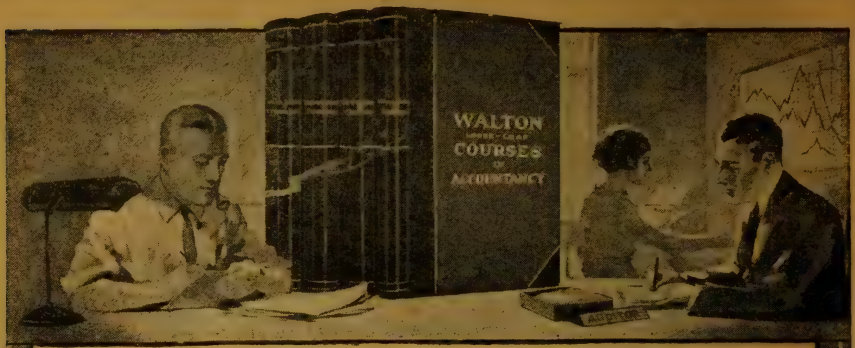


AMERICAN SCHOOL
Dept. H, 4195 Chicago
Explain how I can qualify for the position checked.

...High School Grad.	...Steam Engineer
...General Edu. Course	...Draftsman & Designer
...Com. School Branches	...Lawyer
...Electrical Engineer	...Business Manager
...Elec. Lt. & Pow. Supt.	...Auditor
...Hydroelectric Eng.	...Accountant & Auditor
...Telephone Engineer	...Bookkeeping
...Telegraph Engineer	...Stenographer
...Wireless Operator	...Fire Insurance Expert
...Architect	...Sanitary Engineer
...Building Contractor	...Master Plumber
...Civil Engineer	...Heating & Vent. Eng.
...Structural Engineer	...Automobile Engineer
...Mechanical Engineer	...Automobile Repairman
...Shop Superintendent	...Airplane Mechanic
...Per. Analysis Service	...Radio Expert

Name.....

Address.....



Can You Solve This Problem?

The following problem is taken from our Advanced Accounting:

Three brothers, A, B and C, own all the Capital Stock (each 1-3) of a certain corporation X. They own also, but not equally, 55% of the Capital Stock of a kindred corporation Y, which is capitalized for $100,000, the par value of the shares being $10.00. The assets of the Y corporation total $200,000, and the outside liabilities total $30,000. The holdings of each in the Y corporation are as follows:

A 2,222 shares, B 2,222 shares, C 1,056 shares.

The three brothers, acting as the corporation X, purchase out of the corporate funds the remaining 45% interest in the corporation Y, paying $100,000 therefor. Without further cost to X, they now wish to merge the two corporations under the corporate name of X, and to dissolve Y.

C purposes to make compensation to A and B individually for an equal interest in the 5,500 shares upon the same basis as the 45% interest was acquired, so that all may share equally in the merged properties.

How much should C pay to each of the other stockholders?

Outline the entries necessary to record all the above stated transactions on the books of X and Y.

Solution of the above, together with our free book, "The Walton Way to a Better Day," gladly sent on request without obligation to you.

Walton courses provide a thorough training in preparation for the profession of Accountancy. Three hundred and fifty-two (352) Walton students have successfully passed the C. P. A., C. A., or American Institute examinations (students successful in both C. P. A. and Institute examinations are counted only once), a record unequalled by any other educational institution. Sixteen times in the last eight years, Walton students have won Medals for high honors in the semi-annual Illinois C. P. A. examination. Walton-trained men, in competition with students from Schools, Colleges and Universities the country over, also won high honors in American Institute Examinations in May, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922. Send today for our free 128-page book, which tells more about the remarkable achievements of Walton students everywhere.

In present-day business it is only the trained men who can get and hold the high salaried positions. If you are satisfied to stay where you are we can do nothing for you. If you want to advance yourself we can train you without interfering with your present position, if you will use a portion of your spare time for study. There is no magic about it. It is simply a matter of industry under skilled guidance.

The Walton courses, taught by correspondence and in resident day and evening schools in Chicago and New York, cover Constructive Accounting, Cost Accounting, Advanced Accounting, Income Tax and Business Law.

B. L. MARSH, Secretary, 603-623 Massasoit Building, Chicago

WALTON SCHOOL of COMMERCE

A Law Course Recognized by Bar Examiners

BECOME a lawyer and earn a lawyer's big fees. Some lawyers have earned as high as a million dollars in a single case.

You can prepare in your spare time at home through the Blackstone Legal Training Course and Service, which contains sufficient instruction in law to pass the bar in any State. **LL.B.** degree conferred.

The Blackstone course was prepared by 80 of the most eminent legal authorities in the United States, including Chief Justice William Howard Taft and Associate Justice George Sutherland of the United States Supreme Court.

The course is endorsed and recommended by leading law and commerce schools as the foremost nonresident law course in the country. It is arranged in a way that makes law the most fascinating of all home courses. Easy to grasp—interesting—practical—complete.

45,000 students have been enrolled. Hundreds of them have been admitted to the bar and are today successful lawyers and judges. Thousands of others have been fitted for bigger and better positions in business.

Regardless of the kind of work in which you are engaged—whether you are an accountant, salesman, banker or executive—a knowledge of law will pave the way for bigger responsibilities and increased income.

Write for Free Book

Write today for a free copy of our 128 page book, "The Law Trained Man," which tells about the successes which have come to Blackstone students through the home reading of law.

In addition, the book contains a full description of the Blackstone Legal Training Course and Service, and also gives many helpful legal pointers that will be of value to you in your everyday work. It answers such important questions, as "must an agreement, to be binding, always be **in writing?** "Does a receipt in **full protect the holder against further demands?**" etc.

The legal illustrations it contains, written in story form, may be the means of saving you thousands of dollars. The book is yours, free, for the asking. Mail the coupon today —NOW—there is no obligation.

BLACKSTONE INSTITUTE, Inc.
Dept. 209
4753 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

BLACKSTONE INSTITUTE, Inc., Dept. 209, 4753 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—Without any obligation whatever, kindly send me a copy of your book, "The Law Trained Man," and oblige

Name.....

Address.....

To Big Pay through SALESMANSHIP

"I Will Place You in the Big Money Class where $150 weekly and up is Paid"

Jas. P. Ward

Mr. Ward is President of the Manufacturers Sales Corporation, Vice-Pres. of the Shipman-Ward Manufacturing Co., Pres., Rogers Park Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, Pres., North Shore Park District of Chicago, and on the Advisory Boards of other large corporations.

President and General Sales Mgr.

To every man who reads this announcement I make this offer to place him safely on the road to Big Pay and business leadership by the selling route. All I ask in return is that you send for my *new book*, SALES-MAN-SHIP, and then follow through and do your modest share. The stories of men who have risen to success and fame through salesmanship read like drama, fiction, but every word can be made to describe your own life success if you have the ambition and the will. During your spare time, at home, I will instruct and guide you to Big Pay through successful salesmanship. Read my complete offer and positive money-back guarantee.

I Pledge to You SUCCESS

To every man with the spirit to fight for success and all the fine things that come with it, I pledge my personal best efforts to make of you in fact a high-power, money-making salesman. My Guarantee Bond assures you results or money back. Now it's up to you—mail that coupon at once, for FREE Book.

I'll Make You "Make Good"

Not a "College" or "Book" Course—the Real Stuff

You can quickly qualify to acept a sales position paying from $85 to $200 weekly with big, successful corporations. I will train you quickly, in spare time, by my entirely different and proven successful method, the Ward "Actual Experience" Method. *Not* a "college" or "book" course, the *real thing* direct from the "firing line."

You get my personal directions. I let you in on "selling knacks" that enabled me to organize and train my own powerful sales organization. I also direct and guide you by weekly letters just as I do my own active road men. You simply can't fail to make good. Get my FREE book, full of "Inside Facts" and latest Selling Science. It's FREE.

Jas. P. Ward, "The man who makes money makers"

MANUFACTURERS SALES CORPORATION OF AMERICA

513 Executive Offices, 1774-1790 Montrose Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

No Experience Needed—

I Train You at Home

Even experienced salesmen find in the Ward "Actual Experience" Method intensely interesting and highly profitable material which they apply to their daily sales work, practically without change, just as they receive it in our course. That is because our method is the "Actual Experience" method. Salesmen realize the value to them of the actual practical experience lessons, and they are cashing in on the additional salary or commissions which they receive through our help. But no previous education or training is needed to complete my course, I train you in spare time at home.

From the day you enrol in the Ward course you become in fact one of our active selling organization and are treated as such throughout the course. Your name is placed on the list to receive the weekly road letters that go from the sales manager to the entire selling organization. These weekly letters are full of inspiration and helpfulness. Selling problems are discussed, difficulties encountered by the various men are analyzed by the sales manager and answered in detail, so that the *entire Ward organization* receives the full benefit of the work done by *all the others.*

Many Original Features

Proven Successful in Practice

Startlingly new discoveries in the science of selling, *proven methods,* make my course *different* from all others. My FREE book is also distinctly different, be sure of that. Into its pages are crammed gems of selling information, hints and suggestions, short cuts and selling knacks that will give you a fresh, new idea of selling as a profession. It explains fully my entirely original system of selling instruction, the Ward "Actual Experience" Method, which has astonished selling experts by its clear, forceful method. Man, you'll *like* my FREE Book, so mail the coupon at once.

This FREE Book Mailed on Request

Mail Coupon Now and get my FREE BOOK brimful of "Inside Facts"

Get This FREE Book

JAS. P. WARD, Pres. and Gen'l Sales Mgr., 513 Executive Offices, 1774-1790 Montrose Ave., Chicago

Please send me at once, without cost, your big book, SALES-MAN-SHIP, containing "inside facts" on how to become a Big Pay salesman.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

Occupation .....

Make $75.00 a Week and up

Make $75.00 a week and up, selling our fine made-to-measure, all-wool suits at $31.50 retail, direct to wearer. Biggest values—positively sell on sight. Biggest commissions paid in advance. We attend to delivery and collections. 6x9 swatch samples—over 100 styles, all one price—furnished FREE.

Sell Fine Tailoring

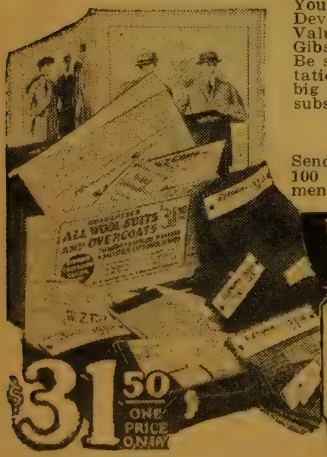
Don't be satisfied selling small priced specialties that mean small unit sales and tiny profits. You can just as easily sell a staple necessity like tailored clothes, that means big unit sales and worth-while profit on every order you take. Determine now to earn beyond your bare needs, earn sufficient to pay for luxuries and pleasures as well. Sell Gibson popular tailoring that sells easiest, quickest, because it looks and wears as only Biggest Values can look and wear.

All Wool—Made to Measure

When you invest your time and energy to sell tailoring, be sure you get the best values offered anywhere. Until you actually see and handle a Gibson tailored suit you will find it difficult to realize the smashing big values Gibson offers. Make your licks count for dollars, look into this unusual proposition, and—remember, Gibson has a *special* proposition which includes bigger commissions than other houses pay.

We Pay Your Profits in Advance

Represent a Tailoring House that is Financially Responsible-with a Reputation



Your success is built on re-orders and permanent trade. Devote your time to securing new customers, our Biggest Values will hold the old trade meanwhile. That is how Gibson salesmen are able to build such big incomes quickly. Be sure you tie up with a responsible house, one with a reputation, able and willing to help you to build a permanent, big paying repeat business. Look us up, you'll find we're substantial and solid.

Fine Samples FREE

Send now for our fine, big 6 in. x 9 in. swatch samples, over 100 styles, all one price, furnished FREE to part or all-time men. Write at once, use coupon or card.

W. Z. Gibson Inc. 161 W. Harrison St. CHICAGO ILL.
Merchant Tailor

MAIL this coupon NOW Start the BIG PROFITS

W. Z. GIBSON, Inc.
Dept. A-31, 161 W. Harrison St.
Chicago, Ill.

Will be pleased to have you send me full particulars for plan to increase my earnings. Also complete samples in case.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

YOU MAY TRY ANY CONN *Instrument in Your Home* Free

THINK of this opportunity to examine and try, at your leisure, a Conn saxophone, cornet, trombone, any wind instrument, exactly the same as those used by hundreds of popular orchestras as well as by Sousa and the foremost concert bands and symphony orchestras!

Fortunes are being made by the masters of popular music to-day. Cultivate your musical "bump" and prepare yourself for this opportunity. Play part or all time, as you choose. There's profit and pleasure for you with a Conn.

Conn instruments are easy to play. They are chosen by the world's greatest artists because of the exclusive features which make them easier to blow, more perfect in scale, lighter, easier and more reliable in valve, slide or key action, as well as more beautiful in tone. Remember, with all their points of superiority, Conn instruments cost no more.

FREE! Send coupon now for Free Book and details of Free Trial. Easy Payment plan on any Conn instrument. Mention instrument.

C. G. CONN, Ltd.
Conn Building Dept. W. A. Elkhart, Indiana

CONN

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE BAND AND ORCHESTRA INSTRUMENTS

C. G. CONN, Ltd., Conn Bldg., Elkhart, Ind. Dept. W. A.
Please send me Free Book and details of Free Trial Plan. (Mention instrument.)

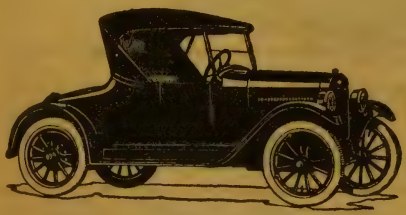
Name .....
Street or Rural Route .....
City and State .....
County .....
Instrument .....

CULTIVATE YOUR MUSICAL BUMP

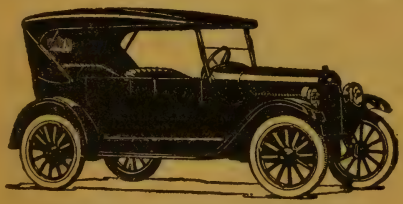
for Economical Transportation

World's Lowest Priced

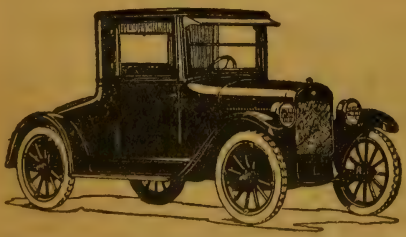
TWELVE GREAT PLANTS



SUPERIOR CHEVROLET ROADSTER
Lowest Average Operating Cost



SUPERIOR CHEVROLET TOURING
World's Lowest-Priced Quality Touring Car



SUPERIOR CHEVROLET UTILITY COUPE
Lowest Priced High-Grade Closed Car

Full, Modern Equipment

All passenger models are equipped with our celebrated valve-in-head motor, Remy electric starting and lighting system, suction gas feed with tank in rear, pump circulating cooling system, standard sliding gear transmission, spiral bevel rear axle gears, speedometer, demountable rims and extra rim, oil pressure gauge and ammeter on dash.

Closed models have plate glass Ternstedt regulated windows, dash light, windshield wiper, and high-grade, comfortably upholstered bodies.

There is nothing essential to buy but the license.

Dealers and Service Stations Everywhere.

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

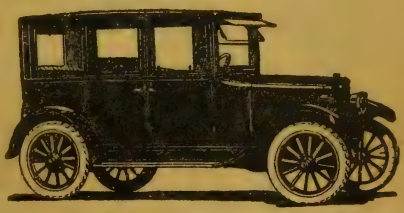
Quality Automobiles

BIG VOLUME MEANS BIG VALUE

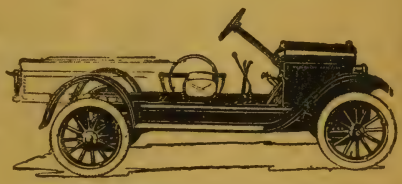
Lowest Cost Per Mile

Because of engineering efficiency and modern equipment, Chevrolet operating and maintenance costs are so low that, purchase price included, these cars average the lowest costs per mile during their long life-time. That is why business houses have standardized on Chevrolets for salesmen's cars and deliveries.

Applications will be considered from high-grade dealers for territory not yet fully covered.



SUPERIOR CHEVROLET SEDAN
Ideal All-Year Family Car



SUPERIOR CHEVROLET COMMERCIAL CHASSIS
Supplies Dependable Light Delivery Service at Lowest Average Per Mile Costs

CHEVROLET UTILITY EXPRESS TRUCK CHASSIS
Gives Fast Truck Service at Lowest Average Operating and Maintenance Cost

Chevrolet Motor Company

Division of General Motors Corp.

Detroit, Michigan

If You Want to Get More Eggs

IN order to lay her greatest number of eggs, a hen must consume a large amount of the proper kind of feed—the raw material from which eggs are made. Supply your hens with the RIGHT kind of feed to keep her egg making machinery working and SHE MUST LAY. We believe that

FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH

is the greatest egg producing feed that has ever been produced. It is not an "Egg Mash" in name only—it is composed of a variety of egg-making ingredients, which have been selected as a result of careful, scientific study of the requirements of laying hens. No poultry feed has ever been offered to poultrymen that has been prepared with such exacting care as Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash. One has but to inquire of any of the many thousand users of Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash to learn that Ful-O-Pep is all and more than we claim for it. For sale by dealers everywhere. If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

The Quaker Oats Company

1600, 80 E. Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill.

Keep Your Hens Well Nourished

GIVE Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash a trial and see the marked improvement in egg production and the general health conditions of your hens. One of the big secrets of the success of Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash is that it not only supplies the hen with the necessary egg-making material but also the necessary nutrients to keep her well nourished and in condition to lay her best. This is being proved every day by thousands and thousands of poultry raisers everywhere.

FUL-O-PEP
Poultry Book for 1924

Fill out coupon or send name and address for free copy of our new 1924 Poultry book. Better than ever this year. This is the seventh annual edition of the Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book—a book that is helping over a million poultry raisers to be more successful with poultry. Tells everything you need to know to make poultry raising profitable. Describes the famous Ful-O-Pep Way of caring for poultry—contains pages for keeping egg records, etc. Don't delay a single day—write for free copy NOW.

Free!

The Quaker Oats Company
1600, 80 E. Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.
Kindly send free copy 1924 Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

ADVERTISERS IN THE WORLD ALMANAC

Pages 1 to 152, Buff Section, front of book. Pages 887 to 912, end of book.

A

Acfield, C. R. 56
Air-Friction Carburetor Co. 74-901
Alexander Hamilton Institute 12-13
Alpha Electric Co. 42
American Motorcycle Co. 129
American News Company, Inc. 102
American School 113-139
American School of Music 66-897
American Sharpening Machine Co. 66
American Technical Society 29
American Woolen Mills Co. 124
American Writing Machine Co. 62
Associated Art Studios 88
Associated Electrical Engineers 134
Atlantic-Pacific Mfg. Co. 118
Atlas, Prof. Charles 126
Audel, Theo. & Co. 109
Aug. Kleffmann's Sons 903

B

Baer Bros. Co. 902
Barnes & Noble 890
Barrett, Lester E. 910
Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. 128
Blackstone Institute 141
Bromo-Seltzer 58
Brown, John I. & Son 108
Bureau of Inventive Science 63
Burlington Watch Co. 73
Burpee, W. Atlee Co. 11

C

Canadian Pacific Railway 125
Central Camera Co. 112
Chevrolet Motor Co. 146-147
Chicago Engineering Works 1
Chicago Home Study Schools 58
Chicago School of Law 54
Chicago Technical College 44-45
Clarke, C. F. & Co. 129-910
Coleman, Watson E. 910
Columbia School of Drafting 6
Comer Mfg. Co. 105
Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of America 40
Comp's Farm Agency 129-892
Conn, C. G. 145
Corona Typewriter Co. ....Cover 2

D

Dickson, Prof. Henry 897
Dickson School of Memory 31
Dickson School of Oratory 903
Dieges & Clust 118
Ditman, A. J. 100
Dorn, J. C. 94
Dorrety of Boston 108
Duffus, J. P. 123
Dun, R. G. & Co. 910
Dunham & Co. 18

E

Editor and Publisher 138
Edwards Mfg. Co. 7
Eisen, Wm. Co. 118-130-900
Elto Outboard Motor Co. 8
Engineers Equipment Co. 889
Evans Victor J. & Co. 67
Evinrude Motor Co. 117

F

Fox, Geo. J. 127
Franklin Institute 15-47
Funk & Wagnalls Co. 23-49-97

G

Gem Ear Phone Co., Inc. 74-112
Gibson, W. Z. 144
Gilson Slide Rule Co. 120
Globe-Wernicke Co. 96

G

Gold Medal Camp Furniture Mfg. Co. 76
Green, William 68
Greer College 912
Gutter, B. & Sons 16

H

Hamilton College of Law 129
Home Correspondence School 112
Home Insurance Co. 26
Home Profit Hosiery Co., Inc. 86-87
Hubbs, Chas. F. & Co. 110
Hyfield Mfg. Co. 894

I

Inland Poultry Journal 897
International Correspondence Schools, ...43-57-101-104-111
Iver Johnson's Arms & Cycle Works 2-3
Ives, Henry W. & Co. 78

J

Johnson, S. A. 74
Johnson Smith & Co. 900
Joseph Hagn Co. 902

K

Kelly Bros. Nurseries 88
Kirk, W. Stokes 896
Kirtland Bros. & Co. 130
Kolesch & Co. 130

L

Lacey & Lacey 17-899
Lancaster & Allwine 901
Landon School 123
LaSalle Extension University 33-34-35-36
Lewis, Samuel 56
Lewis Hotel Training Schools 119
Liederman, Earle E. 85
Lineograph Co. 128
Lyon, J. M. & Co. 95

M

Machine Appliance Corporation 92
Mager & Gougelmann 910
Maloney Bros. Nurser. Co., Inc. 74
Manufacturers Sales Corporation of America 142-143
Marble Arms & Mfg. Co. 107
Marshall Stillman Association 893
McGraw-Hill Book Co. 133
Mead Cycle Co. 59
Merriam, G. & C. Co. 21-907
Metallic Letter Co. 88
Meyer Both College of Commercial Art 28
Michigan State Automobile School 38-39
Milwaukee Motor School 37
Montgomery Ward & Co. 46
Moody Bible Institute 99
Morley Co. 96
Munn & Co. 132
Murray, Arthur 19

N

National Institute of Accountancy, Inc. 22
National Poultry Institute 899
National Salesmen's Association 4-5-41
Natural Body Brace Co. 903
Nelson Doubleday, Inc. 90-91
New York Camera Exchange 108
New York Electrical School 66-104
New York Institute of Photography 892
New York Preparatory School 88
New York World 120-122-888-896-898
Novelty Distributing Co. of America 896
Numismatic Bank of Texas 94

O

O'Brien, Clarence A. 80-81
Ogilvie, J. S. Pub. Co. 118
Oliver Oil-Gas Burner Co. 60-61-115
Oliver Typewriter Co. 136
Othine 98
Owen, Richard B. 56

P

Parents Association 64-65
Pathfinder Publishing Co. ....Cover 4
Patterson Civil Service School 9-905
Perfect Voice Institute 131
Philo Burt Mfg. Co. 121-890
Pomona United Nurseries 98
Pompeian Co. 137
Porter, Chas. S. 114

ADVERTISERS IN THE WORLD ALMANAC

P

Press Co....151
Prever Lumber Co....62
Prudential Insurance Co. of America....887
Public Speakers' Society....896

Q

Q-W Laboratories....152
Quaker Oats Co....148-149
Quickedge Sharpener Co....88

R

Randolph & Co....54
Ray, Wm. H. Printing Ink Mfg. Co....892
Redding & Co....892
Reliable Safe & Lock Co....128
Remington Typewriter Co....895
Richwine, E. Co....110
Rife Engine Co....894
Robb, Robb & Hill....120
Romeike, Albert & Co....894
Royal Diamond & Watch Co....901
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co....124

S

Seaman Paper Co....82
Sargent, G. A. Co....66-902
Schulte, A....910
Security Pen Corporation....900
Shaw Manufacturing Co....10
Sherwin Cody School of English....53-911
Shipman-Ward Mfg. Co....24-25-908-909
Simpson, J. B....891
Smith School....904
Smith Typewriter Sales Co....103
Smith, W. Hazelton....50-51
Smyth-Despard Co....132
Springfield Metallic Casket Co....52
St. Louis Post-Dispatch....84-906
Standard Business Training Institute....30
Standard Food & Fur Association....96
Steffey Mfg. Co....902

S

Steinway & Sons....83
Steiner, Jos. & Bros....106
Sterling Diamond & Watch Co....75
Stevens, Milo B. & Co....20
Studebaker Watch Co....92-127
Sutphin Paper Co....890
Sweeney Automobile & Electrical School....70-71-72
Sweeney Automobile & Tractor School....69

T

Tamblyn, F. W....894
Three-In-One Oil Co....55
Translation Publishing Co....108
Travelers Insurance Co....14
Trilety, M....76-84-910
Tulloss School....27

U

University Extension Conservatory....121
University of Applied Science....135
U. S. Playing Card Co....17
U. S. School of Music....89

V

Vapo-Cresolene Co....897

W

Wadsworth's Sanitarium....96
Walton School of Commerce....140
Washington School of Art....79
Washington School of Cartooning....93
Weiler, Jason & Son....32-Cover 3
West-Angus Show Card Service, Ltd....76-890
West Disinfecting Co....48
Whitlock & Co....116
William J. Reilly Nurseries....76
Woman's Institute....77
Woodlawn Cemetery....910
World Almanac....120-122-896-898-906

Y

Young Typewriter Co....124
Young, W. F., Inc....117

ADVERTISING IN THE WORLD ALMANAC

Accident Insurance.
Accountants.
Adding Machines.
Agents Wanted.
Almanacs.
Antiseptics.
Appliances for Deafness.
Art Schools.
Artificial Eyes.
Artificial Limbs.
Auditors.
Automobile Schools.
Automobiles.
Bicycles.
Body Braces.
Book Cases.
Books.
Boxing, Wrestling, Etc.
Bronchial Troches.
Cameras.
Camp Furniture.
Carburetors.
Caskets.
Cemeteries.
Cigars.
Class Pins.
Collection Agencies.
Compasses.
Cosmetics.
Crutches.
Dancing Schools.
Diamonds.
Dictionaries.
Dog Remedies.
Drawing Materials.
Dressmaking Schools.
Duplicators.
Educational.
Elastic Hosiery.
Electric Devices.
Eyelet Fasteners.
Famous Paintings.
Farm Agencies.
Farm Lands.
Financial.
Firearms.
Foot Appliances.
Fountain Pen Check Protectors.
Fox Industry.
Fur Merchants.
Garages.
Hydraulic Rams.
Insecticides.
Institution Supplies.
Insurance.
Invalid Chairs.
Jewelry.
Knitting Machines.
Leg Shapers.
Ladders.
Life Insurance.
Lubricants.
Lumber.
Magazine Agencies.
Marine Motors.
Masonic Supplies.
Mercantile Agencies.
Metallic Letters.
Motorcycles.
Muscular Development.
Music Schools.
Musical Instruments.
Newspapers.
Nose Shapers.
Numismatic Banks.
Nurseries.
Office Supplies.
Oil Lamps.
Oil-Gas Heaters.
Old Money.
Paper.
Patents.
Periodicals.
Phonographs.
Pianos.
Playing Cards.
Plumbing Pipe Fittings
Pneumatic Mattresses.
Poultry Food.
Press Clippings.
Printing.
Printing Ink.
Printing Presses.
Publications.
Rabbit Culture.
Radio Equipment.
Radio Handbooks.
Rain Insurance.
Razor Sharpeners.
Roofing.
Safes.
Salesmen Wanted.
Sanitariums.
School Books.
Sedatives.
Seeds.
Sharpening Machines.
Shorthand Schools.
Sleeping Bags.
Spine Shapers.
Sporting Goods.
Stammering Cures.
Surveyors' Instruments.
Text Books.
Translations.
Trusses.
Typewriters.
Vaporizers.
Watches.
Wheel Chairs.
Wholesale Books and Periodicals.
Wholesale Paper.
Window Signs.
Year Books.

Do Your Own Printing

Cards, circulars, labels, price cards, menus, programs, book, newspaper, &c. PRESS $12.00. Larger size $35.00. Also foot and power presses. Great money savers. You can cut your printing bills in half. Big profit printing for others during spare time. Everyone needs printing. Typesetting easy. Complete instructions with every press. Write to factory for catalog of presses, TYPE, cards, paper, samples, &c.

THE PRESS CO. D-10, Meriden, Conn.

Free Dog Book

by noted specialist. Tells how to

FEED AND TRAIN
your dog
KEEP HIM HEALTHY
and
CURE DOG DISEASES.
How to put dog in condition, kill fleas, cure scratching, mange, distemper. Gives twenty-five famous

Q-W DOG REMEDIES

and 150 illustrations of dog leads, training collars, harness, stripping combs, dog houses, etc. Mailed free.

Q-W LABORATORIES
Dept 22 Bound Brook, New Jersey

Druggists! Sporting Dealers! Kennels!

We have an unusually profitable proposition to make you. You can make more money handling Q-W DOG REMEDIES than any other dog remedies on the market to-day. We will be pleased to show you just how, and will send you full particulars on request. Write to-day.

The World

THE WORLD ALMANAC

AND

BOOK OF FACTS

FOR

1924

EDITED BY

ROBERT HUNT LYMAN

Officier de l'Instruction Publique

Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society

Fellow of the American Geographical Society, Etc.

Thirty-Ninth Year of Publication

PUBLISHED BY

THE NEW YORK WORLD

Pulitzer Building, 53-63 Park Row, New York

Copyrighted, 1924, by the Press Publishing Company

PREFACE.

The World Almanac and Book of Facts for 1924—Book of a Million Facts it might be called—is now presented to the American public for the thirty-ninth year of publication. As before, it is as handy to consult, as easy to read, and as ready of reference as it is possible to make it.

Accuracy in the collection of essential facts, terseness in their handling, and accessibility in their arrangement has been the aim of the editor. He confidently trusts to the appreciation of the Almanac readers for whom the work is done.

The editor particularly expresses his thanks to the heads of administrative departments of the United States for their constant and courteous assistance in preparing and correcting the statistical tables of every kind—an endless task—and for the descriptions of governmental activities, necessarily brief; also to William M. Steuart, Director of the Census, Dr. Julius Klein of the Department of Commerce, the officers of the United States Shipping Board, to Mr. James C. Davis, the Director General of Railroads, and to the officers of the Pan-American Union.

Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society, was good enough to supervise again the full and exact presentation of the Scientific Progress of the Year and to add thereto a careful study of its greatest disaster—the Japanese earthquake which so profoundly stirred the heart of the American people, as the Red Cross executives testify.

The reader will also welcome again the convenient presentation of the essential descriptive facts of the several States of the Union, the Territories and the Dependencies, the British Empire, our neighbors—Canada and Mexico—and the other countries of Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa. All the articles have been revised and thanks are extended to the several Embassies, Ministries and Consulates which have helped. In a word, the reader will find the Almanac more complete and better than ever.

The Big Problems of the Year have been carefully studied to bring together facts that will help the reader in forming judgment for their solution. To instance but one, the editor is indebted to the forty-eight Secretaries of State of the several States for the information compressed into a single page regarding the payment of a bonus to World War veterans.

Of especial value this year is the Political History of the United States, with its record of political parties, conventions, platforms, victories and defeats.

The chronological record, or diary of the year, is full; so is the necrology, the honor roll of benefactions, the advance of aviation, the financial and economical review, the story of labor and the events in the world of sports.

The editor takes pleasure in again expressing his appreciation of the advice and encouragement given him by Sir John Scott Keltie, long editor of The Statesman's Year Book, Col. C. W. Whitaker, editor of Whitaker's Almanack, and Francis W. Hirst, formerly editor of the Economist, London. He also acknowledges his appreciation of the assistance given him by the readers who have made valuable suggestions; he will welcome any that may be made to the future benefit of the Almanac.

R. H. L.

Pulitzer Building,
53-63 Park Row,
New York City

N84
1924
app.3

CONTENTS

Page

INDEX....4-21
Occurrences During Printing....22
THE WORLD IN 1923....23-27
American Newspapers, Their Ethics....28
Book Production, Carnegie Gifts....29
Pre-Volstead Liquor Consumption....30
Mayors of American Cities....31-32
CALENDAR AND ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS FOR 1924....33-70
POSTAL INFORMATION....71,72
RECORD OF THE YEAR:
Chronology for 1923....73-98
Death Roll for 1923....99-104
Benefactions in 1923....105,106
Aviation Progress and Review....107-112
Scientific Progress in 1923....113-117
Japanese Earthquake....118,119
American Relief Work....120-122
Nobel Prizes; Art Retrospect....123-124
Financial and Economic Review....125-131
Labor Review....132-138
BIG PROBLEMS OF 1923-1924:
United States Railroad Operation....139-145
United States Shipping Board....146-148
Harding and His Foreign Policy....149-151
Refunding the Foreign Debts....152
The World Court....153
Reparations, the Ruhr Occupation....154-155
Non-Recognition of Russia....155,156
League of Nations....156
President Coolidge and His Message....157
Reorganization of Executive Departments....158-159
United States Budget, 1924-1925....160
Mellon's Tax Reduction Plan....161,162
Soldiers' Bonus, Veterans' Relief....163-165
Prohibition Law Enforcement....166-168
Better Enforcement of the Law....168-170
American Peace Award....171
STATISTICS OF CITIES....172-174
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS....175
SUGAR, COTTON, WOOL....176
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND COST....177-187
COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES....188-203
RELIGIOUS STATISTICS....204-208
SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS....209-221
ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES....222-235
SUMMARIES OF IMPORTANT LAWS:
Administration of Estates, Wills....236-242
Business Laws....242-245
Crimes and Penalties....246-248
Sherman and Clayton Acts....249

Page

Immigration, Naturalization and Passport Laws....250-255
TARIFF ACT OF 1922....256-260
THE UNITED STATES:
Declaration of Independence....261-263
Monroe Doctrine, 1823-1923....264-265
Constitution of the United States....266-272
Biographies of Presidents....273-275
Cabinets of Thirty Presidents....276-279
Executive Officers....280-281
The Federal Courts....282-284
American and Foreign Envoys....284
The Sixty-Eighth Congress....285-288
Agriculture....289-296
Finance, Taxes....297-316
Mining, Trade....317-332
Manufactures....333-344
Wage Earners, Child Labor....344-350
Immigration, Insane, Prisoners....351-358
Vital Statistics....359-400
THE UNITED STATES, Descriptive....401-408
STATES OF THE UNION....409-429
TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES....430-436
State Governments, Finances....437
NEW YORK STATE STATISTICS....438-486
CITY OF NEW YORK STATISTICS....487-562
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AREA, POPULATION....563-566
The British Empire....567-593
Other Foreign Countries....594,668
Rulers of the World....669
Chronologic Tables of Rulers, Etc....670-679
MEMORABLE DATES....680-684
Marine Disasters in 100 Years....685-687
Political Assassinations....688
WORLD FACTS....689-699
ALTITUDES AND DISTANCES....700-713
CANALS AND RIVERS....715-719
STEAMSHIPS, TRANSPORTATION 720-726
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES....727-744
WORLD RESOURCES AND OUTPUT....745-752
SPORTING EVENTS; RECORDS....753-813
MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE DATA....814-816
POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES....817-837
ELECTION RETURNS BY STATES 838-878
GOVERNORS OF STATES....878
INFORMATION FOR VOTERS:
Qualifications in the States....879
Congressional Apportionment....880
Party Strength in Congress....881
1924 Presidential Campaign....882,883
National Committees....884,885
National Parks, The Census....886

538337

INDEX.

The contents of the ALMANAC are arranged topically, so far as feasible, as will be seen on consulting the table of contents. See *italic running head* at top of each page for guide to topic.

In looking for an organization not in the Index, consult the general list of Associations and Societies; for institutions of learning, see the list of Colleges and Universities.

Dates of great fires, celebrations and other historical events will be found in Memorable Dates, Marine Disasters, the Dictionary of Biography and other tables of dates grouped toward the end of the book.

A — PAGE

Abyssinia....563, 594
Academy of Design, National....496
" of France....123
Accidents, Deaths from....360
" Fatal, in New York City....511
Acknowledgment of Deeds, Law on....244
Actors, Noted....677-679
Aden....563, 584
Adirondack Preserve....441
Afghanistan....563, 594
Africa, French Equatorial....621
" Armies....726
" Peaks....701
Age and Sex in Manufactures....344-350
" Groups in New York State....459
" " in United States Population....375
" of Population by States....376
" of the Earth....698
Ages of Married Persons....374
Agricultural Societies, Co-operative....136
Agriculture and Credit Act....252
" Dept. of United States, Officials....281
" Experiment Stations....187
" Secretaries of, United States....278
Air and Ocean Passages, Fast....106-112, 689
" Dust and Soot in....688
" Line Distances Between State Capitals....706-709
" Mail Plane Race....110
" Plane Records, See Aviation.
" Service, Army....112, 223
" " Foreign....112, 224
Alabama—Descriptive—Area, Population, Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....409
Alaska—Descriptive—Area, Population, Governor, Foreign Consuls, Agriculture, Industries, Mining, Transportation, Etc....430
" Distances....708
" Manufactures....338
" Mountains....699
" Population....362
Albania....563, 594
Albanians in the United States....384
Alcohol Production in the United States....30
Alcoholism and Drug Addiction in N. Y. City....494
Aldermen, Board of, New York City....478
Aleppo, Syrian Province....665
Algeria—Descriptive—Area, Population, Government, U. S. Consuls, Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....619, 620
Alien Emigration and Immigration....351-353
" Immigration Laws....250-252
" Insane in New York State....466
" Population of Voting Age....381
" Property Custodian....290
Aliens, Expectation of Life Among in N. Y. State....464
" in Cities....366
" in New York City....507-508
" in New York State....459-463
Allegheny State Park....442
Alpine Peaks....701
Alsace-Lorraine....563, 617
Alsatians in the United States....383
Altar Colors....49
Altitude Flights....106-112
Altitudes in New York City....550
" in New York State....438
" in the United States....700
" of the Globe....700
Amalgamated Clothing Workers....134
Ambassadors to and from United States....284
Ambrose Channel....529
American Academy of Arts and Letters....497
" Amateur Track and Field Records....795-797
" and Foreign Envoys....284
" Armies....726
" Authors....673
" Citizens, 21 Years and Over....380
" Experience Table....736
" Federation of Labor....134
" Geographical Society Medalists....32
" Legion, The....104
" Merchant Marine....146
" Museum of Natural History....541

PAGE

American Painters and Sculptors....676
" Peace Award....171
" Red Cross....122
" Relief Administration....120
" Samoa — Descriptive — Area, Population, Government, Trade....435
" University Union in Europe....193
American's Creed....400
America's Cup Races....785, 786
Amount of Food Purchasable for One Dollar....293
Ancestry of the Presidents....273
Ancient and Modern Year....48
" Authors....673-675
Andaman Islands....584
Andorra....563, 594
Anglo-Egyptian Soudan....566, 661
Angola, Portuguese West Africa....652
Animists in the World....750
Annuities....737
Antarctic Explorations....696
Antelopes in North America....812
Anthracite Statistics....320
" Strike....132
Antidotes and Poisons....714
Anti-Trust Law....249
Apartment Houses, Valuable, in N. Y. City....519
Apogee and Perigee, Moon's....58
Apothecaries Weight....730
Apportionment of Congressional Representation....880
Appraisers, General Board of....174
Appropriations by Congress....297
" New York State....474, 475
Aquarium (New York)....545
Aqueducts, Noted....692
Arabia—Descriptive—Area, Population, Governments, Political Divisions, Imp'ts, Exp'ts, Etc....494
Arabic Numerals....730
Arable Land of the World....748
Arbor Day....54
Archaeology, Progress in....113
Archbishops, Catholic....204-205
Arctic Explorations....696
Area, All Countries....563
" and Population, N. Y. State Counties....458
" and Population of Earth by Continents....697
" London, "Great'r," "Outer," "Registrat'n"....593
Argentine Republic—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Govt., Diplomatic & Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agric., Industries, Etc....595
Arizona—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agric., Illiteracy, Industries, Transportation, Etc....409
Arkansas—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....409
Armenia (Russian)....654, 655, 659
" (Turkish)....665, 666
Armenians in the United States....384
Armies of the World....726
Armistice Day Messages, Coolidge & Wilson....164, 165
Army, Air Service and Appropriations....112, 223-224
" American....222-228
" and Navy Joint Board....290
" Casualties in World War....226
" Grades in....227
" Highest Ranking Officers in....223
" Hospitals....222
" Military Departments....222
" Soldiers' Homes....224
" Strength of....222-223
" Troops in World War....226
Arrest in Civil Action....248
Arson in New York City....495
" Law on....247
Art Gallery, National....202
" Review....124
Arthur Kill, The....530
Arts and Letters, American Academy of....497
" " National Institute of....497
Ascension Island....588
" Sun's....55
Ashokan Reservoir....537
Ash Wednesday, Dates of....50
Asia, Armies....726

PAGE
Asia, Distances....703, 711, 713
" Mountain Peaks....697
Assassinations, Political....688
Assault, Felonious, Law on....246
Assaults in New York City....495
Assembly, New York State....485
Assessed Valuations, New York State....474
" Values and Tax Levies in N. Y. City..520-521
Asir, Principate of....595
Association Football....772
Associations in the United States, List of....209-221
Astor Cup Races....785
Astronomical Calculations, Begin on....33
" Day....50
" Constants....54
" Signs and Symbols....54
Astronomy, Year's Progress in....114
Asylums and Homes in New York City....551
Athletes, Advice to....803
Athletic Commission....483
Athletics, College....782-784
" Women's....787, 788
Atomic Weights....731
Attorney General, United States, and Staff..280-281
Attorneys General, United States....277
" Federal....283
Australia, Cost of War....589
" —Descriptive—Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Govt., U. S. Consuls, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, industries, Etc....588-590
" Government Owned Merchant Marine....589
" Government Railways....589
" Peaks....701
Austria—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Govt., Dip. and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....596
" Rehabilitation Plan of League of Nations..597
" Shipbuilding in....722
" Territory Loss by War....597
Austrians in the United States....383
Authors, Noted....673-676
Automobile Bureau, New York State....483
" " in New York City....511
" " in the United States....170, 809
" Industry in the United States....810
" Manufactures, in New York State....443
" Roads in New York State....439
Automobiles in New York City and State....464
" Number of in the United States....809
Automobile Racing Records....806-808
Autumnal Equinox....33
Aviation Records Begin on....106
Avoirdupois Weight....730
Axis, Earth's....33
Azerbaijan....563, 659

B

Babe Ruth's Record....758
Bachelors in New York City....512
Bahamas....563, 581
Bahrein Islands....563, 584
Balloon Races, Bennett and Others....111
Bank Clearings in Big Cities....301
" Failures....306
" Notes in the United States....299, 303
Banking Law, New York State....475
" Statistics, New York City....514-515
" in New York State....469
Bankruptcy, Law on....244
Banks Backed by Labor....133
" National, Condition of....300
" " Statistics of....302
" 25 Biggest....299
Baptist Church Membership....207
Barbados....563, 581
Barge Canal, New York State....442-443
Barley Crops in the United States....291
" " " New York State....444
" " of the World....748
" Exports, United States....291
Barometer and the Weather....68
Bartholdi Statue....533
Baseball Records....753-759
Basketball....788, 789
Basutoland, British....563, 586
Batters, Champion....758
Battery, The....549
Battleships, United States, Cost of....232
" " Statistics of....230-233
Bay Ridge Channel....529
Bechuanaland....563, 586
Beef Production and Consumption....811
Beer Consumption....30, 166
Belgian Congo....563, 599
Belgians in the United States....382
Belgium—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....598

PAGE
Belgium Reconstruction Progress....598
Belleau Wood Cemetery....234
Belmont Stakes....765
Beluchistan....563, 584
Benefactions of 1923....105
Bennett, Gordon, Balloon Race....111
Bermuda....563, 581
Bessarabia....653, 654
Better Enforcement of the Law....168
" to Be Plump Than Thin....361
Bhutan....563, 599
Biblical Weights....744
Bicycling (Six-Day Race, 21)....804-805
Big Problems of 1923-1924....139-171
Bigamy, Law on....248
"Big Bertha" Cannon....226
Billiard Records....21, 789
Biography of Noted People....673-678
Biographies of Presidents....273-275
Biology, Year's Progress in....114
Bird Census....813
" Reservations....813
Birds (Game) in the United States....812-813
" Speed of....694
Birthplaces of Presidents....273
Births and Deaths in the United States....359-360
" in New York City....510
" " " State....464
Bishops, Catholic....204-205
" Episcopal....206
" Methodist....205
Bismarck Archipelago, British Mandate....591
Bituminous Statistics....320
Blind Population....354
" School for....467
Boat Racing, Motor....784
Body Weight and Longevity....734
Bok Peace Award....171
Bokhara—Area, Population, Government, Etc....659
Bolivia—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Capital, Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Etc....599
Bond Market Review....126
Bonus, U. S. Soldiers in World War....165
Book Production in the United States....29
Boot and Shoe Industry, New York State....452
Boots, Manufacture of, in the United States....333
Borneo....563, 645
" British North....563, 585
Borough Presidents, New York City....487
Botanic Garden (Bronx)....544
" " (Brooklyn)....544
Botulism Epidemics....360
Bowling Records....759
" Green....549
Boxing Records....21, 769-771
Boys Gainfully Employed....347-350
Brain, Weight of....734
Brandy Production in the United States....30
Brazil—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....600
Brick Production in the United States....324
Bridges, Department of, New York City....488
" in New York City....526
" Noted....684
Brigadier Generals, United States....223
British Consuls in the United States....568
" Dominion, Shipbuilding in....722
" East Africa....587
" Empire, Area and Population....567
" " Government....568
" " House of Commons....568
" " " (New)....22
" " Ministry, New and Old....568
" " Parliament....568
" " Possessions in Africa....567, 585-588
" " " in America..567, 575-582
" " " in Asia....567, 582-585
" " " in Aust'lasia..567, 587-591
" " " in Oceania...567, 590, 591
" " Prime Ministers Since 1801....568
" " Royal House....567, 568
" Honduras....564, 581
" Guiana....564, 582
" Merchant Fleet....723
" North Borneo....563, 585
" Weights and Measures....744
" West Africa....587
" " Indies....580, 581
Broadcasting Developments....694
Bronx Botanic Garden....544
" County Democratic Committee....503
" " Republican Committee....503
" River....529
" Zoo....545
Brooklyn Botanic Garden....544
" Handicap....764
" Institute of Arts and Sciences....542
" Public Library....547

PAGE
Brookwood Workers' College....200
Brotherhoods, Railway....135
Brunel....563, 585
Buckwheat Crops in New York State....444
Buddhists in the World....750
Budgets of Chief Cities....172-174
" New York City....522
" United States....160
Buffalo Fine Arts Academy....467
" in North America....812
Building and Loan Associations....303
" Construction in United States Cities....304
" " on Long Island....517
" Statistics, New York City....517-518
Buildings, Tall, in Europe....691
" Valuable in New York City....519
Bulgaria—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....601
" Overthrow of Government....601
Bulgarians in the United States....384
Bureau of American Ethnology....202
Burglaries in New York City....495
Burglary, Law on....247
Burial Places of the United States Presidents....274
Bushel Weights....733
Business Failures in the United States....305, 306
" (1923) Review....127
" Revival, Secretary Mellon on....126
Butter Production, New York State....448

C

Cables, Chief Submarine....692
Calendar, 1923-24-25....33
" 1924, by Months....34-35
" Greek Church....48
" Gregorian and Julian....51
" Ready Reference....47
" In Standard Time for Cities....46
" Mohammedan....49
" Protestant Episcopal....49
California—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....410
Caliph of Islam....665
Cambridge-Oxford Boat Races....779
Cameroon, British....563, 587
" French Mandate....563, 621
Campaign (1924), Presidential....882-883
Campaigns, Political, 1789-1920....817-837
Canada, Area, Pop., by Provinces....575
" Assets and Net Debt....576
" Barley Production....579
" Chartered Banks....576
" Coal Production, by Provinces....578
" Coal Production by Prov's, 1910 to 1921....578
" Copper Production....578
" Crop Yield, 1890 to 1922....579
" —Descriptive—Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Governments, U. S. Consuls, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....579, 580
" Failures 1872 to 1921....576
" Failures by Provinces, 1922....577
" Fire Insurance at Risk....576
" Foreign Born in....575
" Foreign Trade, 1868 to 1923....575
" Gold Output, 1891 to 1922....577
" Gold Output by Provinces....577
" Immigration, 1899 to 1923....575
" Imports, Exports, 1868 to 1923....575
" Iron Ore Production....578
" Lead Production....578
" Life Insurance in Force....576
" Nickel Production....578
" Pig Iron Production....578
" Post Office and Government Savings Bank Deposits....576
" Railway Statistics, 1910 to 1922....576
" Revenues from Customs, Excise, Post Office, Public Works, Dominion Lands, Etc., 1904 to 1922....576
" Silver Output, 1889 to 1922....577
" Trade with United Kingdom....575
" Trade with United States....332, 575
" Wheat Production....579
" Wood Pulp Production by Provinces, 1921....578
" Zinc Production....578
Canadian and United States Gov'ts Compared....837
" Canals....717
" Distances....707
" Immigration to United States....378
" Peaks....701
Canadians in United States....384
Canal Board, New York....483
Canals, Canadian....717
" in Europe and Asia....717
" New York State....442-443
" in the United States....716-717
Cancer Deaths in New York City....511
Canning and Preserving in New York State....448

PAGE
Cape of Good Hope....563, 585
" Verde Islands....563, 652
Capital of National Bank....302
Capitals of All Countries....563
Capitol at Washington....400
Cardinals, College of....204
Carnegie Corporation Grants for Education....29
Cathedral of St. John the Divine....555
Cathedrals, Great....555
Catholic Boys Brigade....208
" Church Membership....207-208
" Population of Ireland....592
" Population of the World....653
" Prelates....204-205
Catskill Preserve, New York State....441
" Watershed....536
Cattle in the World....747
" on Farms in United States....292
Caucasus Peaks....701
Causes of Destructive Fires....117
Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal....443
Celebrated Events....680-687
Cemeteries, National....234
Cenozoic Era....698
Census, United States Bureau of....886
Central American Federation....629
" American Conference....265
" Park....341
Ceylon....563, 584
Chain Gangs....356
Champion Baseball Batters....758
Champlain Barge Canal....443
Charitable Gifts of 1923....105
Charities, New York State Board of....483
Checks, Law on....242
Cheese Production, New York State....448
Chemical Industries in New York State....452
" Manufactures in United States....335
Chemistry, Year's Progress in....115
Chess Records....802-803
Chicago Drainage Canal....413
Chief Manufacturing Cities in United States....344
Child Labor in New York City....512
" " Regulation by States....349
" " Statistics....347-350
" Welfare Boards in New York State....484
" " New York, City Board of....487
Children Gainfully Employed....347-350
" Number of, Born to Native and Foreign White Mothers....359
Children's Heights and Weights....735
" Hospital on Randall's Island....465
Chile — Descriptive — Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agric. Indus., Etc....602
China, Boxer Indemnities....604
" —Descriptive—Area, Pop., Capital, Government, U. S. Consuls, Defense, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Etc....602
" New Constitution....604
Chinese Emigration....603
" Famines....603
" Farmers....390
" Names on U. S. Pacific Coast....679
" Population of United States....379
" and Japanese in New York State....463
Chinese....637
Christians in the World....750
Chronological Cycles and Eras....48
Chronology of the Year Begins on....73
Churches in New York City....555, 556
Church Fasts....48
" Members by Denominations....207-208
" Memoranda....49
Circles, Areas of....740
Circuit Judges, United States....282
Circular Measure....730
Circulation of Money Per Capita in U. S....299
Cities, Aliens in, United States....366
" and Their Suburbs, United States....391
" Child Labor in United States....350
" Nationalities in United States....367
" Dwellings and Families in United States....370
" Estimated Population, 1923, U. S....391
" Foreign Born Whites in....388-389
" Foreign, Population of....593
" High Water at....66
" Homicides and Suicides in....358
" in United States, Growth of....390
" Latitude and Longitude of....63-64
" Manufactures in....344
" Mayors of....31, 32
" Native Whites of Native Parentage in....387
" Negro Population, United States....389
" New York State, Aliens in....460-463
" Rainfall and Temperature at....69
" Statistics of....172-174
" Velocity of Wind at....70
Citizenship (Naturalization) Data....122

PAGE
City Hall Park....549
" Magistrates, New York City....490-491
Civil Action, Arrests in....248
" Day, the....50
" Service Board, New York City....487
" " " New York State....484
" " Commission, United States....316
" " Rules, New York City....499
" " United States....171
Classification of Rocks....698
Clay Manufactures in United States....335
Clayton Act (anti-trust)....249
Clipper Ship Records....689
Clouds and Sunshine Centres....854
Clubs in New York City....500
" Social, Outside New York....203
" Valuable Homes of, in New York City....519
Citizens, Census Definition of....380
Coal Commission, United States Report....133
" Energy Resources of United States....343
" Horse Power of the World....744
" Mine Fatalities....320
" of the World....746
" Production, Canada....578
" " Japan....634
" Statistics in the United States....320
" Strike, The....132
" Used in Manufactures....343
Coast and Geodetic Survey....331
" Artillery Districts....222
" Line of the United States....405
Coinage of the United States....316
Coins, Foreign Value of....743
Coke Statistics in United States....320
" Used in Manufactures, United States....343
Cold, Record of at New York....538-540
College Athletics, Records....782-784
" Education, Rank of the States in....187
Colleges, Endowments of....193
" Land Grant....187
" Libraries of....191
" List of in the United States....194-200
" Property of....191
" Receipts of....190
" Statistics of....177, 187-200
" Students in....189, 194-200
Colombia—Descriptive—Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....605
Colorado—Descriptive—Area, Population, Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....410
Comets....58
Commerce. (See Also Trade).
" Department of, Agents in United States....330
" " " U. S. Officials....281
" Foreign, of United States....325-332
" and Labor, Secretaries of....278
Commercial Attaches, United States....329
" Failures....305-306
Commons, House of....568
" " " (New)....22
Composers, Great....677
Configurations, Planetary....60
Confucianists in the World....750
Congregational Church Membership....207
Congress, Party Strength in....881
" 68th....285-288
Congressional Apportionment....880
" Appropriations....297
" Library....175
Congressmen, Newly Elected....288
Connecticut—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....411
Conservation Commission, New York State....484
Constantinople Occupation Ends....666
Constitution, United States, Number of Legislative Votes Required to Amend....272
" United States Ratification Dates....266
" " " Text of....267-272
Consulates in New York City....516
Consuls Foreign in U. S. (See Native Country of Each).
" of U. S., Abroad (See Countries to Which Accredited).
Consumers Co-operative Societies....136
Continental Divide, The....406
Contracts, Law on....243
Conventional, Political, United States....819-837
Conventions, Political, in 1924....882
" " " (Republican, Revised Apportionment)....22
Coolidge Armistice Day Message....165
" Calvin, Biography of....157
" First Message to Congress....157
Co-operative Societies, Foreign....137
" Societies, in United States....136
Copper and Lead Production in United States....323
" Production, Canada....578
" " Japan....634
Cord of Wood, Dimensions of....733

PAGE
Corfu Bombardment....627
Corn Crop, Canada....579
" Crops in the United States....291
" " " New York State....444
" " of the World....748
" Exports, United States....291
" Harvest Seasons of the World....748
Corporation Income Tax Receipts....313-315
" Law, New York State....475
Corps Areas, United States Army....222
Correction, Department of, New York City....487
Costa Rica — Descriptive — Area, Population, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....606
Cost of War, Australia....560
Cotton Manufactures in United States....338
" Production of the World....749
" Statistics....176
Counties of Waning Population....363
Country of Birth of Foreign Born Whites....382-384
County Clerks, New York City....489
" Registers, New York City....489
" Seats in New York State....458
Court of Appeals, New York State....483
" Decisions Affecting Labor....132
" of Claims, United States....282
" of Customs Appeals....282
" of International Justice....153
" Tennis Records....777
Courts in New York City....490-491
Cows on Farms in United States....292
Craig, Colony for Epileptics....465
Creed, the American's....400
Cricket Records....777
Crime Convictions in New York State....468
" Statistics, New York City....495
Crimes and Penalties, Laws on....246-248
Cripples in New York City....500
Crops, British....570
" Canada....579
" by States, in United States....292
" New York State....444
" of United States by Years....291
Cross-Country Air Flights....108
" " Running Records....797
Croton Watershed....536
Crowned Heads of the World....669
Cuba—Descriptive—Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....606
Cuba, United States Intervention in....607
Cuban Distances....713
Cubes and Squares of Numbers....739-740
Cubic Measure....730
" Root....739-740
Curacao....563, 646
Customs Appeals Court....282
" Appraisers, United States Board of....174
" Claims, Litigation of....255
" Revenues, United States....308
Cycles, Chronological....48
Cyprus....564, 584
Cyrenaica....564, 633
Czechoslovakia—Descriptive—Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping Rights, Agriculture, Industries, Etc..607
Czechoslovaks in United States....383

D

Dahomey....564, 620
Daily Calendar, by months....34-45
" " 1923-24-25....33
" Newspapers in the United States....28
Dairying in N. Y. State....448
Damascus, Syrian Province....665
Dams, Noted, in the World....695
Danes in the United States....382
Danish Authors, Noted....674
" West Indies. (See Virgin Islands of U. S.)..435
Danzig, Free City of....564, 608
" " " " —Poland's Treaty Rights..608
Darwinism in Florida Legislature....84
Dates, Memorable....680-684
Davis Cup Matches....775
Day, the Astronomical, Civil, Sidereal, Solar, Etc..50
" Length of....54
Daylight Saving Time....51
Days Between Dates....52, 741
" Length at New York City....52
" of the Month in 1924....34-45
Dead Sea, Dimensions, Etc....648
Deaf Mutes, New York State....482
" Population of the United States....354
Death Roll of 1923 Begins on....99
Deaths from Auto Accidents in U. S....170, 809
" from Heat and Cold....486
" in New York City....510-511

PAGE
Deaths in New York State....464
" Chief Causes of, in United States....359-360
" and Births, in United States....350-360
" " Death Rates in the United States....104
Debt, Canadian....576
" of Chief Cities in United States....172-174
" Chinese....605
" Foreign, Refunding, Harding on....150
" France to the United States....22
" Mexican....642
" New York City....522
" New York State....474
" United States....297
" United States Short-Date....162
" and Expenditures, British....569
Debts, Foreign, Owed United States....152
Declaration of Independence, United States....261
" " " Signers of....262-263
" of War, Dates of....726
Declination, the Sun's....55
Declinations, Magnetic....62
Defense, National, Board of....290
Delaware—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....411
Dementia Praecox....355
Democratic Committee, Bronx....503
" " " Brooklyn....503
" " " New York County....503
" Conventions in 1924....882
" National Committee....834
" " Convention of 1924....882
" " Conventions, in Past....819-837
" Party Platforms, 1832-1920....819-837
" State Chairmen....884
" Strength in Congress....881
Dempsey-Firpo Fight....769
Denmark—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Capital, Colonies, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....609
" Shipbuilding in....722
Density of Stars....60
" of United States Pop., per sq. mile....364
Deposits, in Banks, in United States....302
Derby, English (Epsom)....766
Detroit County Club Trophy....109
" News Air Mail Trophy....110
De Valera Captured....90
Diamond Output, South Africa....586
Diamonds Dug in United States....319
Dictionary of Biography....673-677
Diphtheria Deaths in New York City....511
" in City and Country....391
Diplomatic Corps, the United States....284
Dirigible (Aviation) Records....111
Disasters, Noted....680-687
Disbursements and Receipts, United States....298
Discoverers of Metals....691
Distances from New York City....439
" in New York State....439
" Mail, from New York City....710-711
" of the World....702-713
Distribution of Intestate's Pers'n'l Estate, Law. 241-242
District Attorneys, Federal....283
" " New York City....489
" Courts, United States....282
" of Columbia—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....411
Division, Table on....739
Divisions of Astronomical Time....50
" " Geologic Time....698
Divorce and Marriage Laws....814-816
Divorced Persons in New York City....512
" " in United States....372-373
Divorces and Marriages in New York State....465
" " " in United States....816
Dixmude Dirigible, The....111
Docks, New York City....487, 534
Dollar, Food It Will Buy....293
" Railroad, How Spent....141
Dominican Republic....609
" " United States Protectorate....610
Donati's Comet....58
Dryest and Wettest Months....364
Drug Addiction in New York City....494
" Manufactures, in United States....337
Dry Measure, Table of....730
Dumb Population of the United States....354
Dust and Soot in the Air....688
Dutch Guiana....564, 646
" East Indies....564, 645
" Painters and Sculptors....677
" West Indies....646
Dwellings and Families in New York City....517
" " " " United States....369-370
Dynamite Production in United States....324

E

Earth, Age of....698
" Axis of....33
Earth, Dimensions of....54
Earthquakes, Japanese and others....118, 698
East Africa, Portuguese....653
" Chester Creek....529
" Indies, Dutch....564, 645
" River....529
Easter Sunday, Dates of....50
Eclipses in 1924....56
Economic and Financial Review....125
Ecuador—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Capital, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....610
Edison Gold Medal Winners....32
Education, Board of, New York City....487
" Cost of, in Cities, United States....178
" " " " States, United States....179
" Department of, New York State....484
" in the United States Navy....228
" Medical, in the United States....192
" Vocational, in the United States....192
Educational Statistics, American....177-200
Efficiency Bureau, United States....288
Egypt, British Rule in....612
" —Descriptive—Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Govt., U. S. Diplomatic and Consular Service, Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Etc....611
" Independence....611
" New Constitution....612
" Nile Irrigation....611
Egyptian Explorations....113
Election Qualifications, by States....879
" Returns by States and Counties, 1916-1920....838-878
Elections, Congressional (1922) See 1923 Almanac.
" Board of, New York City....487
" National, 1789-1920....817-837, 838-878
" Vote in, Presidential, by States and Counties....817-838
Electric Railways in New York State....473
" " " the United States....30
Electrical Machinery Manufactures....334
" Service Development in U. S....334
Elizabeth River....530
Elk in North America....812
Elks, Benev. and Protective Order of....200
Elmira Reformatory, The....468
Ember and Rogation Days....48
Emergency Fleet Corporation....146
Emigration and Immigration, U. S....351-353
Emperors, Living, List of....669
Employees by Sex and Age in the U. S....344-350
" Compensation Commission, U. S....174
Encke's Comet....58
Endowments of Colleges and Universities....193
Energy Resources of the World....744
Enforcement of the Law....168
Engineering, Progress in....115
England, Kings of....670
" Poets-Laureat of....684
" and Wales, Population 1801 to 1921....569
English Authors....674
" Derby (Epsom) Winners....766
" in the United States....382
" Painters and Sculptors....676
" Holidays, Old, List of....53
Envoys, American and Foreign....284
Events, Great, List of....680-687
Episcopal Bishops, American....206
" Church Membership, United States....207
Epochs, Chronological....48
Epsom Derby (English) Winners....766
Equatorial Africa, French....621
Equinoxes, The....33
Eras, Chronological....48
Erie Barge Canal, New York State....443
Eritrea, Italian Colony....564, 633
Esopus Watershed....536
Estate Tax, Federal....307
Estates, Administration of, Law on....236-242
Esthonia — Descriptive — Area, Pop., Capital, Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Imports, Exports, Etc....612
Estimate, Board of, New York City....488
Ethnology, Bureau of, American....202
European Armies, Their Size....726
" Distances....702-703
" Peaks and Passes....701
Evening Stars in 1924....47
Events of the Year, Record of, Begins on....73
Everett Scott's Baseball Record....759
Evolution Doctrine in Florida Legislature....84
Exchange Rates, Monetary....128
Excise Taxes, New York State....474
Executive Depts., U. S. Reorganization of....158
" Mansion, United States....400
Exempt Realty in New York City....518
Expectation of Human Life....736-737
" of Life, in New York State....464
" " " " United States....376

PAGE
Expenditures of the United States....298
Explorations, Foreign, in 1923....113
Explosives, Production of, in United States....324
Exports and Imports at New York City....531-533
" " " United States....325-332

F

Failures, Canadian....576, 577
" Commercial, in the United States....305, 306
Falkland Islands....564, 582
Families and Dwellings in N. Y. City....517
" " " " United States....369-370
" Excess of Over Dwellings....369-370
Family, Census Definition of....369
Famine Relief....120, 121
Famous Old People....690
Far Eastern Republic, Area, Pop., Govt....659
Farm Crops, by States, in the United States....292
" Prices in the United States....294
" Statistics of the United States....289-294
" Wages in the United States....294
" Wealth of the United States....289
Farmer's Dollar, The....294
Farmers, Colored, in the United States....290
" Foreign-Born White, in the U. S....290
" Native White, in the United States....290
" Nativity of, in New York State....446
" Race and Nativity of, in the U. S....290
Farming Statistics, New York State....445-447
Farmlands of the World....748
Farms, Number and Acreage of, in U. S....289
" Value of, in the United States....289
" and Markets, N. Y. State Dept. of....484
Fast Trains in the World....725
" Ocean and Air Passages....298, 689
Fastest Trips Around the World....689
Fasts, Church....48
Fatalities in Coal Mines....320
Featherweight Boxing Champions....769
Federal Board for Vocational Education....290
" Income Tax Chart....307
" Power Commission....297
" Reserve Board....316
" Trade Commission....284
Federalist Strength in Congress....881
Federation of Labor, American....134
Felonious Assault, Law on....246
Females and Males, 21 Years and Over, in U. S....373
" Marital Condition of....372-373
" 21 Years and Over, in United States....378, 380
Fencing Records....768
Fernando Po....663
Ferry Traffic at New York City....532
Ferries at New York City....528
Fertility of Native Whites in the U. S....368
Fiji Islands....564, 591
Filled Milk Act, United States....252
Film Censorship in New York State....479
" Facts....752
Finance Department of New York City....488
Financial and Economic Review....125
Fine Arts Commission, United States....174
Finland — Descriptive — Area, Pop., Capital, Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Etc....613
Finns in the United States....384
Fire Department, New York City....488, 493-494
" Losses in the United States....117
Fires and Fire Losses in London....494
" " " " " New York City....494
Firpo-Dempsey Fight....769
Fisheries of the United States....294
Fishing Schooner Races, International....785
Fiume, Free State of....564, 613
Fixed Stars....61
Flag, "Don'ts" in Use of....408
" The Pledge to....432
" " President's....408
Flags, Weather....67
Flexible Tariff....256
Florida—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....412
Flying-Boat (Aviation) Records....107-112
Foreign Cities Having 200,000 Population....593
" Debts Owed the United States....152
Formosa....564, 638
Flour and Grain Exports....291
Flushing Bay....529
Flying Fields in the United States....223
Fog Duration Averages....66
Food Consumption at New York City....535
" " Per Family....293
" Crops of the United States....291
" " " " World....748
" Manufactures in the United States....335
" Prices in the United States....293-296
" " " at New York City....535
Football Records....798-800
" Soccer, Records....772
Foreign and American Envoys....284
" Born Child Labor in the U. S....349

PAGE
Foreign Born in Cities in the United States....366
" " Population, N. Y. State....459-463
" " White Population of the U. S....379
" " Whites in U. S. Cities....388-389
" " " in U. S., Origin of....385
" " " " of Voting Age....381
" " " of Voting Age in U. S. Cities....389
" Coins, Value of....743
" Exchange Rates....128
" Language Teaching in Schools Restored by Courts....171
" Policy, Harding's....150
" Trade of the United States....325-332
" Weights and Measures....742
Foreigners in New York City....507-508
Forest Preserve, New York State....441
Forgery, Laws on....248
Forgeries in New York City....495
Form of Address for Persons of Rank....679
Fractions Reduced to Decimals....739
France, Air Force....619
" " Service....224
" Alsace-Lorraine....617
" Army and Navy....619
" Colonial Possessions....619-623
" —Descriptive—Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....614-623
" Debt to the United States....22
" Expenditures and Revenue, 1913-1922....619
" Foreign Trade....618
" Government Merchant Marine....615
" " Railways....615
" Industrial Advance....615
" Kings of....671
" Reconstruction Progress....616, 617
" Shipbuilding in....722
Fraternal Insurance in New York State....470
Free Masonry Statistics....201
Freight Traffic, Railway, in the U. S....144
French Academy, The....123
" Authors, Noted....674
" Colonial Possessions....619-623
" Devastated Regions....616, 617
" Equatorial Africa....621
" in the United States....383
" Indo-China....564, 622
" Painters and Sculptors....676
" Revolutionary Era....48
" Somaliland....566, 621
" West Africa—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Capital, Govt., Budget, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Etc....620
Fuel Consumed in New York City....512
" Energy Resources of the United States....343
" Used in Manufacturing, in the U. S....343
Fur Goods Manufactures in the U. S....333
Fusing Points of Elements....732
Futurity Stakes, The....764

G

Gainfully Occupied, in U. S., by sex and age....344-350
Gambia, British Colony....564, 587
Game Killed in New York State....448
" Wild, in North America....812
Gansevoort Market, New York City....535
Gas Energy Resources of United States....343
" Law, New York State....476
" Manufactures in New York State....452
" Statistics, of the United States....321
" Used in Manufactures in United States....343
Gasoline Statistics, of the United States....321
Gate Receipts, Pugilistic....769
Gedney Channel, New York City....529
Gems and Precious Stones Found in U. S....319
General Appraisers, United States Board of....174
" Sessions, Court of, New York City....490
Generals of the United States Army....223
Geography, Year's Progress in....116
Geologic Time, Divisions, of....698
Geological History of New York State....440
Geology, Year's Progress in....117
Georgia—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....412
" (Russia)....564, 654, 655, 659
German Authors, Noted....674
" Painters and Sculptors....676
" Reich, States of....623
" Reparations....154
" United States Mixed Claims Com....174
" Volga Commune....654
Germans in the United States....383
Germany—Descriptive—Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with United States, Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Agriculture, Industries....623
" Fall of the Mark....626
" Iron, Steel Output....625

PAGE
Germany, Kings of....671
" New Cabinet....160
" Territory Lost by War....623
" Shipbuilding in....722
" Unemployment....625
Gibraltar—Area, Population, Government, U. S. Consul, Revenue, Shipping, Trade....574
Gifts and Benefactions of 1923....105
Gin Production in the United States.... 30
Girls Gainfully Employed, in United States..347-350
Glass Manufactures in the United States....335
Glider (Aviation) Records....106
Glove Manufactures in the United States....333
Gold Coast....564, 587
" Cup Race, Motor....784
Gold Production, Canada....577
" " Japan....634
" " South Africa....586
" " Transvaal....586
" " of the World....747
" Value and Weight of....743
" and Silver Money in the U. S....299, 303, 316
" " " Production in United States...319
Golden Number, The.... 49
Golf, Records....773-774
Good Roads, in New York State....439
" " Mileage, in the United States..809-810
Gordon Bennett Balloon Race....111
Gould, George J., Will of.... 85
Government Departments, U. S. Reorganiz. of...158
" of United States and Canada Compared...837
Governor of Oklahoma, Impeachment of.... 96
Governors of New York State, 1623-1923....481-482
" " the States....878
Grade Crossing Accidents in United States....145
Grades in Army, Navy and Marine Corps....227
Grain and Flour Exports of United States....291
" Ground at Gristmills, in United States....292
" Milling in New York State....448
Grand Prix de Paris, Winners....767
Gravitation, Speed (force) of....731
Gravity, Specific....731
Great Britain, Agriculture....570
" " Air Force....573-574
" " Air Service....224
" " Army and Navy....573
" " Budgets....574
" " Co-op. Socs., in....137
" " Customs Duties, 1922....569
" " Food Imports....570
" " Imports, Exports, 1913 to 1922....569
" " Manufacturing, Trade....571
" " Mining Output....571
" " Navy....233
" " Old Age Pensions....573
" " Population of Cities....570
" " Population, 1801 to 1921....561
" " Public Debt....569
" " Railway Consolidation....573
" " Reduction of Wages....571, 572
" " Revenues, Expenditures....574
" " Revenues, Expenditures, 1903-1923....569
" " Shipbuilding....571
" " Tonnage at Home Ports....569
" " Tonnage United States Entering British Ports.... 56
" " Trade with United States....574
" " Unemployment and Doles....572
Great Events, List of....680-687
" Lakes of United States, Area, Etc....406
" Lebanon, Syrian Province....665
Grecian Authors, Noted....673
Greco-Turkish War....627, 666, 667
Greece—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Government, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Shipping, Agriculture, Etc....626
" Execution of Ministers....627
Greek Church Calendar.... 48
" Weights and Measures, Old....744
Greeks in the United States....384
Greenbacks of the United States....299, 303
Greenland....564, 609
Gregorian Calendar, History of.... 51
Guadeloupe....564, 622
Guam....436
" Population....362
Guatemala—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Capital, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with United States, Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Agriculture....628
Guinea, Dutch....564, 646
" French....564, 620
" Portuguese....564, 652
" Spanish....564, 663
Gunpowder Production in the United States....324
Gymnastic Records....774

H

Hackensack River....530
Hair, Blond and Brunette....300
Haiti—Descriptive—Area, Population, Capital, Government, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Shipping, Agriculture, Etc....628
Hall of Fame, The....543
Halley's Comet.... 58
Handball Records....772
Hanover, The House of....670
Happenings, Celebrated....680-687
Harbor of New York City....529
Harding on Foreign Debt Refunding....150
" Foreign Policy....150
" on Mexico....150
" President, Death and Biography of....149
Harding's Appeal for World Court....153
" Newspaper Creed....149
Harlem River, The....529
" " to Be Straightened....516
Harness Horse Racing Records....767-768
Harvard-Yale Boat Race Records....773
Harvest Seasons of the World....748
Hawaii—Descriptive—Area, Population, Agriculture, Industries, Commerce....431
" Government....431
" Manufactures....338
" Population....362
Hawaiian Distances....711
Hay Crops in New York State....444
Health Council, National....496
" Day in New York City....522
" Department, New York City....488
" " New York State....484
Heart Disease Deaths in New York City....511
" Human Weight of....734
Heat and Cold as Causes of Death....486
" of the Stars.... 60
" Records at New York City....538-540
Heavyweight Boxing Champions....769
Height and Weight of Men and Women....735
Hejaz—Kingdom of—Area, Population, Government, Railroad, Holy Cities, Etc....595
Helicopter (Aviation) Records....106
High Buildings in Europe....691
" Buildings in Manhattan....538
" Jump (Horse) Records....761
" Pressure Fire Service, New York City....537
" Tide Tables, in the United States....65-66
Highest Latitudes Reached in Polar Explorat'ns.696
Highways, in New York State....439
Hill View Reservoir....537
Himalaya Mountain Altitudes....697
Hindu Stakes Race Records....763
Hindus in the World, Number of....750
Hispanic Museum, New York City....543
Hockey Records....768
Hogs on Farms in the United States....292
Holidays, List of.... 53
" Jewish.... 49
Holland (See Netherlands).
" Shipbuilding in....722
Hollanders in United States....382
Holy Land....648
" Year of 1925....658
Homicide, Law on....246
Homicides in New York City....495
" in New York State....468
" " Cities in the United States....358
Honduras—Descriptive—Area, Population, Capital, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S. Buoget, Debt, Imports Exports, Agriculture, Etc....629
Hongkong — Area Population, Government, U. S. Consuls, Trade, Etc....585
Hotel Law, New York State....476
Hotels, Valuable, in New York City....519
House of Refuge, New York City....468
Housing Statistics, New York City....517-518
Hungarians in the United States....383
Horse Racing Records....760-768
Horses on Farms in the United States....292
Hospital Capacity at New York City....553
Hospitals, Army....222
" at New York City....552, 553
House of Representatives, United States....286-288
" " " U. S., Speakers of....276
Housing Construction in United States Cities....304
How to Figure Profits....741
" to Keep Well....803
Hudson an Ancient River....440
" River at New York City....529
" " Ice Crop....442
" Tubes, New York City....523
Hughes on the Monroe Doctrine....264-265
" on Russian Recognition....155
Human Heights and Weights....735
" Life, Expectation of....736-737
" Weight and Longevity....734
" Weights and Measures....734
Hungary—Descriptive—Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....629

PAGE

Hungary, Territory Lost in War....629
" —Shipbuilding in....722
Hydroplane Records....107-112

I

Ice Crop, Hudson River....442
" Production in New York City....442
Iceland....564, 630
" Relations with Denmark....630
Idaho—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....412
Illinois—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....413
Illiteracy, Economic Cost of....186
" in the United States by States....184
" " " " " Cities....185
" Foreign Countries....751
" New York State....473
" United States—See Under the Several States, Descriptive.
" Urban and Rural....183
Immigration and Emigration, United States....351-353
" Canadian....378
" Law....250-252
Immigrants, in Cities....366
Impeachment of Gov. Walton of Oklahoma....96
Impeachments in United States History....263
Imports and Exports, at New York City....531-533
" " " United States....325-332
Income Tax Chart, Federal....307
" " Receipts, U. S. by States....308-315
" " Reduction, Mellon Plan....161
" " Returns, New York State....471
" " Statistics of United States....307-315
Increase in United States Pop., by Parentage....387
Independence, Declaration of....261
" Hall, National Museum....202
" Other Declarations of....262
Index Numbers, Food, at New York City....535
India, British Army in....583
" " Provinces in....582
" Death from Snake Bite....583
" Descriptive—Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Govt., United States Consuls, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....582-584
" Factories Act....583
" French....621
" Illiteracy in....584
" Native States in....582
" Population of Cities....583
" Portuguese....652
" Races in....583
" Religious Sects....583
Indian Farmers, in the United States....290
" Museum, New York City....543
" Population of United States....379, 389
" " " New York State....461
" Wars of the United States....227
Indiana—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....413
Indo-China, French....564, 622
Industrial Plants, in the United States....339
" Revival, Mellon on....126
" Workers of The World....135
Industries in New York State....450
" Ownership of, in New York City....512
Infant Mortality in the United States....360
Inheritance Tax, by States....236-242
" Taxes, New York State....474
In Memorian-Zev Horse Race....760
Insane in New York State, The....466-467
" in the United States, Number of....355
Insurance, Fraternal, in New York State....470
" Law, New York State....475, 476
" Life, Million Dollar Holders....722
" " in New York State....471
Intercollegiate Rowing Regatta, Records....778-779
Interest Tables....738
Interior Dept. Officials....281
" " United States Secretaries of....278
Internal Revenue Receipts, by States....308-309
" " Statistics....307-315
International Amateur Athletic Records....794-795
Interstate Commerce Commission....140
" Law on....245
" Migration in United States....386
Inventions, Needed....691
" Noted....691
Iowa—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....414
Iraq—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Govt., United States Consuls, Budget, Imports, Railroads, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....630
Ireland, Population, 1821-1911....569
" " Catholic and Protestant, 1911....592
Irish Free State, Area, Pop., Govt., Agriculture, Finances....591, 592
" in the United States....382
Iron and Steel Manufactures in U. S....335, 338
" " " Statistics....322, 323
" " " World's Production....746

PAGE

Iron Ores of the World....746
Islands, Area of....597
Italian Authors, Noted....675
" Painters and Sculptors....677
" Emigration....632
" Greek Trouble....627
" Libya....633
" Somaliland....566, 633
Italians and Russians in United States Cities....367
" in the United States....384
Italy, Air Service....224
" —Descriptive—Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service with United States, Defense, Budget, Debt, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....631-633
" Shipbuilding in....722
Ivory Coast....564, 620

J

Jail, Population of the United States....356
Jamaica....564, 580
" Bay, New York City....529
Japan, Air Service....224
" Army and Navy....637
" —Descriptive—Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service with United States, Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....633-638
" Foreign Trade....635
" Industrial Growth....634
Japanese Living Abroad....635
" Korea (Chosen)....563, 637
" Kwangtung Leasehold....638
" Mineral Output 1906, 1921....634
" Navy....233
" Revenues, Expenditures....636
" Religious Sects....637
" Shipbuilding in....722
" Territorial Increase....636
" Trade with United States....635
" Universities in....637
" and Chinese in New York State....463
" Distances....713
" Earthquake....118, 122, 634
" Farmers in the United States....290
" in Hawaii and United States....377
" Population of United States....379
Java....564, 645
Jebel Shammer, Emirate of....595
Jefferson Market, New York City....535
Jerusalem....648
Jewish Colonies in Palestine....648
" Holidays....49
Jews in New York City, Number of....506
" in the World, Number of....750
" Twelve Outstanding....162
Jockeys, Winning....761
Joint Board of the U. S. Army and Navy....290
Journalism, Schools of, in United States....191
Jugo-Slavia....564, 660
Jugo-Slavs in the United States....383
Julian Calendar, The....51
Jumping Records (Horse)....800
" " (Human)....794, 795
Jupiter, Its Effect on the Sun....56
Jurors, Commissioner of New York City....489
Jury Duty at New York City....489
Justice, United States Dept. of, Officials....281
Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court....276, 282
Judges, Federal....282-284

K

Kansas Corn and Wheat Crops....415
" —Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....414
Kensico Reservoir....537
Kentucky Derby Winners....763
" —Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....415
Kenya, British Colony....564, 587
Khirgiz....564, 654
Khiva....564, 655, 659
Kidneys, Human, Weight of....734
Kilauea, Volcano, Hawaii....430
Killed and Injured by U. S. Railroads....145
" and Wounded in U. S. Civil War....228
" " " World War....226
" by Accidents, in U. S., Number....360
" " Automobiles, in U. S., Number....170, 809
" in U. S. Coal Mines, Number....320
Kill van Kull, The....530
Kings County, Dem. and Rep. Committees....502, 503
King's Cup Races....785
Kings, Living, List of....669
Knots and Miles....730
Korea (Chosen)....563, 637
Ku Klux Klan Law, New York State....476
Kuwelt, Sultanate of....595
Kwangtung....564, 638

L

"L" and Subway Lines in N. Y. City....523-525

PAGE
Labor Arbitration, Denmark....609
" Banks in the United States....133
" Court Decisions on....132
" Department, New York State....484
" " of, United States, Officials....281
" Law, New York State....476
" Review....132
" Union Membership....135
Laetare Medal Winners....186
Lafayette Panel, Brooklyn....548
Lakes in New York State....439
Lancaster, The House of....670
Land and Water Areas of the Earth....697
" Grant College....187
" Reform in Ireland....591, 592
Larcenies in New York City....495
Larceny, Law on....247
Late News....22
Latin Authors, Noted....673
Latitude and Longitude Tables....63-64
Latitudes, How to Determine....56
Latonia Derby Winners....763
Latvia—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Capital, Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Etc....638
Law as to Negotiable Instruments....53
" Department, New York City....488
" Divorce, New York State....465
" Enforcement in the United States....168
" on Acknowledgment of Deeds....244
" " Administration of Estates....236-242
" " Agriculture Credits....252
" " Arrest in Civil Action....248
" " Bankruptcy....244
" " Contracts....243
" " Crimes and Penalties....246-248
" " Customs Claims....255
" " Distribution of Intestate's Personal Estate....241-242
" " Filled Milk....252
" " Interest and Usury....245
" " Monopolies....249
" " Naturalization....253
" " Passports....254-255
" " Pawnbroking....245
" " Promissory Notes and Checks....242
" " Statutes of Limitation....245
" " Wills....243
" United States Immigration....250-252
" " " Tariff....256-260
Lawn Tennis Records....775-777
Laws, 1923, New York State....475-479
Lead and Copper Production, United States....323
League of Nations, The....156
Leather Industry in New York State....452
" Manufactures in the United States....333, 335
Leeward Islands....564, 581
Legal or Public Holidays....53
Letchworth Village, New York State....465
Letter Rates United States....71-72
" Transit at New York City....554
Leviathan's Quick Trip....689
Liberia—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Capital, Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Imports, Exports, Agriculture, Etc....639
Liberty Statue, The....533
Libraries at New York City....546, 547
Library of Congress, The....175
Libya, Italian....633
Liechtenstein....564, 639
Life, Expectation of....736-7
" Insurance in New York State....471
" " Million Dollar Holders....722
Light, Velocity of....54
Light-Years of Stars....61
Lightning, How to Avoid....486
Lightweight Boxing Champions....769
Limitation, Statute of....245
Libraries of Colleges and Universities....191
Liquid Measure....730, 744
Liquor Consumption in the United States....30, 166
" Traffic, State Control in Sweden....664
" " Swiss Vote....665
Liquors, Manufacture of, in the United States....335
Literary Pseudonyms....675
Lithuania—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Capital, Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Imports, Exports, Railroads, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....639
" Memel Control....639
Lithuanians in the United States....384
Live Stock in the United States, by States....292
" " of the World....747
Liver, Human, Weight of....734
Lives Lost at Sea....685-687
" of the Presidents....273-275
Loans, United States and Foreign....127
Lockouts and Strikes in the United States....138
London, Greater, Population and Area....593
" Population of, Compared with N. Y. City....504
Long Island, Building Operations on....517
Long Measure....730
Longitude and Latitude Table....63-64
Longevity and Body Weight....734
Lorraine....564, 617
Losses, United States, in World War....226
Louisiana—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....415
Loyal Legion, The....201
Lumber, Cut and Used in N. Y. State....457
" Manufactures in the United States....335
Lungs, Human, Weight of....734
Lutheran Church Membership in the U. S....207
Luxemburg....564, 640
Luxemburgers in the United States....382
Luxor Explorations....113
Lynchings in the United States....357

M

Macao (Portuguese)....565, 652
Machinery Manufactures in United States....334
Macready-Kelly Air Flight....108
Madagascar....565, 621
Magistrates, New York City....490-491
Magnetic Declinations....62
" Poles....57
Mail Air Service Records....107-112
" Distances from New York City....554
" Thefts in the United States....883
Mailing Rates, United States....71-72
Maine—Descriptive—Area, Population, Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....416
Majestic's Speed Record....689
Major Generals, United States, List of....223
Malay States, Federated....565, 585
" Unfederated....565, 585
Males and Females in the United States....371
" " " in the United States, Marital Condition of....372-373
" and Females in the United States, 21 Years of Age and Over....373
" (No. of) to 100 Females in U. S....371
" 21 Years and Over in the U. S....377, 380
Malta—Area, Population, Government, U. S. Consul, Revenue, Shipping, Trade....574
Man's Unconscious Mind....696
Manslaughter, Law on....246
Manchuria—Area, Pop., Trade, Etc....605
Mandate British, Bismarck Archipelago....591
" " Nauru Island (New Zealand)....591
" " New Guinea....591
" " Palestine....648
" " Solomon Islands....591
" " Southwest Africa....586
" " Tanganyika....587
" " Togoland....587
" " Western Samoa....590
" French, Cameroon....621
" " Syria....665
Manufactures, 1904-1919, by States....340-342
" 1921 by States....337
" 1921, Textiles....338
" Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico....338
" Chemical, 1921....337
" Corporations and Individuals....339
" Fuel Used in....343
" in United States Cities....344
" in New York City....513
" in New York State....449-456
" in the United States....334-336
" in United States Government Shops....336
" Iron and Steel, 1921....338
" Plants by Classes....339
" Sex and Age in....344-350
" Value of 1921, by States....337
Marathon Running Records....797
Marine Corps, Grades in....227
" " United States....226
" Disasters....685-687
Mariners Measure....730
Marital Cond. of Males and Fem'ls in U. S.372-373
Market, Bond, Review....126
Markets at New York City....535
Marriage, Age at Which Valid....816
" and Divorce Law....814-816
Marriages and Divorces in New York State....465
" and Divorces in United States....816
" in New York City....510
" in New York State....464
Married Men and Women in United States..372-373
" Persons, Ages of in United States....374
Marshals, United States....283
Martinique....565, 622
Maryland—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....416
Masonic Statistics....201
Massachusetts—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....416
Mauretania's Speed Record....689
Mauritius....565, 585
Mayors of New York City, 1665-1923....486
" of United States Cities....31, 32
Measures and Weights, Begin on....727

PAGE
Meat Pack'g and Slaughter'g in N. Y. State....448
" Prices in the United States....293-296
" Production and Consumption in U. S....811
Mecca, Pilgrimage to....595
Medical Abbreviations....730
" Education in the United States....192
Mellon, Secretary, on Tax Reduction....161
Melting Points of Elements....732
Memel, Control of....639
Memorable Dates....680-684
Memorial Arch, Brooklyn....548
Men Gainfully Employed in United States....344-350
Mental Defectives in New York State....465
" Diseases in the United States....355
Merchant Fleets of the World....723
" Marine, Australian Com'w'th's Experience....589
" " French Disposes of Govt. Owned....615
" " United States....146
Mercury, Transit of....60
Mesopotamia....630
" —(See Iraq)....565, 630
Mesozoic Era....698
Metals and Their Discoverers....691
" Industries in New York State, including Iron and Steel Plants....452
" Manufactures in the United States....335
Methodist Bishops....205
" Church Membership....207
Metric System....727-729
Metropolitan Handicap Winners....762
" Museum of Art....542
Mexican Explorations....113
" Peaks....701
Mexico, Civil Wars, Recent....642
" —Descriptive—Area, Populat'n, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Debt, Loans, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....640-643
" Educational Progress....642
" Harding Policy....150
" International Debt Agreement....642
" New Land Decree....641
" Petroleum Output....641
" Recognition Negotiations....640
Michigan—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....417
Middle Weight Boxing Champions....769
Migratory Bird Law....813
Miles and Knots....730
Military Academy, United States, Supts. of....279
" " " West Point....224
" Age in United States Population....375
" and Naval Expenditures....298
" Departments, United States Army....222
" Order of the Loyal Legion....201
Militia, United States....225
Milk Law, New York State....477
" Products, New York State....448
Milling, Grain in New York State....448
Million Dollar Life Insurance Holders....722
Millionaires in New York City....516
Mine and Quarry Products of States....317-324
" " " Prod. in U. S., 1921-1922....318-319
Mineral Production of the World....746-747
Minnesota—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....418
Minutes or Seconds in Decimals of a Degree....740
Ministers to and from United States....284
Mississippi—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....418
Missouri—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....418
Mitchell (Brig. Gen.) Air Trophy....109
Mixed Claims Commission, U. S.-Germany....174
Mohammedan Calendar....49
Mohammedans in the World....750
Monaco....565, 643
Monetary System of the United States....303
Money, Stock of, United States....299
Mongolia—Area, Pop., Etc....605
Monroe Doctrine, The....264-265
Montana—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....419
Montenegro (See Serbia)....565, 660
Month, Length of....54
Months, Wettest and Dryest....70
Monthly and Annual Mean Temp. and Precip....69
Monuments and Statues at New York....548
" National....886
Moon, Description of....58
" Perogee and Apogee of....58
" Phases of....59
Moose in U. S. and Canada....812
Morning Star, The....47
Morocco—Descriptive—Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Etc....643
Morocco, French Protectorate....643
" Spanish Protectorate....643
Mormon Church, The....427
Mortgaged Farms in New York State....446
Mother Tongue of Foreign White Stock in U. S....384
Motion Picture Commission, New York State....484
" Picture Facts....752
Motor Boat Racing Records....784
Motorcycle Records....806
" No. of in United States....809
Motor Ships of the World....722
" Vehicles in New York City and State....464
" " in the World....566
" Vehicle Production in the United States....810
Mountains, Altitudes, in Asia....697-700-701
" Highest in the United States....700
" Highest on Earth....700
" in New York State....438
" Latitude and Longitude of....64
Mount Vernon Museum....203
Movie Facts....752
" Theatres in New York City....501-502
" Picture Censorship in New York State....479
Mozambique....565, 653
Mules on Farms in the United States....292
Multiplication Table....739
Municipal Courts, New York City....491
Murder Convictions in New York State....468
" Law on....248
Murders in United States Cities....358
" in New York City....495
Muscles, Human Weight of....734
Museum, National, The....202
" New York State....440
" of The American Indian....543
Musical Composers, Noted....677
Mutton Production and Consumption in U. S....811
My Own-Zev Horse Race....760

N

Names on U. S. Pacific Coast, Chinese Origin of....679
Natal....565, 585
National Bank Statistics....302
" Academy of Design....496
" Capital, The....400
" Cemeteries, United States....234
" Committees, Dem. and Rep....884-885
" Conventions of 1924....882-883
" " of 1924 (Revised Republican Apportionment)....22
" Defense Board....290
" Gallery of Art....202
" Geographic Society, The....32
" Guard, New York State....480
" " United States....225
" Health Council....496
" Institute of Arts and Letters....497
" Monuments, United States....886
" Museum, The....202
" Parks, United States....886
" Political Conventions....819-837
" Statuary Hall....883
" Track and Field Championships....790-792
" Wealth....306
Native and Foreign Born Child Labor in U. S....349
" White Stock in United States....368
" " Population of the United States....379
" Whites in U. S., Fertility of....368
" " of Native Parentage in United States Cities....387
" " in U. S., Parentage of....385
Naturalization Law, United States....253
" Statistics, United States....122
Naturalized Population of Voting Age....381
Nauru Island....591
Naval Academy at Annapolis, The....229
" " Superintendents of....279
" and Military Expenditures....298
" Education System, United States....228
" Expenditures by Great Powers....232
Navy Air Service and Appropriations....223-224
" American....230-233
" Department Officials, United States....281
" Grades in United States....227
" Rear Admirals in United States....233
" Secretaries of United States....278
" United States, Cost of....232
Near East Relief....121
Nebraska—Descriptive—Area, Population, Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....419
Necrology of 1923 Begins on....99
Negotiable Instruments, Law on....53
Negro Farmers in the United States....290
" Migrations in the United States....132, 386
" Population in United States Cities....389
" " of the United States....379
" Schools in the United States....181
Nejd and Hasa, Emirate of....595
Nepal....565, 644
Netherlands — Descriptive — Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Canals, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....644-646
Nevada—Descriptive—Area, Population, Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....419

PAGE
Newark Bay....529
Newfoundland....565, 580
New Caledonia....565, 623
" Guinea, British Mandate....565, 591
" Hampshire—Descriptive—Area, Population, Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....420
" Hebrides....565, 591
" Jersey—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....420
" Mexico—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....420
" Orleans, Distances from and to Other Ports.704
" " Industrial Canal....415
Newspaper Measure....730
" Code of Ethics....28
Newspapers, Number of in New York State....451
" " " " United States....28
Newtown Creek....529
New York Bay....529
N. Y. City, Accidents and Delays on Transit Lines525
" " Age of Population....509
" " Aliens in....507-508
" " Altitudes....550
" " Assessed Values and Tax Levies..520-521
" " Asylums and Homes....551
" " Automobiles in, Number of....464
" " Banking Statistics....514-515
" " Barge Canal Terminals....443
" " Births, Marriages and Deaths...510-511
" " Big Bridges....526
" " Building and Housing Statistics..517-518
" " Budgets....522
" " Cathedral of St. John the Divine....555
" " Chief Officials....487-489
" " Child Labor in....512
" " Churches, Noted....556
" " Civil Service Rules....499
" " Clubs....500
" " Commerce of Port....531-533
" " Consulates....516
" " Cost of Food....535
" " County Officials....489
" " Courts....490-491
" " Crime Statistics....495
" " Cripples in....500
" " Day's Length at....52
" " Deaths, Chief Causes of....511
" " Deaths from Street Accidents....511
" " Debt....522
" " Distances from....439, 710, 711
" " District Leaders....502-503
" " Exempt Realty....518
" " Expenditures, Chief....302
" " Families and Dwellings....517
" " Ferries....528
" " Ferry Traffic....532
" " Finances of Street Railways....524
" " Fire Department....493-494
" " Fires and Fire Losses....494
" " Food Consumed in a Year....535
" " Foreign Born Whites....507-508
" " Fuel Consumed in....512
" " Gold and Silver Imports and Exports.531
" " Growth of Traffic in....526
" " Harbor, The....529
" " Health Day....522
" " High Buildings....518
" " Hospital Capacity....553
" " Hospitals....552, 553
" " Ice Production....442
" " Imports and Exports....531-533
" " Jury Duty....489
" " "L," Subway, Surface, Staten Island and Bus Traffic....525
" " Longitude and Time Differences Between It and Other Cities....51
" " Manufactures....513
" " Marital Condition of Population....512
" " Markets....535
" " Mayor, Powers and Duties of....478
" " Mayors, 1665-1923....486
" " Merchandise Imports and Exports...531
" " Monuments and Statues....548
" " Museums....541-545
" " 1923 Laws, Regarding....478
" " Number of Jews in....506
" " Number of Municipal Employees....545
" " Occupations in....512
" " Ownership of Industries....512
" " Parks....549, 550
" " Pension Law....545
" " Piers....534
" " Police Appropriations and Arrests...492
" " Police Force....492
" " Population....504-510
" " " by Boroughs....504
" " " by Assembly Districts....506
" " " by Wards....506
" " " of Suburbs....505-506
" " Port Authority....539
" " Post Offices....553

PAGE
N. Y. City Prisons....495
" " Pneumatic Tube Service....553
" " Pulitzer School of Journalism....557
" " Railroad Stations....522
" " Rich Residents of....516
" " Roman Catholic Statistics....208
" " Savings Banks....515
" " School Attendance....472
" " Schools....558-562
" " Shipping Tonnage....532, 533
" " Stadiums....502
" " Statue of Liberty....533
" " Street Numbers, How to Find....547
" " Subway and "L" Lines....523-525
" " Subway Tickets Sold at Grand Central and Times Square Stations....525
" " Tax Exemptions....521
" " Theatres and Places of Amusement501-502
" " Transit Time of Letters....554
" " Trees, Number of....549
" " Tunnels....528
" " Valuable Buildings....519
" " Valuation of Transit Lines....525
" " Vehicular Tunnel....527
" " Water Supply....536
" " Weather Records....538-540
" " and London Population Compared...504
" —Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....421
" Historical Society Museum....544
" Public Library....546
" Southern Society....550
" State, Age Groups....459
" " Agriculture in....445-447
" " Aliens in Cities....460-463
" " Altitudes....438
" " Appropriations....474, 475
" " Assessed Valuation....474
" " Automobile Manufactures....443
" " Automobiles in, Number of....464
" " Banking Statistics....469
" " Births, Deaths, Marriages....464
" " Boot and Shoe Industry....452
" " Butter, Cheese and Milk Production.448
" " Canal System and Traffic....442-443
" " Canning and Preserving in....448
" " Chemical Industries....452
" " Chief Fraternal Orders....470
" " " Industries....450
" " " Officials....483-485
" " " Railways....473
" " Chinese and Japanese in....463
" " Compensation Law....478
" " County Seats....458
" " Court of Appeals....483
" " Crime Convictions....468
" " Dairying in....448
" " Deaf Mutes....482
" " Distances in....439
" " Divorce Law....465
" " Excise Taxes....474
" " Expectation of Life in....464
" " Farming Statistics....445-447
" " Forest Preserve....441
" " Gas Made in....452
" " Geological History of....440
" " Governors of, 1623-1923....481-482
" " Grain and Hay Crops....444
" " " Milling in....448
" " Highway Mileage....439
" " Homicides in....468
" " Illiteracy....473
" " Income Tax Returns....471
" " Indian Population....461
" " Industries in Cities....454-456
" " " " Counties....453
" " Inheritance Tax....474
" " Insane in, Number, Etc....466-467
" " Lakes in....439
" " Leather Industries....452
" " Legislature, Members of....485
" " Life Insurance Data....471
" " Losses in World War....480
" " Manufactures of....449-456
" " Marriages and Divorces in....465
" " Mental Defectives....465
" " Metal Industries, Including Iron and Steel Plants....452
" " Moving Picture Censorship....479
" " Mountains....438
" " State Museum....440
" " National Guard....480
" " Nativity of Farmers....446
" " 1923 Laws....475-479
" " Number of Newspapers in....451
" " Occupations in....449
" " Paper and Wood Pulp Industry....448
" " Population and Area by Counties....458
" " " Statistics....459-464
" " Printing and Publishing in....451
" " Public Utilities Corporations....473
" " Receipts and Disbursements....474

PAGE
N. Y. State Reformatories....468
" " School Attendance....472
" " Slaughtering and Meat Packing in...448
" " Hospitals....467
" " Prisons....468
" " University....472
" " Supreme Court....483
" " Tax Levies....474
" " Timber and Lumber Data....457
" " U. S. Senators From 1789-1922....482
" " Wages in Factories....449-456
" " Shipbuilding and Repairing in....443
" " Textile Industries....452
" " Wage Earners....449-456
" " Wealth, Debt and Taxation....474
" " Wild Game Killed in....448
" " Workmen's Compensation Law....478
New Zealand—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Govt., U. S. Consuls, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc.590
" " Pension System....590
Nicaragua—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Capital, Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....646
" United States Concessions in....646
Nicobar Islands....584
Nigeria, British Colony....565, 587
Nitroglycerine Production....324
Nobel Prizes....123
Noms de Plume, Literary....675
Noon, Time of in Various Cities....51
Normal Temperature and Rainfall....68
Normandy, House of....670
North Carolina—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc..422
" Dakota—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....422
" Pole Records....696
Northern Ireland, Area, Pop., Govt., Finances, Agriculture, Industries....592, 593
Norway—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....646-647
" Shipbuilding in....722
Norwegian Authors....675
Norwegians in the United States....382
Noted Events....680-687
" Inventions....691
" Persons....673-679
Notes and Checks, Law on....242
Nurses' Training Schools....191
Nyassaland, British Colony....565, 588

O

Oat Crops, Canada....579
" " New York State....444
" " United States....291
" " World....748
" Exports....291
Occupations in New York City....512
" " " State....449
Occurrences During Printing....22
Ocean and Air Passages, Fast....698
" Disasters, Great....685-687
" Steamships, Great....720-721
Oceania (French)....622
Oceans, Area of....697
Odd Fellows, I. O. O. F....201
Office Buildings, Valuable in N. Y. City....519
Ohio—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....423
Oklahoma—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....423
" Gov. Walton's Impeachment....96
Old Age Pensions, British....573
" " " Denmark....609
" " " France....619
" " " New Zealand....590
" English Holidays....53
" People, Famous....690
Olympic's Speed Record....689
Oman, Sultanate of....565, 595
Opera Singers, Noted....677
Orange Free State....565, 585
Oregon—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....424
Organizations in the United States....209-221
Orthodox Catholics in the World....750
Oswego Barge Canal....443
Other Declarations of Independence....262
Oxford-Cambridge Boat Races....779

P

Pacing Records....767, 768
Painters, Noted....676, 677
Paintings, Art Review....124
Paleontology, Progress in....113
Paleozoic Era....698
Palestine—Descriptive—Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, U. S. Consuls, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Etc....648
Palisades Interstate Park....441
Panama Canal....715
" " Distances....713
" " Zone, Population....362
" —Descriptive—Area, Population, Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Budget, Debt, Imports, Etc....648
" Treaty, United States and Columbia....648
Pan-American Conference....265
" " Union....203
Paper and Wood Pulp Industries in N. Y. State.448
" Manufactures in United States....335
" Measure....730
Papua....565, 590
Papyrus-Zev Race....760
Paraguay—Descriptive—Area, Population, Capital, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with United States, Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Etc....649
Parcel Post Rates, United States....71-72
Parentage of Native Whites in United States...385
" of United States Presidents....273
Parks in New York City....545, 550
" Department of, New York City....488
" National....886
Party Platforms, 1832–1920....819-837
" Strength in Congress....881
Paschal Full Moon....50
Passaic River....530
Passenger Traffic, Railway....144
Passport Regulations, United States....254-255
Patent Office Statistics....175
Pawnbroking Rates....245
Pay in the Army and Marine Corps....223
" " " Navy and Coast Guard....233
Payroll Commission, New York City....488
Peace Award, Bok....171
Pen Names....675
Pennsylvania—Descriptive—Area, Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....424
Pension Commissioners, United States....279
" Law, New York City....545
" Statistics, United States....235
Perigee and Apogee, Moon's....58
Perjury in New York City....495
" Law on....248
Permanent Court of International Justice....153
Persia—Descriptive—Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Agriculture, Etc....649
Persian Earthquake....119, 649
Personal Income, Federal Statistics....307-315
Persons Carrying $1,000,000 Life Insurance....722
" to Dwelling, Persons to a Family....369-370
Peru—Descriptive—Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Etc..650
Petroleum, California....410
" Energy Resources of....343
" Horse-power of the World....744
" Japan....634
" Mesopotamia....630
" Mexican....641
" Oklahoma....423
" Polish Galicia....651
" Russia....657
" Statistics....320, 321
" Texas....426
" Turkey's Interest in....667
" Used in Manufactures in U. S....343
" Venezuela....668
Philippine Distances....711
" Islands, Commerce....434
" " Descriptive — Area, Population, Commerce, Finance, Schools, Agriculture....433
" " Government....433
" " Jones Act....433
" Population....362
Piers at New York City....534
Pig Iron Statistics....322
Pigs in the World, Number of....747
" on Farms in New York....292
Places of 5,000 or More Population in U. S 392-400
Plant and Structures, Dept. of, N. Y. City....488
Plantagenets, The....670
Planetary Configurations....60
Planets and the Solar System....57
" Signs and Symbols of....54
Platforms, Political, 1832-1920....819-837
Pledge to the Flag....432
Plump and Thin People....361
Pneumatic Tube Service at New York....553
Pneumonia, Deaths from, in U. S....359

PAGE
Pneumonia, Deaths in New York City....511
Poets-Laureate of England....684
Poland—Descriptive—Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....650
" Land Reform....651
" Reform of Currency....651
Poisons and Antidotes....714
Polar Explorations....696
Pole Star, The....61
Poles in United States, Number of....383
" Magnetic....57
Police Appropriations and Arrests in N. Y. City..492
" Department, New York City....488
" Force, New York City....492
Political Assassinations....688
" Conventions in 1924....882
" " National....819-837
" History of the United States....817-837
Politics of the Presidents....274
Polo Records....786
Pontiffs, List of....671
Pope and Cardinals....204
Popes, List of....671
Population, Age Groups, New York State....459
" " in United States....375
" " of, by States....376
" Ages of Married Persons....374
" and Area of Earth, by Continents....697
" " N. Y. State Counties....458
" Big United States Cities, 1860-1920....390
" Blind....354
" by Color and Race....379
" Catholic, Ireland....592
" Centre of Foreign-Born White....378
" China, 1749-1920....603
" Cities and Their Suburbs....391
" Cities in India....583
" Country of Birth of Foreign-Born Whites of Voting Age....381
" Country of Birth of Foreign-Born Whites....382-384
" Data, New York State....459-464
" Deaf and Dumb....354
" Dominant Nationality in Cities....367
" Dwellings and Families....369-370
" English Cities....570
" Females, 21 Years and Over....378
" Foreign-Born Whites in Cities....388-389
" " " of Voting Age....381
" " " of Voting Age in Cities....389
" " Cities....389
" Gained by Immigration....353
" Growth of Cities....390
" " of White Element....381
" Increased by Parentage....387
" Indian....389
" " New York State....461
" Insane....355
" Interstate Migration....386
" Italian Cities....631
" Japanese....377
" London....593
" Male and Female....371
" Males 21 Years and Over....377
" Marital Condition of Males and Females....372-373
" Mother Tongue of Foreign White Stock....384
" Native and Foreign-Born Whites....379
" " White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage....377
" " White Stock, Increasing....368
" " Whites of Native Parentage in Cities....387
" Negro in Cities....389
" " Migration....386
" New York City....504-510
" of Cities, Estimated, 1923....391
" of Military Age....375
" of Places of 5,000 or More Inhabitants..392-400
" of the Earth by Races....697
" Origin of Foreign Born Whites....385
" Parentage of Native Whites....385
" Per Square Mile, All Countries....563-566
" Prisoners....356
" U. S., Source of Growth in....363
" Span of Life in U. S....376
" 21 Years and Over....380
" U. S., 1790-1920, by Censuses....362
" U. S., Density Per Square Mile....364
" " Estimated July 1, 1920-25....361
" " Increase by States....364
" Urban and Rural....365-367
" " and Rural, N. Y. State....459-461
" " by Groups of Places....366-367
" Waning Counties....363
Pork, Production and Consumption....811
Port of New York....529
" " " Authority....530

PAGE
Port Entrances and Clearings, U. S....148
Porto Rico, Commerce, Exports....435
" " Descriptive—Area, Population, Agriculture....434
" " Government....434
" " Manufactures....338
" " Population....362
Porto Rican Distances....713
Ports of the World....140
Portugal—Descriptive—Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....652
Portuguese East Africa....653
" Guinea....564, 652
" India....652
" West Africa....652
" in United States....384
Postage Stamps, Number of....72
Postal Card Rates....71-72
" Information....71-72
Postmasters, Compensation of....72
" General....278
" of Chief Cities....878
Post Office Department Officials....281
" " Dept., Revenue and Expenditures of 72
" Offices at New York City....553
" " Number of....72
Potato Crops....291
" " in New York State....444
" " of the World....748
Power Commission, Federal....297
Powder Production....324
Preakness Stakes Winners....764
Precious Stones Found in U. S....319
Preferential Primaries, 1924....882
Premiers, British....568
Presbyterian Church Membership....207
" " Officials....206
Preserving and Canning in N. Y. State....448
President, Cabinet and Cabinet Officials....280-281
" Harding, Death and Biography of....149
" Salary of....400
Presidents, Biographies of....273-275
" of Countries....669
Presidential Campaign of 1924....882-883
" Elections, 1789-1920....817-837; 838-878
" Succession....280
Prices in the United States....293-296
" Food, at New York City....535
" of Race Horses....762
" of Silver....316
Primaries in 1924....882
Printing and Publishing, in N. Y. State....451
Prisoners, in the United States....356
Prisons in New York City....495
" in New York State....468
Prize Fighting Records....769-771
Problems of 1923-1924....139-171
Productive Area of the World....748
Professional Schools, Libraries of....191
" " Receipts of....190
Profit, How to Figure....741
Prohibition Enforcement....166
Promissory Notes and Checks, Law on....242
" " Law....53
Prospect Park Flower Garden....544
Protectorate, U. S., Over Dominican Republic....610
" " Over Haiti....628
Protestant Episcopal Bishops....206
" " Calendar....49
" " Church Membership....207
Protestants in the World....750
Proterozoic Era....698
Prussia, Kings of....671
Psuedonyms, Literary....675
Public Administrator, New York City....489
" Debt of the United States....297
" Schools at New York City....138, 558-562
" " Foreign Language Teaching Restored..171
" " Property of....180
" " Statistics of....177-185
" Service Commission, New York City....488
" " " " New York State....484
" Welfare, Dept. of, New York City....488
" Works, N. Y. City, Dept. of....484
Pugilism Records....769-771
Pulitzer (Aviation) Trophy Race....109
" School of Journalism....557
Pulp Industry in N. Y. State....448

Q

Qualifications for Voting....375
Quarry Accidents....317
" and Mine Productions of States....317-324
Queens Borough Public Library....547
Queensland Cotton Subsidy....589
Quick Ocean and Air Passages....689
Quotas, Immigration....353

R PAGE

Rabbits in North America....812
Race Horses, Winnings of....761
Racing Records, Horse....760-768
Racquets Records....777
Radio Development....694
Rail Labor Board, United States....145
Railroad Administration, United States....140
" Construction, by Years....144
" Dividends and Interest on Debt....143
" Dollar, How Spent....141
" Employees and Wages....143
" Equipment, United States, Growth of....144
" Fatalities....145
" Investment and Net Capitalization....143
" Mileage Revenue, Expenses....141
" " by States....144
" Passenger, Freight Traffic....144
" Revenues, Expenses, Income....142
" Stations in New York City....522
" Stocks, Bond and Debt....143
" Summary of Operations 1918-1922....142
" Train Speed....725
" Tunnels, Noted....695
" United States Operation....139
" Wages, Labor Cost, Revenue and Income....139
Railway Brotherhoods....135
" Car Production....143
" Mail Service....72
" Revenues, United States....145
Railways, Electric, in the United States....30
" in New York State....473
" of the World....724-725
Rain, One Inch of....70
Rainfall, and Sun Spots....56
" and Temperature....68-69
" at New York City....538-540
" Variations in....66
Rank of United States in Population....363
Rape, Law on....246
Raritan Bay....530
Rates of Exchange....128
Raybrook State Hospital....467
Ready Reference Calendar....47
Realty Values in New York City....520-521
Rear Admirals, United States Navy....233
Receipts and Disbursements, United States....298
Record of the Year, Begins....73
Red Cross, American....122
Reformatories in New York State....468
Reform Church Membership....207
Regular Army, The United States....222-228
Reindeer in Alaska....430
Relief Administration, American....120
" Near East....121
Religious Connections of Presidents....274
" Memberships of the World....750
Rembrandts, Real and False....124
Rent Collection Table....738
Reorganization of United States Government Executive Departments....158
Reparations and the Ruhr....154
Republican Committee, Bronx....503
" " Kings County....502
" " New York County....503
" National Committee....885
" " Convention of 1924 (Revised Apportionment Figures) 22
" " " of 1924....882-883
" " Conventions, Past....819-837
" State Chairmen....885
" Strength in Congress....881
" Party Platforms, 1832-1920....819-837
Resources of National Banks....302
Retail Food Prices in United States....296
" Price Index in United States....295
Reunion....565, 621
Revolutionary Stock in United States, Increasing, 368
Rhode Island—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....425
Rhodes Scholarships....200
Rhodesia, Southern and Northern....565, 586
Rich Persons in New York City....516
Right Ascension and Declination, Sun's....55
Rivers, Chief, Foreign....719
" in the United States....718-719
Roads, Good, Mileage of, in United States....809-810
" in New York State, Mileage....439
Robbery, Law on....247
Robberies in New York City....495
" Mail....883
Rocks, Classification of....698
Rogation Days....48
Roman and Arabic Numerals....730
" Catholic Church Membership....207-208
" " Population, Ireland....592
" " Prelates....204-205
" Catholics in the World....750
" Weights and Measures, Old....744
Rome, See and Church of....653
" Emperors of....672
Roosevelt Medal Winners....157
Roosevelt's Estate....152

PAGE

Roots, Square and Cube....739-740
Rosenwald Rural Schools....186
Roumania—Descriptive—Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....653
" Gains from War....653
" New Constitution....654
" Territory Gains by War....653
Roumanians in United States....384
Rowing, Amateur Records....780-781
" Records....778-782
Rubber Industry in the United States....800
Ruhr, The....623
" The, and Reparations....154
Rulers, How to Address....679
" of the World....669
Running Records, Human....794-797
Rural and Urban Population, U. S....365, 317
" Free Delivery Routes, Length of....72
Russia, Army....658
" Bolshevist Control....656
" Concessions....658
" Decline of Population....655
" —Descriptive—Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Defense, Imports, Exports, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....654, 659
" Education....658
" Execution by Cheka....656, 658
" Foreign Investments in....656, 657
" " " Expropriated....656
" Industrial Financing....657
" " Output....657
" New Currency....657
" " Economic Policy....657
" " Federal Constitution....655
" Newspapers....658
" New State Bank....658
" Petroleum Output....657
" Resources....656
" Schism in Orthodox Church....658
" Territory Lost in War....654
" Trade with United States....658
" Trial of Catholic Prelates....658
" Why Not Recognized....155
Russian Relief....121
" Revolution....656
Russians and Italians in United States Cities....367
" in the United States....384
Ruth, Babe's Record....758
Rye Crops of the United States....291
" " in New York State....444
" " of the World....748
" Exports of the United States....291
" Production, Canada....579

S

Saar....617, 623
Sabbath Schools of the World....751
Sailors, Pay of....233
St. Helena....565, 588
St. Louis Art Museum....203
" " Aviation Trophies....109
" Pierre and Miquelon....565, 622
Salary of United States President....400
Salmon Pack, Alaska....430
Salvador—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Etc....659
Salvation Army....208
Samoa, Population....362
San Francisco, Distances From to Other Ports....706-7
" Marino....565, 660
" Salvador....659
Santo Domingo (See Dominican Republic)....609
Sarawak....565, 585
Savings Banks in New York City....515
" " " " " State....469
" " " United States, Statistics....302
Saxe-Coburg, House of....670
Schneider (Aviation) Cup Race....110
School Attendance in N. Y. City and State....472
" Children, Undernourished....183
" of Journalism, Pulitzer....557
" Teachers' Loyalty Test....477
Schools at New York City....558-562
" in the U. S., Expenditures of....178, 179
" " " For. Lang'ge Teach'g Restored....171
" " " in the South....181
" " " Number of....177
" " " " " Pupils and Teachers in....178, 181, 182
" " " Parochial....180
" " " Private....180
" " " Statistics of....177-200
" " " Value of Property....180
" of Journalism....191
Schooner, Fishing, Racing....785
Scientific Progress, Begins on....113
Scotch in the United States....382

PAGE
Scotland, Kings of....670
" Population, 1801 to 1921....569
Scott, Everett, Baseball Record....759
Sculling Records....780
Sculptors, Noted....676, 677
Sea Disasters, Great....685-687
" Plane (Aviation) Records....107-112
" Visibility....62
Seal Herds and Skins, Alaska....430
Seas, Area of....697
Seasons Not Changing....66
" The....33
Secretaries of the United States Navy....278
" " " " Treasury....277
" " State, United States....276
" " War, United States....277
Senate, New York State....485
" of the United States....285
Senators, U. S., From N. Y. State, 1789-1922....482
Senegal....566, 620
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Capital, Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....660-661
Seven Wonders of the World....695
Sex and Age in Manufactures in U. S....344-350
Shakespearian Table....675
Shantung, Evacuation....636
Sheep on Farms in the United States....292
" in the World....747
Shenandoah, Dirigible, The....111
Sheriffs in New York City....489
Sherman Law (anti-trust)....249
Shintoists in the World....750
Shipbuilding and Repairing in N. Y. State....443
" in the World....722
Shipping Board, United States....146
" Fleets of the World....723
" Ports of the World....140
Ships (See also Vessels)
" Entered and Cleared at U. S. Ports....148
Shipwrecks, Noted....685-687
Shoes, Manufacture of in United States....333
Siam—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Capital, Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Etc....661
Siberia....566, 654, 655
Sidereal Days....50
Sierra Leone, British Colony....566, 587
Signers of Declaration of Independence....262-263
Sikkim....566, 584
Silk Manufactures in the United States....338
" Production of the World....749
Silver and Gold Money in the U. S....299, 303, 316
" " " Production in the U. S....319
" Bullion Value of....316
" Price of, at London....316
" Production of the World....747
Singers, Great....677
Single Men and Women in the U. S....372-373
" Tax, The....243
Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan)....566, 605
Six Day Bicycle Race....21
Skating Records....792, 793
Skeleton, Human, Weight of....734
Skyscrapers in New York City....518
Slaughtering and Meat Packing in N. Y. State....448
Smithsonian Institution, The....202
Snow Records at New York....538-540
Soccer Football Records....772
Socialist Party National Executive Council....884
Societies in the U. S., List of....209-221
Sokotra....584
Solar Days....50
" System, The....57
" Time....50
Soldiers' Bonus, by States....163
" " U. S. Troops in World War....165
" Homes....224
" in United States Wars....228
" of United States in World War....165
" " " " Buried in Europe....234
" Pay of, United States....223
" in United States Army, Number of....222
Solomon Islands, British Mandate....566, 591
Somaliland, British Protectorate....566, 588
" French....566, 621
" Italian....566, 633
Soot and Dust in the Air....688
Soudan—Descriptive—Area, Population, Capital, Government, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Agriculture, Etc....661
Sound, Velocity of....731
South Africa, Union of—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Governor, Foreign Consuls, Agriculture, Mining, Transportation, Etc....585-586
" American Distances....705-709, 712-713
" " Peaks....700
" Carolina—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc.425
PAGE
South Dakota—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....426
" Georgia....582
" Pole Records....696
Southern States, Banks in....436
" " Coke, Coal....436
" " Cotton Crop....436
" " Cotton Mills....436
" " Manufactutres....436
" " Petroleum....436
" " Phosphate....436
" " Pig Iron....436
" " Progress Since 1880....436
" " School Cost....436
" " Value of Property....436
Southwest Africa, British Mandate....586
Soviets in Russia....654
Spain—Descriptive—Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Defense, Budget Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc....662-663
" Army Revolt....663
Span of Life in the United States....376
Spanish Authors, Noted....675
" Colonies in Africa....663
" in United States....384
" Painters and Sculptors....677
Speakers of the U. S. House of Representatives....276
Special Sessions, Court of, N. Y. City....490
Specific Gravities....731
Speed of a Falling Body....731
" of Birds....694
" of Trains....725
" Records, Ocean and Air....689
Spinsters in United States....371
Spitzbergen — Descriptive—Area, Population, Mines, Etc....647
Sporting Records....753-808
Stadiums in New York City....502
Stage Stars, Noted....677-679
Stains, and How to Remove Them....715
Standard Silver Dollar, Value of....316
" Time....51
" " Calendar for, in Cities....46
Standards and Appeals, Board of N. Y. City....488
Star, Pole, the....61
" Table....61
" Density and Heat of....60
" Fixed....61
" Evening and Morning....47
State Capitals, Latitude and Longitude of....64
" Chairmen, Dem. and Rep....884-885
" Department, U. S., Officials of....280
" " U. S., Secretaries of....276
" Flowers....406
" Area, Land and Water....404
" Assessed Value of Realty....437
" Budgets....437
" Capitals....437
" Child Labor Regulation by....349
" Date When Entered Union....437
" Dimensions....437
" Dwellings and Families in....369-370
" Financial Statistics....437
" Governors of....878
" Governors' Term, Salary....437
" Highest and Lowest Points in....700
" Immigration to....352
" Legislative Sessions....437
" Manufactures in....340-342
" " in, 1921....337
" Mottoes of....408
" Net Debts....437
" Nicknames of....403
States of U. S., Density of Population in....364
" Origin of Names....407
" Political Statistics....437
" Rank of, in Population....363
" Rate of Increase in Population of....364
" Settled....437
" of the Union, Descriptive....409-430
" Urban and Rural Population....365-367
Statuary Hall, National....883
Statue of Liberty....533
Statues and Monuments at New York....548
Statutes of Limitations....245
Steam, Temperature of....732
Steamship Speed Records....689
Steamships Great....720-721
Steel and Iron Manufactures....335, 338
" " Statistics....322, 323
Stellar Parallax....61
Stock Market Prices....129-131
" " Review....125
" of Money in United States....299
Stone Manufactures in United States....335
" Products in United States....324
Storm Flags and Signals....67
Storms and Sun Spots....56
Straits Settlement—Area, Population, Capital, Government, U. S. Consuls, Trade, Etc....584

PAGE
Street Accidents, Fatal, in N. Y. City.....511
" Cleaning, Dept. of New York City.....488
" Numbers, N. Y. City; How to Find.....547
Strikes and Lockouts in U. S.....132,138
Stuart, House of.....670
Students in Universities and Colleges.. 189, 194-200
Submarine Cables, Chief.....692
Suburban Handicap Winners.....765
Subway and "L" Lines in N. Y. City.....523-525
Sugar Production of the World.....747
" Statistics.....176
Suez Canal.....717
Suicide, Causes of.....358
" in U. S. Cities.....358
Summer Solstice.....33
Sun, Right Ascension and Declination.....55
" Semi-Diameter and Horizontal Parallax.....57
" Spots and the Weather.....56
Sunday Schools of the World.....751
Sunrise Corrections.....46
Sunshine and Cloud Centres.....854
Supreme Court Justices, U. S.....276
" " N. Y. State.....483
" " United States.....282
Surinam.....566, 646
Surrogates, in New York City.....489
Square Measure.....730
" Root.....739-740
Squash Racquet Records.....777
Subconscious Mind, The.....696
Swaziland, British.....566, 586
Sweden—Descriptive—Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with the U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc.....663
Sweden, Shipbuilding in.....722
" State Control Over Liquor Traffic.....664
Swedes in the United States.....382
Swedish Authors, Noted.....675
Swine in the World.....747
" on Farms in the United States.....292
Swimming Records.....801, 802
Swiss in the United States.....383
Switzerland — Descriptive — Area, Population, Chief Cities, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with the U. S., Defense, Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Agriculture, Industries, Etc.....664
" Vote on State Control of Liquor Traffic.....665
" New President.....22
Syria.....566, 665
Syrians in the United States.....384

T

Tabert, Martin, The Case of.....23
Tahiti, Area, Pop., Government, Trade, Etc.....622
Tall Buildings in Europe.....691
Tammany Leaders, New York City.....503
Tanganyika, British Mandate.....566, 587
Tangier, Government, International.....644
Taoists in the World.....750
Tariff Act of 1922, United States.....256-260
" Commission, United States.....174
Taxation in New York State.....474
" United States, France, Great Britain.....574
Tax Department, New York State.....484
" Exemption Law, in New York State.....477
" Exemptions in New York City.....521
" Income in New York State.....471
" " Statistics, United States.....307-315
" Inheritance, by State.....236-242
" Levy in Chief United States Cities.....172-174
" Levies in New York City.....520
" " New York State.....474
" Reduction, Mellon's Plan.....161
Taxes and Assessments, Dept. of, N. Y. C.....489
Telegraphy, Wireless.....693
Telegraphs of the World.....724
Telephones of the World.....724
Telephony, Wireless.....693
Telescopes, Noted.....752
Temperature and Rainfall.....68-69
Tenement House Dept., New York City.....489
Tennessee—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc.....426
Tennis Records.....775-777
Tensile Strength of Materials.....732
Terra Cotta Production in United States.....324
Territorial Judges, United States.....284
Texas—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc.....426
Textile Industries in New York State.....452
" Manufactures in the United States.....335-345
Theatres in New York City.....501-502
" Valuable, in New York City.....519
Thibet.....566, 605
Timor, Portuguese.....566, 652
Thomas Indian School, New York State.....467
Tobacco Manufactures in the United States.....335
" Product, U. S. Exports and Imports.....811
Tobacco Product of the World.....747
Togoland, British.....566, 587
" French.....566, 620
Tonga Islands.....566, 591
Thefts, Mail.....883
Thermometers.....68
Thin and Plump People.....361
Tide, Rise and Fall of.....66
Tide Tables, United States.....65-66
Tile Product, in the United States.....324
Timber, Cut and Used in New York State.....457
Time, Daylight Saving.....51
" Difference.....51
" Divisions of.....50
" Measure of.....730
" Solar.....50
" Standard.....51
" " Calendar for, in Cities.....46
" Sunrise Corrections.....46
Tin Plate Statistics, United States.....323
Titles of Nobility.....679
Track and Field Championships.....790, 792
" " " Records, Amer. Amateur.....795-797
Trade, British.....571
" Canada.....575
" Foreign, of the United States.....325-332
" French.....618
" German.....625, 626
" Japanese.....635
" Union Membership.....135
Traffic, Growth of, in New York City.....526
Train Speed.....725
Transit Commission, New York.....488
Transjordania.....595
Treason, Law on.....246
Transvaal.....566, 585
Treasurers of the United States.....279
Treasury Dept. U. S. Officials.....280
" Secretaries of the United States.....277
Treaty of Sevres.....666
Trees in New York City.....549
" " Span of Life of.....733
Trinidad and Tobago.....566, 581
Triple Divide Peak.....406
Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.....566, 633
Trips Around the World, Fast.....689
Tristan da Cunha.....588
Troops in United States Wars.....228
" United States, in World War.....226
Tropical Year, The.....51
Trotting Records.....768
Troy Weight.....730
Trust Companies, in United States. Condition of.298
" " in New York State.....469
Tuberculosis, Deaths from in United States.....359
" " in New York City.....511
Tudor, House of.....670
Tug-of-War Records.....772
Tunis—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Capital, Govt., U. S. Consul, Defense, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Etc.....620
Tunnel, Vehicular, New York City.....527
Tunnels in New York City.....528
" Noted.....695
Turf Records.....760-768
Turkestan.....566, 654
Turkey—Angora, Nationalist Government...665-666
" Caliph, Abdul Medjid Named.....665
" Control of the Straits.....666
" —Descriptive—Area, Pop., Capitals, Govt., Defense, Debt, Imports, Exports, Agriculture, Industries, Etc.....665-667
" Grand National Assembly.....666
" Lausanne Treaty.....666
" New Constitution.....667
" Rise of Kemal Pasha.....666
" Territory Lost in War.....666
Turks in the United States.....384
Tutankhamen, King.....113
Twelve-Mile Limit.....166, 256
Typhoid, Deaths from in New York City.....511

U

Uganda, British Protectorate.....588
Ukraine, The.....566, 658
Ulster.....592
Ulster-Free State Pact.....591
Unconscious Mind of Man.....696
Unmarried Men and Women in U.S.....372-373
Union Army Losses in Civil War.....228
" Square, New York City.....549
" (Trade), Membership.....135
Unitarian Church Membership.....207
United Kingdom—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Chief Cities, U. S. Consuls, Imports, Exports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Industries, Etc.570-574
" Shipbuilding in.....722
" See Also Great Britain, England, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

PAGE
U. S. Area of Great Lakes....406
" Acres per Inhabitant, by Divisions and States....406
" Agriculture Development....402
" and Canada Govts. Compared....837
" Area, Growth of....403
" Army....222-229
" Attorneys....283
" Budgets....160
" Bureau of Efficiency....288
" Civil Service....171
" " " Commission....316
" Coal Commission Report....133
" Coast Line....405
" Commercial Attache....329
" Constitution, Number of Legislative Votes Required to Amend....272
" " Ratification Dates....266
" " Text of....267-272
" Defense....402
" Dependencies of....433-436
" Descriptive....401-403
" Dimensions....405
" Distances in....704-711
" Employees Compensation Commission....174
" Expenditures on Veterans....164
" German Mixed Claims Commission....174
" Govt., President and Cabinet and Chief Cabinet Officials....280-281
" " Reorganization of....158
" Holidays....53
" House of Representatives....286-288
" Land and Water Area....404
" Latin-American Commerce....432
" Marshals....283
" Merchant Fleet....723
" Military Academy....224
" Naval Academy....229
" " Expenditures....232
" Political History of....817-837
" Population, Distribution....402
" Position of Centres of Pop., 1790 to 1920....405
" Railroad Administration....140
" " Labor Board....145
" Receipts and Disbursements....298
" Rivers, Great....401
" Senate....285
" Shipbuilding in....722
" Shipping Board....146
" Supreme Court....282
" " Justices....276
" Tariff Commission....174
" Territorial Expansion....404
" " Purchase Prices....404
" Trade and Commerce, Summary....402
" Treasurers....279
" Treaty with Columbia....404
" Troops in World War....226
" Weights and Measures....730
Universities, Endowments of....193
" Famous Foreign....190
" Libraries of....191
" List of the United States....194-200
" Property of....191
" Receipts of....190
" Students in....189, 194-200
" of State of New York....472
Upper Silesia....623, 651
Urban and Rural Pop., United States....365-367
" Pop. U. S. by Groups of Places....366-367
Uruguay—Descriptive—Area, Population, Capital, Government, Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Budget, Debt, Imports, Exports, Shipping, Agriculture, Etc....667
Usury, Law on....245
Utah—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....427
Utilities Corporations in New York State....473

V

Veal Production and Consumption in the U. S....811
Vehicle Manufactures in the United States....335
" Production in the United States....810
Vehicular Tunnel, New York City....527
Velocity of Sound....731
" of Wind....70
Venezuela — Descriptive — Area, Pop., Chief Cities, Govt., Diplomatic and Consular Service with U. S., Budget, Debt, Imports, Railroads, Shipping, Agriculture, Etc....668
Vermont—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....427
Vernal Equinox, The....33
Vessels (See also Ships).
" Entered and Cleared at U. S. Ports....148
" Number of in the World....723
Veterans, United States Expenditures on....164
Vice Presidents, United States, 1789-1923....275
Violence, Deaths from in United States....358-359
" Deaths from, in New York City....511
Violinists, Noted....677

PAGE
Virgin Islands of the United States—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Trade....435
" " " Population....362
Virginia—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....427
Visibility at Sea....62
Vital Statistics (See Births, Deaths, Marriages, Etc.)
Vocational Education in the United States....192
" " United States Board of....290
Volcanoes, Noted....699
Vote for President, 1789-1920....817-837; 838-873
Voting Qualifications in United States....879

W

Wage Earners by Sex and Age in the U. S....344-350
" " in Manufactures in U.S., by States....337
" Tables....741
Wages, Farm, in the United States....294
" in New York State....449-456
Wake and Midway Islands....436
Walking Records....794, 796, 797
Wallabout Channel, New York City....529
Wall Street Stock Prices....129-131
Walton, Gov., Impeachment....96
War, Declarations of, Dates....726
" Department, United States, Officials....280
" " " " Secretaries of....277
" Finance Corporation....174
" Losses, New York State....480
" World, United States Troops in....165
Warships, Data....230-233
" United States, Cost of....232
Wars, United States, Noted Indian....227
" " " Troops in....228
Washington Market, New York City....535
" —Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....428
" District of Columbia....411
Washington's Tomb....203
Water and Land Areas of the Earth....697
" Gas and Electricity, Dept. of, N. Y. City....489
" Power Commission, New York State....484
" " of the World....744-745
" Supply, Board of, New York City....489
" " New York City....536
" Weight of....731
Waterfalls, Noted....719
Wealth, Farm, in the United States....289
" in New York State....474
" National....306
Weather and Sun Spots....56
" and the Moon....59
" Flags....67
" Forecasting....68
" Information, Begins on....67
" Not Changing....66
" Records at New York City....538-540
Weight and Height of Men and Women....735
" Lifting Records....772, 800
Weights and Measures, Begin on....727
" " " Foreign....742
" " " Human....734
" Atomic....731
" of Substances....731
Weihaiwei....566, 585
Welsh in the United States....382
Welterweight Champions....769
Westchester Creek....529
West Africa, Portuguese....652
" Indies Distances....712-713
" " British....580, 581
" " Dutch....646
" Point Heights and Weights....735
" " Military Academy....224
" " Superintendents of....279
" Virginia—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....429
Western Samoa, British Mandate....565, 591
Wettest and Dryest Months....70
What New York City Eats in Year....535
Wheat Crops of the United States....291
" " in New York State....444
" " of the World....748
" Exports, United States....291
" Harvest Seasons of the World....748
" Prices in England Since 1259....750
" Production, Canada....579
Whig Strength in Congress....881
Whiskey Consumption, United States....30, 166
White House, The....400
" Population, Growth of, in United States....381
" " of United States....379
" Potato Crops....291
" Russia....566, 654, 655
Wholesale Price Index, United States....295
" Prices in United States and Abroad....295
" " of Commodities in United States....296
Why Men Fail in Business....306
Widowers and Widows in New York City....512
" " " in United States....372-373
Wild Game Killed in New York State....448
" " in North America....812

PAGE
Wills, Law on....243
Wilson, Woodrow, Armistice Day Message....164
" " Foundation....498
Wind Records at New York City....538-540
" Velocity of....70
Windsor, House of....670
Windward Islands....566, 581
Winnings of Race Horses....761
Winter Solstice, The....33
Wireless, History of....693
Wisconsin—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....429
Wives of the Presidents....274
Wolves in United States and Canada....812
Women Gainfully Employed in U. S....344-350
Women's Athletics, Records....787, 788
Wonders of the World, Seven....695
Wood Pulp Industry in New York State....448
Woodrow Wilson Foundation....498
Wool Manufactures in the United States....338
" Production of the World....749
" Statistics of the United States....176
Workers' College, Katonah, N. Y....200
Workmen's Compensation Law, N. Y. State....478
World, The, Newspaper Achievements of in 1923. 23
" " Friendship Plane Flight....108
" Court, Harding on....151, 153
" Series, Baseball....753-756
" War Losses, New York State....480

PAGE
World War, United States Casualties in....226
" " " " Troops in....165, 226
Wrestling Records....21, 771-772
Writers, Noted....673-676
Wyoming—Descriptive—Area, Pop., Agriculture, Industries, Transportation, Etc....429

Y

Yachting Records....785-786
Yale-Harvard Boat Races....773
Year, Ancient and Modern....48
" Length of....54
" Sidereal....50-51
" Tropical....51
Yemen, Mandate of....595
York, House of....670
Yosemite Waterfalls....719
Young Women's Christian Association....206

Z

Zanzibar, British Protectorate....566, 583
Zeppelins, American....111
Zero, Absolute....63
Zev-In Memoriam Race....760
" Papyrus Race; (Zev's Winnings, 21)....760
Zinc Statistics, United States....323
Zionist Colonies, Palestine....643
Zodiac, The....54
Zoological Garden, New York City....545

LATE SPORTS.

THE 1923 SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE.

Held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, Dec. 2-8, 1923.

Team.	Miles.	Laps.	Team.	Miles.	Laps.	Team.	Miles.	Laps.
Lawrence-Kockler	2,519	8	Beckman-Henley	2,519	7	Gastman-Lands	2,519	7
McNamara-Van Kempen	2,519	7	Hill-Grenda	2,519	7	Brocco-Moeskops	2,519	7
Goullet-Piani	2,519	7	Coburn-Kaiser	2,519	7	Nefatti-Azzini	2,519	4
			Egg-Debaets	2,519	7			

Record is 2,625 miles and no laps, made by Egg and Dupuy in 1916.

AMATEUR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

National Amateur 18.1 Balkline Billiard Championship, held at Newark, N. J., Dec. 3-8.

FINAL STANDING OF PLAYERS.

Player.	W.	L.	H. R.	H. A.
F. S. Appleby	4	1	67	10
Clinton	3	2	56	7 26-32
E. T. Appleby	3	2	51	14 2-17
Roscow	2	3	41	7 26-32
Gardner	2	3	48	6 16-31
Klinger	1	4	48	6 4-31

Results of games—Clinton 250, Klinger 125; E. T. Appleby 250, Gardner 238; Gardner 250, Klinger 199; F. S. Appleby 250, Roscow 93; Klinger 250, E. T. Appleby 202; Clinton 250, Roscow 195; Gardner 250, F. S. Appleby 245; Clinton 250, Gardner 214; F. S. Appleby 250, Klinger 82; E. T. Appleby 250, Roscow 89; F. S. Appleby 250, E. T. Appleby 107; Roscow 250, Klinger 190; E. T. Appleby 250, Clinton 243; Roscow 250, Gardner 150; F. S. Appleby 250, Clinton 214.

BOXING.

Dec. 3—Joe Lynch knocked out Eddie Coulon three rounds, Newark, N. J. Harry Greb defeated Bryan Downey ten rounds, referee's decision, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WRESTLING.

Dec. 3—Wladek Zbyszko defeated Richard Schickat after 1h. 9m. of wrestling, New York City.

ZEV'S WINNINGS.

Here is the Jockey Club's official record, showing date, course, event, weight, position at finish, distance, time and money won.

TWO-YEAR-OLD RECORD—1922.

June 14—Belmont Park; overnight, 108, second, 5 furlongs, 57 4-5s	$200.00
June 19—Aqueduct; maidens, 115, 5 furlongs, 1m	100.00
June 21—Empire City; Millbrook Purse, 104, second, 5½ furlongs, 1m. 6s	200.00
Aug. 1—Saratoga; maidens, 115, second, 5 furlongs, 59 3-5s	200.00
Aug. 5—Saratoga; maidens, 115, first, 5½ furlongs, 1m. 8 2-5s	1,556.66
Aug. 8—Saratoga; maidens, the Glen Purse, 115, first, 5½ furlongs, 1m. 3s	700.00
Aug. 15—Saratoga; overnight, 125, first, 5 furlongs, 59s	1,176.25
Aug. 19—Saratoga; $10,000 Grand Union Hotel Stakes, 115, first, 6 furlongs, 1m. 15s	9,775.00
Aug. 28—Saratoga; Albany Handicap, 126, first, 6 furlongs, 1m. 15 2-5s	3,925.00
Aug. 31—Saratoga; Hopeful Stakes, 130, third, 6 furlongs, 1m. 12 2-5s	1,500.00
Sept. 16—Belmont Park; Futurity Stakes, 124, second, 6 furlongs, 1m. 11s	5,332.32
Total for 1922	$24,665.23

THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD—1923.

May 2—Jamaica; Paumonok, 100, first, 6 furlongs, 1m. 12s	$4,650.00
May 15—Jamaica; Rainbow, 114, first, 6 furlongs, 1m. 12s	3,250.00
May 19—Churchill Downs; Kentucky Derby, 126, first, 1¼ miles, 2m. 5 2-5s	53,600.00
May 26—Belmont Park; Withers, 118, first, 1 mile, 1m. 37 2-5s	18,300.00
June 9—Belmont Park; Belmont, 126, first, 1 3-8 miles, 2m. 19s	38,000.00
June 23—Aqueduct; Queens County, 117, first, 1 mile, 1m. 37s	7,100.00
Sept. 1—Belmont Park; overnight, 125, first, 6 furlongs, 1m. 11 1-5s	938.34
Sept. 8—Belmont Park; Lawrence Realization, 126 first, 1 5-8 miles, 2m. 44 3-5s	24,410.00
Oct. 20—Belmont Park; International Race, 126, first, 1½ miles, 2m. 35 2-5s	80,500.00
Oct. 31—Empire City; Autumn Championship, 120, first, 1 mile, 1m. 40 3-5s	10,160.00
Nov. 3—Latonia; Latonia Championship, 126, second, 1¾ miles, 3m. 4-5s	3,000.00
Nov. 8—Pimlico; Serial Weight for Age, No. 3, 120, first, 1 1-8 miles, 1m. 53 3-5s	3,000.00
Nov. 17—Churchill Downs; Match Sweepstakes, 126, first, 1¼ miles, 2m. 6 3-5s	15,000.00
Total for 1923	$261,908.34
Total for 1922	24,665.23
Grand total	$286,573.57

Occurrences During Printing.

DELEGATES TO REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

(Revised by National Committee, December 12, replacing figures printed on pages 882, 883.)

The Republican National Committee meeting in Washington on Dec. 12, 1923, reapportioned delegates to the 1924 Presidential Convention scheduled to meet on June 10, at Cleveland, Ohio.

The apportionment of delegates previously made by the committee and printed on pages 882, 883 of this Almanac was attacked on the floor by those opposed to reducing the representation of the Southern States as tentatively planned in 1921. Led by Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania, this reapportionment amendment was adopted:

Four delegates at large from each State. Two additional delegates at large for each Representative at large in Congress from each State. Two delegates at large each for Alaska, District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Three additional delegates at large from each State casting its electoral vote, or a majority thereof, for the Republican nominee for President in the last preceding Presidential election.

District delegates: One district delegate from each Congressional district. One additional district delegate from each Congressional district casting 10,000 votes or more for any Republican Elector in the last preceding Presidential election or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the last preceding Congressional election.

The ten States of the Solid South had 147 delegates in the 1920 convention. Under the tentative roll this was cut to 118; under the plan finally adopted they have 156.

The revised 1924 Roll of Delegates is:

Alabama	16	New Mexico	9
Arizona	9	New York	91
Arkansas	14	North Carolina	22
California	29	North Dakota	13
Colorado	15	Ohio	51
Connecticut	17	Oklahoma	23
Delaware	9	Oregon	13
Florida	10	Pennsylvania	79
Georgia	18	Rhode Island	13
Idaho	11	South Carolina	11
Illinois	61	South Dakota	13
Indiana	33	Tennessee	27
Iowa	29	Texas	23
Kansas	23	Utah	11
Kentucky	26	Vermont	11
Louisiana	13	Virginia	17
Maine	15	Washington	17
Maryland	19	West Virginia	19
Massachusetts	39	Wisconsin	29
Michigan	33	Wyoming	9
Minnesota	27	Alaska	2
Mississippi	12	District of Columbia	2
Missouri	39	Hawaii	2
Montana	11	Philippines	2
Nebraska	19	Porto Rico	2
Nevada	9		
New Hampshire	11	Total	1,109
New Jersey	31		

Full and equal representation for women on the Republican National Committee was provided in a resolution which must be approved by the Convention. A committee of 57 on platform and policies was appointed, of which 27 are women.

NEW BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Premier Stanley Baldwin dissolved the British Parliament on Nov. 16, 1923, and appealed to the people for a new House of Commons on the issue of a tariff for protection. Speaking in the House he said he did not propose to put a tax on wheat, flour, cheese, butter, eggs or meat, including mutton; he reserved a perfectly free hand on everything else. On a motion of censure on domestic policies moved by J. Ramsay Macdonald (Labor), leader of the opposition, the Government had just received a vote of confidence of 265 to 190.

The Asquith (Wee Frees) Liberals and the Lloyd George (National) Liberals had sunk their differences, joined forces in support of free trade under the leadership of Mr. Asquith.

The election took place Dec. 6 after a campaign marked by unusual rowdyism. Candidates for 51 seats were returned unopposed. There were three cornered fights for most of the 564 contested seats.

Seven Ministers were defeated, and Winston Churchill, Sir Donald Maclean, Walter Runciman, Sir Alfred Mond, H. G. Wells and Arthur Henderson were other notable victims.

The Cabinet (see page 568 of the Almanac) decided unanimously on Dec. 11 to stick and face the new Parliament, which is summoned for Jan. 8, 1924.

The result of the election was, with four constituencies to hear from, on Dec. 11:

Party.	Seats Old House.	Seats New House.	Unofficial Popular Vote
Conservatives	342	256	5,359,690
Labor	144	189	4,348,379
Liberals	118	158	4,251,573
Other Parties	7	8	226,796
No Returns	...	4	.....
Vacant	4	...	.....
Total	615	615	14,186,438

Of the 31 women candidates, eight were elected—Lady Astor (Conservative), Mrs. Wentringham (Liberal), and Mrs. Phillipson (Conservative) being re-elected. The others were: The Duchess of Atholl (Conservative), Lady Terrington (Liberal) and Miss Susan Lawrence, Miss Margaret Bonfield and Miss Jewson (all Labor). Among the defeated was the Countess of Warwick (Labor). The women candidates polled 272,555 votes.

STATUS OF THE FRENCH DEBT TO THE UNITED STATES.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, replying on Dec. 11 to the request of Senator Borah for information as to the status of the French debt, summarized the situation thus:

"The amount of the debt due by the Government of France to the Government of the United States, under two different categories, is as follows:

"1—Total advances to the Government of France under authority of the Liberty Loan acts, $2,997,477,800; less amounts repaid (ten payments from Jan. 8, 1919, to Feb. 23, 1923), $64,212,568.04; principal amount of obligations now held, $2,933,265,231.96.

"Total interest on obligations evidencing above advances, $779,621,604.80.

"Payments made on account of interest, $129,570,376.13.

"Accrued and unpaid interest as of Nov. 15, 1923, $650,051,228.67.

"2—Obligations of the Government of France, by their terms payable in 1929-1930, received from the Secretary of War on account of sales of surplus war materials under the act of July 9, 1918—$407,341,145.01.

"Interest has been paid as it came due upon these obligations. Total, $3,990,657,605.64."

The Secretary said that M. Jean V. Parmentier came on a special mission from the French Government in July, 1922, and while here expressed his Government's desire to postpone for an indefinite period consideration of this matter, until the financial situation of France should become more clear, particularly as to reparation receipts from Germany.

"The Commission's position on the subject was explained to M. Parmentier, and especially its desire that a funding of the French debt should take place in the near future.

"M. Parmentier returned to France in August, 1922, for a full discussion with his Government of the situation as it had developed here. No proposals or representations have been received since his departure."

NEW PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND.

Federal Councillor Ernest Chuard of Lausanne was on Dec. 13, 1923, elected President of the Swiss Confederation for 1924.

The Swiss Parliament, which chooses the President, gave him 189 of the 219 votes. Federal Councillor Chuard was Vice-President in 1923 and head of the Home Department.

The new Vice-President is Jean Musy of Fribourg.

The World.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1847 ✠ October 29, 1911.

THE WORLD, as established by JOSEPH PULITZER, May 10, 1883:—

"An institution that should always fight for progress and reform; never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty."

During the year 1923 The World watched with grave concern the course of events in Europe in the hope that saner counsels would produce a just and effective settlement of pending problems. In pursuance of its editorial policy, its voice was raised for the restoration of real peace and economic stability as an essential requirement for the recovery of nations whose strength had been sapped by long years of war. It recognized immediately that the occupation of the Ruhr by France, which it condemned as unjustified, inexpedient and unprofitable in any sense to the invading power, was bound to work incalculable harm. It clearly foresaw that France by this military invasion would obtain none of the reparations to which it was entitled and that Germany would be vitally wounded.

Holding to the belief that the reduction of German reparations and the reduction of war debts must go hand in hand, it warmly approved the proposal for an economic conference, which Secretary Hughes had put forth in his New Haven speech the previous year. To its great regret the project was delayed and then dropped because of the restrictions insisted upon by the French Government.

The final ratification by all the signatories of the Washington treaties for the limitation of naval armament for a period of ten years by the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, was a long move in the direction of peace and better international relations for which The World had steadfastly labored. The scrapping of capital ships in excess of the maximum accepted by various nations has proceeded rapidly, and ruinous competition among the great naval powers has been averted.

In his advocacy of the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, especially during his Western tour, President Harding was upheld by The World. His illness and sudden death brought to a close the active campaign by the Administration for American adhesion to the World Court. Upon President Coolidge, who pledged himself to carry on the Harding policies, descended the duty of reviving the appeal that the United States unite with the other nations that have already established the World Court, where an American sits as one of the twelve Judges.

The Ship Subsidy Bill, a measure that died in the Senate without being brought to a vote, was opposed by The World, which has constantly fought all similar attempts to raid the United States Treasury by shipping interests. Against the adjusted compensation bill, or soldiers' bonus bill, which had the backing of the American Legion and a bipartisan combination in Congress, it stood firm, adopting the motto: "For the disabled, everything; for the able-bodied, nothing" the motto also of very many of the veterans themselves.

When price manipulators and speculators took advantage of the false report of a serious sugar shortage to gouge consumers, it proposed that the President make use of the flexible tariff provisions permitting him to reduce duties. For plain reasons of business prudence it upheld the budget system and strict economy in Federal expenditures. Taxation, Federal, State and local, has so increased as to contribute to the higher cost of living and the difficulties of the wage earner and person of moderate means. The warning of Secretary Mellon that the passage of the bonus would end all hope of reduction of taxes for years to come again presented the issue clearly to the country. The favorable response to Secretary Mellon's statement was immediate.

When the coal strike was settled through the intervention of Gov. Pinchot of Pennsylvania, The World pointed out that, as ever, the consumers would be made to pay all increases, a conclusion soon to be confirmed in the higher prices of coal. From the Fact-Finding Commission appointed by President Harding, following the 1922 coal strike, no promises of substantial relief have been apparent.

SUPPORT FOR PROGRESSIVE MEASURES.

In State policy The World gave to Gov. Smith its support in his progressive campaign. Because of Republican control of the Assembly there was partisan obstruction to the full reorganization and consolidation of bureaus and agencies of the State Government that have multiplied over a long term of years.

The repeal of the obnoxious Lusk law was a forward step and the repeal of the Mullan-Gage law in response to popular sentiment, a move with which The World had expressed sympathy.

That a legislative investigation of the Anti-Saloon League, which had been held by Justice Staley to be a political organization and required by statute to account for campaign receipts and expenditures, was passed over by the Legislature, was regretted by The World.

The issue of truly representative Government in the State of New York under a fair system of apportionment remains to be fought out; for the denial to the majority of the people of proper representation in the State Legislature, as The World has constantly declared, is an intolerable misuse of political power by one party at the expense of the people.

The grant of a State bonus to all service men, able-bodied as well as incapacitated, through a bond issue of $45,000,000, The World opposed on the ground that the State finances would be thrown into confusion and taxation and living costs made necessarily higher. But it counsels good-natured acceptance and prompt legislative action on the bonus as ordered by the people at the polls. At the same time The World urged that neglect of the State's wards in the hospitals for the insane should not be longer tolerated, and favored a $50,000,000 bond issue for new construction purposes.

With the steady growth of population and overcrowding of subways, the rapid transit situation New York City has called for the immediate building of new lines. But the deadlock between the Transit Commission and the Board of Estimate remained unbroken until the Citizens' Committee of 1,000 began circulating petitions to the City Hall that the digging of new subways be started at once. The World had never ceased insisting upon the urgent need of more transportation facilities, and the promise of co-operation between the two officials is the first assurance of real relief in five years.

THE TABERT CASE.

The year was marked by another notable addition to the long record of public service for which The World has so often been acclaimed. This was the lifting of the curtain that hid the truth about a slavery worse than that of the negro, the peonage system that caused the death of Martin Tabert in a convict labor camp in Florida.

Tabert was a North Dakota farm boy who heard the "call of the road" when the harvests of 1921 were at an end, and early the following year found himself under arrest in Florida for stealing a ride on a railroad train not far from the State capital. He was convicted, fined $25, and in default of its payment was "farmed out" to the Putnam Lumber Company for work in one of its camps.

The boy telegraphed home for money with which to pay his fine, and $75 was sent him. Without an

effort to convey it to him, the authorities sent it back, for the Sheriff had received a fee of $20 for supplying this "laborer" and found it desirable that the term of the sentence should be served out. Conditions in these camps were such that "free" labor was to be had only with difficulty, and without the hapless convicts the industry could not be carried on.

Within two months Tabert was dead. The notice sent his parents said that he was the victim of disease, and not for six months did they have reason to suspect otherwise. Then a fellow prisoner wrote advising them to make inquiry. They did, and found that the boy had died as a result of punishment at the hands of a "whipping boss," without whose nine-pound lash even convicts could not be made to cope with the dreadful conditions of their toil.

Cavalier County, in which Tabert's home was, undertook the avenging of his death. The State of North Dakota took up the cause and by the vote of its Legislature sent—almost unique among such official interchanges—a formal protest to the State of Florida against the conditions that had made the tragedy possible. The receipt of this protest was acknowledged, and there the matter promised to rest.

Then, one day in March, there came to the office of The World a telegram from Gudmunder Grimson, State's Attorney of Cavalier County, setting forth the bare outline of the Tabert case, telling of the obstacles that were being encountered in carrying it forward and asking if The World would lend its assistance. It is possible now to say that this appeal went to other papers, both daily and weekly, and that The World alone offered its aid.

The World asked only that the facts be true as they were stated. It found that they were, and within ten days Samuel D. McCoy, of its staff, was making an independent investigation of the Tabert case itself and of the practice from which it had sprung. The World's concern was that such a fate could have overtaken any such boy, and throughout its fight Martin Tabert was but the dramatized personification of the situation.

The first of The World's articles was published March 29. Within ten days the whole country was aflame with indignation. Newspapers in twenty-eight other cities and towns joined with The World in publishing its revelations. On April 20 the Legislature of Florida ended the use of the lash in convict camps. On May 27 it ended the leasing of county prisoners, as it had, long before, done away with the leasing of State prisoners.

In the mean time the Sheriff who had pocketed the fee for turning Tabert over to the Putnam Lumber Company had been removed from office, the Judge who had convicted him had left the bench, Walter Higginbotham, the "whipping boss" who had punished him (for asking for a pair of shoes that were large enough) had been convicted of murder in the second degree. On Nov. 28 the Putnam Lumber Company settled by the payment of $20,000 a suit for damages brought by Tabert's parents.

The tributes to The World as the agency arousing the public opinion which made this achievement possible were beyond numbering. They came from every State in the Union; they came from almost every city. They were, in truth, an accolade comparable with the formal awards of the Pulitzer Prizes by Columbia University, which have come four times to The World or its reporters—in 1922 for the revelations regarding the Ku Klux Klan; to Herbert Bayard Swope for pictures of Germany in the first days of the war; to John J. Leary jr., for his depiction of the coal strike in 1920; and to Louis Seibold for his historic interview with President Wilson.

SERVING THE PUBLIC INTERST.

During the spring plans were laid for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Greater City by the holding of a Silver Jubilee Exposition. Knowledge came to The World that these plans, if carried out, would completely shift the emphasis of the celebration from the progress of the city to the achievements of the present administration. Since it was proposed to expend public money for what was actually a partisan purpose, The World opposed the use of such money for the project. Its revelation of the plans was so complete that the Citizens Union successfully prosecuted injunction proceedings, and the Exposition was put through with private subscriptions. To this, as a perfectly proper undertaking, The World gave its support; the Exposition served its purpose with the popularity it deserved, and there was a saving of $500,000 of public money.

The World brought to attention at the opening of the school year the conditions under which nearly 1,000,000 children would have to seek their education—the steady growth of part-time pupils, the even greater use of makeshift accommodations, the continued employment of inadequate, if not actually hazardous quarters. Every allegation of the articles by Frank L. Hopkins setting forth these conditions was substantiated before the school year was one-third over, and under this spur preparations for a more nearly adequate provision are being made.

When the so-called "clean book" movement was got under way before the Legislature at Albany and bade fair to put a ban on all writings and publications that did not fall within the narrow lines laid down by the proponents of the bill, The World was foremost among those who worked, not for license but for the traditional, reasonable freedom of discussion. Under this opposition the bill died.

In many ways the most interesting and most widely acclaimed of The World's undertakings during the year was its part in bringing to the United States Emile Coue, the picturesque little druggist of Nancy, France, who has become an international figure as the apostle of self-help through conscious auto-suggestion. M. Coue came to New York as the guest of a committee familiar with his work through visits to the clinic at Nancy. He was accompanied from France, however, by Alfred M. Murray, a staff correspondent of The World, and while in this country he wrote a series of articles of exposition of his methods and a secondary series in which he set forth his impressions of America. M. Coue's articles, written exclusively for The World, were published simultaneously in seventy-five other newspapers throughout the country.

In its interpretations as well as in its chronicles of political developments The World maintained its foremost place. Two established features of the paper won new popularity—"Frying the Political Fat," by Charles Michelson, head of The World's Washington Bureau, which gives vividly each Monday morning the background of events past and to come, and "A Looker-On in Washington," an unsigned but authoritative discussion of affairs, appearing three times a week on the editorial page.

In May The World suggested to New York City that the time had come to seek a National Convention for the metropolis. None has been held here since 1868, and The World submitted that the tradition that this was not a good convention city had been allowed to gain entirely too firm a foundation. An extraordinary response greeted this proposal, and a Citizens' Committee was organized to bring here the Democratic Convention of 1924 and the Republican Convention of 1928.

THE KU KLUX KLAN.

It was natural that the newspapers which first revealed to the people of the United States the true character and purpose of the Ku Klux Klan should have continued its watch upon that still spreading organization. At the request of The World a bill requiring the filing of the names of all members with the Secretary of State was introduced in the Legislature at Albany. Under the leadership of The World the bill became a law. When, at the time the law became effective, the Klan sought to evade its provisions by incorporation as a "benevolent" society, it was The World that discovered and brought to public attention the fact that the Klan had altered the incorporation papers after they had been signed. The whole plan was thereby thwarted and a permanent injunction was granted against the Klan, restraining it from the benefits of its device.

It was again The World that was first to send a staff correspondent to Oklahoma, when Gov. Jack Walton charged the Klan with having usurped the functions of government there and with attempting to oust him as an enemy to the Klan, from office. Charles S. Hand gave the East an opportunity it could not have had otherwise to know just what it was, and why, that was happening in Oklahoma.

In the field of foreign politics The World surpassed itself.

Samuel Spewack, its staff correspondent in Moscow for more than two years, left there in May and, safe from censorship, in Riga, Latvia, began writing a series of despatches which gave the truest picture of conditions in Russia yet offered the outer world. Under the caption, "Behind the Red Curtain," these despatches spread their enlightenment not only through the United States but through many foreign countries.

Among the most picturesque of the Soviet undertakings was the organization of what was known as the Kuzbas Colony in Siberia. To this many Americans were lured, some through their belief in Communist projects, and some through their belief that there was a real future for the colony's mines and manufactures. The truth of the emptiness of these hopes was told for the first time in The World, where William F. Klohs and Samuel Goldstein, two of the colonists, set down the story of hardships and disillusionment.

An inner view of Italy was given in the same way at a time when other nations were just beginning to realize that Mussolini was exercising a censorship not alone upon newspapers but upon opinion.

William Bolitho, a brilliant young observer who joined The World's London Bureau during the year, and Kajetan Dunbar, joined in producing the articles.

Under the generic title, "Ireland As It Is," P. J. Kelly, long The World's staff correspondent at Dublin, performed a like service in appraising the achievements of the Irish Free State as an independent Government.

In England, as in Ireland, The World concerned itself not alone with the news but with interpretations of politics, and John L. Balderston, head of the London Bureau, furnished two illuminating series, one on the rise and prospects of the Labor Party, the other on the issues and probabilities of the general election in December.

No American newspaper—and few in Europe—offered such an insight into the German crisis as did The World. So authoritative were its sources of information, so sound was the judgment of its correspondents, that throughout the upheaval which came in the fall, its publications were days in advance of all others. Arno Dosch-Fleurot, head of the Berlin Bureau; Mr. Spewack, transferred to Germany when the doors of Russia were closed against him because of the truths he had told; Hugh O'Connor, of the Paris Bureau, told in The World, as Caesar did, "all of which they saw and part of which they were."

Supplementing this was a series of especially informing articles by Pierrepont B. Noyes, former Rhineland Commissioner for the United States, who wanted to see for himself "three years after," and sought and found his information in Paris, in the Ruhr Valley, in Berlin and in London.

Throughout the year there were also articles by John Maynard Keynes, the British economist, who traced for The World, in association with the New Republic, the continuing "economic consequences of the peace." John F. Sinclair performed a notable service in a series of financial studies entitled "The A B C of the Whole European Situation."

One last contribution to the better understanding of Europe by America may be set down. This was to be found in the bi-weekly letters from Clare Sheridan, who returned to the Continent early in the year to travel and observe and write, as only she does, of Mussolini, of Germany, of Poland, of the Baltic states, of the Russian frontier and, finally, of Russia itself, to which she returned in the fall, after nearly three years' absence.

REALM OF THE INTELLECTUAL.

The realm of the intellectual was more than ever during the year a concern of The World. Deems Taylor continued his brilliant work as music critic. In the spring he did what no other New York critic has ever done, made a "voyage of discovery" to the Middle West, where he saw for himself the work of the orchestras in such cities as Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, writing a series of articles that was widely published and still more widely read.

Heywood Broun continued to add to his daily discussions in his column, "It Seems to Me," his dramatic criticisms, a work in which he had interesting assistance. In his especial field of the motion picture, Quinn Martin strengthened his reputation not only as a critic but as a gatherer of news. It was he, for example, who first made known that David Belasco had foregone his years of indifference and would himself direct film versions of his outstanding stage successes. Mr. Martin went, too, to Hollywood to see for himself and his readers what the chief seat of the industry really is.

As a critic of the fine arts Forbes Watson came to The World during the year, succeeding Henry Tyrrell, whose connection with the organization continues in another capacity.

As for books, The World's pages won new distinction under the direction of E. W. Osborn. A new department that sprang into popularity made its appearance on the "page opposite the editorial page"—The First Reader, in which Laurence Stallings sets down three times a week his discoveries as "the first reader" of current books.

This "op. ed. page" (page opposite the editorial page) is unique in American newspapers. It is a page of opinion in all the arts. The Conning Tower of F. P. A. finds its daily place on this page, as does the "It Seems to Me" column of Mr. Broun. It is there the theatrical, musical and motion picture reviews appear. "Spoon River Epitaphs," by Edgar Lee Masters, were printed there, and now, three times a week, it has a department called "Ventures Into Science," in which Watson Davis records the progress of research in a field whose true popularity may be measured by the fact that newspaper after newspaper is seizing upon the example of The World. Still another feature of the page is "Interesting Thoughts on Interesting Topics," brief, pungent opinions of many things by many people.

Closely related is "The News Outside the Door," by J. Otis Swift. The following that Mr. Swift has attracted with this daily feature of the editorial page has already been chronicled in the Almanac. It grew amazingly during the past year through the innate love all have for the beauties and mysteries of nature and through the tender, poetic touch with which Mr. Swift writes about them.

PRE-EMINENCE OF EDITORIAL PAGE.

The pre-eminence of The World's editorial page is truer to-day than ever before. Frank I. Cobb for years has been the head of the unusual company whose product it is—John L. Heaton, Walter Lippmann, L. R. E. Paulin, Ernest Howard and Maxwell Anderson. Their wide knowledge and soundness of judgment find a fit complement in the cartoons of Rollin Kirby.

Frueh, who stands alone among American caricaturists, is still a joy to readers of The World. H. T. Webster is now a member of the staff with his Poker Portraits, his merry suggestions of How to Torture Your Wife, and the other themes that have made him among the most widely known of cartoonists. Bud Fisher's Mutt and Jeff, the immortals of the "comics," perform their daily antics on the sports pages, and the Metropolitan Movies are still on an ascending curve of popularity.

In a field new to most newspapers, The World during the year showed itself truly "a paper of the people." This was in the backing of revivals of sports that were once of everyday occurrence, but have latterly found no place in the crowded hours of metropolitan life. Prizes were offered by The World for the best harmonica players, and hundreds of lads came forth to display astonishing ability in a competition in which the "finals" were held in Central Park, and which led on to an intercity contest with Philadelphia.

For the girls there followed a "jacks" competition, and then for men—and women, too—horseshoe pitching contests. Thousands took part in the preliminaries and finals of these tournaments, and as these pages go to press the horseshoe pitching goes merrily on each noon in City Hall Park.

In a more vital way The World served its readers during the year through its long established and still distinctive Missing Persons Department. No fewer than 1,260 requests for aid in finding such persons came to the department. Most of these requests, naturally, came from the United States, but others came from England, Ireland, South Africa, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Tunisia and the Canal Zone. The British Consulate General in New York asked the aid of The World in 391 cases.

In publishing such requests, The World makes it a rule to have the responses made direct to the inquirer whenever possible. Many of its successes, therefore, never become publicly known, but through this office direct 163 persons were reunited with missing relatives and friends.

This sympathetic contact with its public is a matter of unaffected pride to The World. It finds another exemplification in the steadily growing success with which The World seeks cross-sections of popular opinion upon important questions—the symposiums that have become so widely known.

On Nov. 11, the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Armistice, such a symposium was published setting forth what these five years had brought to the world. The responses came from leaders of thought in the United States, England, France, Italy, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Serbia, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Japan, Spain, Austria and New Zealand. The men and women who wrote included such distinguished ones as Robert Lansing, E. M. House, W. E. Borah, Charles W. Eliot, B. M. Baruch, E. H. Gary, C. M. Schwab, Norman H. Davis, Gertrude Atherton, Lord Curzon, Israel Zangwill, Rene Viviani, Cardinal Mercier, Premier Theunis, former Premiers Nitti, Giolitti and Salandra, Premiers Bruce and Massey, Chancellor Seipel, President Masaryk and Patriarch Demetrius, to name only a few of those whose estimates of conditions filled five pages of The World that day.

In like fashion The World gathered the opinions of leaders on President Harding's proposal that the United States enter the World Court. Again, The World polled the members of Congress on Secretary Mellon's plan for a revision of income taxes. Responses were published in a special edition which was laid on the desk of every member the day Congress opened.

The same sort of thing was done when Harvard University proposed a ban on Negro students. Against every official effort to maintain secrecy, The World brought out the facts, and eventually the ban was withdrawn from consideration. This activity was in keeping with The World's attitude toward the Negro as a race seeking its full opportunity. Lester A. Walton, a well known Negro writer, each week discusses the affairs of his fellows in The World.

THE STAFF.

In its aspect as a newspaper, The World in 1923 was at its height. Its administration continued in the hands of Herbert Bayard Swope as Executive Editor, with W. P. Beazell and J. Earl Clauson as assistant managing editors, and with Eugene J. Young, W. Avery Carr, William T. Bliss, James W. Barrett, Joseph J. Canavan and James S. Griffith as heads of the various news departments.

In politics Mr. Micheison and Mr. Hand were at the head of a corps of exceptionally qualified men. S. S. Fontaine continues his long service as financial editor, with Harry W. Belcher as bond editor and Charles F. Hughes as business editor. Elton Burroughs was real estate editor. John J. Leary jr., maintained his pre-eminence as a gatherer and writer of labor news.

In sports George H. Daley continued at the head of a department that won new laurels, with E. G. Brown as his chief assistant, Igoe as an unrivalled authority on boxing, Monitor as a widely acknowledged authority on baseball, G. F. T. Ryall writing on racing and Patterson McNutt on golf.

Many of the best known men in sports contributed to The World during the year. When Zev and Papyrus raced—a contest which The World announced exclusively, by the way—Earl Sande and Steve Donoghue, their jockeys, gave their own stories to this paper alone. In the same way readers of The World got the exclusive stories of Luis Angel Firpo, Benny Leonard and Johnnie Dundee before and after their most important fights.

Jimmy De Forest, perhaps the most famous trainer of pugilists, wrote his reminiscences for The World. Jack Kearns, manager of Dempsey, wrote for the same columns. W. W. Roper and Walter Camp wrote of football; Francis Ouimet wrote of golf; Christy Mathewson and Hans Wagner wrote of baseball; Samuel Hardy wrote of tennis; John B. Kelly wrote of yachting, and L. de B. Handley was a regular contributor on swimming.

A constellation of stars shone in the columns of The World during the year—Arthur P. B. Weigall, former inspector of antiquities for the Egyptian Government, who pictured the first opening of the tomb of Tutankhamen; Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who told of his "American Adventures" as an apostle of spiritism; Harold Noice, who told the thrilling story of the Wrangel Island expedition; Donald B. MacMillan, who has but begun telling by wireless the narrative of his Arctic expedition; Samuel Gompers and James M. Lynch, the labor leaders; Georges Brandes, the Danish radical, and Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who told the story of the 27th Division in the World War, to mention but a few.

The Religious Department, edited by Mrs. Mary H. Spencer, has three distinctive features. In addition to spreading church announcements on Saturday mornings, it sends a representative to some church each Sunday and publishes on Monday morning a report of the sermon, with a picture of the pastor. This series of "Messages of New York Churches" is in its third year, and has been called a "Constructive Feature in Modern Journalism."

THE WORLD MAGAZINE.

The Sunday World Magazine of 1923 advanced well beyond its previous record as a supplement of entertaining features, valuable information and worthwhile stories. In addition to its usual program of fascinating, true stories on human interest, adventure, romance and crime, it offered success stories of the most helpful sort. "Girls Can Make Money in New York," a group of articles by Sarah MacDougal, proves especially useful, as did a series of very practical articles on "Fashions for the Thrifty Girl."

By far the most outstanding achievement of the year, however, was the series of eight articles entitled "Do the Dead Still Live?" which aroused unprecedented interest and was widely reprinted. Mr. Kenneth Andrews, of The World Magazine staff, was sent to Buffalo to investigate personally the claims of E. C. Randall, a well known lawyer and business man, upon whose spiritualistic experiences the series was founded.

Other notable features were "My Secrets of Beauty," by Pola Negri; "The Comeback of Hollywood," by Karl K. Kitchen; "One Hundred Best Recipes" by the foremost chefs of Europe; "The Music of To-Day," by Paul Whiteman; "Running the Rum Blockade; "What It Means to Be a Mohammedan Husband," and a series of Neysa McMein portraits with stories by Dorothy Parker. "Mme. Fahmy's Life Story," written by herself, the last feature to be presented, was especially vivid and dramatic.

Three fiction serials were published during the year—"The Diamonds," by J. S. Fletcher, "Call Mr. Fortune," by H. C. Bailey, and "The U. P. Trail" by Zane Grey.

The regular features to be found in the Magazine included reproductions of popular songs; stories of amazing innovations in the world of science by Ernest Brennecke, who spent several months abroad collecting material especially for the Magazine; a weekly page of ingenuities and cross word puzzles; and funny cut-outs and tricks for the children.

The World Magazine aims to be truthful and painlessly informative; its stories are always founded on fact. Its staff writers and artists rank high in their professions, and The World Magazine easily leads the field for diverting and colorful Sunday reading.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

School athletics have received a stimulating impetus from the support of the Sunday World, which for eighteen years has co-operated with the educational activities in the development of a systematic physical training. The Sunday World field days, which have become recognized features of school programs, have been the means of giving training and discipline that has raised the physical standard of hundreds of thousands of schoolboys.

The Sunday World has annually given for each public school contest silver and bronze medals for the several events, and a silk banner for the winning school. For the final championship meet, gold, silver and bronze medals are competed for. A championship trophy is given as well to the school that wins the most points.

This year 125,000 boys participated in separate school meets, and the final meet brought out 3,500 eager contestants.

During the summer vacation, under the management of the Board of Education, boys and girls won Sunday World prizes in various competitive sports on 135 playgrounds. About 12,000 girls and boys took part. Under the auspices of the Parks and Playgrounds Association a thousand boys were entertained with games and contests. At the Park Department there were lively marble contests, jacks, ball games, tennis tournaments, track and field events, swimming and diving, for all of which the Sunday World supplied prizes. Under the auspices of the P. S. A. L., and the Sunday World, swimming events for elementary schoolboys have been conducted. Upward of 11,000 boys have learned to swim. School Gardens raised produce estimated at $12,000, furnished occupation for over 3,000 children, they receiving the vegetables and flowers for their homes, and Sunday World prizes.

THE ENERGETIC EVENING WORLD.

The Evening World's guiding policy is work always for the public welfare. Notable and successful was its fight for the enactment by the Legislature of a law fixing a maximum rate of $1 per thousand feet for gas in Greater New York. Articles prepared by Sophie Irene Loeb showed that New York gas companies were making exorbitant profits with the rates in force, which ranged from $1.15 to $1.45 per thousand cubic feet, and that a fair and reasonable profit could be obtained with a dollar rate. These articles were read to the Senate by Senator James Walker, who, at the instance of The Evening World, introduced a dollar gas bill which was enacted into law after a bitter legislative fight. The gas companies subsequently secured an injunction, and hearings before a Master followed.

The Evening World was largely instrumental in securing an extension, through the enactment of the Reiburn bill on March 21, of the emergency rent laws until February, 1924, and was also instrumental in the appointment of a commission by the Government to examine housing conditions and take testimony so that it could recommend to the 1924 Legislature whether the emergency rent laws should be extended beyond February, 1924.

An independent investigation of New York City housing conditions was made by the paper. Two investigators lived for weeks in the tenement house district obtaining material for a series of illuminating articles on how the "other half" lives. Conditions disclosed were so shocking that The Evening World began a fresh campaign for aid from State and city to work out a solution of the problem by raising the standard of homes, and sounded the warning that "if it is allowed to run unsolved, either the people of this generation or the next will pay the penalty in crime, disease and discontent."

After the law exempting taxes on small homes, for which The Evening World so vigorously fought, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, the paper co-operated with owners of small homes and leading lawyers who volunteered to represent them in expediting an appeal, which resulted in a reversal of opinion of the Supreme Court. It strongly advocated more playgrounds for children, and as a result the Board of Estimate laid down a new and broader general playground policy.

The Evening World was the first to expose the

conspiracy of gamblers to manipulate sugar and mulct the public through unwarranted high prices. Largely as a result of the facts and figures it published in this connection, a "buyers' strike" originated in New York and spread over the entire country, and Government proceedings to have the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange declared a conspiracy in restraint of trade were instituted. The object of the sugar market manipulators was frustrated, and sugar prices gradually returned to a normal level.

Two months before the coal operators and representatives of miners began their negotiations at Atlantic City, The Evening World was able to tell its readers, after sending a reporter into the anthracite districts, that, disregarding "official" statements from both sides, the averting of another disastrous strike involving a coal famine depended upon the success of President John L. Lewis in composing the differences within the anthracite branch of the Mine Workers of America, and that Mr. Lewis, once he dominated his organization, had no demands to make that the operators would not meet.

By continued application of the policy that in dealing with the news of criminals, public service is best rendered by a homely and vivid portrayal of the motives and weaknesses of character which make crime, rather than in the emotional exploitation of crime as drama, The Evening World presented from day to day in advance of other newspapers and more comprehensibly, the conditions which the police problem is to correct and prevent.

In line with the suggestions made by The Evening World, the Legislature passed a bill providing for the filing at the time a will is signed of affidavits by witnesses of the circumstances attending the affixing of signatures to a will, and affidavits of certified medical examiners as to the mental condition of the maker of the will. This was subsequently strongly indorsed by the judiciary as a preventive against long and expensive will contests.

When the plan of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to reduce taxes $323,000,000 annually was made public, The Evening World was the first to make a poll of business men, bankers, lawyers, economists and others throughout the country and showed that the plan had hearty public indorsement.

A notable, new regular feature was a comprehensive foreign news service, operated in conjunction with the Chicago Daily News, which embraced every foreign centre of note and which enabled The Evening World to give authentic information on momentous political and business developments abroad that was obtainable in no other quarter.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

New departments were added. Stuart P. West, recognized as one of the foremost writers on business and finance in the country, gives a daily analysis of stock market movements and interpretation of business portents; and George T. Hughes conducts daily a column of "Investment Suggestions."

An Educational Page was added to the paper which was placed under the direction of Tristram Walker Metcalfe, who, many educational directors have testified, has a more thorough grasp on school subjects than any other public writer. A series of Home Study Courses, prepared by members of the Home Study Department of Columbia University, supplements the page. Subjects embraced are English composition, secretarial work, special composition, business English, business law, household accounting and the American Government.

To keep pace with the constantly growing popular interest in radio, The Evening World on June 9, 1923, added to its daily columns devoted to this subject a special sixteen page Saturday Radio Section. Its policy of accuracy in news and technical information, its careful selection of contributors whose specialized knowledge covers the wide range of radio interests, its enterprise in finding the larger ways of being of service to its readers, and its provisions for the newest beginner as well as the more advanced amateur in a few months won for the Saturday Radio Section general acknowledgment of editorial leadership in its field.

TO PLEASE WOMEN READERS.

The home and the interests of women in general have been the things first considered in the preparation of The Evening World's Daily Magazine Pages. The expert qualifications of the contributors have been as noteworthy as the helpful character of their contributions.

Marguerite Mooers Marshall, remembered in past years as the author of the brilliant "Maxims of a Modern Maid" and "Fables for the Fair," turned her attention to a department, "The Woman of It," and so became one of the very few women "Columnists" of the day.

Ruth Snyder's "A Minute or Two With Books," a once-a-week feature, helped the public to a better understanding and more thorough appreciation of the output of authors and publishers.

Fay Stevenson, studying the problems of lovers and married couples, evolved a number of entertaining serials that were most profitably read.

Sophie Irene Loeb's prose poems and her comments on humanity in phases of everyday life met with the pronounced approval of thousands of readers.

Margery Wells, recognized fashion expert, also reverted to another field of writing and contributed striking articles on women and their interests from the viewpoint of an American observer in Europe. Florence Clark and Frances Munro sustained the high standing of The Evening World's special fashion features and Mildred Lodewick's practical suggestions on dress continued to be a conspicuous feature.

Mrs. Christine Frederick, expert in household efficiency, contributed many noteworthy articles on home economics and a specially interesting series on the home budget and its preparation. Dr. Charlotte C. West's very helpful advice to mothers awakened many families to the importance of the health of children. Caroline Crawford contributed many special articles and interviews on topics of the day. Ethelda Bleibtrey, world's champion woman swimmer, was represented by a series of articles teaching the art of swimming and showing its importance as affecting health.

"The Jarr Family," by Roy L. McCardell, continued to hold place as a humorous feature.

Of fiction, The Evening World printed a score of the best novels, most of them the most recent work of representative American and English authors.

AUTHORITATIVE NEWS OF SPORTS.

The Evening World increased the number of its sport pages during the summer and fall months from two to three, and supplemented its regular sport staff with contributions from persons admittedly the greatest experts in their field. For instance, William T. Tilden 2d wrote regularly on tennis; Walter Camp on football; Walter Hagen on golf, dealing especially with championship matches; and John J. McGraw, leader of the New York Giants, on baseball, one series being "My Thirty Years of Baseball." While the world's baseball championship was being fought both McGraw and Miller Huggins, leader of the New York Yankees, described the struggle from day to day. Still another series was the story of his life written by Luis Angel Firpo, the Argentine heavyweight who nearly deposed Jack Dempsey as world's champion on Sept. 14.

In addition, every field of sport was covered by members of the regular staff, and many notable "beats" were scored. Vincent Treanor's description of racing events, particularly the Zev-Papyrus and Zev-My Own match races, attracted wide attention; Bozeman Bulger and Robert Boyd, who covered baseball, were first to give the inside story of many "deals" and the latter was the one who informed the public of the attempt of baseball players to form a union, and named the players who instigated the plan, which subsequently was dropped. Football, golf and tennis were covered by William Abbott, prize ring affairs by Ed. Van Avery, and track and field athletics by Joseph Gordon. Robert Edgren told in his inimitable manner of sport events generally, with accompanying cartoons for which he has become famous, and Burris Jenkins jr., as staff cartoonist, attracted wide attention. In sum, The Evening World's sport pages, under the immediate direction of Richard Freyer, set a new record pace in the description of all athletic activities.

BUREAU OF ACCURACY AND FAIR PLAY.

The World's Bureau of Accuracy and Fair Play celebrated its tenth anniversary in July. Its primary purpose is to promote accuracy and fair play in the columns of The World, to correct carelessness and to stamp out journalistic fakers. Complaints are investigated by the Bureau, and if found to be well grounded corrections are published and sent to the persons directly concerned. Members of The World staff and its correspondents generally have worked in hearty accord with the bureau.

There has been a pronounced decrease in libel suits against The World since the bureau was established, which means a corresponding increase in public confidence. The bureau is constantly receiving letters expressing appreciation and good will from persons who have dealt with it. Fair treatment and "soft answers" have turned away the wrath of many who were bitter in their complaints, converting them into lasting friends.

The bureau has guarded against complaints that have no merit. It is constantly on the lookout for certain lawyers who make a specialty of stirring up libel litigation. Several have been found who seemingly are not adverse to representing criminals and otherwise disreputable characters, and who do not hesitate to bring suits on false and perjured complaints. Neither trouble nor expense is spared in fighting these suits, and in some instances the crooked litigants have later been convicted and imprisoned. Constant warfare is also waged against false and misleading advertising.

DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

(From the 1923 N. W. Ayer & Son's American Newspaper Annual and Directory.)

STATE.	Places Where Is'ued	Cy. Seats Wh're Is'u'd	Daily	Tri W'k ly.	Semi W'k ly.	Week ly.	Fort Nig't ly.	Semi M'th ly.	M'th ly.	Bi M'th ly.	Quar-terly.	Misc.	Total.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Alabama	122	70	22	.....	6	149	1	5	15	1	3	.....	201
Arizona	39	14	20	1	3	44	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	75
Arkansas	159	87	36	2	7	210	1	6	13	.....	3	.....	278
California	364	57	166	8	27	504	2	12	174	6	9	3	911
Colorado	186	60	40	.....	10	274	.....	1	33	1	2	.....	361
Connecticut	66	10	34	.....	6	82	.....	1	15	1	3	3	145
Delaware	12	3	3	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	34
District of Columbia	1	.....	7	.....	1	26	.....	4	64	4	19	.....	125
Florida	119	59	33	.....	9	141	.....	2	22	.....	1	.....	208
Georgia	196	149	30	2	9	221	1	6	51	2	3	.....	325
Idaho	101	43	13	1	6	113	.....	1	9	.....	.....	1	139
Illinois	609	103	155	5	34	874	9	38	671	7	27	8	1,828
Indiana	317	92	130	2	18	375	1	7	71	.....	8	1	613
Iowa	524	101	53	7	20	627	3	12	54	5	6	3	790
Kansas	421	103	67	1	8	523	.....	5	31	.....	3	1	639
Kentucky	148	109	32	.....	19	180	2	3	18	1	4	2	261
Louisiana	103	60	15	1	2	138	1	4	26	2	1	1	191
Maine	57	14	12	2	2	62	.....	1	12	4	3	2	100
Maryland	58	23	15	.....	3	95	1	3	37	11	15	3	183
Massachusetts	184	22	82	2	4	324	1	5	124	5	38	4	589
Michigan	374	81	67	4	15	444	2	3	83	3	6	1	628
Minnesota	445	85	47	.....	9	612	2	11	64	4	6	.....	755
Mississippi	130	90	15	1	5	141	1	.....	8	1	.....	.....	172
Missouri	412	113	74	2	17	594	7	20	101	5	9	2	831
Montana	162	54	18	.....	2	198	.....	2	11	1	.....	.....	232
Nebraska	381	91	25	2	11	480	1	5	25	.....	2	1	552
Nevada	24	16	8	6	.....	24	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	41
New Hampshire	54	9	14	1	1	61	1	2	12	1	.....	.....	93
New Jersey	171	21	40	.....	4	254	.....	4	43	5	8	1	359
New Mexico	59	27	6	.....	2	81	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	95
New York	472	61	192	7	25	964	31	45	755	33	76	16	2,144
North Carolina	165	80	40	1	29	176	1	3	28	1	9	2	290
North Dakota	212	50	9	.....	3	247	1	2	6	2	1	.....	271
Ohio	368	88	155	7	36	527	11	12	151	5	22	1	927
Oklahoma	327	77	60	2	12	408	.....	7	23	1	4	.....	517
Oregon	141	36	33	.....	5	183	.....	2	29	1	.....	1	254
Pennsylvania	413	67	192	5	27	634	3	12	233	12	54	8	1,180
Rhode Island	16	5	12	.....	2	20	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	48
South Carolina	78	45	17	4	11	92	.....	3	17	1	3	.....	148
South Dakota	251	63	16	.....	1	309	2	6	13	.....	5	.....	352
Tennessee	126	81	17	.....	6	180	1	6	30	1	17	1	239
Texas	549	221	113	1	30	686	.....	11	69	2	5	1	918
Utah	61	22	7	3	4	70	2	1	14	1	1	.....	103
Vermont	62	12	10	.....	.....	68	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	85
Virginia	131	65	31	1	9	148	1	2	35	.....	2	2	231
Washington	183	39	38	.....	7	244	1	6	48	1	3	.....	348
West Virginia	92	55	30	.....	5	136	1	.....	12	.....	1	.....	185
Wisconsin	528	71	54	1	5	431	2	4	72	6	3	2	580
Wyoming	64	23	8	.....	4	83	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	97
U.S. (Conti'nt'l)	10,037	2,927	2,313	82	481	13,482	95	290	3,352	136	389	71	20,091

CODE OF NEWSPAPER ETHICS.

(Adopted in April, 1923, by the American Society of Newspaper Editors.)

I. *Responsibility*—The right of a newspaper to attract and hold readers is restricted by nothing but considerations of public welfare. The use a newspaper makes of the share of public attention it gains serves to determine its sense of responsibility, which it shares with every member of its staff. A journalist who uses his power for any selfish or otherwise unworthy purpose is faithless to a high trust.

II. *Freedom of the Press*—Freedom of the press is to be guarded as a vital right of mankind. It is the unquestionable right to discuss whatever is not explicitly forbidden by law, including the wisdom of any restrictive statute.

III. *Independence*—Freedom from all obligations except that of fidelity to the public interest is vital.

1. Promotion of any private interest contrary to the general welfare, for whatever reason, is not compatible with honest journalism. So-called news communications from private sources should not be published without public notice of their source or else substantiation of their claims to value as news, both in form and substance.

2. Partisanship, in editorial comment, which knowingly departs from the truth, does violence to the best spirit of American journalism; in the news columns it is subversive of a fundamental principle of the profession.

IV. *Sincerity, Truthfulness, Accuracy*—Good faith with the reader is the foundation of all journalism worthy of the name.

1. By every consideration of good faith a newspaper is constrained to be truthful. It is not to be excused for lack of thoroughness or accuracy within its control or failure to obtain command of these essential qualities.

2. Headlines should be fully warranted by the contents of the articles which they surmount.

V. *Impartiality*—Sound practice makes clear distinction between news reports and expressions of opinion. News reports should be free from opinion or bias of any kind.

This rule does not apply to so-called special articles unmistakably devoted to advocacy or characterized by a signature authorizing the writer's own conclusion and interpretations.

VI. *Fair play*—A newspaper should not publish unofficial charges affecting reputation or moral character without opportunity given to the accused to be heard; right practice demands the giving of such opportunity in all cases of serious accusation outside judicial proceedings.

1. A newspaper should not invade private rights or feelings without sure warrant of public right as distinguished from public curiosity.

2. It is the privilege, as it is the duty, of a newspaper to make prompt and complete correction of its own serious mistakes of fact or opinion, whatever their origin.

VII. *Decency*—A newspaper cannot escape conviction of insincerity if, while professing high moral purpose, it supplies incentives to base conduct, such as are to be found in details of crime and vice, publication of which is not demonstrably for the general good. Lacking authority to enforce its canons, the journalism here represented can but express the hope that deliberate pandering to vicious instincts will encounter effective public disapproval or yield to the influence of a preponderant professional condemnation.

AMERICAN BOOK PRODUCTION, 1922-1921.

(Compiled by The Publishers' Weekly, N. Y.)

International Classification.	For 1922. New Publications. New B'ks.	New Editions.	Pamphlets	By Origin. American Authors	English & Other For. Authors. Am. Man.	Imported.	Total.	For 1921. New Publications. New B'ks.	New Editions.	Pamphlets	By Origin. American Authors	English & Other For. Authors. Am. Man.	Imported.	Total.
Philosophy	249	20	87	255	29	72	356	199	24	46	195	20	54	269
Religion	568	25	137	583	16	131	730	460	41	94	485	10	100	595
Sociology	403	33	212	579	18	51	648	355	34	233	502	21	99	622
Law	147	16	27	181	1	8	190	111	22	58	176	4	11	191
Education	116	9	84	188	1	20	209	111	14	91	188	1	27	216
Philology	181	30	29	118	36	86	240	165	33	43	136	33	72	241
Science	274	41	347	547	13	102	662	227	61	385	577	5	91	673
Technical Books	358	52	96	380	2	124	506	331	83	148	452	1	109	562
Medicine, Hygiene	208	50	40	220	3	75	298	169	86	44	238	2	59	299
Agriculture	44	13	55	95	1	16	112	64	19	86	147	0	22	169
Domestic Economy	46	3	11	56	0	4	60	38	4	21	56	3	4	63
Business	216	15	51	247	3	32	282	181	25	61	243	0	24	267
Fine Arts	97	6	35	94	7	37	138	153	8	34	138	3	54	195
Music	42	2	16	37	4	19	60	53	6	16	56	1	18	75
Games, Amusement	69	11	29	86	5	18	109	59	4	24	69	0	18	87
General Literature	297	40	87	303	38	83	424	296	34	79	279	30	100	409
Poetry and Drama	446	48	186	489	115	76	680	363	49	100	391	48	73	512
Fiction	758	331	9	806	240	52	1,098	683	277	12	765	169	38	972
Juvenile Books	462	52	30	445	33	66	544	482	65	29	476	39	61	576
History	403	25	90	350	25	143	518	376	48	148	422	19	131	572
Geography, Travel	235	19	55	218	16	75	309	216	45	67	233	12	83	328
Biog'phy, Genealogy	347	20	31	271	35	92	398	297	19	46	241	28	93	362
Gen'l Works, Misc.	32	4	31	63	0	4	67	49	7	18	61	2	11	74
Total	5,998	865	1,775	6,611	641	1,386	8,638	5,438	1,008	1,883	6,526	451	1,352	8,329

BOOK INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to the United States Census of Manufactures, there were published in 1919, in this country, $127,578,093 worth of books and pamphlets, and $14,762,182 worth of sheets of music and books of music.

The publication value of the books and pamphlets printed in the United States in 1919 totalled $165,560,858, those sent from the press in New York State being rated at $73,903,337; in Illinois, $27,321,314; in Massachusetts, $21,497,743; in Pennsylvania, $12,815,766; in Ohio, $5,246,618; in Missouri, $2,983,762; in Minnesota, $2,394,719; in California, $2,396,407; in New Jersey, $2,091,620; in Tennessee, $1,702,255; in Virginia, $1,555,829; in Michigan, $1,477,213; in Connecticut, $1,543,108; in Wisconsin, $1,212,713; in Indiana, $1,079,441. Value in each of the other States was less than $1,000,000.

Bookbinding done in 1919 cost $16,957,313, and blank books were manufactured to the extent of $6,953,790. Machine composition done outside publishing plants cost $12,487,551.

CHIEF GRANTS BY CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

(Official statement by the Acting President; covers year ended September 30, 1923.)

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Beneficiary.	Nature of Grant.	Amount.
Alberta, University of	Establishment of Catholic College	$100,000.00
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.	Endowment	250,000.00
Johns Hopkins Medical School	Endowment of dispensary and clinic	2,000,000.00
King's College, University of, Windsor, N. S.	Endowment	600,000.00
Polytechnic Institute of Porto Rico	Endowment and buildings	250,000.00
Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.	Library stacks	10,000.00
Other and total		$3,243,385.96

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Child Health Association	Educational activities	$10,000.00
American Law Institute	* General expenses (10)	1,075,000.00
American School of Classical Studies at Athens	Building for Johannes Gennadius Library (additional)	50,000.00
American Society for the Control of Cancer	General expenses (3)	30,000.00
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	Study of economic and historical aspects of the war (4)	250,000.00
Carnegie Free Library, Allegheny, Pa.	Rebuilding organ	35,000.00
Church Peace Union	Educational work (3)	75,000.00
Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation	Current expenses	10,000.00
Community Arts Association	Educational work (5)	125,000.00
Immigration Publication Society	General expenses (3)	30,000.00
Institute of International Education	Current expenses	30,000.00
Institute for Research in Land Economics	Completion & publication of researches (5)	62,500.00
Lick Observatory	For use of the Chili Station (2)	10,000.00
Nat'l Association for Constitutional Government	General expenses	13,000.00
National Bureau of Economic Research	General expenses (5)	150,000.00
National Committee on Legal Aid Work	Current expenses	16,000.00
National Health Council	Current expenses	10,000.00
New York Academy of Medicine	Building	1,000,000.00
New York Public Library School for Librarians	Current expenses	20,000.00
Potter Metabolic Clinic	Research in insulin	15,000.00
Russian Collegiate Institute	Current expenses	10,000.00
John F. Slater Fund	Est'blshm't of county train'g schools (4)	40,000.00
St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Renovating organ	10,250.00
Study of Seasonal Stabilization of Employment	General expenses	25,000.00
Other and total		$3,159,200.00

* Figures in parentheses indicate the number of years over which the grant extends.

WHAT AMERICANS DRANK.

Year (Fiscal).	Domestic Fruit Brandy.	Domestic, All Other Native Liquors.	Foreign Spirits.	Domestic Wines.	Foreign Wines.	Domestic Beer, Etc.	Foreign Beer, Etc.
	Proof Gals.	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1850	.....	46,768,083	5,065,390	221,249	6,095,122	36,361,708	201,301
1860	.....	83,904,258	6,064,393	1,860,008	8,944,679	100,225,879	1,120,790
1870	1,223,830	77,266,368	1,405,510	3,059,518	9,165,549	203,743,401	1,012,755
1880	1,438,179	58,950,489	1,643,416	13,781,774	7,077,921	308,197,473	1,469,185
1890	1,323,579	73,521,253	1,530,376	22,484,024	5,034,849	645,092,353	2,088,012
1900	1,386,361	94,265,035	1,705,468	26,242,492	3,745,975	1,219,070,196	3,316,908
1910	2,204,184	126,593,951	4,340,549	50,684,343	9,863,735	1,844,065,029	7,301,629
1911	2,434,045	132,315,123	3,836,821	56,655,006	7,204,226	1,959,671,296	7,240,458
1912	2,449,331	133,502,079	3,544,921	50,619,880	5,804,831	1,925,361,507	7,169,677
1913	2,801,767	140,521,880	4,121,981	48,683,849	6,643,612	2,022,678,149	7,669,223
1914	2,704,752	136,521,805	4,220,670	44,973,643	7,444,787	2,049,236,412	7,170,696
1915	2,516,054	121,690,596	2,952,448	27,255,690	5,656,219	1,852,136,960	3,387,324
1916	2,984,743	133,267,803	3,721,138	42,229,206	5,357,939	1,815,694,727	2,580,315
1917	3,668,669	161,012,068	3,059,588	37,640,495	5,082,881	1,882,770,762	2,300,542
1918	See note.	87,737,824	1,250,324	42,264,478	3,333,546	1,552,393,497	744,566
1919	See note.	81,617,147	500,964	52,308,309	1,964,347	852,921,219	55,799
1920	See note.	28,224,416	120,527	12,565,333	152,806	265,263,800	287
1921	See note.	35,015,245	301,035	19,512,321	810,435	285,798,939	49
1922	See note.	19,071,756	191,105	8,807,290	743,483	196,737,187	53

PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN THE U. S. SINCE 1900.

Year (Fiscal).	Bourbon Whiskey.	Rye Whiskey.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	Pure, Neutral, or Cologne Spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Fruit Brandy.	Beer and Other Fermented Liquors.
	Tax. Gallons.	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Bbls. of 31 Gals.*
1900	19,411,829	14,296,568	10,735,771	1,614,514	1,597,081	24,173,671	33,405,523	3,760,487	39,471,593
1901	26,209,804	18,263,709	10,775,117	1,724,582	1,636,299	30,228,804	35,227,657	4,047,602	40,614,258
1902	20,336,250	21,587,221	11,483,305	2,202,047	1,752,281	37,429,734	33,491,342	4,220,400	44,550,127
1903	26,068,555	22,407,053	12,034,127	2,247,907	1,913,404	54,620,400	22,198,323	6,430,673	46,720,179
1904	20,247,089	18,371,345	11,486,082	1,801,179	2,110,216	57,997,506	21,988,545	5,193,262	48,265,168
1905	26,742,168	20,410,422	11,610,799	1,791,987	2,187,709	60,944,811	23,930,831	4,448,584	49,522,029
1906	24,968,943	21,469,720	11,173,614	1,730,102	2,323,289	59,626,733	24,194,411	4,444,072	54,724,553
1907	33,090,791	23,550,196	16,123,379	2,022,407	2,947,688	60,802,852	29,911,665	6,138,305	58,622,002
1908	14,120,484	13,587,868	16,849,154	1,895,922	2,756,753	50,935,821	26,793,676	6,899,823	58,814,033

	Whiskey.	Rum.	Gin.	Alcohol.	Commercial Alcohol.	Fruit Brandy.	Ferment'd Liquors.
	Tax. Gallons.	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax Gals.*	*Tax. Gals.*
1909	70,152,175	1,952,374	2,483,743	42,563,103	16,078,083	6,440,858	56,364,360
1910	82,463,894	2,253,950	2,985,435	50,703,846	17,623,867	7,656,434	59,544,775
1911	100,647,155	2,631,059	3,345,371	24,408,462	44,205,330	7,953,132	63,283,123
1912	98,209,574	2,832,516	3,577,862	27,629,346	45,869,685	9,321,823	62,176,694
1913	99,615,828	2,750,846	4,014,601	30,320,894	48,560,920	8,252,875	65,324,876
1914	88,698,797	3,026,085	4,012,542	31,715,199	47,132,535	7,307,897	66,189,473
1915	44,552,490	2,844,313	3,636,285	38,325,049	42,742,161	8,521,951	59,808,210
1916	59,240,672	2,986,940	4,118,064	121,799,942	60,919,058	4,159,351	58,633,624
1917	57,651,834	2,842,922	5,756,667	145,535,791	65,879,886	8,251,097	60,817,379
1918	17,383,511	1,526,743	4,178,538	125,134,648	25,229,215	5,357,325	50,266,216
1919	.....	815,794	.....	90,371,971	7,783,921	1,802,422	27,712,648
1920	234,705	944,916	.....	90,504,807	7,931,363	1,649,446	9,231,280
1921	753,375	543,507	.....	85,068,776	.....	1,530,792	9,220,188
1922	315,799	864,332	.....	79,906,101	.....	1,077,063	6,347,799

Figs. (1921-22) for fermented represent "near beer." Gallons of distilled spirits produced in years ended June 30—(1922), 82,163,296; (1923), 124,625,634.

Bushels of grain used in production of distilled spirits, year ended June 30, 1923—corn, 3,105,963; rye, 5,108; malt, 443,845.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the Bureau of the Census.)

State.	Miles Single Track Operated. 1922.	1917.	1912.	State.	Miles Single Track Operated. 1922.	1917.	1912.
New York	4,792.35	4,773.36	4,485.81	West Virginia	422.06	395.15	330.18
Pennsylvania	4,423.08	4,462.11	4,269.53	Rhode Island	402.54	453.61	435.37
Ohio	3,975.84	4,236.11	3,999.22	Alabama	364.50	369.35	308.80
Illinois	3,414.15	3,441.43	3,185.73	Oklahoma	323.81	301.51	251.56
California	3,075.75	3,022.08	2,605.28	Louisiana	304.80	330.59	285.10
Massachusetts	2,689.57	3,055.88	2,950.96	South Carolina	301.40	313.56	228.08
Indiana	2,309.33	2,355.58	2,323.38	New Hampshire	263.46	269.34	268.15
Michigan	1,813.94	1,768.37	1,526.25	North Carolina	215.55	227.63	190.28
New Jersey	1,342.93	1,368.06	1,308.97	Nebraska	206.05	210.90	214.46
Missouri	1,098.23	1,093.65	959.01	Dist. of Col	198.54	194.87	188.46
Connecticut	1,010.86	1,079.72	993.22	Florida	197.04	183.03	164.84
Iowa	1,001.31	1,015.45	793.37	Idaho	149.46	155.40	129.13
Texas	973.69	949.94	721.42	Arkansas	120.32	121.83	113.72
Washington	953.57	1,021.69	991.17	Vermont	116.11	125.55	120.83
Wisconsin	919.44	901.28	849.11	Montana	111.26	120.92	99.23
Maryland	758.38	774.62	719.74	Delaware	105.87	101.95	99.31
Minnesota	680.89	655.90	538.48	Mississippi	97.91	124.17	118.57
Oregon	612.01	603.13	549.19	Arizona	44.12	52.99	46.23
Kansas	581.20	581.69	493.91	Wyoming	22.84	23.05	22.91
Maine	566.08	571.52	530.49	North Dakota	20.66	24.42	15.18
Virginia	553.67	580.68	561.49	South Dakota	17.20	24.44	21.59
Kentucky	513.05	515.70	502.38	New Mexico	11.00	10.95	10.60
Tennessee	494.53	447.36	360.93	Nevada	4.52	11.56	11.27
Utah	477.60	469.40	260.18				
Georgia	450.60	449.69	417.33	United States	43,933.88	44,808.31	41,032.91
Colorado	430.81	467.16	467.97				

Passengers on electric railways totaled 12,665,300,050 in 1922.

MAYORS OF AMERICAN CITIES.

(Cities in italics have commission government; C. M., means City Manager.)

City.	Mayor.	Term Exp.
Akron, O.	D. C. Rybolt, R.	1926, Jan.
Albany, N. Y.	Wm. S. Hackett, D.	1926, Jan.
Altoona, Pa.	E. F. Giles, D.	1928, Jan.
Allentown, Pa.	Malcolm W. Gross, D.	1928, Jan.
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Carl Salmon, R.	1926, Jan.
Atlanta, Ga.	Walter A. Sims, D.	1925, Jan.
Atlantic City, N.J.	Edw. L. Bader, N.P.	1924, May
Auburn, N. Y.	Roy A. Weld, R.	1928, Jan.
Augusta, Ga.	J. M. Smith, D.	1925, Jan.
Aurora, Ill.	Chas. H. Greene, N.P.	1927, May
Austin, Tex.	W. D. Yett, D.	1925, May
Baltimore, Md.	H. W. Jackson, D.	1927, May
Battle Creek, Mic.	Chas. C. Green, R.	1925, Apr.
Bay City, Mich.	John G. Dean	1925, Apr.
Bayonne, N. J.	Robt. J. Talbot, N.P.	1927, May
Beaumont, Tex.	B. A. Steinhagen	1924, Apr.
Berkeley, Cal.	F. D. Stringham, M.L.	1927, June
Bethlehem, Pa.	Jas. M. Yeakle, D.	1926, Jan
Binghamton, N.Y.	John A. Giles, R.	1926, Jan.
Birmingham, Ala.	.D. E. McLendon, D	1925, Dec.
Boston, Mass.	Jas. M. Curley, D.	1926, Feb.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Fredk. W. Behrens, R.	1925, Nov.
Brockton, Mass.	Chas. F. Rowley, N.P.	1924, Mar.
Brookline, Mass.	C. F. Rowley, Chrman.	1924, Mar.
Buffalo, N. Y.	F. X. Schwab, N. P.	1925, Dec.
Cambridge, Mass.	Edw. W. Quinn, N. P.	1926, Jan.
Camden, N. J.	Victor King, D.	1927, Apr.
Canton, O.	C. C. Curtis, R.	1926, Jan.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	C. D. Huston, D.	1924, Apr.
Charleston, S. C.	.....	1927, Dec.
Charleston, W. Va.	Wm. W. Weitz, R.	1927, May
Charlotte, N. C.	J. O. Walker, D.	1926, May
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Richard Hardy, R.	1927, Apr.
Chelsea, Mass.	Lawrence F. Quigley	1925, Jan.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Archie Allison, N.P.	1926, Jan.
Chicago, Ill.	Wm. E. Dever, D.	1927, Apr.
Chicopee, Mass.	Joseph M. Grise	1925, Dec.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Geo. P. Carrell, R.	1925, Dec.
Cleveland, Ohio	Fred Kohler, R.	1925, Dec.
Col. Springs, Col.	A. M. Wilson, N. P.	1925, Apr.
Columbia, S. C.	W. A. Coleman, D.	1926, June
Columbus, Ohio	J. J. Thomas, R.	1927, Dec.
Council Bluffs, Ia.	L. Zurmuehlen	1924, Apr.
Covington, Ky.	D. A. O'Donavon	1928, Jan.
Dallas, Tex.	Louis Blaylock, D.	1925, May
Danville, Ill.	T. F. Shouse, R.	1925, Apr.
Davenport, Ia.	Alfred C. Mueller, R.	1924, Apr.
Dayton, Ohio.	Frank P. Hale, N. P.	1925, Dec.
Decatur, Ill.	Elmer R. Elder, N.P.	1927, Apr.
Denver, Colo.	B. F. Stapleton, N.P.	1927, June
Des Moines, Ia	C. M. Garver, N. P.	1924, Mar.
Detroit, Mich.	F. E. Doremus, N. P.	1926, Jan
Dubuque, Iowa	Jas. Alderson, N. P	1925, Apr.
Duluth, Minn.	S. F. Snively	1925, Apr.
E. Chicago, Ind.	Frank Callahan, Ind.	1925, Jan.
E. Orange, N. J.	Chas. H. Martens, R.	1925, Jan.
E. St. Louis, Ill.	M. M. Stephens, N.P.	1927, Apr.
Easton, Pa.	W. M. Heiberger, D.	1928, Jan
Elizabeth, N. J.	John F. Kenah, D.	1924, Dec.
Elmira, N. Y.	J. Norton Wood	1926, Jan.
El Paso, Tex.	R. M. Dudley, D.	1925, Apr.
Erie, Pa.	Miles B. Kiles	1928, Jan.
Evanston, Ill.	H. P. Pearsons, Ind.	1925, May
Evansville, Ind.	W. H. Elmendorf, D.	1926, Jan.
Everett, Mass.	L. D. Chisholm	1924, Dec.
Fall River, Mass.	Edmond P. Talbot, D.	1924, Dec.
Fitchburg, Mass.	John B. Fellows, N.P.	1924, Dec.
Flint, Mich.	D. R. Cuthbertson, D.	1925, Apr.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Wm. J. Hosey, D.	1925, Dec.
Fort Worth, Tex.	E. R. Cockrell, D.	1925, Apr.
Fresno, Cal.	Truman G. Hart	1925, Apr.
Galveston, Tex.	B. E. Harriss, N. P.	1925, May
Gary, Ind.	R. O. Johnson, R.	1926, Jan.
Grand Rapids, Mich	Julius Fisch, N. P.	1924, May
Harrisburg, Pa.	G. A. Hoverter, R.	1928, Jan.
Hartford, Conn.	R. J. Kinsella, D.	1924, May
Haverhill, Mass.	Wm. D. McFee	1924, Dec.
Hamilton, Ohio	Howard Kelley, R.	1925, Dec.
Hammond, Ind.	Daniel Brown, R.	1926, Jan.
Hamtramck, Mich.	P. C. Jezewski, N. P.	1924, Apr.
Hazleton, Pa.	Jas G. Harvey, R.	1926, Jan.
Highland Pk., Mich.	Edgar F. Down, N. P.	1924, Apr.
Hoboken, N. J.	Patrick R. Griffin, D.	1927, May
Holyoke, Mass.	John F. Cronin, N. P.	1925, Jan.
Houston, Tex.	O. F. Halcombe, D.	1925, Apr.
Huntington, W. Va	F. S. Chapman, R.	1925, June
Indianapolis, Ind.	S. L. Shank, R.	1926, Jan.
Jackson, Mich.	Wm. M. Palmer, N.P.	1925, Dec.
Jacksonville, Fla.	John T. Alsop, Jr., D.	1925, June
Jamestown, N. Y.	Sam. A. Carlson, R.	1924, Apr.
Jersey City, N. J.	Frank Hague, N. P.	1925, June
Johnstown, Pa.	Louis Franke, R.	1928, Jan.
Joliet, Ill.	Geo. F. Schring, N. P.	1927, May
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Geo. K. Taylor, C. G.	1925, Nov.
Kansas City, Kan.	W. W. Gordon, D.	1927, Apr.
Kansas City, Mo.	F. H. Cromwell, D.	1924, Apr.
Kenosha, Wis.	C. M. Osborn, C.Mgr.	Indefinite.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Ben A. Morton, D.	1925, Sept.
Kokomo, Ind.	Vacant by death, 1923	1926, Jan.
La Crosse, Wis.	J. J. Verchota, N. P.	1925, Apr.
Lancaster, Pa.	F. C. Musser, C.	1926, Jan.
Lansing, Mich.	A. H. Doughty, N. P.	1925, Jan.
Lawrence, Mass.	Walter Rochefort	1925, Dec.
Lima, Ohio	C. A. Bingham, C. Mg.	Indefinite.
Lincoln, Neb.	F. C. Zehrung, N. P.	1925, May
Little Rock, Ark.	B. D. Brickhouse, D.	1925, Apr.
Long Beach, Cal.	C. A. Buffum, N. P.	1924, July
Lorain, Ohio	Geo. Hoffman, R.	1926, Jan.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Geo. E. Cryer, N. P.	1925, July
Louisville, Ky.	Huston Quinn	1925, Nov.
Lowell, Mass.	J. J. Donovan, N. P.	1924, Dec.
Lynn, Mass.	H. A. McPheters, N.P.	1925, Dec.
Lynchburg, Va.	Fred Harper	1924, Sept.
Macon, Ga.	Luther Williams, D.	1925, Nov.
Madison, Wis.	I. M. Kittleson, N. P.	1924, Apr.
Malden, Mass.	J. V. Kimball, R.	1925, Jan.
Manchester, N. H	Geo. E. Trudel, R.	1926, Jan.
McKeesport, Pa.	Geo. H. Lysle, R.	1925, Dec.
Medford, Mass.	R. B. Coolidge, R.	1926, Jan.
Memphis, Tenn.	Rowlett Paine, D.	1928, Jan.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Daniel W. Hoan, S.	1924, Apr.
Minneapolis, Minn	Geo. E. Leach, R.	1925, June
Mobile, Ala.	Board of Commis'rs.	1925, Sept.
Moline, Ill.	C. W. Sandstrom, R.	1925, May
Mt. Vernon, N. Y	W. D. MacQuestion, R.	1928, Jan.
Muskegon, Mich.	I. R. Ellison, C. Mgr.	Indefinite.
Nashville, Tenn.	Hilary E. Howse, D.	1927, June
Newark, N. J.	F. C. Breidenbach	1925, May
New Bedford, Mass	W. H. B. Remington	1924, Dec.
New Britain, Conn	A. M. Paonessa, D.	1924, Apr.
New Bruns'k, N. J.	J. J. Morrison, N. P.	1927, May
Newburgh, N. Y.	Roy W. Spencer, R.	1928, Jan.
New Castle, Pa.	Wm. H. Duniap, R.	1928, Jan.
New Haven, Conn.	D. E. Fitzgerald, D.	1925, Dec.
New Orleans, La.	Andrew J. McShane, D	1925, Apr.
Newport, R. I.	Mortimer A. Sullivan	1926, Jan.
Newport News, Va.	P. W. Hiden, N. P.	1924, Sept.
N. Rochelle, N.Y.	Harry R. Scott, R.	1925, Dec.
Newton, Mass.	Edwin O. Childs	1925, ...
New York, N. Y.	John F. Hylan, D.	1925, Dec.
Niagara Falls, N. Y	Wm. Laughlin, D.	1928, Jan.
Norfolk, Va.	A. L. Rope, N. P.	1924, Sept.
Norristown, Pa.	Jas. W. Potter, D.	1925, Jan.
Oak Park, Ill.	Willis McFeely, Pres.	1924, Apr.
Oakland, Cal.	John L. Davis, N. P.	1927, June
Okla. City, Okla.	O. A. Cargill, D.	1927, Apr.
Omaha, Neb.	J. C. Dahlman, N. P.	1924, May
Orange, N. J.	F. J. Murphy, R.	1926, May
Pasadena, Cal.	H. W. Wadsworth, Ch.	Indefinite.
Passaic, N. J.	J. H. McGuire, N. P.	1927, May
Paterson, N. J.	C. M. McLean, R.	1925, Dec.
Pawtucket, R. I.	Chas. A. Holt, R.	1924, Dec.
Pensacola, Fla.	J. H. Bayliss, D.	1925, June
Peoria, Ill.	E. N. Woodruff, R.	1925, May
Perth Amboy, N.J.	Wm. C. Wilson, R.	1924, Dec.
Petersburg, Va.	L. Brownlow, C. Mgr.	Indefinite.
Philadelphia, Pa.	W. F. Kendrick, R.	1928, Jan.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	W. A. Magee, R.	1926, Jan.
Pittsfield, Mass.	C. W. Power, R.	1925, Jan.
Pontiac, Mich.	G. H. Kimball, Sr.	1924, Apr.
Portland, Me.	Council Form.	1924, Dec.
Portland Ore.	Geo. L. Barker, R.	1925, July
Portsmouth, Va.	J. P. Jervey, C. M.	.....
Poughkeepsie, N.Y	Frank B. Lovelace, R.	.....
Providence, R. I.	Joseph H. Gainen, D.	1925, Jan.
Pueblo, Col.	City Commission	.....
Quincy, Ill.	W. B. Smiley, R.	1925, May
Quincy, Mass.	G. B. Bates, N. P.	1924, Dec.
Racine, Wis.	W. A. Armstrong, N.P	1925, Apr.
Reading, Pa.	Wm. E. Sharman, D.	1928, Jan.
Richmond, Va.	George Ainslie, D.	1924, Sept.
Roanoke, Va.	B. J. Fishburn, D.	1926, Sept.
Rochester, N. Y.	C. D. Van Zandt, R.	1926, Jan.
Rock Island, Ill.	W. A. Rosenfield, R.	1925, Apr.
Rockford, Ill.	J. H. Hallstrom, Lebor	1925, May
Sacramento, Cal.	H. C. Bottorff, C. M.	Indefinite.
Saginaw, Mich.	A. W. Tausend, N. P.	1927, Apr.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Geo. E. McIninch, R.	1924, Apr.
St. Louis, Mo.	Henry W. Kiel, R.	1925, Apr.
St. Paul, Minn.	A. E. Nelson, R.	1924, June
Salem, Mass.	Geo. J. Bates	1926, Jan.
Salt Lake City	C. C. Neslen, D.	1928, Jan.
San Antonio, Tex.	John W. Tobin, N. P.	1925, May
San Diego, Cal.	John L. Bacon, N. P.	1925, May
San Francisco, Cal	Jas. Rolph, Jr., N.P.	1928, Jan.
San Jose, Cal.	C. B. Goodwin, C.M.	Indefinite.
Savannah, Ga	Paul E. Seabrook, I.	1925, Jan.
Schenectady, N.Y.	Wm. G. Campbell, R.	1925, Dec.
Scranton, Pa.	John F. Durkan, D.	1926, Jan
Seattle, Wash.	Edwin J. Brown, N.P	1924, May
Sheboygan, Wis.	H. Schuelke, N. P.	1925, Apr.
Shreveport, La.	L. E. Thomas, D.	1926, Dec.
Sioux City, Ia.	W. M. Short	1924, Mar.
Somerville, Mass.	John L. Webster, R.	1926, Jan.

MAYORS OF CHIEF UNITED STATES CITIES—*Continued.*

City.	Mayor.	Term.Exp.	City.	Mayor.	Term Exp.
South Bend, Ind..	Eli F. Seebirt, R.....	1926, Jan.	Waltham, Mass..	Henry F. Beal, N. P..	1925, Jan.
Spokane, Wash...	C. A. Fleming, N. P..	1925, Jan.	*Washington, D. C.*	Board of Commission.	.....
Springfield, Ill...	S. A. Bullard, N. P...	.....	Waterbury, Conn.	F. P. Guilfoile, D.....	1925, Dec.
Springfield, Mass.	Edwin F. Leonard, R..	1925, Jan.	Waterloo, Ia....	A. E. Gnagy, R.....	1924, Apr.
Springfield, Mo..	W. E. Freeman, N.P..	1924, Apr.	*Watertown, N. Y.*	John D. Harris, N. P..	1927, Dec.
Springfield, Ohio..	W. H. Mahoney, C.M.	Indefinite.	W. Hoboken, N.J.	Chas. F. Juechter, D..	1925, Dec.
Stamford, Conn..	A. N. Phillips, Jr., D..	1924, Dec.	*Wheeling, W. Va.*.	Thos. F. Thomas, C..	1925, July
Superior, Wis....	Fred A. Baxter, R.....	1924.....	*Wichita, Kan*.....	E. C. Elliott, C. Mgr..	Indefinite.
Syracuse, N. Y...	John H. Walrath, D..	1925, Dec.	*Wichita Falls, Tex*	Frank Collier.....	1924, Apr.
Tacoma, Wash....	A. V. Fawcett, N. P..	1926, June	*Wilkes-Barre, Pa*.	Daniel L. Hart, D....	1928, Jan.
Tampa, Fla.....	Percy G. Wall, D.....	1928, Jan.	Williamsport, Pa.	Hugh Gilmore, D.....	1928, Jan.
Taunton, Mass...	Leo. H. Coughlin, N.P	1925, Dec.	Wilmington, Del..	G. W. K. Forrest, R..	1925, June
Toledo, Ohio.....	B. F. Brough, N. P...	1925, Dec.	*Wilmington, N. C.*	Jas. H. Cowan, D.....	1925, May
Topeka, Kan.....	Earl Akers, R.....	1925, Apr.	Winston-Sal,N.C.	J. G. Hanes, D.....	1925, May
Trenton, N. J....	F. W. Donnelly, N.P..	1927, May	Woonsocket, R. I.	A. L. Soucy.....	1925, Jan.
Troy, N. Y.....	Harry E. Clinton, R..	1925, Dec.	Worcester, Mass..	Michael J. O'Hare, R.	1924, Dec.
Tulsa, Okla.....	H. F. Newblock, D...	1924, May	Yonkers, N. Y...	U. Weisendanger, R...	1925, Dec.
Utica, N. Y.....	Fred'k Gillmore, D...	1925, Dec.	York, Pa.....	E. S. Hugentugler, R..	1928, Jan.
Waco, Tex.....	Ben C. Richards.....	.....	Youngstown, O...	Chas. F. Scheible.....	1928, Jan.

EDISON GOLD MEDAL WINNERS.

1909, to Elihu Thomson; 1910, to Frank J. Sprague; 1911, to George Westinghouse; 1912, to William Stanley; 1913, to Charles F. Brush; 1914, to Alexander Graham Bell; 1916, to Nikola Tesla; 1917, to John J. Carty; 1918 to Benjamin G. Lamme; 1919, to W. L. R. Emmet; 1920 to Michael I. Pupin; 1921, to Cummings C. Chesney; 1922, to Robert A. Millikan.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S MEDALS.

CULLUM GEOGRAPHICAL MEDAL WINNERS.

1896	Robert E. Peary.	1909	Sir E. H. Shackleton
1897	Fridtjof Nansen.	1910	Hermann Wagner.
1899	Sir John Murray.	1911	J. B. E. A. Charcot.
1901	T. C. Mendenhall.	1914	Ellen C. Semple.
1902	A. Donaldson Smith	1914	Sir John S. Keltie.
1903	Luigi Amedeo, Duke of the Abruzzi.	1917	Geo. W. Goethals.
		1918	Fred'k H. Newell.
1904	G. von Neumayer.	1919	E. de Margerie.
1904	Sven Hedin.	1919	Henry F. Osborn.
1906	Robert F. Scott.	1921	Albert I., Prince of Monaco.
1906	Robert Bell.		
1908	Wm. Morris Davis.	1922	Edward A. Reeves.
1909	F. P. Moreno.		

CHARLES P. DALY MEDAL WINNERS.

1902	Robert E. Peary.	1913	Alfred H. Brooks.
1906	Thor. Thoroddsen.	1914	Albrecht Penck.
1908	George Davidson.	1915	Paul V. de la Blache
1909	William W. Rockhill	1917	Geo. G. Chisholm.
1909	Chas. Chaillé-Long.	1918	V'jalmur Stefansson
1910	Grove Karl Gilbert.	1920	George Otis Smith.
1912	Roald Amundsen.	1922	Sir F. Younghusband
1922	Adolphus W. Greely.	1922	E. de K. Leffingwell.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE CENTENARY MEDAL WINNERS.

1916	Sir Douglas Mawson	1918	Candido Mariano da Silva Rondon.
1917	Theodore Roosevelt.		
1917	Manuel Vicente Ballivián.	1920	Wm. Speirs Bruce.
		1923	Griffith Taylor.
1920	Alexander H. Rice.		

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(By the President, Gilbert Grosvenor, L.L. D.)

Founded in 1899, "for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge," the National Geographic Society has filled such an important role in the encouragement of science and its application to the needs of mankind that its membership now exceeds 825,000. In the promotion of its work of increasing geographic knowledge the society pioneered in the study of Alaska and the encouragement of the opening up of that territory; supported Peary in his Polar work; investigated the problems of vulcanism and seismology at Mont Pelee, Messina and in Alaska; explored the ruins of the Inca country of the high Andes, unearthing its holy city, Machu Picchu, and the staircase farms of the Incas, which far eclipse the Hanging Gardens of Babylon; studied the history of the Ice Age, as exemplified in the glaciers of Alaska; discovered the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, a vast area of steaming spouting fissures.

As a result of the society's discoveries this area has been created a National Monument by Presidential proclamation.

It is now engaged in a series of excavations in Chaco Canyon, with a view to reconstructing, as far as possible, the primitive history of the pre-Columbian people of that region.

In its recognition of the services to mankind of those who labor to push back the horizons of geography, the society has awarded the Hubbard Gold Medal to Peary for his furthest North in 1906; to Amundsen for achieving the Northwest Passage and locating the North Magnetic Pole; to Gilbert for his physiographic researches; to Shackleton for his Antarctic explorations; and to Stefansson for his discovery of a hundred thousand square miles of territory in the Canadian Arctic. It also awarded special gold medals to Peary and Amundsen for their attainment of the North and South Poles, respectively; and to Gen. George W. Goethals in recognition of his service to the world in the building of the Panama Canal. In its work of diffusing geographic knowledge the society relies principally on its leading publication, the National Geographic Magazine.

Through the columns of more than 500 leading American daily newspapers and the large plate matter syndicates the society's geographic news bulletins are reaching into more than half the homes of the United States. These bulletins are furnished gratis to the press, and through them the society is able to interpret the geographic and historical backgrounds that give significance to the news despatches from every corner of the globe.

A further educational activity undertaken by the society in recent months is its Pictorial Geography. By means of a continuing series of loose-leaf geographic text and pictures, prepared in recognition of the fact that the average map and the technical phraseology of geographies mean little to children, the society is aiming to bring them mental pictures of busy places, living peoples and beautiful landscapes and to portray to them nature's moods and processes in terms they understand and forms they enjoy. Another activity of the society in the diffusion of geographic knowledge is the publication of books, maps and monographs on subjects of first interest. Its map of the war zone in France was readily used by American officers at home and abroad; and the War Department has adopted its map of Mexico as the base for the army's military map of that turbulent country. It has recently published new maps of Europe, Africa, South America, Asia, the United States, and of the world. In 1917 the society appropriated $20,000 and in 1920 $13,500 out of its reserve fund, the money necessary to save from destruction the privately owned "Big Trees" in Sequoia National Park, California, and had the ground they occupy deeded in perpetuity to the United States for the benefit of posterity. More recently the society and a group of its members added a fund of nearly $100,000 for the preservation of another large group of these big trees.

For a review of the society's scientific work in the past year reference is made to the article on "Scientific Progress in 1923," elsewhere in this ALMANAC. The officers and editorial staff are: President and Editor, Gilbert Grosvenor; Vice-President, Henry White; Vice-President and Associate Editor, John Oliver La Gorce; Secretary, O. P. Austin; Associate Secretary, George W. Hutchison; Treasurer, John Joy Edson; Assistant Editors, William J. Showalter and Ralph A. Graves; Chief of Illustrations Division, Franklin L. Fisher; Chief of School Service, J. R. Hildebrand.

Astronomical Calculations for 1924.

THE Astronomical Calculations, beginning on the next page, are given in local Mean Time, except as otherwise indicated, and were made expressly for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Arthur Newton of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

CALENDAR FOR 1924.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan....	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
Feb....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	..
March..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
April...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
May....	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July....	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
Aug....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Oct...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
Nov..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..

CALENDAR FOR 1923.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan....	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
Feb....	..	..	..	1	2	3	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	..	..	..
March..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
April...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
May....	..	..	..	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
June...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
Aug....	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
Sept...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Oct...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
Nov..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
Dec...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..

CALENDAR FOR 1925.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan....	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
March.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
April...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
May...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
June...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
Aug...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
Sept...	..	1	2	3	4	5	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Oct....	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
Dec...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..

THE SEASONS.

In the temperate zones, these are four in number: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter; beginning respectively at the vernal equinox, the summer solstice, the autumnal equinox and the winter solstice; for which, in the north temperate zone, the approximate dates are March 21, June 21, September 23, and December 21. In the south temperate zone, the vernal equinox or the beginning of spring is September 23, the summer solstice or the beginning of summer is December 21, and so on.

The earth's axis continually points in the same direction and if the axis were perpendicular to the plane of the earth's orbit around the sun, there would be no change of seasons. Day and night would everywhere be of equal length and equable conditions of temperature would prevail throughout the year. But the axis is tilted 23° 27′ away from a perpendicular to the orbit, and only in March and September is the axis at right angles to the direction of the sun. In those months occur the equinoxes, when day and night are equal the world over. In June, the North Pole is tilted 23° 27′ toward the sun and the days in the northern hemisphere are longer than the nights; at the same time, the days in the southern hemisphere are shorter than the nights. In December the North Pole is tilted 23° 27′ away from the sun and the nights in the northern hemisphere are longer than the days; at the same time the nights in the southern hemisphere are shorter than the days.

The heating influence of the sun increases with the length of the day and with the sun's altitude at noon. The greatest daily accession of heat is, therefore, at the time of the summer solstice; and the least is at the time of the winter solstice. In June, in the north temperate zone, the heat received by day far exceeds the loss through radiation by night and it is not until July or August that the two become equal and the maximum temperature of the year is experienced. In December, the heat received by day fails to make good the loss by night and it is not until January or February that gain and loss become equal and the thermometer ceases to show a downward tendency.

The seasons in 1924 (Eastern Standard Time) begin as follows: Vernal equinox (Spring), March 20 (4.20 P. M.); summer solstice (Summer), June 21 (12.00 Noon); autumnal equinox (Autumn), Sept. 23 (2.59 A. M.); winter solstice (Winter), Dec. 21 (9.46 P. M.).

1st Month. **JANUARY.** *(Local Mean Time.)* 31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	7 29	4 37	1 35	7 24	4 42	1 34	7 19	4 48	1 33	7 2	5 4	1 29
2	W	7 29	4 38	2 46	7 24	4 43	2 45	7 19	4 49	2 42	7 3	5 5	2 35
3	Th	7 30	4 39	3 58	7 24	4 44	3 55	7 19	4 50	3 52	7 3	5 6	3 42
4	Fr	7 30	4 40	5 8	7 25	4 45	5 5	7 19	4 50	5 1	7 3	5 7	4 49
5	Sa	7 30	4 41	6 14	7 25	4 46	6 11	7 19	4 51	6 7	7 3	5 8	5 54
6	S	7 30	4 42	sets.	7 25	4 47	sets.	7 19	4 52	sets.	7 3	5 8	sets.
7	M	7 30	4 43	6 20	7 25	4 48	6 24	7 19	4 53	6 29	7 3	5 9	6 41
8	Tu	7 30	4 44	7 26	7 25	4 49	7 30	7 19	4 54	7 34	7 3	5 10	7 44
9	W	7 29	4 45	8 32	7 24	4 50	8 34	7 19	4 55	8 37	7 3	5 11	8 45
10	Th	7 29	4 46	9 35	7 24	4 51	9 37	7 19	4 56	9 39	7 3	5 12	9 44
11	Fr	7 29	4 47	10 36	7 24	4 52	10 37	7 19	4 57	10 38	7 3	5 12	10 41
12	Sa	7 28	4 48	11 36	7 24	4 53	11 36	7 19	4 58	11 36	7 3	5 13	11 35
13	S	7 28	4 49	A.M.	7 24	4 54	A.M.	7 18	4 59	A.M.	7 3	5 14	A.M.
14	M	7 28	4 50	12 34	7 23	4 55	12 33	7 18	5 0	12 32	7 3	5 15	12 29
15	Tu	7 27	4 51	1 31	7 23	4 56	1 30	7 18	5 1	1 28	7 3	5 16	1 22
16	W	7 27	4 53	2 28	7 22	4 57	2 26	7 17	5 2	2 23	7 3	5 17	2 15
17	Th	7 26	4 54	3 24	7 22	4 58	3 21	7 17	5 3	3 18	7 2	5 18	3 8
18	Fr	7 26	4 55	4 19	7 22	5 0	4 16	7 17	5 4	4 12	7 2	5 19	4 0
19	Sa	7 25	4 56	5 12	7 21	5 1	5 8	7 16	5 5	5 5	7 2	5 20	4 52
20	S	7 25	4 57	6 3	7 20	5 2	5 59	7 16	5 6	5 55	7 2	5 21	5 42
21	M	7 24	4 59	rises.	7 20	5 5	rises.	7 15	5 8	rises.	7 1	5 22	rises.
22	Tu	7 24	5 0	5 56	7 19	5 4	6 0	7 15	5 9	6 4	7 1	5 22	6 15
23	W	7 23	5 1	6 59	7 19	5 5	7 2	7 14	5 10	7 6	7 0	5 23	7 15
24	Th	7 22	5 2	8 5	7 18	5 7	8 7	7 13	5 11	8 9	7 0	5 24	8 15
25	Fr	7 21	5 4	9 11	7 17	5 8	9 12	7 13	5 12	9 14	7 0	5 25	9 16
26	Sa	7 20	5 5	10 18	7 16	5 9	10 19	7 12	5 13	10 19	6 59	5 26	10 19
27	S	7 20	5 6	11 26	7 16	5 10	11 26	7 11	5 14	11 25	6 59	5 27	11 22
28	M	7 19	5 8	A.M.	7 15	5 11	A.M.	7 11	5 16	A.M.	6 58	5 28	A.M.
29	Tu	7 18	5 9	12 35	7 14	5 13	12 34	7 10	5 17	12 32	6 58	5 29	12 26
30	W	7 17	5 10	1 45	7 13	5 14	1 42	7 9	5 18	1 40	6 57	5 30	1 30
31	Th	7 16	5 11	2 53	7 12	5 15	2 50	7 8	5 19	2 46	6 56	5 31	2 35

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	19	8	12	6	31	15	12	9	18	22	12	11	32	29	12	13	9
2	12	3	47	9	12	6	56	16	12	9	39	23	12	11	48	30	12	13	19
3	12	4	15	10	12	7	21	17	12	10	0	24	12	12	3	31	12	13	29
4	12	4	43	11	12	7	46	18	12	10	19	25	12	12	18				
5	12	5	11	12	12	8	10	19	12	10	39	26	12	12	32				
6	12	5	38	13	12	8	33	20	12	10	57	27	12	12	45				
7	12	6	4	14	12	8	56	21	12	11	15	28	12	12	57				

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 48	6 19	11	5 48	6 28	21	5 45	6 38
New York	1	5 46	6 22	11	5 46	6 30	21	5 44	6 40
Wash'ton..	1	5 43	6 24	11	5 44	6 32	21	5 42	6 42
Charleston	1	5 35	6 33	11	5 36	6 40	21	5 35	6 48

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
New Moon.....	6	7	43 A. M.	Full Moon.....	21	7	57 P. M.
First Quarter.....	13	5	44 P. M.	Last Quarter.....	29	12	58 A. M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn. Evening Star—Venus.

2nd Month. **FEBRUARY.** *(Local Mean Time.)* 29 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	7 15	5 13	3 59	7 12	5 16	3 56	7 7	5 20	3 52	6 56	5 32	3 39
2	Sa	7 14	5 14	5 0	7 11	5 17	4 57	7 7	5 21	4 53	6 55	5 33	4 39
3	S	7 13	5 15	5 56	7 10	5 19	5 52	7 6	5 23	5 48	6 54	5 34	5 35
4	M	7 12	5 17	sets.	7 9	5 20	sets.	7 5	5 24	sets.	6 54	5 35	sets.
5	Tu	7 11	5 18	6 12	7 8	5 21	6 15	7 4	5 25	6 18	6 53	5 36	6 27
6	W	7 10	5 19	7 17	7 6	5 22	7 19	7 3	5 26	7 21	6 52	5 37	7 28
7	Th	7 8	5 20	8 20	7 5	5 24	8 21	7 2	5 27	8 23	6 52	5 37	8 26
8	Fr	7 7	5 22	9 21	7 4	5 25	9 22	7 1	5 28	9 22	6 51	5 38	9 23
9	Sa	7 6	5 23	10 21	7 3	5 26	10 20	7 0	5 29	10 20	6 50	5 39	10 18
10	S	7 5	5 24	11 19	7 2	5 27	11 18	6 59	5 31	11 17	6 49	5 40	11 12
11	M	7 4	5 26	A.M.	7 1	5 29	A.M.	6 58	5 32	A.M.	6 48	5 41	A.M.
12	Tu	7 2	5 27	12 16	7 0	5 30	12 14	6 56	5 33	12 12	6 47	5 42	12 5
13	W	7 1	5 28	1 12	6 58	5 31	1 10	6 55	5 34	1 7	6 46	5 43	12 58
14	Th	7 0	5 30	2 8	6 57	5 32	2 5	6 54	5 35	2 1	6 45	5 44	1 50
15	Fr	6 58	5 31	3 2	6 56	5 33	2 58	6 53	5 36	2 54	6 44	5 45	2 42
16	Sa	6 57	5 32	3 53	6 54	5 35	3 50	6 52	5 37	3 46	6 44	5 46	3 33
17	S	6 56	5 33	4 42	6 53	5 36	4 38	6 50	5 39	4 34	6 43	5 46	4 22
18	M	6 54	5 35	5 27	6 52	5 37	5 24	6 49	5 40	5 20	6 42	5 47	5 9
19	Tu	6 53	5 36	6 9	6 50	5 38	6 6	6 48	5 41	6 3	6 41	5 48	5 53
20	W	6 51	5 37	rises.	6 49	5 40	rises.	6 47	5 42	rises.	6 40	5 49	rises.
21	Th	6 50	5 39	6 58	6 48	5 41	7 0	6 45	5 43	7 2	6 38	5 50	7 6
22	Fr	6 49	5 40	8 7	6 46	5 42	8 8	6 44	5 44	8 9	6 37	5 51	8 10
23	Sa	6 47	5 41	9 17	6 45	5 43	9 16	6 43	5 45	9 16	6 36	5 52	9 14
24	S	6 45	5 42	10 26	6 43	5 44	10 25	6 41	5 46	10 24	6 35	5 52	10 19
25	M	6 44	5 43	11 36	6 42	5 45	11 34	6 40	5 47	11 32	6 34	5 53	11 24
26	Tu	6 42	5 45	A.M.	6 40	5 46	A.M.	6 39	5 48	A.M.	6 33	5 54	A.M.
27	W	6 41	5 46	12 45	6 39	5 48	12 42	6 37	5 50	12 39	6 32	5 55	12 28
28	Th	6 39	5 47	1 51	6 38	5 49	1 48	6 36	5 51	1 44	6 31	5 56	1 31
29	Fr	6 37	5 48	2 53	6 36	5 50	2 49	6 34	5 52	2 45	6 29	5 57	2 32
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.
1	12	13	38	7	12	14	16	13	12	14	24	19	12	14	5	25	12	13	21
2	12	13	47	8	12	14	19	14	12	14	23	20	12	13	59	26	12	13	11
3	12	13	54	9	12	14	22	15	12	14	21	21	12	13	53	27	12	13	1
4	12	14	1	10	12	14	24	16	12	14	18	22	12	13	45	28	12	12	51
5	12	14	6	11	12	14	24	17	12	14	14	23	12	13	38	29	12	12	40
6	12	14	12	12	12	14	25	18	12	14	10	24	12	13	30				

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 38	6 51	11	5 28	7 1	21	5 15	7 13
New York	1	5 37	6 51	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Wash'ton..	1	5 36	6 52	11	5 27	7 3	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston	1	5 31	6 57	11	5 24	7 5	21	5 15	7 13

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
New Moon.....	4	8	38	P. M.	Full Moon.....	20	11	7	A. M.
First Quarter.....	12	3	9	P. M.	Last Quarter.....	27	8	15	A. M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn. | Evening Star—Venus.

3rd Month. **MARCH.** (*Local Mean Time.*) 31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	6 36	5 50	3 49	6 34	5 51	3 45	6 33	5 53	3 41	6 28	5 57	3 28
2	S	6 34	5 51	4 38	6 33	5 52	4 35	6 31	5 54	4 31	6 27	5 58	4 19
3	M	6 33	5 52	5 22	6 31	5 54	5 19	6 30	5 55	5 16	6 26	5 59	5 6
4	Tu	6 31	5 53	6 0	6 30	5 55	5 58	6 28	5 56	5 55	6 25	6 0	5 48
5	W	6 29	5 54	sets.	6 28	5 56	sets.	6 27	5 57	sets.	6 23	6 0	sets.
6	Th	6 28	5 56	7 6	6 27	5 57	7 7	6 25	5 58	7 8	6 22	6 1	7 10
7	Fr	6 26	5 57	8 7	6 25	5 58	8 7	6 24	5 59	8 7	6 21	6 2	8 6
8	Sa	6 24	5 58	9 6	6 23	5 59	9 6	6 22	6 0	9 5	6 20	6 3	9 1
9	S	6 23	5 59	10 4	6 22	6 0	10 3	6 21	6 1	10 1	6 18	6 4	9 55
10	M	6 21	6 0	11 2	6 20	6 1	10 59	6 19	6 2	10 57	6 17	6 4	10 48
11	Tu	6 19	6 2	11 57	6 19	6 2	11 54	6 18	6 3	11 51	6 16	6 5	11 41
12	W	6 17	6 3	A.M.	6 17	6 3	A.M.	6 16	6 4	A.M.	6 15	6 6	A.M.
13	Th	6 16	6 4	12 52	6 15	6 4	12 48	6 15	6 5	12 45	6 13	6 6	12 33
14	Fr	6 14	6 5	1 44	6 14	6 6	1 40	6 13	6 6	1 36	6 12	6 7	1 23
15	Sa	6 12	6 6	2 33	6 12	6 7	2 29	6 12	6 7	2 25	6 11	6 8	2 12
16	S	6 11	6 7	3 19	6 10	6 8	3 16	6 10	6 8	3 12	6 9	6 9	3 0
17	M	6 9	6 9	4 2	6 9	6 9	3 59	6 9	6 9	3 56	6 8	6 9	3 45
18	Tu	6 7	6 10	4 41	6 7	6 10	4 39	6 7	6 10	4 36	6 7	6 10	4 27
19	W	6 6	6 11	5 18	6 6	6 11	5 16	6 5	6 11	5 15	6 6	6 11	5 9
20	Th	6 4	6 12	rises.	6 4	6 12	rises.	6 4	6 12	rises.	6 4	6 12	rises.
21	Fr	6 2	6 13	6 59	6 2	6 13	6 59	6 2	6 13	6 59	6 3	6 12	6 58
22	Sa	6 0	6 14	8 11	6 0	6 14	8 10	6 1	6 14	8 9	6 2	6 13	8 5
23	S	5 59	6 15	9 23	5 59	6 15	9 22	5 59	6 15	9 20	6 0	6 14	9 12
24	M	5 57	6 16	10 35	5 57	6 16	10 32	5 58	6 16	10 29	5 59	6 14	10 19
25	Tu	5 55	6 18	11 44	5 56	6 17	11 40	5 56	6 17	11 37	5 58	6 15	11 25
26	W	5 53	6 19	A.M.	5 54	6 18	A.M.	5 54	6 18	A.M.	5 56	6 16	A.M.
27	Th	5 52	6 20	12 48	5 52	6 19	12 44	5 53	6 19	12 40	5 55	6 16	12 27
28	Fr	5 50	6 21	1 46	5 50	6 20	1 42	5 51	6 20	1 38	5 54	6 17	1 25
29	Sa	5 48	6 22	2 37	5 49	6 21	2 34	5 50	6 21	2 30	5 53	6 18	2 17
30	S	5 46	6 23	3 21	5 47	6 22	3 18	5 48	6 22	3 15	5 51	6 18	3 4
31	M	5 45	6 24	4 0	5 46	6 23	3 58	5 47	6 23	3 55	5 50	6 19	3 46

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	12	28	8	12	10	54	14	12	9	19	20	12	7	34	26	12	5	44
2	12	12	16	9	12	10	39	15	12	9	2	21	12	7	15	27	12	5	25
3	12	12	3	10	12	10	24	16	12	8	44	22	12	6	57	28	12	5	7
4	12	11	50	11	12	10	8	17	12	8	27	23	12	6	39	29	12	4	49
5	12	11	37	12	12	9	52	18	12	8	9	24	12	6	21	30	12	4	31
6	12	11	23	13	12	9	35	19	12	7	51	25	12	6	2	31	12	4	13
7	12	11	9																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 3	7 23	11	4 46	7 35	21	4 28	7 47
New York	1	5 4	7 22	11	4 48	7 33	21	4 31	7 45
Wash'ton..	1	5 5	7 21	11	4 50	7 31	21	4 34	7 42
Charleston	1	5 7	7 19	11	4 54	7 27	21	4 41	7 34

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
New Moon.....	5	10	58 A. M.	Full Moon.....	20	11	30 P. M.
First Quarter.....	13	11	50 A. M.	Last Quarter.....	27	3	24 P. M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn. Evening Star—Venus.

4th Month. **APRIL.** 30 Days.
(Local Mean Time.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama; Louisiana, Arkansas; Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	5 43	6 26	4 34	5 44	6 24	4 33	5 45	6 23	4 31	5 49	6 20	4 25
2	W	5 41	6 27	5 6	5 42	6 26	5 5	5 43	6 24	5 4	5 47	6 21	5 1
3	Th	5 40	6 28	5 35	5 41	6 27	5 36	5 42	6 25	5 36	5 46	6 21	5 35
4	Fr	5 38	6 29	sets.	5 39	6 28	sets.	5 40	6 26	sets.	5 45	6 22	sets.
5	Sa	5 36	6 30	7 54	5 38	6 29	7 53	5 39	6 27	7 52	5 43	6 23	7 46
6	S	5 34	6 31	8 52	5 36	6 30	8 50	5 37	6 28	8 48	5 42	6 24	8 40
7	M	5 33	6 32	9 49	5 34	6 31	9 46	5 36	6 29	9 43	5 41	6 24	9 33
8	Tu	5 31	6 33	10 44	5 33	6 32	10 40	5 34	6 30	10 37	5 40	6 25	10 25
9	W	5 29	6 34	11 36	5 31	6 33	11 33	5 33	6 31	11 29	5 38	6 26	11 16
10	Th	5 28	6 36	A.M.	5 29	6 34	A.M.	5 31	6 32	A.M.	5 37	6 26	A.M.
11	Fr	5 26	6 37	12 26	5 28	6 35	12 23	5 30	6 33	12 19	5 36	6 27	12 5
12	Sa	5 24	6 38	1 13	5 26	6 36	1 9	5 28	6 34	1 6	5 34	6 28	12 53
13	S	5 23	6 39	1 56	5 25	6 37	1 53	5 27	6 35	1 50	5 33	6 28	1 38
14	M	5 21	6 40	2 36	5 23	6 38	2 33	5 25	6 36	2 30	5 32	6 29	2 20
15	Tu	5 19	6 41	3 13	5 21	6 39	3 11	5 24	6 37	3 9	5 31	6 30	3 1
16	W	5 18	6 42	3 48	5 20	6 40	3 47	5 22	6 38	3 46	5 30	6 31	3 41
17	Th	5 16	6 44	4 22	5 18	6 41	4 22	5 21	6 39	4 22	5 28	6 31	4 20
18	Fr	5 15	6 45	4 56	5 17	6 42	4 57	5 20	6 40	4 58	5 27	6 32	5 0
19	Sa	5 13	6 46	rises.	5 15	6 43	rises.	5 18	6 41	rises.	5 26	6 33	rises.
20	S	5 12	6 47	8 15	5 14	6 44	8 13	5 17	6 42	8 10	5 25	6 33	8 2
21	M	5 10	6 48	9 28	5 12	6 46	9 25	5 15	6 43	9 22	5 24	6 34	9 11
22	Tu	5 9	6 49	10 37	5 11	6 47	10 34	5 14	6 44	10 30	5 23	6 35	10 17
23	W	5 7	6 50	11 40	5 9	6 48	11 36	5 13	6 45	11 32	5 22	6 36	11 18
24	Th	5 5	6 51	A.M.	5 8	6 49	A.M.	5 11	6 46	A.M.	5 20	6 36	A.M.
25	Fr	5 4	6 52	12 35	5 7	6 50	12 31	5 10	6 47	12 27	5 19	6 37	12 14
26	Sa	5 2	6 54	1 22	5 5	6 51	1 19	5 9	6 48	1 15	5 18	6 38	1 4
27	S	5 1	6 55	2 3	5 4	6 52	2 0	5 7	6 48	1 57	5 17	6 38	1 47
28	M	4 59	6 56	2 38	5 3	6 53	2 36	5 6	6 49	2 34	5 16	6 39	2 27
29	Tu	4 58	6 57	3 10	5 1	6 54	3 9	5 5	6 50	3 8	5 15	6 40	3 3
30	W	4 57	6 58	3 39	5 0	6 55	3 39	5 4	6 51	3 39	5 14	6 41	3 37

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	55	7	12	2	10	13	12	0	32	19	11	59	6	25	11	57	55
2	12	3	37	8	12	1	53	14	12	0	17	20	11	58	53	26	11	57	44
3	12	3	19	9	12	1	36	15	12	0	2	21	11	58	40	27	11	57	35
4	12	3	1	10	12	1	20	16	11	59	48	22	11	58	28	28	11	57	26
5	12	2	44	11	12	1	4	17	11	59	33	23	11	58	17	29	11	57	17
6	12	2	27	12	12	0	48	18	11	59	19	24	11	58	5	30	11	57	9

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	4 7	8 2	11	3 47	8 16	21	3 27	8 32
New York	1	4 10	7 58	11	3 51	8 12	21	3 32	8 26
Wash'ton..	1	4 14	7 54	11	3 57	8 7	21	3 39	8 20
Charleston	1	4 25	7 43	11	4 11	7 53	21	3 57	8 2

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
New Moon.....	4	2	17 A.M.	Full Moon.....	19	9	11 A.M.
First Quarter.....	12	6	12 A.M.	Last Quarter.....	25	11	28 P.M.

Morning Stars—Mars, Jupiter, Saturn. Evening Stars—Mercury, Venus.

5th Month. **MAY.** *(Local Mean Time.)* 31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	4 56	6 59	4 7	4 59	6 56	4 8	5 2	6 52	4 9	5 13	6 41	4 10
2	Fr	4 54	7 0	4 36	4 57	6 57	4 37	5 1	6 53	4 39	5 12	6 42	4 43
3	Sa	4 53	7 2	sets.	4 56	6 58	sets.	5 0	6 54	sets.	5 11	6 43	sets.
4	S	4 51	7 3	7 42	4 55	6 59	7 39	4 59	6 55	7 37	5 10	6 44	7 28
5	M	4 50	7 4	8 38	4 54	7 0	8 35	4 58	6 56	8 31	5 10	6 44	8 20
6	Tu	4 49	7 5	9 32	4 52	7 1	9 28	4 57	6 57	9 24	5 9	6 45	9 11
7	W	4 48	7 6	10 22	4 51	7 2	10 19	4 55	6 58	10 15	5 8	6 46	10 2
8	Th	4 46	7 7	11 10	4 50	7 3	11 6	4 54	6 59	11 2	5 7	6 46	10 49
9	Fr	4 45	7 8	11 54	4 49	7 4	11 51	4 53	7 0	11 47	5 6	6 47	11 34
10	Sa	4 44	7 9	A.M.	4 48	7 5	A.M.	4 52	7 1	A.M.	5 5	6 48	A.M.
11	S	4 43	7 10	12 34	4 47	7 6	12 31	4 51	7 2	12 28	5 4	6 49	12 17
12	M	4 42	7 11	1 11	4 46	7 7	1 9	4 50	7 3	1 6	5 4	6 49	12 58
13	Tu	4 41	7 12	1 46	4 45	7 8	1 44	4 49	7 4	1 42	5 3	6 50	1 36
14	W	4 40	7 13	2 19	4 44	7 9	2 18	4 48	7 5	2 17	5 2	6 51	2 14
15	Th	4 39	7 14	2 52	4 43	7 10	2 52	4 48	7 5	2 52	5 1	6 52	2 52
16	Fr	4 38	7 15	3 25	4 42	7 11	3 27	4 47	7 6	3 28	5 1	6 52	3 31
17	Sa	4 37	7 16	4 2	4 41	7 12	4 4	4 46	7 7	4 6	5 0	6 53	4 13
18	S	4 36	7 17	rises.	4 40	7 13	rises.	4 45	7 8	rises.	4 59	6 54	rises.
19	M	4 35	7 18	8 17	4 39	7 14	8 13	4 44	7 9	8 10	4 59	6 54	7 57
20	Tu	4 34	7 19	9 25	4 38	7 15	9 21	4 43	7 10	9 17	4 58	6 55	9 3
21	W	4 33	7 20	10 26	4 38	7 16	10 22	4 43	7 11	10 18	4 57	6 56	10 4
22	Th	4 32	7 21	11 18	4 37	7 17	11 15	4 42	7 12	11 11	4 57	6 56	10 59
23	Fr	4 31	7 22	A.M.	4 36	7 18	A.M.	4 41	7 12	11 57	4 56	6 57	11 46
24	Sa	4 31	7 23	12 3	4 35	7 18	12 1	4 41	7 13	A.M.	4 56	6 58	A.M.
25	S	4 30	7 24	12 40	4 35	7 19	12 38	4 40	7 14	12 36	4 55	6 58	12 28
26	M	4 29	7 25	1 14	4 34	7 20	1 13	4 39	7 15	1 11	4 55	6 59	1 6
27	Tu	4 28	7 26	1 44	4 33	7 21	1 44	4 39	7 16	1 43	4 55	7 0	1 40
28	W	4 28	7 27	2 12	4 33	7 22	2 13	4 38	7 16	2 13	4 54	7 0	2 13
29	Th	4 27	7 28	2 40	4 32	7 22	2 41	4 38	7 17	2 43	4 54	7 1	2 46
30	Fr	4 27	7 28	3 8	4 32	7 23	3 10	4 37	7 18	3 13	4 54	7 2	3 18
31	Sa	4 26	7 29	3 38	4 31	7 24	3 41	4 37	7 19	3 44	4 53	7 2	3 52

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	57	1	8	11	56	24	14	11	56	13	20	11	56	23	26	11	56	52
2	11	56	54	9	11	56	21	15	11	56	14	21	11	56	26	27	11	56	59
3	11	56	48	10	11	56	18	16	11	56	14	22	11	56	30	28	11	57	6
4	11	56	42	11	11	56	16	17	11	56	16	23	11	56	35	29	11	57	14
5	11	56	37	12	11	56	15	18	11	56	17	24	11	56	40	30	11	57	22
6	11	56	32	13	11	56	14	19	11	56	20	25	11	56	46	31	11	57	30
7	11	56	27																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	May.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	May.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	May.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	3 7	8 48	11	2 48	9 5	21	2 32	9 22
New York	1	3 14	8 41	11	2 57	8 56	21	2 42	9 11
Wash'ton..	1	3 22	8 33	11	3 6	8 47	21	2 53	9 1
Charleston	1	3 43	8 12	11	3 31	8 22	21	3 21	8 32

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
New Moon.....	3	6	0	P. M.	Full Moon.....	18	4	52	P. M.
First Quarter.....	11	9	14	P. M.	Last Quarter.....	25	9	16	A. M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Mars, Jupiter. Evening Stars—Venus, Saturn.

6th Month. **JUNE.** *(Local Mean Time.)* **30 Days.**

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	4 26	7 30	4 11	4 31	7 25	4 14	4 36	7 19	4 18	4 53	7 3	4 28
2	M	4 25	7 31	sets.	4 30	7 25	sets.	4 36	7 20	sets.	4 53	7 3	sets.
3	Tu	4 25	7 32	8 20	4 30	7 26	8 16	4 36	7 21	8 12	4 52	7 4	7 58
4	W	4 24	7 32	9 9	4 30	7 27	9 5	4 35	7 21	9 1	4 52	7 4	8 47
5	Th	4 24	7 33	9 54	4 29	7 28	9 50	4 35	7 22	9 46	4 52	7 5	9 34
6	Fr	4 24	7 34	10 35	4 29	7 28	10 32	4 35	7 23	10 28	4 52	7 5	10 17
7	Sa	4 23	7 34	11 13	4 29	7 29	11 10	4 35	7 23	11 8	4 52	7 6	10 58
8	S	4 23	7 35	11 47	4 28	7 29	11 45	4 34	7 24	11 43	4 52	7 6	11 36
9	M	4 23	7 36	A.M.	4 28	7 30	A.M.	4 34	7 24	A.M.	4 52	7 7	A.M.
10	Tu	4 23	7 36	12 20	4 28	7 30	12 19	4 34	7 25	12 18	4 51	7 7	12 13
11	W	4 23	7 36	12 51	4 28	7 31	12 51	4 34	7 25	12 51	4 51	7 8	12 50
12	Th	4 22	7 37	1 23	4 28	7 32	1 24	4 34	7 26	1 25	4 51	7 8	1 27
13	Fr	4 22	7 37	1 56	4 28	7 32	1 58	4 34	7 26	2 0	4 51	7 8	2 6
14	Sa	4 22	7 38	2 34	4 28	7 32	2 36	4 34	7 27	2 39	4 51	7 9	2 47
15	S	4 22	7 38	3 15	4 28	7 33	3 19	4 34	7 27	3 23	4 52	7 9	3 34
16	M	4 22	7 39	rises.	4 28	7 33	rises.	4 34	7 27	rises.	4 52	7 10	rises.
17	Tu	4 22	7 39	8 8	4 28	7 34	8 4	4 34	7 28	8 0	4 52	7 10	7 46
18	W	4 22	7 39	9 6	4 28	7 34	9 3	4 34	7 28	8 59	4 52	7 10	8 46
19	Th	4 22	7 40	9 56	4 28	7 34	9 53	4 34	7 28	9 50	4 52	7 10	9 38
20	Fr	4 23	7 40	10 38	4 28	7 34	10 36	4 34	7 28	10 33	4 52	7 11	10 24
21	Sa	4 23	7 40	11 15	4 28	7 35	11 13	4 34	7 29	11 11	4 52	7 11	11 4
22	S	4 23	7 40	11 47	4 29	7 35	11 46	4 35	7 29	11 45	4 52	7 11	11 41
23	M	4 23	7 41	A.M.	4 29	7 35	A.M.	4 35	7 29	A.M.	4 53	7 11	A.M.
24	Tu	4 24	7 41	12 16	4 29	7 35	12 16	4 35	7 29	12 16	4 53	7 11	12 15
25	W	4 24	7 41	12 44	4 30	7 35	12 45	4 36	7 29	12 46	4 53	7 11	12 48
26	Th	4 24	7 41	1 13	4 30	7 35	1 14	4 36	7 29	1 16	4 54	7 12	1 21
27	Fr	4 25	7 41	1 42	4 30	7 35	1 44	4 36	7 29	1 47	4 54	7 12	1 54
28	Sa	4 25	7 41	2 13	4 31	7 35	2 16	4 37	7 29	2 20	4 54	7 12	2 30
29	S	4 26	7 41	2 47	4 31	7 35	2 51	4 37	7 29	2 55	4 55	7 12	3 7
30	M	4 26	7 41	3 25	4 32	7 35	3 30	4 37	7 29	3 35	4 55	7 12	3 48

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	57	39	7	11	58	40	13	11	59	52	19	12	1	8	25	12	2	25
2	11	57	48	8	11	58	52	14	12	0	4	20	12	1	21	26	12	2	38
3	11	57	58	9	11	59	3	15	12	0	17	21	12	1	34	27	12	2	50
4	11	58	8	10	11	59	15	16	12	0	29	22	12	1	47	28	12	3	3
5	11	58	19	11	11	59	27	17	12	0	42	23	12	2	0	29	12	3	15
6	11	58	29	12	11	59	39	18	12	0	55	24	12	2	12	30	12	3	27

TWILIGHT.

Places.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	2 18	9 38	11	2 10	9 50	21	2 8	9 55
New York	1	2 29	9 26	11	2 23	9 36	21	2 22	9 41
Wash'ton..	1	2 42	9 14	11	2 36	9 23	21	2 35	9 28
Charleston	1	3 14	8 42	11	3 10	8 49	21	3 10	8 53

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
New Moon.....	2	9	34	A. M.	Full Moon.....	16	11	41	P. M.
First Quarter.....	10	8	37	A. M.	Last Quarter.....	23	9	16	P. M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Mars. Evening Stars—Venus, Jupiter, Saturn.

7th Month. **JULY.** *(Local Mean Time.)* 31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	4 26	7 41	4 8	4 32	7 35	4 13	4 38	7 29	4 18	4 56	7 12	4 32
2	W	4 27	7 40	sets.	4 33	7 35	sets.	4 38	7 29	sets.	4 56	7 12	sets.
3	Th	4 28	7 40	8 36	4 33	7 35	8 33	4 39	7 29	8 29	4 56	7 12	8 17
4	Fr	4 28	7 40	9 15	4 34	7 34	9 12	4 39	7 29	9 9	4 57	7 11	8 59
5	Sa	4 29	7 40	9 50	4 34	7 34	9 48	4 40	7 29	9 46	4 57	7 11	9 38
6	S	4 29	7 39	10 23	4 35	7 34	10 22	4 41	7 28	10 21	4 57	7 11	10 15
7	M	4 30	7 39	10 55	4 36	7 34	10 54	4 41	7 28	10 54	4 58	7 11	10 51
8	Tu	4 31	7 39	11 25	4 36	7 33	11 26	4 42	7 28	11 26	4 59	7 11	11 27
9	W	4 31	7 38	11 57	4 37	7 33	11 59	4 42	7 27	A. M.	4 59	7 11	A. M.
10	Th	4 32	7 38	A. M.	4 37	7 33	A. M.	4 43	7 27	12 1	5 0	7 10	12 4
11	Fr	4 33	7 37	12 31	4 38	7 32	12 33	4 44	7 27	12 36	5 0	7 10	12 43
12	Sa	4 34	7 37	1 9	4 39	7 32	1 12	4 44	7 26	1 16	5 1	7 10	1 25
13	S	4 34	7 36	1 52	4 40	7 31	1 56	4 45	7 26	2 0	5 1	7 9	2 13
14	M	4 35	7 36	2 42	4 40	7 31	2 47	4 46	7 25	2 52	5 2	7 9	3 6
15	Tu	4 36	7 35	3 40	4 41	7 30	3 45	4 46	7 25	3 50	5 2	7 9	4 5
16	W	4 37	7 34	rises.	4 42	7 30	rises.	4 47	7 24	rises.	5 3	7 8	rises.
17	Th	4 38	7 34	8 31	4 43	7 29	8 28	4 48	7 24	8 25	5 4	7 8	8 14
18	Fr	4 39	7 33	9 11	4 44	7 28	9 9	4 49	7 23	9 6	5 4	7 7	8 58
19	Sa	4 40	7 32	9 46	4 44	7 28	9 45	4 49	7 22	9 43	5 5	7 7	9 38
20	S	4 40	7 32	10 17	4 45	7 27	10 17	4 50	7 22	10 16	5 6	7 6	10 14
21	M	4 41	7 31	10 46	4 46	7 26	10 47	4 51	7 21	10 48	5 6	7 6	10 48
22	Tu	4 42	7 30	11 15	4 47	7 25	11 16	4 52	7 20	11 18	5 7	7 5	11 22
23	W	4 43	7 29	11 44	4 48	7 24	11 46	4 53	7 19	11 49	5 8	7 5	11 55
24	Th	4 44	7 28	A. M.	4 49	7 24	A. M.	4 54	7 19	A. M.	5 8	7 4	A. M.
25	Fr	4 45	7 27	12 14	4 50	7 23	12 18	4 54	7 18	12 21	5 9	7 3	12 30
26	Sa	4 46	7 26	12 48	4 50	7 22	12 51	4 55	7 17	12 55	5 10	7 3	1 6
27	S	4 47	7 25	1 24	4 51	7 21	1 28	4 56	7 16	1 33	5 10	7 2	1 46
28	M	4 48	7 24	2 5	4 52	7 20	2 10	4 57	7 15	2 15	5 11	7 1	2 29
29	Tu	4 49	7 23	2 51	4 53	7 19	2 56	4 58	7 14	3 1	5 12	7 1	3 16
30	W	4 50	7 22	3 42	4 54	7 18	3 46	4 59	7 13	3 52	5 12	7 0	4 6
31	Th	4 51	7 21	sets.	4 55	7 17	sets.	5 0	7 12	sets.	5 13	6 59	sets.

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	39	8	12	4	53	14	12	5	40	20	12	6	10	26	12	6	20
2	12	3	50	9	12	5	2	15	12	5	46	21	12	6	13	27	12	6	20
3	12	4	1	10	12	5	10	16	12	5	52	22	12	6	15	28	12	6	19
4	12	4	12	11	12	5	18	17	12	5	57	23	12	6	17	29	12	6	17
5	12	4	23	12	12	5	26	18	12	6	2	24	12	6	19	30	12	6	15
6	12	4	33	13	12	5	33	19	12	6	6	25	12	6	20	31	12	6	12
7	12	4	43																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	July.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	July.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	July.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	2 13	9 54	11	2 24	9 46	21	2 38	9 34
New York	1	2 26	9 40	11	2 36	9 34	21	2 49	9 23
Wash'ton..	1	2 40	9 27	11	2 48	9 22	21	3 0	9 12
Charleston	1	3 14	8 53	11	3 20	8 50	21	3 29	8 43

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
New Moon.....	2	12	35	A. M.	Full Moon.....	16	6	49	A. M.
First Quarter.....	9	4	46	P. M.	Last Quarter.....	23	11	36	A. M.
					New Moon.....	31	2	42	P. M.

Morning Stars—Venus, Mars.

Evening Stars—Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn.

8th Month. **AUGUST.** 31 Days.

(*Local Mean Time.*)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston. New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon,			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	4 52	7 20	7 53	4 56	7 16	7 50	5 0	7 11	7 48	5 14	6 58	7 39
2	Sa	4 53	7 19	8 27	4 57	7 15	8 25	5 1	7 10	8 23	5 14	6 57	8 17
3	S	4 54	7 17	8 58	4 58	7 13	8 58	5 2	7 9	8 57	5 15	6 56	8 53
4	M	4 55	7 16	9 29	4 59	7 12	9 30	5 3	7 8	9 30	5 16	6 56	9 29
5	Tu	4 56	7 15	10 0	5 0	7 11	10 2	5 4	7 7	10 3	5 16	6 55	10 6
6	W	4 57	7 14	10 33	5 1	7 10	10 35	5 5	7 6	10 37	5 17	6 54	10 43
7	Th	4 58	7 12	11 9	5 2	7 9	11 12	5 6	7 5	11 15	5 18	6 53	11 24
8	Fr	4 59	7 11	11 48	5 3	7 7	11 52	5 7	7 4	11 56	5 18	6 52	A.M.
9	Sa	5 0	7 10	A.M.	5 4	7 6	A.M.	5 8	7 2	A.M.	5 19	6 51	12 8
10	S	5 1	7 8	12 34	5 5	7 5	12 38	5 9	7 1	12 43	5 20	6 50	12 57
11	M	5 2	7 7	1 27	5 6	7 4	1 32	5 9	7 0	1 37	5 20	6 49	1 52
12	Tu	5 3	7 6	2 27	5 7	7 2	2 32	5 10	6 59	2 37	5 21	6 48	2 51
13	W	5 4	7 4	3 32	5 8	7 1	3 36	5 11	6 58	3 41	5 22	6 47	3 55
14	Th	5 6	7 3	rises.	5 9	7 0	rises.	5 12	6 56	rises.	5 22	6 46	rises.
15	Fr	5 7	7 1	7 41	5 10	6 58	7 40	5 13	6 55	7 38	5 23	6 45	7 31
16	Sa	5 8	7 0	8 15	5 11	6 57	8 14	5 14	6 54	8 13	5 24	6 44	8 10
17	S	5 9	6 58	8 45	5 12	6 56	8 46	5 15	6 52	8 46	5 24	6 43	8 45
18	M	5 10	6 57	9 15	5 13	6 54	9 16	5 16	6 51	9 17	5 25	6 42	9 19
19	Tu	5 11	6 55	9 44	5 14	6 53	9 46	5 17	6 50	9 48	5 26	6 40	9 53
20	W	5 12	6 54	10 14	5 15	6 51	10 17	5 18	6 48	10 20	5 26	6 39	10 28
21	Th	5 13	6 52	10 47	5 16	6 50	10 50	5 19	6 47	10 54	5 27	6 38	11 4
22	Fr	5 14	6 51	11 22	5 17	6 48	11 26	5 19	6 45	11 30	5 28	6 37	11 42
23	Sa	5 15	6 49	A.M.	5 18	6 47	A.M.	5 20	6 44	A.M.	5 28	6 36	A.M.
24	S	5 16	6 48	12 1	5 19	6 45	12 6	5 21	6 43	12 11	5 29	6 35	12 24
25	M	5 17	6 46	12 45	5 20	6 44	12 50	5 22	6 41	12 55	5 30	6 34	1 9
26	Tu	5 18	6 44	1 33	5 21	6 42	1 38	5 23	6 40	1 43	5 30	6 32	1 58
27	W	5 19	6 43	2 27	5 22	6 41	2 32	5 24	6 38	2 36	5 31	6 31	2 50
28	Th	5 20	6 41	3 25	5 23	6 39	3 29	5 25	6 37	3 33	5 32	6 30	3 45
29	Fr	5 22	6 40	4 26	5 24	6 38	4 29	5 26	6 35	4 33	5 32	6 29	4 43
30	Sa	5 23	6 38	sets.	5 25	6 36	sets.	5 27	6 34	sets.	5 33	6 27	sets.
31	S	5 24	6 36	7 32	5 26	6 34	7 32	5 28	6 32	7 31	5 34	6 26	7 30

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	6	9	8	12	5	29	14	12	4	31	20	12	3	14	26	12	1	41
2	12	6	5	9	12	5	21	15	12	4	20	21	12	3	0	27	12	1	24
3	12	6	1	10	12	5	12	16	12	4	8	22	12	2	45	28	12	1	6
4	12	5	56	11	12	5	3	17	12	3	55	23	12	2	29	29	12	0	49
5	12	5	50	12	12	4	53	18	12	3	42	24	12	2	14	30	12	0	31
6	12	5	44	13	12	4	42	19	12	3	28	25	12	1	57	31	12	0	12
7	12	5	37																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	2 56	9 16	11	3 12	8 57	21	3 28	8 37
New York	1	3 5	9 7	11	3 21	8 49	21	3 34	8 31
Wash'ton..	1	3 14	8 57	11	3 28	8 42	21	3 41	8 24
Charleston	1	3 40	8 32	11	3 50	8 20	21	3 59	8 7

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
First Quarter	7	10	41	P. M.	Last Quarter	22	4	10	A. M.
Full Moon	14	3	19	P. M.	New Moon	30	3	37	A. M.

Morning Stars—Venus, Mars. Evening Stars—Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn.

9th Month. **SEPTEMBER.** *(Local Mean Time.)* 30 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	5 25	6 34	8 3	5 26	6 33	8 4	5 28	6 31	8 5	5 34	6 25	8 6
2	Tu	5 26	6 33	8 35	5 27	6 31	8 37	5 29	6 29	8 39	5 35	6 24	8 44
3	W	5 27	6 31	9 10	5 28	6 29	9 13	5 30	6 28	9 16	5 36	6 22	9 24
4	Th	5 28	6 29	9 48	5 29	6 28	9 52	5 31	6 26	9 56	5 36	6 21	10 6
5	Fr	5 29	6 28	10 32	5 30	6 26	10 36	5 32	6 24	10 40	5 37	6 20	10 53
6	Sa	5 30	6 26	11 21	5 31	6 24	11 20	5 33	6 23	11 31	5 38	6 18	11 45
7	S	5 31	6 24	A.M.	5 32	6 23	A.M.	5 34	6 21	A.M.	5 38	6 17	A.M.
8	M	5 32	6 22	12 17	5 33	6 21	12 22	5 35	6 20	12 27	5 39	6 16	12 42
9	Tu	5 33	6 21	1 19	5 34	6 20	1 23	5 36	6 18	1 28	5 39	6 14	1 42
10	W	5 34	6 19	2 24	5 35	6 18	2 28	5 37	6 17	2 33	5 40	6 13	2 46
11	Th	5 35	6 17	3 32	5 36	6 16	3 35	5 37	6 15	3 39	5 41	6 12	3 49
12	Fr	5 36	6 15	4 39	5 37	6 14	4 42	5 38	6 13	4 45	5 41	6 10	4 52
13	Sa	5 37	6 14	rises.	5 38	6 13	rises.	5 39	6 12	rises.	5 42	6 9	rises.
14	S	5 38	6 12	7 13	5 39	6 11	7 14	5 40	6 10	7 15	5 43	6 8	7 16
15	M	5 40	6 10	7 43	5 40	6 9	7 45	5 41	6 9	7 46	5 43	6 6	7 50
16	Tu	5 41	6 8	8 13	5 41	6 8	8 16	5 42	6 7	8 18	5 44	6 5	8 24
17	W	5 42	6 6	8 44	5 42	6 6	8 48	5 43	6 5	8 51	5 45	6 4	9 0
18	Th	5 43	6 5	9 19	5 43	6 4	9 22	5 44	6 4	9 27	5 45	6 2	9 38
19	Fr	5 44	6 3	9 56	5 44	6 3	10 1	5 45	6 2	10 5	5 46	6 1	10 18
20	Sa	5 45	6 1	10 38	5 45	6 1	10 43	5 46	6 1	10 48	5 46	6 0	11 2
21	S	5 46	6 0	11 24	5 46	5 59	11 29	5 46	5 59	11 34	5 47	5 58	11 49
22	M	5 47	5 58	A.M.	5 47	5 58	A.M.	5 47	5 57	A.M.	5 47	5 57	A.M.
23	Tu	5 48	5 56	12 15	5 48	5 56	12 20	5 48	5 56	12 25	5 48	5 56	12 39
24	W	5 49	5 54	1 11	5 49	5 54	1 16	5 49	5 54	1 20	5 49	5 54	1 33
25	Th	5 50	5 52	2 11	5 50	5 52	2 14	5 50	5 53	2 18	5 50	5 53	2 29
26	Fr	5 51	5 51	3 13	5 51	5 51	3 16	5 51	5 51	3 19	5 50	5 52	3 28
27	Sa	5 52	5 49	4 18	5 52	5 49	4 20	5 52	5 49	4 23	5 51	5 50	4 28
28	S	5 54	5 47	sets.	5 53	5 48	sets.	5 53	5 48	sets.	5 52	5 49	sets.
29	M	5 55	5 45	6 35	5 54	5 46	6 36	5 54	5 46	6 38	5 52	5 48	6 41
30	Tu	5 56	5 44	7 9	5 55	5 44	7 12	5 55	5 45	7 14	5 53	5 46	7 21

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	59	54	7	11	57	56	13	11	55	51	19	11	53	43	25	11	51	37
2	11	59	35	8	11	57	35	14	11	55	29	20	11	53	22	26	11	51	17
3	11	59	15	9	11	57	15	15	11	55	8	21	11	53	0	27	11	50	57
4	11	58	56	10	11	56	54	16	11	54	47	22	11	52	39	28	11	50	37
5	11	58	36	11	11	56	33	17	11	54	25	23	11	52	19	29	11	50	17
6	11	58	16	12	11	56	12	18	11	54	4	24	11	51	58	30	11	49	57

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	3 44	8 15	11	3 58	7 54	21	4 11	7 34
New York	1	3 49	8 10	11	4 2	7 50	21	4 14	7 32
Wash'ton..	1	3 54	8 5	11	4 6	7 47	21	4 17	7 29
Charleston	1	4 9	7 51	11	4 17	7 36	21	4 25	7 21

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
First Quarter	6	3	46	A. M.	Last Quarter	20	10	35	P. M.
Full Moon	13	9	0	A. M.	New Moon	28	3	16	P. M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus. Evening Stars—Mars, Jupiter, Saturn.

10th Month. **OCTOBER.** *(Local Mean Time.)* **31 Days.**

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	5 57	5 42	7 47	5 56	5 42	7 50	5 56	5 43	7 54	5 54	5 45	8 4
2	Th	5 58	5 40	8 29	5 57	5 41	8 33	5 57	5 41	8 38	5 54	5 44	8 50
3	Fr	5 59	5 38	9 18	5 58	5 39	9 22	5 58	5 40	9 27	5 55	5 42	9 41
4	Sa	6 0	5 37	10 12	5 59	5 38	10 16	5 58	5 38	10 22	5 56	5 41	10 37
5	S	6 1	5 35	11 11	6 0	5 36	11 16	5 59	5 37	11 21	5 56	5 40	11 36
6	M	6 2	5 33	A.M.	6 1	5 34	A.M.	6 0	5 35	A.M.	5 57	5 38	A.M.
7	Tu	6 3	5 32	12 15	6 2	5 33	12 19	6 1	5 34	12 24	5 58	5 37	12 37
8	W	6 5	5 30	1 21	6 3	5 31	1 25	6 2	5 32	1 29	5 59	5 36	1 40
9	Th	6 6	5 28	2 27	6 4	5 30	2 30	6 3	5 31	2 33	5 59	5 35	2 42
10	Fr	6 7	5 27	3 33	6 6	5 28	3 35	6 4	5 29	3 37	6 0	5 33	3 43
11	Sa	6 8	5 25	4 37	6 7	5 26	4 38	6 5	5 28	4 40	6 1	5 32	4 42
12	S	6 9	5 23	rises.	6 8	5 25	rises.	6 6	5 26	rises.	6 2	5 31	rises.
13	M	6 10	5 22	6 12	6 9	5 23	6 14	6 7	5 25	6 16	6 2	5 30	6 22
14	Tu	6 11	5 20	6 43	6 10	5 22	6 46	6 8	5 23	6 49	6 3	5 28	6 57
15	W	6 13	5 18	7 16	6 11	5 20	7 20	6 9	5 22	7 23	6 4	5 27	7 34
16	Th	6 14	5 17	7 52	6 12	5 18	7 56	6 10	5 20	8 1	6 5	5 26	8 14
17	Fr	6 15	5 15	8 32	6 13	5 17	8 37	6 11	5 19	8 42	6 5	5 25	8 56
18	Sa	6 16	5 14	9 16	6 14	5 16	9 21	6 12	5 18	9 26	6 6	5 24	9 41
19	S	6 17	5 12	10 5	6 15	5 14	10 10	6 13	5 16	10 15	6 7	5 23	10 30
20	M	6 18	5 11	10 58	6 16	5 13	11 3	6 14	5 15	11 8	6 8	5 22	11 21
21	Tu	6 20	5 9	11 55	6 18	5 11	11 59	6 15	5 13	A.M.	6 8	5 20	A.M.
22	W	6 21	5 8	A.M.	6 19	5 10	A.M.	6 16	5 12	12 4	6 9	5 19	12 16
23	Th	6 22	5 6	12 56	6 20	5 8	12 59	6 17	5 11	1 2	6 10	5 18	1 12
24	Fr	6 23	5 5	1 59	6 21	5 7	2 1	6 18	5 9	2 4	6 11	5 17	2 11
25	Sa	6 24	5 3	3 4	6 22	5 6	3 6	6 20	5 8	3 8	6 12	5 16	3 12
26	S	6 26	5 2	4 12	6 23	5 4	4 13	6 21	5 7	4 14	6 12	5 15	4 14
27	M	6 27	5 0	5 23	6 24	5 3	5 22	6 22	5 6	5 22	6 13	5 14	5 19
28	Tu	6 28	4 59	sets.	6 26	5 2	sets.	6 23	5 4	sets.	6 14	5 13	sets.
29	W	6 29	4 58	6 23	6 27	5 0	6 26	6 24	5 3	6 31	6 15	5 12	6 42
30	Th	6 31	4 56	7 10	6 28	4 59	7 14	6 25	5 2	7 19	6 16	5 11	7 33
31	Fr	6 32	4 55	8 4	6 29	4 58	8 8	6 26	5 1	8 14	6 17	5 10	8 28

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	49	38	8	11	47	32	14	11	46	1	20	11	44	49	26	11	44	1
2	11	49	19	9	11	47	16	15	11	45	47	21	11	44	39	27	11	43	55
3	11	49	1	10	11	47	0	16	11	45	34	22	11	44	30	28	11	43	51
4	11	48	42	11	11	46	44	17	11	45	22	23	11	44	22	29	11	43	47
5	11	48	24	12	11	46	29	18	11	45	10	24	11	44	14	30	11	43	43
6	11	48	7	13	11	46	15	19	11	44	59	25	11	44	7	31	11	43	41
7	11	47	49																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	4 23	7 16	11	4 34	6 58	21	4 46	6 43
New York	1	4 25	7 14	11	4 35	6 57	21	4 46	6 43
Wash'ton..	1	4 27	7 12	11	4 37	6 56	21	4 46	6 43
Charleston	1	4 32	7 7	11	4 39	6 54	21	4 46	6 43

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
First Quarter	5	9	30 A. M.	Last Quarter	20	5	54 P. M.
Full Moon	12	3	21 P. M.	New Moon	28	1	57 A. M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus. Evening Stars—Mars, Jupiter, Saturn.

11th Month. **NOVEMBER.** 30 Days.

(Local Mean Time.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	6 33	4 54	9 3	6 30	4 57	9 8	6 27	5 0	9 13	6 18	5 9	9 28
2	S	6 34	4 52	10 7	6 31	4 55	10 12	6 28	4 59	10 17	6 18	5 8	10 31
3	M	6 36	4 51	11 13	6 33	4 54	11 17	6 29	4 57	11 22	6 19	5 8	11 34
4	Tu	6 37	4 50	A.M.	6 34	4 53	A.M.	6 30	4 56	A.M	6 20	5 7	A.M.
5	W	6 38	4 49	12 19	6 35	4 52	12 23	6 32	4 55	12 26	6 21	5 6	12 36
6	Th	6 39	4 48	1 25	6 36	4 51	1 27	6 33	4 54	1 30	6 22	5 5	1 36
7	Fr	6 41	4 46	2 29	6 37	4 50	2 30	6 34	4 53	2 32	6 23	5 4	2 36
8	Sa	6 42	4 45	3 32	6 38	4 49	3 32	6 35	4 52	3 33	6 24	5 4	3 33
9	S	6 43	4 44	4 33	6 40	4 48	4 33	6 36	4 51	4 32	6 24	5 3	4 30
10	M	6 44	4 43	5 34	6 41	4 47	5 32	6 37	4 50	5 31	6 25	5 2	5 26
11	Tu	6 46	4 42	rises.	6 42	4 46	rises.	6 38	4 50	rises.	6 26	5 2	rises.
12	W	6 47	4 41	5 50	6 43	4 45	5 54	6 39	4 49	5 58	6 27	5 1	6 10
13	Th	6 48	4 40	6 28	6 44	4 44	6 33	6 40	4 48	6 38	6 28	5 0	6 51
14	Fr	6 49	4 39	7 11	6 46	4 43	7 16	6 42	4 47	7 21	6 29	5 0	7 36
15	Sa	6 51	4 38	7 58	6 47	4 42	8 3	6 43	4 46	8 8	6 30	4 59	8 23
16	S	6 52	4 37	8 49	6 48	4 41	8 54	6 44	4 46	8 59	6 31	4 58	9 13
17	M	6 53	4 37	9 44	6 49	4 41	9 48	6 45	4 45	9 53	6 32	4 58	10 5
18	Tu	6 54	4 36	10 42	6 50	4 40	10 45	6 46	4 44	10 49	6 33	4 58	11 0
19	W	6 56	4 35	11 42	6 52	4 39	11 45	6 47	4 44	11 48	6 34	4 57	11 56
20	Th	6 57	4 34	A.M.	6 53	4 38	A.M.	6 48	4 43	A.M.	6 34	4 57	A.M.
21	Fr	6 58	4 34	12 45	6 54	4 38	12 47	6 49	4 42	12 49	6 35	4 56	12 54
22	Sa	6 59	4 33	1 50	6 55	4 37	1 51	6 50	4 42	1 52	6 36	4 56	1 55
23	S	7 0	4 32	2 58	6 56	4 37	2 58	6 51	4 41	2 58	6 37	4 56	2 57
24	M	7 2	4 32	4 9	6 57	4 36	4 8	6 52	4 41	4 6	6 38	4 55	4 2
25	Tu	7 3	4 31	5 22	6 58	4 36	5 20	6 54	4 40	5 18	6 39	4 55	5 10
26	W	7 4	4 31	sets.	7 0	4 35	sets.	6 55	4 40	sets.	6 40	4 55	sets.
27	Th	7 5	4 30	5 48	7 1	4 35	5 53	6 56	4 40	5 58	6 41	4 54	6 12
28	Fr	7 6	4 30	6 47	7 2	4 34	6 52	6 57	4 39	6 58	6 42	4 54	7 13
29	Sa	7 7	4 29	7 52	7 3	4 34	7 57	6 58	4 39	8 2	6 42	4 54	8 17
30	S	7 8	4 29	9 0	7 4	4 34	9 5	6 59	4 39	9 9	6 43	4 54	9 22

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	43	39	7	11	43	46	13	11	44	22	19	11	45	29	25	11	47	6
2	11	43	38	8	11	43	50	14	11	44	31	20	11	45	44	26	11	47	25
3	11	43	38	9	11	43	55	15	11	44	41	21	11	45	58	27	11	47	45
4	11	43	39	10	11	44	0	16	11	44	52	22	11	46	14	28	11	48	5
5	11	43	40	11	11	44	7	17	11	45	4	23	11	46	31	29	11	48	27
6	11	43	43	12	11	44	14	18	11	45	16	24	11	46	48	30	11	48	48

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 9	6 19	21	5 19	6 12
New York	1	4 57	6 29	11	5 8	6 20	21	5 18	6 14
Wash'ton..	1	4 57	6 30	11	5 6	6 21	21	5 16	6 16
Charleston	1	4 54	6 33	11	5 2	6 26	21	5 10	6 22

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
First Quarter	3	5	18	P. M.	Last Quarter	19	12	38	P. M.
Full Moon	11	7	31	A. M.	New Moon	26	12	16	P. M.

Morning Stars—Venus, Saturn. Evening Stars—Mercury, Mars, Jupiter.

12th Month. **DECEMBER.** 31 Days.
(Local Mean Time.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama; Louisiana, Arkansas; Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	7 10	4 28	10 9	7 5	4 33	10 12	7 0	4 38	10 16	6 44	4 54	10 27
2	Tu	7 11	4 28	11 16	7 6	4 33	11 19	7 1	4 38	11 22	6 45	4 54	11 30
3	W	7 12	4 28	A.M.	7 7	4 33	A.M.	7 2	4 38	A.M.	6 46	4 54	A.M.
4	Th	7 13	4 28	12 21	7 8	4 33	12 23	7 3	4 38	12 25	6 47	4 54	12 30
5	Fr	7 14	4 28	1 24	7 9	4 32	1 25	7 3	4 38	1 26	6 48	4 54	1 28
6	Sa	7 15	4 28	2 26	7 10	4 32	2 26	7 4	4 38	2 26	6 48	4 54	2 25
7	S	7 16	4 27	3 27	7 11	4 32	3 26	7 5	4 38	3 25	6 49	4 54	3 21
8	M	7 16	4 27	4 26	7 12	4 32	4 24	7 6	4 38	4 22	6 50	4 54	4 16
9	Tu	7 17	4 27	5 25	7 12	4 32	5 22	7 7	4 38	5 19	6 51	4 54	5 10
10	W	7 18	4 28	6 22	7 13	4 32	6 19	7 8	4 38	6 15	6 51	4 54	6 4
11	Th	7 19	4 28	rises.	7 14	4 33	rises.	7 9	4 38	rises.	6 52	4 54	rises.
12	Fr	7 20	4 28	5 53	7 15	4 33	5 58	7 9	4 38	6 3	6 53	4 55	6 18
13	Sa	7 21	4 28	6 43	7 16	4 33	6 48	7 10	4 38	6 53	6 54	4 55	7 8
14	S	7 22	4 28	7 36	7 16	4 33	7 41	7 11	4 39	7 46	6 54	4 55	7 59
15	M	7 22	4 28	8 33	7 17	4 33	8 37	7 12	4 39	8 41	6 55	4 56	8 53
16	Tu	7 23	4 28	9 32	7 18	4 34	9 35	7 12	4 39	9 39	6 56	4 56	9 48
17	W	7 24	4 29	10 32	7 18	4 34	10 35	7 13	4 40	10 37	6 56	4 56	10 44
18	Th	7 24	4 29	11 35	7 19	4 34	11 36	7 14	4 40	11 38	6 57	4 57	11 42
19	Fr	7 25	4 30	A.M.	7 20	4 35	A.M.	7 14	4 40	A.M.	6 57	4 57	A.M.
20	Sa	7 26	4 30	12 39	7 20	4 35	12 40	7 15	4 41	12 40	6 58	4 58	12 41
21	S	7 26	4 30	1 46	7 21	4 36	1 46	7 15	4 41	1 45	6 58	4 58	1 42
22	M	7 27	4 31	2 55	7 21	4 36	2 54	7 16	4 42	2 52	6 59	4 59	2 47
23	Tu	7 27	4 32	4 7	7 22	4 37	4 5	7 16	4 42	4 2	6 59	4 59	3 54
24	W	7 27	4 32	5 21	7 22	4 37	5 18	7 17	4 43	5 14	7 0	5 0	5 3
25	Th	7 28	4 33	sets.	7 23	4 38	sets.	7 17	4 44	sets.	7 0	5 0	sets.
26	Fr	7 28	4 33	5 29	7 23	4 39	5 34	7 17	4 44	5 39	7 1	5 1	5 54
27	Sa	7 28	4 34	6 38	7 23	4 39	6 42	7 18	4 45	6 47	7 1	5 2	7 1
28	S	7 29	4 35	7 49	7 24	4 40	7 53	7 18	4 46	7 57	7 1	5 2	8 9
29	M	7 29	4 36	9 0	7 24	4 41	9 3	7 18	4 46	9 6	7 2	5 3	9 16
30	Tu	7 29	4 36	10 9	7 24	4 42	10 11	7 19	4 47	10 13	7 2	5 4	10 19
31	W	7 29	4 37	11 15	7 24	4 42	11 16	7 19	4 48	11 17	7 2	5 4	11 20

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	49	11	8	11	52	3	14	11	54	49	20	11	57	46	26	12	0	46
2	11	49	34	9	11	52	30	15	11	55	18	21	11	58	16	27	12	1	16
3	11	49	57	10	11	52	57	16	11	55	47	22	11	58	46	28	12	1	45
4	11	50	21	11	11	53	25	17	11	56	17	23	11	59	16	29	12	2	15
5	11	50	46	12	11	53	53	18	11	56	46	24	11	59	46	30	12	2	44
6	11	51	11	13	11	54	21	19	11	57	16	25	12	0	16	31	12	3	13
7	11	51	37																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 29	6 9	11	5 38	6 9	21	5 44	6 12
New York	1	5 27	6 11	11	5 35	6 11	21	5 42	6 14
Wash'ton..	1	5 25	6 13	11	5 33	6 14	21	5 39	6 17
Charleston	1	5 17	6 21	11	5 24	6 22	21	5 30	6 26

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
First Quarter.....	3	4	10 A. M.	Last Quarter.....	19	5	11 A. M
Full Moon.....	11	2	3 A. M.	New Moon.....	25	10	46 P. M

Morning Stars—Venus, Saturn. Evening Stars—Mercury, Mars, Jupiter.

THE CALENDAR IN STANDARD TIME FOR CITIES IN THE U. S.

(How to ascertain the same for 120 United States cities from Local Mean Time Calendar on the twelve monthly calendar pages, 34-45.)

Use Calendar for BOSTON.

	M.
IDAHO.	
Boisé City	add 45 Mb
Pocatello	add 30 M
MAINE.	
Portland	sub 19 Eb
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston	sub 16 E
Fall River	sub 15 E
Lowell	sub 15 E
Springfield	sub 16 E
Worcester	sub 13 E
MICHIGAN.	
Battle Creek	sub 19 C
Detroit	add 32 E
Grand Rapids	sub 17 C
MINNESOTA.	
Minneapolis	add 13 Cc
MONTANA.	
Butte	add 30 Mc
NEW YORK.	
Albany	sub 5 E
Binghamton	add 4 E
Buffalo	add 16 E
Poughkeepsie	sub 4 E
Rochester	add 10 E
Schenectady	sub 4 E
Syracuse	add 5 E
Utica	add 1 E
NORTH DAKOTA.	
Bismarck	add 43 Cd
SOUTH DAKOTA.	
Pierre	add 41 Cb
OREGON.	
Portland	add 11 Pc
Salem	add 12 Pc
WASHINGTON.	
Olympia	add 12 Pd
Seattle	add 9 Pd
Spokane	sub 10 Pd
WISCONSIN.	
Madison	sub 2 C
Milwaukee	sub 8 C

Use Calendar for NEW YORK CITY.

	M.
CONNECTICUT.	
Bridgeport	sub 7 E
Hartford	sub 9 Eb
New Haven	sub 8 E
ILLINOIS.	
Chicago	sub 9 Cb
Springfield	sub 1 Ce
INDIANA.	
Evansville	sub 10 Cg
Fort Wayne	sub 20 C
Gary	sub 11 C
Indianapolis	sub 16 Ce
Kokomo	sub 15 C
Terre Haute	sub 10 Ce
IOWA.	
Burlington	add 5 C
Cedar Rapids	add 7 Cb
Davenport	0 C
Des Moines	add 14 C
Sioux City	add 26 Cb
NEBRASKA.	
Lincoln	add 27 C
Omaha	add 24 C
OHIO.	
Cincinnati	sub 22 Ce
Cleveland	add 26 E
Columbus	sub 28 C
Dayton	sub 23 Ce
Sandusky	add 31 E
Toledo	add 34 E
Youngstown	add 23 E
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Easton	add 1 E
Erie	add 20 Eb
Harrisburg	add 8 E
Philadelphia	add 1 E
Pittsburgh	add 20 E
Scranton	add 3 E
RHODE ISLAND.	
Providence	sub 14 Eb
WYOMING.	
Cheyenne	sub 1 M

Use Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C.

	M.
CALIFORNIA (Central).	
San Fran	add 10 Pe
COLORADO.	
Col. Springs	0 M
Denver	0 M
Pueblo	sub 2 M
DELAWARE.	
Wilmington	add 2 E
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.	
Washington	add 8 E
KANSAS.	
Topeka	add 23 C
Wichita	add 29 Ce
KENTUCKY.	
Frankfort	sub 20 C
Lexington	sub 22 C
Louisville	sub 17 C
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore	add 6 E
MISSOURI.	
Jefferson City	add 9 C
Kansas City	add 18 C
Springfield	add 13 Ce
St. Louis	add 1 C
NEVADA.	
Carson City	sub 1 P
NEW JERSEY.	
Atlantic City	sub 2 E
Trenton	sub 1 Eb
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Raleigh	add 15 Eg
OKLAHOMA.	
Muskogee	add 21 Cg
Okla. City	add 30 Cg
UTAH.	
Salt Lake	add 28 Mb
VIRGINIA.	
Norfolk	add 5 Ee
Richmond	add 10 Ee
WEST VIRGINIA.	
Charleston	add 26 E
Wheeling	add 22 Eb

Use Calendar for CHARLESTON.

	M.
ALABAMA.	
Mobile	sub 8 Cf
Montgomery	sub 15 C
ARIZONA.	
Phoenix	add 28 M
ARKANSAS.	
Hot Springs	add 12 Cb
Little Rock	add 9 Cb
CALIFORNIA (Southern).	
Los Angeles	sub 7 Pb
Monterey	add 8 Pc
San Diego	sub 11 P
Santa Barbara	sub 1 Pb
FLORIDA.	
Jacksonville	add 27 Ef
Key West	add 27 Eh
Miami	add 21 Eh
GEORGIA.	
Atlanta	sub 22 Cb
Augusta	add 28 E
Macon	add 34 E
Savannah	add 24 E
LOUISIANA.	
New Orleans	0 Cf
Shreveport	add 15 C
MISSISSIPPI.	
Jackson	add 1 C
Vicksburg	add 3 C
NEW MEXICO.	
Santa Fé	add 4 Mc
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Charleston	add 20 E
Columbia	add 24 Eb
TENNESSEE.	
Memphis	0 Cc
Nashville	sub 13 Cc
TEXAS.	
Austin	add 31 Cf
Dallas	add 27 C
El Paso	add 6 M
Galveston	add 19 Cf
San Antonio	add 34 Cf

METHOD OF USING THE TABLE ABOVE, WITH NEW YORK CITY AS AN EXAMPLE.

Directions:—From New York City, subtract 4m from the Calendar for that city and the result is in Eastern standard time; for other cities, use the Calendar named at head of column and add or subtract the given number of minutes; this gives the required standard time, which is Eastern, Central, Mountain or Pacific, according as the letter E, C, M or P is found in the table. A small letter indicates that in case of sunrise and sunset, a correction for latitude is advisable; which correction is to be found in the table below, in the column headed by the small letter and on line with the date.

CORRECTION TO SUNRISE.

DATE.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f	g.	h.
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
Jan. 1	add 4	add 8	add 17	sub 4	sub 7	sub 9	sub 17
15	add 4	add 7	add 14	sub 3	sub 6	sub 8	sub 15
Feb. 1	add 3	add 6	add 11	sub 3	sub 5	sub 6	sub 12
15	add 2	add 4	add 8	sub 2	sub 4	sub 4	sub 9
March 1	add 1	add 2	add 4	sub 1	sub 2	sub 2	sub 5
15	0	0	add 1	0	sub 1	0	sub 1
April 1	sub 1	sub 2	sub 3	add 1	add 1	add 2	add 4
15	sub 2	sub 4	sub 7	add 2	add 3	add 4	add 8
May 1	sub 3	sub 6	sub 11	add 3	add 4	add 6	add 11
15	sub 4	sub 7	sub 15	add 4	add 6	add 8	add 14
June 1	sub 4	sub 8	sub 18	add 4	add 7	add 9	add 17
15	sub 4	sub 9	sub 19	add 4	add 7	add 9	add 18
July 1	sub 4	sub 9	sub 19	add 4	add 7	add 9	add 17
15	sub 3	sub 8	sub 17	add 4	add 6	add 8	add 16
Aug. 1	sub 3	sub 7	sub 14	add 3	add 6	add 7	add 14
15	sub 2	sub 5	sub 10	add 3	add 5	add 5	add 10
Sept. 1	sub 1	sub 3	sub 6	add 2	add 3	add 3	add 6
15	sub 1	sub 1	sub 2	add 1	add 1	add 1	add 2
Oct. 1	0	add 1	add 1	0	sub 1	sub 1	sub 2
15	add 1	add 3	add 5	sub 1	sub 3	sub 3	sub 6
Nov. 1	add 2	add 5	add 9	sub 2	sub 4	sub 5	sub 10
15	add 3	add 8	add 13	sub 3	sub 5	sub 7	sub 13
Dec. 1	add 4	add 8	add 16	sub 4	sub 6	sub 8	sub 16
15	add 4	add 8	add 17	sub 4	sub 7	sub 9	sub 16

NOTE—The same correction is applied to sunset as to sunrise, but in the opposite way; subtracted instead of added and *vice versa*.

READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given Time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752* ***to*** 1952 ***inclusive.***

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1951.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1801	1767 1807	1778 1818	1789 1829	1795 1835	1846	1857 1903	1863 1914	1874 1925	1885 1931	1891 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1802	1773 1813	1779 1819	1790 1830	1841	1847	1858 1909	1869 1915	1875 1926	1886 1937	1897 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1803	1763 1814	1774 1825	1785 1831	1791 1842	1853	1859 1910	1870 1921	1881 1927	1887 1938	1898 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1805	1765 1811	1771 1822	1782 1833	1793 1839	1799 1850 1901	1861 1907	1867 1918	1878 1929	1889 1935	1895 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1806	1766 1817	1777 1823	1783 1834	1794 1845	1800 1851 1902	1862 1913	1873 1919	1879 1930	1890 1941	. . 1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1809	1769 1815	1775 1826	1786 1837	1797 1843	1854 1905	1865 1911	1871 1922	1882 1933	1893 1939	1899 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1810	1759 1821	1770 1827	1781 1838	1787 1849	1798 1855	1866 1906	1877 1917	1883 1923	1894 1934	1900 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.											. .	29	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1764	**1792**	**1804**	**1832**	**1860**	**1888**			**1928**			**7**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**6**
1768	**1796**	**1808**	**1836**	**1864**	**1892**	**1904**		**1932**			**5**	**1**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**4**
1772	. .	**1812**	**1840**	**1868**	**1896**	**1908**		**1936**			**3**	**6**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**2**
1776	. .	**1816**	**1844**	**1872**	. .	**1912**		**1940**			**1**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**7**
1780	. .	**1820**	**1848**	**1876**	. .	**1916**		**1944**			**6**	**2**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**3**	**5**
1756	**1784**	**1824**	**1852**	**1880**	. .	**1920**		**1948**			**4**	**7**	**1**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**3**
1760	**1788**	**1828**	**1856**	**1884**	. .	**1924**		**1952**			**2**	**5**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**1**

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week July 4, 1918, fell, look in the table of years for 1918, and in a parallel line under July is figure 1, which directs to column 1 in which it will be seen that July 4 fell on Thursday.

* 1752 same as 1772 from January 1 to September 2. From September 14 to December 31 same as 1780 (September 3–13 were omitted). (Whitaker's Almanack).

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesday	1	Thursday	1	Friday	1	Saturday	1	SUNDAY	1
Tuesday	2	Wednesday	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2	Saturday	2	SUNDAY	2	Monday	2
Wednesday	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3	SUNDAY	3	Monday	3	Tuesday	3
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday	4	SUNDAY	4	Monday	4	Tuesday	4	Wednesday	4
Friday	5	Saturday	5	SUNDAY	5	Monday	5	Tuesday	5	Wednesday	5	Thursday	5
Saturday	6	SUNDAY	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6	Wednesday	6	Thursday	6	Friday	6
SUNDAY	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesday	7	Thursday	7	Friday	7	Saturday	7
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesday	8	Thursday	8	Friday	8	Saturday	8	SUNDAY	8
Tuesday	9	Wednesday	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9	Saturday	9	SUNDAY	9	Monday	9
Wednesd.	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10	SUNDAY	10	Monday	10	Tuesday	10
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	SUNDAY	11	Monday	11	Tuesday	11	Wednesd.	11
Friday	12	Saturday	12	SUNDAY	12	Monday	12	Tuesday	12	Wednesd.	12	Thursday	12
Saturday	13	SUNDAY	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13	Wednesd.	13	Thursday	13	Friday	13
SUNDAY	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesd.	14	Thursday	14	Friday	14	Saturday	14
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesd.	15	Thursday	15	Friday	15	Saturday	15	SUNDAY	15
Tuesday	16	Wednesd.	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16	Saturday	16	SUNDAY	16	Monday	16
Wednesd.	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17	SUNDAY	17	Monday	17	Tuesday	17
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	SUNDAY	18	Monday	18	Tuesday	18	Wednesd.	18
Friday	19	Saturday	19	SUNDAY	19	Monday	19	Tuesday	19	Wednesd.	19	Thursday	19
Saturday	20	SUNDAY	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20	Wednesd.	20	Thursday	20	Friday	20
SUNDAY	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesd.	21	Thursday	21	Friday	21	Saturday	21
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesd.	22	Thursday	22	Friday	22	Saturday	22	SUNDAY	22
Tuesday	23	Wednesd.	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23	Saturday	23	SUNDAY	23	Monday	23
Wednesd.	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24	SUNDAY	24	Monday	24	Tuesday	24
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	SUNDAY	25	Monday	25	Tuesday	25	Wednesd.	25
Friday	26	Saturday	26	SUNDAY	26	Monday	26	Tuesday	26	Wednesd.	26	Thursday	26
Saturday	27	SUNDAY	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27	Wednesd.	27	Thursday	27	Friday	27
SUNDAY	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesd.	28	Thursday	28	Friday	28	Saturday	28
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesd.	29	Thursday	29	Friday	29	Saturday	29	SUNDAY	29
Tuesday	30	Wednesd.	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30	Saturday	30	SUNDAY	30	Monday	30
Wednesd.	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31	SUNDAY	31	Monday	31	Tuesday	31

Morning Stars in 1924.

MERCURY—January 12 to March 22; May 7 to July 5; September 11 to October 25; December 27 to end of year.

VENUS—July 1 to end of year.

MARS—January 1 to August 23.

JUPITER—January 1 to June 5; December 23 to end of year.

SATURN—January 1 to April 19; October 28 to end of year.

Evening Stars in 1924.

MERCURY—January 1 to January 12; March 22 to May 7; July 5 to September 11; October 25 to December 27.

VENUS—January 1 to July 1.

MARS—August 23 to end of year.

JUPITER—June 5 to December 23.

SATURN—April 19 to October 28.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letters	FE	Lunar Cycle	6	Roman Indiction	7
Epact	24	Solar Cycle	1	Julian Period	6637

Chronological Eras.

The year 1924 corresponds to the year 7432-33 of the Byzantine era; 5684-85 of the Jewish era, the year 5685 commencing at sunset September 28; 2677 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; 2700 of the Olympiads, or the fourth year of the 675th Olympiad, commencing July 1; 2584 of the Japanese era, and to the thirteenth year of the period entitled Taisho; 1342-43 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1343 beginning at sunset August 1. The 149th year of the Independence of the United States of America begins on July 4, 1924.

Date of Beginning of Epochs, Eras, and Periods.

Name.		*Began.*	*Name.*		*Began.*
Grecian Mundane Era	B. C.	5598, Sept. 1	Grecian or Syro-Macedonian Era	B. C.	312, Sept. 1
Civil Era of Constantinople	"	5508, Sept. 1	Era of Maccabees	"	166, Nov. 24
Alexandrian Era	"	5502, Aug. 29	Tyrian Era	"	125, Oct. 19
Julian Period	"	4713, Jan. 1	Sidonian Era	"	110, Oct. 1
Mundane Era	"	4008, Oct. 1	Julian Era	"	45, Jan. 1
Jewish Mundane Era	"	3761, Oct. 1	Spanish Era	"	38, Jan. 1
Era of Abraham	"	2015, Oct. 1	Augustan Era	"	27, Feb. 14
Era of the Olympiads	"	776, July 1	Christian Era	A. D.	1, Jan. 1
Roman Era (A. U. C.)	"	753, April 24	Destruction of Jerusalem	"	69, Sept. 1
Era of Metonic Cycle	"	432, July 15	Mohammedan Era	"	622, July 16

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN YEAR.

THE Athenians began the year in June, the Macedonians in September, the Romans first in March and afterward in January, the Persians on August 11, the ancient Mexicans on February 23, the Mohammedans in July. The Chinese year, which begins late in January or early in February, is similar to the Mohammedan in having 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately; but in every nineteen years there are seven years which have 13 months. This is not quite correct, and the Chinese have therefore formed a cycle of 60 years, in which period 22 intercalary months occur.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY ERA.

IN September, 1793, the convention decreed that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs, and that the new French era should begin on September 22, 1792, the day of the true Autumnal Equinox, and that each succeeding year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true Autumnal Equinox falls. The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days each. In ordinary years there were five extra days, from the 17th to the 21st of our September, and at the end of every fourth year was a sixth complementary day. This reckoning was first used on November 22, 1793, and was continued until December 31, 1805, when it was discontinued, and the Gregorian Calendar was resumed.

CHURCH FASTS.

THE Roman Catholic days of obligation are: Jan. 1 (Circumcision of Christ); Ascension Day (forty days after Easter Sunday); Aug. 15 (Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary); Nov. 1 (All Saints' Day); Dec. 8 (Immaculate Conception); Dec. 25 (Christmas), and all the Sundays of the year.

THE Roman Catholic Days of fasting are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the Fridays of the four weeks in Advent, and certain vigils or evenings prior to the greater feasts, while all Fridays of the year are days of abstinence from flesh meat. In the American Episcopal Church the days of fasting or abstinence to be observed, according to the Book of Common Prayer, are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the three Rogation Days, and all the Fridays of the year except Christmas Day. In the Greek Church the four principal fasts are those in Lent, the week succeeding Whitsuntide, the fortnight before the Assumption, and forty days before Christmas.

EMBER AND ROGATION DAYS.

EMBER and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year devoted to prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually), about the beginning of the four seasons, are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, in Spring; after the feast of Pentecost (Whit Sunday), Summer; after the festival of the Holy Cross, Autumn, and after the festival of St. Lucia, Winter. Ember Weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear.

Rogation Days occur on the Feast of St. Mark, April 25, and on the three days immediately preceding Ascension Day.

Greek Church Calendar, 1924.

A. D. 1924. A. M. 8033.

DATE.	Holy Days.	DATE.	Holy Days.	DATE.	Holy Days.
Jan. 1	Circumcision	June 5	Ascension	Sept. 8	Nativity of Theotokos
Jan. 6	Theophany (Epiphany)	June 15	Pentecost	Sept. 14	Exaltation of Cross
Feb. 2	Hypapante (Purification)	June 16	Holy Ghost	Oct. 1	Patronage of Theotokos
Mar. 10	Great Lent begins	June 29	Peter and Paul (Chief Apostles)	Nov. 15	First Day Fast of Theotokos
Mar. 25	Annunciation	Aug. 6	Transfiguration	Nov. 21	Entrance of Theotokos
April 20	Palm Sunday	Aug. 15	Repose of Theotokos	Dec. 9	Conception of Theotokos
April 23	St. George	Aug. 30	*St. Alexander Nevsky	Dec. 25	Nativity (Christmas)
April 25	Great Friday				
April 27	Holy Pasch (Easter)				

* Peculiar to Russia. The dates above are according to the Gregorian Calendar, which was adopted by the Greek Church in 1923; September 30, Old Style, of that year being followed immediately by October 14, New Style.

Mohammedan Calendar, 1924.

Year.	Name of Month.	Month Begins.	Year.	Name of Month.	Month Begins.
1342..	Jomadi I.	Dec. 10, 1923	1342..	Dulheggia	July 4, 1924
1342..	Jomadi II	Jan. 9, 1924	1343..	Muharram (New Year)	Aug. 2, 1924
1342..	Rajab	Feb. 7, 1924	1343..	Saphar	Sept. 1, 1924
1342..	Shaaban	Mar. 8, 1924	1343..	Rabia I	Sept. 30, 1924
1342..	Ramadan (Month of Abstinence)	April 6, 1924	1343..	Rabia II	Oct. 30, 1924
1342..	Shawall	May 6, 1924	1343..	Jomadi I	Nov. 28, 1924
1342..	Dulkaada	June 4, 1924	1343..	Jomadi II	Dec. 28, 1924

JEWISH HOLIDAYS, FESTIVALS AND FASTS.

Festivals and Fasts.	Hebrew Date.		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
New Year	Tishri	1	Sept. 13, M.	Oct. 3, M.	Sept. 23, St.	Sept. 11, T.	Sept. 29, M.
Fast of Gedaliah*	Tishri	3	Sept. 15, W.	Oct. 5, W.	Sept. 25, M.	Sept. 13, Th.	Oct. 1, W.
Day of Atonement†	Tishri	10	Sept. 22, W.	Oct. 12, W.	Oct. 2, M.	Sept. 20, Th.	Oct. 8, W.
Tabernacles, 1st Day	Tishri	15	Sept. 27, M.	Oct. 17, M.	Oct. 7, St.	Sept. 25, T.	Oct. 13, M.
Tabernacles, 8th Day	Tishri	22	Oct. 4, M.	Oct. 24, M.	Oct. 14, St.	Oct. 2, T.	Oct. 20, M.
Rejoicing of the Law	Tishri	23	Oct. 5, T.	Oct. 25, T.	Oct. 15, S.	Oct. 3, W.	Oct. 21, T.
Hannukah	Kislev	25	Dec. 6, M.	Dec. 26, M.	Dec. 15, F.	Dec. 3, M.	Dec. 22, M.
Fast of Tebet	Tebet	10	Dec. 21, T.	Jan. 10, T.	Dec. 29, F.	Dec. 18, T.	Jan. 6, T.
Purim	Adar	14	.....	Mar. 14, T.	Mar. 2, F.	.....	Mar. 10, T.
Purim (Leap Year)	Adar Sheni	14	Mar. 24, Th.	.....	.....	Mar. 20, Th.	.....
Passover, 1st Day	Nisan	15	Apr. 23, St.	Apr. 13, Th.	Apr. 1, S.	Apr. 19, St.	Apr. 9, Th.
Passover, 7th Day	Nisan	21	Apr. 29, F.	Apr. 19, W.	Apr. 7, St.	Apr. 25, F.	Apr. 15, W.
Passover, Last Day	Nisan	22	Apr. 30, St.	Apr. 20, Th.	Apr. 8, S.	Apr. 26, St.	Apr. 16, Th.
Feast of Weeks	Sivan	6	June 12, S.	June 2, F.	May 21, M.	June 8, S.	May 29, F.
Fast of Tammuz*	Tammuz	17	July 23, St.	July 13, Th.	July 1, S.	July 19, St.	July 9, Th.
Fast of Ab*	Ab	9	Aug. 13, St.	Aug. 3, Th.	July 22, S.	Aug. 9, St.	July 30, Th.

* If Saturday, substitute Sunday immediately following. † Yom Kippur.

Church Memoranda for 1924.

January.
1 Tuesday.
6 Epiphany Sunday.
13 i. Sun. aft. Epiphany.
20 ii. " " "
27 iii. " " "

February.
1 Friday.
2 Purification.
3 iv. Sun. aft. Epiphany.
10 v. " " "
17 Septuagesima Sunday.
24 Sexagesima Sunday.

March.
1 Saturday.
2 Quinquagesima Sun.
5 Ash Wednesday.
9 i. Sunday in Lent.
16 ii. " " "
23 iii. " " "
25 Annunciation.
27 Thurs. (Mi-Careme).
30 iv. Sunday in Lent.

April.
1 Tuesday.
6 v. Sunday in Lent.
13 Palm Sunday.
18 Good Friday.
20 Easter Sunday.
23 St. George.
27 i. Sunday aft. Easter.

May.
1 Thursday.
4 ii. Sun. after Easter.
11 iii. " " "
18 iv. " " "
25 Rogation Sunday.
29 Ascension Day.

June.
1 i. Sun. aft. Ascension.
8 Pentecost (Whitsun.)
15 Trinity Sunday.
19 Corpus Christi.
22 i. Sun. after Trinity.
24 St. John the Baptist.
29 ii. Sun. after Trinity (SS. Peter and Paul).

July.
1 Tuesday.
6 iii. Sun. after Trinity.
13 iv. " " "
20 v. " " "
27 vi. " " "

August.
1 Friday.
3 vii. Sun. after Trinity.
6 Transfiguration.
10 viii. Sun. after Trinity.
15 Assumption.
17 ix. Sun. after Trinity.
24 x. " " "
31 xi. " " "

September.
1 Monday.
7 xii. Sun. after Trinity.
14 xiii. " " "
21 xiv. " " "
28 xv. " " "
29 Michaelmas.

October.
1 Wednesday.
5 xvi. Sun. after Trinity.
12 xvii. " " "
18 St. Luke (Evangelist).
19 xviii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
26 xix. " " "

November.
1 Saturday—All Saints.
2 xx. Sun. aft. Trinity.
9 xxi. " " "
16 xxii. " " "
23 xxiii. " " "
30 i. Sunday in Advent (St. Andrew)

December.
1 Monday.
7 ii. Sunday in Advent.
14 iii. " " "
21 iv. " " "
25 Christmas Day.
27 St. John (Evangelist).
28 i. Sun. aft. Christmas.

PROT. EPIS. RITUALISTIC CALENDAR, WITH ALTAR COLORS.

White—From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany, inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Service of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days); on Trinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purification, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints who are not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication of Church).

Red—From First Vespers of Pentecost to the First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days); Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs.

Violet—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Eve); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve; Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week), and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless on Sunday).

Black—Good Friday and at funerals. *Green*—All other days.

Days, Etc.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Golden Number	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sunday Letter	G	F	E	DC	B	A	G	FE	D	C
Sundays after Epiphany	4	2	5	3	2	5	3	5	4	3
Septuagesima	Feb. 4	Jan. 27	Feb. 16	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Feb. 12	Jan. 28	Feb. 17	Feb. 8	Jan. 31
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 21	Feb. 13	Mar. 5	Feb. 18	Feb. 9	Mar. 1	Feb. 14	Feb. 5	Feb. 25	Feb. 17
First Sunday in Lent	Feb. 25	Feb. 17	Mar. 9	Feb. 22	Feb. 13	Mar. 5	Feb. 18	Mar. 9	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Passion Sunday	Mar. 25	Mar. 17	April. 6	Mar. 21	Mar. 13	April. 2	Mar. 18	April. 6	Mar. 29	Mar. 21
Palm Sunday	April. 1	Mar. 24	April. 13	Mar. 28	Mar. 20	April. 9	Mar. 25	April. 13	April. 5	Mar. 28
Good Friday	April. 6	Mar. 29	April. 18	April. 2	Mar. 25	April. 14	Mar. 30	April. 18	April. 10	April. 2
Easter Day	April. 8	Mar. 31	April. 20	April. 4	Mar. 27	April. 16	April. 1	April. 20	April. 12	April. 4
Rogation Sunday	May. 13	May. 5	May. 25	May. 9	May. 1	May. 21	May. 6	May. 25	May. 17	May. 9
Ascension Day	May. 17	May. 9	May. 29	May. 13	May. 5	May. 25	May. 10	May. 29	May. 21	May. 13
Whitsunday	May. 27	May. 19	June. 8	May. 23	May. 15	June. 4	May. 20	June. 8	May. 31	May. 23
Trinity Sunday	June. 3	May. 26	June. 15	May. 30	May. 22	June. 11	May. 27	June. 15	June. 7	May. 30
Sundays after Trinity	25	26	23	25	26	24	26	23	24	25
First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 2	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	Nov. 28	Nov. 27	Dec. 3	Dec. 2	Nov. 30	Nov. 29	Nov. 28

ASH WEDNESDAY AND EASTER SUNDAY.

(A table showing the dates on which they fall, 1801-2000.)

Year.	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday.	Year.	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday.	Year.	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday.	Year.	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday.
1801...	Feb. 18	April 5	1851...	Mar. 5	April 20	1901...	Feb. 20	April 7	1951...	Feb. 7	Mar. 25
1802...	Mar. 3	April 18	1852...	Feb. 25	April 11	1902...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	1952...	Feb. 27	April 13
1803...	Feb. 23	April 10	1853...	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1903...	Feb. 25	April 12	1953...	Feb. 18	April 5
1804...	Feb. 15	April 1	1854...	Mar. 1	April 16	1904...	Feb. 17	April 3	1954...	Mar. 3	April 18
1805...	Feb. 27	April 14	1855...	Feb. 21	April 8	1905...	Mar. 8	April 23	1955...	Feb. 23	April 10
1806...	Feb. 19	April 6	1856...	Feb. 6	Mar. 23	1906...	Feb. 28	April 15	1956...	Feb. 15	April 1
1807...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	1857...	Feb. 25	April 12	1907...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1957...	Mar. 6	April 21
1808...	Mar. 2	April 17	1858...	Feb. 17	April 4	1908...	Mar. 4	April 19	1958...	Feb. 19	April 6
1809...	Feb. 15	April 2	1859...	Mar. 9	April 24	1909...	Feb. 24	April 11	1959...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29
1810...	Mar. 7	April 22	1860...	Feb. 22	April 8	1910...	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1960...	Mar. 2	April 17
1811...	Feb. 27	April 14	1861...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1911...	Mar. 1	April 16	1961...	Feb. 15	April 2
1812...	Feb. 12	Mar. 29	1862...	Mar. 5	April 20	1912...	Feb. 21	April 7	1962...	Mar. 7	April 22
1813...	Mar. 3	April 18	1863...	Feb. 18	April 5	1913...	Feb. 5	Mar. 23	1963...	Feb. 27	April 14
1814...	Feb. 23	April 10	1864...	Feb. 10	Mar. 27	1914...	Feb. 25	April 12	1964...	Feb. 12	Mar. 29
1815...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	1865...	Mar. 1	April 16	1915...	Feb. 17	April 4	1965...	Mar. 3	April 18
1816...	Feb. 28	April 14	1866...	Feb. 14	April 1	1916...	Mar. 8	April 23	1966...	Feb. 23	April 10
1817...	Feb. 19	April 6	1867...	Mar. 6	April 21	1917...	Feb. 21	April 8	1967...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26
1818...	Feb. 4	Mar. 22	1868...	Feb. 26	April 12	1918...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1968...	Feb. 28	April 14
1819...	Feb. 24	April 11	1869...	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	1919...	Mar. 5	April 20	1969...	Feb. 19	April 6
1820...	Feb. 16	April 2	1870...	Mar. 2	April 17	1920...	Feb. 18	April 4	1970...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29
1821...	Mar. 7	April 22	1871...	Feb. 22	April 9	1921...	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1971...	Feb. 24	April 11
1822...	Feb. 20	April 7	1872...	Feb. 14	Mar. 31	1922...	Mar. 1	April 16	1972...	Feb. 16	April 2
1823...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	1873...	Feb. 26	April 13	1923...	Feb. 14	April 1	1973...	Mar. 7	April 22
1824...	Mar. 3	April 18	1874...	Feb. 18	April 5	1924...	Mar. 5	April 20	1974...	Feb. 27	April 14
1825...	Feb. 16	April 3	1875...	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	1925...	Feb. 25	April 12	1975...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
1826...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	1876...	Mar. 1	April 16	1926...	Feb. 17	April 4	1976...	Mar. 3	April 18
1827...	Feb. 28	April 15	1877...	Feb. 14	April 1	1927...	Mar. 2	April 17	1977...	Feb. 23	April 10
1828...	Feb. 20	April 6	1878...	Mar. 6	April 21	1928...	Feb. 22	April 8	1978...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26
1829...	Mar. 4	April 19	1879...	Feb. 26	April 13	1929...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1979...	Feb. 28	April 15
1830...	Feb. 24	April 11	1880...	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	1930...	Mar. 5	April 20	1980...	Feb. 20	April 6
1831...	Feb. 16	April 3	1881...	Mar. 2	April 17	1931...	Feb. 18	April 5	1981...	Mar. 4	April 19
1832...	Mar. 7	April 22	1882...	Feb. 22	April 9	1932...	Feb. 10	Mar. 27	1982...	Feb. 24	April 11
1833...	Feb. 20	April 7	1883...	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	1933...	Mar. 1	April 16	1983...	Feb. 16	April 3
1834...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	1884...	Feb. 27	April 13	1934...	Feb. 14	April 1	1984...	Mar. 7	April 22
1835...	Mar. 4	April 19	1885...	Feb. 18	April 5	1935...	Mar. 6	April 21	1985...	Feb. 20	April 7
1836...	Feb. 17	April 3	1886...	Mar. 10	April 25	1936...	Feb. 26	April 12	1986...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
1837...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	1887...	Feb. 23	April 10	1937...	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	1987...	Mar. 4	April 19
1838...	Feb. 28	April 15	1888...	Feb. 15	April 1	1938...	Mar. 2	April 17	1988...	Feb. 17	April 3
1839...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1889...	Mar. 6	April 21	1939...	Feb. 22	April 9	1989...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26
1840...	Mar. 4	April 19	1890...	Feb. 19	April 6	1940...	Feb. 7	Mar. 24	1990...	Feb. 28	April 15
1841...	Feb. 24	April 11	1891...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	1941...	Feb. 26	April 13	1991...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31
1842...	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1892...	Mar. 2	April 17	1942...	Feb. 18	April 5	1992...	Mar. 4	April 19
1843...	Mar. 1	April 16	1893...	Feb. 15	April 2	1943...	Mar. 10	April 25	1993...	Feb. 24	April 11
1844...	Feb. 21	April 7	1894...	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	1944...	Feb. 23	April 9	1994...	Feb. 16	April 3
1845...	Feb. 5	Mar. 23	1895...	Feb. 27	April 14	1945...	Feb. 14	April 1	1995...	Mar. 1	April 16
1846...	Feb. 25	April 12	1896...	Feb. 19	April 5	1946...	Mar. 6	April 21	1996...	Feb. 21	April 7
1847...	Feb. 17	April 4	1897...	Mar. 3	April 18	1947...	Feb. 19	April 6	1997...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
1848...	Mar. 8	April 23	1898...	Feb. 23	April 10	1948...	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	1998...	Feb. 25	April 12
1849...	Feb. 21	April 8	1899...	Feb. 15	April 2	1949...	Mar. 2	April 17	1999...	Feb. 17	April 4
1850...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1900...	Feb. 28	April 15	1950...	Feb. 22	April 9	2000...	Mar. 8	April 23

Easter Sunday (Easter Day) is the first Sunday after Paschal Full Moon, that is the first Sunday after the ecclesiastical full moon on or next after March 21, and therefore cannot be earlier than March 22, or later than April 25. If Paschal Full Moon falls on a Sunday, then Easter Day is the next Sunday. The Paschal Full Moon is the Fourteenth Day of a Lunar month reckoned according to an ancient ecclesiastical computation and not the real or astronomical full moon.

Lent begins on Ash Wednesday, which comes 40 days previous to Easter Sunday, not counting Sundays.

DATE OF PASCHAL FULL MOON, 1900-2199.

Golden Number.	Date.	Golden Number.	Date.	Golden Number.	Date.	Golden Number.	Date.
1	April 14	6	April 18	11	March 25	16	March 30
2	April 3	7	April 8	12	April 13	17	April 17
3	March 23	8	March 28	13	April 2	18	April 7
4	April 11	9	April 16	14	March 22	19	March 27
5	March 31	10	April 5	15	April 10		

The date of Paschal Full Moon is established by an ancient ecclesiastical rule and is not always the same as the date of astronomical full moon. The Golden Number, used in the table above is greater by unity than the remainder obtained upon dividing the given year by 19; for example, 6 is the Golden Number for the year 1924; from the table, the date of Paschal Full Moon is April 18; and this being Friday, Easter Sunday is on April 20, 1924.

DIVISIONS OF TIME.

The interval between two consecutive meridian transits of a fixed star having no proper motion, or the interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution on its axis, is invariable. Very slightly differing from this is a Sidereal Day, which is the interval between two consecutive transits of the Vernal Equinox over any meridian. Vernal Equinox is employed in two senses: it may mean either the date when Spring commences, or else, as here, the point in the heavens occupied by the sun's centre when Spring commences. The interval between two consecutive transits of the Sun over any meridian is called an *Apparent* Solar Day, and its length varies from day to day by reason of the variable motion of the earth in its orbit and the inclination of this orbit to the Equator on which time is measured.

A *Mean* Solar Day is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year; it is equal to 1 day 3 minutes and 56.555 seconds, when measured in units of the Sidereal Day. *Mean Solar Time* is that shown by a well-regulated clock or watch, while *Apparent Solar Time* is that shown by a well-constructed sun-dial; the difference between the two at any time is the *Equation of Time*, and may amount to 16 minutes and 22 seconds. The Astronomical Day begins at noon and the Civil Day at the preceding midnight.

The interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution round the Sun is called a *Sidereal*

Year, and consists of 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes and 9.6 seconds, which is invariable.

The Tropical Year is the interval between two consecutive returns of the sun to the Vernal Equinox. If this were a fixed point, the Sidereal and Tropical Years would be identical; but in consequence of the action of the Sun and Moon upon the equatorial protuberance of the Earth's mass and, in a much less degree, the disturbing influence of the planets upon the Earth's orbit, the Equinox has a slow, retrograde mean motion of 50″.26 annually, so that the Sun returns to the Equinox sooner every year than he otherwise would by 20 minutes 23.6 seconds; the Tropical Year, therefore, consists of 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 46 seconds. The Tropical Year is not of uniform length; it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of .530 second per century, but this variation will not always continue.

Julius Cæsar, in B. C. 45, reformed the Roman calendar so that thereafter every fourth year should contain 366 days, and all the other years 365 days. The intercalary day was introduced by counting the *sixth* day before the Kalends of March *twice*, hence the name bissextile, from bis, twice, and sex, six. He also changed the beginning of the year from the first of March to the first of January, and also changed the name of the fifth month (Quintilis) to July, after himself. The average length of the Julian year is therefore 365¼ days, which, however, is too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, and this would accumulate in 400 years to about three days. The Julian Calendar continued in use until A. D. 1582, when the Gregorian Calendar was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. with the view of keeping the Equinox to the same day of the year. Of the centurial years only those which are exactly divisible by 400 thenceforward contained 366 days. The length of the mean Gregorian Year may therefore be set down at 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes 12 seconds, and the error will amount to one day in 3,000 years. The Gregorian Calendar was introduced into England and her colonies in 1752, at which time the Equinox had retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in A. D. 325, when the rule for Easter Day was established and the Equinox occurred on March 21; hence September 3, 1752, was called September 14, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February and the first 24 days of March. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars is now 13 days.

The Gregorian Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1873, by the Chinese Republic in 1912, by the Turkish Parliament in 1917, by the Bolshevist Government of Russia in 1918, by Roumania in 1919, and by Greece and the Greek Church in 1923.

STANDARD TIME.

The United States adopted standard time in 1883, on the initiative of the American Railway Association, and at noon of November 18, 1883, the telegraphic time signals sent out daily from the Naval Observatory at Washington were changed to the new system, according to which the meridians of 75°, 90°, 105° and 120° west from Greenwich became the time meridians of Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific standard time respectively.

By Act of Congress, approved March 19, 1918, standard time is made the legal time throughout the United States; in addition to the four time meridians already mentioned, the meridian 150° west from Greenwich is established the time meridian of standard Alaska time; authority to readjust the boundary line between the time zones is lodged with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission has made the readjustment so as to bring the new limits of the zones about half way between the standard meridians.

United States standard Eastern time is used from the Atlantic Ocean to a line through Toledo; Monroeville, Mansfield and Newark, O.; thence through Huntington, W. Va.; Norton, Va.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Asheville, N. C.; Atlanta and Macon, Ga., and Apalachicola, Fla. U. S. standard Central time is used from this first line to a line through Mandan, N. D.; Pierre, S. D.; McCook, Neb.; Dodge City, Kan., and along west line of Okla. and Tex.; standard Mountain time is used from the second line to a line that forms the western boundary of Mont., thence follows the Salmon River westward, the western boundary of Idaho southward, the southern boundary of Idaho eastward, and thence passes southward through Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; Parker and Yuma, Ariz. U. S. standard Pacific time is used from the third line to the Pacific Ocean.

Almost all countries throughout the world use standard time that differs from Greenwich time by a whole number of hours or half-hours; a few countries, however, use standard time based on the longitude of their national observatories.

TIME DIFFERENCE.

12 O'Clock Noon U. S. Standard Eastern Time Compared With Clocks in Foreign Cities:

Aden	8.00 P.M.	Dublin	4.35 P.M.	Melbourne	3.00 A.M.*
Alexandria	7.00 P.M.	Hamburg	6.00 P.M.	Mexico City	10.24 A.M.
Amsterdam	5.20 P.M.	Havana	11.31 A.M.	Natal	7.00 P.M.
Athens	7.00 P.M.	Havre	5.00 P.M.	Paris	5.00 P.M.
Berlin	6.00 P.M.	Hongkong	1.00 A.M.*	Petrograd	7.01 P.M.
Berne	6.00 P.M.	Honolulu	6.30 A.M.	Rio de Janeiro	2.00 P.M.
Bogota	12.03 P.M.	Lima	12.00 NOON	Rome	6.00 P.M.
Bombay	10.30 P.M.	Lisbon	4.24 P.M.	Santiago (Chile)	12.00 NOON
Bremen	6.00 P.M.	Liverpool	5.00 P.M.	Sitka, Alaska	7.00 A.M.
Brussels	5.00 P.M.	London	5.00 P.M.	Stockholm	6.00 P.M.
Constantinople	7.00 P.M.	Madrid	5.00 P.M.	Vienna	6.00 P.M.
Copenhagen	6.00 P.M.	Manila	1.00 A.M.*	Yokohama	2.00 A.M.*

* At places marked * the time noted is in the morning of the following day.

Twelve o'Clock Noon United States Standard Eastern Time as Compared With the Clocks in the Following Cities of the United States:

Atlanta, Ga	11.00 A.M.	Detroit, Mich	12.00 NOON	Norfolk, Va	12.00 NOON
Atlantic City, N. J	12.00 NOON	El Paso, Tex	10.00 A.M.	Omaha, Neb	11.00 A.M.
Baltimore, Md	12.00 NOON	Galveston, Tex	11.00 A.M.	Philadelphia, Pa	12.00 NOON
Birmingham, Ala	11.00 A.M.	Indianapolis, Ind	11.00 A.M.	Pittsburgh, Pa	12.00 NOON
Boston, Mass	12.00 NOON	Kansas City, Mo	11.00 A.M.	Richmond, Va	12.00 NOON
Buffalo, N. Y	12.00 NOON	Los Angeles, Cal	9.00 A.M.	Salt Lake City, Utah	10.00 A.M.
Charleston, S. C	12.00 NOON	Louisville, Ky	11.00 A.M.	San Francisco, Cal	9.00 A.M.
Chicago, Ill	11.00 A.M.	Memphis, Tenn	11.00 A.M.	Savannah, Ga	12.00 NOON
Cincinnati, Ohio	11.00 A.M.	Milwaukee, Wis	11.00 A.M.	Seattle, Wash	9.00 A.M.
Cleveland, Ohio	12.00 NOON	Minneapolis, Minn	11.00 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo	11.00 A.M.
Dallas, Tex	11.00 A.M.	Nashville, Tenn	11.00 A.M.	Toledo, Ohio	12.00 NOON
Denver, Col	10.00 A.M.	New Orleans, La	11.00 A.M.	Washington, D. C	12.00 NOON

☞ United States standard Eastern time is time of the meridian 75° west from Greenwich. If Daylight Saving time be desired one hour must be added to the time given in the two tables above. Daylight Saving time is still in use in Europe; also in some American cities and Commonwealths.

Longitude Difference Between N. Y. City and Foreign Cities Measured From N. Y. East or West.

	H.	M.			H.	M.			H.	M.	
Aden	7	56	E.	Dublin	4	31	E.	Melbourne	14	36	E.
Alexandria	6	55	E.	Hamburg	5	36	E.	Mexico City	1	40	W.
Amsterdam	5	16	E.	Havana		33	W.	Natal	7	0	E.
Athens	6	31	E.	Havre	4	56	E.	Paris	5	5	E.
Berlin	5	49	E.	Hongkong	12	33	E.	Petrograd	6	57	E.
Berne	5	26	E.	Honolulu	5	36	W.	Rio de Janeiro	2	3	E.
Bogota		1	W.	Lima		13	W.	Rome	5	46	E.
Bombay	9	47	E.	Lisbon	4	20	E.	Santiago (Chile)	0	13	E.
Bremen	5	31	E.	Liverpool	4	44	E.	Sitka, Alaska	4	5	W.
Brussels	5	13	E.	London	4	56	E.	Stockholm	6	8	E.
Constantinople	6	52	E.	Madrid	4	41	E.	Vienna	6	1	E.
Copenhagen	5	46	E.	Manila	13	0	E.	Yokohama	14	14	E.

TABLE OF DAYS BETWEEN TWO DATES.

The tabulation that appears below will enable any reader of THE ALMANAC to make interest and other calculations with certainty.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ANY TWO DATES WITHIN TWO YEARS.

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2.	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3.	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4.	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5.	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6.	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7.	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8.	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9.	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10.	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11.	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12.	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13.	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14.	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15.	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16.	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17.	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18.	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19.	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20.	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21.	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22.	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23.	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24.	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25.	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26.	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27.	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28.	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29.	29	...	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30.	30	...	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31.	31	...	90	...	151	...	212	243	...	304	...	365

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2.	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3.	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4.	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5.	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6.	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7.	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8.	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9.	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10.	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11.	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12.	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13.	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14.	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15.	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16.	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17.	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	625	655	686	716
18.	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19.	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20.	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21.	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22.	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23.	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24.	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25.	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26.	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27.	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28.	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29.	394	...	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30.	395	...	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31.	396	...	455	...	516	...	577	608	...	669	...	730

The above table applies to ordinary years only. For leap year, one day must be added to each number of days after February 28.

DAYS' LENGTHS AT NEW YORK CITY.

(The table shows the length of each day through the year in the latitude of the metropolis.)

DAYS.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.
1.....	9.18	10.04	11.17	12.40	13.56	14.53	15.03	14.21	13.07	11.47	10.28	9.29
2.....	9.19	10.06	11.19	12.44	13.58	14.54	15.03	14.19	13.05	11.45	10.25	9.28
3.....	9.20	10.09	11.23	12.46	14.00	14.56	15.02	14.16	13.02	11.42	10.23	9.27
4.....	9.20	10.11	11.25	12.49	14.03	14.57	15.01	14.14	13.00	11.40	10.21	9.26
5.....	9.21	10.13	11.28	12.51	14.05	14.58	15.00	14.12	12.57	11.37	10.18	9.24
6.....	9.22	10.16	11.30	12.54	14.07	14.59	15.00	14.10	12.54	11.34	10.16	9.23
7.....	9.23	10.19	11.33	12.57	14.10	15.00	14.59	14.08	12.52	11.32	10.14	9.22
8.....	9.24	10.21	11.36	12.59	14.12	15.00	14.58	14.06	12.49	11.29	10.11	9.21
9.....	9.26	10.23	11.38	13.02	14.14	15.01	14.57	14.04	12.46	11.26	10.09	9.20
10.....	9.27	10.25	11.41	13.05	14.16	15.02	14.56	14.01	12.44	11.24	10.07	9.20
11.....	9.28	10.28	11.43	13.07	14.18	15.03	14.55	13.59	12.41	11.21	10.05	9.19
12.....	9.29	10.30	11.46	13.10	14.20	15.03	14.54	13.57	12.38	11.18	10.03	9.18
13.....	9.30	10.33	11.49	13.12	14.22	15.04	14.52	13.54	12.36	11.16	10.00	9.18
14.....	9.32	10.35	11.52	13.15	14.24	15.04	14.51	13.52	12.33	11.13	9.58	9.17
15.....	9.33	10.38	11.55	13.18	14.26	15.05	14.50	13.50	12.30	11.11	9.56	9.17
16.....	9.35	10.41	11.58	13.20	14.28	15.05	14.48	13.47	12.28	11.08	9.54	9.16
17.....	9.36	10.43	12.00	13.23	14.30	15.05	14.47	13.45	12.25	11.05	9.52	9.16
18.....	9.38	10.45	12.03	13.25	14.32	15.06	14.45	13.43	12.22	11.03	9.50	9.15
19.....	9.40	10.48	12.05	13.28	14.34	15.06	14.44	13.40	12.20	11.00	9.49	9.15
20.....	9.42	10.51	12.08	13.30	14.35	15.06	14.42	13.38	12.17	10.58	9.47	9.15
21.....	9.43	10.53	12.11	13.34	14.37	15.06	14.41	13.35	12.14	10.55	9.45	9.15
22.....	9.45	10.56	12.14	13.36	14.39	15.06	14.39	13.33	12.12	10.52	9.43	9.15
23.....	9.46	10.58	12.16	13.39	14.40	15.06	14.37	13.30	12.09	10.50	9.42	9.15
24.....	9.49	11.01	12.19	13.41	14.42	15.06	14.36	13.28	12.06	10.47	9.40	9.15
25.....	9.51	11.03	12.21	13.43	14.44	15.06	14.34	13.25	12.04	10.45	9.38	9.15
26.....	9.53	11.06	12.24	13.46	14.45	15.05	14.32	13.23	12.01	10.42	9.36	9.16
27.....	9.54	11.09	12.27	13.48	14.47	15.05	14.30	13.20	11.58	10.40	9.34	9.16
28.....	9.56	11.11	12.30	13.50	14.48	15.05	14.28	13.18	11.56	10.37	9.33	9.16
29.....	9.59	11.14	12.32	13.53	14.49	15.04	14.26	13.15	11.53	10.35	9.32	9.17
30.....	10.01	.....	12.35	13.55	14.51	15.04	14.25	13.13	11.50	10.32	9.30	9.17
31.....	10.03	.....	12.37	.....	14.52	.....	14.23	13.10	.....	10.30	.....	9.18

The above table of days' lengths at New York City serves as the basis for similar computations elsewhere.

HOLIDAYS OF THE WORLD.

(For full list of fixed, historical, commemorative, and religious holidays, see 1919 ALMANAC.)

Christmas and New Year's are observed the world over.

In Episcopal countries, such as England, the only church days which are regular legal holidays, aside from Christmas, are Good Friday, Easter Monday, and Whit-Monday. This holds good for the British colonies, in some of which several Roman Catholic Church holidays are established. Whit-Sunday, or White Sunday, comes seven weeks after Easter. It commemorates the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles; the old feast of Pentecost.

In Roman Catholic countries, such as Spain, the church days other than Christmas which are almost universally legal holidays are Epiphany, Ascension, Assumption, All Saints', and Immaculate Conception. Throughout the Latin-American countries it is usual to observe, in addition, Good Friday and Corpus Christi. Good Friday is in many of these countries a 3-day holiday season, beginning on Holy Thursday and closing on Holy Saturday.

In Lutheran countries, such as Sweden and Prussia, Epiphany, Annunciation, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit-Monday, Ash Wednesday, and Corpus Christi are holidays.

OLD ENGLISH HOLIDAYS.

JANUARY 6. TWELFTH DAY, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany. The previous evening is Twelfth Night, with which many social rites have long been connected.

FEBRUARY 2. CANDLEMAS: Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the church during the year. Also known as "Groundhog Day."

FEBRUARY 14. OLD CANDLEMAS: St. Valentine's Day.

MARCH 25. LADY DAY: Annunciation of the Virgin. April 6 is old Lady Day.

JUNE 24. MIDSUMMER DAY: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist. July 7 is old Midsummer Day.

JULY 15. ST. SWITHIN'S DAY. There was an old superstition that if rain fell on this day it would continue forty days.

AUGUST 1. LAMMAS DAY. Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest. In the church the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

SEPTEMBER 29. MICHAELMAS: Feast of St. Michael the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is October 11.

NOVEMBER 1. ALL-HALLOWMAS: All-hallows, or All Saints' Day. The previous evening is All-hallow-e'en, observed by home gatherings and old-time festive rites.

NOVEMBER 2. ALL SOULS' DAY: Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

NOVEMBER 11. MARTINMAS: Feast of St. Martin. Old Martinmas is November 23.

DECEMBER 28. CHILDERMAS: Holy Innocents' Day.

Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas and Christmas are quarter (rent) days in England, and Whitsunday, Martinmas, Candlemas and Lammas Day in Scotland.

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, and Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, are observed by the church. Mothering Sunday is Mid-Lent Sunday, in which the old rural custom obtains of visiting one's parents and making them presents.

LEGAL OR PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1924.

The chief legal or public holidays are:

Jan. 1—New Year's Day (all the States, Territories and colonial possessions).

Feb. 12—Lincoln's Birthday (Alaska, Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Kan., Ken., Mich., Minn., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. J., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Pa., S. Dak., Tenn., Utah, Wash., W. Va., Wyo.).

Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday (all the States, Territories and possessions).

April 18—Good Friday (Conn., Del., Fla., La., Md., Minn., N. J., Pa., Philippines, Porto Rico, Tenn.). In Conn. Good Friday is usually proclaimed by the Governor as a day of fasting and prayer.

May 30—Decoration or Memorial Day (all States and possessions, except Ala., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., N. Car. and S. Car.).

July 4—Independence Day (all the States, Territories and possessions).

Sept. 1—Labor Day (every State and Territory except Wyoming and the Philippines).

Oct. 12—Columbus Day (Ark., Ariz., Cal., Col., Conn., Del., Fla., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Kan., Ky., La., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. M., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Ore., Pa., R. I., Tex., Utah, Vt., Wash., W. Va.; also in Porto Rico. In Arkansas and Kansas it does not affect notes or judicial proceedings).

Nov. 4—General Election Day (1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in Nov.). Every State and Territory except Alaska, Dist. of Col., Hawaii, Ill., Mass., Miss., Ohio, Philippines and Vt. In Illinois it is a legal holiday in Chicago, Springfield, East St. Louis, Galesburg, Danville, Cairo and Rockford. In Ohio it is a half holiday. In Maine it is a legal holiday only as to the courts, which also close on the State Election Day (biennially, 2d Monday in Sept.).

Nov. 11—Armistice Day (Ala., Ariz., Cal., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Minn., Mo., Mont., Neb., N. J., N. Car., N. Dak., Pa., R. I., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Vt., Va. and Hawaii. In other States by Governor's proclamation only).

Nov. 27—Thanksgiving Day (last Thursday in Nov. Every State, Territory and possession except Utah, where it is observed, though not on the statute books).

Dec. 25—Christmas Day (every State, Territory and possession).

LAW AS TO NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

Under the Negotiable Instruments Law every negotiable instrument is payable at the time fixed therein without grace. When the day of maturity falls upon Sunday or a holiday, the instrument is payable on the next succeeding business day. In the United States legal holidays are fixed by State and Territorial legislation. No national holidays have been established by Congressional action.

OTHER LEGAL OR PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1924, NOT IN THE ABOVE TABLE.

Jan. 8—Battle of New Orleans (at New Orleans only).

Jan. 19—R. E. Lee's Birthday (observed in Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Va.).

Feb. 12—Georgia Day (in that State only. Date of Oglethorpe's landing in 1733).

Feb. 14—Admission Day (in Arizona).

Mar. 2—Sam Houston Memorial Day (in Texas).

Mar. 4—Inauguration Day (once every 4 years in the Dist. of Col. only).

Mar. 4—Shrove Tuesday (observed as Mardi Gras in Ala., Fla. and La.).

Mar 22—Emancipation Day (in Porto Rico).

Mar. 25—Maryland Day (in that State only).

Mar. 30—Seward Day (in Alaska).

April 12—Date of passage of Halifax Resolutions (in North Carolina).

April 13—Birthday of Thomas Jefferson (in Ala.).

April 17—Holy Thursday (in the Philippines).

April 19—Observed as Patriots' Day (in Me. and Mass.).

April 21—Anniversary Battle of San Jacinto (in Tex.).

April 22 (3rd Tuesday—State elections (in La.).

April 24 (Last Thursday)—Fast Day (in N. H.).

April 26—Confederate Memorial Day (in Ala., Fla., Ga. and Miss.).

May 1—Labor Day (in Philippines).

May 10—Confederate Memorial Day (observed in N. Car. and S. Car.).

May 20—Anniversary signing of Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (observed in N. C.).

June 3—Confed. Memorial Day (in Tenn.).

June 3—Birthday of Jefferson Davis (in Ala., Ark., La., Miss., S. Car., Tenn., Tex. and Va.).

June 4—Birthday of Jefferson Davis (in Fla. and Ga.).

June 11—Kamehameha Day (in Hawaii).

June 15—Pioneer Day (in Idaho).

July 17—Muno Rivera Day (in Porto Rico).

July 24—Pioneer Day (in Utah).

July 25—Occupation Day (in Porto Rico).

Aug. 1—Colorado Day (in that State only).

Aug. 13—Occupation Day (in Philippines).

Aug. 16—Anniv. Battle of Bennington (in Vt.).

Sept. 6—Lafayette Day (also the anniversary of the First Battle of the Marne) is not a legal holiday, but is celebrated in New York and ten other States.

Sept. 8 (2nd Monday)—State Election Day (in Me.).

Sept. 9—Admission Day (in Cal.).

Sept. 12—Defenders' Day (in Md.).

Oct. 1—Missouri Day (in that State only).

Oct. 18—Alaska Day (in Alaska only).

Oct. 31—Admission Day (in Nev.).

Nov. 1—All Saints' Day (in La.).

Dec. 30—Rizal Day (in Philippines).

DATES ON WHICH ARBOR DAY IS OBSERVED.

THE Golden Anniversary of Arbor Day was celebrated throughout the United States on April 22, 1922, as a part of Forest Protection Week, by a proclamation from President Harding. The pioneer Arbor Day State is Nebraska, where the observance began in April, 1872.

The time of the observance of Arbor Day varies greatly in different States and countries, being determined somewhat by climatic conditions. Sometimes a day which is already a holiday is selected, as in Alabama and Texas, where Washington's Birthday has been chosen; and in Jamaica, on the late Queen Victoria's Birthday. In many States of the Union it is combined with Bird Day. In general the date is early in the year in the South, and is set further along toward Summer in the more northern States, beginning in February and ending in May. In the following list the date in parentheses is the year when the Arbor Day Law was first observed. If there is a second date not in parentheses it is the year when an Arbor Day Law was enacted:

Alabama (1887)—February 22.
Arizona (1890)—In 5 no. counties, Fri. after 1st day April. Elsewhere Fri. after 1st day February.
Arkansas (1906)—First Sat. in March.
California (1999)—March 7.
Colorado (1885)—3d Fri. in April. The Gov. issues proclamation
Connecticut (1887)—1886. Early May, by procl. of Gov.
Delaware (1901)—April, by procl. of Gov.
District of Columbia (1919)—April 16, by proclamation of the District Commissioners.
Florida (1886)—First Fri. in February.
Georgia (1887)—1890. First Fri. in December.
Hawaii (1906)—First Fri. in November.
Idaho (1886)—Various dates in April named by County Supts.
Illinois (1886)—Procl. of Gov.
Indiana (1884)—1913. Third Fri. in April.
Iowa (1887)—Procl. by Governor.
Kansas (1875)—Option of the Governor.
Kentucky (1886)—In the fall by procl. of Gov.
Louisiana (1888-89)—Second Fri. in January.
Maine (1887)—Option of Governor.
Maryland (1889)—Second Fri. in April. Procl. of Governor.
Massachusetts (1886)—Last Sat. in April.
Michigan (1885)—Procl. of Gov., usually last Fri. in April.
Minnesota (1876)—Procl. of Gov., usually last part April.
Missouri (1886)—1889. First Fri. after first Tues. April.
Montana (1888)—Second Tuesday May.
Nebraska (1872)—April 22 (birthday J. S. Morton).
Nevada (1887)—Procl. of Governor
New Hampshire (1886)—Procl. of Governor.
New Jersey (1884)—By law, second Fri. April.
New Mexico (1890)—Second Fri. Mar. Procl. of Gov.
New York (1889)—1889. Fri. after 1st of May.
North Carolina (1893)—1915. Fri. after Nov. 1st.
North Dakota (1882)—Option of Governor.
Ohio (1882)—Procl. of Gov. About middle of April.
Oklahoma (1898)—1901. Fri. fol. 2d Mon. in March.
Oregon (1889)—Second Fri. in April.
Pennsylvania (1885)—Procl. of Governor.
Porto Rico ....—Last Fri. in November.
Rhode Island (1887)—1896. Second Fri. in May.
South Carolina (1898)—1898. Third Fri. in Nov.
South Dakota ....—No law, gen. observ. in April.
Tennessee (1875)—1887. Appointed by County Superintendents in November.
Texas (1890)—1889. Feb. 22.
Utah ....—April 15, by statute.
Vermont (1885)—Opt. of Gov., usually 1st Fri. May.
Virginia (1892)—1902. Procl. of Gov. In spring.
West Virginia (1883)—Usually observ. 2d Fri. April.
Wisconsin (1889)—Proc. of Gov., usually 1st Fri. May.
Washington (1894)—Procl. of Gov., usually 1st Fri. May.
Wyoming ....—1888. Procl. of Gov., usually 1st Fri. in May

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

MEAN solar parallax, 8″.80. Nutation constant, 9″.21.

Aberration constant, 20″.47. Annual precession, 50″.2564+0″.000222 (t—1900).

Obliquity of the ecliptic, 23° 27′ 8″.26—0″.4684 (t—1900).

Annual diminution of obliquity, 0″.4684.

Moon's equatorial horizontal parallax, 57′ 2″.63.

Moon's mean distance from the earth (centre to centre), 238,857 miles.

Sun's mean distance from the earth (astronomical unit), 92,897,400 miles.

Velocity of light, 186,324 miles per second.

Light travels unit of distance—viz. 92,897,400 miles in 498.580 seconds.

Length of the Year—Tropical (equinox to equinox, 365.2421988 days. Sidereal or absolute revolution, 365.2563604 days. Anomalistic (from perihelion to perihelion), 365.2596413 days.

Length of Day—Sidereal, 23 hours 56 minutes 4.091 seconds (mean solar time). Mean solar, 24 hours 3 minutes 56.555 seconds (sidereal time).

Length of the Month—Synodical (from new moon to new moon), 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes 2.8 seconds. Tropical, 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 4.7 seconds. Sidereal (absolute revolution), 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 11.5 seconds. Anomalistic (from perigree to perigree), 27 days 13 hours 18 minutes 33.1 seconds.

Dimensions of the Earth—Equatorial radius, 3,963.34 miles. Polar radius, 3,949.99 miles. Eccentricity of the oblate spheroid, 0.0819981.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.	☌	Conjunction.
☾	The Moon.	♃	Jupiter.	□	Quadrature.
☿	Mercury.	♄	Saturn.	☍	Opposition.
♀	Venus.	♅	Uranus.	☊	Ascending Node.
⊕	The Earth.	♆	Neptune.	☋	Descending Node.

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (☌) when they have the same *Right Ascension*, or are on the *same meridian*, *i. e.*, when one is due *north* or *south* of the other; if the bodies are near each other as seen from the earth, they will rise and set at the same time; they are in "opposition" (☍) when in opposite quarters of the heavens, or when one rises as the other is setting. "Quadrature" (□) is half way between conjunction and opposition. By "greatest elongation" is meant the greatest apparent *angular* distance from the sun; the planet is then generally most favorably situated for observation. Mercury can be seen with the naked eye only at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (☊) or "descending" (☋) node it is passing through the plane of the earth's orbit. The term "Perihelion" means nearest to the sun, and "Aphelion" furthest from the sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon.

THE ZODIAC.

THE sun's apparent yearly path among the stars is known as the ecliptic. The zone 16° wide, 8° on each side of the ecliptic, is known as the zodiac. Beginning at the point on the ecliptic which marks the position of the sun at the vernal equinox, and thence proceeding eastward, the zodiac is divided into twelve signs of 30° each, as follows:

Spring Signs.	1. ♈ Aries. The Ram.	Autumn Signs.	7. ♎ Libra. The Balance.
	2. ♉ Taurus. The Bull.		8. ♏ Scorpius. The Scorpion.
	3. ♊ Gemini. The Twins.		9. ♐ Sagittarius. The Archer.
Summer Signs.	4. ♋ Cancer. The Crab.	Winter Signs.	10. ♑ Capricornus. The Goat.
	5. ♌ Leo. The Lion.		11. ♒ Aquarius. The Water-Bearer.
	6. ♍ Virgo. The Virgin.		12. ♓ Pisces. The Fishes.

These signs are named from the twelve constellations of the zodiac; with which the signs coincided in the time of the astronomer Hipparchus, about two thousand years ago. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, that is to say, to the retrograde motion of the equinoxes along the ecliptic, each sign in the zodiac has, in the course of two thousand years, moved backward 30° into the constellation west of it; so that the sign Aries is now in the constellation Pisces, and so on.

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION.

(Washington—Apparent Noon.)

Date, 1924.	Ap'ar'nt Right Asc'ns'n	Apparent Declination.	Date, 1924.	Ap'ar'nt Right Asc'ns'n	Apparent Declination.	Date, 1924.	Ap'ar'nt Right Asc'ns'n	Apparent Declination.	Date, 1924.	Ap'ar'nt Right Asc'ns'n	Apparent Declination.
	H. M. S.	° ′		H. M. S.	° ′		H. M. S.	° ′		H. M. S.	° ′
Jan. 1	18 43 40	—23 4.0	Apr. 2	0 46 41	+ 5 0.8	July 3	6 49 49	+22 57.2	Oct. 2	12 33 50	— 3 39.0
2	18 48 5	—22 59.2	3	0 50 19	23.8	4	6 53 56	52.1	3	12 37 28	— 4 2.3
3	18 52 30	53.9	4	0 53 58	46.7	5	6 58 3	46.6	4	12 41 6	25.5
4	18 56 54	48.1	5	0 57 37	+ 6 9.5	6	7 2 10	40.7	5	12 44 45	48.6
5	19 1 18	41.9	6	1 1 17	32.2	7	7 6 16	34.4	6	12 48 24	— 5 11.7
6	19 5 42	35.3	7	1 4 56	54.8	8	7 10 22	27.7	7	12 52 3	34.7
7	19 10 5	28.2	8	1 8 36	+ 7 17.2	9	7 14 28	20.6	8	12 55 43	57.6
8	19 14 28	20.6	9	1 12 16	39.6	10	7 18 33	13.2	9	12 59 23	— 6 20.4
9	19 18 50	12.6	10	1 15 56	+ 8 1.8	11	7 22 38	5.3	10	13 3 3	43.2
10	19 23 12	4.2	11	1 19 36	23.9	12	7 26 42	+21 57.1	11	13 6 44	— 7 5.9
11	19 27 33	—21 55.3	12	1 23 17	45.8	13	7 30 46	48.5	12	13 10 25	28.4
12	19 31 53	46.0	13	1 26 58	+ 9 7.6	14	7 34 49	39.5	13	13 14 7	50.9
13	19 36 13	36.3	14	1 30 39	29.2	15	7 38 52	30.2	14	13 17 50	— 8 13.3
14	19 40 33	26.2	15	1 34 21	50.7	16	7 42 55	20.5	15	13 21 33	35.5
15	19 44 51	15.7	16	1 38 3	+10 12.0	17	7 46 56	10.4	16	13 25 16	57.7
16	19 49 9	4.7	17	1 41 45	33.2	18	7 50 58	0.0	17	13 29 1	— 9 19.7
17	19 53 26	—20 53.4	18	1 45 27	54.1	19	7 54 58	+20 49.2	18	13 32 46	41.5
18	19 57 43	41.6	19	1 49 11	+11 14.9	20	7 58 58	38.1	19	13 36 31	—10 3.3
19	20 1 59	29.5	20	1 52 54	35.5	21	8 2 58	26.6	20	13 40 17	24.8
20	20 6 14	17.0	21	1 56 38	55.9	22	8 6 57	14.8	21	13 44 4	46.3
21	20 10 28	4.1	22	2 0 22	+12 16.1	23	8 10 56	2.6	22	13 47 51	—11 7.5
22	20 14 42	—19 50.8	23	2 4 7	36.2	24	8 14 54	+19 50.1	23	13 51 39	28.7
23	20 18 54	37.1	24	2 7 52	56.0	25	8 18 51	37.3	24	13 55 28	49.6
24	20 23 6	23.1	25	2 11 38	+13 15.5	26	8 22 48	24.2	25	13 59 18	—12 10.4
25	20 27 18	8.8	26	2 15 25	35.0	27	8 26 44	10.7	26	14 3 8	30.9
26	20 31 28	—18 54.0	27	2 19 11	54.1	28	8 30 40	+18 56.9	27	14 6 59	51.3
27	20 35 38	39.0	28	2 22 59	+14 13.1	29	8 34 35	42.8	28	14 10 51	—13 11.5
28	20 39 47	23.5	29	2 26 47	31.8	30	8 38 29	28.4	29	14 14 44	31.5
29	20 43 55	7.8	30	2 30 35	50.2	31	8 42 23	13.7	30	14 18 37	51.2
30	20 48 2	—17 51.7	May 1	2 34 24	+15 8.5	Aug. 1	8 46 17	+17 58.6	31	14 22 31	—14 10.8
31	20 52 8	35.4	2	2 38 14	26.4	2	8 50 9	43.3	Nov. 1	14 26 26	30.1
Feb. 1	20 56 14	18.7	3	2 42 4	44.1	3	8 54 1	27.7	2	14 30 22	49.1
2	21 0 19	1.6	4	2 45 54	+16 1.6	4	8 57 53	11.9	3	14 34 18	—15 8.0
3	21 4 23	—16 44.3	5	2 49 46	18.8	5	9 1 44	+16 55.7	4	14 38 15	26.6
4	21 8 26	26.7	6	2 53 37	35.7	6	9 5 34	39.3	5	14 42 13	44.9
5	21 12 29	8.9	7	2 57 30	52.4	7	9 9 23	22.6	6	14 46 12	—16 3.0
6	21 16 30	—15 50.7	8	3 1 22	+17 8.7	8	9 13 12	5.6	7	14 50 12	20.8
7	21 20 31	32.3	9	3 5 16	24.8	9	9 17 1	+15 48.4	8	14 54 12	38.3
8	21 24 31	13.6	10	3 9 10	40.6	10	9 20 48	30.9	9	14 58 14	55.5
9	21 28 30	—14 54.6	11	3 13 4	56.1	11	9 24 36	13.2	10	15 2 16	—17 12.5
10	21 32 28	35.4	12	3 16 59	+18 11.3	12	9 28 22	+14 55.2	11	15 6 19	29.1
11	21 36 26	16.0	13	3 20 55	26.2	13	9 32 8	37.1	12	15 10 23	45.5
12	21 40 23	—13 56.3	14	3 24 51	40.7	14	9 35 54	18.6	13	15 14 28	—18 1.5
13	21 44 19	36.4	15	3 28 48	55.0	15	9 39 39	0.0	14	15 18 33	17.3
14	21 48 14	16.2	16	3 32 45	+19 8.9	16	9 43 23	+13 41.1	15	15 22 40	32.7
15	21 52 8	—12 55.9	17	3 36 43	22.6	17	9 47 7	22.0	16	15 26 47	47.8
16	21 56 2	35.3	18	3 40 42	35.8	18	9 50 50	2.7	17	15 30 55	—19 2.5
17	21 59 55	14.6	19	3 44 41	48.8	19	9 54 33	+12 43.2	18	15 35 4	16.9
18	22 3 47	—11 53.6	20	3 48 40	+20 1.4	20	9 58 16	23.4	19	15 39 14	31.0
19	22 7 39	32.5	21	3 52 40	13.7	21	10 1 58	3.5	20	15 43 25	44.7
20	22 11 29	11.2	22	3 56 41	25.6	22	10 5 39	+11 43.4	21	15 47 37	58.1
21	22 15 19	—10 49.7	23	4 0 42	37.2	23	10 9 20	23.1	22	15 51 49	—20 11.1
22	22 19 9	28.0	24	4 4 44	48.4	24	10 13 1	2.6	23	15 56 2	23.7
23	22 22 58	6.2	25	4 8 46	59.3	25	10 16 41	+10 42.0	24	16 0 16	36.0
24	22 26 46	— 9 44.2	26	4 12 49	+21 9.8	26	10 20 21	21.2	25	16 4 31	47.8
25	22 30 34	22.1	27	4 16 52	19.9	27	10 24 1	0.2	26	16 8 47	59.3
26	22 34 21	— 8 59.9	28	4 20 56	29.7	28	10 27 40	+ 9 39.0	27	16 13 3	—21 10.4
27	22 38 7	37.5	29	4 25 0	39.1	29	10 31 19	17.7	28	16 17 20	21.1
28	22 41 53	14.9	30	4 29 5	48.1	30	10 34 57	+ 8 56.3	29	16 21 38	31.4
29	22 45 39	— 7 52.3	31	4 33 10	56.8	31	10 38 36	34.7	30	16 25 56	41.2
Mar. 1	22 49 24	— 7 29.5	June 1	4 37 15	+22 5.1	Sept. 1	10 42 13	12.9	Dec. 1	16 30 15	50.7
2	22 53 8	— 7 6.6	2	4 41 21	13.0	2	10 45 51	+ 7 51.1	2	16 34 35	59.7
3	22 56 52	— 6 43.7	3	4 45 28	20.5	3	10 49 28	29.1	3	16 38 55	—22 8.3
4	23 0 36	20.6	4	4 49 34	27.6	4	10 53 5	7.0	4	16 43 16	16.5
5	23 4 19	— 5 57.4	5	4 53 41	34.3	5	10 56 42	+ 6 44.8	5	16 47 37	24.3
6	23 8 1	34.2	6	4 57 49	40.6	6	11 0 18	22.4	6	16 51 59	31.6
7	23 11 44	10.9	7	5 1 56	46.6	7	11 3 54	0.0	7	16 56 21	38.5
8	23 15 25	— 4 47.5	8	5 6 4	52.1	8	11 7 30	+ 5 37.4	8	17 0 44	44.9
9	23 19 7	24.1	9	5 10 12	57.2	9	11 11 6	14.8	9	17 5 7	50.9
10	23 22 48	0.6	10	5 14 21	+23 1.9	10	11 14 42	+ 4 52.1	10	17 9 31	56.4
11	23 26 29	— 3 37.0	11	5 18 29	6.2	11	11 18 17	29.3	11	17 13 55	—23 1.5
12	23 30 9	13.4	12	5 22 38	10.1	12	11 21 53	6.4	12	17 18 20	6.1
13	23 33 49	— 2 49.8	13	5 26 47	13.6	13	11 25 28	+ 3 43.5	13	17 22 45	10.3
14	23 37 29	26.2	14	5 30 56	16.7	14	11 29 3	20.5	14	17 27 10	13.9
15	23 41 8	2.5	15	5 35 5	19.4	15	11 32 39	+ 2 57.4	15	17 31 35	17.2
16	23 44 48	— 1 38.8	16	5 39 14	21.7	16	11 36 14	34.3	16	17 36 1	20.0
17	23 48 27	15.1	17	5 43 24	23.5	17	11 39 49	11.1	17	17 40 27	22.3
18	23 52 6	— 0 51.4	18	5 47 33	25.0	18	11 43 24	+ 1 47.8	18	17 44 53	24.1
19	23 55 44	27.7	19	5 51 43	26.0	19	11 46 59	24.6	19	17 49 20	25.5
20	23 59 23	4.0	20	5 55 52	26.6	20	11 50 34	1.3	20	17 53 46	26.4
21	0 3 1	+ 0 19.7	21	6 0 2	26.8	21	11 54 10	+ 0 37.9	21	17 58 13	26.8
22	0 6 40	43.3	22	6 4 11	26.6	22	11 57 46	+ 0 14.6	22	18 2 39	26.7
23	0 10 18	+ 1 7.0	23	6 8 21	26.0	23	12 1 21	— 0 8.8	23	18 7 6	26.2
24	0 13 56	30.6	24	6 12 30	24.9	24	12 4 57	32.2	24	18 11 33	25.2
25	0 17 34	54.2	25	6 16 40	23.5	25	12 8 33	55.6	25	18 15 59	23.8
26	0 21 12	+ 2 17.7	26	6 20 49	21.6	26	12 12 9	— 1 19.0	26	18 20 26	21.8
27	0 24 50	41.2	27	6 24 58	19.4	27	12 15 45	42.4	27	18 24 52	19.4
28	0 28 29	+ 3 4.6	28	6 29 7	16.7	28	12 19 22	— 2 5.8	28	18 29 19	16.6
29	0 32 7	28.0	29	6 33 16	13.6	29	12 22 59	29.1	29	18 33 45	13.2
30	0 35 45	51.3	30	6 37 24	10.1	30	12 26 36	52.5	30	18 38 10	9.4
31	0 39 23	+ 4 14.5	July 1	6 41 33	6.2	Oct. 1	12 30 13	— 3 15.8	31	18 42 36	—23 5.2
Apr. 1	0 43 2	37.7	2	6 45 41	+23 1.9						

HOW TO DETERMINE LATITUDES.

(A short method, by an observation at apparent noon.)

Set down 89 degrees, 48 minutes, and take the sun's observed altitude at noon from it. This gives the zenith distance. Mark the zenith distance north if the sun bears south, or south if the sun bears north. Place the sun's true declination under the zenith distance, and if they are both of one name their sum will be the latitude; but if of different names, (i. e., one north and the other south), their difference is the latitude of the same name as the greater number.

NOTE—The sun's declination may be taken from the above table; in which the positive algebraic sign denotes north and the negative sign south. The sun's observed altitude corrected for semi-diameter, 16 minutes additive, and dip and refraction, about 4 minutes subtractive equals 12 minutes difference, which subtracted from 90 degrees leaves 89 degrees 48 minutes, a constant number from which to subtract the observed altitude.

ECLIPSES IN 1924.

In 1924 there will be five eclipses, three of the sun and two of the moon; none of which is visible in the United States.

1. A total eclipse of the moon, February 20-21; visible generally in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, Australia and Asia.

2. A partial eclipse of the sun, March 5; visible in Southernmost Africa and in the South Atlantic and Antarctic Oceans. Magnitude of greatest eclipse 0.582 (sun's diameter = 1.0).

3. A partial eclipse of the sun, July 31; visible in the South Pacific and Antarctic Oceans. Magnitude of greatest eclipse 0.191 (sun's diameter = 1.0).

4. A total eclipse of the moon, August 14-15; visible in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, in Australia, Europe, Africa and South America.

5. A partial eclipse of the sun, August 30; visible in the Arctic Ocean and in Asia and Greenland. Magnitude of greatest eclipse 0.426 (sun's diameter = 1.0).

SUN SPOTS AND THE WEATHER.

(By Jacques W. Redway in the New York Herald.)

There is a pretty general but not unanimous agreement among meteorologists that within historic times progressive changes in climate have not occurred.

Temperature and rainfall records in the United States have been kept for more than one hundred years in a few localities only.

In Western Europe records extend further back, but they are insufficient to supply a basis for definite conclusions.

The geographic distribution of the grape, which has been cultivated to its limit for more than 300 years in Europe, remains unchanged; and this is fair circumstantial evidence that progressive changes in climate within that period have not been great.

In the matter of temperature, variations have occurred from year to year, but an oscillatory period has not been discovered.

In a century of time at New York City and in eighty-seven years at New Orleans the yearly means have not varied more than five or six degrees; and taken in ten-year groups the yearly means for each city are practically without variation.

Annual rainfalls show a much greater variation. At New Orleans the totals have varied from thirty-one inches to eighty-five inches; in New York City they have varied from twenty-nine inches to sixty inches. In neither case has there been a progressive change; moreover, a definite oscillatory period is not known.

When one measures the rainfall of the whole Mississippi watershed, however, there is at least a suspicion of an oscillatory period. Such a measurement presents itself in the periods of high water at New Orleans; and the period is roughly eleven years.

Now, the eleven-year interval is interesting for the reason that it coincides approximately with the oscillatory period of sun spots and it corresponds with the time which the planet Jupiter requires to make a revolution around the sun.

Sun spots have been an interesting object for study for a century. Almost one hundred years ago Samuel Heinrich Schwabe, a German astronomer of Dessau, began a series of observations which continued for more than thirty years.

To Schwabe belongs credit for the discovery that the frequency of sun spots is periodical and oscillatory, the maximum number occurring at intervals of about eleven years.

Fifty years ago Sir Norman Lockyer announced correspondence between sun spot cycles and rainfall in India.

Jupiter is nearer the sun by more than 40,000,000 miles in one part of its orbit than in the opposite part—that is, at perihelion and aphelion. According to the theory now under investigation the position of nearest approach to the sun is the starting point of the eleven-year sun spot cycle.

One naturally questions whether the disturbance at the visible envelope of the sun, a shell of white hot metallic vapors, is due to the gravitational effect of Jupiter's approach to the sun or to electrical effects. Either factor is tremendous.

Huntington and Visher are authorities for the statement that the gravitational effect of Jupiter—practically a tidal pull upon the sun's atmosphere—is 29 per cent. greater at perihelion than is the average tidal pull. The same authorities have determined that the electrical effects at perihelion are 19 per cent. above the average.

If the gravitational effect upon the earth due to Jupiter's approach to the sun exists, it is not improbable that it would be manifest in atmospheric tides; and these in turn would be likely to cause cyclonic storms.

As a matter of fact, an increase in the number of storms occurs.

And when the test is applied to high water periods along the lower Mississippi River there is something more than a suspicion that an oscillatory period exists which corresponds to the sun spot cycle.

In the case of electrical disturbances the evidence is stronger and clearly in support of the theory. Rapid movements and changes in sun spots are so closely related to electrical storms—magnetic storms they are often called—that no one can reasonably doubt the matter of cause and effect.

In the early '80s a sun spot large enough to be visible to the naked eye created an electrical storm which for twelve hours was so severe that the movement of the recording magnets at the Los Angeles observatory left nothing but a blur on the recording sheets.

The coincidence of electrical storms and auroras with sun spots has passed the stage of discussion. The magnetic field of a sun spot is immensely stronger than that of the rest of the sun—frequently more than fifty times as strong; and at such times a sun spot seems to be a transmitter of tremendously great Hertzian waves.

The nature of sun spots is not fully understood. That they are openings in vapors which constitute the sun's atmosphere is the evidence of the telescope. In various instances a decided whirling movement has been observed; but this is the exception and not the rule. There is a belief among observers that they are cyclonic movements, but the hypothesis is not borne out by observation.

Sun spots are areas having great heat intensity. Certain it is that the sun radiates more heat when spots are numerous than when they are absent.

And here comes a paradox. The earth—or certain areas, at least—receives less heat when sun spots are numerous than when they are absent.

In the opinion of C. G. Abbot, astro-physicist of the Smithsonian Institution, the sun spots shoot out great streams of electrons, and these result in a cloud screen which intercepts the heat of the sun.

So far as the influence of sun spots on rainfall is concerned the evidence is fairly good. The great storms commonly known as cyclones, which occur mainly in the winter season, are more prevalent during sun spot periods. A storm of this character is a whirling updraft of air which travels from west to east across the continent, finally losing its energy far northward in the Atlantic. Most of the North American storms of this character follow tracks which cover Southern Canada and the Northern United States.

Another series of storm tracks covers the Gulf States; it includes also many of the West Indian storms. Between the two storm tracks the rainfall does not seem to respond to sun spot periods.

In tropical latitudes the direction of prevailing winds is from east to west, and the cyclonic storms travel in that direction also. They are apparently more prevalent during sun spot periods.

In the great calm belts, which include parts of Africa and North America, if a correspondence between sun spot periods and rainfall exists the fact has not yet been established.

THE SUN'S SEMI-DIAMETER AND HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.

(*Washington—Apparent Noon.*)

1924.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.	1924.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.	1924.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.
	′ ″	″		′ ″	″		′ ″	″
Jan. 1	16 17.89	8.95	May 10	15 51.82	8.71	Sept. 7	15 54.49	8.74
11	17.71	8.95	20	49.86	8.69	Sept. 17	57.04	8.76
21	7.07	8.94	30	48.17	8.68	27	59.69	8.78
31	15.87	8.93	June 9	46.94	8.67	Oct. 7	16 2.49	8.81
Feb. 10	14.27	8.92	19	46.12	8.66	17	5.27	8.83
20	12.34	8.90	29	45.66	8.66	27	7.89	8.86
Mar. 1	10.01	8.88	July 9	45.72	8.66	Nov. 6	10.43	8.88
11	7.47	8.85	19	46.21	8.66	16	12.68	8.90
21	4.82	8.83	29	47.08	8.67	26	14.56	8.92
31	2.00	8.80	Aug. 8	48.43	8.68	Dec. 6	16.14	8.93
April 10	15 59.26	8.78	18	50.15	8.70	16	17.22	8.94
20	56.62	8.75	28	52.14	8.72	26	17.77	8.95
30	54.07	8.73				31	17.89	8.95

THE MAGNETIC POLES.

The geographical poles of the earth are the extremities of the imaginary line passing through its centre of gravity and about which it revolves, and are therefore symmetrically located with regard to the equator.

The magnetic poles, however, are not coincident with the geographical poles, nor are they diametrically opposite to each other. Prior to the recent attempt of Amundsen to determine the north magnetic pole, the only other was by Capt. James Ross in June, 1831, who found the dip of the magnetic needle to be 89° 59′ .5, in latitude 70° 5′ .2 N. and longitude 96° 45′ .8 W., which is in King William Land, Canada. The result of Amundsen's observations has not yet been published by the Norwegian authorities.

For the south magnetic pole, from a consideration of all the results available, according to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the position latitude 72° .7 S. and longitude 156° E. has been tentatively adopted. These values are only roughly approximate, and for that reason are given only in degrees and tenths.

By reason of the annual variation of the magnetic needle, it is believed that the magnetic poles are not stationary, but have a slow motion around the geographical poles.

THE PLANETS AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Name of Planet.	Mean Daily Motion.	Sidereal Revolution—Days.	Distance From the Sun. Astronomical Units. Mean.	Greatest.	Least.	Mean Distance in Miles.
	″					
Mercury	14732.420	87.96925	0.387099	0.466694	0.307504	35,960,500
Venus	5767.670	224.70080	0.723331	0.728258	0.718404	67,195,600
Earth	3548.193	365.25636	1.000000	1.016743	0.983257	92,897,400
Mars	1886.519	686.97987	1.523688	1.665896	1.381486	141,546,600
Jupiter	299.128	4332.6284	5.202802	5.454464	4.951142	483,327,000
Saturn	120.455	10759.2225	9.538843	10.071308	9.006378	886,134,000
Uranus	42.230	30688.5022	19.190978	20.094885	18.287071	1,782,792,000
Neptune	21.530	60178.3060	30.070672	30.327656	29.813688	2,793,487,000

Name of Planet.	Eccentricity of Orbit.*	Synodical Revolution—Days.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.*	Orbital Velocity. Miles Per Second.
			° ′ ″	
Mercury	0.2056183	115.877	7 0 11.7	29.73
Venus	0.0068111	583.920	3 23 37.8	21.75
Earth	0.0167427	.....	.. ..	18.50
Mars	0.0933313	779.936	1 51 0.7	14.98
Jupiter	0.0483703	398.866	1 18 27.5	8.11
Saturn	0.0558207	378.090	2 29 29.4	5.99
Uranus	0.0471006	369.650	0 46 22.0	4.22
Neptune	0.0085460	367.482	1 46 38.4	3.37

Name of Planet.	Mean Longitude at the Epoch.*	Mean Longitude of the Perihelion.*	Annual Sidereal Motion.	Mean Longitude of the Ascending Node.	Annual Sidereal Motion.	Light at Perihelion.	Light at Aphelion.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″		
Mercury	192 59 35.68	76 12 38.9	+ 5.7	47 22 58.8	— 7.6	10.58	4.59
Venus	166 36 34.01	130 26 43.4	+ 0.4	75 57 34.7	—17.9	1.94	1.91
Earth	99 51 1.71	101 33 52.9	+11.6	.. ..	....	1.03	0.97
Mars	162 5 14.97	334 35 10.9	+15.9	48 56 26.3	—22.2	0.52	0.36
Jupiter	125 18 37.06	13 2 1.6	+ 7.6	99 38 24.4	—13.9	0.041	0.034
Saturn	151 16 1.45	91 28 49.8	+20.2	112 57 28.8	—18.9	0.012	0.010
Uranus	329 20 34.67	169 22 7.5	+ 7.4	73 35 27.1	—32.0	0.003	0.0025
Neptune	128 59 52.84	43 55 49.6	—18.9	130 53 55.5	—10.7	0.001	0.001

* Epoch 1920, January 1st, Greenwich mean noon.

Sun and Planets.	Semi-Diameter. At Unit Distance.	At Mean Least Distance.	In Miles (Mean).	Volume. ⊕ = 1.	Mass. ⊕ = 1.	Density. ⊕ = 1.	Axial Rotation.	Gravity at Surface. ⊕ = 1.
	′ ″	″					D. H. M. S.	
Sun	15 59.63	.....	432196.01	1301139.0	333433	0.2563	25 9 7 12	27.98
Mercury	3.34	5.45	1504.27	0.054860	0.055572	1.0130	87 23 15 43	.38
Venus	8.41	30.40	3787.69	0.875800	0.817237	0.9331	224 16 49 9	.89
Earth	.. ..	..	3958.88	1.000000	1.000000	1.0000	23 56 4.09	1.00
Mars	4.68	8.94	2107.78	0.150922	0.107785	0.7142	24 37 23	.38
Jupiter	1 35.19	22.65	43341.31	1312.162	318.3582	0.2426	9 55 41	2.66
Saturn	1 18.95	9.24	36166.02	762.401	95.2230	0.1249	10 14 24	1.14
Uranus	34.28	1.88	15439.00	59.312	14.5801	0.2458	11 5	0.96
Neptune	36.56	1.26	16465.87	71.951	16.9255	0.2352	12 30 (?)	0.98

THE MOON.

Of all the secondary planets the earth's satellite is by far the most interesting and important. The moon completes her circuit around the earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43.2 minutes; but in consequence of her motion in common with the earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month—that is, the time from new moon to new moon—is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes, which is called the moon's synodical period. If the earth were motionless in space the moon's orbit would be nearly an ellipse, having the earth in one of the foci; hence her distance from the earth varies during the course of a lunar month. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,857 miles. Her maximum distance, however, may reach 252,715 miles, and the least distance to which she can approach the earth is 221,466 miles. Her diameter is 2,160 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the earth the sum of the two radii of the earth and moon—viz., 3,963 and 1,080 miles, respectively—we shall have for the nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,423 miles. Her orbit is a very intricate one, because the earth in moving around the sun carries the moon along with it; hence the latter is sometimes within and sometimes without the earth's orbit. Its form is that of a serpentine curve, always *concave* toward the sun, and its plane is inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit at an angle of 5° 9′, in consequence of which our satellite appears sometimes above and sometimes below the plane of the earth's orbit, through which she passes twice in a revolution. These points of intersection with the ecliptic are called nodes, and it is only at or near them that eclipses can occur. The nodes have a retrograde motion, which causes them to make an entire revolution in 18 years 218 days 21 hours 22 minutes and 46 seconds. Both sun and moon return to a node after 18 years and 11 days, so that an eclipse is followed by another of the same general character at the end of this period, which was well known to the ancients, who called it the Saros; and which was made use of by them in roughly predicting eclipses.

The moon always presents the same face to us, as is evident from the permanency of the various markings on her surface. This circumstance proves that she revolves on an axis, and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the earth—viz., 27.32166 days. The moon's axis is not perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, but deviates therefrom by an angle of about 6° 41′. In consequence of this fact the poles of the moon lean alternately to and from the earth. When the north pole leans toward the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it, and somewhat less when it leans the contrary way. This displacement is known by the name of libration in latitude. By reason of irregular motion in her orbit, we see more of her eastern or western edge at one time than at another. This phenomenon is known as libration in longitude.

The moon's surface contains about 14,657,000 square miles, or nearly four times the area of Europe. Her volume is 1-49 and her mass 1-81 that of the earth, and hence her density is about 3-5 that of the earth, or about 3 2-5 that of water. At the lunar surface gravity is only 1-6 of what it is at the earth, and therefore a body which weighs 6 pounds here would weigh only 1 pound there.

The centre of gravity of the earth and moon, or the point about which they both actually revolve in their course around the sun, lies *within* the earth; it is 1,050 miles below the surface.

The tides are caused mainly by the moon; the tide-raising power of moon and sun being as 11 to 5.

Astronomers cling to the old idea that the moon is a dead world, destitute alike of air and water. But the recent observations of W. H. Pickering made at Mandeville, Jamaica, go to show that many changes occur with the alternation of lunar day and night: Great snowfields form in the mountain valleys and then melt away; fog banks are seen and, very rarely, drifting clouds. The loftiest peaks are snow-capped. The moon's surface is pitted with volcanic craters; some of these measure 100 miles across. Each crater is surrounded by a mountain ring 1,000 to 20,000 feet in height. According to Pickering, there are few, if any, such large and continuously active volcanic regions upon the surface of our earth. But the activity of the lunar volcanoes is now confined to the quiet emission of steam jets like those found in our Yellowstone National Park. Certain variable dark areas on the moon may be due to vegetation.

THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

The earth's sensible atmosphere extends more than 100 miles in height. The condition and motions of this aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the sun, and, when laden with clouds, hindering the earth from radiating its acquired heat into space.

THE MOON'S PERIGEE AND APOGEE.

(*Eastern Standard Time.*)

PERIGEE, 1924.

	D.	H.			D.	H.	
January	4	5	A. M.	July	14	5	P. M.
January	31	4	P. M.	August	11	3	P. M.
February	25	11	A. M.	September	7	2	A. M.
March	23	12	M.	October	2	9	A. M.
April	20	3	P. M.	October	29	12	P. M.
May	18	12	P. M.	November	27	8	A. M.
June	16	10	A. M.	December	25	8	P. M.

APOGEE, 1924.

	D.	H.			D.	H.	
January	15	12	P. M.	July	26	8	P. M.
February	12	9	P. M.	August	23	1	P. M.
March	11	5	P. M.	September	20	8	A. M.
April	8	10	A. M.	October	18	3	A. M.
May	5	9	P. M.	November	14	8	P. M.
June	1	12	P. M.	December	12	4	A. M.
June	29	6	A. M.				

Each month the moon is said to be in perigee when nearest to the earth and in apogee when furthest from the earth. The average time from perigee to perigee, or from apogee to apogee is 27d. 13h. 18m. 33s.; and this period is known as the anomalistic month. The moon's distance when in perigee or apogee is not exactly the same in different months but varies considerably according to the phase and the month of the year. The distance is the very least when the full moon nearest to January 1 occurs at the time of perigee. And the distance is the very greatest when the new moon nearest to January 1 occurs at the time of apogee.

HALLEY'S AND OTHER COMETS.

Of the great number of comets which have temporarily visited our solar system or have become permanent members of it none has surpassed Halley's in historical associations. It has a record dating back to B. C. 240; its visitations spread alarm and consternation throughout Europe during the Middle Ages, it was the first whose return was predicted by an Astronomer Royal of England, and will, therefore, for these reasons, be an object of great scientific interest for all time. Its periodic time is 76.8 years, and in April, 1910, it made the perihelion passage for the twenty-ninth time.

ENCKE'S COMET.

The second of the periodic comets to be discovered was Encke's, as Halley's was the first. Encke's Comet has the shortest period known—namely, about forty months. The observed visitations, from January, 1819, to June, 1921, form an uninterrupted series, thirty-two in number.

Encke's is unique among comets in that its motion is constantly accelerating and its period is decreasing in proportion, being now 1,203 days as compared with 1,205 days in 1819. At first this was ascribed to a resisting medium; but it is more probably due to repeated passage of the comet through a cloud of meteors.

COMETS OF 1843 AND 1882.

In the last 100 years only two comets have been brilliant enough to be seen by day with the unaided eye. Of these one was in February, 1843; the other in September, 1882. Together with the comet of 1668 and that of 1887, they form a comet group; each member, at perihelion, nearly brushes the sun's surface, that of 1843 having a velocity of 366 miles per second and passing halfway around the sun in two hours. These visitors are expected to return after six or seven centuries. The four comets were probably a single body until too close an encounter with the sun resulted in disruption.

DONATI'S COMET.

This was the finest comet of the nineteenth century and is known as the typical comet. In October, 1858, its tail reached halfway from the horizon to the zenith. Its period is 2,000 years.

THE MOON'S PHASES, 1924.

(Eastern Standard Time.)

	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
New Moon	Jan. 6 7 48 A.M.	April 4 2 17 A.M.	July 2 12 35 A.M.	Sept. 28 3 16 P.M.
First Quarter	13 5 44 P.M.	12 6 12 A.M.	9 4 46 P.M.	Oct. 5 9 30 A.M.
Full Moon	21 7 57 P.M.	19 9 11 A.M.	16 6 49 A.M.	12 3 21 P.M.
Last Quarter	29 12 53 A.M.	25 11 28 P.M.	23 11 36 A.M.	20 5 54 P.M.
New Moon	Feb. 4 8 38 P.M.	May 3 6 0 P.M.	31 2 42 P.M.	28 1 57 A.M.
First Quarter	12 3 9 P.M.	11 9 14 P.M.	Aug. 7 10 41 P.M.	Nov. 3 5 18 P.M.
Full Moon	20 11 7 A.M.	18 4 52 P.M.	14 3 19 P.M.	11 7 31 A.M.
Last Quarter	27 8 15 A.M.	25 9 16 A.M.	22 4 10 A.M.	19 12 38 P.M.
New Moon	Mar. 5 10 58 A.M.	June 2 9 34 A.M.	30 3 37 A.M.	26 12 16 P.M.
First Quarter	13 11 50 A.M.	10 8 37 A.M.	Sept. 6 3 46 A.M.	Dec. 3 4 10 A.M.
Full Moon	20 11 30 P.M.	16 11 41 P.M.	13 2 0 A.M.	11 2 3 A.M.
Last Quarter	27 3 24 P.M.	23 9 16 P.M.	20 10 35 P.M.	19 5 11 A.M.
New Moon	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	25 10 46 P.M.

Atlantic time may be found by adding 1h.; Central, Mountain, Pacific, Alaska or Hawaii time may be found by subtracting 1h., 2h., 3h., 5h., or 5.5h., respectively.

THE MOON'S PHASES, 1924.

1924.	Phase.	Gr. d.	East. Stan. T. Bos., N.Y., Etc.	Cent. Stan. T. Chi., St. L., Etc.	M'nt'n Stan. T. Den., S.L.C., Etc	Pacific Stan. T. SnF., L'sA., Etc.	Alaska Stan. T. Sitka, Ju'n, Etc.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan.	New Moon	6	7 48 A.M.	6 48 A.M.	5 48 A.M.	4 48 A.M.	2 48 A.M.
	First Quarter	13	5 44 P.M.	4 44 P.M.	3 44 P.M.	2 44 P.M.	12 44 P.M.
	Full Moon	21	7 57 P.M.	6 57 P.M.	5 57 P.M.	4 57 P.M.	2 57 P.M.
	Last Quarter	29	12 53 A.M.	28d 11 53 P.M.	28d 10 53 P.M.	28d 9 53 P.M.	28d 7 53 P.M.
Feb.	New Moon	4	8 38 P.M.	7 38 P.M.	6 38 P.M.	5 38 P.M.	3 38 P.M.
	First Quarter	12	3 9 P.M.	2 9 P.M.	1 9 P.M.	12 9 P.M.	10 9 A.M.
	Full Moon	20	11 7 A.M.	10 7 A.M.	9 7 A.M.	8 7 A.M.	6 7 A.M.
	Last Quarter	27	8 15 A.M.	7 15 A.M.	6 15 A.M.	5 15 A.M.	3 15 A.M.
March	New Moon	5	10 58 A.M.	9 58 A.M.	8 58 A.M.	7 58 A.M.	5 58 A.M.
	First Quarter	13	11 50 A.M.	10 50 A.M.	9 50 A.M.	8 50 A.M.	6 50 A.M.
	Full Moon	20	11 30 P.M.	10 30 P.M.	9 30 P.M.	8 30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
	Last Quarter	27	3 24 P.M.	2 24 P.M.	1 24 P.M.	12 24 P.M.	10 24 A.M.
April	New Moon	4	2 17 A.M.	1 17 A.M.	12 17 A.M.	3d 11 17 P.M.	3d 9 17 P.M.
	First Quarter	12	6 12 A.M.	5 12 A.M.	4 12 A.M.	3 12 A.M.	1 12 A.M.
	Full Moon	19	9 11 A.M.	8 11 A.M.	7 11 A.M.	6 11 A.M.	4 11 A.M.
	Last Quarter	25	11 28 P.M.	10 28 P.M.	9 28 P.M.	8 28 P.M.	6 28 P.M.
May.	New Moon	3	6 0 P.M.	5 0 P.M.	4 0 P.M.	3 0 P.M.	1 0 P.M.
	First Quarter	11	9 14 P.M.	8 14 P.M.	7 14 P.M.	6 14 P.M.	4 14 P.M.
	Full Moon	18	4 52 P.M.	3 52 P.M.	2 52 P.M.	1 52 P.M.	11 52 A.M.
	Last Quarter	25	9 16 A.M.	8 16 A.M.	7 16 A.M.	6 16 A.M.	4 16 A.M.
June	New Moon	2	9 34 A.M.	8 34 A.M.	7 34 A.M.	6 34 A.M.	4 34 A.M.
	First Quarter	10	8 37 A.M.	7 37 A.M.	6 37 A.M.	5 37 A.M.	3 37 A.M.
	Full Moon	16	11 41 P.M.	10 41 P.M.	9 41 P.M.	8 41 P.M.	6 41 P.M.
	Last Quarter	23	9 16 P.M.	8 16 P.M.	7 16 P.M.	6 16 P.M.	4 16 P.M.
July	New Moon	2	12 35 A.M.	1d 11 35 P.M.	1d 10 35 P.M.	1d 9 35 P.M.	1d 7 35 P.M.
	First Quarter	9	4 46 P.M.	3 46 P.M.	2 46 P.M.	1 46 P.M.	11 46 A.M.
	Full Moon	16	6 49 A.M.	5 49 A.M.	4 49 A.M.	3 49 A.M.	1 49 A.M.
	Last Quarter	23	11 36 A.M.	10 36 A.M.	9 36 A.M.	8 36 A.M.	6 36 A.M.
	New Moon	31	2 42 P.M.	1 42 P.M.	12 42 P.M.	11 42 A.M.	9 42 A.M.
Aug.	First Quarter	7	10 41 P.M.	9 41 P.M.	8 41 P.M.	7 41 P.M.	5 41 P.M.
	Full Moon	14	3 19 P.M.	2 19 P.M.	1 19 P.M.	12 19 P.M.	10 19 A.M.
	Last Quarter	22	4 10 A.M.	3 10 A.M.	2 10 A.M.	1 10 A.M.	21d 11 10 P.M.
	New Moon	30	3 37 A.M.	2 37 A.M.	1 37 A.M.	12 37 A.M.	29d 10 37 P.M.
Sept.	First Quarter	6	3 46 A.M.	2 46 A.M.	1 46 A.M.	12 46 A.M.	5d 10 46 P.M.
	Full Moon	13	2 0 A.M.	1 0 A.M.	12d 12 0 P.M.	12d 11 0 P.M.	12d 9 0 P.M.
	Last Quarter	20	10 35 P.M.	9 35 P.M.	8 35 P.M.	7 35 P.M.	5 35 P.M.
	New Moon	28	3 16 P.M.	2 16 P.M.	1 16 P.M.	12 16 P.M.	10 16 A.M.
Oct.	First Quarter	5	9 30 A.M.	8 30 A.M.	7 30 A.M.	6 30 A.M.	4 30 A.M.
	Full Moon	12	3 21 P.M.	2 21 P.M.	1 21 P.M.	12 21 P.M.	10 21 A.M.
	Last Quarter	20	5 54 P.M.	4 54 P.M.	3 54 P.M.	2 54 P.M.	12 54 P.M.
	New Moon	28	1 57 A.M.	12 57 A.M.	27d 11 57 P.M.	27d 10 57 P.M.	27d 8 57 P.M.
Nov.	First Quarter	3	5 18 P.M.	4 18 P.M.	3 18 P.M.	2 18 P.M.	12 18 P.M.
	Full Moon	11	7 31 A.M.	6 31 A.M.	5 31 A.M.	4 31 A.M.	2 31 A.M.
	Last Quarter	19	12 38 P.M.	11 38 A.M.	10 38 A.M.	9 38 A.M.	7 38 A.M.
	New Moon	26	12 16 P.M.	11 16 A.M.	10 16 A.M.	9 16 A.M.	7 16 A.M.
Dec.	First Quarter	3	4 10 A.M.	3 10 A.M.	2 10 A.M.	1 10 A.M.	2d 11 10 P.M.
	Full Moon	11	2 3 A.M.	1 3 A.M.	12 3 A.M.	10d 11 3 P.M.	10d 9 3 P.M.
	Last Quarter	19	5 11 A.M.	4 11 A.M.	3 11 A.M.	2 11 A.M.	12 11 A.M.
	New Moon	25	10 46 P.M.	9 46 P.M.	8 46 P.M.	7 46 P.M.	5 46 P.M.

DOES THE MOON AFFECT WEATHER ON THE EARTH?

There has been a renewal recently of the controversy as to whether the moon at its changes of phases has any influence on the weather. United States Weather Bureau officials say there is no such influence, but the old legend to the contrary persists.

PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS 1924.

(Eastern Standard Time.)

	D.	H.	M.				
Jan.	1	10	0	P.M.		⊕	in perihelion.
	2	10	53	A.M.	♂	♂	☾
	3	7	49	P.M.	♂	♃	☾
	8	3	25	P.M.	♂	♀	☾
	12	11	0	P.M.	♂	☉	inferior.
	23	2	0	A.M.	□	♄	☉
	28	1	38	P.M.	♂	♄	☾
	31	12	50	A.M.	♂	♂	☾
	31	12	15	P.M.	♂	♃	☾
	31	9	0	P.M.	♂	♀	♁
Feb.	5	9	0	A.M.		☿	gr. elong. W. 25° 30′.
	7	5	56	P.M.	♂	♀	☾
	11	5	0	P.M.		♄	stationary.
	13	12	0	M.	♂	♂	♃ ♂ S. 0° 25′.
	24	7	15	P.M.	♂	♄	☾
	25	12	0	P.M.		♀	in ♌.
	28	12	38	A.M.	♂	♃	☾
	28	2	22	P.M.	♂	♂	☾
Mar.	1	7	0	P.M.		♂	in ♍.
	8	8	48	P.M.	♂	♀	☾
	9	9	0	A.M.	□	♃	☉
	14	9	0	P.M.	♂	☿	♁ ☿ S. 1° 21′.
	22	5	0	A.M.	♂	☿	☉ superior.
	23	12	59	A.M.	♂	♄	☾
	26	9	42	A.M.	♂	♃	☾
	28	3	34	A.M.	♂	♂	☾
	30	12	0	M.		♀	in perihelion.
April	5	9	0	P.M.		♃	stationary.
	8	12	22	A.M.	♂	♀	☾
	13	11	0	A.M.	□	♂	☉
	16	10	0	P.M.		☿	gr. elong. E. 19° 53′.
	19	3	0	A.M.	♂	♄	☉
	19	7	53	A.M.	♂	♄	☾
	21	12	0	M.		♀	gr. hel. lat. N.
	21	10	0	P.M.		♀	gr. elong. E. 45° 40′.
	22	4	47	P.M.	♂	♃	☾
	25	4	13	P.M.	♂	♂	☾
May	7	4	43	P.M.		☿	transit begins.
	7	8	1	P.M.	♂	♀	☾
	7	9	0	P.M.	♂	☿	☉ inferior.
	16	3	28	P.M.	♂	♄	☾
	19	10	46	P.M.	♂	♃	☾
	24	3	19	A.M.	♂	♂	☾
	24	12	0	P.M.		♀	gr. brilliancy.
June	3	4	0	P.M.		☿	gr. elong. W. 24° 15′.
	5	10	22	A.M.	♂	♀	☾
	5	7	0	P.M.	♂	♃	☉
	9	6	0	A.M.		♀	stationary.
	12	10	53	P.M.	♂	♄	☾
	16	4	6	A.M.	♂	♃	☾
	16	1	0	P.M.		♀	in ♍.
	21	10	16	A.M.	♂	♂	☾
	29	9	0	P.M.		♄	stationary.
July	1	8	0	A.M.	♂	♀	☉ inferior.
	1	10	27	P.M.	♂	♀	☾
	3	9	0	A.M.		⊕	in aphelion.
July	5	1	0	P.M.	♂	☿	☉ superior.
	10	5	54	A.M.	♂	♄	☾
	13	9	17	A.M.	♂	♃	☾
	18	5	0	P.M.	□	♄	☉
	19	7	34	A.M.	♂	♂	☾
	21	1	0	A.M.		♀	in aphelion.
	22	11	0	P.M.		♀	stationary.
	25	11	0	P.M.		♂	stationary.
	28	2	29	P.M.	♂	♀	☾
Aug.	6	1	19	P.M.	♂	♄	☾
	7	1	0	A.M.		♃	stationary.
	7	5	0	A.M.		♀	gr. brilliancy.
	9	3	13	P.M.	♂	♃	☾
	12	10	0	A.M.		♀	gr. hel. lat. S.
	15	4	0	A.M.		☿	gr. elong. E. 27° 26′.
	15	1	20	P.M.	♂	♂	☾
	22	7	0	P.M.		♂	nearest ⊕.
	23	12	0	M.	♂	♂	☉
	26	6	28	A.M.	♂	♀	☾
	30	11	0	A.M.		♂	in perihelion.
Sept.	2	10	29	P.M.	♂	♄	☾
	3	9	0	P.M.	□	♃	☉
	5	11	13	P.M.	♂	♃	☾
	10	1	0	A.M.		♀	gr. elong. W. 46° 0′.
	11	8	0	A.M.	♂	☿	☉ inferior.
	11	10	56	A.M.	♂	♂	☾
	24	8	0	A.M.		♂	stationary.
	24	10	23	P.M.	♂	♀	☾
	27	4	0	A.M.		☿	gr. elong. W. 17° 52′.
	30	10	28	A.M.	♂	♄	☾
Oct.	3	10	36	A.M.	♂	♃	☾
	7	5	0	P.M.		♀	in ♌.
	8	6	7	P.M.	♂	♂	☾
	24	9	6	P.M.	♂	♀	☾
	25	10	0	P.M.	♂	☿	☉ superior.
	28	1	15	A.M.	♂	♄	☾
	28	4	0	P.M.	♂	♄	☉
	31	2	9	A.M.	♂	♃	☾
Nov.	5	2	51	P.M.	♂	♂	☾
	10	10	0	A.M.		♀	in perihelion.
	23	8	34	P.M.	♂	♀	☾
	24	5	29	P.M.	♂	♄	☾
	27	11	0	A.M.	♂	♂	♁ ♂ S. 0° 16′.
	27	9	32	P.M.	♂	♃	☾
	29	8	0	P.M.	♂	☿	♃ ☿ S. 2° 36′.
Dec.	2	5	0	A.M.		♀	gr. hel. lat. N.
	3	8	57	P.M.	♂	♂	☾
	5	3	0	A.M.	♂	♀	♄ ♀ S. 0° 23′.
	9	1	0	P.M.		☿	gr. elong. E. 20° 49′.
	22	8	48	A.M.	♂	♄	☾
	22	12	0	P.M.	♂	♃	☉
	23	8	14	P.M.	♂	♀	☾
	25	6	0	P.M.	□	♂	☉
	25	7	10	P.M.	♂	♃	☾
	27	4	0	A.M.	♂	☿	☉ inferior.
	30	12	0	P.M.		♂	in ♌.

TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

On the afternoon of May 7, there will occur a transit of Mercury over the sun's disk, the first since 1914 and the last until 1927. Only the beginning will be seen in the United States; the transit will be almost central and the planet will remain on the sun's disk for eight hours. The point of ingress will be 58° eastward from the north point of the disk. External contact will be at 4.43 P. M. Eastern Standard Time; internal contact will be three minutes later.

DENSITY OF STARS.

From the photometric study of eclipsing binary stars it has been shown by Roberts and by Russell that the average densities of these stars is small, no more than one-eighth of that of the sun. On this and other grounds astronomers are of the opinion that stars are generally less dense than the sun; that is, that they occupy a larger volume when of equal mass. The sun is only 1.4 times as dense as water, or half as dense as glass, while our earth is 5.5 times as dense as water, or 4 times as dense as the sun.

We may suppose that certain meteors are efficacious for troubling the surface of the sun because they are subject to closer approaches to it. Turner was led to adopt the idea, formerly held by J. Herschel, while trying to represent the variable frequency of sun spots by a series of periodical terms. For a course of years certain constant values may be adopted for the coefficients of these terms, and then these values have to be altered. The epochs of all these perturbations, according to Turner, fall close to the time of the perihelion passage of the Leonides. It is true the distance of the Leonides from the sun, even at perihelion passage, is somewhat great and necessitates recourse to a secondary stream derived through the intervention of some planet. This theory finds a certain degree of confirmation in the Chinese annals, which record ancient increases in sun spots when the Leonides swarm must have passed close to Saturn.

THE HEAT OF THE STARS.

The heat of three stars—Aldebaran, Capella and Betelgeuse—has been measured by C. G. Abbott and L. B. Aldrich of the Smithsonian Institution at the Carnegie Solar Observatory on Mt. Wilson, Cal.

The heat of the stars first was gathered and brought to focus by the 100-inch telescope. The heat and light then were passed through a prism and spread out into a rainbow-colored spectrum. The observers then measured the light in each color as well as the invisible heat.

As the hotter a body is the whiter and bluer is its light, the intensities of the heat in the various colors allowed an estimate of the temperature of the stars, which was fixed at approximately 10,000 degrees centigrade, or 18,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

POLE STAR.

MEAN TIME OF TRANSIT (AT WASHINGTON) AND POLAR DISTANCE OF POLARIS.

1924	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day of Mo.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 52 56	1 5 54	4 52 27	1 5 52	2 57 56	1 5 57	12 55 47 A.M.	1 6 5	10 53 58	1 6 15	8 52 25	1 6 22
11	6 13 26	1 5 53	4 12 56	1 5 53	2 18 30	1 5 59	12 16 27 A.M.	1 6 8	10 14 44	1 6 17	8 13 15	1 6 23
21	5 33 56	1 5 52	3 33 27	1 5 55	1 39 6	1 6 2	11 33 13 P.M.	1 6 12	9 35 31	1 6 20	7 34 6	1 6 24

1924	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Day of Mo.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 54 58	1 6 24	4 55 37	1 6 23	2 54 15	1 6 15	12 50 37 A.M.	1 6 5	10 50 51	1 5 53	8 52 41	1 5 43
11	6 15 51	1 6 24	4 16 29	1 6 20	2 15 3	1 6 12	12 17 21 A.M.	1 6 1	10 11 30	1 5 50	8 13 14	1 5 40
21	5 36 43	1 6 23	3 37 20	1 6 18	1 35 51	1 6 8	11 34 7 P.M.	1 5 57	9 32 6	1 5 46	7 33 46	1 5 38

From June 16 to August 1 both the upper and lower transits take place during daylight. The azimuth at the time of greatest Eastern or Western elongation can be easily computed from the formula:

$$\sin A = \frac{\sin p}{\cos l}$$

where A denotes the azimuth, p the polar distance, and l the latitude of the place.

TIME OF GREATEST ELONGATION.

In the United States, the greatest Eastern elongation of Polaris occurs 5h. 55m. before upper transit and 6h. 3m. after lower transit; while the greatest Western elongation occurs 5h. 55m. after upper transit and 6h. 3m. before lower transit.

STAR TABLE.

FOR IDENTIFYING THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

Name of Star.	Magnitude.	Declination.	On Meridian.	Name of Star.	Magnitude.	Declination.	On Meridian.
		° ′	Upper H. M. Lower H. M.			° ′	Upper H. M. Lower H. M.
α Andromedæ (Alpheratz)	2.2	+28 40	— 1 30 + 10 28	α Leonis (Regulus)	1.3	+12 21	+ 8 29 + 20 27
γ Pegasi (Algenib)	2.9	+14 45	— 1 24 + 10 34	α Virginis (Spica)	1.2	—10 45	+ 11 46 + 23 44
α Cassiopeiæ (Schedir)	2.2	+56 7	— 0 57 + 11 1	α Bootis (Arcturus)	0.2	+19 35	+ 12 37 + 0 39
α Arietis	2.2	+23 6	+ 0 29 + 12 27	β Ursæ Minoris	2.2	+74 28	+ 13 15 + 1 17
β Persei (Algol)	2.1	+40 39	+ 1 30 + 13 28	α Coronæ Borealis	2.3	+26 59	+ 13 56 + 1 58
α Tauri (Aldebaran)	1.1	+16 21	+ 2 58 + 14 56	α Scorpii (Antares)	1.2	—26 16	+ 14 49 + 2 51
α Aurigæ (Capella)	0.2	+45 55	+ 3 37 + 15 35	α Lyræ (Vega)	0.1	+38 43	+ 16 58 + 5 0
α Orionis (Betelgeuse)	1.0	+ 7 24	+ 4 17 + 16 15	α Aquilæ (Altair)	0.9	+ 8 40	+ 18 10 + 6 12
α Carinæ (Canopus)	—0.9	—52 39	+ 4 48 + 16 46	α Cygni (Deneb)	1.3	+45 0	+ 19 2 + 7 4
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	—1.6	—16 36	+ 5 8 + 17 6	α Cephei	2.6	+62 15	+ 19 40 + 7 42
α Geminorum (Castor)	2.0	+32 4	+ 5 55 + 17 53	α Aquarii	3.2	— 0 42	+ 20 25 + 8 27
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	0.5	+ 5 26	+ 6 1 + 17 59	α Piscis Australis (Fomalhaut)	1.3	—30 2	+ 21 16 + 9 18
β Geminorum (Pollux)	1.2	+28 13	+ 6 6 + 18 4	α Pegasi (Markab)	2.6	+14 47	+ 21 24 + 9 26

To find the time of the star's transit, add or subtract, according to the sign, the hours and minutes given in the "On Meridian" column, applying them to the time of the transit of the pole star given above. Thus, for α Andromedæ, February 11; lower transit of the pole star is 4h. 12m. 56s. A. M., to which add 10h. 28m., and we have 2h. 41m. P. M.; for December 1, we find 7h. 23m. P. M., etc.

APPROXIMATE PARALLAX AND DISTANCE IN LIGHT-YEARS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

By light-years is to be understood the number of years light requires to travel from the star to us.

Name of Star.	Magnitude.	Parallax.	Light-Years.	Name of Star.	Magnitude.	Parallax.	Light-Years.
		″				″	
β Cassiopeiæ	2.4	0.187	17	β Geminorum (Pollux)	1.2	0.068	48
α Cassiopeiæ (Schedir)	2.2	0.071	46	α Leonis (Regulus)	1.3	0.093	35
α Ursæ Minoris (Pole Star)	2.1	0.073	45	α Bootis (Arcturus)	0.2	0.127	26
α Tauri (Aldebaran)	1.1	0.116	28	α Centauri	0.1	0.750	4
α Aurigæ (Capella)	0.2	0.077	42	α Lyræ (Vega)	0.1	0.140	23
α Orionis (Betelgeuse)	1.0	0.014	233	α Aquilæ (Altair)	0.9	0.240	14
α Carinæ (Canopus)	—0.9	.....	500+	61 Cygni	5.6	0.300	11
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	—1.6	0.380	9	α Piscis Australis (Fomalhaut)	1.3	0.370	9
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	0.5	0.330	10	85 Pegasi	5.8	0.054	60

The determination of stellar parallax is one of the most difficult and refined problems in practical or observational astronomy. It is to find the angle which the semi-diameter of the earth's orbit subtends at the star—an angle always very small, as seen from the above table, and which cannot be measured directly but by various processes too complicated to be explained here.

During the last year calculations of astronomers, based on Prof. Einstein's relativity theory, have caused some doubt as to the accuracy of earlier estimates of the distances of remote stars.

MAGNETIC DECLINATIONS.

OR VARIATION OF COMPASS FOR JANUARY, 1924—WITH THE ANNUAL CHANGE BETWEEN 1917 AND 1922 FOR SELECTED PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A plus (+) sign to the annual change denotes that the declination is increasing, and a minus (—) sign the reverse.

(Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC in the Office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

State or Territory.	Station.	Approximate Latitude.	Approximate Longitude.	Variation January, 1924	Annual Change.
		° ′	° ′	° ′	′
Ala.	Montgomery	32 22	86 18	2 50 E	0
	Mobile	30 41	88 09	5 00 E	+1
	Huntsville	34 44	86 35	4 07 E	0
Alaska	Sitka	57 03	135 20	30 30 E	+1
	Kodiak	57 48	152 24	23 49 E	—1
	St. Michael	63 29	162 01	20 46 E	—3
	Dutch Harbor	53 53	166 32	16 18 E	—2
	Kiska	51 59	182 28	6 57 E	—3
Ariz.	Prescott	34 34	112 30	14 50 E	0
	Yuma	32 44	114 37	14 46 E	+1
	Nogales	31 20	110 56	13 46 E	+1
Ark.	Little Rock	34 44	92 16	7 06 E	0
Cal.	Sacramento	38 34	121 30	17 25 E	0
	San Francisco	37 48	122 25	18 24 E	0
	Los Angeles	34 04	118 15	15 55 E	0
	San Diego	32 43	117 12	15 11 E	0
Col.	Denver	39 45	105 00	14 40 E	—1
Conn.	Hartford	41 46	72 40	12 14W	+4
	New Haven	41 18	72 55	11 45W	+4
Del.	Dover	39 09	75 31	8 10W	+4
D. of C.	Washington	38 53	77 00	6 15W	+3
Fla.	Tallahassee	30 26	84 17	2 26 E	+1
	Jacksonville	30 20	81 39	1 04 E	0
	Key West	24 33	81 48	2 36 E	+1
Ga.	Atlanta	33 44	84 22	1 33 E	—1
	Savannah	32 05	81 05	0 20 E	—1
Idaho	Boise	43 37	116 12	19 36 E	—1
Ill.	Springfield	39 50	89 39	4 04 E	—2
	Chicago	41 54	87 37	2 22 E	—3
Ind.	Indianapolis	39 47	86 08	0 43 E	—2
	Fort Wayne	41 06	85 08	0 35W	+3
Iowa	Des Moines	41 36	93 36	7 43 E	—2
	Keokuk	40 23	91 23	5 40 E	—2
Kan.	Topeka	39 02	95 43	9 20 E	—1
	Ness City	38 28	99 54	11 32 E	—1
Ky.	Lexington	38 04	84 30	0 07W	+2
	Paducah	37 05	88 37	4 10 E	—1
	Louisville	38 15	85 42	0 43 E	—2
La.	Baton Rouge	30 27	91 11	0 30 E	+1
	New Orleans	30 00	90 05	6 05 E	+1
	Shreveport	32 30	93 45	7 33 E	+1
Me.	Bangor	44 48	68 48	18 53W	+4
	Portland	43 39	70 17	16 21W	+4
	Eastport	44 54	66 59	20 59W	+3
Md.	Annapolis	38 59	76 29	7 05W	+3
	Baltimore	39 16	76 35	7 09W	+3
Mass.	Boston	42 22	71 04	14 28W	+4
	Pittsfield	42 27	73 17	12 51W	+4
Mich.	Lansing	42 44	84 32	1 16 E	—4
	Detroit	42 21	83 03	2 17W	+3
	Marquette	46 33	87 22	1 16 E	—4
Minn.	St. Paul	44 58	93 05	8 20 E	—3
	Duluth	46 46	92 04	8 09 E	—3
Miss.	Jackson	32 19	90 12	6 34 E	+1
	Oxford	34 22	89 33	5 40 E	0
Mo.	Jefferson City	38 35	92 09	7 10 E	—1
	St. Louis	38 38	90 16	4 56 E	—1
	Kansas City	39 07	94 38	9 12 E	—1
Mont.	Helena	46 37	112 02	19 56 E	—1
Neb.	Lincoln	40 49	96 42	10 00 E	—2
	Omaha	41 16	95 58	9 36 E	—2
Nev.	Carson City	39 10	119 46	17 40 E	0
	Eureka	39 31	115 58	17 30 E	0
N. H.	Concord	43 12	71 29	14 41W	+4
N. J.	Trenton	40 13	74 44	9 35W	+4
N. M.	Santa Fe	35 41	105 57	13 30 E	0
N. Y.	Albany	42 40	73 45	12 38W	+4
	New York	40 43	74 00	10 32W	+4
	Ithaca	42 27	76 29	8 47W	+4
	Buffalo	42 55	78 54	7 32W	+4
N. C.	Raleigh	35 47	78 38	3 13W	+2
	Wilmington	34 13	77 56	3 02W	+2
N. D.	Bismarck	46 48	100 47	14 45 E	—2
	Pembina	48 58	97 14	10 38 E	—3
Ohio	Columbus	40 00	83 00	1 48W	+3
	Cleveland	41 30	81 42	4 33W	+3
	Cincinnati	39 08	84 25	0 46 E	—2
Okla.	Atoka	34 24	96 09	8 54 E	+1
	Guthrie	35 53	97 25	10 01 E	0
Ore.	Portland	45 31	122 41	23 28 E	—1
Pa.	Harrisburg	40 16	76 53	7 54W	+4
	Philadelphia	39 58	75 10	9 05W	+4
	Allegheny	40 29	80 01	5 06W	+3
R. I.	Providence	41 50	71 24	13 47W	+4
S. C.	Columbia	34 00	81 02	0 31W	+1
	Charleston	32 47	79 56	1 21W	+1
S. D.	Pierre	44 22	100 22	12 49 E	—2
	Yankton	42 53	97 23	11 04 E	—2
Tenn.	Nashville	36 09	86 48	3 27 E	—1
	Knoxville	35 56	83 57	0 33W	+1
	Memphis	35 08	90 03	5 32 E	0
Texas	Austin	30 17	97 44	9 06 E	+1
	San Antonio	29 27	98 28	9 40 E	+2
	Houston	29 47	95 20	8 33 E	+1
	Galveston	29 18	94 47	8 16 E	+2
	El Paso	31 46	106 29	12 54 E	+1
Utah	Salt Lake City	40 46	111 54	17 13 E	—1
	Ogden	41 13	112 00	18 06 E	—1
Vt.	Montpelier	44 15	72 32	15 46W	+4
	Burlington	44 28	73 12	14 16W	+4
Va.	Richmond	37 32	77 26	5 09W	+3
	Norfolk	36 52	76 17	5 42W	+3
	Lynchburg	37 25	79 09	3 46W	+3
Wash.	Olympia	47 02	122 54	23 30 E	—1
	Walla Walla	46 04	118 21	21 52 E	—1
W. Va.	Charleston	38 21	81 38	2 59W	+2
	Wheeling	40 03	80 44	2 25W	+3
Wis.	Madison	43 04	89 25	4 15 E	—3
	Milwaukee	43 04	87 53	2 42 E	—3
	La Crosse	43 50	91 14	5 02 E	—3
Wyo.	Cheyenne	41 08	104 49	15 11 E	—1

EXTREME VALUES.

Maine	N. E. Corner			22 15W	—3	Alaska	N. E. Corner			40 20 E	—1

DEPENDENCIES.

Cuba	Havana	23 08	82 22	3 31 E	+2	Hawaiian Islands	Honolulu	21 18	157 52	11 09 E	+2
	Santiago	20 00	75 50	0 53 E	—2		Hilo	19 44	155 05	9 27 E	+2
P'rtoRico	San Juan	18 29	66 07	3 57W	+7	Philippines	Manila	14 35	120 58 E	0 53 E	0
	Ponce	17 59	66 40	3 40W	+7						

VISIBILITY—DISTANCES OF OBJECTS AT VARIOUS ELEVATIONS ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

(Compiled at the Office of the United States Lighthouse Service.)

Height, in Feet.	Distance, in Statute Miles.	Height, in Feet.	Distance, in Statute Miles.	Height, in Feet.	Distance, in Statute Miles.	Height, in Feet.	Distance, in Statute Miles.	Height, in Feet.	Distance in Statute Miles.
5	2.96	45	8.87	85	12.20	150	16.20	550	31.02
10	4.18	50	9.35	90	12.55	200	18.71	600	32.40
15	5.12	55	9.81	95	12.89	250	20.92	650	33.73
20	5.92	60	10.25	100	13.23	300	22.91	700	35.00
25	6.61	65	10.67	110	13.87	350	24.75	800	37.42
30	7.25	70	11.07	120	14.49	400	26.46	900	39.69
35	7.83	75	11.46	130	15.08	450	28.06	1,000	41.83
40	8.37	80	11.83	140	15.65	500	29.58		

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TABLE.

(LONGITUDE RECKONED FROM GREENWICH.)

Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

	° ′ ″	H. M. S.
Acapulco, Mex.	16 50 56 N.	6 39 41.8 W.
Adelaide, S. Australia*	34 55 38 S.	9 14 20.1 E.
Aden, Arabia	12 46 40 N.	2 59 55.8 E.
Albany, N. Y.*	42 39 13 N.	4 55 07.1 W.
Algiers*	36 47 50 N.	0 12 08.4 E.
Allegheny, Pa.*	40 28 58 N.	5 20 05.4 W.
Alexandria, Egypt	31 11 43 N.	1 59 26.7 E.
Amherst, Mass*	42 21 56 N.	4 50 05.9 W.
Ann Arbor, Mich*	42 16 48 N.	5 34 55.2 W.
Annapolis, Md.*	38 58 54 N.	5 05 56.5 W.
Archangel, Russia	64 32 06 N.	2 42 14.0 E.
Armagh, Ireland*	54 21 13 N.	0 26 35.4 W.
Aspinwall, S. A. Lt.	9 22 09 N.	5 19 39.0 W.
Astoria, Ore	46 11 19 N.	8 15 18.8 W.
Athens, Greece*	37 58 20 N.	1 34 54.9 E.
Attu Island, Alaska	52 56 01 N.	11 32 49.6 E.
Bahia, Brazil	13 00 37 S.	2 34 08.4 W.
Baltimore, Md.*	39 17 52 N.	5 06 29.1 W.
Batavia, Java	6 07 40 S.	7 07 13.7 E.
Belle Isle, Lt.	51 53 00 N.	3 41 29.5 W.
Berkeley, Cal.*	37 52 24 N.	8 09 21.8 W.
Berlin, Prussia*	52 30 17 N.	0 53 34.9 E.
Bermuda, Dock Yard	32 19 24 N.	4 19 18.3 W.
Berne, Switzerland*	46 57 09 N.	0 29 45.7 E.
Bombay*	18 53 36 N.	4 51 15.7 E.
Bonn, Germany*	50 43 45 N.	0 28 23.2 E.
Bordeaux, France*	44 50 07 N.	0 02 05.5 W.
Boston State House	42 21 28 N.	4 44 15.3 W.
Brussels, Belgium*	50 47 56 N.	0 17 26.0 E.
Buenos Ayres	34 36 30 S.	3 53 28.9 W.
Cabinda, W. Africa	5 33 22 S.	0 48 47.4 E.
Calcutta	22 33 25 N.	5 53 20.7 E.
Callao, Peru, Lt.	12 04 03 S.	5 09 03.0 W.
Cambridge, England	52 12 52 N.	0 00 22.7 E.
Cambridge, Mass.*	42 22 48 N.	4 44 31.0 W.
Canton, China	23 06 35 N.	7 33 46.3 E.
Cape Cod, Mass, Lt.	42 02 21 N.	4 40 14.6 W.
Cape Hatteras, N. C., Lt.	35 15 14 N.	5 02 05.0 W.
Cape Henry, Va., Lt.	36 55 29 N.	5 04 02.0 W.
Cape Horn	55 58 41 S.	4 29 05.0 W.
Cape May, N. J., Lt.	38 55 56 N.	4 59 50.7 W.
Cape Good Hope*	33 56 04 S.	1 13 54.8 E.
Cape Good Hope, Lt.	34 21 12 S.	1 13 58.0 E.
Cape Prince of Wales	65 33 30 N.	11 11 56.8 W.
Charleston, S. C., Lt.	32 41 44 N.	5 19 32.0 W.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	46 13 55 N.	4 12 27.5 W.
Charlottesville, Va.*	38 02 01 N.	5 14 05.3 W.
Cherbourg, France	49 38 54 N.	0 06 32.5 W.
Chicago, Ill.*	41 50 01 N.	5 50 26.8 W.
Christiania, Norway*	59 54 44 N.	0 42 53.5 E.
Cincinnati, Ohio*	39 08 20 N.	5 37 41.4 W.
Clinton, N. Y.*	43 03 17 N.	5 01 37.4 W.
Colombo, Ceylon	6 55 40 N.	5 19 21.9 E.
Constantinople	41 00 30 N.	1 56 03.7 E.
Copenhagen*	55 41 13 N.	0 50 18.7 E.
Demerara (Geo'town, Lt.)	6 49 20 N.	3 52 46.0 W.
Denver, Col.*	39 40 36 N.	6 59 47.7 W.
Dublin, Ireland*	53 23 13 N.	0 25 21.1 W.
Eagle Pass, Tex	28 42 39 N.	6 42 01.6 W.
Edinburgh*	55 57 23 N.	0 12.43.1 W.
Fairbanks, Alaska	64 50 53 N.	9 50 54.1 W.
Father Point, Quebec, Lt.	48 31 25 N.	4 33 49.2 W.
Fayal, Azores	38 32 9 N.	1 54 16.0 W.
Fernandina, Fla	30 40 18 N.	5 25 51.1 W.
Florence, Italy*	43 46 4 N.	0 45 1.5 E.
Funchal, Madeira	32 38 4 N.	1 7 35.6 W.
Galveston, Tex	29 18 17 N.	6 19 9.7 W.
Geneva, Switzerland*	46 11 59 N.	0 24 36.6 E.
Glasgow, Scotland*	55 52 43 N.	0 17 10.6 W.
Gibraltar	36 6 30 N.	0 21 23.3 W.
Greenwich, England*	51 28 38 N.	0 0 0.0 —
Guam	13 26 22 N.	9 38 35.5 E.
Halifax, N. S.	44 39 38 N.	4 14 0.0 W.
Hamburg, Germany*	53 32 51 N.	0 39 53.5 E.
Hanover, N. H.*	43 42 15 N.	4 49 8.0 W.
Havana, Cuba	23 9 21 N.	5 29 26.0 W.
Hongkong, China*	22 18 13 N.	7 36 41.9 E.
Honolulu (Reef Lt.)	21 17 55 N.	10 31 28.0 W.
Ithaca, N. Y.*	42 26 47 N.	5 05 56.0 W.
Key West, Fla., Lt.	24 32 58 N.	5 27 12 3 W.
Kingston, Jamaica	17 57 41 N.	5 7 10.7 W.
Lisbon, Portugal*	38 42 31 N.	0 36 44.7 W.
Liverpool*	53 24 5 N.	0 12 17.3 W.
Madison, Wis.*	43 4 37 N.	5 57 37.9 W.
Madras, India*	13 4 8 N.	5 20 59.1 E.
Madrid, Spain*	40 24 30 N.	0 14 45.1 W.
Manila, Lt.	14 35 25 N.	8 3 50.0 E.
Marseilles*	43 18 19 N.	0 21 34.6 E.
Matuba, W. Africa	5 16 59 S.	0 48 40.5 E.
Melbourne, Vic.*	37 49 53 S.	9 39 53.9 E.
Mexico (city)*	19 26 2 N.	6 36 26.7 W.
Monrovia, Liberia	6 19 5 N.	0 43 15.7 W.
Montreal, Quebec*	45 30 20 N.	4 54 18.6 W.
Moscow*	55 45 20 N.	2 30 17.0 E.
Mount Hamilton, Cal.*	37 20 26 N.	8 6 34.9 W.
Munich*	48 8 45 N.	0 46 26.0 E.
Nain, Labrador	56 32 51 N.	4 6 42.7 W.
Naples*	40 51 46 N.	0 57 1.7 E.
Nashville, Tenn.*	36 8 54 N.	5 47 12.2 W.
Nassau, Bahamas	25 5 37 N.	5 9 27.8 W.
Natal, S. Africa*	29 50 47 S.	2 4 1.2 E.
New Haven, Ct.*	41 19 22 N.	4 51 40.6 W.
New Orleans (Mint)	29 57 46 N.	6 0 13.9 W.
New York (Col. Univ.)*	40 48 35 N.	4 55 50.0 W.
Nice, France*	43 43 17 N.	0 29 12.2 E.
Norfolk, Va. (Navy Yd.)	36 49 33 N	5 5 11.0 W.
North Cape	71 11 0 N.	1 42 40.0 E.
Northfield, Minn.*	44 27 42 N.	6 12 35.9 W.
Northampton, Mass.*	42 19 02 N.	4 50 33.1 W.
Odessa, Russia*	46 28 37 N.	2 03 02.2 E.
Ogden, Utah*	41 13 08 N.	7 27 59.6 W.
Ottawa, Canada*	45 23 39 N.	5 02 52.0 W.
Oxford, Eng. (Univ.)*	51 45 34 N.	0 5 0.4 W.
Panama	8 57 6 N.	5 18 8.8 W.
Paris, France*	48 50 11 N.	0 9 20.9 E.
Pensacola, Fla., Lt.	30 20 47 N.	5 49 14.1 W.
Petrograd*	59 56 30 N.	2 1 13.5 E.
Port au Prince, Hayti	18 33 54 N.	4 49 28.0 W.
Philadelphia, Pa.*	39 58 2 N.	5 1 6.8 W.
Point Barrow†	71 27 0 N.	10 25 0.0 W.
Portland, Me	43 39 28 N.	4 41 1.2 W.
Port Louis, Mauritius	20 8 46 S.	3 49 57.7 E.
Port Said, Egypt, Lt.	31 15 45 N.	2 9 15.5 E.
P. Stanley, Falkland Is.	51 41 10 S.	3 51 20.0 W.
Potsdam, Prussia*	52 22 56 N.	0 52 15.9 E.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*	41 41 18 N.	4 55 33.6 W.
Prague, Bohemia*	50 5 16 N.	0 57 40.3 E.
Princeton, N. J.*	40 20 58 N.	4 58 37.6 W
Providence, R. I.*	41 49 46 N.	4 45 37.6 W
Quebec, Que.*	46 47 59 N.	4 44 52.7 W
Richmond, Va	37 32 16 N.	5 9 44.0 W.
Rio de Janeiro*	22 54 24 S.	2 52 41.4 W.
Rochester, N. Y.*	43 9 17 N.	5 10 21.8 W.
Rome, Italy*	41 53 54 N.	0 49 55.1 E.
Saigon, Cochin-China*	10 46 47 N.	7 6 48.7 E.
San Diego, Cal.	32 43 6 N.	7 48 38.7 W.
Sandy Hook, N. J., Lt.	40 27 40 N.	4 56 0.6 W.
San Francisco, Cal.*	37 47 28 N.	8 9 42.8 W.
San Juan de Porto Rico	18 28 56 N.	4 24 29.8 W.
Santiago de Cuba	20 0 16 N.	5 3 22.0 W.
Savannah, Ga	32 4 52 N.	5 24 21.7 W.
Seattle, Wash	47 35 54 N.	8 9 19.9 W.
Shanghai, China	31 14 42 N.	8 5 55.7 E.
Singapore	1 17 11 N.	6 55 25.0 E.
Sitka, Alaska	57 02 53 N.	9 01 21.9 W.
St. Helena Island	15 55 0 S.	0 22 52.0 W.
St. John's, Newfoundland	47 34 2 N.	3 30 43.6 W.
St. Louis, Mo.*	38 38 3 N.	6 0 49.3 W.
Stockholm*	59 20 33 N.	1 12 14.0 E.
Suakim, E. Africa, Lt.	19 7 0 N.	2 29 16.6 E.
Sydney, N. S. W.*	33 51 41 S.	10 4 49.3 E.
Tanana, Alaska	65 10 10 N.	10 08 21.6 W.
Tokio, Japan*	35 39 17 N.	9 18 58.2 E.
Tunis (Goletta, Lt.)	36 48 36 N.	0 41 14.5 E.
Urbana, Ill.*	40 06 20 N.	5 52 53.9 W.
Utrecht, Netherlands*	52 5 10 N.	0 20 31.0 E.
Valdez, Alaska	61 06 50 N.	9 45 05.0 W.
Valparaiso, Chile	33 1 53 S.	4 46 34.8 W.
Venice, Italy*	45 26 10 N.	0 49 22.1 E.
Vera Cruz, Mex., Lt.	19 12 29 N.	6 24 31.8 W.
Victoria, B. C., Lt.	48 25 26 N.	8 13 33.8 W.
Vienna, Austria*	48 13 55 N.	1 5 21.4 E.
Warsaw, Poland*	52 13 5 N.	1 24 7.2 E.
Washington, D. C.*	38 55 14 N.	5 8 15.8 W
Wellesley, Mass.*	42 17 35 N.	4 45 12.7 W
Wellington, N. Z.*	41 17 4 S.	11 39 4.3 E.
West Point, N. Y.*	41 23 22 N.	4 55 50.6 W
Williams Bay, Wis.	42 34 13 N.	5 54 13.2 W
Williamstown, Mass.*	42 42 30 N.	4 52 50.4 W
Yokohama, Japan	35 26 24 N.	9 18 36.9 E.
Zanzibar (E. Consulate).	6 9 43 S.	2 36 44.7 E.

* Observatories. Lt. denotes a lighthouse. †Highest latitude in U. S. territory.

HIPPARCHUS FIRST DETERMINED LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

Latitude is said to have been first determined by Hipparchus of Nice, about 162 B. C. Hipparchus also first determined longitude.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TABLE—*Continued.*

AT CERTAIN OTHER LIGHTHOUSES.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Mount Desert, Me.	43 58 08	4 32 30.9	68 07 44	Pensacola, Fla.	30 20 46	5 49 13.9	87 18 29
Cape Eliz'h, Me., E.	43 33 58	4 40 48 1	70 12 02	Sand Island, Ala.	30 11 15	5 52 12.1	88 03 02
Cape Ann, Mass., N.	42 38 21	4 42 18.1	70 34 31	Ship Shoal, La.	28 54 52	6 04 17.0	91 04 15
Boston, Mass.	42 19 41	4 43 33.7	70 53 26	Sabine Bank, La.	29 28 20	6 14 54.1	93 43 31
Gay Head, Mass.	41 20 55	4 47 20.5	70 50 08	Bolivar Point, Tex.	29 21 59	6 19 04.1	94 46 01
Montauk Point, N. Y.	41 04 16	4 49 25.8	71 51 27	Brazos River, Tex.	28 56 41	6 21 14.1	95 18 31
Fire Island, N. Y.	40 37 57	4 52 52.5	73 13 08	Point Loma, Cal.	32 39 55	7 48 58.1	117 14 32
Navesink, N. J.	40 23 46	4 55 56.6	73 59 09	L' Angeles Harbor, C.	33 42 31	7 53 00.2	118 15 03
Barnegat, N. J.	39 45 52	4 56 25.6	74 06 24	Point Concep'n, Cal.	34 26 56	8 01 52.9	120 28 13
Cape May, N. J.	38 55 59	4 59 50.6	74 57 39	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	35 09 38	8 03 02.5	120 45 37
Cape Henlopen, Del.	38 46 42	5 00 20.2	75 05 03	Point Pinos, Cal.	36 38 01	8 07 43.9	121 55 59
Cape Charles, Va.	37 07 22	5 03 37.6	75 54 24	Point Reyes, Cal.	37 59 45	8 12 05.4	123 01 21
Cape Lookout, N. C.	34 37 22	5 06 05.9	76 31 29	Point Arena, Cal.	38 57 19	8 14 57.6	123 44 24
Cape Fear, N. C.	33 50 47	5 11 51.9	77 57 58	Cape Mendocino, Cal.	40 26 26	8 17 37.4	124 24 21
Cape Romain, S. C.	33 01 08	5 17 29.7	79 22 26	Trinidad Head, Cal.	41 03 08	8 16 36.1	124 09 02
Tybee, Ga.	32 01 19	5 23 23.0	80 50 45	Cape Blanco, Ore.	42 50 07	8 18 15.0	124 33 45
St. Simon, Ga.	31 08 02	5 25 34.5	81 23 38	Yaquina Head, Ore.	44 40 38	8 16 18.9	124 04 43
St. Augustine, Fla.	29 53 07	5 25 09.3	81 17 20	Tillamook Rock, Ore.	45 56 16	8 16 04.3	124 01 05
Cape Canaveral, Fla.	28 27 37	5 22 10.5	80 32 37	Grays Harbor, Wash.	46 53 19	8 16 27.8	124 06 57
Jupiter Inlet, Fla.	26 56 54	5 20 19.7	80 04 56	Cape Flattery, Wash.	48 23 31	8 18 56.6	124 44 09
Dry Tortugas, Fla.	24 37 59	5 31 40.9	82 55 13	Cape Hinchinb'k, Alas.	60 14 05	9 46 36.4	146 39 06

OF MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Mt. McKinley, Alaska	63 03 59	10 04 02.9	151 00 44	Mount Hood, Ore.	45 22 27	8 06 47.3	121 41 49
Mt. St. Elias, Alaska	60 17 29	9 23 42.9	140 55 43	Mount Ouray, Col.	38 25 22	7 04 53.8	106 13 27
Mount Shasta, Cal.	41 24 34	8 08 46.5	122 11 38	Mt. Cheenahaw, Ala.	33 29 08	5 43 14.1	85 48 31
Pike's Peak, Col.	38 50 26	7 00 10.5	105 02 37	Briery Knob, W. Va.	38 08 40	5 21 22.7	80 20 40
Mount Elbert, Col.	39 07 04	7 05 46.7	106 26 41	Wheeler Peak, Nev.	38 59 10	7 37 15.2	114 18 48
Mount Marcy, N. Y.	44 06 46	4 55 41.8	73 55 27	Mount Harvard, Col.	38 55 28	7 05 16.9	106 19 13
Mt. Mitchell, N. C.	35 45 53	5 29 03.7	82 15 55	Mount Belknap, Utah.	38 25 10	7 29 38.9	112 24 43
Mount Rainier, Wash.	46 51 11	8 07 03.1	121 45 47	Silver Mt., S.Pk., Cal.	38 32 39	7 59 01.1	119 45 17
Mount Helena, Cal.	38 40 11	8 10 31.9	122 37 58	Mount Conness, Cal.	37 58 03	7 57 16.9	119 19 14
Mt. Tamalpais, Cal.	37 55 28	8 10 23.0	122 35 45	Mt. Washington, N. H.	44 16 14	4 45 12.9	71 18 14

IN THE NATIONAL AND STATE CAPITALS.

(Capitol Building, except where noted.)

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Atlanta, Ga.	33 44 58	5 37 33.2	84 23 18	Helena, Mont. (Court-house)	46 35 18	7 28 08.5	112 02 08
Augusta, Me.	44 18 26	4 39 07.7	69 46 56	Indianapolis, Ind.	39 46 11	5 44 38.4	86 09 36
Austin, Texas	30 16 28	6 30 57.7	97 44 26	Jefferson City, Mo.	38 34 47	6 08 41.3	92 10 20
Baton Rouge, La. (Barracks)	30 27 23	6 04 45.7	91 11 25	Little-Rock, Ark. (Custom House)	34 44 56	6 09 05.6	92 16 24
Bismarck, N. D.	46 49 11	6 43 07.4	100 46 51	Montgomery, Ala.	32 22 40	5 45 12.1	86 18 02
Capitol Head of Liberty Statue, D. C.	38 53 23	5 08 02.3	77 00 34	Oklahoma City, O. (Ch)	35 28 34	6 30 00.4	97 30 06
Carson City, Nev.	39 09 51	7 59 03.7	119 45 56	Omaha, Neb. (Pr. Ch.)	41 15 43	6 23 45.0	95 56 15
Charleston, W. Va. (Old Capitol Bldg.)	38 21 02	5 26 31.8	81 37 57	Olympia, Wash.	47 02 09	8 11 36.6	122 54 09
Cheyenne, Wyo.	41 08 25	6 59 16.7	104 49 11	Raleigh, N. C. (Triangulation)	35 46 47	5 14 33.3	78 38 19
Columbia, S. C.	34 00 01	5 24 08.0	81 01 59	Sacramento Cal.	38 34 37	8 05 58.3	121 29 34
Columbus, O. (Obs.)	39 59 50	5 32 02.6	83 00 39	Salem, Oregon	44 56 19	8 12 06.9	123 01 44
Des Moines, Ia. (Obs.)	41 36 00	6 14 30.6	93 37 39	Salt Lake City, Utah (Temple)	40 46 15	7 27 33.9	111 53 28
Dover, Del. (Court-house)	39 09 21	5 02 05.7	75 31 25	Springfield, Ill.	39 47 57	5 58 37.1	89 39 17
Harrisburg, Pa. (Old Capitol Building)	40 15 51	5 07 31.6	76 52 54	Topeka, Kan.	39 02 54	6 22 42.8	95 40 42
Hartford, Conn.	41 45 51	4 50 43.9	72 40 58	Washington Monument, D. C.	38 53 22	5 08 08.5	77 02 08

IN OTHER CITIES.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Buffalo, N.Y. (C.H.)	42 53 03	5 15 30.7	78 52 41	Los Angeles, Cal. (Baptist Ch.)	34 02 48	7 53 00.3	118 15 04
Duluth, Minn. (High School)	46 47 21	6 08 24.0	92 06 00	Louisville, Ky. (C.H.)	38 15 16	5 43 02.5	85 45 38
El Paso Texas (Court-house)	31 45 30	7 05 56.1	106 29 02	Mobile, Ala. (Ct. Hse)	30 41 23	5 52 09.7	88 02 25
Jacksonville, Fla. (Courthouse)	30 19 35	5 26 37.1	81 39 17	Portland, Ore. (Court-house)	45 31 00	8 10 42.6	122 40 39
Kansas City, Mo. (Pr. Ch.)	39 05 56	6 18 20.9	94 35 13	Rochester, N.Y. (Anderson Hall)	43 09 38	5 10 20.9	77 35 14
Laredo, Texas (N. Wireless Tower)	27 30 25	6 38 04.5	99 31 07	Rockland, Me. (C.Ch.)	44 06 24	4 36 26.7	69 06 37
				Tampa, Fla. (Ct. Hse.)	27 56 53	5 29 49.9	82 27 28
				Walla Walla, Wash. (Courthouse)	46 03 55	7 53 23.4	118 20 51

Latitude of a place is its angular distance from the equator and is measured by an arc of the meridian between the zenith and the equator. Longitude of a place is measured by the arc of the equator, intercepted between the prime meridian and the meridian passing through the place, or by the angle at the pole between these two meridians.

HIGH-TIDE TABLES.

FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND (NEW YORK HARBOR).

(Specially prepared from the Tide Tables of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

Eastern Standard Time.

1924.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	2 49	3 4	4 47	5 18	4 37	5 13	6 13	6 42	6 37	7 1	7 31	7 46
2	3 58	4 18	5 48	6 18	5 37	6 9	7 0	7 24	7 18	7 38	8 8	8 18
3	5 0	5 25	6 40	7 11	6 30	7 0	7 41	8 4	7 56	8 13	8 41	8 48
4	5 57	6 25	7 31	8 1	7 18	7 45	8 20	8 41	8 33	8 45	9 14	9 17
5	6 51	7 21	8 19	8 49	8 2	8 28	8 57	9 15	9 4	9 15	9·44	9 45
6	7 43	8 14	9 4	9 34	8 43	9 8	9 31	9 46	9 36	9 42	10 14	10 17
7	8 33	9 7	9 48	10 20	9 22	9 46	10 2	10 16	10 5	10 10	10 50	10 56
8	9 23	10 0	10 31	11 4	9 59	10 23	10 32	10 45	10 35	10 43	11 33	11 40
9	10 13	10 51	11 13	11 51	10 35	11 0	11 3	11 18	11 12	11 23	.. ..	12 23
10	11 3	11 45	11 58	.. ..	11 10	11 36	11 42	.. ..	11 58	.. ..	12 32	1 21
11	11 54	.. ..	12 39	12 47	11 46	.. ..	12 1	12 31	12 9	12 54	1 30	2 27
12	12 39	12 48	1 32	1 42	12 17	12 31	12 53	1 38	1 5	2 0	2 37	3 34
13	1 35	1 45	2 28	2 47	1 7	1 34	1 58	3 0	2 10	3 12	3 50	4 41
14	2 31	2 43	3 25	3 49	2 12	2 53	3 13	4 8	3 22	4 18	5 2	5 41
15	3 24	3 39	4 19	4 45	3 21	4 1	4 21	5 3	4 31	5 15	6 7	6 39
16	4 14	4 32	5 7	5 34	4 21	4 56	5 17	5 52	5 34	6 8	7 7	7 33
17	5 0	5 20	5 50	6 16	5 11	5 44	6 7	6 37	6 30	6 58	8 3	8 26
18	5 42	6 2	6 29	6 55	5 56	6 25	6 55	7 22	7 23	7 49	9 0	9 19
19	6 20	6 42	7 5	7 31	6 39	7 5	7 42	8 6	8 16	8 39	9 56	10 12
20	6 55	7 19	7 41	8 7	7 20	7 44	8 29	8 52	9 10	9 30	10 51	11 4
21	7 28	7 53	8 17	8 43	8 0	8 25	9 17	9 39	10 4	10 22	11 48	.. ..
22	8 0	8 27	8 55	9 22	8 40	9 6	10 8	10 30	11 1	11 17	12 1	12 45
23	8 33	9 0	9 35	10 4	9 24	9 50	11 3	11 25	.. ..	12 2	12 57	1 43
24	9 9	9 37	10 18	10 51	10 11	10 37	.. ..	12 6	12 17	1 7	1 55	2 41
25	9 47	10 20	11 7	11 45	11 2	11 32	12 29	1 19	1 21	2 12	2 54	3 36
26	10 31	11 8	.. ..	12 4	.. ..	12 3	1 40	2 32	2 27	3 15	3 52	4 28
27	11 20	.. ..	12 50	1 16	12 37	1 20	2 54	3 41	3 30	4 13	4 45	5 16
28	12 4	12 17	2 7	2 44	1 54	2 44	4 0	4 41	4 28	5 4	5 35	6 0
29	1 9	1 25	3 27	4 5	3 12	3 58	4 59	5 33	5 21	5 50	6 21	6 40
30	2 25	2 50	.. ..	.. ..	4 22	5 1	5 51	6 19	6 8	6 31	7 2	7 19
31	3 40	4 10	.. ..	.. ..	5 22	5 55	.. ..	.. ..	6 51	7 10	.. ..	.. ..

1924.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	7·42	7 53	8 26	8 31	9 5	9 16	9 22	9 44	10 54	11 35	11 48	.. ..
2	8 18	8 25	8 58	9 2	9 45	9 57	10 10	10 35	11 57	.. ..	12 37	12 53
3	8 52	8 54	9 31	9 37	10 29	10 44	11 2	11 33	12 47	1 8	1 45	2 0
4	9 24	9 23	10 8	10 15	11 17	11 35	.. ..	12 3	2 1	2 20	2 48	3 5
5	9 55	9 56	10 49	10 58	.. ..	12 13	12 42	1 12	3 8	3 26	3 47	4 4
6	10 30	10 35	11 36	11 48	12 35	1 17	2 0	2 29	4 7	4 30	4 39	4 57
7	11 11	11 18	.. ..	12 30	1 49	2 32	3 15	3 39	5 2	5 20	5 27	5 46
8	11 58	.. ..	12 43	1 31	3 12	3 48	4 20	4 42	5 49	6 9	6 10	6 30
9	12 7	12 52	1 49	2 43	4 26	4 54	5 18	5 38	6 34	6 52	6 49	7 9
10	1 2	1 54	3 7	3 58	5 30	5 54	6 9	6 29	7 15	7 34	7 25	7 48
11	2 6	3 3	4 29	5 6	6 26	6 47	6 56	7 16	7 51	8 12	8 0	8 24
12	3 21	4 14	5 40	6 8	7 17	7 37	7 39	7 58	8 28	8 50	8 31	8 57
13	4 39	5 21	6 41	7 4	8 5	8 24	8 20	8 39	9 0	9 25	9 1	9 30
14	5 50	6 21	7 37	7 56	8 50	9 8	9 0	9 19	9 32	10 0	9 30	10 4
15	6 53	7 19	8 28	8 46	9 24	9 51	9 36	9 58	10 4	10 36	10 1	10 39
16	7 51	8 13	9 17	9 34	10 15	10 32	10 12	10 36	10 37	11 17	10 39	11 22
17	8 46	9 5	10 5	10 21	10 57	11 16	10 50	11 18	11 17	.. ..	11 24	.. ..
18	9 40	9 56	10 52	11 7	11 39	.. ..	11 27	.. ..	12 5	12 4	12 10	12 14
19	10 32	10 46	11 38	11 53	12 1	12 23	12 2	12 11	1 2	1 0	1 7	1 12
20	11 23	11 35	.. ..	12 26	12 49	1 12	12 57	1 2	2 5	2 1	2 10	2 14
21	.. ..	12 16	12 41	1 16	1 44	2 7	2 0	2 3	3 3	3 4	3 12	3 23
22	12 27	1 8	1 33	2 9	2 45	3 4	3 0	3 4	3 57	4 5	4 14	4 31
23	1 19	2 2	2 29	3 2	3 44	4 0	3 53	4 0	4 47	5 0	5 11	5 33
24	2 14	2 55	3 27	3 55	4 35	4 49	4 40	4 49	5 36	5 55	6 5	6 31
25	3 10	3 47	4 23	4 45	5 21	5 32	5 25	5 35	6 24	6 47	7 0	7 26
26	4 7	4 37	5 13	5 31	6 3	6 15	6 8	6 23	7 12	7 38	7 50	8 21
27	5 0	5 24	6 0	6 13	6 41	6 55	6 50	7 8	8 2	8 30	8 43	9 18
28	5 49	6 8	6 41	6 51	7 20	7 34	7 34	7 54	8 53	9 27	9 36	10 15
29	6 33	6 47	7 19	7 28	7 58	8 15	8 18	8 42	9 46	10 27	10 30	11 14
30	7 14	7 25	7 53	8 4	8 40	8 58	9 6	9 34	10 44	11 30	11 28	.. ..
31	7 51	8 0	8 29	8 40	.. ..	.. ..	9 56	10 31	.. ..	.. ..	12 15	12 29

NOTE—The time as above given from April to October, inclusive, must be increased by one hour in order to obtain Daylight Saving Time.

HIGH-TIDE TABLES—*Continued.*

TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The standard time of high water at the following places may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Governor's Island, N. Y., the hours and minutes annexed.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Albany, N. Y.	add	9	54	New Haven, Conn.	add	3	0
Annapolis, Md.	add	9	13	New London, Conn.	add	1	14
Atlantic City, N. J.	sub.		51	Newport, R. I.	sub.		31
Baltimore, Md.	add	11	5	Norfolk, Va.	add	1	21
Bar Harbor, Me.	add	2	31	Norwich, Conn.	add	1	55
Beaufort, S. C.	add		33	Old Point Comfort, Va.	add		49
Block Island, R. I.	sub.		41	Philadelphia, Pa.	add	5	56
Boston, Mass.	add	3	12	Plymouth, Mass.	add	3	4
Bridgeport, Conn.	add	3	2	Point Lookout, Md.	add	5	5
Bristol, R. I.	sub.		13	Portland, Me.	add	2	52
Cape May, N. J.	sub.		10	Portsmouth, N. H.	add	3	13
Charleston, S. C.	sub.		15	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	add	4	36
Eastport, Me.	add	2	37	Providence, R. I.	sub.		2
Fernandina, Fla.	add		26	Richmond, Va.	add	8	53
Gloucester, Mass.	add	2	57	Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.	sub.		22
Hell Gate Ferry, East River, N. Y.	add	2	6	Rockland, Me.	add	2	44
Isle of Shoals, N. H.	add	3	1	Rockport, Mass.	add	2	55
Jacksonville, Fla.	add	1	30	Salem, Mass.	add	3	0
Key West, Fla.	add	2	19	Sandy Hook, N. J.	sub.		29
League Island, Pa.	add	5	26	Savannah, Ga.	add		50
Marblehead, Mass.	add	3	0	Southport (Smithville), N. C.	sub.		18
Nahant, Mass.	add	2	59	Vineyard Haven, Mass.	add	3	25
Nantucket, Mass.	add	4	4	Washington, D. C.			0
Newark, N. J.	add		58	Watch Hill, R. I.	add		36
New Bedford, Mass.	sub.		19	West Point, N. Y.	add	3	2
Newburyport, Mass.	add	3	23	Wilmington, N. C.	add	1	56

EXAMPLE.—To find the approximate standard time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on any day, find first the time of high water at New York under the desired date, and then subtract 51 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required.

AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE.

PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.	PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.	PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.
Baltimore, Md.	1	2	New London, Conn.	2	6	San Diego, Cal.	3	11
Boston, Mass.	9	7	New Orleans, La.	None	None	Sandy Hook, N. J.	4	8
Charleston, S. C.	5	2	Newport, R. I.	3	6	San Francisco, Cal.	3	11
Colon, Panama	0	11	New York, N. Y.	4	5	Savannah, Ga.	6	6
Eastport, Me.	18	2	Old Point Comf't, Va.	2	6	Seattle, Wash.	11	4
Galveston, Tex.	1	0	Balboa, Panama	12	6	Tampa, Fla.	2	2
Key West, Fla.	1	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	5	4	Washington, D. C.	2	11
Mobile, Ala.	1	6	Portland, Me.	8	11			

* Highest tide at Eastport, Me., 218 inches.

VARIATIONS IN RAINFALL.

Cultivation of semi-arid lands does not cause any appreciable difference in the rainfall in that region, according to records of the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture. Special attention has been given by the bureau to this subject and in arriving at this conclusion the specialists delved into the weather records for the last fifty years. During that period there has been a decided increase in the area under cultivation in the Great Plain States. If increasing the area of cultivation in any district increased the precipitation, the specialists point out, a steady rise in the annual rainfall of this region could be expected. Instead of a regular increase, the records show there are well-defined but comparatively short periods of increasing and decreasing rainfall, which cannot be due to cultivation.

The records of the average rainfall over the Western Great Plains show that for twenty-five years from 1868 to 1892 inclusive, it was 19.2 inches, and from 1893 to 1917 inclusive, 18.4 inches. Over the Southern Great Plains the average rainfall for the twenty-five years, from 1868 to 1892 inclusive, was 19.8 inches, and for the next twenty-five years only 17.8 inches.

FOG DURATION AVERAGES.

STATION.	Ave. Hours of Fog Per Yr. (1921)	Years of Record.	Per Cent. of Fog.	STATION.	Ave. Hours of Fog Per Yr. (1921)	Years of Record.	Per Cent. of Fog.
Moose Peak, Me.	1,644	8	19	Nash Island, Me.	1,162	16	13
Petit Manan, Me.	1,607	37	18	San Francisco Light Vessel, Cal.	1,148	23	13
Libby Islands, Me.	1,574	37	18	Bonita Point, Cal.	1,122	37	13
Whitehead, Me.	1,511	37	17	Manana Island, Me.	1,109	37	13
Mount Desert, Me.	1,418	28	16	Point Cabrillo, Cal.	1,087	12	12
Egg Rock, Me.	1,404	17	16	Humboldt, Cal.	1,086	12	12
Great Duck Island, Me.	1,393	30	16	Pollock Rip Light Vessel, Mass.	1,084	37	12
Point Reyes, Cal.	1,384	37	16	Point Arena, Cal.	1,059	37	12
West Quoddy, Me.	1,374	37	16	Nantucket Shoal L'ht Ves., Mass.	1,016	29	12
Matinicus Rock, Me.	1,361	37	16	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1,010	30	12
Little River, Me.	1,300	16	15	Gt. Round Shoal L'ht Ves., Mass.	1,086	28	12
The Cuckolds, Me.	1,297	27	15	Gloucester Breakwater, Mass.	1,049	10	12
Seguin, Me.	1,278	37	15	Calumet Harbor (station not in operation when navigation is closed)	1,174	15	20
Swiftsure B'nk Light Ves., Wash.	1,272	13	14				
Pollock Rip Slue L'ht Ves., Mass.	1,243	19	14				
Blunts Reef Light Vessel, Cal.	1,166	16	13				

WEATHER SEASONS NOT CHANGING, SAYS U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

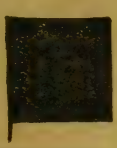
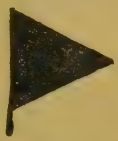
The coldest January at New Haven, Conn., since 1790 was in 1857. The coldest February occurred eight years after the warmest one. The coldest March was as late as 1870 and again in 1885. The coldest April was in 1874, and many years after the warmest one. The lowest temperature in May was in 1812, 1815, 1870, and 1882. The highest figures in June were in 1779, 1790, 1803, and 1876. In July the lowest was in 1816, with the warmest as early as 1780 and equalled in 1876. The coldest August occurred 61 years after the warmest. In September the coolest months were in the earlier years, but for October, November and December the coldest year came after the warmest year in each case.

WEATHER FLAGS.

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designa ed stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters, and many others, to be communicated to the public by telegraph, telephone, "wireless' and mail or by means of flags or steam whistles. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER FLAGS.

No. 1. White Flag.	No. 2 Blue Flag.	No. 3 White and Blue Flag.	No. 4. Black Triangular Flag.	No. 5. White Flag with black square in Centre.
				
Fair weather.	Rain or snow.	Local rain or snow.	Temperature.	Cold wave.

When number 4 is placed above number 1, 2 or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary.

WHISTLE SIGNALS.

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (of from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.	Blasts.	Indicate.
One long	Fair weather.	One short	Lower temperature.
Two long	Rain or snow.	Two short	Higher temperature.
Three long	Local rain or snow.	Three short	Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided.

The forecast messages are tel graphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau to places where they are distributed to nearby and local communities; they are furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case are the forecasts sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant.

SMALL CRAFT, STORM AND HURRICANE WARNINGS.

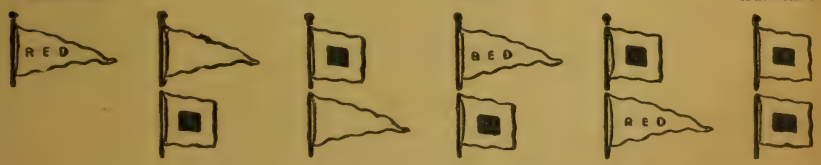
OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(For lantern signals, see reading matter below the cuts.)

VERIFICATION OF FORECASTS.

The U. S. Weather Bureau in its Administrative Report, claims that its A. M. 36-hour forecasts throughout the whole country, averaged (1915-1919) 86.5 per cent. correct for weather, and 90.2 per cent. correct for temperature. For the Eastern New York locality, in the same period, it is claimed, the A. M. 36-hour fore asts were 85.7 per cent. correct as to weather, and 89.9 per cent. correct as to temperature. The highest percentage of accurate weather forecasts (92.6) was for Southern California; the lowest (81.6) in Upper Michigan. The highest accuracy in temperature forecasts (96.4) was in Florida; the lowest (84.4) in Montana.

All square flags shown here are red with black centre when displayed as warnings.



NW. winds SW. winds. NE. winds. SE. winds.

Small Craft Warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds that will interfere with the safe operation of small craft are expected. No night display of small craft warnings is made.

Northeast Storm Warning—A red pennant *above* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or two red lanterns, one above the other, displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *northeast*.

Southeast Storm Warning—A red pennant *below* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or one red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *southeast*.

Southwest Storm Warning—A white pennant *below* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white lantern *below* a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *southwest*.

Northwest Storm Warning—A white pennant *above* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white lantern *above* a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *northwest*.

Hurricane, or Whole Gale Warning—Two square flags, red with black centres, one above the other, displayed by day, or two red lanterns, with a white lantern between, displayed by night, indicate the approach of a tropical hurricane, or of one of the extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Great Lakes and Atlantic Coast.

NORMAL TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

(Prepared in the office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

States and Territories.	Stations.	Mean Temperature. Jan.	Mean Temperature. July	Record High-est.	Record Low-est.	Mean Ann'l Precip'n (Ins.)	States and Territories.	Stations.	Mean Temperature. Jan.	Mean Temperature. July	Record High-est.	Record Low-est.	Mean Ann'l Precip'n (Ins.)
Ala.....	Mobile.....	52	81	102	— 1	62.0	Neb....	Omaha.....	22	77	110	—32	30.7
Ariz....	Phoenix....	50	90	119	12	7.9	Nev....	Winnemucca.	29	71	104	—28	8.4
Ark....	Little Rock..	41	81	106	—12	49.9	N. C...	Charlotte....	41	78	102	— 5	49.2
Cal.....	San Francisco	50	58	101	29	22.3	N. D...	Bismarck....	[illegible]	70	108	—45	17.6
Col.....	Denver.....	30	72	105	—29	14.0	N. H...	Concord.....	22	68	102	—35	40.1
Conn...	New Haven..	28	72	100	—14	47.2	N. J...	Atlantic City.	32	72	104	— 7	40.8
D. of C.	Washington..	33	77	106	—15	43.5	N. M...	Santa Fe....	29	69	97	—13	14.5
Fla.....	Key West...	70	84	100	41	38.7	N. Y...	N. Y. City...	31	74	102	—13	44.6
Ga.....	Atlanta.....	43	78	100	— 8	49.4	Ohio....	Cincinnati...	30	75	105	—17	38.3
Idaho...	Boise.....	30	73	111	—28	12.7	Okla....	Oklahoma...	35	80	108	—17	31.7
Ill.....	Chicago.....	25	74	103	—23	33.3	Ore....	Portland....	39	67	102	— 2	45.1
Ind.....	Indianapolis.	28	76	106	—25	41.5	Pa.....	Philadelphia.	33	76	106	— 6	41.2
Iowa...	Dubuque....	19	74	106	—32	34.0	R. I....	Block Island.	31	68	92	— 6	44.4
Kan....	Wichita.....	30	79	107	—22	30.6	S. C....	Charleston...	50	81	104	7	52.1
Ky.....	Louisville....	34	79	107	—20	44.3	S. D....	Pierre.....	16	75	110	—40	16.6
La.....	New Orleans.	54	82	102	7	57.4	Tenn...	Nashville....	39	79	104	—13	48.5
Me.....	Portland....	22	68	103	—21	42.5	Tex....	Galveston...	54	83	99	8	47.1
Md.....	Baltimore...	34	77	105	— 7	43.2	Utah...	Salt Lake C..	29	76	102	—20	16.0
Mass...	Boston.....	28	72	104	—14	43.4	Vt.....	Burlington...	16	68	100	—28	31.6
Mich...	Detroit.....	24	72	104	—24	32.2	Va.....	Norfolk.....	41	79	105	2	49.5
Minn...	St. Paul.....	13	72	104	—41	28.7	Wash...	Seattle.....	39	64	[illegible]	11	34.1
Miss...	Vicksburg...	48	81	101	— 1	53.7	W. Va..	Parkersburg..	31	76	106	—27	40.2
Mo.....	St. Louis....	31	79	107	—22	37.2	Wis....	Milwaukee...	21	70	102	—25	31.4
Mont...	Helena.....	20	66	103	—42	12.8	Wyo....	Cheyenne....	26	67	100	—38	13.6

The minus (—) sign indicates temperature below zero. Fahrenheit thermometer registration.

THERMOMETERS.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	
80°	100°	212°	WATER BOILS AT SEA-LEVEL.
76	95	203	
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63.1	78.9	174	
60	75	167	Alcohol Boils.
56	70	158	
52	65	149	
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
42.2	52.8	127	Tallow Melts.
40	50	122	
36	45	113	
33.8	42.2	108	
32	40	104	
29.3	36.7	98	Blood Heat.
28	35	95	
25.8	32.2	90	
24	30	86	
21.3	26.7	80	
20	25	77	
16	20	68	
12.4	15.3	60	Temperate.
10.2	12.8	55	
8	10	50	
5.8	7.2	45	
4	5	41	
1.3	1.7	35	
0	0	32	WATER FREEZES.
— 0.9	— 1.1	30	
— 4	— 5	23	
— 5.3	— 6.7	20	
— 8	—10	14	
— 9.8	—12.2	10	
—12	—15	5	
—14.2	—17.8	0	ZERO FAHR.
—16	—20	— 4	
—20	—25	—13	
—24	—30	—22	
—28	—35	—31	MERCURY FREEZES.
—32	—40	—40	

RULES FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER.

ADAPTED FOR USE WITH ANEROID BAROMETERS.

A RISING BAROMETER.

A rapid rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A STEADY BAROMETER

with dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail or snow comes from the northward with strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

DURATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEATHER IN THE SEVERAL STORMS—VICINITY OF NEW YORK.

Critical Winds.	Clear Hours.	Cloudy Hours.	Rain Hours.	Clearing Hours.
South to Southwest.....	9	8	8.3	14
South to Southeast.....	14	13.4	15.6	15.4
East to Northeast.....	20	17.6	31	20.6

WEATHER WISDOM.

A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish-green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, also indicates rain. A halo occurring after fine weather indicates a storm. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; growing larger, fair weather. A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain; an evening rainbow of fair weather. A deep-blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather, a growing whiteness an approaching storm. Fogs indicate settled weather. A morning fog usually breaks away before noon. Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars, indicate rain. The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

ABSOLUTE ZERO—ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURE.

The zero points on the Fahrenheit, Centigrade, and Reaumur thermometer scales are simply arbitrary. Absolute zero—the point at which bodies on the earth are entirely devoid of heat—exists at 459.4 degrees below the Fahrenheit and 273.1 degrees below the Centigrade zero points. This is the beginning of what is known in dynamic meteorology as Absolute Temperature, as determined by observations of the contraction of gases when cooled, and from thermo-dynamical considerations. Thus, water freezes at 273.1 degrees of Absolute Temperature on the Centigrade scale of registration.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

AT NORTH AMERICAN CITIES (PRECIPITATION IN INCHES).

STATIONS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.
Albany	22	2.6	24	2.5	32	2.7	46	2.4	59	3.0	68	3.8	72	3.9	70	4.0	62	3.2	50	3.0	38	2.8	28	2.6
Asheville	35	2.8	38	3.2	45	4.0	54	3.2	63	3.6	69	4.2	72	4.8	70	4.6	65	2.9	55	2.5	45	2.3	38	3.1
Atlanta	42	5.3	45	4.6	52	5.8	61	3.6	70	3.1	76	3.9	78	4.7	76	4.5	72	3.5	62	2.3	52	3.4	45	4.5
Bismarck	7	0.5	8	0.5	22	1.0	43	1.9	55	2.5	64	3.5	70	2.1	68	2.0	57	1.2	44	1.0	26	0.7	15	0.6
Boston	27	3.8	28	3.4	35	4.1	45	3.6	57	3.5	66	3.0	71	3.4	69	4.0	63	3.2	52	3.9	41	4.1	32	3.4
Buffalo	25	3.3	24	2.8	31	2.6	42	2.4	54	3.1	65	3.1	70	3.4	69	3.0	63	3.2	52	3.5	39	3.4	30	3.4
Calgary	12	0.5	13	0.7	34	0.7	40	0.7	49	1.8	55	2.4	60	2.7	59	2.1	50	1.4	42	0.5	25	0.9	20	0.6
Charleston	49	3.4	52	3.4	57	3.7	64	3.7	72	3.5	78	5.4	81	7.3	80	7.0	76	5.5	67	3.9	58	2.9	51	3.2
Chicago	24	2.0	25	2.2	34	2.6	46	2.9	56	3.4	66	3.7	72	3.6	71	2.9	65	3.0	53	2.7	39	2.5	29	2.1
Cincinnati	30	3.4	32	3.2	41	3.6	52	3.0	63	3.5	72	4.0	76	3.5	74	3.3	67	2.3	55	2.3	43	3.2	34	2.9
Cleveland	26	2.4	27	2.6	34	2.8	46	2.3	58	3.2	68	3.7	72	3.6	70	3.2	64	3.2	53	2.7	40	2.8	31	2.6
Colon	80	4.0	79	1.5	80	1.6	80	4.3	80	1.2	80	1.3	80	1.7	79	1.5	80	1.3	79	1.4	79	2.0	80	1.2
Dallas	45	2.5	49	2.5	57	3.4	64	4.1	72	4.1	81	3.8	84	3.0	82	3.3	77	2.8	67	2.7	56	2.9	46	2.6
Denver	29	0.4	31	0.5	39	1.0	48	2.2	57	2.5	66	1.5	72	1.6	70	1.3	63	0.9	51	1.0	39	0.5	32	0.6
Detroit	24	2.0	25	2.2	33	2.4	46	2.3	58	3.3	68	3.9	72	3.5	70	2.8	63	2.5	52	2.4	39	2.6	30	2.4
Galveston	53	3.6	56	3.1	62	2.9	69	3.1	75	3.2	81	4.8	83	4.0	83	5.0	79	5.4	72	4.2	63	4.0	56	3.7
Guatemala	61	0.3	63	0.2	66	0.5	63	1.3	68	5.6	66	1.2	66	8.0	66	8.0	66	9.2	65	6.7	63	0.9	61	0.2
Halifax	27	5.9	20	5.2	30	5.4	39	4.5	49	4.3	58	3.7	64	3.9	65	4.3	58	3.9	48	5.4	38	5.6	28	5.5
Havana	70	2.7	72	2.3	73	1.8	76	2.8	79	4.5	81	7.2	82	5.0	82	6.0	80	6.7	78	7.4	75	3.1	72	2.2
Helena	20	0.9	22	0.7	31	0.7	42	1.1	52	2.0	61	2.1	67	1.1	66	0.7	56	1.1	44	0.8	33	0.7	25	0.8
Jacksonville	54	3.1	57	3.4	62	3.5	68	2.7	74	4.2	79	5.5	81	6.2	80	6.2	77	8.0	70	5.1	61	2.2	55	3.0
Juneau	26	6.8	30	5.0	35	5.0	41	5.0	49	5.2	55	3.8	58	5.2	55	7.3	50	10.	44	11.	35	8.1	31	7.4
Kansas City	26	1.1	30	1.5	41	2.8	54	3.3	64	5.1	73	4.7	78	4.8	76	4.8	68	3.8	50	2.2	42	1.8	32	1.4
Los Angeles	54	2.8	55	2.9	57	3.0	59	1.1	62	0.5	67	0.1	70	0.0	72	0.0	70	0.1	65	0.8	60	1.5	56	2.9
Memphis	40	5.2	43	4.4	52	5.8	62	4.8	71	4.3	78	4.4	81	3.5	79	3.2	73	3.0	62	2.7	51	4.6	44	4.4
Mexico	54	0.2	57	0.2	60	0.6	64	0.6	65	1.9	64	3.9	62	4.1	62	4.7	62	4.1	59	1.8	56	0.5	53	0.2
Miami	67	3.4	69	2.7	72	2.7	74	2.6	79	5.4	80	7.9	82	7.2	82	7.6	82	9.6	78	11.	72	2.6	68	2.2
Montreal	12	3.7	14	3.1	24	3.8	40	2.2	55	3.0	65	3.5	68	4.3	66	3.6	58	3.3	45	1.3	32	3.7	18	3.6
New Orleans	53	4.6	56	4.5	62	5.3	68	4.9	74	3.9	80	6.2	81	6.5	81	5.6	78	4.8	70	2.9	61	3.8	54	4.5
New York	30	3.8	31	3.7	38	4.1	48	3.3	59	3.2	68	3.3	74	4.5	72	4.5	66	3.6	56	3.7	44	3.4	34	3.4
Oklahoma	35	1.3	38	1.0	49	2.4	62	2.8	68	5.8	76	3.1	80	3.6	78	3.2	72	2.8	61	1.8	48	2.2	39	1.7
Ottawa	12	2.9	13	2.5	25	2.7	42	1.5	57	2.5	65	3.7	69	3.5	66	2.9	58	2.7	46	2.6	32	2.6	17	2.9
Philadelphia	32	3.4	33	3.4	40	3.4	51	2.9	62	3.2	71	3.3	76	4.3	74	4.6	67	3.4	56	3.1	45	3.1	36	3.0
Phoenix	50	1.2	54	0.7	60	0.5	67	0.4	75	0.0	84	0.1	90	1.1	89	1.0	81	1.0	70	0.4	59	1.0	52	0.6
Pittsburgh	31	2.9	32	2.7	40	3.0	51	2.9	63	3.3	71	3.9	75	4.4	72	3.2	66	2.5	55	2.4	43	2.6	35	2.7
Quebec	10	3.7	11	3.1	23	3.3	37	2.1	52	3.0	61	3.8	66	4.3	63	4.0	55	3.8	42	3.1	32	3.2	15	3.4
St. Louis	31	2.3	34	2.8	44	3.4	56	3.5	67	4.2	75	4.5	79	3.4	77	2.7	70	2.9	58	2.4	45	2.9	35	2.2
St. Paul	12	0.9	15	0.8	28	1.6	46	2.3	58	3.6	67	4.4	72	3.4	70	3.5	60	3.4	48	2.3	31	1.3	19	1.1
Salt Lake City	26	1.4	33	1.4	41	2.0	50	2.3	58	2.0	68	0.8	76	0.5	76	0.8	65	0.8	52	1.4	40	1.4	32	1.3
San Antonio	51	1.7	54	1.8	62	1.7	69	2.9	75	3.0	80	3.1	82	2.2	82	2.7	77	2.9	69	1.5	59	1.8	53	1.6
San Francisco	50	4.3	51	3.7	58	3.1	54	1.8	56	0.8	57	0.2	57	0.0	58	0.0	59	0.3	58	1.3	56	2.5	51	4.2
Santa Fe	28	0.6	32	0.8	39	0.7	48	0.9	57	1.1	66	1.0	69	2.7	67	2.4	61	1.6	50	1.1	38	0.8	30	0.8
Seattle	39	4.8	40	3.8	44	2.9	49	2.4	55	2.0	60	1.5	64	0.7	63	0.5	58	1.8	51	2.7	44	5.8	41	5.3
Sioux City	16	0.6	20	0.6	33	1.3	48	2.8	61	4.4	69	3.9	74	3.6	73	3.0	64	2.5	51	1.8	34	1.0	23	0.7
Sitka	31	7.4	34	6.0	37	5.1	42	5.4	47	3.8	51	3.4	55	4.0	56	7.2	52	9.8	46	1.2	38	9.1	35	8.8
Spokane	27	2.3	30	1.9	39	1.5	48	1.3	56	1.6	63	1.5	69	0.7	68	0.5	59	1.0	47	1.5	37	2.3	31	2.6
Toronto	22	2.9	21	2.6	29	2.6	41	2.4	53	3.0	63	2.8	68	3.0	67	2.8	59	3.2	46	2.5	36	3.0	26	2.8
Vancouver	35	8.6	38	6.2	42	4.5	47	3.1	53	3.6	58	2.8	63	1.3	62	1.7	56	4.3	49	5.7	42	1.1	39	7.6
Vera Cruz	71	0.4	73	0.6	75	0.6	79	0.1	81	4.2	78	1.8	82	1.5	82	8.9	80	11.	76	9.0	75	3.2	71	2.0
Washington	33	3.4	34	3.4	42	3.8	53	3.2	64	3.5	73	4.2	77	4.6	74	4.4	68	3.6	57	3.1	45	2.7	36	3.2
Winnipeg	−7	0.9	−11	0.0	12	1.0	36	1.0	51	2.2	62	3.3	66	3.1	63	2.7	52	2.0	39	1.7	18	1.1	44	0.9

AT FOREIGN CITIES (PRECIPITATION IN INCHES).

STATIONS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.
Athens	46	2.2	48	1.5	52	1.5	59	0.9	68	0.8	76	0.4	81	0.3	80	0.4	74	0.6	65	1.8	57	3.0	50	2.5
Auckland	67	2.4	67	3.1	66	2.7	61	3.1	57	4.6	54	5.0	52	5.1	52	4.3	53	3.7	57	3.5	60	3.4	64	2.8
Belgrade	29	1.1	34	1.3	43	1.8	52	2.2	62	2.8	67	3.1	72	2.8	70	1.8	63	1.7	52	2.4	43	1.4	34	1.6
Berlin	31	1.5	32	1.5	37	1.9	46	1.4	55	1.7	62	2.5	65	2.7	63	2.2	57	1.7	48	2.0	38	1.9	33	1.9
Bordeaux	41	2.8	43	2.3	47	2.5	53	2.6	58	2.9	64	3.2	68	2.0	68	2.2	64	2.6	55	3.7	47	3.7	41	2.9
Brest	44	3.3	44	3.0	46	2.2	51	2.1	55	1.9	60	2.0	64	2.1	64	2.1	61	3.1	54	3.6	48	3.8	45	3.2
Brussels	34	2.2	36	1.8	40	2.0	47	1.7	53	2.3	60	2.5	63	3.1	62	3.1	58	2.7	50	2.9	41	2.7	36	2.6
Bucharest	25	1.3	29	1.2	40	1.7	51	2.0	62	2.4	68	3.6	73	2.6	72	3.0	64	1.4	54	1.5	40	1.8	29	1.7
Budapest	28	1.5	32	1.1	40	1.9	51	2.0	60	2.4	67	2.7	70	2.0	68	2.1	61	2.0	51	2.2	39	2.3	31	2.1
Buenos Ayres	74	3.0	73	2.5	70	4.6	62	3.0	56	2.8	51	2.7	50	2.2	52	2.4	56	3.0	61	3.6	67	2.8	71	3.9
Christiania	24	1.2	24	0.9	30	1.1	40	1.1	51	1.7	60	2.0	63	3.3	61	2.9	53	3.0	42	2.6	32	1.9	26	1.3
Constantinople	41	3.4	41	2.7	45	2.4	53	1.7	62	1.2	70	1.3	74	1.1	74	1.7	68	2.0	62	2.5	53	4.0	46	4.8
Copenhagen	31	1.3	31	1.1	34	1.3	42	1.1	51	1.5	59	2.0	62	2.6	61	2.4	55	2.4	47	2.4	38	1.9	33	1.5
Dublin	42	2.1	42	1.9	43	2.0	47	2.0	52	2.1	58	2.0	60	2.6	59	3.1	56	3.1	49	2.9	45	2.6	42	2.3
Edinburgh	38	1.9	39	1.7	40	1.5	45	1.5	50	1.9	56	2.2	55	2.8	58	2.8	54	2.4	47	2.5	41	2.4	39	2.2
Hamburg	32	1.9	33	1.7	37	3.0	45	1.7	53	2.2	60	3.1	63	3.4	62	3.0	56	2.6	48	2.6	39	2.3	34	2.4
Jerusalem	45	6.5	47	5.0	51	4.1	59	1.6	67	0.2	70	0.0	72	0.0	73	0.0	70	T.	66	0.4	56	2.3	49	5.7
Liege	35	2.1	37	1.9	41	2.0	49	2.0	57	2.4	64	2.8	67	2.9	66	3.2	59	2.5	52	2.7	41	2.5	37	2.5
Lille	36	2.1	38	1.8	41	2.2	48	1.6	54	2.2	60	2.3	63	2.8	63	2.5	58	2.5	50	3.0	42	2.8	37	2.5
Lima	71	T.	73	T.	73	T.	70	T.	66	T.	62	0.2	61	0.3	61	0.5	61	0.5	62	0.1	66	T.	70	T.
London	38	2.0	40	1.6	42	1.7	48	1.7	54	1.9	60	2.2	63	2.4	62	2.4	58	2.4	50	2.7	43	2.3	39	2.1
Lyons	35	1.3	38	1.4	43	2.1	51	2.6	57	3.3	64	3.3	68	3.4	67	3.3	61	3.0	52	3.8	42	2.6	35	1.9
Montevideo	73	3.2	71	2.4	68	3.5	63	3.4	57	3.9	52	3.3	51	3.3	51	2.7	56	3.1	60	3.7	65	3.0	70	3.1
Moscow	12	1.1	15	0.9	23	1.2	38	1.5	54	1.9	59	2.0	66	2.8	60	2.9	51	2.2	38	1.4	28	1.6	17	1.5
Naples	47	3.4	49	2.8	51	3.0	57	2.4	64	1.9	71	1.8	75	0.7	76	1.2	71	2.8	63	4.3	54	4.8	49	4.3
Ostend	36	2.0	38	1.6	42	1.9	47	1.5	53	1.9	59	1.9	63	2.2	63	2.9	60	2.8	51	2.6	44	3.1	39	2.3
Paris	36	1.4	38	1.1	42	1.5	50	1.5	55	1.8	62	2.1	65	2.0	64	1.8	58	1.9	50	2.1	42	1.9	37	1.6
Petrograd	15	0.9	17	0.8	24	0.9	36	0.9	48	1.7	59	1.8	64	2.7	61	2.7	51	2.0	40	1.7	29	1.4	20	1.2
Rome	44	2.9	47	2.3	51	2.5	57	2.3	64	2.2	71	1.5	76	0.6	76	1.1	70	2.7	62	4.1	52	4.4	46	3.3
Sofia	27	1.5	30	1.4	39	1.5	50	2.0	59	3.4	65	3.2	69	2.7	68	2.1	61	1.6	52	2.4	40	1.8	31	1.4
Stockholm	27	0.8	26	0.7	29	0.8	38	1.2	47	1.4	57	1.4	62	2.3	60	2.4	53	1.8	43	2.0	35	1.4	28	1.1
Sydney	71	3.5	71	4.7	69	5.2	65	5.4	58	5.2	54	4.4	52	4.5	55	3.1	59	2.9	64	2.9	67	3.0	70	2.5
Tokio	37	2.0	38	2.0	44	4.3	54	5.3	62	5.9	69	6.3	75	5.6	78	4.6	72	7.5	61	7.2	50	4.3	41	2.3
Trieste	39	2.4	41	2.2	46	2.4	54	3.1	62	3.8	69	4.0	73	3.0	72	3.5	66	4.8	58	6.1	48	4.1	42	2.9
Valencia	45	1.3	45	1.2	46	1.5	48	1.5	52	1.7	56	0.8	58	0.5	59	0.4	56	3.0	52	3.3	48	2.0	45	1.9
Valparaiso	63		64		61	0.6	58	0.3	55	4.6	53	2.4	53	6.6	53	3.9	54	0.7	57	0.3	60	0.2	63	0.1
Vienna	29	1.3	32	1.5	39	2.0	49	2.0	57	2.8	64	2.8	67	2.6	66	2.7	59	1.7	50	2.0	38	1.9	31	1.9
Vladivostok	6	0.1	13	0.2	27	0.3	39	1.1	49	1.3	57	1.5	66	2.2	70	3.5	61	2.4	48	1.6	30	0.5	14	0.2
Warsaw	24	1.2	27	1.1	33	1.3	45	1.5	55	1.9	63	2.7	65	3.0	64	3.1	56	1.9	46	1.7	35	1.5	27	1.4

VELOCITY OF WINDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Stations.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	Stations.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	Stations.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.
	Miles	*Miles*		*Miles*	*Miles*		*Miles*	*Miles*
Abilene, Tex.	10	66	El Paso, Tex.	10	78	Philadelphia, Pa.	10	75
Albany, N. Y.	8	70	Fort Smith, Ark.	8	74	Pittsburgh, Pa.	8	70
Alpena, Mich.	10	72	Galveston, Tex.	11	93	Portland, Me.	8	61
Atlanta, Ga.	10	66	Havre, Mont.	10	76	Red Bluff, Cal.	6	60
Bismarck, N. D.	10	74	Helena, Mont.	7	70	Rochester, N. Y.	8	78
Boise, Idaho.	5	55	Huron, S. D.	12	72	St. Louis, Mo.	11	80
Boston, Mass.	11	72	Jacksonville, Fla.	8	75	St. Paul, Minn.	9	102
Buffalo, N. Y.	14	96	Keokuk, Iowa.	8	63	St. Vincent, Minn.*	9	72
Charlotte, N. C.	7	72	Knoxville, Tenn.	6	84	Salt Lake City, Utah.	6	68
Chattanooga, Tenn.	6	64	Leavenworth, Kan.*	7	66	San Diego, Cal.	6	54
Chicago, Ill.	16	84	Louisville, Ky.	8	74	San Francisco, Cal.	10	64
Cincinnati, Ohio.	7	59	Lynchburg, Va.	4	63	Santa Fe, N. M.	7	53
Cleveland, Ohio.	14	73	Memphis, Tenn.	9	75	Savannah, Ga.	8	88
Custer, Mont.*	7	72	Montgomery, Ala.	6	54	Spokane, Wash.	6	52
Denver, Col.	8	75	Nashville, Tenn.	7	75	Toledo, Ohio.	11	84
Detroit, Mich.	11	87	New Orleans, La.	8	86	Vicksburg, Miss.	7	62
Dodge City, Kan.	11	75	New York City, N. Y.	12	96	Washington, D. C.	7	68
Dubuque, Iowa.	7	60	North Platte, Neb.	9	96	Wilmington, N. C.	8	72
Duluth, Minn.	14	78	Omaha, Neb.	9	66			
Eastport, Me.	11	78	Palestine, Tex.	7	60			

* Stations discontinued.

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.

Description.	Miles Per Hour.	Feet Per Minute.	Feet Per Second.	Force in Lbs. Per Square Foot.	Description.	Miles Per Hour.	Feet Per Minute.	Feet Per Second.	Force in Lbs. Per Square Foot.
Calm	1	88	1.47	.004	Strong breeze	30	2,640	44.0	3.600
	2	176	2.93	.016		35	3,080	51.3	4.900
Light air	3	264	4.4	.036	Moderate gale	40	3,520	58.6	6.400
	4	352	5.87	.064	Fresh gale	45	3,960	66.0	8.100
	5	440	7.33	.100	Strong gale	50	4,400	73.3	10.000
Light breeze	10	880	14.67	.400	Whole gale	60	5,280	88.0	14.400
Gentle breeze	15	1,320	22.0	.900	Storm	70	6,160	102.7	19.600
	20	1,760	29.3	1.600	Hurricane	80	7,040	117.3	25.600
Moderate breeze	25	2,200	36.6	2.500		100	8,800	146.6	40.000

MARCH THE WETTEST, SEPTEMBER THE DRYEST, MONTH.

(Number of times that each month has stood in each order of dryness, for 38 years, 1868 to 1905, inclusive. Computed from natural flow of Croton River, N. Y., at New Croton Dam.)

Dryest.		Second.		Third.		Fourth.		Fifth.		Sixth.	
Month.	No.	Month.	No.	Month.	No.	Month.	No.	Month.	No.	Month.	No.
September	11	September	9	July	8	June	11	June	11	November	11
July	10	August	9	October	7	August	8	May	6	December	7
August	7	July	9	September	5	July	6	October	5	May	5
October	4	October	4	June	5	October	6	September	4	January	4
May	2	June	4	August	4	November	3	November	3	February	2
February	2	November	2	November	4	April	1	April	2	April	2
June	2	January	1	January	2	May	1	August	2	June	2
				December	2	September	1	January	1	September	2
				May	1	December	1	February	1	October	2
								March	1	August	1
								July	1		
								December	1		

Seventh.		Eighth.		Ninth.		Tenth.		Eleventh.		Wettest.	
Month.	No.	Month.	No.	Month.	No.	Month.	No.	Month.	No.	Month.	No.
May	7	May	9	January	8	January	8	March	12	March	13
November	6	April	6	April	8	February	8	February	7	February	8
January	4	January	4	December	7	December	7	April	6	April	7
July	4	February	4	March	5	April	5	November	3	January	5
October	4	December	4	February	3	March	4	December	3	November	2
December	4	October	3	May	3	November	2	May	2	December	2
February	3	March	2	August	1	May	1	August	2	May	1
June	2	August	2	September	1	August	1	January	1		
March	1	September	2	October	1	September	1	September	1		
April	1	June	1	November	1	October	1	October	1		
August	1	November	1								
September	1										

THE MEANING OF "1 INCH OF RAIN."

An acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet. Consequently, a rainfall of 1 inch over 1 acre of ground would mean a total of 43,560×144, or 6,272,640 cubic inches of water. This is equivalent to 3,630 cubic feet. As a cubic foot of pure water weighs about 62.4 pounds, the exact amount varying slightly with the density, it follows that the weight of a uniform coating of 1 inch of rain over 1 acre of surface would be 3,630×62.4=226,512 pounds, or 113¼ short tons.

The weight of 1 United States gallon of pure water is 8.345 pounds. Consequently a rainfall of 1 inch over 1 acre of ground would mean 226,512÷8.345=27,143 gallons of water on the acre. This is equivalent to 603 barrels of 45 gallons each, and would be sufficient to fill a tank or pool about 20 feet square and 9 feet in depth.

A rainfall of 1 inch on a roof of 3,000 square feet capacity would mean a total volume of 432,000 cubic inches, or 250 cubic feet, available for the cistern (loss from splashing, etc., not considered). This is equal to 1,870 United States gallons, or about 41.5 barrels of 45 gallons each, enough to fill a cistern 8 feet in diameter to a depth of 4.97 feet.

Postal Information.

(Revised officially as of September 1, 1923.)

Domestic Letter Rate—2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Includes letters or other first-class matter addressed for local delivery or for transmission from one place to another within the United States, or to or from or between the possessions of the United States, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Canal Zone, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, (U. S. Samoa), United States naval vessels, United States Naval Hospital and United States Navy Depot at Yokohama, Japan.

The limit of weight for first-class matter is the same as for fourth-class parcel post. 70 pounds, local, or in the first, second or third zone; 50 pounds in the other zones.

First-class matter includes written matter, matter sealed against inspection, postal cards, and private mailing cards.

Aeroplane letter rate is 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

Domestic Postal Card Rate—1 cent as to each country and place in the above paragraph; reply card, 2 cents. The rate for private mailing cards is 1 cent each.

Second-Class Matter—Periodical publications, no limit of weight. The rate to the public is 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, for complete copies. Incomplete copies are subjected to third-class or fourth-class rates, according to their physical character.

Third-Class Matter—Printed paper matter other than books, and other than such periodical publications as are entitled to second-class rates. The limit of weight is 4 pounds. The rate is 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Packages over 4 pounds in weight go as fourth-class parcel-post matter.

Fourth-Class Matter (domestic parcel post)—Includes all mailable matter not in the preceding classes. It may be insured and may be sent C. O. D.

Rates of postage on fourth-class or parcel-post matter—to be fully prepaid—unsealed—are as follows: (a) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance; (*b*) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less, containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance; (c) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces, containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces, are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown below, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound:

Local rates—1 lb., 5 cts.; 2-3 lbs., 6 cts.; 4-5 lbs., 7 cts.; 6-7 lbs., 8 cts.; 8-9 lbs., 9 cts.; 10-11 lbs., 10 cts.; 12-13 lbs., 11 cts.; 14-15 lbs., 12 cts.; 16-17 lbs., 13 cts.; 18-19 lbs., 14 cts.; 20-21 lbs., 15 cts.; 22-23 lbs., 16 cts.; 24-25 lbs., 17 cts.; 26-27 lbs., 18 cts.; 28-29 lbs., 19 cts.; 30-31 lbs., 20 cts.; 32-33 lbs., 21 cts.; 34-35 lbs., 22 cts.; 36-37 lbs., 23 cts.; 38-39 lbs., 24 cts.; 40-41 lbs., 25 cts.; 42-43 lbs., 26 cts.; 44-45 lbs., 27 cts.; 46-47 lbs., 28 cts.; 48-49 lbs., 29 cts.; 50-51 lbs., 30 cts.—and so on up to 70 lbs., 1 cent additional for each 2 lbs. or fraction.

1st zone (up to 50 miles)—1 lb., 5 cts., and 1 cent extra for each added pound, up to 74 cts. for 70 lbs.

2nd zone (50 to 150 miles)—1 lb., 5 cts., and 1 cent extra for each added pound, up to 74 cts., for 70 lbs.

3rd zone (150 to 300 miles)—1 lb., 6 cts., and 2 cents extra for each added pound, up to $1.44 for 70 lbs.

4th zone (300 to 600 miles)—1 lb., 7 cts., and 4 cents extra for each added pound, up to $2.03 for 50 lbs.

5th zone (600 to 1,000 miles)—1 lb., 8 cts., and 6 cents extra for each added pound, up to $3.02 for 50 lbs.

6th zone (1,000 to 1,400 miles)—1 lb., 9 cts., and 8 cents for each added pound, up to $4.01 for 50 lbs.

7th zone (1,400 to 1,800 miles)—1 lb., 11 cts., and 10 cents for each added pound, up to $5.01 for 50 lbs.

8th zone (over 1,800 miles)—1 lb., 12 cts., and 12 cts. for each added pound, up to $6 for 50 lbs.

Registered Mail—the fee is 10 cents in addition to the postage. If, however, the sender, *in the case of a domestic first-class registered article only*, desires to claim reimbursement, for actual loss of more than $50, but not exceeding $100, in case of loss, rifling, or damage, a registry fee of 20 cents is chargeable.

Any mailable articles, except unsealed fourth-class matter (parcel post) for domestic destinations, may be registered. Domestic parcels containing fourth-class matter may also be registered if sealed and the required fee, and postage at the first-class rate, are paid.

Letters, prints, samples of merchandise and commercial papers may be registered to practically all foreign countries and indemnity in case of complete loss (cover and contents) is paid in an amount not exceeding 50 francs, but indemnity not exceeding $25 is paid for the loss of registered articles exchanged with Canada.

International parcel post mail may be registered to some, but not all, foreign countries. In the case of a few foreign countries only indemnity is paid for the loss, rifling or damage of international parcel post articles.

Insured Mail—Domestic fourth-class matter, mailed at or addressed to any post office in the United States or its possessions (except parcels mailed in the Philippine Islands), or on or to United States naval vessels, may be insured against loss, rifling, or damage in an amount equivalent to its value or the cost of repairs, but not to exceed $5, upon payment of a fee of 3 cents, $25 for 5 cents, $50 for 10 cents, or $100 for 25 cents, in addition to the postage, both fee and postage to be prepaid.

Insured Mail for Canada—The domestic insured parcel post service has been extended to include insured parcels exchanged with Canada and the same fees and limits of indemnity prescribed for domestic insured parcels are applicable to insured parcels addressed to Canada and the same conditions as pertain to domestic parcel post mail apply to such parcels as far as applicable.

C. O. D. Mail—Domestic fourth-class matter may be sent C. O. D. between money order offices of the United States, its possessions and United States naval vessels having money order service, on payment of a fee of 10 cents when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $50, or upon payment of a fee of 25 cents when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $100. Such parcels are insured against loss, rifling or damage in an amount equivalent to the actual value or the cost of repairs, but not to exceed $50 and $100, according to whether a 10 or 25 cent fee was paid.

Money Orders—The maximum is $100, but there is no limit to the number that can be issued in one day to the same remitter. The fees for domestic orders are: $2.50 or less, 3 cents; $2.51 to $5.00, 5 cents; $5.01 to $10.00, 8 cents; $10.01 to $20.00, 10 cents; $20.01 to $30.00, 12 cents; $30.01 to $40.00, 15 cents; $40.01 to $50.00, 18 cents; $50.01 to $60.00, 20 cents; $60.01 to $75.00, 25 cents; $75.01 to $100.00, 30 cents. International money orders cost 10 cents for $10.00 or less, and 10 cents extra on each additional $10.00 up to $1 for $100.00. Domestic money orders are payable within 30 days at any United States post office (continental); after that, only at the office designated. In the United States insular possessions, colonies of Great Britain, etc., the orders are payable only at the office drawn upon.

Unmailable Matter—Includes not only all legitimate matter not conforming to the rules as to legibility of address, size of package or certificates of inspection, but also game, etc., killed out of season, poisons, explosive or inflammable articles, or bad smelling; all spirituous and malt liquors; all liquor advertisements to or from prohibition localities, indecent matter, written or otherwise; dunning postals and lottery, endless chain and fraud matter. In addition, sealed mail to a *foreign country*, except it be obviously letters, cannot be sent, nor can publications in violation of the copyright laws of the country of destination.

Postal Savings — The limit of an individual deposit has been increased from $1,000 to $2,500. No sum of less than $1 will be accepted for a deposit. Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent.

Foreign Letter Rates—2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof, to the following countries:

Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic.

Dutch West Indies (Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, St. Eustatius, and the Dutch part of St. Martins); Ecuador, Great Britain, Guatemala, Ireland, Hayti, Honduras, Republic of.

Jamaica (including Turks, Caicos, and Cayman Islands).

Leeward Islands (Antigua with Barbuda and Redonda, St. Kitts, or St. Christopher, Nevis with Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat, and British Virgin Islands). Mexico, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Spain (including the Spanish colonies), Trinidad (including Tobago).

Uruguay, Western Samoa.

Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, and St. Lucia).

Members of the United States Navy in foreign waters, when addressed care of the postmaster at New York or San Francisco, as the case may be.

United States Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

The rate to all other foreign countries and places in foreign countries for letters is 5 cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof, and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

Foreign Postal Card Rate—1 cent each to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, and Spain and her colonies. The rate is 2 cents each to other foreign countries.

Rates on other matter for foreign countries—Postal cards, double (with paid reply), 2 cents to one-cent countries, and 4 cents to two-cent countries.

Newspapers and periodicals, each 2 ounces or fraction, 1 cent.

Commercial papers, first 10 ounces or less, 5 cents; each additional 2 ounces or fraction, 1 cent; (limit of weight, 4 pounds 6 ounces).

Samples of merchandise, first 4 ounces or less, 2 cents; each additional 2 ounces or fraction, 1 cent; (limit of weight, 18 ounces).

UNITED STATES POSTAL STATISTICS.

Year. (Fiscal.)	Post Offices.	Extent of Post Routes.	Paid as Compensation of Postmasters.	Gross Revenue of Department.	Gross Expenditure of Department.	Ordinary Postage Stamps Issued.
	Number.	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*
1800	903	20,817	69,242	280,806	213,994	.....
1810	2,300	36,406	149,438	551,755	495,969	.....
1820	4,500	72,492	352,295	1,111,761	1,160,926	.....
1830	8,450	115,176	595,234	1,919,314	1,932,708	.....
1840	13,468	155,739	1,028,925	4,543,522	4,718,236	.....
1850	18,417	178,672	1,549,376	5,499,985	5,212,953	1,540,545
1855	24,410	227,908	2,135,335	6,642,136	9,968,342	72,977,300
1860	28,498	240,594	2,552,868	8,518,067	19,170,610	216,370,660
1870	28,492	231,232	4,673,466	19,772,221	23,998,837	468,118,445
1871	30,045	238,359	5,028,381	20,037,045	24,390,104	439,126,175
1872	31,863	251,398	5,121,665	21,915,426	26,658,192	541,445,070
1873	33,244	256,210	5,725,468	22,996,742	29,084,946	601,931,520
1874	34,294	269,097	5,818,472	26,471,072	32,126,415	632,733,420
1875	35,547	277,873	7,049,936	26,791,360	33,611,309	682,342,470
1876	36,383	281,798	7,381,460	28,644,198	33,263,438	698,799,090
1877	37,345	292,820	7,284,283	27,531,585	33,486,322	689,580,670
1878	38,253	301,966	7,961,921	29,277,517	34,165,084	742,461,940
1879	40,538	316,711	7,182,239	30,041,983	33,449,899	774,358,780
1880	42,989	343,888	7,708,407	33,315,479	36,542,804	875,681,970
1881	44,512	344,006	8,298,743	36,785,398	39,592,566	954,128,450
1882	46,231	343,618	8,964,676	41,876,410	40,482,021	1,114,560,330
1883	46,820	353,166	10,315,394	45,508,693	43,282,944	1,202,743,800
1884	48,434	359,530	11,283,830	43,325,959	47,224,560	1,459,768,460
1885	51,252	365,251	11,243,848	42,560,844	50,046,235	1,465,122,935
1886	53,614	368,660	11,348,178	43,948,423	51,004,744	1,620,784,100
1887	55,157	392,874	11,929,481	48,837,609	53,006,194	1,746,985,520
1888	57,376	403,976	12,589,768	52,695,176	56,468,315	1,867,173,140
1889	58,999	416,159	13,168,991	56,175,611	62,317,119	1,961,980,840
1890	62,401	427,990	13,753,096	60,882,098	66,259,548	2,219,737,060
1891	64,329	439,027	14,527,000	65,931,786	73,059,519	2,397,503,340
1892	67,119	447,591	15,249,565	70,930,475	76,980,846	2,543,270,210
1893	68,403	453,833	15,863,622	75,896,993	81,581,681	2,750,293,095
1894	69,805	454,746	15,899,709	75,080,479	84,994,112	2,602,278,358
1895	70,064	456,026	16,079,508	76,983,128	87,179,551	2,795,424,807
1896	70,360	463,313	16,561,181	82,499,208	90,932,669	3,025,481,465
1897	71,022	470,032	16,908,384	82,665,462	94,077,242	3,063,633,880
1898	73,570	480,461	17,453,433	89,012,618	98,033,523	3,418,458,360
1899	75,000	496,948	18,223,506	95,021,384	101,632,160	3,692,775,815
1900	76,688	500,989	19,112,097	102,354,579	107,740,267	3,998,544,564
1901	76,945	511,808	19,949,515	111,631,193	115,554,921	4,239,273,696
1902	75,924	507,540	20,783,919	121,848,047	124,785,697	4,621,285,723
1903	74,169	506,268	21,631,724	134,224,443	138,784,487	5,270,549,115
1904	71,131	496,818	22,273,343	143,582,624	152,362,116	5,330,886,845
1905	68,131	486,805	22,743,342	152,826,585	167,399,169	5,751,017,915
1906	65,600	478,711	23,544,585	167,932,782	178,449,778	6,284,450,495
1907	62,659	463,406	24,575,696	183,585,005	190,238,288	7,061,036,615
1908	61,158	450,738	25,599,397	191,478,663	208,351,886	7,651,400,495
1909	60,144	448,618	26,569,892	203,562,383	221,004,102	8,731,875,393
1910	59,580	447,998	27,521,040	224,128,658	229,977,224	9,067,164,886
1911	59,237	435,388	28,284,964	237,879,824	237,648,926	10,046,068,728
1912	58,729	436,469	28,647,726	246,744,016	248,525,450	9,928,263,748
1913	58,020	436,293	29,126,662	266,619,525	262,067,541	10,962,358,748
1914	56,810	435,597	29,954,209	287,934,566	283,543,769	11,112,254,281
1915	56,380	433,334	30,376,379	287,248,165	298,546,026	11,226,386,415
1916	55,934	444,279	31,086,525	312,057,689	306,204,033	11,671,842,200
1917	55,418	479,487	31,899,850	329,726,116	319,838,718	12,451,522,177
1918	54,345	465,371	31,394,556	388,975,962	324,833,728	13,065,784,852
1919	53,084	455,439	33,586,611	436,239,126	362,497,635	15,020,470,168
1920	52,638	433,668	40,108,080	437,150,212	454,322,609	13,212,790,033
1921	52,168	434,349	42,681,434	463,491,274	620,993,675	13,869,934,907
1922	51,947	454,899	43,699,508	484,853,541	545,644,208	14,261,948,813

The U. S. Post Office Department was founded under the Constitution in 1790. In that year there were 75 post offices; 1,875 miles of post roads; expenses of transportation were $22,081 for the year; the year's revenues were $37,935, and expenses were $32,140; number of letters handled, 265,545.

During the year ended June 30, 1923, the rural mail system was enlarged by the addition of 304 new routes having a mileage of 8,346 and by the extension of 2,897 old routes, bringing the total number to 44,454, with a mileage totalling 1,191,264. The new routes and extensions brought postal facilities to 84,741 families. Nearly 6,500,000 families, or approximately 30,000,000 citizens, in rural sections now are being served.

COST OF RAILROAD MAIL SERVICE.

Year (Fiscal)	Railways on Which Mail Was Carried	Total Yearly Mileage of Railway Mail.	Annual Cost.	Year (Fiscal)	Railways on Which Mail Was Carried	Total Yearly Mileage of Railway Mail.	Annual Cost.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*		*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*
1919	259,580	519,674,375	84,125,976	1921	232,503	561,982,489	93,550,039
1920	232,358	561,827,431	90,057,610	1922	231,981	561,189,678	91,366,108

Record of the Year.

Chronology, Dec. 12, 1922—Dec. 12, 1923.

1922—DECEMBER

Dec. 12—Mason Mitchell, U. S. Consul at Valetta, Malta, was shot and wounded by Maltese sailor.
—Bank robbers shot T. F. A. Henry, credit manager of Drovers Nat. Bank, Kansas City, Mo., and got $100,000.
—N. Y. State Court of Appeals ruled that, since 1919, bank shares are taxable only under the State income tax law on the whole income from the individual.
Dec. 13—20 were killed, 50 hurt, in train wreck at Humble, Tex.
—Clemenceau left N. Y., on steamer Paris, for France.
—At Montevideo, Uruguay, Dr. Baltasar Brum President of Uruguay, and Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera, former Secretary of the legation at Washington, fought a duel with pistols. Neither was hit.
Dec. 14—U. S. seaplane Sampaio-Correia II. reached Maranhao, Brazil.
—Conference of Governors of States opened at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
—A box of poisoned chocolates was received by W. C. Bridgeman, British Home Secretary.
—Fire did $200,000 damage at Juniata, Pa.
—William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., dismissed Prof. A. W. Slaten because of his religious views. He denied, it was alleged, belief in the existence of the Devil.
Dec. 15—Proceedings to eliminate Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican leader, from the Senate after March 4, 1923, were begun on behalf of the Liberal Republican League of Massachusetts and John A. Nicholls, recently Prohibition candidate for Senator. The validity of Senator Lodge's election on Nov. 7, 1922, was "protested and challenged" in two communications to Vice President Coolidge.
Dec. 16—Gabriel Narutowicz, first President of The Polish Republic, was assassinated, at Warsaw, by Capt. Niewadowski, an artist, who was executed Jan. 31, 1923.

BRITISH TROOPS LEAVE IRISH FREE STATE.

Dec. 17—Last British troops in the Irish Free State (3,000) left Dublin for London.
—Chief Justice Taft was operated on, at Washington, for stones in the bladder.
—N. Y. City took over operation of Union Ferry Co.'s East River lines.
—Incendiary fire destroyed Public School No. 4, Belleville, N. J.
Dec. 18—Four robbers killed guard at U. S. Mint, Denver, and escaped with $200,000.
—New York City's first bronze traffic signal tower was unveiled at 5th Ave. and 42d St.
—Houston, Fible & Co., stock brokers of N. Y. and Kansas City, failed.
—Sarah Bernhardt collapsed on stage of Theatre Edward VII., at Paris, when rehearsing for new play "Un Sujet de Roman."
Dec. 19—At Dublin, 7 men, 4 of them railway workers, were executed by the Free State authorities.
Dec. 20—Stanislaus Wojciechowski was elected President of Poland, by the National Assembly.
—At Los Angeles, 8 union trainmen leaders were convicted of conspiracy to obstruct interstate commerce for their activities in connection with a strike last August against the Santa Fe, by a jury in the U. S. Court. In this strike 20 trains were abandoned in the California-Arizona desert.
—Clemenceau reached France from the U. S.
—At Mount Holly, N. J., Mrs. Doris Brunen was found not guilty of the murder of her husband, John Brunen, and Harry C. Mohr, her brother, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation for life imprisonment; C. M. Powell pleaded non vult, Jan. 17, 1923.
Dec. 21—Fire at Chicago destroyed Dearborn St. (old Polk St.) railroad station.
—Fire at So. Hadley, Mass., destroyed Rockefeller Dormitory, Mt. Holyoke College.
—Louisiana national guardsmen protected divers looking for bodies of men supposed to have been drowned in lakes in Morehouse Parish. Bodies of F. W. Daniel and T. F. Richards were found Dec. 22. They had been flogged and drowned.
—The charred bodies of Col. F. N. Marshall and Lieut. C. Webber, army aviators, were found near Indian Oasis, Ariz. They left San Diego Dec. 7 for Tucson.
Dec. 22—Fire at Quebec destroyed Church of Notre Dame de la Recouvrance.
—President Harding signed postal treaty between U. S. and Canada.
Dec. 23—Pope Pius, in Christmas encyclical begged the world to drop hatreds; deplored struggles between classes, and scored immodesty.
—Abraham Becker was found guilty, in Bronx Court, of killing his wife last April; Reuben Norkin was convicted as an accomplice, Jan. 18, 1923.
—Bandits 10 miles from Pittsburgh killed Ross Dennis, coal paymaster, and got $10,000.
—Fire at Universal City, near Los Angeles, destroyed 1,100,000 feet of film, valued with building at $350,000.
Dec. 24—A gang is burning and saboting power laundries at N. Y., in trade war.
Dec. 25—Severe earthquake shock was felt in New Zealand.

EVOLUTION OF MAN.

Dec. 26—The Council of the Amer. Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, at Cambridge, Mass., adopted a resolution saying: "So far as the scientific evidences of the evolution of plants, animals and man are concerned, there is no ground whatever for the assertion that these evidences constitute a 'mere guess.' No scientific generalization is more strongly supported by thoroughly tested evidences than is that of organic evolution. The evidences in favor of the evolution of man are sufficient to convince every scientist of note in the world. These evidences are increasing in number and importance every year."
—R. C. Church of St. Thomas d'Alfred was destroyed by fire at Fassett, Can.
Dec. 27—Body of Mrs. C. F. Brigham, strangled, was found at her home, Orange, N. J.
—J. R. Chapman, Marshfield, Wis., was injured and his wife was killed by bomb sent by mail.
—S-C II. hydroplane reached Cabedello, Brazil.
—Wolfe Lindenfeld, former private detective and alleged radical, who once claimed to know something about the Wall Street bomb explosion, was deported on the steamship Esthonia from N. Y.
Dec. 28—Belgian Senate ratified Chinese policy and tariff treaties of the Washington Arms Conference.
—U. S. Senate, on Woodrow Wilson's 66th birthday, unanimously adopted resolution congratulating him on his "rapid recovery to good health."
Dec. 29—Denouncing the Mullan-Gage act, both the Manhattan and Kings County Grand Juries handed up presentments urging repeal of the State Prohibition Enforcement Law.
Dec. 30—14 republics of Russia united, at Moscow, as the United Soviets of the World.
—L. V. Eytinge, a "lifer," was released on parole from Arizona State Penitentiary, after serving 15½ years.
—$250,000 fire swept Atlantic City Boardwalk, at New York Ave.
—Conditional on their leaving the U. S. within 60 days, Pres. Harding pardoned 8 I. W. W.'s at Leavenworth Penitentiary—A. V. Azura, C. J. Bourg, P. Green, C. L. Lambert, H. Lloyd, B. Lorton, S. Scarlett, and A. Sinclair.
Dec. 31—New York had a "dry" New Year's celebration.
—The Franco-German non-war pact proposed by Germany to France through the mediation of a neutral power was rejected by Premier Poincare:
—Mrs. C. P. H. Schoellkopf of Buffalo was robbed of jewels and cash, she reported, after a New Year's Eve party on W. 52d St., N. Y.

1923—JANUARY

Jan. 1—Alfred E. Smith took office at Albany as 47th Governor of New York State.
—Rev. J. H. W. Eason, Negro preacher, was fatally wounded by assassin at New Orleans.
Jan. 2—Council of Premiers (France, Britain, Italy, Belgium), met at Paris to debate German reparations.
—Supreme Court at White Plains, N. Y., dismissed murder indictment found against Walter S. Ward, charged with the killing of ex-sailor Clarence Peters of Haverhill, Mass., whose body was found, May 16, 1922, on Kensico Reservoir road.
Jan. 3—President Harding vetoed Bursum bill increasing pensions of Civil War veterans and their widows.

Jan. 3—Profits averaging from 1 cent to 1½ cents are realized by the Standard Oil Company of New York upon each gallon of gasoline produced in its refineries, according to testimony submitted by the corporation in the U. S. Senate oil investigation.
—Gov. Smith of N. Y. broke precedents by personally reading his message to the Legislature, at Albany.
—Gypsum Industries Assoc., signed, in U. S. Court at N. Y., a code of principles defining and limiting operation of that trade.
—Over 16 lives were lost when highway bridge collapsed at Kelso, Wash. No bodies were found.
Jan. 4—Allied Premiers Reparation Conference at Paris dissolved, British and French being unable to agree with each other.
—Fire destroyed Convent of the Good Shepherd, St. George de Beauce, Canada.
—A Negro was lynched at Shreveport, La., for associating with white women.
—Emil Coue, exponent of autosuggestion, reached N. Y. from France.
—6 died in race riot at Rosewood, Fla.
Jan. 5—Emile Coue began his autosuggestion demonstrations at N. Y.
—An aged Negro, alleged participant in the race riot, was handed over to mob of white men at Rosewood, Fla., and was shot to death.
—U. S. Court at Cleveland enjoined the Nat'l Assoc. of Window Glass Manufacturers and the Nat'l Window Glass Workers Union from strike on Jan. 27.
Jan. 6—U. S. Senate, 57 to 6, suggested to Pres. Harding the recall of U. S. troops from Rhine frontier.
—W. E. Battle, Negro slayer of Mrs. C. F. Brigham, Orange, N. J., Dec. 27, was found guilty of murder, at Newark, executed Feb. 13.
Jan. 7—The De La Salle and the Esperanza rescued the passengers (323) of the steamer Holsatia (ex-Frisia) stranded in Florida Keys.
Jan. 8—British and U. S. War Debt Funding Commissions began negotiations at Washington.
—France massed troops at Duesseldorf and Duisberg, for occupation of Ruhr district to collect overdue German reparations. The U. S. has protested against forcible measures to collect reparations.
—Control of the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. by the Van Sweringen brothers, of Cleveland, was announced.
—Capt. J. S. Pettit, proprietor of Massapequa (N. Y.) Inn, was shot to death.
—At Dublin, 5 soldiers, convicted of desertion, were shot.
—Gov. Walton gave inaugural barbecue to 50,000 citizens at Oklahoma City.
Jan. 9—At London, Mrs. Edith Jessie Thompson and Frederick Edward Bywaters, her lover, were hanged for the murder of her husband, Percy Thompson, Oct. 4. It was the first execution of a woman in England since 1907.
—Judiciary Committee of U. S. House voted 12 to 2 to report it had found no reason for impeaching Atty. Gen. Daugherty.
—Maj. Gen. G. W. Goethals succeeded W. H. Woodin as N. Y. State Fuel Administrator.
—At Paris, Roland W. Boyden, U. S. unofficial representative on the Reparation Commission, took advantage of the commission's action in declaring Germany in voluntary default of coal to denounce the Versailles Treaty and suggest that the sooner it is revised the better.
—Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled it is lawful for an employer to make it a condition of employment that those hired must abandon labor union membership.

U. S. TROOPS ORDERED HOME.

Jan. 10—Pres. Harding ordered home the U. S. troops on the Rhine. Germany recalled her ambassadors at Paris and Brussels, and requested withdrawal of Allied commissions on the ground she is no longer able to guarantee their safety.
—Advices from Lucknow state that 172 Indians accused of murder and arson as a result of the Non-Cooperationist rioting at Chauri-Chaura last Feb. 4 have been sentenced to death; 228 persons were held originally on the charges. Of this number 47 were acquitted and two received two-year prison terms. Seven died while awaiting trial.
—Lieut. F. B. Johnson, army aeronaut, died in plane collision, San Antonio, Tex.
Jan. 11—French and Belgian troops, including 2 battalions of native troops from Morocco, marched into Essen, Germany, and proclaimed occupation of the Ruhr district. The French Chamber of Deputies, 478 to 86, upheld Poincare in Ruhr occupation. Germany protested to U. S. and other Allies, and stopped making deliveries in kind to France and Belgium.
—Ex-King Constantine, of Greece, 54, died of apoplexy at Palermo, Italy.
—The Lithuanian Free Corps has occupied all of the Memel region, except Memel itself.
—Harvard has refused to let Negro student R. C. Bruce lodge in students' dormitory.
—Higher education throughout Cuba was suspended as a result of the general student strike called by the students' federation of Havana University to enforce demands for administrative and pedagogic reforms.
—Fire at Altoona, Pa., destroyed 2 department stores; loss, $500,000.
—Alfred F. Britton and his son, Alfred D. Britton, attorneys, of Brooklyn, pleaded guilty to indictments charging them with peculations aggregating $89,453 from clients.
Jan. 12—Germany is offering only passive resistance to the French occupation of the Ruhr. Gen. Simon, French commander of the Duesseldorf district, ordered the leading industrials, Stinnes, Thyssen and others, to meet him, but they sent representatives instead. The Coal Syndicate, which has moved to Hamburg with its books, etc., sent none. Those who came to Essen met Gen. Simon's representative, Gen. Denvignes, who ordered the Germans to produce records and operation charts of the Coal Syndicate.
Jan. 13—German Parliament, 283 to 12, backed Chancellor Cuno's passive resistance to French in Ruhr district. Reparations Commission granted delay to Germany till Jan. 31 in paying $125,000,000 due Jan. 15. Ruhr coal operators told French latter could get coal only by paying 80 per cent. cash in advance.
—Fall of seaplane Columbus into Gulf, near Cuba, on trip from Key West, killed E. F. Atkins, sugar man of Boston, two of his sons, and Miss McDonald, governess.
—Pres. Obregon ordered expulsion from Mexico of Mgr. Ernesto Filippi, Apostolic Delegate, for participating in religious ceremonies contrary to Federal law.
Jan. 14—The All-Russian Central Executive Committee, Moscow, in address to "all the peoples of the world," protested against French occupation of Ruhr as threatening war.
—Lithuanian raiders set up independent government in Memel.
—Officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company sent messages and made speeches by wireless telephone from N. Y. to Southgate, England, where Marconi, inventor of the radio, and many others listened and cabled back that the words with few exceptions were distinctly heard.
—Frozen body of man identified as J. C. Sloan of Casper, Wyo., was found in garage at Denver. Police declare him one of men who, on Dec. 18, 1922, stole $200,000 from Denver mint.

CLASHES IN THE RUHR.

Jan. 15—French occupation of Bochum resulted in a clash between soldiers and citizens in which one German was killed when the troops fired on a crowd. France extended occupation over all the Ruhr basin except Dortmund, which is to be occupied to-day. Berlin ordered non-delivery of coal to France or Belgium in any circumstances.
—The body of Miss Fritzie Mann, 20, dancer, was found on the beach at Torrey Pines, near La Jolla, Cal. Dr. Luis Jacobs, of U. S. Public Health Service, was accused of her murder. He was acquitted by a jury, July 21.
Jan. 16—Another clash between French and German soldiers at Bochum occurred. Ruhr magnates again refused to deliver coal and the French began to requisition the mines.
—French troops encircled and occupied Dortmund. The Reparation Commission again declared Germany in voluntary default.
—Ordering out the National Guard was enough to restore order to Harrison, Ark., where a mob of nearly 2,000 ruled for a day, killing one man, whipping others, wounding another and driving out or jailing railway strikers. The threat of troops did not have to be executed, and Gov. McRae withdrew his order when he learned the "Vigilance Committee of 1,000" had broken up and the members were on their way back to their homes.
—Texas Senate, by resolution addressed to him, commended and indorsed "the efforts being made by J. M. Parker, Governor of Louisiana, in behalf of the enforcement of law, the vindication of the constitutional rights of American citizens and against the rule of hooded mobs and masked political organizations."
—N. Y. Board of Aldermen, 53 to 12, passed ordinance requiring automatic gas cut-offs in all buildings in city except those 5 stories or less in height used exclusively as dwellings.

Jan. 16—Gov. G. S. Silzer of N. J., at his inaugural, advocated beer and wine.
—Gov. G. Pinchot, at his inaugural promised to try to drive all saloons out of Pennsylvania and punish bootlegging; maintain and secure good laws for the protection of working children, women and men; safeguard industries; provide the best schools in America.
—N. Y. State Court of Appeals opened to business uses part of the west side of Madison Ave., 35th to 36th Sts., opposite J. P. Morgan's home.
—Troops of Sun Yat Sen occupied Canton.
Jan. 17—The French, Belgian and Italian Governments issued orders to seize timber in the old occupied regions on the left bank of the Rhine. The Ruhr occupying forces have begun to requisition coal. German miners refused to work when French engineers entered the first mine.
—At Washington, Sec. of State Hughes notified Senator Lodge that the recent statement by H. W. Boydon, American "observer" at the Reparations Commission sessions at Paris, was personal and unofficial.
—Pres. Harding stayed in bed with grippe.
—British-U. S. debt parley at Washington split on interest rate.
—Gov. Smith of N. Y., pardoned "Big Jim" Larkin, who left Sing Sing after serving nearly 2½ years for signing the so-called "Left Wing" Socialist manifesto.
—Twenty-five hundred iron miners are idle and the greatest period of prosperity in the history of the Wabana district of Newfoundland has been brought temporarily to an end as the result of the French invasion of the Ruhr and the consequent suspension of German contracts for Newfoundland ores.
—Lieut. R. R. Fox, army aviator, died in plane fall, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Jan. 18—A committee of twelve men has taken complete charge of Harrison, Ark. Backed by fifty others, who, armed with shotguns, rifles and revolvers, execute the orders of this vigilante body, the committee has forced the Town Marshal and his deputies to resign, threatened to compel the Mayor to quit, ordered scores of union men and their sympathizers to leave the State and is openly conducting an inquisition before which all strangers must give an account of themselves.
—Lieut. W. H. Rohrbach, naval pilot, of Norfolk, Va., was killed when the seaplane F-5-L-2 fell 2,000 feet on a rock off Catalina Island, Cal.
Jan. 19—France has begun military occupation of the German state mines and forests and seized Reichsbank branches in the occupied area. German officials were arrested.
—Revolution breaks out in State of Rio Grande do Sol, Brazil.
—The Commercial Arbitration Court of the International Chamber of Commerce, opened, at Paris.

HERRIN MINERS ACQUITTED.

—At Marion, Ill., the jury in the first of the trials growing out of the Herrin coal mine massacre returned a verdict of not guilty after being out for twenty-six hours. Twenty ballots were required.
—Demanding that he publicly acknowledge "Our Lord Jesus Christ as his God and Savior," or resign from the ministry of the P. E. Church, Bishop Manning, at N. Y., sent a letter to the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Ave. and West 10th St., in which he administered a rebuke.
Jan. 20—The French in the Ruhr arrested Fritz Thyssen and other coal operators and also German officials. Strikes have begun and German officials are being driven from the Rhineland. Italy asked America, England, France, Belgium and Germany about settling the Ruhr crisis peaceably.
—Eleven executions were carried out in Ireland. Four persons were put to death at Tralee, five at Athlone and two at Limerick. These bring the total executions since last Nov. 17 to forty-five.
—E. C. Davis, an airplane pilot, and an unidentified passenger in a commercial airplane were killed when the machine plunged 2,000 feet into San Francisco Bay.
Jan. 21—A general coal miners' strike was declared in the Ruhr. Berlin bans French plays and sporting news.
—J. A. F. McLeish and wife, were found slain at burned country home, near Newport, R. I., of Mrs. Paul Fitzsimon (formerly Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt.)
Jan. 22—An anarchist plot to kill Leon Daudet, leader of the French Royalist Party in the Chamber of Deputies and chief editor of the Royalist paper L'Action Francaise, resulted in the death of Marius Plateau, Gen. Sec. of the paper and chief of the Royalist propaganda organization "Camelots du Roi." A young anarchist, Germaine Berthon, shot him dead in the editorial office of the paper and then wounded self in the breast.
—The execution of Thomas Joannides, for ten years a representative in the Near East of American milling concerns, is reported from Smyrna.
—The annual naval appropriation bill, which includes a request by Congress that President Harding negotiate with the other powers for further limitation of naval armament, was signed by the President.
—Street car strike ties up Mexico City; ended Jan. 28.
—At Hazard, Ky., the first Negro jury impanelled in the South has found a man of its own color guilty and he has been sentenced to the penitentiary for 21 years for murder.

TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB VISITED.

—Visitors flock to Luxor, Egypt, to see tombs and relics of Pharaoh Tutankhamen and his Queen, discovered in the Nile valley.
Jan. 23—The French in the Ruhr are isolated, telephone and railway employees refusing to serve them. Strikes in the mines and factories continue, 65,000 Thyssen employees being among the strikers.
—The U. S. House, by two-thirds vote, adopted resolution amending the U. S. Constitution to permit taxing of securities now exempt.
—At Memphis, Tenn., John W. Hudson jr., Whitehaven, Tenn., dairyman, was found guilty of slaying Mrs. Hattie B. Ferguson of Memphis.
—Robbers, in Brooklyn, stole $50,000 in cash from messenger of East N. Y. Municipal Bank.
—Police Commissioner R. E. Enright (N. Y.), resigned; he was reappointed, Jan. 25.
Jan. 24—The 6 German magnates tried by French courts martial were convicted and fined. The American troops on the Rhine started for home.
—The Nova Scotia Premier, Geo. H. Murray, resigned after 27 years in office.
—15 died in collapse of Tageblatt newspaper building, Berlin.
—Soft coal wage scale, to end April 1, 1924, was signed at N. Y.—$1.08 for tonnage men and $7.50 a day for others.
Jan. 25—By a vote of 204 to 77 the House adopted a resolution exonerating Atty. Gen. Daugherty on the charges brought by Representative Keller of Minnesota with a view to impeachment and discharging the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the subject.
—At Buenos Aires, Argentine, Lieut. Col. Hector B. Varela, who commanded the Federal forces which put down the insurrection of ranch laborers in Patagonia last year, was assassinated by Kurt G. Wlickens, said to be an anarchist, who came here from Amsterdam.
—Henry Brown, Negro, was executed at Sing Sing, for murder of Mrs. Blausteln, Bronx.
Jan. 26—Virtual martial law has been declared in the entire occupied area of Germany. The Reparation Commission declared Germany finally in default and notified Berlin that beginning Feb. 1 the 1921 schedule of payments would be in force.
—The U. S. seaplane S-C II. arrived at Pernambuco, from Cabedello.
—The Connecticut Legislature refused to ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment.
—U. S. Court at Bridgeport, Conn., freed H. F. Morse, son of C. W. Morse, of conspiracy charge.

AMERICAN TROOPS LEAVE COBLENZ.

Jan. 27—The Coblenz area of occupied Germany, held by American troops since the establishment of the Allied watch on the Rhine, was turned over to the French at noon. Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in Germany, and Gen. Marty of the French army, were the two military officers involved in the transfer.
—Unconscious because of the cold First Lieut. J. D. Summers, a pilot of the First Pursuit Group at Selfridge Field, Mich., fell from an altitude of 19,000 feet to within 400 feet of the ground, a drop of nearly 4 miles, before he recovered his senses, righted his plane and made a safe landing.
—Mayor Hylan, N. Y., signed gas cut-off ordinance.
—Fire destroyed Convent of Notre Dame de Bon Conseil, St. Gedeon, Canada.
Jan. 28—Kreuznach, Hattingen, Duisburg and Duesseldorf were the scene of disorders in which occupying forces used both bayonets and bullets.
—Irish rebels lost one or more in rifle attack on Gov. Gen. Healy's residence, Phoenix Park, Dublin.
—Near Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. Ruth Tucker, 20, formerly of Bowling Green, Ky., and Duncan Walker, 19, a travelling salesman of Mayfield, Ky., were shot to death.

Jan.28—At Tuscaloosa, Ala.,Glenn Kersh,City Clerk, died of excitement following an initiation at the Sigma Nu fraternity house on the campus of the University of Alabama, according to the verdict of a Coroner's jury.
—$175,000 fire burned 8 stores at Asbury Park, N. J.
Jan. 29—The railway strike is complete in the Ruhr except for such trains as the French can run. Italy again offers mediation in the Ruhr. The Council of the League of Nations met, at Paris.
—N. Y. Senate, 27 to 17, adopted resolution asking Congress to modify Volstead act to permit beer and light wines.
—U. S. Supreme Court, in case of David Lamar, denied his third appeal to it and ordered him to Mercer County Jail, Trenton, N. J., to serve his sentence of one year for conspiracy in the war to foment strikes and otherwise retard shipments abroad. He jumped bail and vanished.
—At Paris, Col. Wm. Littauer of N. Y., asked the Civil Court to enjoin his daughter, Catherine, from marrying W. E. Doeller of N. Y., request refused, Jan. 30.
—First Lieut. R. Julian and Private C. Benson, army aviators, died in plane fall, Honolulu, T. H.
Jan. 30—Irish irregulars burned homes of Senator Lord Mayo, Sir Horace Plunkett, and Major Barrow. They bombed Dublin newspapers.
—Gov. Smith of N. Y., removed from office W. W. Law jr., Chairman of the State Tax Dept.
—American seaplane S-C II. reached Maceio, Brazil.

BANDITS ROB U. S. SOLDIERS.

—As Capt. N. B. Cato, finance officer at Langley Field, and four enlisted men came out of a bank at Hampton, Va., with $44,800 of the army post's payroll, two men covered them with pistols, forced them into an automobile and drove off. Army aviators found the officer and his men tied to trees in the woods 15 miles from Hampton. The bandits were gone with the money.
—Fire destroyed the Centre Market and the R. C. parish school of St. Antoninus, Newark, N. J.
—N. Y. Court of Appeals upheld French divorce of Frank J. Gould from Edith Kelley Gould. The court also ruled that the sinking of the Lusitania was an act of war. The decision voids $250,000 insurance on life of A. G. Vanderbilt, a passenger who was lost.
—$250,000 of jewels were reported stolen from Miami, Fla., cottage of D. G. Joyce of Chicago.
Jan. 31—Explosion of fire damp killed 150 in Heinitz mine, Beuthen, Polish Silesia.
—American seaplane S-C II. reached Bahia, Brazil, from Maceio.
—Testifying before a committee of the Connecticut Legislature, general manager Bardo of the New Haven Railroad system charged that, in the shopmen's strike, locomotives were put out of commission by emery in the lubricating oil, by sand in the journal boxes, and by loosened nuts; one strike leader, he said, urged men to "muss up things."
—U. S. Court, Superior, Wis., quashed espionage charges against Victor Berger and Louis Arnold.
—H. T. Allan, Montreal banker, was killed by robbers, near Luxor, Egypt.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 1—15 died in fight at Mexico City between street car strike sympathizers and the soldiers.
—At Springfield, Mass., 3 were killed, 53 injured, dozens of buildings wrecked and damage estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars caused when the purifying plant of the Gas Light Company was wrecked by an explosion.
—Martin Tabert, a North Dakota farm boy, died at a Florida convict camp after being whipped with 7½-lb. strap.
Feb. 2—German telegraph and telephone operators went back to work in the Ruhr. Many railwaymen also abandoned their strike. German mobs stormed French and Polish consulates in Koenigsberg and the Interallied Commissions' quarters in Frankfort.
—At Little Rock, Ark., F. C. Bullen was electrocuted twice at the State Penitentiary because the first shock failed to kill him. He was about to be buried when physicians discovered he was not dead.
—Joy was unconfined along the Great White Way, N. Y., following two orders from Police Commissioner Enright—one removing all patrolmen from censorship duty in cafes, cabarets and restaurants, and the other extending the dancing limit from 1 to 2 A. M.
—N. Y. State Dept. of Health announced discovery, at Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, N. Y., by Drs. F. T. Gates and P. K. Olitsky, of germ of influenza.
Feb. 3—The first French move beyond the Ruhr frontier was made when Vohwinkel, a junction west of Elberfeld, was occupied.
—Soviet Russia's Council of Commissars has decided to permit manufacture and sale of liquors containing up to 20 per cent. alcohol. Exclusive rights to manufacture liquor will be vested in State vodka factories.
—Two Negroes were lynched near the line dividing Hancock and Baldwin Counties, Ga., following their shooting of Lindsay B. Gilmore, a member of a posse that was pursuing them after alleged robberies.
—Two disturbances, believed to have been seaquakes, occurred in the southern Pacific Ocean, 3,600 to 5,000 miles from New York.
—Lassen Peak, Cal., the only active volcano in the U. S., was in eruption for more than 12 hours.
—Five tidal waves swept Hawaiian ports and inundated at least one village; damage $500,000.
—The cable to Guam was broken by some disturbance that might have been caused by the seaquakes.
—Nicaragua reports many plantations ruined by the eruption of Ometepe volcano.

TURKEY REFUSED TO SIGN TREATY.

Feb. 4—At Lausanne Conference, Ismet Pasha, representing Turkey, refused to sign the Allied treaty.
—A detachment of French cavalry, infantry and artillery left the Kehl bridgehead opposite Strasburg and, crossing into the fifty kilometre neutral zone set up by the treaty, occupied Appenweier and Offenburg, in Baden.
—Near Phoenix, Ariz., R. E. Payton, rancher and until a few days ago a member of the State House of Representatives, killed his wife, his two children, and then slashed his own throat.
—American seaplane S-C II. reached Porto Seguro, Brazil.
Feb. 5—French troops occupied Goddelau, in Hesse.
—Six lost lives in burning of Getto Building, Wichita, Kan.
—Total fines of $8,000,000 assessed against 142 fire insurance companies which formerly operated in Mississippi and which now are being prosecuted for alleged violation of the State anti-trust law were reduced to an aggregate of less than $1,000,000 by the State Supreme Court.
Feb. 6—The Italian Chamber of Deputies, in secret session, ratified the Washington Arms Conference naval treaties. Formal open ratification was made on Feb. 7.
—According to reports reaching Mexico City, two Protestant ministers have been lynched by a mob in a town of San Juan Tepescolula, State of Oaxaca.
Feb. 7—Pres. Harding asked Congress to accept plan for funding British war debt to the United States, and also to provide a ship subsidy.
—U. S. troops from the Rhine (2 battalions of the Eighth Infantry) reached Savannah, Ga., on transport St. Mihiel.
—W. H. Anderson, head of N. Y. State Anti-Saloon League, refused, through counsel, to tell Acting Dist. Atty. Pecora, at N. Y., of expenditure, 8 years ago, of $24,700 of League's publicity fund.
—Son was born, in England, to Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles.
—Overtures from the League of Nations that the League be officially represented at the fifth Pan-American Congress, in Santiago, Chile, beginning March 23, were rejected by the Harding Administration, according to officials of the State Department.
—Saar Valley coal strike spreads into Lorraine.

U. S. AIRPLANE REACHES RIO.

Feb. 8—At an altitude of only 200 feet The World's friendship airplane, the S-C II., reached the zenith of her glory when, under the guidance of her skipper and pilot, Walter Hinton, she groped her way through the fog and thundered over cheering Rio de Janeiro, 5,641 nautical miles from New York.
—Bursting gas main killed 9 workmen, Toronto, Can.
—120 died in explosion in soft coal mine of Phelps-Dodge Corp., Dawson, New Mexico.
—Irish Free State granted 10-day amnesty to rebels still at large. Liam Deasy, under death sentence, accepted; De Valera refused.
—Slain body of Frank Holloway, man-killer and alleged bank robber, was found near Red Fork, Okla.
—An extradition treaty between the U. S. and Costa Rica, ratified by the Senate, Jan. 26, was ratified again with a reservation requested by the Costa Rican Government providing that there should be no extradition of persons subject to execution for capital offenses.

Feb. 9—U. S. House, 291 to 44, passed bill to refund British debt to the U. S.
—33 died in fire-damp explosion in coal mine at Cumberland, Brit. Col.
—Emile Coue ended his American tour, at N. Y. He left for France, Feb. 10.
—At N. Y., the four La Montagne brothers, in Fed. Dist. Court, changed their not guilty plea to indictments found Dec. 29, last, charging them with being involved in bootlegging, to one of guilty. Montaigu La Montagne was fined $2,000 and sentenced to serve two months in the Essex County (N. J.) jail. Rene La Montagne, pololst, and his brothers, Morgan and William, were each fined $2,000 and sentenced to serve four months in the same prison.
—Army aviators Lieut. F. Honsinger and Sergt. J. Kelly, died in plane fall near Laredo, Tex.
—At N. Y., former State Comptroller Eugene M. Travis was cleared by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of a charge of contempt growing out of the indictment of Travis, State Comptroller James A. Wendell and Albert A. Judson in the State bond graft investigation in December, 1920.

RUHR CUT OFF FROM GERMANY.

Feb. 10—The French stopped all traffic between the Ruhr and unoccupied Germany. They also barred German Cabinet from Ruhr, following Chancellor Cuno's visit there.
—Frank Jay Gould married, at Paris, Miss Florence Lacaze of San Francisco.
—Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, ill, jumped to death from window of her home, at N. Y.
—Army flyers Lieut. H. J. Martin and Sergt. W. F. Grodeski, died in plane fall, San Antonio, Tex.
—By 225 to 20 the Italian Chamber of Deputies approved the agreement of Santa Margherita, thus ending the Dalmatian question.
Feb. 11—The Turks give Allies 3 days to quit Smyrna.
—By dropping from airplanes electrically charged grains of sand, army aviators have caused clouds to rain and vanish, at McCook Field, near Dayton, Ohio, they say.
—The U. S. transport St. Mihiel with last of American troops on Rhine, reached N. Y. City.
—Irish irregulars shot to death, at Leix, Dr. O'Higgins, father of Home Affairs Minister Kevin O'Higgins and brother-in-law of Gov. Gen. Healy. Several Free State officials' homes were destroyed by mines.
Feb. 12—At London, Miss Kathleen Emmet, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet of New York, was married to the Earl of Denbigh.
—A Catholic nun at Frederick, Md., told police she had been kidnapped and kept 3 hours in room at Baltimore before she escaped.
—Several died in fire that destroyed Bastable building, Syracuse, N. Y.
—The Standard Oil Co. of N. J., pays its President and also its Chairman $125,000 salary a year, according to evidence taken by a Congress Committee.
Feb. 13—French troops occupied Wesel and Emmerich on the Holland frontier of Germany, thus completing isolation of Ruhr and preventing exports without French or Belgian permission. The town of Gelsenkirchen, where a German policeman was killed and 2 French soldiers yesterday were injured, was fined 100,000,000 marks, and city officials were seized for trial.
—There were 800 new influenza cases at N. Y. City.
—H. F. McCormick and Ganna Walska were remarried, at Lake Forest, Ill.
—Gov. Smith emptied New York's prisons of all political prisoners when he pardoned Ignatz Mizher, Paul Manko, Minnie Kolnin and Anna Leissman, all convicted under the Criminal Anarchy statute.
—South Carolina House defeated, 83 to 24, bill prohibiting public wearing of masks.
Feb. 14—President Harding issued an executive order restoring 17 former division chiefs of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, discharged during the reorganization of the bureau last year, to their civil service status, which permits them to obtain employment from the Government.
—The coffin of "Jim" Jones, able seaman, who died at Gibraltar, Aug. 30, 1920, was opened at the National Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, but none of the late Czar's jewels was found therein.
—Fire destroyed Trinity (Syrian Catholic) Church, at Montreal.
—Coroner's jury, at Dawson, N. Mex., found that mine explosion on Feb. 8 costing 120 lives, was due to derailment of an outgoing motor trip-car, knocking down timbers to which the trolley feed line was attached, raising a quantity of dust which was ignited by an electric arc. The arc which set off the coal dust was caused when the feed wire came in contact with one of the iron pit cars, the jury held.
Feb. 15—Germans sank a barge in the Rhine-Herne Canal, and blocked transportation of coal from the Ruhr. The German Reichsbank continues to dump English and other foreign currency on the market to increase the value of the mark. French troops, boycotted by German storekeepers, help themselves. Essen workers struck.
—Storm and cold wave covered almost all of the U. S., causing 30 to die in Western States, and wrecking ships in Atlantic and Pacific; 42 died in shipwrecks on Pacific Coast, including the Nika, Santa Rita, Tuscan Prince, and the Coolcha. Off Virginia, the Italian steamer Moncenisio sank.
—$1,500,000 fire at Armour packing plant, Omaha, fried 8,000 hog carcasses.
—Fire destroyed Congregational Church, Rutherford, N. J.
—A. Wrestling and J. Zambelli, robbers and murderers, were electrocuted at Sing Sing.
—Paris court has given a divorce from E. G. Fabbri to his wife, daughter of the late E. F. Shepard of N. Y., and granddaughter of the late W. H. Vanderbilt.
Feb. 16—U. S. Senate, 70 to 13, passed bill refunding British war debt to U. S.
—British Gov't restricted French troops to the right of transit over one railway in Cologne area.
—Leon Bourgeois resigned as President of the French Senate.

MEMEL GIVEN TO LITHUANIA.

—Sovereignty over the Memel district, the Baltic area detached from Germany and since the war under Interallied jurisdiction, was granted to Lithuania by the Allied Council of Ambassadors, at Paris.
—The Italian Senate ratified Washington Arms treaties, and the treaty with Jugo-Slavia.
—Earle Remington, aviator, was assassinated, at Los Angeles.
—For the first time in history, news despatches were broadcast by radio telephone in America, for publication in a newspaper in England. They were sent from Newark, N. J.
—Fortunes in gems were revealed when excavators at Luxor, Egypt, entered room containing sarcophagus of King Tutankhamen.
Feb. 17—Bomb shattered windows at Essen, Germany.
—Fire destroyed the Hall boarding school at Pittsfield, Mass.; 1 life was lost.
—N. Y. State fuel officials seized at Ballston Spa cars of coal bound for Canada.
—At Cincinnati, recovery of $73,000 worth of bonds, part of the $265,000 stolen by bandits from the former Hamilton County Bank on Woodburn Ave. last September, and $80,000 in unused Federal Reserve Bank currency, stolen in the hold-up of the Denver Mint, was revealed by Federal officers.
—Nevada Legislature repealed existing State Prohibition law and substituted a "Volstead" law.
Feb. 18—22 insane patients and 3 guards died when fire destroyed west wing of Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, N. Y. City.
—Mrs. Chas. Raizen was found guilty, at Brooklyn, of murder in second degree for killing Dr. A. Glickstein, Dec. 10, 1921; sentenced, Feb. 27, to 20 years to life in prison.
Feb. 19—French took control over part of British zone on Rhine.
—British Commons, 305 to 196, refused Lloyd George's plea to refer Ruhr question to League of Nations and the U. S.
—U. S. Supreme Court ruled U. S. Rail Labor Board is powerless to enforce its rulings.
—The Hague Conference on the Laws of War adjourned.
—Saratoga, N. Y., partly by mob action, seized coal destined to Canada.
Feb. 20—The N. Y. Assembly, 78 to 64, adopted resolutions urging Congress to legalize sale and consumption of light wines and beer; N. Y. Senate, 23 to 13, concurred, Feb. 21
Feb. 21—Arrests at N. Y., and seizure of $100,000 in bad paper money revealed big counterfeiting ring.
—First National Bank, Warren, Mass., closed with $212,000 shortage.
—Dublin, Ireland, rebels fired 3 Government revenue offices.
—Prince Miguel de Braganza, eldest son of the pretender to the throne of Portugal, and husband of Anita Stewart, died at N. Y.

Feb. 22—Prince George, youngest son of King George, was operated on at Buckingham Palace by surgeon who cut off both little toes. They were of the "hammer toe" variety.
—Ex-Premier Doumergue was elected President of the French Senate.
—Germany forbids her nationals in the Ruhr to pay taxes to French or Belgians.
—With 587 policemen, 200 plain clothes men and a riot squad armed with loaded rifles on hand to prevent disorder, 15,000 persons jammed Madison Square Garden, N. Y., and protested against the French invasion of the Ruhr.

ANTI-KU KLUX KLAN BILL.

—The World's Anti-Ku Klux Klan Bill, designed to unmask the hooded order, outlaw its anonymous threats, lay bare all its political activities, stop its campaign of intolerance, reveal the names and addresses of its officers and members, make public its constitution, by-laws and oaths and punish members who violate the law, was introduced in the Legislature by Senator Walker of Manhattan, Democratic floor leader, President pro tem.
—At Chicago, J. W. Worthington, convicted of using mails to defraud, was sentenced to 2 years and $1,000 fine.
Feb. 23—Irish rebels burned homes of Earl of Desart and Earl of Bessborough.
—U. S. House, 300 to 11, passed bill to return $45,000,000 property seized from aliens in the late war.
—Germany bars aliens unless on business.
—At Albany, N. Y., Supt. W. H. Anderson testified that the Anti-Saloon League raised by contribution $250,000 annually and expended a like amount in its work in the course of his examination in the judicial proceedings brought by the Association Opposed to Prohibition to determine if the league is a political organization, and as such required under the law to file an accounting of its receipts and expenditures with the Secretary of State.
—13 died in rooms over garage, in fire at Kansas City, Mo.
—Fire swept business block at Buffalo, N. Y., at Washington and Carroll Sts.
Feb. 24—Pres. Harding asked Senate to authorize U. S. participation in Permanent Court of International Justice, organized under auspices of League of Nations.
—H. E. Hall, N. Y. jeweller, reported he was robbed of $100,000 of diamonds in a Chicago elevator.
—American Labor Party Convention at N. Y., repudiated Soviet and excluded Red delegates.
—Guns and munitions for the Irish rebels were seized by N. Y. police in tenement cellar.
Feb. 25—French seized neutral zone on right bank of Rhine separating bridgeheads of Cologne and Coblenz, and Coblenz and Mayence.
—Liberal Republican League asked Mass. Governor to order new election for U. S. Senator, alleging fraud in re-election of H. C. Lodge.
—Robber got package of registered mail from Chicago, at Grand Central Yard, N. Y.
—Fire did $500,000 damage in business district of Kansas City, Mo.
Feb. 26—U. S. paid Norway $12,000,000 for ships seized for use in World War.
—E. G. Leonhart, air mail carrier, died in plane accident, near Meadville, Pa.
—Fred'k Schneider, contractor, was found shot to death in his auto, Sound View Ave., Bronx.
Feb. 27—N. Y. Senate, 26 to 22, passed bills repealing (Lusk) anti-sedition laws regulating study courses of private schools, and requiring a loyalty oath of teachers.
—The Earl of Granard's home, Castle Forbes, County Longford, Ireland, was destroyed by explosion.
—Parliament of Northern Ireland was opened by the new Governor, the Duke of Abercorn.
—N. Y. Court of Appeals upheld law bonding taxi operators in N. Y. and Buffalo.
Feb. 28—France allows Ruhr coal to go to Germany on payment of 40 per cent. tax thereon.
—Sec. Hughes ordered closing of U. S. Consulate at Newcastle, England.
—Pres. Harding signed Smoot-Burton bill refunding British war debt to U. S.
—Ship Subsidy bill was killed in U. S. Senate by refusal, 36 to 48, to recommit to Committee on Commerce.
—N. Y. Senate unanimously passed Assembly bill for referendum to give $45,000,000 bonus to World War soldiers of the State.
—Fire destroyed the Presby. Church and the High School, Prattsburg, N. Y.
—U. S. Ambassador Harvey told Pilgrims, at London dinner, Balfour note saying England borrowed from U. S. for Allies was wrong and that England actually borrowed for self.

MARCH

March 1—6 died in oil flareback in boiler room of U. S. destroyer Hulbert, Manila.
—U. S. Senate committee in final report, called unfounded the charge that U. S. soldiers were executed in France without trial.
—The North Carolina Senate defeated Anti-Klan bills.
March 2—British Commons, 231 to 27, passed bill giving a wife right to divorce husband for misconduct without proving cruelty or desertion.
—Federal Power Commission gave Ford Motor Co. permit to develop power at dam over the Mississippi River near St. Paul.
—U. S. and Canada signed, at Washington, convention governing halibut fisheries in North Pacific.
—The resolution requesting negotiations with foreign Governments to curtail production of habit-forming drugs was signed by President Harding.
—16 died in coal mine explosion, Arista, W. Va.
—H. G. Brock, rich broker, driving auto when intoxicated, killed 2 women and a boy, at Phila.; April 16 he pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to 6 to 10 years in prison.
March 3—The French occupied Darmstadt, Mannheim, and Karlsruhe, and reoccupied rail station at Essen.
—U. S. Senate, 49 to 24, rejected King resolution authorizing U. S. to join Permanent Court of Justice.
—Maj. Gen. Allen reached N. Y. with last of U. S. troops on the Rhine.
March 4—The Sixty-seventh Congress ended, with 14,000 bills in the discard. The La Follette Senate Committee report charged Standard Oil with fixing prices and violating the 1911 dissolution decree. Pres. Harding signed bill to return seized property to aliens.
—Lieut. S. Smith died when army airplane fell at Brooklyn, N. Y.
—Germicide fumes killed family of 6 at Chicago.
March 5—5 rebels and 4 Free State troopers died in battle in County Kerry, Ireland.
—Pres. Harding and wife left White House for vacation in Florida.
—Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney married Miss Marie Norton, at Paris.
—H. F. Young, "human fly," died in 9-story fall when climbing up front of Hotel Martinique, N. Y.
—Gov. Smith (N. Y.), signed and forwarded to Washington the legislative resolution asking Congress to sanction beer and light wines.
March 6—Chancellor Cuno, opening the new session of German Reichstag, asserted Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr was a failure. French occupy Wittenfuerth.
—Laborites in England have defeated, in past week, re-election to Parliament of 3 members of Bonar Law Cabinet—Maj. Hills, Sec. of Treas.; Col. Stanley, Sec. for Home Affairs; and Griffith-Boscawen, Health Minister.
—With 120,000 railway shopmen still on strike, Pres. Harding charges roads that fail to settle with responsibility for coal shortage and freight congestion.
—Reginald C. Vanderbilt married Miss Gloria Morgan, at N. Y.
—Delaware Legislature ratified the Suffrage (XIX.) Amendment to U. S. Constitution.
—U. S. Gov't releases from customs custody the 6 Rochefoucauld tapestries bought at $1,150,000 by J. D. Rockefeller jr.

W. K. VANDERBILT INHERITANCE TAX.

—At Riverhead, L. I., an inheritance tax of $1,934,571.73 was fixed for the estate of the late William K. Vanderbilt by a decree entered by Surrogate Robert S. Pelletreau of Suffolk County. The total value of the property left by the financier, who died in his Paris home July 22, 1920, has been determined at $54,530,066.59, with the real estate aggregating $4,007,477.67 and the personalty $50,523,488.92.
—The Turkish National Assembly, at Angora, has rejected the Lausanne treaty.
—Springfield (Ohio) National Bank closed, with $800,000 shortage.
—Dr. Kuehles, brother-in-law of Count Bothmer, noted monarchist leader, shot himself in his Munich villa after learning a plot for the overthrow of the existing Government and the re-establishment of an independent Bavarian monarchy was discovered.
March 7—Mrs. P. Saludes was found guilty of second degree murder at N. Y., for killing of O. M. Martelliere, Oct. 16, 1922. She tried suicide by poison, sentenced March 14 to 20 years to life.
—South Carolina Legislature voted pensions to slaves loyal in Civil War.

March 7—12 rebels, prisoners in County Kerry, Ireland, died in trigger-mine explosions.
—The marriage of Mrs. Nora McMullen Mellon, former wife of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Harvey Arthur Lee, an art dealer took place at N. Y.
—Lieut. R. Farrar, navy aviator, died when plane fell in Delaware River.
—Near Franklinton, La., the bodies of Wesley Crain and Wiley Pierce, Deputy Sheriffs of Washington Parish, slain by moonshiners they had captured at a still in swamps, were found in a shallow grave a quarter of a mile from the destroyed still.
March 8—The Earl of Balfour in British House of Lords reiterated accuracy of his note of August, 1922, to the Allies, attacked by U. S. Ambassador Harvey, Feb. 28, 1923.
—British King and Queen at Lady Astor's, London, dined with Labor members of Parliament.
—Fire damaged Shepard stores, Providence, R. I.
—3 officers were slain in dry raids at Lulu and Blackshear, Ga.
—The Wisconsin Legislature by resolution condemned the "round robin" of University of Wisconsin faculty denouncing U. S. Senator La Follette's attitude in the World War.
March 9—French occupied Kronenberg, Germany, and seized 86,485 acres of forest lands.

LADY ASTOR'S DRINK BILL PASSED.

—British Commons (338 to 56) passed Lady Astor's bill making it unlawful for boys and girls under 18 years of age to drink in saloons.
—Mrs. F. A. Cook was granted, at Ft. Worth, Tex., divorce from ex-Arctic explorer.
—Constable John Kelley, a Herrin mine massacre defendant, was killed by a coal miner, Zeigler, Ill.
—Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during the war, characterized as a "misapprehension" the assertion of Lord Balfour in the House of Lords that the U. S. demanded a British guarantee before financing other Allies.
—3-year-old son of City Judge L. Minken of Albany, N. Y., vanished with nurse; found at Newburgh, N. Y., March 10.
—A. B. Seip died in leap from Washington Monument, Washington, D. C.
—Merger of Armour-Nelson packing interests was announced at Chicago.
—Body of F. W. Popp, Pres. Logan Square Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, was found shot to death on lonely road; bank was closed next day for inquiry by directors.
—Gov. Pinchot of Pa. asked Gov. Smith of N. Y. to share Niagara waterpower with Pennsylvania.
March 10—2 French officials were slain in ambush at Buer, in the Ruhr; the town was fined 100,000,000 marks by French, who occupied rail stations at Recklinghausen and other points south of Ruhr.
—150 Greek naval officers and men died when transport Alexander sank off Piraeus.
—Poisoned rice killed 22 at dinner at Hangchow, China.
—Mob at New York stormed closed express office and private bank of Tisbo Brothers, for whom police sent out general alarm.
—Rose Pastor Stokes and others surrendered at St. Joseph, Mich., for trial with W. Z. Foster and others under Michigan Anti-Syndicalism Law.
—Archer M. Huntington, rich art patron, wed Anna Vaughn Hyatt, sculptor, at N. Y.
—Salvador Segur, syndicalist chief, was assassinated at Barcelona, Spain.
—Sergts. E. Josupeit and A. J. Christian, marine aviators, died in plane fall at Port-au-Prince, Hayti.
—Rev. M. Vraniak, Slovak priest of Virden, Ill., vanished at St. Louis.
—Manitoba, Can., court held International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers illegal and in restraint of trade.
March 11—Germany and France began to mediate over Ruhr occupation.
—Britain deported 98 Irish agitators.
—6 U. S. army airplanes flew from Miami, Fla., to Havana, Cuba.
—M. Silva, at Phila., built cement tomb in cellar of home, killed and buried wife and mother-in-law, and shot self.
—Christ P. E. Church, Alexandria, Va., observed its 150th anniversary.
—8 Germans died in clashes with French troops in Recklinghausen district, Ruhr.
March 12—Hurricane in Mississippi Valley (Tenn., Ky., and Ohio) killed 45 and damaged houses and crops, storm worst at Pinson, Tenn.
—Miss Evelyn Lyons, Escanaba, Mich., by pressing thermometer against hot water bottle, caused doctors to believe her temperature was 114 degrees.
—France and Belgium agreed not to leave Ruhr until Germany fulfils reparation obligations.
—Premier Lenin of Russia suffered apoplectic stroke.
—U. S. Supreme Court has refused to reopen the bank tax case, thus reaffirming N. Y. Court of Appeals ruling that the State cannot levy a discriminating tax on national banks.
March 13—Irish Free State executed 7 prisoners, in reprisal.
—N. Y. Senate (28 to 22) passed State Trade Commission Bill, passed (26 to 22) bill to incorporate the N. Y. Stock Exchange, passed (26 to 24) bill giving Mayor of N. Y. control of Port Authority. The Assembly (120 to 9) passed bill to prevent opening of barber shops at N. Y. and Saratoga on Sundays.
—N. Y. Legislative Committee reported there was no ground for impeaching Supreme Court Justice Strong on charges of Nassau County lawyers.
—Supreme Court at Albany, N. Y., ruled that the Anti-Saloon League is a political body and must make annual report to Sec. of State of its receipts and expenditures.
—King Gustav of Sweden played in public tennis tournament at Nice, France.
—Sleeping sickness due to "flu" is prevalent in New York City.
March 14—4 more Irish irregulars were executed in reprisal.
—Japan refused China's demand for abrogation of the May, 1915, treaty (the "21 demands").

VILNA GIVEN TO POLAND.

—Allied Council of Ambassadors, at Paris, awarded Vilna to Poland, along with Eastern Galicia.
—Airplane bombs failed to break up ice jam on Delaware River, at Port Jervis, N. Y.
—Pennsylvania Senate (30 to 15) passed Gov. Pinchot's Prohibition Enforcement Bill.
—C. F. Cramer, ex-Counsel U. S. Veterans' Bureau, killed self at Washington, D. C.
—Miss Marion Savage of N. Y. drowned when her boat upset in the Sea of Galilee.
March 15—Grand Jury at Bastrop, La., failed to indict in alleged K. K. K. murders at Mer Rouge, Aug. 25, 1922, owing to lack of evidence.
—Miss Ellen Boland of Brooklyn leaped to death at Niagara Falls.
—U. S. war fleet began practice attacks off Canal Zone.
—Mrs. Fred Perkins, in her 100th year, died at Bloomingdale Asylum, White Plains, N. Y., where she had been a patient since 1854.
—Mrs. Billie Wells was acquitted at Mineola, N. Y., of charge of second degree murder in case of Capt. J. S. Pettit, killed by gun there, Jan. 7.
—Fire destroyed Mailloux Building, Woonsocket, R. I.
—9 inmates died in poorhouse fire, Angelica, N. Y.
—Dorothy King, 27, artist's model, was drugged to death and robbed at her flat, W. 57th St., N. Y.
March 16—Storms killed score in Northern Mississippi, and several in N. Y. State. Half of the U. S. was swept by the gales.
—Gov. Silzer (N. J.) signed bill making ticket scalping a misdemeanor.
—Dr. C. M. Freeman, Metuchen, N. J., willed $1 to his wife, who was Mary E. Wilkins, novelist.
—Catholic Home for Incurables burned, Montreal, 1 died of shock.
March 17—3,500 Irish-Americans marched in St. Patrick's Day parade, at N. Y.
—France notified U. S. any attempt at Ruhr intervention would be considered unfriendly.
—At Cologne, assassin wounded Jos. Smeets, Ger. Separatist leader and killed secretary.
—Nicolo Sacco, convicted as slayer, April, 1920, of a paymaster at South Braintree, Mass., was forcibly fed at Boston Psychopathic Hospital after fasting 31 days.
March 18—J. C. Richenbach and K. P. Brown, army reserve aviators, died in plane fall at El Paso, Tex.
—L. F. Gibbs, Cashier of trust company at Kirksville, Mo., killed self; shortage of over $400,000 in the bank's funds was announced March 27.
March 19—Blizzard swept Mississippi Valley States, killing 12.
—Of the 1,450 newspapers in Rhineland and the Ruhr, the French have suppressed 450.
—Morris Reisler, son of "John the Barber," pleaded guilty, at Brooklyn, to killing July 26, 1922, Miss Bertha Katz, his mother's younger sister; sentenced to 20 years to life.

INDIANS ON WARPATH.

—Renegade band of Piute Indians surrounded Blanding, Utah, and rescued 2 prisoners. Posses of whites fought Indians, several were killed.
March 20—Socialist delegates from Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy met at Paris, and urged League of Nations as Ruhr arbitrator.

March 20—Police discovered some "crank" had chipped steps of Borough Hall and also Prison Martyrs Monument, Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn.
—Harold L. Hart, former Prohibition Director; William A. Orr, once secretary to former Gov. Whitman; with 14 other individual and 4 drug company defendants were acquitted in Federal Court, at N. Y., of conspiracy to defraud the Government out of its right and power to enforce the National Prohibition Act.
—Sec. of State Hughes at Washington retracted, at request of the British Embassy, a statement in his New Haven speech, Dec. 29, 1922, to the effect the British Navy had elevated battleship guns firing angle and had reinforced the gun decks so as to increase fighting efficiency above that of U. S. battleships as provided in the Washington Arms Conference treaties of Feb. 6, 1922.
March 21—Sec. of State Hughes announced, at Washington, U. S. will not recognize Soviet Russia until it recognizes its foreign debts and restores seized alien property.
—Francis Morrow testified at trial of W. Z. Foster, at St. Joseph, Mich., that Soviet Russia had given American Communists full plans for a revolt in this country.
—C. Tidwell, half-breed Cherokee Indian, was released on new evidence from Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, where he had been since 1899, when convicted of killing James Brown, farm hand, in Okla. Meantime, Tidwell's oil lands have made him a millionaire.
March 22—Old U. S. battleship Iowa was sunk in target practice in Bay of Panama. She had been manoeuvred by radio
—Allied Reparation Commission set Bulgaria's total reparations at 550,000,000 gold marks, payable over 60-year period.
March 23—International Chamber of Commerce, at Rome, urged international trade conference to stabilize world.
—Several died in riots of anti-Semitic students at Budapest.
—C. E. Ruthenberg, witness in behalf of W. Z. Foster, testified at anti-Syndicalist trial at St. Joseph, Mich., that the Communist Party of America is part of Russ. Third Internationale.
March 24—German Government closed frontiers between Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony, to stop nationalist plots.
—Incendiary fire destroyed Assumption (R. C.) College, Greendale, Mass.
—U.S.Govt. begins inquiry into boost in sugar prices.
—Body of Thos. Schofield, treas. Stacey-Adams Shoe Co., who vanished Jan. 2, was found frozen in ice, Abington, Mass.
March 25—Lieut. G. T. Baker and Private Earl Thornburg died in army plane fall, Kokomo, Ind.
—Leading actors at N. Y. celebrated John Drew's 50th anniversary on the stage.
—Pan-American Congress opened, at Santiago, Chili.
—Body of Miss A. J. Breazeale, 23, nurse, who vanished Feb. 21, was found in Raritan Canal, New Brunswick, N. J.

DEATH OF SARAH BERNHARDT.

March 26—Sarah Bernhardt, 78, actress, died, at Paris.
—Norway has abolished prohibition on heavy wines.
—Fire destroyed the Pierre Lorillard mansion, used as a museum, in Bronx Park, N. Y.
—5 died in fire in Princeton Apartments, on W. 57th St., N. Y.
—Band of robbers, one of whom was killed ("Bud" Maxfield), by pursuing posse, got $600 at bank at Mannford, Okla.
March 27—N. Y. Senate, 28 to 21, passed bill to repeal Mullan-Gage prohibition enforcement law.
—Pa. Legislature passed Gov. Pinchot's prohibition enforcement bill.
—W. H. Schoen sr., 58, Pres. Central Car Wheel Co., killed self at Pittsburgh, Pa.
—Supreme Court at N. Y., enjoined City from issuing $400,000 in bonds for silver jubilee celebration.
—At Atlanta, Ga., Gerald Chapman, New York mail robber, and Frank Grey, a postal money order forger, also of New York, escaped from the hospital ward of the Federal Prison. Chapman was shot by posse and he and Grey were caught, March 28, near Athens, Ga.
—Jose B. Canizo, rich Cuban sugar planter, ransomed himself from Matanza's bandits by paying $50,000.
March 28—75,000 woollen and cotton mill hands in New England have received announcement of 12½ per cent. wage increase.
—Fire destroyed 75 cottages, Nantasket Beach, Mass.
—Miss Dellora Angell, who inherited fortune from John W. Gates, married Lester Norris, cartoonist, at Pasadena, Cal.
—Temperature fell to 9 degrees above zero at N. Y.
—Soviet Gov't stays sentence of execution against Archbishop Zepliak, head of R. C. Church in Russia, after protests from the Pope, Poland and other countries. Zepliak's sentence was commuted to 10 years in prison.
—3 moonshiners, including a woman, and a deputy sheriff, were killed in raid in Leslie County, Ky.
March 29—W. Z. Foster took stand at radical's trial, St. Joseph, Mich., and denied membership in Communist Party.
—Helena Zeigler, 26, and F. W. Burnham, contractor, were found shot to death at Burnham's office, N. Y.

LANSING-ISHII AGREEMENT ABROGATED.

March 30—It developed at Washington that the Lansing-Ishii agreement, giving Japan a special interest in China, has been abrogated.
—The International Labor and Socialist Congress adjourned, at Paris, adopts plan for paying reparations in 3 years.
—8 were killed, 15 injured, in collision near Columbus, Ohio, between auto and "Big Four" Railway express.
—2 firemen were killed, 16 injured, in wall collapse at blaze on E. 27th St., N. Y. The wall was built in 1812.
—Auto bandits killed T. R. Phillips, paymaster for John H. Duncan, Inc., shot and wounded C. C. Cain, Vice Pres., and escaped with $3,400, on Vandam St., Long Island City. Phillips's alleged slayer, H. "Jocko" Moore, was slain by gangster, Aug. 23, 1923.
—W. Brandt, escaped convict from Joliet Prison, Ill., was killed in holdup at Fairview, N. J.
—At Madrid, Javier Vales Failde, nominated by King Alfonso to become Bishop of Sion, which includes the Patriarchate of Occidental India and the Chaplain Generalship of the Spanish Army, was found dead. His jugular vein had been severed with a razor.
—The State of North Dakota has asked Florida to make inquiry into the death of Martin Tabert, of the former State, a farm boy who died in a convict camp at Clara, Fla., Feb. 1, after he had been whipped with a 7½-lb. strap for complaining that the shoes furnished him were too small.
—The British Government gave an order for the release from internment, at Gibraltar, of Saad Zaghlul Pasha, Egyptian Nationalist leader, on account of ill health.
—Italy expelled Abbas Hilmi, ex-Khedive of Egypt. He went to Switzerland.
March 31—13 Germans and French were killed and 40 wounded in clash between French troops and German workers, at Krupp works, Essen.
—The Russian Soviet Government executed Monsignor Butchkavitch, Vicar General of the R. C. Church in that country. He had been found guilty of treason.
—At Sofia, Bulgaria, all members of the Radoslavoff Cabinet have been found guilty of having brought their country into the World War on the German side. All have been sentenced to imprisonment. Only 5 of the accused ministers attended the trial. M. Radoslavoff and Gen. Boyadjieff, who was Minister of War, fled the country; 3 of the other ministers are in hospitals and 1 died in prison.
—Gen. Geo. W. Goethals went out at midnight under Gov. Smith's proclamation, as State Fuel Administrator, and the office ceased to exist, emergency being over.
—Berna Fox, 103, said to be the oldest Odd Fellow in the U. S., died at Sonora, Cal.
—8 workmen died in collapse of new water-tank tower on Fuller-Brush building, Hartford, Conn.
—W. R. Hearst, announced purchase from F. A. Munsey of the Baltimore American and the Baltimore News, for $4,000,000.
—At Indianapolis, 55 defendants in the Gary, Ind., liquor conspiracy case, including Roswell O. Johnson, Mayor of Gary; Dwight M. Kindler, Prosecutor of Lake County; William H. Olds, Sheriff; William M. Dunn, City Judge; Clyde Hunter, formerly prosecutor, and Lewis E. Barnes, former Sheriff, were found guilty by a jury in Federal Court. They were sentenced, April 28; Johnson, $2,000 fine, 1 year, 6 months; Kindler, $1,000 fine, 1 year, 1 day; others got $1,000 fine and terms of 3 months to 1 year, 1 day.

APRIL

April 1—New York's Easter celebration began with temperature at 11 above zero, at 5.30 A. M.
—Near Bernay, France, Prince Narihisa Kitashirakawa, brother-in-law of Emperor Yoshihito of Japan, was killed, and his wife, Princess Fusako; Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, who also married a sister of the Emperor, and a lady-in-waiting, were seriously injured in an automobile accident.

April 2—Fatal anti-Government riots occurred in Roumania.
—Lord Robert Cecil of England, spoke, at N. Y., for the League of Nations.
—$2,300,000 of bonds and securities were stolen at St. Louis in holdup of armored mail truck; $2,000,000 was recovered April 19.
April 3—Judge W. E. Dever, Dem., was elected Mayor of Chicago.
—A. S. Bains, father of Miss Sheila Bains, adopted daughter of W. J. Locke, English novelist, killed self when daughter refused to return to him.
—K. W. Ogden, oil man, was found shot to death near Wallace, W. Va., after he had revealed K. K. K. plan to torture a merchant.
April 4—Tornado killed 20 in the Pineville district of Louisiana.
—St. Augustine, Fla., celebrated 400th anniversary of Ponce de Leon's landing in Matanzas Bay.
—Florida House of Representatives voted, 73 to 3, to investigate death of Martin Tabert at convict labor camp; Senate so voted, 28 to 3, on April 5.
—Gerald Chapman, convict mail robber, escaped from St. Mary's Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., but was again caught. He had been wounded in his flight from the Federal prison.
—Auguste Jeansonne, 112 years old, who had 23 children and 137 grandchildren, died at Ville Platte, La.
—Viscountess Northcliffe, widow of Alfred Harmsworth, was married to Sir Robert Hudson, in England.
April 5—The jury disagreed and was discharged, at St. Joseph, Mich., at trial of W. Z. Foster of Chicago, for alleged violation of the State law against criminal syndicalism.
—Fire destroyed Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.; 300 guests escaped, 1 fireman was killed, loss estimated at $1,000,000.

DEATH OF EARL OF CARNARVON.

—The Earl of Carnarvon, financial backer of the explorations at the tomb of Tutankhamen, Luxor, Egypt, died at Cairo, following the bite of an insect.
—F. M. Dyer, a N. Y. broker, and 14 others were sentenced to jail at Boston for alleged price fixing of fish in war time.
—Peasant revolts again sweep the Ukraine; hundreds said to have been executed; Jews victims of pogroms. There are peasant revolts also in Bulgaria and Roumania.
April 6—Martin E. Kern of Allentown, Pa., who, in December, 1918, purchased for $4,500,000 the American Bosch Magneto Company's property at Chicopee, Mass., seized and sold by A. M. Palmer as Alien Property Custodian, pleaded guilty at N. Y. to an indictment charging him with perjury in describing himself as an American instead of a Swiss citizen in a passport application made Jan. 3, 1922. He was fined $2,000 in Federal Court, which he paid.
—The bodies of Mrs. Irene Blandino, 21, wife of a Jersey City barber, and her chum, Ethel Phillips, 18, of Bayonne, N. J., were found on Sea View Ave., Staten Island, stabbed to death, with throats cut.
—Sir Conan Doyle showed to an audience at New York a photograph comprising, he asserted, faces of war dead hovering over mediums in the crowd at memorial services at the Cenotaph, London.
—Pres. Harding, speaking at Augusta, Ga., said the blocs in Congress are a national menace.
—Union miners charged with Herrin murder riots were acquitted, at Marion, Ill., on April 7, all the untried indictments are dismissed.
April 7—Irish rebels bombed Great Northern Railway, severing connection between Dublin and Belfast.
—Bodies of 8 of crew of sunken steamer John Dwight, alleged rum-runner, were found in Vineyard Sound, Mass.
—U. S. Naval Hydrographic Office announced that the "Island of Matador" in the East Caroline group, Pacific Ocean, does not exist.
—Rufus Avery, 111, inveterate smoker, died at Athens, Ont.
—At a secret convention held at N. Y., the Communist Party of America merged into the Workers Party of America.
April 8—President Harding returned to Washington from southern vacation.
—Zaghloul Pasha, Egyptian Nationalist exile, freed from Gibraltar, is settled at Marseilles.
—Of all the world's largest cities, New York is the freest from open vice, according to the report of the Committee of Fourteen.
—E. Malone, aviator, died in plane accident, Los Angeles, Cal.
—The slave trade has been revived in Southern Abyssinia.

ANTI-K. K. K. LEGISLATION.

April 9—Legislative enactments forbidding masks in public (anti-K. K. K.) were signed by the Governors of Iowa and Minnesota.
—H. A. Black, Sec. of State of Vermont, was killed by a train at Wells River.
—N. Y. Conference of M. E. churches, 35 to 31, opposed ordination of women as preachers.
—Board of Governors of Harvard Univ. voted against any discrimination against new students on ground of race or religion; Board of Overseers voted not to refuse Negroes admission to freshmen dormitories.
—U. S. Steel Corp. granted 11 per cent. wage increase to (214,000) day laborers.
—Two Florida grand juries began investigation of peonage at county convict camps.
—The U. S. Supreme Court, 5 to 3, declared the minimum wage law directly affecting women and children in the District of Columbia unconstitutional and by implication threw into the discard similar laws in various States, affecting both men and women.
—Princess Yolanda, oldest child of King and Queen of Italy, was married, at Rome, to Count Carlo C. di Bergolo, a captain of cavalry.
—B. F. Ballantyne, bank teller, was killed at Salt Lake City by M. F. Browning, who alleged self-defense, and who had called to take Mrs. Ballantyne to her folks.
April 10—Liam Lynch, Chief of Staff of Irish Irregulars, wounded and captured by Free State troops, died.
—Turkish National Assembly, at Angora, approved concession of oil rights in Anatolia to Ottoman-American Development Co., in which Rear Admiral Chester, U. S. N., is interested, it is stated.
—British Commons, 145 to 138, voted that the "speaker do now leave the chair," defeating the Bonar Law Government.
—N. Y. Aldermen amended city ordinances to prohibit "human fly" stunts.

U. S. PROTEST AGAINST SOVIET EXECUTION.

—U. S. State Department registered its protest at the execution of Vicar General Butchkavitch of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia by the Soviet Government by cancelling the visa of the passport of Mme. Kalinin, wife of the President of Soviet Russia, to visit the U. S.
April 11—N. Y. Legislature extended to April 1, 1924, $5,000 tax exemption on new housings in N. Y. City and elsewhere.
—Thos. F. Smith, Sec. of Tammany Hall, was killed by a taxicab, at N. Y.
—Labor members, singing the "Red Flag" broke up session of British Commons.
—France protested to Turkey against the Chester oil concession.
—"Doc" Crossman, N. Y. stock broker, was found guilty by a jury of bucketing.
April 12—Bonar Law prevented further labor outbreak in British Commons by agreeing to investigate pay grievances of ex-war men in the Civil Service.
—Max Oser, 45, Swiss army Major, and Miss Mathilde McCormick, 18, daughter of H. F. McCormick of Chicago and granddaughter of John D. Rockefeller, were married at Lewisham, England.
—Rev. Henry O'Neill, rector of St. Augustine's R. C. Church, Kalamazoo, Mich., was shot and killed by Rev. C. Dillon, one of the priests; April 16 Dillon pleaded guilty and got life sentence.
April 13—Appellate Division of Supreme Court, at N. Y., upheld Justice Mullan in enjoining city from issuing $400,000 bonds to pay for jubilee celebration.
—Letter from Woodrow Wilson was made public advising against "conditional" acceptance by the Senate of adherence to World Court.
—Paul V. Hadley was hanged at Florence, Ariz., for murder of Mrs. A. O. Johnson.
—Meat packers at Chicago boosted wages 11 per cent.
—Tidal wave killed hundreds on coast of Corea.
April 14—Irish Free State troops captured Austin Stack, rebel chief, at Clonmel.
—6 inches of snow fell at Altoona, Pa.; cold wave covered Eastern U. S.
—Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America opened a bank, at N. Y.
—The stallion Inchcape, valued at $150,000, and 30 broodmares and colts died in stable fire at H. F. Sinclair's Rancocas Farm, near Jobstown, N. J.
—Mayor Hylan of N. Y., at Bay Ridge, broke ground for his $60,000,000 tube under the Narrows to Staten Island.

April 15—Earthquake at Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, swept factories, hospital and houses into the sea.
—Insulin, discovered by Dr. F. G. Banting, of Canada, is announced as a palliative for diabetes, by Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.
April 16—Ex-Gov. T. T. Bilbo was sentenced in U. S. Court at Oxford, Miss., to jail for 30 days and was fined $100 for contempt of court, in having failed to respond to a subpoena to testify in December, 1922, in the damage suit of Miss Frances Birkhead against Gov. L. M. Russell.
—U. S. Supreme Court upheld Grain Futures Act, and also decided that a public utilities company may appeal direct to the U. S. Courts without review by a State Commissioner or a State Court (case of N. Y. Telephone Co.).
—Harold Van Alstine, acrobat, slayer, in January, of Marion MacLaren, actress, killed self in Tombs Prison, N. Y.
—State Department agents who investigated charges that Turkish soldiers near Smyrna had mutilated the body and destroyed the coffin of George Dilboy, an American soldier to whom a Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded after his death in the World War, have confirmed them, but report that "those responsible for the profanations were apparently actuated by cupidity rather than by malice or any intentional act of disrespect."

CONVICTIONS UNDER SHERMAN LAW.

April 17—At N. Y., 20 individuals and 23 corporations were found guilty by a Federal Court jury of violating the criminal provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by conspiring to fix prices and restrict the sale of pottery; 3 individual defendants were acquitted under instructions from Judge Van Fleet; 12 of the firms are located at Trenton, N. J., where the combination had its headquarters; 8 individuals were given prison terms of 10 months and less, with $169,000 in fines.
—N. Y. Assembly adopted report of Judiciary Committee exonerating Supreme Court Justice S. B. Strong of charges.
—Tammany leader C. F. Murphy testified at N. Y. in his suit against Hartog, glucose maker, to recover $175,000 that he quit the enterprise rather than be a war profiteer.
—N. Y. Senate, 27 to 22, passed Gov. Smith's Water-power Bill.
—5 Stanford Univ. students (Cal.) ended 48-hour sleeplessness "marathon," blood tests.
April 18—At Bastrop, La., 30 informations charging 18 prominent citizens of Moorehouse Parish with serious crimes in connection with the kidnapping and murder of Daniel and Richards and other outrages of night riders, laid at the door of the Ku Klux Klan, were filed by District Attorney David I. Garrett.
—The Florida Assembly, 63 to 15, voted to abolish flogging at county convict labor camps.
—Panic ensued on Berlin Bourse when German mark sagged to 33,000 to a dollar.
—W. N. "Texas" Morgan, was convicted, at Phila., of murder of Lillian Gilmore, 6, Feb. 24.
—The Supreme Court of Illinois affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court of Cook County that the city of Chicago cannot maintain the $10,000,000 libel suit brought against The Chicago Tribune by former Mayor Thompson.
April 19—U. S. Gov't asked Federal Court at N. Y., to enjoin the Coffee and Sugar Exchange and its members from speculating in sugar; refused, May 9.
—Prohibition enforcement agents visited British bootlegging fleet off Red Bank, N. J.
—"Big Jim" Larkin was arrested at N. Y., at the close of his term in prison for alleged criminal syndicalism; he was taken to Ellis Island; deported, April 21.
—Armed bands of idle workmen seized business section of Mulheim, Germany, and barricaded streets. Many were killed and wounded in fights with police. The reds were captured, April 20.
—Cardinal Faulhaber (Michael Ritter), arrived at N. Y., from Munich, Germany.
—W. J. Evans, 22, was executed, at Sing Sing, for murder of druggist Gilman, Brooklyn, Feb. 23, 1922.
—Gov. Blaine, Wisconsin, signed bill opening to public inspection all income tax returns of corporations and individuals.
April 20—British Commons, 236 to 14, defeated "dry" bill.
—Florida Senate, 30 to 1, passed bill ending leasing of county convicts to private corporations.
April 21—The price of sugar for future delivery continues to rise, based on estimated shortage in Cuban crop and on speculators' moves.
—Capt. W. R. Lawson, Sergts. Bidwell and W. H. Rowland, and civilian U. M. Smith, died in army bombing plane dive into Great Miami River, Dayton, Ohio.
—U. S. Gov't asked Honduras to extradite Mrs. Clara Phillips, escaped California murderess.
April 22—74 Jewish students were seriously wounded in race riot at Bucharest.
—French flag was hoisted at Essen.
—Jury disagreed and was discharged, at N. Y., in Charles F. Murphy's suit to recover $175,000 from L. N. Hartog.
—Fire destroyed ferryhouse and 4 barges at Tottenville, N. Y.
—Council of the League of Nations approved $120,000,000 loan to Austria.
—Molly Ellis, 15, of England, has been rescued from Afghan tribe that kidnapped her at Tirah.
—Rain in N. J. ended forest fires which destroyed 19 homes, a church, and 30,000 acres of oak and pine in Atlantic and Ocean Counties.

FIRST AMERICAN R. R. CENTENNIAL.

April 23—The 100th anniversary of the Delaware & Hudson, the first centennial of an American railroad, was celebrated at N. Y.
—A committee of 8 eminent American architects, painters and sculptors, with full authority to pass on applications of American students for entrance to the Fontainebleau School of the Fine Arts in France, has turned down the application of Augusta Savage, 23, of N. Y., because she is a Negress.
—Shakespeare's birthday was observed in the U. S. and other countries. He died 359 years ago.
—Ensign G. Gunther and M. W. Hill died in Naval Reserve plane fall into Hampton Roads.
—Near East parley resumed at Lausanne.
April 24—Portugal has ratified the two 9-power Washington treaties.
—State authorities closed City Bank, York, Pa.; alleging $800,000 defalcation by an officer, by forged notes.
—N. Y. Assembly, 77 to 70, passed Downing bill repealing the Lusk anti-sedition laws.
—The American fishing schooner, Siloam, was fired on off British Columbia coast by Canadian patrol boat, and J. M. Yorke of the crew was killed. Siloam was in prohibited waters, it was said.
April 25—The strike of seamen on both coasts, called by the Industrial Workers of the World, got off to a slow start.
April 26—The Duke of York, second son of King George of England, married at Westminster Abbey, London, Lady Elisabeth Bowes-Lyon daughter of the Earl of Strathmore.
—The Florida State Senate, in executive session, ordered the removal of Sheriff J. R. Jones, of Leon County, charged with beating prisoners of county convict camp.
—U. S. Gov't ordered closing of American Consulate at Vladivostok, Siberia.
—Jos. Alfano, one of the slayers of Prof. W. Kotkov, at Woodhaven, and M. Fradiano, who killed Policeman Day, in the Bronx, were executed, at Sing Sing.
—900 of 35,000 seamen at N. Y. port are on strike; only some smaller ships affected.
—American steamer Brush sank off Cape Arago Light, Pacific Coast; loss, $750,000.
April 27—Bombs destroyed railroads and bridges in the Ruhr.
—Many were shot and wounded at Munich in fight between National Socialists and Socialists.
—De Valera offered truce to Irish Free State; his adherents were repulsed in attack on dockyard at Cork. His terms were refused, May 9.
—King George of England created the bride of the Duke of York a Royal Princess.
—12 died in tenement fire on E. 109th St., N. Y.; due to wooden stairways.
—M. D. Biddulph, one of 3 men who, Dec. 31, last, stole $300,000 of jewels from Mrs. Schoellkopf of Buffalo, at N. Y., was sentenced to 6 years in prison.
—Harry Sutphin, editor, was acquitted, at L. I. City, N. Y., of charge of killing W. Bierman, Oct. 9, 1922, at Jamaica.
—Mayor Hylan of N. Y. appealed to public to skimp on sugar; housewives join in crusade against sugar prices.
—Dr. C. G. Abbot of the Nat. Acad. of Sciences, at Wash., D. C., told the academy the sun is giving the world 3 to 4 per cent. less heat than normal.
—The High Administrative Court of Bulgaria has handed down a decision involving the definite closing of the Unitarian Church at Dubnitza, the pastor of which, M. Toplisky, issued a divorce to former U. S. Senator Henry F. Hollis of N. H.
—Mrs. M. J. Whitney, 101, "Betsy Ross" of New England, died at Somerville, Mass.
—Sec. of Navy Denby and a Congressional party visited Hayti.

April 28—Prince of Wales dedicated, at Brussels, Britain's monument in memory of Belgium's aid in World War.
—Amer. Soc. of Newspaper Editors adopted, in convention, at Wash., D. C., "Canons of Journalism," a code of ethics.
—1,000 were hurt in riot when 200,000 spectators "rushed" gates at soccer match, Wembley Hill, near London.
—Flood drowned 2 at Washington, D. C., and damaged property in that region of Md. and Va.
April 29—The House of Laity of the National Assembly of the Church of England has voted to add to the Ten Commandments two new ones: "Love God with all thy heart," and "Love thy neighbor as thyself."
—Dynamiting of trains continues in Southern Ireland and in the Ruhr.
—Auto supplants camel as mail carrier in Arabia.
—7 died when steamer Seaconnet sank in Vineyard Sound, Mass.
—Daylight Saving began at N. Y., at 2 A. M. Mass. is the only New England State observing.
—Lieut. R. O. Huntington, Army Reserve Corps, died in plane fall, Noblesville, Ind.

COLLEGE CO-EDS IN LYNCHING MOB.

—At Columbia, Mo., while a mob that included many University of Missouri students and 50 women, several of them co-eds, looked on, James T. Scott, Negro janitor, charged with attempting to assault a 14-year-old girl, was hanged.
—Atlantic City, N. J., Gas Co.'s plant blew up, shattering windows and injuring several persons.
—Josephine Bruno, 8, was found slain in cellar on Prospect St., Brooklyn.
—Turkey signed, with A. F. Chester, at Angora, the Chester concessions in Anatolia.
—Floods do $1,000,000 damage in New Brunswick, $3,000,000 in Northern Maine.
—A Negro was lynched at Columbia, Miss.
April 30—U. S. Supreme Court, 7 to 2, decided that the 18th Amendment and the Volstead act do not apply to American ships beyond the 3-mile limit; and no vessel, foreign or domestic, can bring liquor inside the 3-mile limit, sealed or unsealed, ship stores or cargo, except for medicinal use.
—U. S. Supreme Court ruled that State Dist. Atty. at N. Y. can have account books of E. M. Fuller, broker, for use in his prosecution of Fuller on bucketing charge.
—N. Y. refineries reduced price of sugar slightly while hundreds of women campaigned for sugar economy by public.
—Boys' Day was celebrated in N. Y. City schools; they ran the DeWitt Clinton High School.
—Suffrage was granted to males in Egypt.
—Verner Alexanderson, 6, vanished from Schenectady, N. Y. He was abandoned by kidnapper, May 3, at Theresa, N. Y.
—Skeleton of Leighton Mount, 18, freshman at Northwestern University, who vanished after sophomore class rush on Sept. 21, last, was found under pier at Evanston, Ill.

MAY

May 1—Florida Senate, 17 to 13, voted against abolishing the whipping of convicts at county labor camps.
—100,000 lads marched on 5th Ave. at N. Y., in Loyalty Parade of Boys' Week.
May 2—Germany offered Allies, as reparations, 30,000,000,000 gold marks to be paid by 1931 with aid of external loans. France rejected, May 3. Britain and Italy send separate notes to Germany, May 12.
—C. E. Ruthenberg of Cleveland was convicted, at St. Joseph, Mich., of violating the Michigan law against syndicalism.
—U. S. Coast Guard began food blockade of rum fleet off the N. J. coast.
—Standard Oil and independents engage in price-cutting war.
—Mrs. Sarah Williams, said to have been born Sept. 8, 1804 (118 years ago), died at her home on Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn.
—N. Y. Senate, 31 to 15, defeated Literary Censorship Bill of the Clean Books League.
—15 students were arrested at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, for plot to get 'Mrs. Clara Phillips,' California hammer murderess, out of jail.
—7 were killed, 35 injured, when Denver & Rio Grande passenger train jumped off track in Utah desert.
May 3—At Moscow, the All-Russian Church Conclave adopted a resolution unfrocking Tikhon, former Patriarch of All Russia, proclaiming him to be henceforth an ordinary citizen under his lay name of Basil Ivanovitch Baliavin.
—Boys ran New York City for a day. One was Mayor, others were Boro Presidents, heads of the Stock and other Exchanges, etc.

REPEAL OF MULLAN-GAGE LAW.

May 4—N. Y. Legislature, just before end of 1923 session, repealed the Mullan-Gage "dry" law. The vote was: Senate, 28 to 23; Assembly, 76 to 71. The Legislature also passed The World's bill compelling the Ku Klux Klan to take off its secrecy veil.
—Storm at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, destroyed 100,000 sacks of sugar awaiting exportation.
—Northern Chili was shaken by earthquake.
May 5—The town of Soulu Sela, Asia Minor, has been destroyed by fire and earthquake.
—U. S. Gov't began, at Rockaway Inlet, work of dredging 30-foot channel across Jamaica Bay to Brooklyn.
—7 men were entombed by explosion in coal mine, near Aguilar, Col.
May 6—Chinese bandits killed a foreigner and carried off a score of passengers in a raid at Shantung border on train on Tientsin-Pukow railway. Miss Lucy T. Aldrich (sister of wife of J. D. Rockefeller jr.), Mrs. Robert Allen (wife of Major Allen, U. S. A.), and Mrs. R. W. Pinger (wife of Major Pinger, U. S. A.), and other women and children were released. Allen and Pinger were held with others for ransom. One or two foreigners on train were killed. Americans held included J. B. Powell, N. D. Cochran, Leon Freedman and Lee Solomon. All were later released.
—Over 50 died when 2 electric passenger trains collided and burned, at Chucho Desquite, Cuba.
—Some 50 of the 15,000 voices that sang "Home, Sweet Home" in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, at the 100th anniversary of the first time the famous song was sung in public had sung it on a similar occasion in the same park 50 years ago at the unveiling of John Howard Payne's monument.
—Alfred Hatos of Metuchen, N. J., in an auto was drawn from N. Y. to Phila., in 6 hours by a strap in his teeth, attached to another auto.
May 7—King George and Queen Mary of England arrived at Rome on visit.
—Forged checks and forged buying orders from a score of cities caused commotion in N. Y. stock market.
May 8—At Memphis, Tenn., G. V. Sanders, editor of the Press, was fined $300 and costs by Federal Judge Ross for contempt of court. The charges were based on an editorial written by Sanders last September, during the Nation-wide shopmen's strike, entitled "The King Forbids."
—Dr. Krupp von Bohlen, head of the Krupp Works, was sentenced by French Military Court in Ruhr to serve 15 years in jail and pay a fine of 100,000,000 marks as a result of the trial growing out of the shooting at the Krupp plant on March 31. Directors Hartwig and Oesterlen also were sentenced to 15 years each, Director Bruhn to 10 years and Baur and Schaeffer to 20 years each. All were also sentenced to pay fines of 100,000,000 marks each. Works Managers Solrapler and Cuntz were sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, with fines of 100,000,000 marks; Superintendent Gross of the apprentice department was given 10 years and fined 50,000,000 marks, and Factory Councilman Mueller, 6 months. 3 workmen accused of stealing a motorcycle were given from 2 to 6 months.
May 9—U. S. Judge Knox, at N. Y., ruled that Volstead act cannot limit amount of liquor physician may prescribe.
—Gov. Cox (Mass.) signed State law forbidding making or transporting liquors.
—Snow fell in Pennsylvania.
—King George and Queen Mary of England had audience with Pope Pius, at Rome.
—Paris policeman, firing at fugitive, accidentally killed J. M. Parmelee of N. Y. Guaranty Trust Co.'s Paris branch.
—Robbers blew up bank at Dollard, Saskatchewan, and got $228,600 in cash and securities.
—15 died when oil well exploded near Kerens, Tex.

SNOW IN MAY PREVENTS BALL GAMES.

May 10—Cold weather, with a flurry of snow, prevented baseball games at N. Y.
May 11—N. Y. State Court of Appeals upheld Tax Exemption Housing Law.
—Dr. L. H. Hirshberg, convicted in the U. S. Court at N. Y. of using the mails to defraud investors in a "blind pool" operated by the now bankrupt firm of Winthrop Smith & Co., was sentenced to 4 years in the Atlanta Penitentiary.
—The Fifth Pan-American Conference has closed, at Santiago, Chili.
—Belgium has a general strike.
May 12—Fire destroyed steamship Santa Marta, at Robins dry dock, Brooklyn.
—Body of A. J. Storey, telegrapher, was found in sack at Howard Beach, Jamaica Bay.
—Hudson River ferry was inaugurated between Yonkers, N. Y., and Alpine, N. J.

May 12—U. S. Shipping Board raises seamen's wages 15 per cent., as of May 14, and granted 3-watch system, and 8-hour day in port.
May 13—H. C. Rowson, a member of the staff of the British-American Tobacco Company, who was captured by bandits north of Pakhoi, Southwestern Kwangtung, April 27, has been released and has arrived at Pakhoi.
May 14—By Mayor Hylan's proclamation, N. Y. City had a "sugarless Monday."
—Florida Legislature voted to abolish whipping at convict labor camps. Gov. Hardee signed the act, May 23.

FLORIDA OPPOSED TO DARWINISM.

—The Florida Senate adopted a resolution passed by the House which declares it to be the sense of the Legislature that "Darwinism, Atheism and Agnosticism" should not be taught as truths in the public schools or institutions of the State.
—Tornado in Mitchell County, Tex., killed score and destroyed many buildings.
—Sheriff's jury in Brooklyn declared that Chas. M. Pratt, 68, son of Chas. Pratt, one of the founders of Standard Oil Co., incompetent.
—6, including 2 Americans (L. P. Schwab of N. Y., and Miss J. Bates of Ithaca, N. Y.), died when Paris-London airplane burned and fell at Monsures, France.
—Flood and fire at Hot Springs, Ark., did $2,000,000 damage to properties, including Marquette Hotel.
—Body of Miss Mary Keith, 20, French governess, was found on sands at Long Beach, N. Y.
May 15—Despondency caused by a belief that his contemporaries did not appreciate his efforts at scientific research caused the suicide of Dr. Arthur Gordon Webster, physicist, in his office at Clark University, Worcester, Mass.
May 16—George Jay Gould, 59, of New York, died at Mentone, France.
—At London, the Court of Appeals ordered the release of Art O'Brien, who was deported to Ireland after being arrested in the March roundup of Republican sympathizers.
—Repeal of State Prohibition enforcement statutes is likely to result in "more or less conflict between State and Federal authorities," in the opinion of President Harding. His views were expressed in a letter to Wesley Wait of Newburgh, made public.
—Coney Island's boardwalk was opened to the public.
May 17—76 died in panic and fire due to a falling and exploding kerosene lamp in a frame school house at an entertainment at Cleveland, near Camden, South Carolina.
—Masked men kidnapped W. L. Werner, a Columbia Univ. post-graduate student, at N. Y., took him out into the country and beat him, because, as alleged, he defended students who jeered parade of Reserve Officers Training Corps.
—In Ecuador, 2 persons were killed and many injured and much damage to property was done by a strong earthquake in Quito and that vicinity. Many buildings, including the Government Palace, the City Hall, the Cathedral, the Archbishop's residence, the Astronomical Observatory, the Military Academy, the railway station and hundreds of residences were damaged. The Military Academy was abandoned.
May 18—The French Court of Revision confirmed the sentences of Krupp directors.
—Bomb damaged building at Mexico City occupied in part by U. S. Consul Gen. Dawson.
—The body of W. A. Abbott, ex-Deputy N. Y. State Compensation Commissioner, who vanished from Albany, Jan. 19, after losing his position, was found in Hudson River at Cold Spring.
May 19—Steamer Minnekahda, from N. Y., reached Plymouth, England, with 17 mail bags missing.
—Socialist Convention, in N. Y., adopted resolution urging Congress to impeach Chief Justice Taft because he is a Carnegie pensioner.
—A. F. of L. opened Federation Bank in N. Y.
—Benj. Kossover, 14, won N. Y. City harmonica playing championship; Herbert Leonard, col., second. Great crowd watched contest in Central Park.
—Cadet R. E. McAdams and Private J. S. Hall, died in army plane fall, San Antonio, Tex.
—Miss Jessie Piekema, 20, was found strangled near her home, Paterson, N. J.
May 20—British Prime Minister Bonar Law resigned on account of ill health. His throat was operated on, in London, May 21.
—24 Moro religious fanatics on the Island of Pata, near Jolo (Sulu), were killed by a detachment of Insular Constabulary. Akbara, who styles himself a prophet, and his followers, attacked a constabulary detachment under Lieut. Angeles at the Village of Kiput.
May 21—Canadian Pacific steamship, Marvale, sank at Cape Freel, N. F.; passengers and crew were saved.
—Col. Jacob Ruppert bought from C. L. Huston, for $1,250,000 his half ownership of the Yankee baseball club and stadium in Bronx.
—U. S. Supreme Court ruled (case of a Mo. Bell Telephone Co.) that phone rates can be made on basis of cost of reproducing property.
—The property and assets of the B. R. T. Co., sold in the rotunda of the Kings County Court House, were bid in for $10,000,000. The $57,735,000 in first mortgage bonds, sold at the Real Estate Exchange, brought $25,000,000. Both sales had been directed by Federal Judge Mayer, under whose jurisdiction reorganization is being carried out.
—2,000 union bricklayers struck at N. Y., for $12 a day; they suspended $125,000,000 of building operations.
—Delmonico's restaurant, founded in 1825, closed, at 5th Ave. and 44th St., N. Y.
May 22—Frank Miller, alias Frank Sage, ex-convict, and Mrs. Martha Muir, were captured by tear bombs in house, Jersey City, after battle with police, in which detective J. J. Black and patrolman Clarence Weir were killed, and Lieut. H'y Otis and detective J. Walton were injured. The woman was acquitted and Sage was convicted of murder, June 13.
—Stanley Baldwin was appointed British Premier, to succeed A. Bonar Law.

BRYAN DEFEATED IN GEN'L ASSEMBLY.

—At Indianapolis, William Jennings Bryan was defeated when the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church killed his resolution to bar schools which permit the teaching of the evolutionary hypothesis from the use of church funds. The Assembly adopted a substitute resolution, offered by John Willis Baer of Pasadena, which directed synods and presbyteries to "withhold their official approval" from educational institutions "where any teaching or instruction is given which seeks to establish a materialistic evolutionary philosophy of life or which disregards or attempts to discredit the Christian faith." Bryan won his fight for a request or suggestion, that every Presbyterian minister, church official, church members and faculties and students of denominational schools sign a total abstinence pledge. An effort to limit the pledge signing to church members and students was rejected by the General Assembly. The resolution was adopted in the form proposed by Mr. Bryan with the addition of a request that faculties and student bodies of all State universities be urged to take the pledge also.
—Objects from tomb of King Tutankhamen, Luxor, Egypt, were transferred to the museum, Cairo.
—At Dortmund, in the Ruhr, 5 were killed, including 1 woman and 1 child, and 80 were wounded in conflicts between workmen and the police, according to the casualty lists issued by both the workers and the police.
May 23—After being held 11 days in the Tombs, at N. Y., without bail and charged with homicide in connection with the Wall Street bomb explosion, Noah Lerner, former electrician in Big Bill Haywood's Siberian colony, was discharged by Magistrate House in the Homicide Court. His release was asked for by Assistant District Attorney Weller on the ground of insufficient evidence. Lerner was the twenty-fourth person in the toils of the police or Department of Justice since the explosion, Sept. 16, 1920.
—At Indianapolis, fundamentalists opposed to the liberalism of Dr. Harry E. Fosdick, forced through the Presbyterian General Assembly a resolution directing the N. Y. Presbytery to require the preaching in the First Church of N. Y. City to conform to the Presbyterian doctrine.

"GOD OF VENGEANCE" IMMORAL.

—For the first time in the history of the New York stage, a group of persons were convicted by a jury of violating the penal laws forbidding presentation of an immoral drama. The play was "The God of Vengeance," written by Sholem Ash, and produced in English at the Apollo Theatre last February ater it had received one showing in English at the Provincetown Theatre and several in Yiddish and other languages here and abroad. Rudolph Schildkraut and Harry Weinberger were fined $200 each, May 28, and the others were put under suspended fines.
—Mayor Hylan (N. Y.) signed bill raising his pay and that of Comptroller Craig to $25,000 a year, and raising pay of the Borough Presidents and President of the Board Aldermen to $15,000 a year.
—Gov. Smith (N. Y.) signed act requiring K. K. K. to unmask.

May 24—Striking Communists burned police headquarters at Gelsenkirchen, in the Ruhr, and seized the town; 10 were killed and 60 wounded.
—5th session of the Opium Commission opened, at Geneva.
—The Second and Second-and-one-half Socialist Internationals are no more and in their places has been created a consolidated organization known as the "Socialist Workers' International." The new body was formed at Hamburg by Socialist party delegates from 30 nations, including the U. S.
—Premier Poincare of France resigned when the Senate voted that it was incompetent to try Marcel Cachin and other Communists accused of crimes against the state. President Millerand refused to accept the resignation.
—At the request of the State Department the Repub. Nat'l Committee "withdrew" a statement which it issued in which the Allied Powers of Europe were referred to as planning to "bilk" and "job" the United States, conveying the intimation they were not safe groups for the United States to join in partnership. "Bilking" and "crooked dealing" were some of the characterizations applied to the Allied Powers.
—The Connecticut Legislature abolished flogging at State prisons.
—Explosion at his home, Louisville, Ky., killed H. H. Hall, a K. K. K. organizer.
—60 died in train wreck on Chita-Amur line, Far Eastern Republic.

RHINE OCCUPATION PAYMENTS.

May 25—At Paris, after 3 months of discussion, the Allies signed an agreement whereby the U. S. will begin at once to receive some money on account and the complete amount of the Army of Occupation costs in 12 years.
—General strike in the Ruhr spreading.
—American Iron & Steel Institute members refused, at conference, to abandon 12-hour day.
—Gov. Smith (N. Y.) signed Downing repealers of the Lusk anti-sedition laws.
—Gov. Pinchot (Pa.) signed bill requiring teaching of U. S. Constitution in public and private schools.
—Benj. Kossover, 14, of N. Y., won, at Phila., national harmonica playing contest.
—Northern Baptist Convention, at Atlantic City, adopted a resolution demanding "that all U. S. officials, taking office in the future, shall be required to pledge themselves to uphold the Constitution of the U. S., not excluding the amendment which declares that we are a bond dry nation."
—The National Conference on Valuation of American Railroads was organized at Chicago by Senator La Follette and others.
—Major T. Duncan and I. H. Krupp died in army plane fall near Washington, D. C.
—"Safety Day" was celebrated at N. Y. City.
—The State Board of Agriculture accepted the resignation of Dr. David Friday, President of the Michigan Agricultural College, effective, June 1.
May 26—Parade of 40,000 municipal employees on 5th Ave. marked opening day of N. Y. City's 25th anniversary celebration—the Greater City Silver Jubilee.
—The Northern Baptist Convention, at Atlantic City, voted that the University of Chicago need not have a Baptist for its president, and henceforth three-fifths of its trustees, instead of two-thirds, must be Baptists.
—Frank A. Munsey announced that he has bought the N. Y. Globe and Commercial Advertiser.
—300,000 are on strike in the Ruhr; Communists hold Gelsenkirchen and Bochum. Albert Schlageter was executed by French troops for sabotage on railroads in the occupied region, and other offences. He was shot in a stone quarry near a cemetery and his body was delivered forthwith to the cemetery authorities. This is the first execution in the occupied zone.

NATIONS PROTEST ON VOLSTEAD LAW ENFORCEMENT.

—Great Britain, Italy, France, Spain and Holland have protested to U. S. against enforcement of Volstead law on their ships in American waters.
—Fire destroyed the Beaver oil refinery, Washington, Pa.
—Transjordania celebrated, at Amman, Palestine, her independence granted by Britain.
May 27—Ku Klux Klan openly held initiation meetings near Buffalo, N. Y., at Eastport, L. I., and elsewhere, in defiance of new anti-K. K. K. State law.
—Mrs. Clara Phillips, "hammer murderess," left Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in custody, for Los Angeles.
May 28—N. Y. City's Silver Jubilee Exposition opened at Grand Central Palace.
—Four cases of plague have developed at Paris.
May 29—French Chamber of Deputies voted confidence in Premier Poincare's Ruhr policy and granted him an appropriation for same.
—The Chinese train bandits are said to have hurled 80 of their native prisoners to death over a mountain precipice near Lincheng; they have released Major R. A. Allen, U. S. A., and W. Smith, of Manchester, England.
May 30—Over 20,000 veterans marched in the Memorial Day parade at N. Y.
—Leo Rogers, 20, fugitive, who had killed two policemen, F. Lefedbyre and John Urquhart, was killed by posse near Nipissing, Ontario, Canada.
—Many died in panic and fire at opera house, Petrograd, Russia.
May 31—Ten were killed, 17 wounded, in religious riot and attack on the Governor's Palace, Durango, Mexico.
—Irish blew up, at Dublin, the Boyne obelisk, which commemorated King William's victory at Drogheda.
—Jones & Baker, stock brokers, failed at N. Y.
—Mrs. Loretta Thompson, widow, Brooklyn, whose auto killed a boy, Jan. 17, was convicted of manslaughter, 2d degree; sentenced June 11, to 1 to 3 years in prison.
—The Rev. J. McB. Sterret, rector emeritus of All Souls' P. E. Church, Washington, D. C., killed self.
—King George laid, at London, cornerstone of building for medical education given by Rockefeller Foundation to University College.

JUNE

June 1—Gov. Smith (N. Y.) signed the act repealing the Mullan-Gage State Prohibition Enforcement Law.
—Gov. Baxter (Maine) had American flag half-masted on State House at Augusta on death of his favorite dog, "Garry."
—Mrs. Hilton Philipson (Mabel Russell), ex-chorus girl, was elected to British House of Commons from Berwick, to succeed husband.
—The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and their women's auxiliary, the Kamelia, filed certificates of incorporation with the Secretary of State at Albany, N. Y. The objects of both organizations are declared to be "purely benevolent and social."
—The body of Col. Charles Young, the only negro officer ever to reach that rank in the United States regular army, was buried in Arlington National Cemetery with military honors. He died more than a year ago while on duty as Military Attache to the Liberian Republic, and the body was temporarily interred at that time.
June 2—F. G. DeWitt, ex-Dist. Atty., Queens County, N. Y., killed mother-in-law and self, at Denver.
—Fire killed two and made homeless 200 at Canaan, N. H.
—Gov. Smith (N. Y.) signed bill for $1 gas at N. Y. City.
June 3—Monument to Franco-American friendship was dedicated by Pres. Millerand, at Chaumont, on the Marne.
—Swiss voters, 352,700 to 259,700, rejected a Government proposal to extend the liquor monopoly and to put a prohibitive duty on imported liquors.
—British steamer, Graphic, sank off Belfast Lough, after collision with American steamer Balsam; no loss of life.

GEORGE J. GOULD'S WILL.

June 4—The will of George J. Gould, admitted to probate at Toms River, N. J., acknowledged his paternity of the 3 children of his second wife—Geo. S., Jane S., and Guinivere—left his share of his father's estate to the 7 children by his first wife; he left $4,000,000 to the second wife, and divided the residuary estate equally among his 10 children.
—The U. S. Supreme Court nullified war-time laws in Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and 18 other States, which made it illegal to teach any language but English in any school, public or private.
—"Open price associations" again were declared unlawful by the United States Supreme Court when that body, in an opinion delivered by Justice McReynolds, held that such an association between linseed crushers was a violation of the Sherman act. The decision follows that against the Hardwood Lumber Association, made some time ago, when the Court ruled such an agreement outside the law.
—Cardinal Soldevilla y Romero, Archbishop of Saragossa, was assassinated near that city.
—Jockey Frank Hayes died as horse he rode ("Sweet Kiss") won at Belmont Park, N. Y., race track. It was Hayes's first victory.

June 5—A 2,000,000-volt artificial lightning flash was produced at General Electric laboratory, Pittsfield, Mass.
—Lieut. W. K. Phillips killed in army plane fall, Aberdeen, Md.
—17-year locusts appear on Long Island and elsewhere.
June 6—The army dirigible, TC-1, was destroyed by thunderstorm at Dayton, O.
—The Chinese Cabinet resigned.
—Negro suspected of killing a policeman was lynched on Palm Beach Island, Fla.
June 7—Soviet court at Moscow sentenced to death Vasili Komaroff and wife, accused of 33 murders.
—Thos. Kindlon and Thos. Lester were executed at Sing Sing prison, N. Y., for murder of candy store clerk at Albany.
—Thos. A. Theobald, 101, Civil War veteran, died at St. Louis.
June 8—Body of Miss Helen ("Blossom") Martin, a Bronx nurse who had been strangled, was found in bag on Elizabethport, N. J., ferry, in possession of Eulogia Lozade a Filipino, butler at home of a physician on W. 87th St., New York. The butler was convicted, Nov. 3, of murder.
—F. C. Arnold, ex-treas. Beneficial Loan Soc., swallowed cyanide when handed an embezzlement warrant at his home, Newark, N. J., and dropped dead.

ENGLISH DIVORCE LAW MODIFIED.

—The bill to equalize the terms on which men and women can claim divorce in Great Britain passed the House of Commons by 257 to 26.
—L. L. Winkelman & Co., brokers, were put into involuntary bankruptcy at New York.
June 9—The Bulgarian Cabinet (Agrarian) was overthrown by army men; Sofia was put under seige; many died in fighting throughout the country.
—Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, Italy, shattered its crater-cone by a lava eruption.
—Pres. Harding spoke at Wilmington, Del., visited Dover, was initiated into the Tall Cedars of Lebanon at Milford, and he and party boarded Mayflower at Lewes.
—Gen. Pershing dedicated Pershing Field at Jersey City.
—M. S. Wolfe & Co., brokers, went into bankruptcy at N. Y.
—Mrs. Herbert Taylor, head of millinery and dressmaking establishment of N. Y. City, leaped or fell from steamship Adriatic off Nantucket Island.
June 10—French reports from Sofia declare the revolutionary Government is dissolved and Parliament has proclaimed a state of siege.
—Ex-Premier Stambulisky organized peasants into a militia and marched on the capital. He was captured by troops, June 14; killed June 15.
—At St. Louis, Bernie Brand of Dallas, Texas, established a continuous dancing record of 217 hours.
June 11—Fire destroyed the train shed of the Broad St. station of the Penna. R. R., at Philadelphia.
—Four lives have been lost, many persons missing, thousands have been driven from their homes, and damage to crops and property estimated in millions of dollars has been done by floods in Kansas.
—The U. S. Supreme Court dealt a blow to the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations in a decision which, while it did not pass upon the question of the constitutionality of the law, denied its right to regulate the wages paid by a packing company.
—Holding that the Transportation Act supersedes the Sherman Anti-Trust Act where the Interstate Commerce Commission finds it in the public interest so to rule, a special Federal Court in St. Paul, Minn., ignored a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court based solely on the Sherman law, and approved the merger of the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads.
June 12—Chinese train bandits released the last of their 77 prisoners of May 6.
—Crews of foreign ships in U. S. ports are allowed wine rations as "medicine."
June 13—Wisconsin Legislature by vote expressed disapproval of U. S. joining League of Nations.
—Civil war continues in Bulgaria.
—Pres. of China, Li Yuan Hung, fled from Pekin to Tientsin.
—E. M. Fuller and W. F. McGee, stockbrokers, pleaded guilty at N. Y. to bucketing orders; sentenced, June 19, to 1 yr. 3 mos. to 4 yrs. in State prison.
June 14—The political crisis in the Belgian Parliament over the proposition to substitute Flemish language for French in the University of Ghent came to a climax when, after the Senate had rejected a resolution introduced by Baron Charles De Broqueville for the use of the Flemish language alongside of French, the King accepted the Cabinet's resignation.
—Lady Mary Cambridge, niece of Queen Mary of England, was married to the Marquis of Worcester in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.
—The deadlock in the West Virginia Legislature since Jan. 10 was broken when both Houses passed a measure appropriating moneys for expenses of the State for the next two years.
—Except for technical legal formalities involving surface lines, the receivership of the B. R. T. ended when Judge Mayer of Fed. Dist. Court directed surrender of the properties to the newly organized Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation.
—8 of 23 men on Cuban rum-runner schooner arriving at N. Y. are said to have died in fight aboard. The survivors are Chinamen.
June 15—The N. Y. Stock Exchange and the N. Y. Curb Market adopted identical resolutions for suspension or expulsion of any member refusing to testify or produce his books in any legal proceeding, civil or criminal. W. S. Silkworth, President of Consolidated Stock Exchange, stated before Referee Coffin that more than 90 per cent. of the trading public loses money, and that in ordinary conditions bucket shops can operate safely if they have enough cash on hand to meet daily demands.
—The Appellate Division Supreme Court, at N. Y., ruled all city buses are illegal.
—Mrs. M. A. Biemberguer, 106, died at Pine Bluff, Ark.

MRS. RICHARD CROKER WINS SUIT.

—Jury at Dublin, Ireland, found that Mrs. Bula Croker is lawful widow of Richard Croker; that he was of sound mind when he willed her his property; and that it was not proven that Mrs. Croker was wife of G. R. Marrone.
—French troops have occupied railway stations from Dortmund to Kray.
—300 drowned in coal mine at Tsaochwang, China, when pumps stopped.
—Lightning destroyed Atlantic Refining Co. plant and petroleum tanks, Pittsburgh, Pa.
June 16—15,000 marched on 5th Ave., in Industrial parade of N. Y. City's silver Jubilee Exposition.
—Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, N. Y. bankers and brokers since 1853, went into receivership.
—Submarine X-1, most powerful in world, was launched at Chatham, England.
—Geo. V. De Brodes, of N. Y., killed his mother at Wash., D. C. He was declared insane.
—At New Orleans the first raid under the ordinance outlawing Marijuana, a Mexican smoking weed, better known as "Mary Warner," was made by the police.
June 17—Miss Audrey Barnett killed self at Lawrenceburg, Tenn., after Gov. Peay had refused her plea that State electrocute her to end her suffering from illness.
—U. S. Rail Labor Board condemned Penna. R. R. plan of dealing with shop crafts union in an employee representation election.
—Kurt Wilckens, German pacifist, who in Jan. killed Lieut. Col. H. B. Varela, was assassinated in prison cell at Buenos Ayres; strikes followed.
—Miller Joblin, Pres. of Amer. Chamber of Commerce at Constantinople and Near East manager for Standard Oil Co., killed self there.
—Mt. Etna volcano, Italy, spouted lava which flowed down northern slope and buried 4 hamlets; 30,000 people fled.
June 18—U. S. Jury at N. Y. found Marcus Garvey, negro colonization leader, guilty of using the mails to defraud; sentenced, June 21, 5 yrs. in prison and $1,000 fine for Black Star S. S. promotion.
—Seventh Day Adventists, in nat'l. convention at Colorado Springs, denounced evolution as unproved, and barred its teachings.
—At the opening of the 3d assemb'y of the Permanent Court of International Justice, at The Hague, Germany laid before it Kiel Canal case.
—A. W. Coote & Co., stock brokers, were put into receivership at San Francisco.
—Body of Mrs. B. E. Kepner was found, shot to death, at Frederick, Md. Her husband was acquitted of the crime, Aug. 16.
June 19—Steamship Leviathan, with invited guests, left Boston for test trip to Bahamas and return. She reached N. Y. City June 24.
—At request of trustees, Pres. Alex. Meiklejohn resigned as head of Amherst College. Some of the students who sympathized with him refused to accept graduation degrees.
—At Washington the Anglo-American debt funding agreement, providing for repayment to the United States by Great Britain of wartime loans of $4,600,000,000, has been formally signed and began its life of sixty-two years.

June 20—Savannah, Ga., went under martial law, following mob's attempt to take from jail negro accused of attacking woman.

PRES. HARDING STARTS FOR ALASKA.

—Pres. Harding and party left Washington by train, bound for Alaska, after he signed pardons and commutations for 72 Federal prisoners, including 28 political (all I. W. W.'s but 1); also the President sold his paper, the Evening Star, at Marion, Ohio.
—Zimmermann & Forshay, brokers, were put into receivership, at New York.
—Temperature rose to 95 degrees at N. Y. City.
—At London an Austrian writer, Mrs. Hedwig Guttenigg, cut her throat in H. G. Wells's apartment at Whitehall Court.
June 21—Pres. Harding, in speech at St. Louis, advocated a self-perpetuating Permanent Court of International Justice entirely divorced from the League of Nations.
—Mrs. M. Olivett, 104, died at Dover Plains, N. Y.
June 22—Pres. Harding, in speech at Kansas City, Mo., proposed merging railroads into regional groups.
—J. C. Rabiner, failed broker, pleaded guilty, at N. Y., to hypothecating securities.
—John Creighton and wife, at Newark, N. J., were acquitted of charge of killing by poison her brother, C. R. Avery. She was acquitted, July 13, of charge of killing her mother-in-law.
—Manitoba Province, Canada, voted to let the government sell intoxicants.
—Canada has refused to interfere with vessels leaving with liquor destined for the U. S.
June 23—The Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty was extended for five years in an agreement signed by Secretary of State Hughes and Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador.
—Liquor brought into N. Y. port by the White Star liner Baltic and the Cunarder Berengaria under British customs seal and for consumption by passengers and crew on the eastward voyage, was seized by the U. S. Government.
—President Harding harvested wheat at Hutchinson, Kan., and talked to farmers.
—Fraternity parade on 5th Ave. marked closing day of N. Y. City's Silver Jubilee.
June 24—Pres. Harding and party reached Denver.
—Sumner Curtis of Washington, representative of the Rep. Nat. Committee accompanying Harding's party, and Thomas French of Denver, were killed and two other men seriously injured on a mountain tour when their motor car plunged off the road into Bear Creek Canyon, 25 miles from Denver. The injured were Donald Craig, manager of the Washington Bureau of the N. Y. Herald, and Thomas Dawson, Col. State Historian.
June 25—7 were killed, 70 hurt, when 2 cars of B.-M. T. Bay Ridge "L" train, bound for Manhattan, fell to street at Flatbush and Atlantic Aves., Brooklyn.
—Pres. Harding spoke at Denver for Prohibition enforcement; and at Cheyenne, Wyo., against nationalizing coal mines, and against part-time at mines.
—A score have been killed in last 3 days in storms in N. Dak., Minn. and northern Wisconsin.
—W. S. Silkworth resigned Presidency of N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
—Royal Mail Line steamer Caraquet, Halifax to West Indies, went on reef 12 miles north of Bermuda.
—Provisional Parliament elections in Ontario, Can. brought partial defeat to the Conservatives on Prohibition issue by reducing their majority.
—Phone operators in New England struck for more wages and a 7-hour day.

TORNADO HITS BROOKLYN.

June 26—Tornado at Brooklyn killed several and blew down 500 trees in Prospect Park and Flatbush. Bert Savoy and J. V. Grossman, actors, were killed by lightning at Long Beach. Several residences in Brooklyn were unroofed.
—Pres. Harding spoke at Salt Lake City on national thrift and debt reduction.
—N. Y. Aldermen, 61 to 5, extended tax-exemption one year from April 1, 1923, but limited amount of exemption.
—Forest fires have ravaged 16 square miles near New Brunswick, N. J.
—The drug, scopolamin, administered to convicts at San Quentin prison, Cal., is said to have made them tell the truth and free a man for murder.
June 27—Bronx jury found Mrs. Anna Buzzi guilty of murdering Fred'k Schneider, contractor; on July 9 she was sentenced to death.
—Pres. Harding and party visited Zion Nat'l Park.
—Special U. S. Court at Brooklyn ruled new dollar-gas law invalid.
—A Serb shot and slightly wounded Jugo-Slav Premier Pachitch, at Belgrade.
June 28—At Indianapolis indictments against 226 coal operators, officials of the United Mine Workers and mining companies returned Feb. 25, 1921, charging conspiracy to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, were dismissed in U. S. District Court.
—Pres. Harding, in speech at Idaho Falls, proposed co-operation of consumers to cut costs of living.
—K. P. Smith, who killed his wife, at Brooklyn, was executed at Sing Sing.
—Lord Curzon, in House of Lords, said Britain will not agree to let U. S. adopt 12-miles-off-shore seizures of liquor.
June 29—Pres. Harding, speaking at Helena, Mont., said that in the next war capital as well as men will be conscripted.
—3 sweatshop owners at Jersey City were sent to jail for 60 days each, and fined for employing children of school age.
—Bubonic plague rages in British India.
—Mrs. Anna Siewers, of Brooklyn, travelled by taxicab to Schenectady, N. Y., with 18 children, including 5 of her own, looking for a farm; one of the children died the next day.
—Lieut. J. C. Rickner, U. S. A., died from pistol shot at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.
June 30—10 were killed, 40 injured, in bombing of Belgian troop train near Duisburg, Germany.
—5 were killed, 2 mortally scalded, in explosion in boiler room of U. S. destroyer Williamson, near Newport, R. I.
—Pres. Harding and party visited Yellowstone Park.
—10 Chicago millwork concerns, 11 of their officers, 15 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and 5 members of the Carpenters Contractors' Association of Chicago were found guilty of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by a jury in the Federal Court.
—Report of committee of Illinois Legislature put blame on militia for Herrin mine riot and killings.
—In compliance with the new State Prison regulations which provide for abolition of the whip and the setting up of a system of rewards for good behavior, Gov. Morrison of N. Car. commuted to indeterminate sentences the terms of 959 prisoners at the State Penitentiary.
—Gov. General of Canada signed a law of parliament authorizing him to put an embargo on the exportation of pulpwood.

JULY

July 1—Pres. Harding and party spent the day at Yellowstone Park.
—R. W. Boyden, lawyer, of Boston has resigned as U. S. unofficial observer with the Reparation Commission, at Paris. He is to be succeeded by Col. J. A. Logan, Jr.
—E. W. Bok, of Phil., has offered $100,000 for most practicable plan by which U. S. can co-operate with other nations to achieve and preserve world peace.
—Soviet troops in Okhotsk captured Gen. Papilaieff and his forces, near Vladivostock.
—Gen. H. J. E. Gouraud, of France, arrived at N. Y.
July 2—Pres. Harding spoke at Spokane, Wash., on extension of reclamation and irrigation.
—The Illinois Mine Workers' Union has bought, for $726,000, the Lester strip mine, where the Herrin riots occurred in June, 1922.
July 3—Pres. Harding spoke on "The Oregon Trail," at Meacham, Ore., and attended a pioneers' celebration.
—"Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung at Westminster Abbey, London, at unveiling of tablet to late W. H. Page, U. S. Ambassador.
—Negro identified by white girl as her assailant, was lynched at Schulenberg, Tex.
—J. V. Dominguez, said to be 114 years old, died at Vigo, Spain.

FOURTH OF JULY CASUALTIES.

July 4—"Old fashioned Fourth" at and near N. Y. killed 5 and injured 26. 5 died at Pittsburgh. 2 died, 100 were hurt in grand stand collapse at Salt Lake City. In Pittsburgh 30 were killed; 200 hurt by fireworks.
—Pres. Harding, speaking at Portland, Ore., urged deporting agitators who menace U. S.
—Shaft to Americans in French Foreign Legion who died in World War was unveiled at Paris.
—The Leviathan left N. Y. for Europe with 1,775 passengers on her first trip as U. S. merchant steamer. She reached Cherbourg, and Southampton, July 10, having averaged 23.65 knots an hour on voyage.
—Home of S. C. Foster, who wrote "My Old Kentucky Home," Bardstown, Ky., was dedicated as a State shrine.
—New Federal Constitution was approved by All-Russian Central Executive Committee, at Moscow.

July 4—The Fourth State Bank, Hutchinson, closed with $175,000 shortage.
July 5—40,000 dock men are on strike in English ports.
—Pres. Harding, at Tacoma, before embarking on transport Henderson for Alaska, said steel men had promised him to abolish 12-hour day as soon as possible.
—Ex-Pres. Pilsudski of Poland, and War Minister Szeptycki fought bloodless duel at Warsaw.
—Federated Farmer-Labor Party was formed at Chicago by radicals of the Workers' Party of America.
—Miss Dorothy Kauffman, 22, governess, was knifed to death at home by M. Craighead, near Scarsdale, N. Y.
—Court at Providence, R. I., granted divorce to Ethel Barrymore, actress, from R. G. Colt.
July 6—Fire destroyed Goldfield, Nev.; 1 was killed; loss, $500,000.
—Lightning killed 5 at Pittsburgh.
—French Chamber of Deputies, 388 to 190, backed Premier Poincare in refusing the Pope's Ruhr mediation suggestion.
—Balloon of U. S. Navy containing Lieuts. L. J. Roth and T. B. Null, fell into Lake Erie, off Port Stanley. Roth's body was found July 9.
July 7—French Chamber of Deputies, 460 to 106, ratified Washington Naval Treaty.
—Bandits held up a train on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, 15 miles from Canton, killing a Chinese military officer and one soldier and carrying off about ninety upper class Chinese, who are being held for ransom. Booty valued at $50,000 was also taken.
—At Lake City, Fla., T. W. Higginbotham was found guilty of murder in the second degree for causing the death of Martin Tabert, of N. Dak. He was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, but was released on $10,000 bond pending hearing on appeal.

PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN ALASKA.

July 8—Pres. Harding and party landed at Metlakatla, Alaska, thence to Ketchikan.
—John D. Rockefeller celebrated his 84th birthday at Pocantico Hills, N. Y.
July 9—French Chamber of Deputies unanimously ratified Four-Power Pacific Treaty of Washington Arms Conference.
—G. H. Stanton's bank and trust company, Great Falls, Mont., which helped to finance Dempsey-Gibbons boxing match on July 4, closed its doors.
—The First State Bank, of Shelby, closed July 10.
—First State Bank, Joplin, Mont., shut July 11.
—Pres. Harding and party landed at Wrangell, Alaska.
—At Paris, Ernest Judet, editor of l'Eclair, was acquitted of treason in the late war.
—The last official party of Americans left Coblenz for Bremen and the U. S.
—Lieut W. McL. Hague, U. S. N., punches the face of Rev. G. D. Pains, exec. sec. Greater Boston Fed. of Churches, because, he alleged, the minister had kissed Hague's bride in Hague's absence.
July 10—Pres. Harding and party arrived at Juneau, Alaska.
—Body of Prince A. K. Fahmy of Egypt, shot to death, was found at Hotel Savoy, London.
—The U. S. Department of Justice has established a watch at Tuskegee, Ala., to prevent outbreaks between white residents and Negroes over the new Veterans' Bureau Hospital there.
—The bodies of R. A. Sexton and bride, wed June 30 at Summit, N. J., were found in Jessup River, Adirondacks.
—12 were killed, 26 hurt by explosion at Western Cartridge Co.'s plant, East Alton, Ill.
—A. P. Bowes-Lyon, cousin of the Duchess of York, killed self at Woking, England.
July 11—Pres. Harding and party stopped a while at Skagway, Alaska.
—French Senate, 287 to 3, adopted all of the Washington Arms Conference treaties, with reservations as to aeronautical construction.
—Lightning killed, near Baltimore, 3 members of 5th Regt., Md. Nat'l Guard.
July 12—U. S. Court at Chicago made permanent an order of Oct. 5, 1922, restraining rail shop craftsmen from interfering with operation of railroads.
—H. A. Willis & Co., stock brokers, who were expelled from N. Y. Consolidated Exchange July 10, went into receivership.
—Pres. Harding and party were at Seward, Alaska.
July 13—"Harding Gateway to Resurrection Bay," Alaska, was dedicated on board transport Henderson.
—Capt. H. Ehrhardt, leader of Kapp "rebellion," escaped from prison at Leipzig, Germany.
—Alabama House of Reps. refused to consider bill to abolish leasing of convicts.
—Robt. Magruder, ex-Pres. Johnson Shipyards Corp., was found guilty in U. S. Court, Brooklyn, of aiding in $610,000 fraud against Mariners' Harbor (Staten Island) Nat'l Bank.
—Fred. Lundin, at Chicago, was acquitted of charge of defrauding City's School Board of $1,000,000.
—Fire destroyed Mace and part of Burke, Idaho mining towns.
July 14—Pres. Harding and party were at Anchorage, Alaska.
—N. Y. Court of Appeals refused to consider decision of lower court killing city busses in N. Y. City.
—For the first time in 300 years Catholic Bishops in mitre and cope passed through the streets of London blessing the crowds, along the route to the Anglo-Catholic Congress at the Church of St. Martin in the Fields.
—The Academy of International Law was inaugurated at The Hague Peace Palace.
July 15—Pres. Harding and party were at Broad Pass and Fairbanks, Alaska.
—Steel mills not in the "trust" have begun to abolish the 12-hour day.
July 17—Pres. Harding and party traveled on the Alaska railroad.
—Gov. Gen. Wood of Philippines accepted resignation of Cabinet and Council of State.
—United Mine Workers head ordered Nova Scotia coal miners to end strike.
—First wing of restored university library was dedicated at Louvain, Belgium.
July 18—Pres. Harding returned to Seward, Alaska, to transport Henderson.
July 19—Pres. Harding and party left Seward on transport for Valdez.
—The Earl of Northesk married Jessica Brown, actress, at Chicago.
—Mayor Hylan (N. Y.) broke ground at St. George, S. I., for proposed subway under Narrows to South Brooklyn.
—N. Y. State sold, for $1,350,000, the Arsenal, 7th Ave., N. Y., to private builders.
July 20—British note on Ruhr was forwarded to France, U. S., and other allies.

GEN. VILLA ASSASSINATED.

—Gen. Francisco "Pancho" Villa and his secretary were assassinated at Parral, Mexico.
—Army aviators 1st Lieuts. H. R. McNab and E. H. McKinney died in plane fall at Rantoul, Ill.
—6 were killed, many hurt, 60 stores were looted, in food riots, Breslau, Germany.
July 21—Fire swept Salamanca, N. Y., destroying City Hall and many stores and homes.
July 22—Pres. Harding and party arrived at Sitka, Alaska.
—1 of 26 insane criminals was killed in escape from State Hospital, Chester, Ill.; 2 guards were mortally stabbed.
—Marshal Foch, for France, ran up Stars and Stripes at Belleau Wood and consecrated it as a permanent American war memorial.
—At East Las Vegas, N. M., Richard H. Hanna, former Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, has been found guilty of conduct unbecoming a lawyer and disbarred from further practice in San Miguel County Court by Judge D. H. Leahy. The case against Hanna grew out of the conviction of Carl C. Magee, editor of the New Mexico State Tribune, for alleged contempt of court.
July 23—British Commons rejected, 286 to 169, proposal to ask nations to hold disarmament conference.
—Sir R. A. Squires, Newfoundland's Premier, resigned following graft charges against a member of his Administration.
—Philippine Legislature unanimously adopted resolution calling on Pres. Harding to recall Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood.
—Earthquake damaged several buildings at San Bernardino, Cal.
—Steamer Leviathan reached N. Y. City, back from her first trip to Europe as U. S. passenger ship. Time of voyage west, 5 days 12 hours 11 minutes.
—Communist food rioters at Frankfort, Germany, looted stores and beat to death State Att'y Dr. Haas.
July 24—Treaty of peace between Turkey and Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece and Roumania was signed at Lausanne, Switzerland.
July 25—Pres. Harding went ashore and visited Campbell Lake, British Columbiaerland.
—State Supreme Court at Albany, N. Y., granted preliminary injunction restraining Ku Klux Klan and the Kamelia from continuing incorporated existence.
—"Poison pen" indictments against Geo. Maxwell, Pres. Amer. Assoc. of Authors, Composers, and Publishers, were dismissed in General Sessions, N. Y. City.

July 25—Geo. F. Baker celebrated 60th anniversary of connection with 1st Nat'l Bank, N. Y.
July 26—Pres. Harding and party were at Vancouver, B. C. He spoke to 50,000.
—France reopened Ruhr frontier, and thousands crossed.
—Elsie Ferguson got, at Paris, divorce from T. B. Clarke of N. Y.
—Gunmen in auto killed policemen C. J. Reynolds and F. E. Romanello, 64th st. and 2nd ave., N. Y.
—New England telephone operators' strike for 7-hour day and higher wages ended in defeat.
July 27—Pres. Harding spoke at Seattle, Wash., saying "Alaska is all right."
—Third annual session, Institute of Politics, opened at Williamstown, Mass.
July 28—Ptomaine poisoning kept Pres. Harding in bed on his train, passing south through Oregon.
July 29—Pres. Harding and party arrived at San Francisco.
—"Red Sunday" in Germany caused 9 deaths in Communist riot at New Ruppin.
—Train killed 4 autoists at Highland, Ill., 9 at Liggett, Ind., and 5 near Rockville Centre, N. Y.
—Socialists and rail unionites formed, at Albany, N. Y. State Conference for Progressive Political Action.
July 30—Pres. Harding was confined to bed at San Francisco with cough and lung congestion; physicians' bulletin described condition as serious.
—Bombs cut off water supply and stopped steel plant at Sydney, N. S., where strike is on.
—Henry Ford celebrated his 60th birthday at his factory all day, and at his Dearborn, Mich., home in evening.
—Robbers on Laurel line trolley car near Scranton, Pa., killed a passenger and got $70,125 payroll of West End Coal Co.
July 31—Pres. Harding was reported by his doctors as being on way to recovery.
—Heckscher interests bought Grand Central Palace and Park-Lexington Building, at N. Y. (reported price, $10,000,000).
—Train collision at Kreiensen, Ger., killed 47, including 4 Americans, and injured 50.
—North Jersey trolley lines were tied up when 6,300 men struck for more wages.
—British King signed act (Lady Astor's) forbidding sale of liquor to persons under 18 years.

AUGUST

Aug. 1—Pres. Harding's condition continued favorable; pulse reached normal.
—No trolley cars ran in New Jersey north of Gloucester.

DEATH OF PRES. HARDING.

Aug. 2—Pres. Warren G. Harding (born Nov. 2, 1865) died instantaneously and without warning, of apoplexy, 7.30 P. M., Pacific time, at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. His wife and 2 female nurses were in the room. (See elsewhere for an account of his life and his tour of Alaska and the Far West).
Aug. 3—Calvin Coolidge, late Vice President, took the oath of office as President, administered by his father, Col. John C. Coolidge, at 3.47 A. M., at the Coolidge farm home, Plymouth, Vt. The new Chief Executive left Plymouth at 7.10 A. M., and motored with his wife to Rutland, Vt., whence they traveled by train to N. Y. City, and thence to Washington, arriving at the capital at 10.15 P. M.
—Guarded by sailors, soldiers and marines, in the car Superb of the special train in which he left Washington for Alaska 7 weeks ago, the body of President Harding was started at 7.15 P. M., Pacific time, from San Francisco for the national capital.
—Stock exchanges of the country and most of the courts were closed in deference to Mr. Harding's memory.
—Strike of railroad engineers brought martial law in Hungary.
—N. Y. City Board of Estimate approved Washington Heights and Brooklyn Crosstown (Greenpoint) subway routes.
Aug. 4—Harding funeral train passed through Ogden, Utah, at 9 P. M., on way to Washington.
—Pres. Coolidge proclaimed Friday, Aug. 10 (the day of the funeral) as day of national mourning and prayer. All executive depts. were ordered closed Aug. 7–10.
—Pres. Coolidge removed his effects from Vice President's rooms in Senate Office Building. He worked all day at Executive Office Building, White House, and consulted with Secs. Hughes and Denby, Postmaster Gen. New and lesser officials. He said there would be no immediate changes in office.
—Jury at Washington, D. C., acquitted Chas. W. Morse and his 3 sons, E. A., B. W., and H. F., Morse; also N. H. Campbell, R. M. Much, P. M. Reinhardt, and R. O. White, on indictments charging conspiracy to defraud the Government on shipbuilding contracts.
—Gov. Donahey of Ohio prepared to leave Canada with his two personal servants, who are murder convict "trusties," and to whose presence the Canadian Government objected.
—Negro accused of attacking white woman was lynched at Sardis, Miss.
Aug. 5—Harding funeral train passed through Cheyenne, Wyo.
—H. F. Sullivan, of Lowell, Mass., started from Dover to swim the English Channel, and arrived at Calais on the evening of Aug. 6—time, 27 hours and 45 minutes; distance covered, 56 miles.
—Cyclone damaged 50 houses at Merrick, Mass.
Aug. 6—Harding funeral train was greeted by huge crowds as it passed through Chicago in the evening.
—Two treaties between the U. S. and Turkey, one of amity and commerce, and one of extradition, were signed at Lausanne, Switzerland.
—Philippine constabulary killed 50 Moros in battle near Lake Lanao, Mindanao Island.
Aug. 7—Harding funeral train arrived at Washington, by way of Pittsburgh, and the body of the President was placed in the East Room of the White House.
—U. S. Coal Commission, in anthracite report, urged Government interference to prevent mine strike.
—Despatches from Tsitsikhar, Province of Holungkiang, Manchuria, announce that 750 bandits were slaughtered by soldiers in the barracks there by command of the Provincial Tuchun, or Military Governor.
Aug. 8—After services at the White House and the Capitol, the body of Pres. Harding left Washington on special train for Marion, Ohio. Ex-Pres. Wilson rode in funeral cortege. Heat prostrated scores.
—South Dakota State oil stations cut price of gasoline in war on private dealers.
—C. P. Laird, Supt. of Carnegie Steel Co.'s mills at Homestead, Pa., was found shot to death near North Girard, Pa.
Aug. 9—The Harding funeral train arrived at Marion, O., and the President's body was placed in the home of his father, Dr. Geo. T. Harding.
—N. Y. State transfer tax appraisers fix net value of estate of late Wm. Rockefeller at $67,649,660. The gross estate was appraised at $102,584,438, while debts to banks, his brokers, a $16,000,000 Federal and State inheritance tax, $2,800,000 administration expenses and $1,688,927 executors' fees totalled $30,442,247. His largest holdings were $43,000,000 U. S. Government, State and municipal bonds, mostly tax exempt. His Standard Oil holdings total $3,110,000, his entire investments in the huge industry built up by himself and his brother.
—7 died from scalds when bus containing Christian Herald employees skidded into concrete mixer, near Nyack, N. Y.

FUNERAL OF PRES. HARDING.

Aug. 10—The body of Pres. Harding was placed in a vault in the cemetery at Marion, O. Pres. Coolidge and members of the Cabinet were among those at the funeral. The National Day of Mourning was observed throughout the country. All industry and all traffic halted briefly as a mark of respect. Services were held in the churches. A bugler sounded taps on the steps of the Capitol rotunda at Washington at the time when the body was put in crypt at Marion. There were ceremonies at Westminster Abbey, London, and at Paris and other foreign capitals.
—German Reichsbank closed owing to the shortage of money. The Government banned revolutionary pamphlets.
—U. S. and 14 other nations asked China for indemnities for capture and imprisonment of foreigners by Shantung train bandits last May.
—Fire destroyed Holly Inn, Christmas Cove, Me.
Aug. 11—German Socialists split from Chancellor Cuno, but Pres. Ebert refused to accept his resignation. A score were killed in strike and food riots throughout country. Berlin, under martial law, was quiet. Communists seized a number of factories.
—Britain, in note to France, denied legality of Ruhr occupancy under Versailles Treaty and offered to refer case to the World Court.
—Grover C. Bergdoll, American draft evader, killed one man and wounded another of party trying to kidnap him at Eberbach, Germany.
—Gabriel Poulain, French war ace, and Arthur and Joseph Seep of Oil City, Pa., died in plane fall at Degny, France.
Aug. 12—At Berlin the resignations of Chancellor Wilhelm Cuno and his entire Cabinet were accepted by Pres. Ebert. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the German People's Party, has been commissioned to form a new Government.

Aug. 12—Enrique Tirabocchi, of Argentina, landed at Dover, having swam across the English Channel from Cape Griz-nez, France, in 16 hours 33 minutes.
—At Montreal damage estimated at more than $4,000,000 was caused by a fire that destroyed an entire block in Osborne and Mountain Streets, opposite the Windsor Hotel. Originating in a carriage factory, the flames spread to apartment houses and scores of families were forced out. There were no casualties.
—Storm swept Ohio and cut off rail and wire lines to Athens, Caldwell, Zanesville and Chillicothe.
Aug. 13—70 died in German food, Communist and strike riots. Reds seize Lubeck.
—The 8-hour day plan was put in effect at Gary plant by U. S. Steel Corp.
—6 trainmen died in head-on collision at Fowler, Col.
Aug. 14—Communists at Berlin voted against a general strike.
—100 died in explosion in Kemmerer, Wyo., coal mine.
—Supreme Court at Elizabethtown, N. Y., enjoined incorporation of Ku Klux Klan and Kamelia in Empire State because of alterations made in their papers.
—Rev. W. A. Whiteside and Rev. F. G. Watt, of British Church Missionary Soc., were killed by bandits in Szechwan Province, China.
—2 wooden boxes containing the dismembered bodies of Mrs. N. G. Tsekos and her mother, Mrs. K. Adams, of Franklin, N. H., were found in field at Medford, Mass.

DE VALERA CAPTURED.

Aug. 15—Eamon De Valera, President of the Irish Republic, was captured by Free State troops at political meeting at Ennis.
—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to U. S., in report to his Government, criticises Ellis Island as too small and unfit.
—U. S. and Mex. representatives sign, at Mexico City, an agreement on oil rights in Mexico.
—4 were shot in anti-Ku Klux riot at Steubenville, O.
Aug. 16—Sec. of State Hughes notified U. S. Ambassadors abroad that America will follow Harding's foreign policies.
—3 lucky players have broken the baccarat bank at Deauville, France.
—2 days of floods in Northern Utah have killed 12 and have done $1,000,000 damage.
—Lightning destroyed 100,000 barrels of petroleum at Webster, Tex., and set fire to gusher oil well in the Hull field, Tex.
Aug. 17—Washington Arms Conference treaties were signed at State Dept., Washington, by representatives of the U. S., Britain, France, Japan and Italy.
—Mrs. Harding said farewell to the White House and went to home of E. B. McLean, near Washington.
—Memorial bridge over Piscataqua River was opened between Portsmouth, N. H., and Kittery, Me.
—Fire destroyed 50,000 barrels of crude petroleum at Los Angeles.
—2 Negroes accused of attacking white women were lynched in Georgia—at Cochran and at Wellston.
—8 Reds died in riots at Alsdorf, Germany.
—Fire destroyed, at Toro, Spain, the Palace of Laws, where the Cortes met in 1371, 1442 and 1505.
—An epidemic of floggings, mostly by masked men, sweeps over Texas, Georgia and several other Southern States. State troops are at Port Arthur, Tex.
Aug. 18—Tornado in Hongkong Harbor sank British submarine L-9 and many ships, and drowned over 100 persons; over 100 died at Macao.
—Fire destroyed International League Baseball Park, Harrison, N. J.
—Jean Patience, ex-Yale student, of Port Washington, N. Y., killed self at students' party, Lake Placid, N. Y.
—Body of A. P. Achimore, 36, of N. Y. City, was found in garret of house at Rockland Lake, N. Y., where he fled to starve. His footsteps had made the house "haunted."
—Babe of Mrs. McKenzie was stolen from its carriage, 6th Ave. and 18th St., N. Y.
Aug. 19—7 gunmen held up Allendale Inn, Detroit, robbed 170 guests of $25,000, shot 7, and killed motorcycle policeman in their flight, at Monroe.
—5 civilians died in airplane fall, Camp Walton, Fla.
—11 died in fire at Wawa Hotel, Muskoka, Can.
—Henry Pass, Negro, 110 years old, is dead at Chicago.
—3 white men were arrested at Macon, Ga., while flogging 2 Negroes.
—Forest fires in French Riviera have killed 6 and destroyed $2,000,000 of property.
Aug. 20—Hundreds have died in tidal wave and storm in four Western provinces of Corea.
—An auto bus which was conveying a party of Americans over the Alps road from Nice to Evian dashed over a parapet and, bounding from rock to rock, plunged 300 feet into the River Varat at the bottom of the ravine. The Rev. H. G. Person and Mrs. Person of Newton, Mass.; Mrs. A. Sondheimer, Okla.; Mrs. D. S. White, Wash., D. C.; and C. H. Gray, Gardiner, Me., were killed.
—Earthquake and flood have caused many deaths in Persia.
—Sergt. E. Reece and A. De Mesquita died in plane fall, Pope Field, N. C.
—Squadron of 21 army airplanes, including bombers, directed by radio, flew from Langley Field, Va., to Bangor, Me.
—Harold Noice, searching for survivors of 1921 Wrangel Island Expedition, found, at Doubtful Harbor, body of C. Lorin Knight, second in command.
Aug. 21—French Premier Poincare, in reply to Britain, said Germany can pay, and suggests a plan.
—General strike at Vera Cruz, Mexico, causes bread famine; strike ended Aug. 27.
—2 firemen died, 38 were hurt, in collapse of new Plaza Hall, Grand St., Brooklyn.
—U. S. training ship Gopher sank in Gulf of St. Lawrence on way in tow to Boston.
Aug. 22—Gasoline sold at 6c a gallon at Los Angeles.
—Capt. G. F. Hill and Second Lieut. C. McFadden died in collision of U. S. marine aeroplanes, Pensacola, Fla.
Aug. 23—Turkish National Assembly, 212 to 23, ratified Lausanne Treaty.
—Belgium in note to Britain stands by France in Ruhr controversy.
—Samuel Gruber, machinist, jumped to death from Municipal Building, N. Y.
—Divers have recovered most of $30,000,000 in gold and all of $5,000,000 in silver, sunk on steamer Laurentic, off Ireland, in World War.

PINCHOT TO SETTLE COAL STRIKE.

Aug. 24—U. S. Coal Commission having failed to settle anthracite wage dispute, Pres. Coolidge appointed Gov. Pinchot of Pennsylvania Coal Mediator.
—One union miner was killed, many persons were injured in coal strike riot at Frostburg, Md.
—The Earl of Birkenhead, of England, in address at Williamstown (Mass.) Institute of Politics, said that Woodrow Wilson was an idealist who went to the Versailles Peace Conference "with a noble message of hope, but unhappily in the sequel, hope proved to be his principal equipment." The speech led, later, to condemnation by many of Wilson's friends.
Aug. 25—U. S. Shipping Board steamer, Springfield, sank at Jacksonville, Fla., after collision with steamer Apache.
—Guido Reni's picture of "The Entombment of Christ" was stolen from Crocker Art Gallery, Sacramento, Cal.; returned Sept. 6 by thief anonymously.
—J. H. Sutphen, 36, died of cyanide poison at his apartment on Riverside Drive, N. Y.
Aug. 26—1 man was killed, 12 were shot or stabbed, 50 others also hurt, in Anti-Ku Klux riot at Carnegie, Pa.
—Storms caused great damage in Italy, at Trieste, and at Naples.
—Two boys playing Indian were burned to death by other boys, at Belmar, N. J.
—Greece proclaimed ratification of the treaty with Turkey. Another decree proclaimed the cessation of the state of war with Turkey and the return of the army to a peace footing. All the extraordinary legislation passed in wartime was rescinded, but the state of siege and the censorship was maintained.
Aug. 27—Many die in Hindu-Moslem religious riots in India at Agra, Saharunpur, Gonda, Calcutta and other places.
—Irish general Parliamentary elections passed off quietly, giving the Government a heavy majority.
—France began mining coal near Dortmund, Ger.
—U. S. State Dept. sent a note to Mexico's Obregon Government, through the U. S. Embassy at Mexico City.
—Sir. Henry Haden of England has been lost in the Alps.
—Westchester County Park Commission bought Croton Point, on Hudson River.
—Spanish dreadnought Espana grounded and is breaking up on Moroccan coast.

Aug. 27—Gen. Tellini and four other Italian members of Albanian Frontier Delimitation Commission were assassinated near Janina. Italy demanded of Greece apology, inquiry, punishment of guilty, and indemnity of 50,000,000 lira.

Aug. 28—"Kid Dropper" (Jack Kaplan) was assassinated by Louis Cohen, in taxi outside Essex Market Court, N. Y., while guarded by a dozen police.

—American Red Cross was absent from 11th International Red Cross Conference at Geneva, owing to umbrage over International Bureau's reference in report to supremacy of American Red Cross through financial superiority.

Aug. 29—Gov. Pinchot, arbiter, offered Anthracite Conference plan to avert strike, giving men 10 per cent. wage raise, 8-hour day, union recognition and form of arbitration.

—German steel chiefs voted to resume work in Ruhr as peace move.

—Ex-U. S. Atty. Gen. A. M. Palmer married Mrs. Marg. Fallon Burrall, at New London, Conn.

—Canadian capitalists bought Chester oil concession in Turkey's Mosul region.

—The body of Howard Rothenberg, 7, of Newark, N. J., was found, strangled, in pool, near Windham, N. Y.

ITALY'S SEIZURE OF CORFU.

Aug. 31—Italy landed troops on and seized Island of Corfu, after her warship bombarded fort and school, killing 15 Greeks. Premier Mussolini announced seizure was temporary, and not an act of war. Greece appealed to League of Nations for a hearing on Italy's demands growing out of assassination of Italy's Albanian Border Commission.

—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland began celebration, at The Hague, of her silver jubilee.

—U. S. State Department announced recognition of Obregon Government of Mexico.

—158,000 anthracite miners began their strike for more wages, a check-off, and an 8-hour day.

—American Bar Association at convention at Minneapolis indorsed Harding's World Court plan.

—The Governor of Oklahoma proclaimed Tulsa County under martial law because of abductions and floggings.

—Missouri Supreme Court outlawed St. Louis Lumber Trade Exchange in "open price association" suit, and fined members $96,000.

—Two policemen and a Negro killed in Negro riot at Rosedale, Pa.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 1—Earthquake, followed by fires and tidal waves, destroyed considerable part of Tokio and the larger part of Yokohama and surrounding region of Japan. Deaths at Tokio were officially estimated Sept. 15 at 77,823, with 120,000 missing; deaths at Yokohama 33,767, with 235,000 missing, and 125,000 injured. (For story in detail, see elsewhere in the Almanac).

—Italy seized Greek islands of Paxos and Antipaxos, near Corfu.

—The torso of a woman was found in a suitcase in the Merrimac River at Tyngsboro, Mass. Later it was identified as that of Mrs. A. M. Wolschendorf, of E. Bridgewater, Mass.

—German royalists seized city of Nuremburg and set up dictatorship.

Sept. 2—Italy announces it will not submit to League of Nations as an arbiter in Greek matter.

Sept. 3—The Assembly of the League of Nations met, at Geneva, and elected, as President, Dr. C. D. Torriente, the Cuban delegate.

Sept. 4—German miners begin to return to work in the Ruhr.

Sept. 5—Army aviators, dropping bombs, sank old battleships, New Jersey and Virginia, off Cape Hatteras, N. C.

—Prince of Wales, as Lord Renfrew, left London for Canada.

Sept. 6—5 men were killed and 30 injured when tons of smokeless powder aboard a schooner and four freight cars exploded and hurled blazing debris on persons in automobiles at South Amboy, N. J.

Sept. 7—Anthracite mine workers agree to strike settlement plan of Gov. Pinchot, of Pa.; 2-year wage contract was signed Sept 19 at Milford, Pa.

—Will of late Pres. Harding, filed at Marion, O., leaves estate to widow, father and brother.

Sept. 8—Italy and Greece accepted proposals of Council of Ambassadors for settlement of trouble over slaying of Italy's Albania Border Commission. Greek apologies and 50,000,000 lire reparation fund are accepted. Greece says assassins were Albanians.

—Mexico-U. S. claims agreements were signed at Washington, D. C.

—Pacific Mail steamer Cuba was wrecked off San Miguel Islands, Cal.

—7 U. S. Navy torpedo boats (destroyers), Delphy, S. P. Lee, Chauncey Fuller, Woodbury, Nicholas, and Young, went ashore off Arguello Light, 75 miles north of Santa Barbara, Cal.; 23 of crew were drowned.

Sept. 9—Japan Government appropriated $265,000,000 for earthquake relief.

—Chas. Toth of Boston landed near St. Margaret's Bay, England, having swam the English Channel in 16 hours 40 minutes.

—A. H. Whiting, 49, motor car dealer, killed self at N. Y. over business troubles.

Sept. 10—Assembly of League of Nations unanimously elected Irish Free State to League membership.

—Earthquake at Calcutta, India, killed or injured 50.

—H. P. Disher killed wife (Elsie Cheney) and self, at Egypt, Mass.

—The old record beaten by 42 hours, the 1923 revival of the Pony Express of the '60s from St. Joseph, Mo., ended when Will Tevis rode into Tanforan race track, at San Francisco. The 75 couriers who participated in the ride covered a total of 2,180 miles, at an average of 13¾ miles per hour. The riders were on the road 158 hours 8 minutes. The best average speed of the pony express riders of 1860, according to available records, was 10.7 miles an hour.

Sept. 11—Germany and France began Ruhr parleys.

—60,000 bodies of earthquake victims have been cremated at Tokio.

—ZR-1 of U. S. Navy, world's biggest dirigible metal balloon, made trial trip over N. Y. City.

Sept. 12—Prince of Wales arrived at Quebec from England, as Baron Renfrew.

Sept. 13—Military revolt against Spanish Cabinet and conduct of Morocco war has begun at Barcelona and spreads. The Foreign Minister and the Minister of Labor have resigned.

—Earthquake shocks have ceased at Tokio; there have been 1,000 in the past week.

—At Parral, Mex., Salas, a member of the Nat. House of Representatives, confessed leader of the band that ambushed and killed Gen. Villa in July, has been sentenced to 20 years in prison.

SPAIN UNDER MILITARY DIRECTORATE.

Sept. 14—Spain's King asked Gen. Rivera, leader of Barcelona revolt, to form Cabinet; whole country goes under martial law; Parliament was dissolved by King's decree of Sept. 16. Communist leaders are being jailed.

—Ex-Chancellor Cuno of Germany arrived at N. Y.

—1,000 Negroes have left Johnstown, Pa., in past week, following killing of 2 policemen there in race riot.

—Gov. Walton (Okla) put military censor in editorial rooms of Tulsa Tribune.

—U. J. Gerbault reached Fort Totten, N. Y., in 35-foot yacht, from Gibraltar, after 100-day sail.

—Mrs. Ethel R. Armitage, John Grimshaw, and 3 others died in airplane fall in England.

Sept. 15—The Italian and Jugo-Slav Governments filed with the Secretary of the League of Nations for registration and publication the Treaty of Rapallo, signed in 1920, and the complementary convention of Santa Margherita of 1922, which provided the terms of settlement of the Fiume affair.

—Jury at London acquitted Mme. Marguerite Fahmy of murder of her husband, Ali Kemal-Fahmy, Egyptian, at London, July 9.

—At Macon, Ga., Dr. C. A. Yarbrough, dentist, was acquitted of rioting in connection with the flogging last year of R. F. Mills.

—Fire destroyed Forest Pier Hotel, Old Orchard, Me.; also State Prison, Thomaston, Me.

—Major E. L. Napier died in army plane's fall, Dayton, O.

—Capt. D. Shepperson, "sky writer," died in plane fall at Nashville, Tenn.

Sept. 16—National Guard troops took possession of Oklahoma City and county, and set up martial law.

—The Prince of Wales arrived at his ranch near High River, Athabasca, Can.

—7 died in fire in tenement in Barrow St., Jersey City.

Sept. 17—Fire starting in underbrush in hills, swept Berkeley, Cal., destroying 1,000 residences; the flames also wiped out 3 small towns, Boyes Springs, Markham and Johannesburg. Loss estimated at $10,000,000. Many persons were killed or injured.

—Constitution Day (136th anniversary of adoption of U. S. Constitution) was observed by parade and speeches at N. Y. City. Informal celebrations were general throughout the country.

—Chancellor Walker, at Trenton, N. J., commanded Public Service Railroad Co. to resume operation of cars tied up for last 7 weeks by strike.

Sept. 17—"Outlaw" strike of pressmen, starting at midnight, prevented publication of all but limited first edition of all English language newspapers at N. Y. City.
—2 more persons were assassinated at Chicago in war of rival gangs of beer bootleggers.
Sept. 18—N. Y. City morning newspapers publish a joint consolidated paper.
—Firing squad at State Prison, Salt Lake City, shot to death G. H. Gardner for murder of Gordon Stewart and Jos. Irvine. He chose that method of execution.
Sept. 19—N. Y. newspaper publishers reject proposals from outlaw-strike pressmen. Combination morning and evening dailies were issued.
—Testimony at Naval Court of Inquiry at San Diego showed that the 7 destroyers were wrecked off Point Arguello on Sept. 8 because navigation officers doubted accuracy of radio directions and steered contrary thereto.
—The Dail Eireann re-elected W. T. Cosgrave Pres. of Executive Council of Irish Free State.
—Greece disregarded the measures of apology prescribed by the Allies for the massacre of the Italian Albanian Border Commission.
—Britain notifies the U. S. she does not agree to 12-mile off-shore proposal for bootleg seizures.
—Civil court at Tulsa, Okla., freed 5 men indicted by the Military Commission for alleged Ku Klux floggings.
Sept 20—Trolley service was resumed on northern New Jersey lines, after long strike; men get more wages.
—Call was issued, in defiance of Gov. Walton, for assembling of Oklahoma Legislature.
—1 died, 3 were hurt, in gasoline explosion that wrecked test room at U. S. Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.
Sept. 21—N. Y. City newspaper publishers signed pressroom contract with the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union; charter of Web Pressmen's Union No. 25 was revoked. The papers all came out, in limited editions.
—N. Y. City Board of Estimate extended $5,000 tax exemption on new homes to April 1, 1924.
—Cuban Senate passed Tarafa Bill to consolidate railroads; Lower House already had adopted measure.
Sept. 22—Earthquakes occurred in Persia.
—Mutilated or bruised body of Emma Dickson, 15, high school student, was found near Millville, N. J.
—Geo. Davis, mailroom employee of Evening Journal, N. Y., was blackjacked to death by pressmen's strike sympathizer.

FATALITIES IN BALLOON RACE.

Sept. 23—2 Swiss and 1 Spanish contestants died in storm accidents in balloon race from Brussels for Bennett Cup; subsequently 2 American entrants, Lieuts. Olmstead and Shoptaw, were killed; 6 balloons were destroyed or damaged.
Sept. 24—Gov. Walton summoned all citizens of Okla., 21 to 45 years, to arms, to prevent meeting of Lower House of Legislature.
—German Government ordered passive resistance in Ruhr to end.
—Bulgarian Communist revolt began but was crushed in a week.
Sept. 25—State Adj. Gen., Okla. Nat'l Guard, served notice on members of House of Representatives of the Legislature, forbidding them to assemble.
—All newspaper pressrooms in N. Y. City went into operation.
—Mrs. Chas. Gorman Webb, of N. Y. City, died at Rye, N. Y.; later her organs were analyzed for poison; mercury was found in viscera.
—Mayor E. R. Folsom of Irvington, N. J., died of drug taken, it is alleged, because blackmailer revealed fact Folsom many years ago served prison term for forgery and burglary.
Sept. 26—Nat. Guard dispersed, without bloodshed, the members of the Lower House before they called roll in corridor of State Capitol, Oklahoma City.
Sept. 27—The Bavarian Government, in a declaration to the people, named former Premier von Kahr "General Commissioner" of Bavaria with executive powers and announced that Bavaria is no longer bound by the Treaty of Versailles. President Ebert appointed Minister of Defense Gessler Military Dictator of the German nation to enforce and defend the authority of the Stresemann regime. Chancellor Stresemann made a formal demand upon Munich for von Kahr immediately to withdraw Bavaria's separate state of siege.
—Gov. Walton (Okla.) ordered troops into Sulphur County to stop floggings and house burnings.
—The State District Court at Oklahoma City was asked to enjoin National Guard from interfering with the Legislature.
—The Okla. State Supreme Court held valid a proposed election on Oct. 2 on constitutional amendments, not including an initiated bill to legalize special sessions of the Legislature when called by a majority of members without the Governor's call.
Sept. 28—Walter S. Ward, breadmaker, was acquitted by jury at White Plains, N. Y., of charge of murdering Clarence M. Peters, ex-sailor, May 16, 1922. The plea was that the killing was in self-defense, in saving Ward and his family from blackmailers.
—22 died when passenger train, due to bridge collapse, tumbled into Cole Creek, near Casper, Wyo.
—Striking N. Y. City newspaper pressmen, 1,200 to 100, voted to join their national union and return to work.
—Storm killed 12 at Louisville, Neb., and 5 at Council Bluffs, Ia.
Sept. 29—Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations ended, at Geneva.
—Greece paid Italy 50,000,000 lire indemnity for Janina massacre; Corfu is evacuated by Italy.
—Papyrus, British horse that won the Derby, reached N. Y. on the Aquitania.
—Daylight saving time ended at 2 A. M., at N. Y. City.
—Capt. Philip Williams has been detailed as Governor of the Virgin Islands of the U. S., succeeding Capt. H. H. Hough.
Sept. 30—Gen. Simon, commanding the French forces in Duesseldorf, declared a state of siege following separatist meeting when 20 were killed.
—Gov. Walton (Okla.) issued proclamation forbidding voting Oct. 1 on proposed constitutional amendments.
—The Scythia, outward bound for Boston and New York, and the White Star steamer Cedric, inward bound, were in collision during a fog off the south coast of Ireland, with slight damage to both liners.
—Count Mattachick, who eloped 20 years ago with Princess Louise, daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, died at Paris.
—10 died, 100 were injured, in chemical explosion at Vratza, Bulgaria. The Army Club and 2 banks were destroyed.

OCTOBER

Oct. 1—Russia abandoned the Julian calendar and thereby dropped 13 days from her record. Since the World War all the governments of Eastern Europe and Western and Northern Asia, including Turkey, have adopted the Gregorian calendar, bringing the whole world under one system of chronology.
—Gessler, German Minister of Defense, puts censorship over newspapers.
—Yearly conference of Dominion Premiers began at London.
—David Lamar, fugitive "Wolf of Wall Street," was arrested in Mexico.
Oct. 2—Oklahoma's vote on constitutional amendments was cast without bloodshed; the election was held in 73 of the 77 counties.
—Allied troops evacuated Constantinople, where they first went early in 1920.
—Gov. Pinchot (Pa.) served notice on 1,300 Philadelphia saloons to close.
Oct. 3—German Cabinet resigned.
—Okla. court granted Gov. Walton temporary injunction against counting votes cast at the special election.
—3 armed convicts killed 1 guard and wounded 2 others at State Penitentiary, Eddyville, Ky., then barricaded selves in prison diningroom. They were dead from bullets when the room was invaded Oct. 6.
—F. G. Thompson, "woman-man," was acquitted at Chicago of holdup murder of R. C. Tesmer June 5.
—Mrs. E. C. Caldwell (nee Miss Stella Paterson of Louisville, Ky.), formerly Mrs. Arthur Langham, killed self, at Santa Barbara, Cal.
Oct. 4—Deputy Marcel Cachin, leader of the Communist Party in France, and Deputy Vaillant-Conturier, were sentenced, at Paris, to 6 months in jail and a fine of 2,000 francs, for inciting soldiers to disobedience.
—Bomb throwing in Lisbon and Oporto marked a new revolution in Portugal.
—Mayor Hylan, who had been ill with pleuro-pneumonia at Saratoga Springs since Sept. 1, was carried into his home, Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, convalescent, but still very sick.
5 of 41 entombed coal miners were rescued after 9 days, at Falkirk, Scotland.
—60 died in stampede in synagogue at Kieff, Russia.
Oct. 5—Ex-Premier Lloyd George of England arrived at N. Y. on Mauretania and was formally welcomed at City Hall.

Oct. 5—Marshal Tsao Kun, chief of the northern militarists, has been elected President of China.
—Allister McCormick of Chicago married, at Paris, Miss Joan T. Stevens, of London.
Oct. 6—Fire at Asbury Park, N. J., swept the ocean front between Third and Fourth Avenues and Ocean Avenue and Kingsley Street. The damage is estimated at $400,000.
—Ted Rice, jockey, was thrown from race horse, McKee, and killed, at Jamaica, N. Y., track.
—The Prince of Wales arrived at Ottawa, Can., on way home from his ranch.
—Mrs. H. Wagner, sixty, was convicted and got life sentence, at Paducah, Ky., for killing by dynamite Mrs. A. Warren and unborn child, April.
Oct. 7—Lloyd George was welcomed at Montreal.
—At Chicago Rev. Basil Stetsuk, Greek Catholic priest, was shot and killed by Mrs. Emily Strutynsky of Ramey, Pa., as she knelt before him, ostensibly to make a confession, at the 9 o'clock mass at St. Michael's Greek Catholic Church. She told the police Stetsuk had accused her husband, a Greek Catholic priest at Ramey, of misappropriating church funds while he was minister to a Chicago congregation.
—At Pittsburgh the body of Miss Elsie Barthel, twenty-eight, a nurse, was found outside an abandoned house near the Homeopathic Hospital. Her skull had been crushed by a blow.
—R. A. Donivan, a State trooper, was killed by holdup men near Wilton, N. Y.

A. F. OF L. EXPELLED COMMUNIST.

—At Portland, Ore., Wm. F. Dunne, Communist, of Butte, Mont., was expelled from the convention of the American Federation of Labor, on motion of Philip Murray, International Vice President of the United Mine Workers of America. The vote for expulsion was 27,838 to 707. This accomplished, the convention proceeded to denounce the Ku Klux Klan.
—Rev. J. W. Jones, P. E. Archdeacon at Hutchinson, Kan., killed self at Kansas City, Mo., because of marital troubles.
Oct. 9—American Federation of Labor convention, Portland, Ore., voted, 25,086 to 1,895, against proposal to form a labor party.
—Lloyd George reached Ottawa, Canada.
—President of Cuba signed Tarafa port and rail bill.
—Fire destroyed property valued at $500,000, Dorrance and Eddy Sts., Providence, R. I.
Oct. 10—Lloyd George arrived at Toronto, Can.
—Coffin of Gen. J. F. Oglethorpe, of Ga., was found under church at Grantham, England.
—2 were killed, 6 hurt, in explosion on submarine S-37, at San Pedro, Cal.
—In holdup, at N. Y., A. P. Orliker, money carrier for Rothenberg & Co., was killed; $15,000 was seized by robbers, one of whom, identified as Harry Kramer or H. Lipschitz, was killed.
—Dynamite destroyed home of C. Pierce, Prohibition enforcement officer, at Smithfield, O., and damaged City Hall.
—U. S. Court at N. Y. quashed the two sets of indictments returned in November, 1914, and December, 1915, under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act charging directors of New Haven Railroad with conspiracy to create a monopoly in interstate passenger transportation. Trial of the first indictments resulted in acquittals or disagreements.
Oct. 11—The Oklahoma Legislature met unhindered, in special session, at Oklahoma City.
—Train No. 13, the Southern Pacific Railroad's San Francisco express and mail train, was held up by two robbers as it emerged from tunnel No. 13, in the Siskiyou Mountains, on the California-Oregon line. Three trainmen were shot and killed; the mail car was dynamited and looted, the charge killing a mail clerk. The robbers escaped with an undetermined amount of booty. The dead are S. L. Bates of Dunsmuir, engineer; Marvin Seng, Redding, fireman; C. O. Johnson, Ashland, brakeman, and Edwards, mail clerk.
—C. R. Morrison of Philadelphia, on way on walk around world, was drowned in Nile, Egypt.
—Lord Rothemere and Lord Beaverbrook bought London Evening Standard, Daily Sketch and the other Sir E. Hulton group of newspapers and divided them between them.
—M. M. Mass, N. Y. chemist, was wounded by assassin at home of Mrs. I. M. Leslie, Sound Beach, Conn.
Oct. 12—Socialist-Communist Cabinet took charge of Saxony; 11 have been killed in 2 days in bread riots at Solingen, Germany, in British occupied territory.
—The Prince of Wales was at Montreal.
—Miss Estelle Phillips, 38, saleswoman, was strangled to death in her room, N. Y.
—Ernest Behr, alleged slayer, May 9, 1920, of F. E. Rueckert, at Hoboken, hanged self in police cell at Newark, N. J.
Oct. 13—German Reichstag, 316 to 24, passed bill giving Chancellor Stresemann dictatorial powers by suspending clauses in constitution.
—Lloyd George arrived at Winnipeg, Canada.
—Prince of Wales took steamer at Quebec for London.
—28 died when fourth fort of Warsaw, Poland, citadel blew up.
—Alex. Maneyrol, French aviator, died in baby-plane fall near London.
Oct. 14—Israel Zangwill, in speech at N. Y., called political Zionism a vanished hope.
—Two school teachers, one supervising teacher, one lieutenant, a sergeant and eight privates of the Philippine Constabulary were killed by Moros at a school house at Lake Buluan, Lanao Province, Island of Mindanao, according to advices received at Manila. The aid of U. S. troops has been asked.
—9 died when train and auto collided, near Fairland, Ind.
—Oklahoma floods sweep away bridges and damage crops; 2 dead, 2,000 homeless.

FOOD RIOTS IN BERLIN.

Oct. 15—Food riots marked end of bread card system at Berlin.
—Lloyd George spoke at Minneapolis.
—6 died in fire in flat house on 19th Ave., Brooklyn.
Oct. 16—N. Y. State Court of Appeals upheld law requiring new voters to submit to an educational test at to literacy.
—Sinn Fein convention met at Dublin.
—Pres. Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia was welcomed at Paris.
—The Polish Cabinet approved perpetual peace treaty with Turkey.
—22 were wounded in bread riot at City Hall, Berlin.
Oct. 17—Lloyd George spoke at Chicago, at Stockyards Amphitheatre.
—At Logan, W. Va., Edgar Combs, union miner charged with the murder of Deputy Sheriff John Gore in the 1921 armed march, pleaded guilty. A sentence of life imprisonment was imposed.
—15th annual conference of Governors of States began at W. Baden, Ind.
—National Council of Congregational Churches, at Springfield, Mass., voted for merger with Presbyterians.
—David Lamar, fugitive from Federal justice, convicted of causing strikes in interest of Germany in World War, expelled from Mexico and arrested at San Antonio, Tex., was brought to N. Y., and then to Essex County, N. J., jail, where he began 1 year sentence.
—Von Kahr, the Bavarian dictator, swept out Communist and Socialist influences from Bavaria, including the schools and universities, by a new decree disbanding all the Communist youth organizations and simultaneously forbidding the youngsters to participate in radical mass meetings or even discussions.
—German railway men in Ruhr returned to work under French direction.
—General Council of Socialist Party, at Brussels, barred Communists.
—Soviet Russia called up the 3 military classes of 1898, 1899 and 1900 for territorial army training.
—Philippine Legislature adopted Sergio Osmena's resolution approving the action of the Independence Commission last July in demanding the recall of Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood.
Oct. 18—German Chancellor Stresemann, in attempt to prevent civil war in Saxony, removed Gen. Von Lossow from command in Munich, and at the same time Premier Zeigner of Saxony was induced to write a letter to Gen. Mueller, Commander of the Reichswehr at Dresden, making peace. Bavaria and Saxony severed diplomatic relations.
—Lloyd George laid wreath on Abraham Lincoln's tomb, Springfield, Ill.
—An exchange of notes was effected between the United States and Brazil by which each Government accords the other unconditional most-favored-nation treatment in customs matters. The only exception noted in the agreement has to do with the special treatment which the United States accords or may accord to Cuba which enjoys a differential, and the commerce between the U. S. and its insular possessions and the Panama Canal Zone.

GOVERNORS TO ENFORCE PROHIBITION.

Oct. 19—By viva voce vote, after stormy debate, Conference of Governors, at West Baden, Ind., adopted formal resolution pledging Pres. Coolidge full co-operation in Prohibition enforcement. Gov. Parker, of La., left the meeting.
—65 died in coal mine explosion, Dohutal, China.
Oct. 20—Lloyd George visited Louisville.
—Prince of Wales arrived at London after his Canadian trip.

Oct. 20—Zev beat Papyrus, English Derby winner, in international horse race at Belmont Park, N.Y. (For details see ALMANAC's sporting records, elsewhere.)
—Robbers got $50,000 at bank at Oakland, Ill., cut phone wires, shot policeman and locked him in jail.
—The first split in German unity came when Dr. von Kahr, dictator of Bavaria, defied the Berlin Government, took over 10,000 soldiers, and appointed Gen. von Lossow "Bavarian Commander of Bavarian Reichswehr."
—Pres. Coolidge, in Conference of Governors, at White House, asked for co-operation of States in enforcing immigration, narcotic, drug and Prohibition laws.
Oct. 21—German Separatists, at Aix-la-Chapelle, proclaimed Rhineland Republic, seized Reichsbank, and established dictatorship.
—Bavaria's military independence was officially announced by proclamations signed by Dictator von Kahr and by the Bavarian Cabinet.
—Lloyd George and family visited the log cabin and farm where Lincoln was born, Hodgenville, Ky.
Oct. 22—German Separatists took over Crefeld, Muenchen-Gladbach and Dueren. Bavarian Government reappointed Gen. von Lossow as Commander in Chief.
—2,000 Greek royalists, under Gen. Metaxas, have revolted against the military rule of Premier Gonatas. The revolt lasted only a few days.
—Jean Richepin, poet, fought at St. Cloud, near Paris, sword duel with the Duke de Camastra, over a theatre ticket, and pricked the Duke's thumb.
—Burglars stole two Gobelin tapestries from the Palace of Versailles.
—8,000 Moslems have been transferred from the island of Mitylene to Anatolia.
—Charles H. Webb, husband of Mrs. Gertrude Gorman Webb, who died Sept. 25 at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club at Rye, N. Y., was exonerated of all responsibility for her death in a presentment of the Westchester Grand Jury at White Plains.
—Bill impeaching Gov. Walton was introduced in Oklahoma House.
Oct. 23—German Separatists evacuated Duesseldorf. At Aix-la-Chapelle, students aided police to dislodge Separatists, whose coup failed also at Mayence; they occupied Coblenz and Duisburg, but were forced out at Coblenz.
—At Hamburg, over 40 died in Communist bread riots. That port was gripped by a general strike.
—Hugo S. Joseph, surviving partner of Childs & Joseph, brokers at N. Y., left for Germany after sentence had been suspended when he pleaded guilty to an indictment.

GOVERNOR WALTON SUSPENDED.

—At Oklahoma City, Gov. J. C. Walton was suspended from office when the State Senate, 36 to 1, adopted a resolution temporarily relieving him of his official duties, following the submission by the Lower House of a bill of impeachment against him.
—Two-day storm along Atlantic Coast has done $1,000,000 damage; 12 lives lost in N. Y. City and vicinity.
Oct. 24—Separatists lost 11 lives in fight at Crefeld, Germany; they occupied Mulheim; they regained Mainz and hold Coblenz, Wiesbaden, Bonn, Duisburg, Treves, and Dueren; they hold City Hall at Viersen.
—Hamburg Communists were routed by police; general strike at Bremen failed.
—Germany asked Reparation Commission to decide what she can pay.
—State District Court at Oklahoma City enjoined Lieut. Gov. Trapp from assuming duties of Governor.
—Fire destroyed R. C. Academy of Our Lady of Mercy, Oakland, Pa., near Pittsburgh.
—75,000 K. K. Klansmen gathered in convention at Dallas, Tex.
—With their left hands clasped, N. Huckaby and C. A. Williams shot each other to death at Young, Tex.
Oct. 25—Sec. Hughes, replying to Britain's invitation to join conference on Germany's capacity to pay reparations, reiterates willingness of U. S.
—French bayonets, it is alleged, uphold Separatists; 100 died in two days in Hamburg riots.
—Lloyd George reached Washington, lunched at the White House, called on Sec. Hughes, and later visited ex-Pres. Wilson.
—Oklahoma Supreme Court, 5 to 4, vacated writ of lower court which had enjoined Lieut. Gov. from taking duties of suspended Gov. Walton.
—Mrs. Sarah H. Miller, head of six generations, died in her 106th year, at Lancaster, Pa.
Oct. 26—France agreed to an international commission to determine Germany's ability to pay reparations, with conditions, Belgium and Italy also have accepted the British invitation therefor.
—The British Government has accepted in principle the proposal of the American Government that vessels in American waters be searched for contraband liquor within 12 miles of the American shore.
—A separate Rhine state, within the Reich but divorced from Prussia, was agreed upon in principle between the Rhinelanders, Chancellor Stresemann, Herr Sollmann and President Braun of Prussia.
—At Coblenz, Joseph Mathes was installed as provisional President of Separatists' Rhineland Republic.
—Law went in effect in Italy limiting saloons to one for 1,000 population and permitting selling of drink only from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
—Three Representatives and one Senator resigned from Philippine Legislature in protest against Gov. Gen. Wood.
—Irving Pickelny, 4½ years old, vanished from in front of home on Grand St., N. Y. His body, smothered to death, was found Nov. 20, in a cellar on Suffolk St.
Oct. 27—The Netherlands Cabinet resigned in consequence of the rejection by the Second Chamber of Parliament of the Government's naval bill providing for the construction of a fleet for the Dutch East Indies.

WASHINGTON ELM FALLS.

—Old age ended life of the elm tree on Cambridge (Mass.) Common, under whose limbs Gen. Washington took command of Continental Army in 1775.
—Birthplace of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, at N. Y. City, on E. 20th St., was dedicated as Roosevelt House.
Oct. 28—Lloyd George visited Fredericksburg, Va., and Civil War battlefields of Chancellorsville and Wilderness Run.
—France announced that the proposed conference on Germany must not cut reparation amounts heretofore fixed.
—3 died when U. S. submarine O-5 sank in Limon Bay, Panama, in collision with steamer Abangarez.
—Honduras' Presidential contest resulted in election of Gen. Tiburcio Carias, Conservative, over Dr. P. Bonilla and Dr. J. A. Arias.
—A slide involving from 250,000 to 300,000 cubic yards of material developed on the west bank of the Panama Canal between stations 1729 and 1740, north of Culebra. It was approximately 1,100 feet long and at the point of greatest encroachment extended 150 feet into the channel.
Oct. 29—The Saxon Ministry, composed of Communists and Socialists and headed by Dr. Zeigner, withdrew from their quarters on an order by Dr. Karl Heinze, Commissioner representing the Reich.
—Von Kahr, Dictator, expels 200 Jewish families from Bavaria.
—The National Assembly at Angora has voted the establishment of the Turkish Republic; Mustapha Kemal Pasha unanimously elected President.
—Eleanora Duse appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House, N. Y., in Ibsen's "The Lady of the Sea."
—International Labor Conference ended, at Geneva.
Oct. 30—Portuguese Cabinet resigned; general strike began at Oporto.
—Gen. Ismet Pasha was appointed Premier of Turkey and is forming a Cabinet.
Oct. 31—Bavaria refused to give up her Reichswehr or dismiss Gen. von Lossow. The Socialists demanded of Chancellor Stresemann action against Bavaria, withdrawal of troops from Saxony and ending of martial law.
—Miss Ethel Coleman has become Lord Mayor of Norwich, England.
—At Madison, Wis., Victor A. Arnold, former broker and evangelist, was sentenced to five years at Fort Leavenworth and fined $1,000 for misuse of the mails. An appeal will be made, and Arnold was released under $10,000 bond pending outcome of the appeal.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 1—Lloyd George spoke at the Lotos Club, N. Y. City. Earlier in the day he laid a wreath on the Roosevelt grave, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
—Zeppelin airship rights have been bought by Americans who will build, they announce, at Akron, Ohio.
—Superior Court at Atlanta, Ga., refused application for receivership for the Ku Klux Klan.
—Pres. Coolidge laid cornerstone of Free Masons' Memorial to George Washington, at the National Capital.
—"Wild Bill" Lovett, 29, gangster, was found slain in room on Bridge St., Brooklyn. As a holder of the Distinguished Service Cross for valor in World War he was buried with military honors.
—W. H. Vanderbilt married Miss Emily O'N. Davies, at N. Y. City.

Nov. 2—Lloyd George, at Metropolitan Opera House, N. Y., made closing speech of American and Canadian tour. He pleaded again for U. S. aid in European reconstruction, especially as to Germany.
—German Separatists again seized and again lost Aix-la-Chapelle, routed by Belgian troops. Social Dems. quit German Cabinet.
—France denied, in note to Britain, that aid has been given German Separatists.
—German Govt. gives ex-Crown Prince permission to settle in Silesia as a private citizen.
—Bank robbers got $125,000 at Ottowa, Kan.
Nov. 3—At Berlin, the paper mark was officially established at 420,000,000,000 to the dollar. This action was taken at the Cabinet meeting.
—Crown Prince Gustav Adolph of Sweden married, at London, Lady Louise Mountbatten.
—Lloyd George and party sailed for England.
—Premiers of the British dominions reviewed, at Portsmouth, the battle fleet.
—Negro accused of attacking white woman was lynched at Eufalo, Okla.
—Two died, many hurt, in riots attending police strike at Melbourne, Australia.
Nov. 4—"We have put our hands to the plough, and we are willing to run the furrow through," said Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador to France in discussing American participation in European affairs in a speech at the dedication of a monument to the Americans and French who fell in the Champagne district in the World War. "Whether we like it or not," Mr. Herrick added, "our lot now is cast in with the other nations to a very considerable extent."
—3,000 German Separatists beseige town of Speier.
—Open gas jets have killed 30 persons in or near New York City.
—Several hundred persons were killed by floods in Mexican States of Oaxaca, and Puebla.
Nov. 5—Britain, Belgium and Italy agree with the U. S. as to German reparation conference: Sec. Hughes and French Ambassador Jusserand conferred at Washington. Meantime Germany has suspended reparation deliveries.
—The ashes of late Bonar Law, ex-Premier, were deposited in Westminster Abbey, London.
—Paris court granted divorce to Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker (Violet Cruger) of N. Y.

K. K. K. KLEAGLE MURDERED.

—At Atlanta, Ga., Philip Fox, Publicity Director for the Klan and editor of the Nighthawk, official Klan publication, shot and killed W. S. Coburn, former Kleagle of the Klan and attorney for W. J. Simmons, Emperor of the Invisible Empire.
—German-American Mixed Claims Commission decided, at Washington, that Germany is liable for actual Lusitania losses and not for punitive damages.
—At Bastrop, La., 4 alleged members of the Morehouse Parish Ku Klux Klan, including Capt. J. K. Skipwith, Exalted Cyclops, were found guilty of "carrying firearms on the premises of another" in connection with hooded band activities in Morehouse Parish last year. Others found guilty were Benton Pratt, Marvin Pickett and W. McIntosh. They were fined $10 each.
—Province of Alberta, Canada, voted to permit sales of liquor under control and regulation of the Govt.
—Appellate Division, Supreme Court, at N. Y. City, upset zone restrictions against buildings 150 feet tall on 5th Ave., 60th to 96th Sts.
Nov. 6—Voters in Southeastern Alaska authorized a convention to ask Congress to split Alaska into two states.
—26 died in explosion in Glen Rogers coal mine near Beckley, W. Va.
—Pres. Coolidge directed alien property custodian to sell majority stock of Botany Worsted Mills.
—Dynamite used by burglars caused $200,000 fire in Italian Consulate building, Montreal.
—Gov. Walton, of Okla., asked U. S. Dist. Court at Lawton to restrain Legislature from proceeding with his impeachment; the court refused. He pleaded not guilty, Nov. 7, at Senate impeachment trial.
—Parliament of Soviet Russia convened at Moscow.
—In food riots in Berlin 1,000 shops have been pillaged and 100 persons injured.
—Robbers cut phone and light wires at Spencer, Ind., blew open vaults of 2 banks, wounded 3 men, and escaped with $17,000.
Nov. 7—France replied to U. S. reparation inquiry.
—Conference of British Empire Premiers agreed to U. S. proposal for 12 mile off-shore limit to search for contraband liquor.
—Anti-Jewish and food riots sweep Bavaria as they end in Berlin.
—25 have died in railway strike riots in Poland.
—Testifying before Senate sub-committee in Veterans' Bureau inquiry, Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, chief of the Board of Hospitalization, stated that Pres. Harding asked for the resignation of Col. Charles R. Forbes, formerly Director of the Veterans' Bureau, for insubordination in refusing to hold up shipments of supplies to the Thompson & Kelly Co., Inc., of Boston, from the bureau's depot in Perryville, Md.
—Pennsylvania bans booze scenes in movies.
—Mayor Hylan, convalescing, made first visit to N. Y. City Hall in 8 weeks.
Nov. 8—A revolution in Bavaria overthrew the von Knilling Govt. and put Gen. Ludendorff and Adolf Hitler in power.
—Gen. von Seeckt has been made dictator in Berlin and is ready to march on Bavaria.
—France acting alone, warned Berlin she would not tolerate a German dictatorship.

DOMINION PREMIERS ASSERT RIGHTS.

—British conference of Empire's Premiers voted in favor of giving any British dominion the right to make treaties with foreign countries regarding questions in which neither the British Government nor any other dominion is affected.
—Firemen and engineers, defying U. S. R. R. Labor Board, struck on the Virginian Railway because of discharges.
—Purchase of the ancestral home of John Adams, second Pres. of the U. S., at Flore, Northamptonshire, England, was announced by the Sulgrave Institution of the U. S. The cottage, in the adjoining yard of which are buried twenty-one members of the Adams family, will be restored and used as a centre for the work of promoting friendship among the English-speaking peoples.
Nov. 9—Bavarian revolt ended in capture of Gen. von Ludendorff; Hitler was wounded but escaped; 9 died in the fighting at Munich. Hitler was captured on Nov. 12. Ludendorff was paroled.
—The U. S. refused to join German Reparation Conference hampered by France's limitations.
—London welcomed Lloyd George back from his American tour.
—Jury in Supreme Court at N. Y., refused divorce to W. E. D. Stokes from Helen Elwood Stokes.
—After hearing testimony at N. Y., over a period of more than five months, Judge Crain of General Sessions dismissed the criminal libel charge filed last spring by Police Commissioner Enright against Magistrate Corrigan, but upheld the similar charge of the Commissioner against Assemblyman Cuvillier.
—At London, the British-American Pecuniary Claims Commission refused damages against the U. S. for the cutting of cables of British companies, in the World War, in Philippine and Cuban waters.
—The Sheffield steam plant, a unit of the Muscle Shoals project, has been leased for another year to the Alabama Power Company, which has been operating it.
—U. S. Court at Philadelphia held Federal seizure of 14 breweries there and nearby illegal.
Nov. 10—Ex-Pres. Woodrow Wilson, in radio address on Armistice Day, broadcast all over the country, charged France and Italy with scrapping the Versailles Treaty and said the U. S. has withdrawn "into a sullen and selfish isolation which is deeply ignoble because manifestly cowardly and dishonorable."
—German Ex-Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm left Holland for his estate at Oels, in Silesia; he arrived Nov. 13.
—At San Diego, Cal., Lieut. Laurence Blodgett, the U. S. steamship Delphy's executive officer, on the voyage from San Francisco to San Diego, Sept. 8, when seven vessels of the destroyer squadron were lost and third officer to face court martial on charges of culpable inefficiency, was acquitted in findings read after the court had deliberated an hour.
—300 were killed, 2,000 made homeless, by earthquake at Kerman, in East Persia.
Nov. 11—The Nation paused for two minutes, at 11 A. M., in honor of Armistice Day. Heads were bared all over the country and millions prayed. World War veterans paraded at N. Y. City and elsewhere. Europe's commemoration was very general.
—Lieut. B. R. McBride, army aviator, died in plane fall at Chicago, in Armistice Day celebration.
—At London, Princess Maud, younger daughter of the Princess Royal and the late Duke of Fife, and King George's niece, was married to Lord Carnegie, son and heir of the Earl of Southesk.
—U. S. Supreme Court declared valid the laws of California and Washington prohibiting alien (including Japanese and Chinese) ownership of real estate.
—Members of Nyack, N. Y., volunteer fire dept. confessed to setting blazes just to keep in action.

ASQUITH AND LLOYD GEORGE UNITE.

Nov. 13—Lloyd George and H. H. Asquith reunited British Liberal Party under Asquith's leadership. House of Commons convened, and Premier Baldwin announced general election for Dec. 6.

—German Cabinet decided to hand Rhineland to France to administer. Dr. Jarres became Reich Minister of the Interior. The German Govt. announced it will not tolerate creation of a separate Rhineland state.

—At Paris, the Reparation Commission restarted when Chairman Barthou, on behalf of the French Government, proposed that the Germans should be heard in regard to the state of their finances. He also proposed an expert sub-committee of Allied and Associated representatives be formed to investigate the Reich's resources for the years 1924, 1925 and 1926. The American observer, sat silent as did the Italian and Belgian representatives, but Sir John Bradbury, the British member, read a statement.

—French Parliament reconvened and Chamber of Deputies, 379 to 165 upheld Poincare's German policy.

—Soviet Russia's parliament adjourned.

—Robbers got $18,500 from paymaster at Ward Bread Company's plant, Pacific St., Brooklyn.

—At Oklahoma City, Okla., alleged testimony before the House Investigating Committee of Dr. W. T. Tilley of Muskogee, that Gov. J. C. Walton was admitted to membership in the Ku Klux Klan last February was made public by Representatives Vernon and Berry of the committee.

Nov. 14—Robbers at Brooklyn killed West End Bank messengers W. S. Barlow and W. H. McLaughlin, on B.-M. T. elevated station, 55th St. and New Utrecht Ave., and escaped with $43,607.

—J. B. Marcino, ex-barber, pleaded guilty in U. S. Court at Boston to aiding in misapplication of $200,000 of 1st Nat'l Bank of Warren, Mass., and was sentenced to 4 yrs., 3 mos. in prison.

—At Rome, the Senate passed the new Italian Electoral Law. The vote was 165 to 41. The bill, passed at the last session of the Chamber of Deputies, is designed to assure the stability of government by alloting to the victorious party at the polls a two-thirds majority in the Chamber.

—Sec. Hughes barred from U. S. Mrs. Noah Lerner, whose husband is in Brooklyn, on ground she is Russian Communist.

—A despatch from Essen says Baron Krupp von Bohlen, and the Krupp directors Hartwig, Bruhn and Oesterlin, who were convicted of opposing the French occupation and received long prison terms, have been provisionally released, and it is assumed they have been definitely pardoned. Baron Krupp von Bohlen received a temporary release Oct. 25. Later he posted a forfeit to assure the reopening of the great Krupp steel works at Essen.

—When he said, in answer to a question, that he was a Jew, M. Kahn was shot to death by unidentified man at Dublin, Ireland. This is the second Jew so killed there in last few weeks.

Nov. 15—The German Government has requested the United States to issue a statement favoring the integrity of the territory of the Reich, on the ground that such a pronouncement will help effect a European settlement such as the United States desires.

—A court at Eleusis, Greece, has sentenced to death Gens. Leonardopulos and Gargalides and Majors Avrambos and Nicolareas, leaders of the recent revolutionary movement. Many other officers of high rank involved in the revolt were sentenced to imprisonment for life or long terms.

Nov. 16—Great Britain's Cabinet decided to reject the punitive measures M. Poincare, the French Premier, purposes to take against Germany to force the extradition of former Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm and permit a full resumption of Allied military control in Germany, which has been suspended for the last ten months.

—British Parliament was dissolved.

—Premier Mussolini in the Italian Senate declared he would oppose "dismemberment" of Germany.

ASSASSIN OF BOLSHEVIST ACQUITTED.

—At Lausanne, Maurice Conradi, Swiss engineer, and his accomplice, Paul Polonnine, a Russian, were acquitted by a jury of the assassination of Vaslav Vorovsky, Soviet envoy to the Second Lausanne Conference, who was shot and killed May 10.

Conradi admitted he fired the fatal shot, but pleaded just provocation because his uncle and other members of his family had been killed by the Bolsheviki.

Polonnine, who was Secretary of the Russian Red Cross organization in Geneva under the Czarist regime, denied there had been any widespread conspiracy to kill Vorovsky. He said he alone knew of Conradi's plan and had aided him only by supplying money.

—15 German Separatists died in fight at Hamburg; riots continued at Essen.

Nov. 17—German Separatists proclaimed at Schifferstadt, in the Palatinate, a Rhineland republic; and they seized Rockenhausen; 8 died in fighting at Honneff; riots continue at Steele, Ray and other places; 14 died in fighting near Cologne.

—At Camden, N. J., the Mickle Street wooden house, which Walt Whitman called home during his last years, was dedicated as a shrine in memory of the "good gray poet."

Nov. 18—American ship Grace N. Pendleton stranded near Cuxhaven, Germany; 2 of crew saved.

—The N. Y. City Board of Health and the N. Y. County Medical Society are on the lookout for more than 100 faking "physicians" who are said to have taken refuge here as a result of the investigation in Connecticut of 142 eclectic practitioners licensed despite their alleged lack of medical education or training.

IMPEACHMENT OF GOV. WALTON.

Nov. 19—State Senate of Oklahoma, sitting as Court of Impeachment, found Gov. J. C. Walton guilty of certain charges made by the State House of Representatives and removed him from office. The charges of which the Governor was convicted in the order of voting were:

That he exceeded his pardon and parole powers; vote 41 to 0.

That he placed his personal chauffeur on the State Health Department payroll; 35 to 6.

That he padded the State payroll; 38 to 3.

That he prevented assembling of a Grand Jury; 39 to 1.

That he suspended the right to the writ of habeas corpus; 40 to 1.

That he issued a $10,000 deficiency certificate for the State Health Department when no deficiency existed; 37 to 4.

That he issued a deficiency certificate for $4,000 for a State Negro Orphan's Home to provide salaries for two Negro barbers whom he ordered placed on the payroll; 40 to 1.

That he attempted to prevent a special State election Oct. 2; 37 to 3.

That he exceeded the legal limit of election expenses; 28 to 13.

That he solicited gifts and contributions for expenses of his office after he was elected; 41 to 0.

That he is generally incompetent; 36 to 4.

The charges of which he was acquitted, since they were not supported by a two-thirds majority, were:

That he used his official position to obtain personal property and credit; 23 to 18.

That he received a $6,000 bribe to approve an appropriation for a State business academy; 26 to 14.

That he refused to permit execution of the law providing capital punishment; 11 to 30.

That he illegally named a large number of known criminals and irresponsible persons as State police; 24 to 17.

That he illegally named Charles H. Baskin, a member of the State Legislature, as a District Judge; 12 to 29.

—The Pope and College of Cardinals received King and Queen of Spain.

—U. S. Supreme Court ruled that aliens in California and Oregon cannot own stock in a land-owning corporation, and cannot make crop leases.

—U. S. Supreme Court upheld U. S. District Judge J. M. Mayer of N. Y. in sentencing City Comptroller C. L. Craig to 60 days in prison for contempt of court in a letter by Craig, Oct. 6, 1919, to Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon.

—U. S. Supreme Court declared moving picture concerns, in combining to restrict the distribution of films, have been violating the Anti-Trust Act and constitute a conspiracy to restrict interstate commerce. Under this ruling the exchange of films through State agencies is interstate commerce and can be controlled by the Federal Government.

Nov. 20—The first counting of votes in the recent Bulgarian election returned 185 Government supporters and only sixty-two of the opposition, divided among National Liberals, Communists and Agrarians.

Practically all the Peasant and Communist leaders were murdered or imprisoned before the voting. Amnesty for the prisoners is spoken of in Sofia, but it will not apply to the leading personalities in either party.

Nov. 21—The Allies reached agreement regarding the former Crown Prince's return to Germany and interallied military control within the Reich. Notes on these two subjects were delivered to the German Charge d'Affaires at Paris for transmission to Berlin.

The former Crown Prince is to be allowed to

stay in Germany without any action by the Allies, although Berlin is held responsible for his abstention from politics and Germany is ordered to make possible the resumption of Allied military control "without delay." The limits of power for the Allied Control Mission are to be laid down by Gen. Nollet, head of that body.

DR. COOK CONVICTED OF FRAUD.

Nov. 21—At Fort Worth, Tex., Dr. Frederick A. Cook, former polar explorer, found guilty in Federal Court of fraud in connection with the operations of the Petroleum Producers' Association, of which he was sole trustee, was sentenced to fourteen years and nine months in the Federal Prison and a fine of $12,000 by Federal Judge Killits. A dozen others were fined and sent to prison.

—Mayor W. M. Taussig of Yonkers, N. Y., killed himself at his home. He had been defeated for re-election.

—9 died in explosion of sugar refinery boiler at Loreauville, La.

Nov. 22—Mabelle Gilman Corey got divorce at Paris from W. E. Corey, American steel manufacturer, charging desertion.

—Helen Elwood Stokes got separation at New York from W. E. D. Stokes, with trust fund of $800,000 for support of herself and 2 children.

—Bonds worth $100,000 lost April 24, 1920, in the mails between Omaha and Chicago have been recovered in the Carpathian Mountains. The bonds, mailed by the Stock Yards Bank of Omaha to the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, were traced to the Czech frontier. Prague police seized the first $5,000 of the bonds when a peasant tried to bank them.

Nov. 23—German Reichstag, 230 to 155, voted against Chancellor Stresemann's policy in Ruhr; he and his Cabinet resigned. Ruhr industrialists signed agreement with French.

The mine owners under this agreement will pay $15,000,000, or about 280,000,000 francs, as back coal taxes for the first ten months of this year, and deliver 18 per cent. of their production free to the Allies as reparations, also paying 10 francs per ton for the other coal sold. The accumulated coal stocks in the Ruhr Oct. 1 will become the property of the Allies.

—Prince Youssoupoff and wife (niece of murdered Czar) arrive at New York from England.

—The birthplace of James Fenimore Cooper, at Burlington, N. J., was dedicated as a shrine.

—A. M. Arnolf, of Arkansas, real name Harry Wolf, of New Orleans, he said, has killed self at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, following discovery of his alleged shortage as agent of the U. S. Shipping Board.

Nov. 24—The Spanish and Italian consulates at Philadelphia were wrecked by bombs.

—The Roumanian-Serbian boundary delimination convention, signed Nov. 24, will become effective as soon as the protocol is handed the interallied commission. The town of Jombolia is ceded to Roumania, which gives Serbia three villages the population of which are mainly Serbians.

—The body of Philippe Daudet, son of Leon Daudet, French Royalist leader, shot to death, was found in a taxicab at Paris. The police said the boy killed himself; the father charged he was slain by anarchists.

Nov. 25—U. S. Coast Guard fired on and seized, 6 miles off Seabright, British rum-runner schooner Tomoka with 200 cases of liquor and $100,000 in cash.

—Fire destroyed the University Club, at Albany.

—Radio messages broadcasted in England were heard in New York City.

Nov. 26—Pres. Coolidge directed U. S. Attorney General, to investigate Federal Judge Mayer's sentence of 60 days for contempt of court on N. Y. City Comptroller Craig. Senator Copeland, of N. Y., asked President to pardon Craig.

—Coal conference of Governors at Harrisburg, Pa., adjourned without action.

—Nov. 27—The bill remitting penalties on delinquent land taxpayers, vetoed by Gov. Gen. Wood, was passed unanimously over the veto by the Philippine Legislature. The bill now goes to President Coolidge. It is the first instance of the kind since the organization of the Philippine Legislature.

—U. S. Court jury at N. Y. convicted Carlo Tresca, editor of *Il Martello*, of charge of mailing copies of his paper containing an improper advertisement of birth-control books.

—Russian Church by proclamation has accepted the Gregorian Calendar, already adopted by Soviet Government.

Nov. 28—In the 1923 hunting season in N. Y. State, 20 persons have been killed and 77 wounded; of these 5 were killed and 30 injured by accidental discharge of firearms. Most of the accidents were due to gunners mistaking persons in motion for game.

—Dr. J. F. Bowman, 44, of Irvington, N. J., jumped to death from Municipal Building, N. Y. City.

NEW N. Y. ADJUTANT GENERAL.

—Gov. Smith (N. Y.) appointed Col. E. J. Westcott to be Adj. Gen. of the National Guard and Capt. John A. Warner to be Supt. of State Troopers.

Nov. 29—New German Cabinet was formed with Dr. Wilhelm Marx as Chancellor.

—The engineer was killed and 40 passengers were injured in rear-end collision of passenger trains, at Nahunta, Ga.

—Capt. Donald MacMillan, explorer, on the ice-bound ship Bowdoin in the Arctic Circle near the Greenland coast, dedicated by radio last night the new home of the Chicago Yacht Club, of which he is a member. From a microphone on the deck of the Bowdoin his voice was heard in the clubhouse dining room by members and guests.

—Lieut. Lathar Witzke, ex-German spy, pardoned by Pres. Coolidge when serving life sentence at Leavensworth prison, was deported from the U. S. at N. Y. City.

—Fire swept Tampico, Mexico.

—Payment of $20,000 has been made by the Putnam Lumber Company of Wisconsin to the family of Martin Tabert of Munich, N. D., who died in a convict labor camp conducted by the company in Florida following a flogging given by "whipping boss."

—Joseph Matthes, who several days ago announced the abandonment of his efforts to regain control of the Coblenz Rhineland Republic Government, launched a new "Rhenish Union for Independence" at a meeting in his new Duesseldorf headquarters. Forty-five "delegates of the directory and of local groups of the Lower Rhine and the Ruhr" were present.

—The Reparation Commission, at Paris, directed inquiries by experts on money crisis in Germany and on that country's export of capital.

—At Coblenz, the Interallied High Commission has rescinded all restrictions on the free movement of people in various cities in the Belgian zone. It also has abolished some of the red-tape requirements in connection with coal shipments.

—The German Government announced that all allowances for the occupied territories stood suspended from Dec. 2, after which the municipalities would not be repaid for any advances they might make to the unemployed.

DECEMBER

Dec. 1—Rep. Senators, in caucus at Washington, re-elected Lodge as floor leader. At the House Rep. caucus, Gillett, of Mass., was renominated 190 to 24, for Speaker of the House, and Longworth, of Ohio, was unanimously chosen Rep. floor leader. There were no progressives at the Senate caucus.

—W. R. Hearst and wife called on Pres. Coolidge.

—Artificial lake at Dezzo, near Bergamo, Italy, overflowed 60 square miles and drowned 600 persons.

—A deer hunter found in a swamp, near Greeley, Pa., part of a child's skeleton, identified as that of Jas. Glass, 4 years old, of Jersey City, who vanished there in May 1915.

—N. Y. City began operation of its own trolley cars over Williamsburg Bridge.

—New U. S. battleship West Virginia went into commission at Norfolk, Va.

—At San Diego, Cal., Lieut. Commander Richard H. Booth, eleventh and last navy officer to face court-martial as the result of the wrecking of seven destroyers on Point Honda the night of Sept. 8, was acquitted of charges of negligence. Of the eleven officers tried three were found guilty in some degree and eight were acquitted.

Dec. 2—One man died in fire which destroyed St. Rose Convent, La Crosse, Wis.

—Golden Rule Sunday was observed in U. S. and Europe with fasting, in order to contribute to Near East Relief.

Dec. 3—The 68th Congress began its first regular session. Republican insurgents in the House blocked election of a Speaker; vote, first ballot —Gillett, Rep., 198; Garrett, Dem., 195; Cooper, Rep., 17; Madden, Rep., 5.

CRAIG CONTEMPT SENTENCE REMITTED.

—On the recommendation of U. S. Attorney General Daugherty, President Coolidge remitted 60-day prison sentence for contempt of court imposed on N. Y. City Comptroller C. L. Craig by Federal Judge J. M. Mayer. Although favoring a remission, Daugherty's opinion contained a denunciation of the Comptroller for his resistance of the Court and said only one word in his favor—that, in view of the official position

he held, the sentence "may seem rather severe." The fact that no court reviewed the sentence, though the fault was declared to be Craig's, was also taken into consideration in the recommendation.

Dec. 3—At San Diego, Lieut. F. M. Beyers, Chief Machinist Mate W. B. Jackson and Chief Machinist Mate T. E. Entwistle, all attached to the aircraft squadrons of the battle fleet, were killed when two navy airplanes collided in midair over the harbor.

Dec. 4—Insurgent Republicans again held up election of Speaker and organization of U. S. House of Representatives. The last vote of the day gave Gillett 196, Garrett 196, Cooper, the insurgent choice, 17, and Madden, the hope of those who did not want Gillett but who could not accept the La Follette entry, 5.

—President Coolidge defeated Hiram W. Johnson for the Republican majority indorsement for Presidential preference in South Dakota proposal convention by a vote of 59,379 to 27,340. The vote was then made unanimous.

The convention unanimously selected Senator Capper of Kansas as the Vice Presidential candidate.

—Connecticut State officials revoked licenses of 18 fake doctors.

—Chinese bandits have seized village of Likwania and burned to death, it is said, 2,000 persons.

Dec. 5—F. H. Gillett, of Mass., was re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, after stand-pat Republican members had agreed to demand of insurgents for modification of rules of procedure.

—At N. Y. City, Mannie Kessler, alleged bootlegger's leader, was sentenced by U. S. Court to 2 years in prison, with $10,000 fine. Other co-defendants got prison terms and fines.

—3 died in explosion of illicit liquor still at West New York (N. J.).

—Gov. Smith has proclaimed Jan. 16, 1924, as "Industrial Safety Day" in N. Y. State.

Dec. 6—President Coolidge read his first message at joint session of Congress; for summary of the message see elsewhere in the Almanac. What he said was broadcasted by radio over the country.

—U. S. Senate voted $5,000 annual pension to widow of President Harding.

—Premier Baldwin and the Tories lost their parliamentary majority in the general election in Great Britain. Tariff policy was defeated.

—Russian Soviet Government freed Bishop Benedict and other priests sentenced to death in 1922 for interfering in state's seizure of church treasures.

—The military in the Mexican states of Vera Cruz, Jalisco, and Tamaulipas are said to have repudiated the Federal Government, ousted all the Federal officeholders and substituted their own men. They seized gunboats at Vera Cruz.

—10 died when steamer T. W. Lake sank off coast of Washington.

—Pan-American Red Cross conference closed at Buenos Ayres.

—Foreign marines seized custom house at Canton, China, to protect it from Sun Yat Sen.

—U. S. Air Mail Service pilot H. C. Brown died in plane fall at Castalia, Ohio.

—Ex-U. S. Senator W. M. Calder resigned as leader of the Republican organization in Brooklyn.

—Train bandits got $37,000 on Norfolk & Western's Norfolk-Richmond "cannonball" train.

Dec. 7—At Mosbach, Baden, former Lieut. Corliss Hooven Griffis of Hamilton, Ohio, was sentenced to twenty-one months in prison for conspiring to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, American draft evader, in Eberbach last August. Carl Sperber of Paris was sentenced to eighteen months; Prince Faust Gagarin of Russia to eight months, and Eugene Victor Nelson of Chicago, Griffis's chauffeur, to three months imprisonment for their parts in the plot.

All the defendants will have subtracted from their terms the period of their incarceration before the trial. Nelson, therefore, was set free, as the Court considered his term had been served. Griffis also was fined 2,000,000,000,000 marks.

—The Prince of Wales, riding as a jockey in a flat race at a regular professional race meeting at Sandown Park, near London, finished third, on Phaco, owned by Lord Westmoreland.

—Floods have done great damage near Rome, Italy, in valley of the Tiber.

—French withdraw troops from city halls of places in Ruhr into suburban barracks.

—Oklahoma Legislature passed bill prohibiting Ku Klux Klan and others from masking in public.

—At Salt Lake City, John Browning and M. A. Browning were acquitted of slaying of B. F. Ballentyne.

—F. A. Ketcham, 60, of Brooklyn, jumped to death from fifteenth floor of lower Broadway, Manhattan, skyscraper.

Dec. 8—Dictatorial powers until Feb. 1 have been given the Marx Government by the German Reichstag. Only the Monarchists and the Communists opposed this action. In a total of 332 votes cast 313 were for the dictatorship. The Socialists, under party orders, voted solidly for it.

—The French occupation authorities in the Ruhr began the annulment of individual deportations and court martial sentences.

The first annulments allow 192 expelled persons, of whom eighty-seven are German officials, to return to the occupied area and sentences are suspended in the cases of thirty-five industrialists, twenty-two officials and six workmen.

—By a Canadian Government order just issued American fishing vessels after Dec. 31 will be unable to enter Canadian harbors except in emergency; but by paying $1 a year they may enter Pacific ports in regular business.

—The Dutch schooner Zeehond, with a cargo of whiskey, champagne and other wines, valued at $250,000, was seized two miles off Fire Island by the Coast Guard Cutter Seminole.

—A new treaty of friendship, commerce and consular rights between the United States and Germany was signed by Secretary Hughes and Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, the German Ambassador.

When this treaty is ratified by both Governments it will constitute a return to normal relations.

Dec. 9—Mexican rebels seized Jalapa, capital of state of Vera Cruz; 37 killed.

—Nine were killed, 35 injured, when locomotive of third section of Twentieth Century Limited cut into last Pullman of the second section, at Forsyth, N. Y., in a fog. Among the dead were W. B. ("Wild Bill") Donovan, former manager of the N. Y. Yankees baseball team.

—Soviet Russia began to exile gamblers and profiteers.

—Lieut. L. J. McLaughlin and Capt. E. T. Wagner, Texas National Guard, died in plane fall at Houston.

—After 111 years of exclusion, the Cayuga Indians of New York have regained their representation in the Supreme Council of the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy. Four of their Chiefs were installed at Syracuse.

—Eight died in Republican-Royalist riots at Athens, Greece.

—The Marine Corps aviators, Lieuts. F. O. Rogers and H. D. Palmer, arrived at Santo Domingo City thus completing their flight to San Francisco and return. The flight is declared to be the longest ever made by American aviators.

Dec. 10—President Coolidge in budget message to Congress urged $300,000,000 reduction in Federal taxation; he called the soldier bonus an unsound proposal.

—Mexican Federal troops captured Victoria, capital of state of Tamaulipas; rebels have attacked Tepic, capital of Nayarit.

—N. Y. City Comptroller C. L. Craig received through Senator Copeland, and accepted, President Coolidge's remission of United States Judge Mayer's sixty-day sentence for contempt of court.

—United States Supreme Court upheld wage agreement between glass makers and their employees.

—The King of Italy signed decree closing present Parliamentary session.

Dec. 11—Mexican revolution spread to Tampico, with fighting going on in many places and families fleeing from the country. President Obregon, who has been sick, is hurrying back to Mexico City, and the Federal army has been mobilized at important points and is attacking Huerta forces, which are concentrating on the capital.

—A Prussian ministerial decree gives ex-Kaiser Wilhelm the designation "Prince of Prussia," on the ground he was that when born.

—United States Senate, 75 to 9, confirmed nomination of Ex-Senator F. B. Kellogg of Minnesota as Ambassador to Great Britain.

—At East Cambridge, Mass., William M. Robb was sentenced to serve five to seven years in State Prison for an illegal operation. He had pleaded guilty to operating upon Mrs. Alice M. Wolschendorf of East Bridgewater, portions of whose body were found in the Merrimac River at Tyngsboro last September.

—Shaft in memory of 850 American troops who died in that region in World War was unveiled at Blois, France.

—President Coolidge announced he favors acceptance by American experts of an invitation from the Reparation Commission to serve on the two committees to deal with German financial capacity.

DEATH ROLL OF 1923.

Abbas Hilmi Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier of Turkey, Vienna, April 4.
Abernethy, Prof. J. W. (71), Brooklyn educator, Burlington, Vt., July 2.
Ahlefeldt-Launvig, ex-Foreign Minister of Denmark, Copenhagen, Nov. 29.
Albert, C. S. (64), staff correspondent of The World, Washington, D. C., March 27.
Aldridge, A. F. (62), yachting editor, Brooklyn, Oct. 23.
Allan, H. T. (42), Montreal banker, Luxor, Egypt, Feb. 1.
Allds, J. P. (61), ex-State Sen., Norwich, N. Y., Sept. 11.
Allen, Mrs. H. B. (93), founder of Huguenot College, South Africa, Meriden, Conn., Nov. 4.
Alverson, Supreme Court Justice C. B. (44), Dexter, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1922.
Anastasia, Princess (46), widow of W. B. Leeds of N. Y., and wife of Prince Christopher of Greece, London, Aug. 30.
Anstice, Rev. Henry (81), on train to N. Y., Dec. 18, 1922.
Arlington, George (73), circus mgr., N. Y., Dec. 2.
Arredondo, E., ex-Mexican Ambassador to U. S., Mexico City, Oct. 19.
Atkins, M. E. Bishop James (73), Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 5
Avezzano, Baroness (nee Marie J. Taylor of St. Louis), wife of Italian Ambassador to France, Paris, Oct. 10.
Ayer, F. W. (75), "ad" pioneer, Meredith, N. Y., March 5.
Ayres, W. A. (82), editorial writer, Hartford, Conn., Dec. 8.
Ayrton, Mrs. Hertha (Marks), electrical inventor, in England, Aug. 27.
Bailey, Mrs. H. J. (84), pioneer in W. C. T. U. work, Portland, Me., Oct. 24.
Baird, Andrew D. (84), stove mnfr., financier, Brooklyn, Sept. 4.
Balch, W. R. (71), newspaper man, Boston, March 7.
Baldwin, Major Gen. F. D. (81), Denver, April 22.
Baldwin, S. C. (59), lawyer, Brooklyn, July 28.
Ballin, Julius (75), philanthropist, N. Y., Nov. 30.
Barbosa, Ruy (74), Senator, Brazil's delegate to Permanent Court of International Justice, Rio de Janeiro, March 1.
Baring, Thomas (80), banker, in England, June 3.
Baring, Windham (42), banker, London, Dec. 28, 1922.
Barnard, Prof. E. E. (65), senior astronomer at Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis., Feb. 6.
Barres, Maurice (61), novelist, member French Academy, Paris, Dec. 4.
Bass, John H. (87), philanthropist, Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 17.
Bates, Marie, actress, Glenbrook, Conn., March 13.
Bayley, C. C. (59), ex-Brit. Consul Gen. at N. Y., Windsor, England, Jan. 20.
Bell, Mrs. Alexander Graham (63), widow of 'phone inventor, Washington, Jan. 3.
Bell, E. C. (75), oil historian, Titusville, Pa., July 18.
Bement, C. S. (80), tool mnfr. and collector of minerals, books and coins, Philadelphia, Jan. 27.
Berard, Alexander, Vice President French Senate, Paris, April 20.
Beresford, Lord Marcus (74), London, Dec. 16, 1922.
Bergen, Supreme Court Justice J. J. (76), Somerville, N. J., Oct. 20.
Bernays, Ely (63), grain exporter, N. Y., Oct. 8.
Bernhardt, Sarah (78), actress, Paris, March 26.
Biddle, Charles (65), lawyer, Philadelphia, July 11.
Biddle, Nicholas (44), financier, a trustee of the Astor estate, N. Y., Feb. 18.
Biddle, Major Gen. W. P. (70), Nice, Feb. 25.
Biggs, Dr. H. M. (63), N. Y. State Health Commissioner, N. Y., June 28.
Bishop, Heber R. (64), financier, Philadelphia, Feb. 16.
Bissell, Washington (102), oldest Mason, oldest lawyer, oldest college graduate, Great Barrington, Mass., March 23.
Bland, J. R., President U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Jan. 6.
Bliss, ex-Congressman A. M. (85), Washington, D. C., March 19.
Boies, Horace (95), ex-Governor of Iowa, Long Beach, Cal., April 4.
de Bon, Vice Admiral J. J. J. (62), Paris, July 6.
Bonaparte, Louise (Countess Moltke-Huitfeldt) (50), Biarritz, Jan. 22.
Bond, A. Curtis (65), correspondent, playwright, N. Y., Oct. 22.
Bond, Gen. F. A. (80), of Baltimore, Confederate veteran, Philadelphia, Nov. 12.
Bonney, Prof. T. G. (90), geologist, Cambridge, England, Dec. 9.
Bosanquet, Bernard (84), scholar, philosopher, in England, Feb. 11.
Bowman, Rev. Thomas (87), Bishop Emeritus of the Evangelical Church in the U. S., ex-Chaplain U. S. Senate, Allentown, Pa., March 19.
Braganza, Prince Miguel de (33), N. Y., Feb. 21.
Braham, Henry (73), actor, Staten Island, Sept. 21.
Brainerd, Erastus (67), editor, Seattle, Wash., Dec. 25, 1922.
Bross, Ernest (83), editor, Indianapolis, Jan. 31.
Brown, C. L., Chief Justice State Supreme Court, Minneapolis, Sept. 24.
Brown, L. B. (72), mining engineer, Denver, Nov. 8.
Brown, W. R. (62), organizer of second electric railway in U. S. (Passaic, Clifton & Garfield, N. J.), N. Y., March 9.
Browning, Oscar (86), historian, educator, Rome, Oct. 6.
Brunswick, Duke of (ex-Duke of Cumberland) (77), in Austria, Nov. 14.
Bryant, Brig. Gen. L. T., State Commissioner of Labor, Trenton, N. J., June 27.
Budd, J. C. (60), race horse man, Cleveland, Aug. 22.
Bunnell, A. O. (87), ex-President National Editorial Assn., Dansville, N. Y., Dec. 1.
Burke, R. C. Bishop M. F. (76), St. Joseph, Mo., March 17.
Burroughs, S. E. (52), U. S. Rep. First N. H. Dist., Washington, Jan. 27.
Burton, J. R. (70), ex-U. S. Sen. from Kan., Los Angeles, Feb. 27.
Burton, W. C. (59), Postmaster, Brooklyn, Sept. 3.
Bush, Dr. R. P. (81), ex-Dem. leader, ex-Assemblyman, Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 8.
Butler, W. A. (70), N. Y. lawyer, Southampton, N. Y., July 1.
Byrne, F. M. (47), actor, N. Y., Feb. 7.
Caceres, Gen. A. A. (87), ex-President Peru, Lima, Oct. 10.
Calder, A. M. (67), sculptor, Philadelphia, June 14.
Caliph of Spanish Morocco (Mulai-el-Mehdi-Ben-Ismael-Ben-Mohammed), Ceuta, Oct. 24.
Calvert, Louis (64), actor, N. Y., July 18.
Caminetti, Anthony, ex-U. S. Commissioner Gen. of Immigration, Jackson, Cal., Nov. 17.
Campbell, James (93), wood carver, Belleville, N. J., Feb. 8.
Campion, John (30), mining operator, Leadville, Col., Oct. 3.
Cantrill, J. C. (53), Congressman, Dem. nominee for Governor, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 2.
Cardinal B. Bacilieri (85), Bishop of Verona, Verona, Feb. 14.
Cardinal Nicolo Marini (80), Rome, July 27.
Cardinal G. Prisco (86), Archbishop of Naples, Naples, Feb. 5.
Cardinal Aug. Richelmy (72), Turin, Aug. 10.
Cardinal Soldervilla y Romero (80), Saragossa, Spain, June 4.
Carleton, Gen. C. H. (87), Atlantic City, March 21.
Carnarvon, Earl of (57), Egyptologist, Cairo, April 5.
Carter, W. S. (63), ex-President Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Baltimore, March 15.
Casale, Jean, war ace, aviator, in France, June 23.
Chamorro, D. M., President of Nicaragua, in that country, Oct. 12.
Chandler, A. B. (83), ex-President Postal Telegraph Co., Randolph, Vt., Feb. 2.
Chant, Mrs. L. O. (75), writer, composer, in England, Feb. 16.
Chaplin, Henry Viscount (82), London, May 29.
Chase, W. E. (66), dean of American proofreaders, Montclair, N. J., Dec. 22, 1922.
Chatfield, U. S. Judge Thomas I. (51), Brooklyn, Dec. 24, 1922.
Chevalier, Albert (62), actor, London, July 11.
Chesley, Capt. G. W., champion rifle shot, Wakefield, Mass., Dec. 1.
Clarke, H. C. (60), actor, Los Angeles, March 3.
Clews, Henry (88), banker, broker, N. Y., Jan. 31.
Clifford, Rev. John (87), Baptist leader, London, Nov. 20.
Clyde, W. P. (84), steamship owner, N. Y., Nov. 18.
Cockran, W. Bourke (69), U. S. Representative, lawyer, Washington, March 1.
Colonna, Prince Fabrizio (83), Vice President Italian Senate, Rome, Aug. 8.
Calvin, Prof. S. S. (54), educator, N. Y., July 15.
Conboy, Police Insp. J. A. (47), Brooklyn, Nov. 14.
Conkey, W. B. (64), Chicago publisher, in Florida, March 5.
Connell, W. L. (61), Chairman Anthracite Conciliation Board, Elmhurst, Pa., Dec. 9.
Connery, Thomas B. (85), ex-editor N. Y. Herald, Atlantic City, Feb. 10.
Constantine, ex-King of Greece (54), Palermo, Italy, Jan. 11.
Cooch, Behar, Maharajah of (34), London, Dec. 20, 1922.
Cook, Lady (82), (Tennessee Claflin), suffragist, London, Jan. 19.

Cornoyer, Paul (59), artist, E. Gloucester, Mass., June 17.
Coromilas, L. A. (70), ex-Greek Minister to U. S., N. Y., Nov. 13.
Cowles, Rear Admiral W. S. (76), Farmington, Conn., April 30.
Coxe, McGrane (63), ex-U. S. Minister to Guatemala, N. Y., April 20.
Crafts, Rev. W. F. (73), Supt. International Reform Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, 1922.
Cramer, C. F., ex-counsel U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 14.
Cramp, W.M.(91), shipbuilder, Philadelphia, Jan. 8.
Crandall, C. H. (65), "farmer poet," Stamford, Conn., March 23.
Crane, F. G. (56), paper mnfr., Dalton, Mass., March 15.
Cremer, T. J., ex-Dutch Minister to U. S., Amsterdam, Aug. 14.
Cresson, B. F. jr. (49), chief engineer, Port of N. Y. Authority, Montclair, N. J., Jan. 26.
Curtis, David A. (77), newspaper writer, N. Y., May 23.
Curtis, Mrs. George W. (Anna Shaw) (87), Staten Island, Aug. 22.
Curtis, W. E. (68), lawyer, ex-Asst. Sec. Treasury, York Harbor, Me., Aug. 20.
Dalton, William (71), old Tammany leader, Dept. Correction Commissioner, N. Y., Jan. 27.
Damad Ferid Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier of Turkey, Nice, Oct. 5.
Dauvray, Helen (Mrs. H. G. Winterhalter), former actress, Washington, Dec. 4.
David, Ex-Gov. James O., Madison, Wis., Dec. 16, 1922.
Davids, Prof. T. W. Rhys (79), Buddhist scholar, Manchester, England, Dec. 26, 1922.
Davin, Dr. J. P. (69), of N. Y. City, "dry law opponent," Baltimore, Sept. 2.
Davis, Webster (61), ex-Asst. Sec. of the Interior, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 22.
Dawson, Allan (57), editor, N. Y., June 24.
Dawson, Mrs. Nell P. (53), writer, literary critic, N. Y., April 23.
Davy, John (77), tree surgeon, Akron, Ohio, Nov. 8.
Day, J. R. (77), Chancellor Emeritus of Syracuse University, Atlantic City, March 13.
Day, W. R. (74), ex-U. S. Sec. of State and ex-Justice U. S. Supreme Court, Mackinac Island, Mich., July 9.
Deane, J. H. (83), lawyer, philanthropist, June 20.
De Belleville, Frederic (66), actor, N. Y., Feb. 26.
De Camp, J. R. (64), portrait painter, Boca Grande, Fla., Feb. 11.
Deland, Ellen D. (62), author, Dedham, Mass., Feb. 21.
Delcasse, Theophile (71), ex-French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nice, Feb. 21.
Delitzsch, Prof. Fr. (72), author of "Babel and Bible," Berlin, Dec. 23, 1922.
Delmore, Ralph (70), actor, N. Y., Nov. 21.
Demotte, G. J., art dealer, in France, Sept. 3.
DeRussy, Brig. Gen. I. D. (82), N. Y., Feb. 17.
DeVernon, Frank (78), actor, "Beau Brummell of Broadway," N. Y., Oct. 19.
Dewar, Sir James (80), smokeless powder (cordite), London, March 27.
DeWitt, Rev. John (81), trustee of Princeton Univ., Princeton, N. J., Nov. 19.
Dickerman, W. B. (77), ex-President Stock Exchange, N. Y., April 5.
Dillingham, U. S. Senator W. P. (80), Montpelier, Vt., July 13.
Dineen, Rev. J. P. (39), Chancellor R. C. Archdiocese, N. Y., May 11.
Dole, Alex. (65), sculptor, Boston, Dec. 21, 1922.
Donaldson, R. M. (75), lithographer, publisher, cotton man; Haines Falls, N. Y., Sept. 15.
Donovan, W. B. ("Wild Bill") (47), ex-manager N.Y. Yankee baseball team, Forsyth, N.Y., Dec. 9.
Douglas, Kenneth, actor, N. Y., Oct. 17.
Duke, A. B. (39), tobacco man, Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 3.
Duncan, Prof. David (82), educator, in Scotland, May 18.
Dunning, Rev. A. E. (79), editor the Congregationalist, Boston, Nov. 14.
du Pont, Biederman (86), powder mnfr., Wilmington, Del., Oct. 22.
Dupuy, Ex-Premier C. A. (72), in France, July 23.
Durand, Dr. A., Peruvian revolutionist, newspaper owner, in exile, March 31.
Dutton, E. P. (92), book publisher, Ridgefield, Conn., Sept. 6.
Dwight, Rev. Walter (50), literary editor of America, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 1.
Eastman, A. N., of Chicago, Vice President American Bar Association, Crawfordsville, Ind., July 21.
Emmet, Rev. C. W. (48), dean of University College, Oxford, England, N. Y., July 22.
Engalitcheff, Prince V. N. (21), N. Y., March 6.
Esterhazy, Major M. C. F. W. (76), figure in Dreyfuss case in France, in England, May 21.
Farquhar, Earl of (80), London, Aug. 30.
Farrelly, R. A. (65), newspaper editor, N.Y., Oct. 26.
Farrelly, Stephen (79), founder and general mgr. American News Co., N. Y., March 9.
Faulkner, J. W. (60), newspaper correspondent, N. Y., May 5.
Fee, C. S., gen. pass. agt., So. Pacific R. R., San Francisco, Sept. 25.
Fernley, T. A. (40), Sec. Natl. Wholesale Jewelers' Assn., Philadelphia, Nov. 6.
Fernow, Prof. B. E. (73), first Chief Forester of the U. S., Toronto, Feb. 6.
Finlay, Thomas, bugler of Light Brigade at Balaklava, in Ireland, Feb. 27.
Fischer, Carl (73), music publisher, N. Y., Feb. 14.
Fish, Stuyvesant (71), rail man, banker, financier, N. Y., April 10.
Fisk, N. W. (70), marble mnfr., Isle La Motte, Vt., Oct. 1.
Fitch, Thomas (85), ex-Congressman, Decoto, Cal., Nov. 12.
FitzGerald, Ex-Justice James (71), N. Y., Dec. 17, 1922.
Fitzmaurice-Kelly (66), Spanish scholar, in England, Nov. 30.
Flameng, Fr. (68), portrait painter, Paris, Feb. 28.
Fleming, A. B. (84), ex-Gov. W. Va., coal operator, Fairmont, Oct. 13.
Fletcher, A. B. (71), lawyer, President Natl. Institute of Social Science, N. Y., July 5.
Flood, Dennis (79), scenic artist, Sand Lake, N. Y., Aug. 6.
Floyd, C. M. (61), State Fuel Administrator, ex-Governor, Manchester, N. H., Feb. 3.
Folk, Joseph W. (53), ex-Gov. of Mo., N.Y., May 28.
Fonseca, Gen. H. D. (68), ex-President of Brazil, Rio Janeiro, Sept. 10.
Forbes, A. B. (57), N. Y. banker, Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 26.
Freeman, Dr. C. M. (65), Metuchen, N. J., March 7.
Freiberg, Fritz (83), "father of the modern cabaret," Chicago, Feb. 6.
Frey, Emil (84), ex-President Swiss Confederation, Basel, Dec. 25, 1922.
Freycinet, Senator and Ex-Premier C. L. de (94), Paris, May 14.
Furlow, F. C. (46), elevator mnfr., special national budget adviser in 1922, Montclair, N. J., April 26.
Furness, T. S. (76), star pioneer cricket player, Philadelphia, Oct. 17.
Fushimi, Prince S. F. (64), uncle of the Emperor, Tokio, Japan, Feb. 4.
Galvin, J. J., ex-Irish wrestling champion, Brooklyn, Sept. 15.
Ganly, Congressman J. V., the Bronx, Sept. 7.
Gerster, Dr. A. G. (74), surgeon, N. Y., March 11.
Giannini, E. J., oarsman and crew coach, N. Y., March 2.
Gibson, Langdon, explorer, in Maine, Sept. 4.
Gildersleeve, H. A. (83), ex-Supreme Court Justice, N. Y., Feb. 27.
Gillespie, E. T. W. (81), editor the Advocate, Stamford, Conn., Jan. 9.
Gillespie, Col. J. H., land owner, Sarasota, Fla., Sept. 7.
Ginnell, Laurence (70), representative of the "Irish Republic" in the U. S., Washington, April 17.
Giroux, E. L. (66), mining engineer, associate of late E. H. Harriman in rail development, Pelham, N. Y., March 31.
Gobin, Dr. H. A. (81), ex-President De Pauw Univ., Indianapolis, March 18.
Godwin-Austen, H.H. (89), explorer, London, Dec. 4.
Goetzl, Anselm (44), composer, Barcelona, Jan. 9.
Goff, F. H. (65), banker and rail officer, Cleveland, March 14.
Goldschmidt, H. P. (80), banker, N. Y., March 16.
Goldschmitt, Dr. Hans, welding inventor, in Germany, May 20.
Goodyear, Prof. W. H. (77), archaeologist, curator of art at the Brooklyn Institute, Brooklyn, Feb. 19.
Gordon, Rev. Percy (50), N. Y., Jan. 11.
Gould, George J. (59), financier, Mentone, France, May 16.
Greiner, Fred. (68), Republican leader, Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1922.
Griffith, Wheldon J. (74), on Island of Guemes, Dec. 19, 1922.
Guerin, Joseph (71), textile mnfr., Woonsocket, R. I., May 6.
Gull, C. A. (46), novelist, London, Jan. 9.
Gurley, W. W. (72), lawyer, Chicago, March 11.
Haines, Col. H. S. (86), ex-President Plant lines of Railway, Lenox, Mass., Nov. 3.
Halvorsen, O. B., Premier of Norway, Christiania, May 23.
Hamilton, E. L., ex-U. S. Rep., St. Joseph, Mich., Nov. 2.
Hamlin, George J. (53), operatic tenor, N.Y., Jan. 11.
Hanan, A. G. (47), yachtsman, Byram Shore, Conn., July 16.
Hanlon, William (86), acrobat, N. Y., Feb. 7.

Hanselman, Rev. Joseph (66), Asst. General of the Jesuit Order, Rome, Jan. 16.
Harcourt, William (57), actor (real name W. H. King), N. Y., Nov. 27.
Harding, Alfred, (71), P. E. Bishop, Washington, D. C., April 30.
Harding, Warren Gamaliel (58), President of the U. S., San Francisco, Aug. 2.
Hardy, Caldwell (71), ex-President Amer. Bankers' Assn., Norfolk, Aug. 26.
Harris, Sidney (57), N. Y. lawyer, Pau, France, Feb. 25.
Harris, William (64), hotel owner, Leeds, England, Oct. 26.
Harrison, Frederic (92), positivist, historian, Bath, England, Jan. 13.
Haskell, J. A. (62), auto mnfr., Red Bank, N. J., Sept. 9.
Hatch, A. M. (65), banker, N. Y., June 7.
Hatch, ex-Justice F. M. (71), Honolulu, March 19.
Havenstein, Rudolf (66), President Reichsbank, Berlin, Nov. 20.
Hawtrey, Sir Charles (65), actor, London, July 30.
Hayes, S. R. (57), airbrake mnfr., son of late President R. B. Hayes, Ossining, N. Y., May 6.
Hays, D. P., Jewish leader, N. Y., Nov. 24.
Hazen, W. P. (67), ex-Chief U. S. Secret Service, Brooklyn, April 12.
Helmolt, C. von (65), U. S. manager North German Lloyd Steamship Co., N. Y., March 7.
Hemenway, ex-U. S. Senator J. A., of Indiana (62), Miami, Fla., Feb. 10.
Henry, Major Gen. N. H. (66), N. Y. Natl. Guard, ex-Surveyor of the Port, N. Y., March 15.
Herbert, Lady (Leila Wilson of N. Y.), London, Nov. 19.
Hering, Elsie W. (50), sculptor, N. Y., Jan. 11.
Hering, Rudolph (76), sanitary engineer, N. Y., May 30.
Hewlett, Maurice H. (62), author, in England, June 15.
Hill, John jr. (67), ex-President Board of Trade, Chicago, Dec. 5.
Hirsch, Rev. Emil G. (71), Jewish educator, Chicago, Jan. 7.
Hodgdon, F. W., consulting engineer on Cape Cod Canal, Boston, Jan. 26.
Hohenzollern, Grand Duchess Louise of Baden (84), only daughter of Kaiser Wilhelm I. of Prussia, Baden, April 24.
Holubar, Alan, moving picture producer, Los Angeles, Nov. 20.
Hone, John (52), lawyer, N. Y., Feb. 22.
Hood, E. M. (65), veteran A. P. correspondent, Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.
Hopkins, Prof. J. J., educator, Saranac, N. Y., Aug. 17.
Hopper, John J. (70), ex-County Register, N. Y., May 16.
Hough, Emerson (66), author, explorer, Evanston, Ill., April 30.
Houghton, Rev. G. C. (71), rector of the "Little Church Around the Corner" (P. E. Church of the Transfiguration), N. Y., April 17.
Hovey, Mrs. Alvah (92), founder Women's Amer. Baptist Missionary Soc., Live Oak, Fla., Nov. 7.
Humiston, W. H. (52), organist, critic, composer, N. Y. City, Dec. 5.
Humphreys, U. S. Rep. B. G., Greenville, Miss., Oct 16.
Huntington, G. R., President "Soo" R. R., Minneapolis, Nov. 3.
Hurley, Dr. John (62), President State Board of Pharmacy, Little Falls, N. Y., Feb. 18.
Hutton, Lieut. Gen. Sir E. (75), London, Aug. 5.
Ingersoll, Mrs. Robert G. (82), N. Y., Feb. 2.
Irving, Gardner, Gen. Supt. W. U. Tel. Co., Troy, N. Y., Aug. 26.
Ivey, Rev. T. N. (63), editor, Nashville, Tenn., May 14.
Jackson, W. M. (59), Amer. book publisher, Gibraltar, March 11.
Jaffe, Sol. E. (66), chief rabbi of orthodox Jews, N. Y., Nov. 15.
Jenkins, E. F. (79), ex-Supt. S. P. C. C., N. Y., May 16.
Jenney, C. F., Justice Supreme Judicial Court, Boston, Nov. 29.
Johnson, A. L. ("Bud"), husband of Peggy Marsh, N. Y., Jan. 9.
Johnson, Brig. Gen. E. M. (62), commander of 67th Div. ("New York's Own") in World War, in Europe, Oct. 13.
Jones, D. B. (75), a founder of zinc industry in U. S., Lake Forest, Ill., Aug. 22.
Jones, W. O. (65), banker, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1922.
Kaldenberg, F. R. (68), carver in ivory, N.Y., Oct. 8.
Kane, T. P. (74), Deputy Comptroller of the Currency since 1899, Washington, March 1.
Kate, Baron Tomosaburo (64), Japanese Premier, Tokio, Aug. 24.
Kearns, B. T. (73), Staten Island brewer, Clifton Springs, N. Y., Nov. 24.
Kennedy, W. C., Canadian Minister of Railways, Naples, Fla., Jan. 17.
Kent, Charles (70), actor, Brooklyn, May 22.
Keppler, Rudolph (80), ex-President Stock Exchange, N. Y., June 4.
Kerker, G. A. (66), composer, N. Y., June 29.
Kilborn, H. M. (57), banker, N. Y., May 29.
Kimball, Alonzo (49), illustrator, portrait painter, Evanston, Ill., Aug. 27.
Kimball, S. I. (88), "Father of U. S. Life Saving Service," Washington, June 21.
King, W. V. (78), ex-President Cotton Exchange, N. Y., Dec. 2.
Kinnaird, Lord Arthur (75), leader in British Y. M. C. A., London, Jan. 30.
Kitchin, Claude (54), U. S. Rep., Wilson, N. C., May 31.
Knapp, U. S. Judge M. A. (79), Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.
Knight, Percival (43), actor, in Switzerland, Nov. 29.
Knox, Rear Admiral H. G. (79), in Illinois, Aug. 29.
Koren, John (62), criminologist, at sea, Nov. 9.
Kost, F. W. (61), landscape painter, Brookhaven, N. Y., Feb. 23.
Krauskopf, Rev. Joseph, Jewish theological leader, Atlantic City, June 12.
Krehbiel, C. J. (74), printer, Cincinnati, Nov. 16.
Krehbiel, H. E. (69), music critic, N. Y., March 20.
Kremer, Theodore (52), playwright, Cologne, Germany, Jan. 14.
Kumasaki, Kyo, Japanese Consul Gen. at N. Y., Tokio, Oct. 2.
Kuroki, Baron Gen. T. (78), hero of Mukden, Tokio, Feb. 4.
Lacoste, Sir Alex (81), ex-Chief Justice of Quebec, Montreal, Aug. 17.
Lambert, C. (88), founder of silk industry at Paterson, N. J., near Paterson, Feb. 15.
Lane, W. C. (74), Vice President Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y., Feb. 9.
Larsen, Rev. L. (40), President Natl. Lutheran Council, Erie, Pa., Jan. 28.
Lathrop, J. G. (70), trainer of college athletes, Willimantic, Conn., Sept. 22.
Lauterbach, Edward (78), lawyer, N. Y., March 4.
Lavery, James A., labor leader, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1922.
Law, Ex-Premier A. Bonar (65), London, Oct. 30.
Lawrence, Mrs. J. M. (90), daughter of adopted son of Gen. Andrew Jackson, Birdsong, Tenn., Feb. 3.
Lee, Homer (73), bank note engraver, artist, financier, N. Y., Jan. 25.
Lees, P. W. (53), golf link architect, Asheville, N. C., May 13.
Lefevre, E. T., ex-President of Panama, Panama City, Dec. 25, 1922.
Lehr, Rev. H. S. (85), founder of Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio, Jan. 29.
Lemp, W. J. (55), brewer, St. Louis, Dec. 29, 1922.
Leo, S. S. (69), ex-sculling champion, Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 5.
Lesseps, Count Charles de (82), son of Panama Canal projector, Paris, Oct. 2.
Letts, Arthur (61), Vice President Natl. Council Boy Scouts of Amer., Los Angeles, May 18.
Levy, Ferd. (79), ex-Register, N. Y., July 1.
Lewis, Prof. C. M. (57), New Haven, Conn., March 12.
Lewis, Mrs. E. L. (Ethel Lloyd), actress, Brooklyn, Jan. 12.
Lewis, F. L. (91), ex-N. Y. City Police Commissioner, East Orange, N. J., March 21.
Lewis, John B. (82), Prohibition leader, Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 14.
Lincoln, J. C. sr., traffic mgr. Merchants' Assn. of N. Y., Southern Pines, N. C., Nov. 28.
Lind, Letty (60), actress, in England, Aug. 27.
Livingston, Mrs. D. K. L. (48), Natl. Dir. of Citizenship, W. C. T. U., Osterville, Mass., Aug. 5.
Lodge, L. D. (57), President Limestone College, Gaffney, S. C., Jan. 1.
Logan, Mrs. John A. (84), widow of Gen. and Ex-Senator, Washington, Feb. 22.
Longnecker, Rear Admiral A. E. (79), Reading, Pa., Nov. 13.
Loreburn, Earl of (77), ex-Lord Chancellor, in England, Nov. 30.
Loti, Pierre (73) (Louis M. J. Viaud), author, in France, June 10.
Loveman, Robert (59), Georgia poet, Hot Springs, Ark., July 10.
Lubin, Sigmund (72), movie pioneer, Atlantic City, Sept. 11.
Lucas, Albert (64), Jewish relief worker, Edgemere N. Y., June 14.
Luchow, A. G. (67), restaurateur, N. Y., Aug. 20
Lynch, Liam, Irish rebel leader, South Clonmel April 10.
Lyon, Capt. John (88), for 49 years ferry boat pilot on Hudson between Nyack and Tarrytown Nyack, N. Y., Feb. 26.
MacArthur, Rev. R. S. (82), President Baptist World Alliance, ex-pastor Calvary Baptist Church, N. Y., Daytona, Fla., Feb. 23.

Mackay, F. F. (91), actor, Coytesville, N. J., May 5.
Mackenzie, R. J., Canadian railway owner, Los Angeles, March 1.
Mackenzie, Sir William (74), railway builder, Toronto, Dec. 5.
MacMahon, J. G. (59), County Judge, Brooklyn, Sept. 4.
MacNeill, C. M. (52), copper and steel man, N. Y., March 17.
Mahoney, Charles, bettors' stake holder, Bronx, Nov. 6.
Mali, Pierre (67), N. Y. wool merchant, Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 4.
Malleterre, Gen. J. M. G., Paris, Nov. 27.
Mallock, W. H. (73), economist, author, in England, April 4.
Mansfield, Martha (23), film star, San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 30.
Marchmont, A. W. (71), novelist, England, July 1.
Marcus, L. W. (60), State Supreme Court Justice, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 18.
Markham, H. H. (83), ex-Gov. of California, Los Angeles, Oct. 9.
Marquis, Mrs. Reina Melcher (42), author, Forest Hills, N. Y., Dec. 2.
Marshall, W. H. (59), N. Y. banker, Barnstable, Mass., Aug. 23.
Martinot, Sadie (61), actress, Ogdensburg, N. Y., May 7.
Martyn, Edward (65), dramatist, patriot, in Ireland, Dec. 6.
Masaryk, Mrs. (Charlotte Garrigue of Brooklyn), wife of President of Czechoslovakia, Prague, May 12.
Masson, Frederic (76), Sec. French Academy, Paris, Feb. 19.
Maunoury, Gen. M. J. (67), ex-Military Governor of Paris, Orleans, March 28.
Maurel, Victor (75), opera singer, N. Y., Oct. 22.
Mayer, Dr. W. (49), German Ambassador to France, Munich, March 6.
Maynard, G. W. (80), artist, designer, April 5.
McCall, S. W. (73), ex-Gov., ex-Congressman, Winchester, Mass., Nov. 4.
McCormick, Mrs. C. H. (88), philanthropist, Lake Forest, Ill., July 5.
McCormick, E. O., Vice President So. Pacific Ry., San Francisco, Nov. 1.
McCrea, Col. J. A. (48), Vice President Penna. R. R., Pittsburgh, Oct. 17.
McCune, J. R., banker, financier, Pittsburgh, May 14.
McDowell, J. R. (63), telescope lens maker, Pittsburgh, Nov. 29.
McGregor, H. F. (68), broker, Londonderry, N. H., Sept. 3.
McGuire, J. K. (56), ex-Mayor of Syracuse, N. Y., Washington, D. C., June 29.
McLeod, H. S. (80), mnfr., originator of the System of Proportionate Giving, Troy, N. Y., Feb. 16.
McLoughlin, W. P. (59) ("Wurra Wurra"), newspaper man, N. Y., Aug. 4.
McMahon, J.B.(60),City Judge, Rome, N.Y., Jan. 1.
McMullin, F. R. (54), capitalist, Briarcliff, N. Y., Jan. 13.
McParland, John (55), President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, June 16.
Medem, V. (43), ex-President International Jewish Workers' Social Dem. Party, Brooklyn, Jan. 9.
Mees, Arthur (73), musician, author, N. Y., April 26.
Meneely, C. H. (86), bell mnfr., Troy, N. Y., July 2.
Merle-Smith, Rev. Wilton (67), N. Y., Oct. 3.
Merrill, Brig. Gen. A. H. (80), Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 25.
Metcalf, M. B. (59), woolen mnfr., Orange, N. J., Oct. 12.
Miaco, Alf. (77), circus clown, N. Y., July 21.
Milena, ex-Queen of Montenegro (76), Antibes, France, March 16.
Millet, Philip (42), editor, Paris, Oct. 25.
Millspaugh, Dr. C. F. (69), botanist, explorer, Chicago, Feb. 15.
Moltke-Huitfeldt, Countess Louise de (50), Biarritz, Jan. 22.
Montoya, Nestor, U. S. Rep. from New Mexico, Washington, Jan. 13.
Mooney, Rev. J. F. (82), Vicar Gen. R. C. Archdiocese, N. Y., May 13.
Moore, Rear Admiral C. B. T. (69), ex-Gov. of Samoa, Philadelphia, April 4.
Moore, Wm. H. (74), lawyer, Chairman Natl. Biscuit Co., corporation promoter, N. Y., Jan. 11.
Moore, J. B., President Ohio Federation of Labor, Columbus, Dec. 7.
Moran, P. T. (59), of Washington, D. C., ex-Treas. Ancient Order of Hibernians, Baltimore, Feb. 22.
Morley, Prof. E. W. (85), chemist, Hartford, Conn., Feb. 24.
Morley, John, Viscount (85), author, statesman, in England, Sept. 23.
Morse, E. L. (66), artist, author, Pittsfield, Mass., June 9.
Mother Carmela (Anna M. Francois) (58), Mother Superior General of the Missionary Sisters of the Order of St. Francis, Peekskill, N. Y., April 6.
Mott, L. W. (49), Congressman, Oswego, N. Y., July 10.
Moxom, Rev. P. S. (75), peace advocate, Springfield, Mass., Aug. 13.
Moyer, W. H. (64), penologist, Occoquan, Va., Oct. 25.
Mueller, Capt. Karl von (50), commander German raiding cruiser Emden in World War, Braunschweig, Germany, March 11.
Munro, George (64), publisher, N. Y., June 6.
Murray, D. M. (70), actor, Brooklyn, Oct. 20.
Nelson, Knute (80), U. S. Senator from Minnesota, on train near Baltimore, April 28.
Nicholson, U. S. Senator S. D., Denver, March 24.
Noble, Col. E. T., lawyer, Philadelphia, Dec. 8.
Nolan, W. W. ("The Widow"), Harvard students' tutor, Cambridge, Mass., June 5.
Nordau, Max (73), author, Paris, Jan. 22.
Norton, Charles D. (53), banker, N. Y., March 6.
Norton, Capt. G. L. (86), editor Marine Journal, N. Y., March 24.
Nugent, S. A. (54), ex-Tax Commissioner, Bronx, Oct. 30.
Oakley, Major J. S. (94), Mex. war veteran, delegate to first Rep. Natl. Convention of 1856, Kearny, N. J., March 6.
O'Brien, Richard (84), first volunteer telegraph operator in the Civil War, Scranton, Pa., Jan. 19.
Odell, Rev. Joseph (76), in England, May 15.
Ormsbee, Hamilton (69), editor, Brooklyn, Nov. 1.
Osborne, U. S. Rep. H. Z. (74), pioneer California editor, Los Angeles, Feb. 8.
Otani, Gen. K., Military Councillor (67), Tokio, Nov. 28.
Owens, Dr. John E. (86), Chicago, Dec. 21, 1922.
Packard, W. D. (62), auto mnfr., Warren, Ohio, Nov. 11.
Paganuzzi, Count (82), Catholic leader, Venice, June 24.
Pain, J. C. (87), fireworks mnfr., London, Oct. 11.
Paine, G. H. (61), lawyer, N. Y., Aug. 20.
Palmer, Mrs. A. M., founder Professional Women's League, N. Y., March 15.
Paoli, Xavier (91), "Protector of Kings," Paris, July 7.
Pardee, Calvin (81), pioneer anthracite mine operator, Germantown, Pa., March 18.
Parker, R. W. (75), ex-Rep. in Congress, Eighth District, Paris, Nov. 28.
Parlaghy, Vilma (Princess Lwoff) (46), painter, N. Y., Aug. 29.
Parnell, J. H. (80), brother of late Charles Stewart Parnell, Dublin, May 3.
Parrish, Randall (65), story writer, Kewanee, Ill., Aug. 9.
Parsons, Samuel (79), landscape architect, ex-Park Commissioner, N. Y., Feb. 3.
Pasdermadjian, Dr. G. (48), Armenian diplomatic rep. at Washington, Geneva, Switzerl'd, March 30.
Patterson, Gen. J. N. (88), Concord, N. H., July 18.
Paxton, Rev. J. R. (80), of Presbyterian Church, retired, N. Y., April 11.
Payn, Louis F. (88), Rep. leader, ex-Ins. Com., Chatham, N. Y., March 19.
Pearson, Richmond (71), ex-U. S. Minister to Persia, Greece, Montenegro, Asheville, N. C., Sept. 12.
Peck, D. W. (70), ex-State Supt. of Public Works, Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 16.
Pellew, H. E. (59) (Viscount Exmouth), Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.
Pendleton, F. S. (51), shipbuilder, Brooklyn, Jan. 26.
Perkins, G. C. (83), ex-Gov. and ex-U. S. Senator, Oakland, Cal., Feb. 26.
Peters, Ralph (70), President L. I. R. R., Garden City, N. Y., Oct. 9.
Philippoteaux, Paul (76), battle painter, Paris, July 2.
Phillips, Prof. L. (54), dean of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., Jan. 9.
Pidgin, C. F. (77), author, statistician, Melrose, Mass., June 3.
Pierie, G. G. (84), veteran publicist, Philadelphia, Sept. 9.
Pierrepont, J. J. (74), pioneer Brooklynite, on train, Sept. 26.
Pierson, Hy., retired actor, Elmhurst, N.Y., June 21.
Pinkerton, W. A. (77), head of Pinkerton National Detective Agency, Los Angeles, Dec. 11.
Popp, F. W., President Logan Square Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, March 9.
Porges, Max J. (79), Dem. politician, N. Y., Jan. 4.
Porter, John H., capitalist, near Denver, Dec. 16.
Potter, E. C. (66), sculptor, Greenwich, Conn., June 21.
Potter, Frederick (66), N. Y. financier, Ossining, N. Y., March 22.
Pouch, A. B. (52), S. I. warehouse man, Paris, June 17.
Poulain, Gabriel, French war ace, Degny, Aug. 11.

Powers, Dr. C. A. (64), President Amer. Soc. for Control of Cancer, Denver, Dec. 23, 1922.
Preston, May (69), actress, Staten Island, Nov. 6.
Primrose, Sir Henry (77), London, June 17.
Pumpelly, Prof. R. (85), geologist, Newport, R. I., Aug. 10.
Putnam, Mrs. Mary N. (94), ex-Vice President Gen. of the D. A. R., Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 6.
Quicksall, Mrs. M. D. (Mary Dallas), great-great-granddaughter of sister of George Washington, Washington, Feb. 20.
Rainey, F. J. (46), explorer, game hunter, at sea, Sept. 18.
Ralph, Joseph E. (59), chief, labor dept., U. S. Steel Corp., N. Y., Dec. 30, 1922.
Ransom, L. I. (81), dye importer, organizer Chase Nat'l Bank, N. Y., March 20.
Rathbone, Mrs. E. B. A. (86), collector of George Washington relics, Brooklyn, Feb. 22.
Rathom, John R. (55), editor daily Journal, Providence, R. I., Dec. 11.
Rawson, F. L., healer, N. Y., Nov. 10.
Reich, Jacques (70), portrait etcher, Runraven, N. Y., July 8.
Reid, Wallace (30), motion picture actor, Hollywood, Cal., Jan. 18.
Reinsch, Dr. P. S. (52), ex-U. S. Minister to China, Shanghai, Jan. 24.
Remington, Earle (36), aviator, Los Angeles, Feb. 16.
Rhoades, Dr. James (81), poet and translator, in England, March 15.
Rhoades, Rev. W. C. P. (78), Brooklyn, Nov. 5.
Ribot, Alex. (80), ex-Premier, Paris, Jan. 13.
Riordan, D. J., U. S. Rep. (53), of N. Y. City, Washington, D. C., April 27.
Ripon, Marquis of (70), in England, Sept. 22.
Robins, J. N. (77), founder of New York's first dry dock system, Greenwich, Conn., March 25.
Robinson, Helen R. (45), State Senator, writer, Denver, July 10.
Rodgers, J. J. S. (63), a Federal Conciliation Commissioner, Philadelphia, March 11.
Rodman, Henrietta (Mrs. H. de Frem) (45), high school teacher, N. Y., March 21.
Rodrigues, J. C. (79), Brazilian journalist, Paris, June 29.
Roentgen, Prof. W. C. (78), X-ray discoverer, Munich, Germany, Feb. 10.
Root, R. K. (57), Buffalo, N. Y., banker, Miami, Fla., Dec. 3.
Rosen, H. B. (46), insurance agent, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1923.
Rothschild, Nath. C. (45), capitalist, in England, Oct. 12.
Roxburghe, Dowager Duchess of, London, June 20.
Ruspoli, Prince D. B. (40), in Italy, Aug. 25.
Russell, R. F. (77), actor, Staten Island, Aug. 19.
Ryan, Col. Edw. (41), Amer. Red Cross Agent, Teheran, Persia, Sept. 12.
Sadler, W. D. (69), painter, in England, Nov. 13.
Salazar, M. A. (67), ex-Premier of Spain, Madrid March 13.
Sanderson, Lord (82), member Alabama Arbitration Commission in 1871, London, March 21.
Santley, Kate, actress, Brighton, England, Jan. 18.
Sargent, F. S. (67), N. Y. teacher of dramatic art, Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 28.
Sartain, Dr. Harriet J. (93), Philadelphia, Feb. 8.
Saxe-Weimar, Grand Duke Wilhelm Ernst, of (47), in Silesia, April 23.
Schumann, G. (76), baker, originator of the Bowery bread line, N. Y., Feb. 14.
Schaefer, R. J. (60), brewer, Larchmont, N. Y., Nov. 9.
Schmidt, Rev. Benedict (66), former Provincial Gen. Amer. Order of Franciscans, St. Louis, Nov. 28.
Scott, Mrs. Julia G. (80), ex-President D. A. R., Bloomington, Ill., April 29.
Scott, Marsden G. (58), ex-President International Typographical Union, Colorado Springs, March 5.
Seligmann, Jacques (64), art dealer, Paris, Oct. 31.
Serrano, Mrs. M. J., poet, N. Y., July 1.
Shannon, Sir James J. (60), portrait painter, London, March 6.
Shattuck, Dr. G. B. (78), ex-overseer Harvard University, Boston, March 12.
Shaughnessy, Lord (Thomas G.) (69), Chairman Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, Dec. 10.
Shaw, T. W. (91), a survivor of the Balaklava Light Brigade, London, Canada, Feb. 25.
Sheedy, Dennis (77), banker, dry goods, Denver, Oct. 16.
Siddall, J. M. (49), magazine editor, Ardsley, N. Y., July 16.
Sidis, Dr. Boris (56), psychologist, Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 25.
Sigsbee, Rear Admiral C. D. (78), commander of battleship Maine, N. Y., July 19.
Sisson, T. U. (54), ex-Mississippi Congressman, Washington, D. C., April 26.
Smith, G. W. (97), capitalist, Rockport, Me., Dec. 31, 1922.
Smith, Henry (60), Deputy City Comptroller, N. Y., Nov. 21.
Smith, Rev. J. T. (68), author, N. Y., Sept. 24.
Smith, Jesse W. (52), financier, unofficial aide in U. S. Dept. of Justice, Washington, May 30.
Smith, Orson (81), banker, ex-President Board of Trade and the Stock Exchange, Chicago, March 3.
Smith, Capt. R. H. (82), sent first trans-Atlantic cable message, in 1865, personal telegrapher for President Lincoln, Port Chester, N. Y., Feb. 21.
Smith, Thomas F. (55), public administrator, Sec. of Tammany Hall, N. Y., April 11.
Smith, W. A. (74), publisher Railway Review, Kenilworth, Ill., Nov. 28.
Smith, Dr. W. F. (62), President Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Co., Somerville, Mass., Feb. 2.
Sorolla, Joaquin (60), painter, Madrid, Aug. 10.
Speer, William McMurtrie (58), N. Y. editorial writer, Piermont, N. Y., April 2.
Spence, Miss C. B. (61), N. Y. City educator, Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 9.
Spottiswood-Mackin (73), a Papal Princess, Harrison, N. Y., Aug. 21.
Stambulisky, Ex-Premier Alex., in Bulgaria, June 15.
Standing, Herbert (77), actor, Los Angeles, Dec. 5.
Stanwood, Edw. (82), historian, editor, Brookline, Mass., Oct. 11.
Stapleton, Ex-Judge L. D. (53), Brooklyn, Feb. 12.
Starks, B. M. (60), Gen. Mgr. Louisville and Nashville R. R., Louisville, Nov. 28.
Stecker, Prof. H. F. (56), mathematician, Baltimore, Oct. 30.
Steel, L. R. (45), chain store promoter, Toledo, March 22.
Stegman, Col. L. R. (83), newspaper man, Brooklyn, Oct. 7.
Steigers, W. C. (76), business mgr. Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, May 25.
Steinmetz, Charles P. (58), electrician, inventor, mathematician, Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 26.
Stephens, Ex-Gov. Lon V. (64), St. Louis, Jan. 10.
Sterndale, Lord (74), Master of the Rolls, London, Aug. 16.
Sterry, Leland (45), hotel owner, Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 31.
Stevens, W. E. (73), sculler, skiff builder, Boothbay, Me., July 18.
Steward, John (75), N. Y. capitalist, Rawlins, Wyo., Jan. 4.
Stewart, Lyman (83), pioneer oil man, Los Angeles, Sept. 28.
Stivers, G. E. W. (78), carriage mnfr., a Masonic leader, N. Y., Feb. 17.
Stone, Amy (86), first "Little Eva" actress, Brooklyn, Dec. 24, 1922.
Stone, H. O. (70), lawyer, inventor, Chicago, April 10.
Strucken, Prof. A. A. H., lawyer, member Holland State Council, The Hague, July 28.
Sullivan, B. P. ("Bat"), ex-customs appraiser, organizer Southern Amateur Athletic Union, New Orleans, Feb. 23.
Sulzberger, Ex-Judge Mayer (79), Philadelphia, April 20.
Sutherland, Major E. D. (72), Auditor Gen. of Canada, Ottawa, Jan. 8.
Sykes, Richard (84), financier, Santa Barbara, Cal., May 31.
Tanner, Rev. Benjamin T. (87), a Bishop of the A. M. E. Church, Philadelphia, Jan. 15.
Taussig, W.M. (61), Mayor, Yonkers, N.Y., Nov. 21.
Taylor, Col. E. H. jr. (93), distiller, Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 19.
Taylor, Geo. C. (54), President Amer. Ry. Express Co., Pelham, N. Y., Nov. 18.
Taylor, Hannis (71), ex-U. S. Minister to Spain, Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1922.
Terrazas, Gen. Luis (94), once owned 6,000,000 acres of land, Chihuahua, Mexico, June 15.
Terry, C. T. (55), professor of law at Columbia University, N. Y., Feb. 19.
Thayer, W. R. (64), editor, author, overseer of Harvard, Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 7.
Thomas, A.C.(71), newspaper man, Chicago, Jan. 23.
Thomas, T. R. (49), banker, Baltimore, Oct. 27.
Thompson, J. A. (50), ex-State Senator, Long Beach, N. Y., Dec. 4.
Thompson, W. H. (76), 55 years an actor, N. Y., Feb. 4.
Thorley, Charles (65), florist, N. Y., Nov. 10.
Thorne, Clifford (45), Iowa lawyer, London, Nov. 13.
Tierney, F. A., newspaper man, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 17.
Titlow, A. R., Dem. Natl. Committeeman, Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 6.
Tooth, Arthur (76), art dealer, London, Dec. 7.
Tower, Charlemagne (75), ex-U. S. Ambassador to Germany, Philadelphia, Feb. 24.
Townsend, J. R. (62), horse fancier, N. Y., Sept. 29.
Treloar, Sir W. P., ex-Lord Mayor, London, Sept. 7.
Treves, Sir Frederick(73),surgeon, Lausanne, Dec. 7.
Trowbridge, Prof. John (80), Harvard physicist, Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 18.
Tschudi, Rud. (68), artist, Cincinnati, July 24.

Tuck, S. P. (74), of Annapolis, Md., ex-Judge of International Court of Appeals at Cairo, in France, April 14.
Tuohy, J. M. (64), for 26 years European manager of The World, London, Sept. 7.
Turnbull, F. S. (56), President Rogers Peet Co. of N. Y., Montclair, N. J., Jan. 5.
Tuttle, P. E. Bishop D. S. (86), St. Louis, April 17.
Tuttle, W. E. (52), State Banking Commissioner, Westfield, N. J., Feb. 11.
Urban, Mrs. Alice (80), singer, Munich, Nov. 28.
Van der Waals, J. D., winner in 1910 of Nobel Prize in physics, Amsterdam, March 8.
Van Fleet, W. C. (71), U. S. District Judge, San Francisco, Sept. 3.
Vedder, Elihu (86), American artist, Rome, Jan. 29.
Villa, Gen. Francisco (Doroteo Orango) (55), Parral, Mexico, July 20.
Wagner, Dr. C. G. (65), alienist, Supt. State Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 6.
Wainwright, Marie (68), actress, Scranton, Pa., Aug. 18.
Walker, W. R. (65), steel man, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1922.
Waller, Frank (81), architect, artist, Morristown, N. J., March 9.
Waller, Sergt. J. H. (38), British war ace, N. Y., Nov. 3.
Ward, Joseph C. (79), Visalia, Cal., telegrapher, taught Edison Morse key, Sept. 7.
Wardman, Ervin (57), Vice President N. Y. Herald Co., N. Y., Jan. 13.
Waring, O. T. (84), pioneer Standard Oil man, Plainfield, N. J., May 19.
Warner, C. B. (45), sugar refiner, Great Neck, N. Y., Aug. 12.
Warner, C. M. (77), sugar and asphalt manufacturer, Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 1.
Warner, H. H. (81), Rochester, N. Y., medicine mnfr., Minneapolis, Jan. 27.
Washington, J. A. (77), descendant of George Washington's brother, Charles Town, W. Va., Aug. 11.
Washington, S. W. (70), descendant of George Washington's brother, Charles Town, W. Va., July 16.
Waterman, L. A. (52), lawyer, Providence, R. I., Jan. 13.
Waters, Jason, hotel man, Philadelphia, Feb. 15.
Weardale, Baron (P. J. Stanhope) (75), head of British Centennial Peace Delegation to U. S. in 1913, London, Feb. 28.
Webster, Prof. A. G. (60), physicist, Worcester, Mass., May 15.
Wheeler, S. S. (63), electrical inventor and mnfr., N. Y., April 20.
Wilhelmsen, Halfdan, second largest individual shipowner in world, Christiania, Norway, Nov. 18.
White, W. J. (72), "chewing-gum king," Cleveland, Feb. 16.
Whitney, Charles (66), Gen. Sec. and Treas. Order of Railway Conductors, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Feb. 6.
Whitney, H. M. (84), coal operator, Brookline, Mass., Jan. 25.
Wiggin, Kate Douglas (Mrs. G. C. Riggs) (66), Amer. novelist, in England, Aug. 23.
Willcox, W. G. (65), lawyer, ex-President N. Y. Board of Education, Staten Island, Sept. 19.
Williams, P. E. Bishop C. D. (62), Detroit, Feb. 14.
Williams, Ex-P.E. Bishop G.M. (66), Paris, April 14.
Williams, P. G. (66), theatre owner, Islip, N. Y., July 21.
Williams, Judge Robert, of the N. J. Court of Errors and Appeals (63), Miami, Fla., Feb. 19.
Wilmot, E. P. (65), banker, of Austin, Tex., N. Y., July 24.
Winchester, Boyd (86), ex-U. S. Minister to Sweden, Louisville, Ky., May 18.
Wolf, Simon (86), lawyer, ex-U. S. Minister to Egypt, Atlantic City, June 4.
Wollison, H. V. (68), dentist to Russian Czars. Paris, Jan. 21.
Wood, Eugene (62), humorist, author, N.Y., Feb. 25.
Woods, Elliott (59), Supt. U. S. Capitol, Spring Lake, N. J., Oct. 22.
Woods, Miss K. P. (70), author, Baltimore, Feb. 19.
Woodward, G. B. (71), Vice President Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., Allenhurst, N. J., July 8.
Woodward, John (64), ex-Justice Supreme Court, N. Y., Atlantic City, June 1.
Woolworth, F. M. (53), London director Woolworth stores, London, Jan. 27.
Worth, W. P. (67), iron mnfr., Philadelphia, Feb. 14.
Wright, Claude F., theosophist, in Nicaragua, Jan. 8.
Wright, N. C. (54), newspaper publisher, Toledo, Ohio, May 13.
Wurts, Geo. (94), President N. J. Editorial Assn., Paterson, May 17.
Wylie, Gen. D. D. (82), banker, ex-State Immigration Commissioner, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 26.
Wylie, Dr. W. G. (75), gynaecologist, N. Y., March 13.
Xavier, Sister Mary (Mary McCaffray) (79), representative of Sisters of Mercy in N. Y. prisons, N. Y., Feb. 17.
Yawger, Mrs. J. F., ex-President N. Y. City Federation of Women's Clubs, Sewaren, N. J., Aug. 20.
Yewell, G. H. (93), artist, Lake George, N. Y., Sept. 25.
Zeballos, Dr. E. S., jurist, ex-Argentine Ambassador to U. S., Liverpool, Oct. 4.
Ziegfeld, Florenz (82), musician, Chicago, May 20.

DEATH RATE RISING IN THE UNITED STATES.

There were 11.8 deaths in 1922 for every 1,000 population in the registration area of the United States which comprises 85 per cent. of the total population, the Census Bureau announces.

This was a slight increase over the 1921 rate, which was 11.6 per 1,000, but not so high as the 1920 rate of 13.1.

Maine and Vermont had the highest rates with 14.7 per 1,000 each.

Idaho had the smallest rate with 8.1.

The largest increases were shown in Oregon and Colorado with 1.1 per 1,000 more than in 1921.

Decrease in the rates was shown in five States, Michigan and Mississippi with 0.3 fewer deaths per 1,000, Wisconsin with 0.2 and Pennsylvania and Virginia with 0.1 each.

Memphis had the highest rate in the sixty-seven registration cities of 100,000 or more population, with 17.8 deaths per 1,000 population.

Akron had the lowest rate, with 7.5.

That of New York City was 12.

The largest increase in the rate was in Trenton, with 2.5 more than in 1921.

There was a decrease in the rate in eight cities, as follows: Birmingham, 0.9; Norfolk, 0.8; Youngstown, 0.4; San Antonio, Cleveland and Rochester, 0.2 each; Minneapolis and Omaha, 0.1 each.

The death rate per 1,000 by States was: California, 14.1; Colorado, 13.5; Connecticut, 12.0; Delaware, 13.2; Florida, 12.2 (white, 10.9; colored, 15.0).

Georgia, 10.4 (white, 9.2; colored, 12.2); Idaho, 8.1; Illinois, 11.3; Indiana, 11.9; Kansas, 10.6.

Kentucky, 10.8 (white, 10.0; colored, 18.4); Louisiana, 11.3 (white, 9.4; colored, 14.9); Maine, 14.7; Maryland, 13.6 (white, 12.4; colored, 19.4); Massachusetts, 12.8.

Michigan, 11.3; Minnesota, 9.5; Mississippi, 10.8 (white, 9.7; colored, 12.8); Missouri, 12.2; Montana, 8.6.

Nebraska, 9.4; New Hampshire, 14.6; New Jersey, 12.2; New York, 13.0, North Carolina, 11.6 (white, 10.3; colored, 14.8).

Ohio, 11.3; Oregon, 11.5; Pennsylvania, 12.3; Rhode Island, 13.1; South Carolina, 12.0 (white, 9.7; colored, 14.2).

Tennessee, 10.8 (white, 9.5; colored, 16.4); Utah, 10.4; Vermont, 14.7; Virginia, 12.1 (white, 10.3; colored, 16.4); Washington, 10.1.

Wisconsin, 10.1; Wyoming, 9.3.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

(National Headquarters, Indianapolis, Indiana.)

The American Legion, composed of men and women who served honorably in the armed forces of the United States in the World War, was organized in Paris, France, in 1919. The 1923 convention was held at San Francisco in October.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Commander—John R. Quinn, Delano, Cal. *Vice Commanders*—Thurman Mann, High Point, N. C.; F. Ryan Duffy, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Celora M. Stoddard, Phoenix, Ariz.; Lester F. Albert, Boise, Idaho; William B. Healey, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. *Chaplain*—Ezra C. Clemans, Owatonna, Minn. *Adjutant*—Lemuel Bolles, Indianapolis, Ind. *Treasurer*—Robert H. Tyndall, Indianapolis, Ind. *Judge Advocate*—Robert H. Adams, Indianapolis, Ind. *Historian*—Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass. *Assistant Adjutant*—Russell G. Creviston, Marion, Ind.

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY.

(Headquarters at Indianapolis.)

National Officers: *President*—Mrs. Helen A. Bishop, Leicester, Mass. *Vice Presidents*—Mrs. Edgar H. Loyhead, Minn.; Mrs. H. A. Southworth, Ariz.; Mrs. Jane Keens, New York; Mrs. Jennie Stewart, Okla.; Mrs. Ray Callihan, Kan. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Dorothy Harper, Hawaii. *Chaplain*—Mrs. F. O. Burdick, Ill. *Historian*—Mrs. Jos. H. Thompson, Pa. *Secretary*—Miss Bess B. Wetherhold, Ohio.

BENEFACTIONS OF 1923.

American Fund for Public Service, Inc., of New York (Charles Garland), $35,000 to various organizations.

Dr. Victor Baier, choirmaster of Trinity P. E. Church, New York City, $20,000 to Columbia University for a fellowship in church music.

Louis Bamberger of Newark, N. J., $500,000 to the Newark Museum Assn.

Dr. Albert C. Barnes of Merion, Pa., $6,000,000 to found there a museum of modern works of art.

Alfred Bloomenthal of New York City, $467,000 to Mt. Sinai Hospital and other Jewish charities.

John Bodine, Far Rockaway, N. Y., $50,000 for a home for the aged.

James A. Bradley of Asbury Park, N. J., over $168,000 to Methodist charities and religious organizations in that State.

George W. Brown of St. Louis, $300,000 to the Y. M. C. A. there and $197,000 to be used five years after his death for "a fitting testimonial to me and in some degree to extend my usefulness and helpfulness to others."

Harry Butler, banker, of Portland, Me., $250,000 to the American Red Cross; $100,000 to Harvard University; $100,000 to Phillips Exeter Academy; $100,000 to the Children's Hospital of Portland.

John B. Cobb of Stamford, Conn., $140,000 to the University of Virginia, at the death of his widow.

W. B. Conrad of Nyack, N. Y., $90,000 for Nyack Hospital.

John E. Daily of Jersey City, $67,000 to the Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle of New York.

Joseph De Lamar of New York, $325,000 to Columbia University.

Cleveland Dodge of New York City, $25,000 to the Y. W. C. A.

Arthur W. Dow of New York City, $50,000 to be used in the promotion of fine arts.

Angier B. Duke of New York City, $280,000 to Trinity College, Durham, N. C., and other educational and charitable institutions.

James A. Farrell of New York, President of United States Steel Corporation, $25,000 to Georgetown University.

S. P. Finn of Cleveland, Ohio, $500,000 to the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

Arthur H. Fleming of Pasadena, Cal., $4,200,000 to the California Institute of Technology.

Austin B. Fletcher of New York City, nearly $4,000,000 to Tufts College, Medford, Mass., of which $1,000,000 is to found the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and trust funds of $550,000 are to establish professorships there; $100,000 to the Fletcher Hospital, Franklin, Mass., and $50,000 to the Town of Franklin for civic improvements.

Julius Forstman and wife of Passaic, N. J., $250,000 for a foundation to administer the fund "to help boys of promise along the roads of their ambitions."

Miss Helen Frick, daughter of the late H. C. Frick, land and buildings at West Overton, Pa., for a model orphanage for dependent children.

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, $100,000 to Northwestern University Law School.

Henry P. Goldschmidt, banker, of New York City, $100,000 to various charitable institutions and hospitals.

Edward S. Harkness, to Columbia University, $2,182,381; $1,000,000 to the New York Public Library; $100,000 to the New York Zoological Society; $100,000 to Stevens Institute of Technology.

Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, to Columbia University, $1,300,000.

Ellen C. Harris, to Columbia University, $515,166.

The Hartley Corporation of Norfolk, Conn., $20,000 to Columbia University.

A. Barton Hepburn, to Columbia University, $225,000.

Milton S. Hershey of Hershey, Pa., $60,000,000 to his industrial school for orphans, at that place, near Harrisburg.

J. W. Higgins, banker, of Yancie, N. C., $800,000 and cash and realty to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Miss Margaret Jaeger of New York City, $72,000 to a number of hospitals in the city.

Rudolph Keppler of New York City, $80,000 to various hospitals and orphan schools and two-thirds of residuary estate to the New York Association of the Blind.

Mrs. Mamie Klein of New York City, $58,000 to the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer.

Mrs. Eva M. B. Lane of Brooklyn, $100,000 to St. Bartholomew's Church, Manhattan; $100,000 to Yale University; $50,000 to the P. E. Cathedral of St. John the Divine; $50,000 to the Free Kindergarten of Brooklyn; $75,000 to other churches and charities.

Mrs. Benjamin B. Lawrence, to Columbia University, $20,000.

Mrs. Warner M. Leeds of New York, $50,000 to the National Board of the Y. W. C. A.

Louis T. Lehmeyer of New York City, $100,000 to various charities.

James M. Libbey, to Columbia University, $29,497.

L. N. Littaur of Gloversville, N. Y., $50,000 to a hospital there.

Jacob L. Loose of Kansas City, Mo., $1,000,000 for charity.

Mrs. Susan M. Loring of Boston, $150,000 to her brother, P. E. Bishop Lawrence, and three other persons, to be used for religious purposes; $50,000 to the P. E. Cathedral of St. Paul; $25,000 for Harvard University; $20,000 for P. E. Missionary work.

Mrs. Martha D. S. Ludington of West Springfield, Mass., $500,000 to the Springfield Hospital and $50,000 to other institutions there and at Holyoke, Mass.

Miss Wilhelmina E. Mackey of Brooklyn, $600,000 to charitable homes in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Netty F. McCormick, widow of Cyrus H., $100,000 to the Washington and Tusculum College Greenville, Tenn.; $50,000 each to the Toornweil, Orphanage at Clinton, S. C., and Huron College of Huron, S. D.; $20,000 to Princeton University; $250,000 to the Inter. Com. of the Y. M. C. A. for pensions and foreign work, and several hundred thousand dollars to churches, educational and other institutions not specifically mentioned in the will.

Miss Ethel L. McLean, New York City, one half of her $700,000 estate to the P. E. Church of the Incarnation, and $170,000 to fourteen other charitable and religious institutions.

George McNeir of the United States Steel Corporation, $20,000 to Georgetown University.

Edward Mallinckrodt of St. Louis, $500,000 to Harvard University for a new chemical laboratory.

Alfred F. Moore of Philadelphia, $1,500,000 for the School of Electrical Engineering of the University of Pennsylvania, to be known as the Moore School.

Mrs. Mara Nish of New York City, $50,000 to the Beekman Street Hospital.

George A. Ohl, Newark, N. J., $100,000 for a hospital for the free treatment of poor cripples.

Cora M. Perkins, to Columbia University, $231,524.

Mrs. George D. Pratt of New York City, $20,000 each to the National Child Labor Committee and the New York Child Labor Commission; $25,000 to the Christian Science Benevolent Association; $15,000 to the Lincoln Settlement at Glen Cove, N. Y.

Herbert L. Pratt of New York City, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company of New York, $200,000 to the International Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield, Mass.

Miss Cornelia Prime of Huntington, N. Y., $100,000 to the Huntington Hospital, and more than $200,000 to other charitable and religious institutions.

E. O. Robinson of Fort Thomas, Ky., $1,000,000 and 16,000 acres of timber lands to be used in the educational, agricultural and economic development of the mountains of Eastern Kentucky.

Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson of New York City, $30,000 to the Children's Aid Society; $25,000 each to two hospitals at Nashua, N. H.; $35,000 to Unitarian Church there; and $85,000 to various charities at New York City.

John D. Rockefeller jr. of New York, $3,000,000 to the New York Public Library; $1,000,000 to Columbia University for foreign education; $500,000 to the New York Zoological Society; $175,000 to Mt. Holyoke College; $25,000 to Y. W. C. A.

Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial Foundation of New York City, $500,000 to the International Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield, Mass.; $100,000 to the Boy Scouts.

Mrs. Maurice L. Rothschild of Chicago, a daughter of Nelson Morris, meat packer, $100,000 to such charities as her executors may designate.

Catherine A. Ross, to Columbia University, $21,565.

Mortimer L. Schiff of New York City, $48,000 to the Boy Scouts of America; $25,000 to the National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.

Miss Anna Blake Shaw of Boston, $50,000 to Harvard University and $30,000 to other institutions.

Mrs. Thomas G. Shearman of Brooklyn, $25,000 to Yale University and $15,000 to Plymouth Church.

Guilford Smith, banker, of Willimantic, Conn., about $100,000 to various charities and for public purposes.

Thomas W. Stanford of Melbourne, Australia, brother of the late Leland Stanford, $400,000 for psychical research at Stanford University, Cal. The donor in his life was a widely known spiritualist.

Mrs. Ann M. Swift, $100,000 to Northwestern University, for School of Engineering; $100,000 to the University of Chicago for theological work; $50,000 to Wheaton College; $25,000 to the Amer. University; $50,000 to Wesleyan Memorial Hospital at Chicago; $50,000 to the Chicago Home Missionary Society; $25,000 to Superannuates Relief Assn., and the United Charities of Chicago, and $25,000 to other charities.

Charles P. Taft and wife of Cincinnati, $275,000 to the University of Cincinnati.

Estate of Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson, New York City, $50,000 to the New York Zoological Society; $300,000 each to Vassar, Williams and New York City Teachers' Colleges; $400,000 to the Frederick Ferris Thompson Hospital; and $200,000 to Clark Manor House, both at Canandaigua, N. Y.; $300,000 to the Women's Hospital at New York; $50,000 each to the Charity Organization Society and Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York; $300,000 each to Vassar College and New York Teachers' College, provided her nephews, E. W. Clark and Clark Williams, leave no heirs to the sums bequeathed to the nephews.

United States Steel Corporation, $300,000 for a Y. M. C. A. building at South Chicago.

Robert B. Van Cortlandt, to Columbia University, $169,844.

John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, $200,000 to Bethany Collegiate Church; $50,000, Bethany Brotherhood; $50,000 to the Friendly Inn; any residue of the estate to be used for the building of a home for boys at Philadelphia whose misdemeanors have subjected them to the law.

Felix M. Warburg of New York, $25,000 to the National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.

Payne Whitney of New York, $2,000,000 to the New York Public Library.

Percy Williams, theatre owner of New York City, the bulk of his $5,000,000 estate and his land and property at Islip, N. Y., for the establishment of a home for aged, indigent and infirm members of the dramatic and vaudeville profession.

Samuel C. Williams of Brooklyn, $544,000 to the Salvation Army.

Milton H. Wilson of Pasadena, Cal., $100,000 to endowment fund of Northwestern University.

Sir Alfred Yarrow, £100,000 to the Royal Society of London for promotion of scientific research in application to practical affairs.

Sir Basil Zaharoff of Paris, $2,500,000 to the Greek Government, as the guarantee of the reparation agreement to Italy.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

(Chief Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 1922-1923:)

For Medical Schools or Departments—Baylor University, Dallas, Tex., $60,000; Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., $140,000; Harvard University, Boston, Mass., $132,000; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., $750,000; University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., $75,000; University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, $1,125,000; University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., $75,000; Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., $175,000; Medical Fellowships, etc., $80,000; total—$2,612,000.

To colleges and universities for increasing teachers' salaries, $3,135,520.05.

To colleges and universities for endowment, $1,400,000.

For co-operation with State universities and State Departments of Education in Southern States in the field of secondary and rural education, $284,292.31.

Lincoln School—Equipment and other expenses, $165,583.40.

Fellowships and scholarships, $65,000.

For educational surveys, $167,700.

For Negro Education—For colleges and schools, $972,500; medical schools, $180,602.20; county training schools, $35,461.20; supervising industrial teachers of the Jeanes Foundation, $77,500; John F. Slater Fund, $24,340; summer schools, $40,882.77; total—$1,381,286.17.

Total appropriations, $9,211,381.93.

PRINCIPAL GIFTS OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION IN 1923.

Medical schools (including $1,000,000 to Columbia University, $1,271,752 to medical and pre-medical schools in China, and $1,050,000 each to the universities of Toronto and Chicago)	$5,593,223
Schools of hygiene and public health	168,100
Nurse training and dispensary service	229,000
Fellowships in medical education and public health	630,900
Emergency aid to medical science in Europe	$180,000
Health Section of the League of Nations	103,420
County health work in United States, Canada and Brazil	261,091
Measures for relief and control of hookworm disease, yellow fever, malaria and tuberculosis	1,595,895

GLIDER AND LIGHT MOTOR PLANES.

Marked advance was made in the glider and light motor plane field of aviation during the year. Records for sustained flights both as to distance and endurance were repeatedly broken in 1923. The more important were:

DATE.	Place.	Pilot.	Plane.	Time or Distance.	Remarks.
Jan. 4	Biskra, Algeria	Thoret	French Army	7 hrs. 3 min.	Motor cut off.
Jan. 10	Biskra, Algeria	Thoret	French Army	1 hr. 9 min.	Motor off, 1 passenger.
Jan. 29	Cherbourg, France	Maneyrol	Glider	8 hrs. 1 min.	Motorless.
Jan. 31	Biskra, Algeria	Barbot	Glider	8 hrs. 37 min.	Motorless.
Feb. 16	Cherbourg, France	Maneyrol	Glider	6.21 miles	Motorless.
May 6	Calais to Folkestone to Calais	Barbot	15 H. P. monoplane.	76 miles in 1 hr. 44 min.	Crossed English Channel on less than 1 gal. gas.
June 4	Long Island to West Pt. & ret'n	Barbot	15 H. P. monoplane.	125 miles, non-stop	Used 2 gals. gas.
June 6	New York to Washington	Barbot	15 H. P. monoplane.	Crash at Paulsboro, N. J.	Uninjured.
Aug. 5	Paris, France	Coufet	10 H. P. plane	3,100 metres in 1 hr. 20 min.	Altitude flight.
Aug. 22	Deauville, France	Barbot	Glider	132 miles in 6 hrs. 4 min.	Continuous gliding over measured course.
Aug. 26	Rhoen, Germany	Martens	Glider	7.3 miles in 45 min.	Distance.
Oct. 8	Lympne, England	Longton	3½ H. P. motor	87½ miles per gal. gas	
Oct. 15	Lympne, England	Maneyrol			Killed in altitude crash.

RESULTS LIGHT PLANE MEET LYMPNE, ENGLAND, OCT. 8-13.

Distance Per Gallon—A tie for first place between J. H. James (A. N. E. C. monoplane), and Flight-Lieut. Longton (Wren monoplane), 87.5 miles per gallon. Squadron Leader Wright (Wren monoplane), 82.5 miles per gallon.

Speed Competition—Capt. MacMillan (Parnall-Pixie), 76.1 miles per hour. J. H. James (A. N. E. C. monoplane), 74 miles per hour.

Total Mileage and Reliability—B. Hinkler (Avro monoplane), 1,000 miles. J. H. James and M. Piercy (A. N. E. C. monoplane), 775 miles. Flight-Lieut. Longton (Wren monoplane), 362½ miles.

Altitude—M. W. Piercy (A. N. E. C. monoplane), 14,400 feet. Flight-Officer Hammersley (Avro biplane), 13,856 feet.

HELICOPTER PERFORMANCES.

The French and English Governments or aero clubs have offered large prizes for specified performances by helicopters. These have stimulated the efforts of inventive pilots to construct a plane which will rise vertically and fly under control. Several promising performances were reported during 1923 including the following: Louis Brennan's helicopter rose twenty feet and hovered for period of fifteen minutes; Oehmichen's has a record of 400 metres straightaway flight and a lift of three persons seventeen feet.

Aviation Progress and Records in 1923.

The most optimistic aviation enthusiast would have experienced difficulty in forecasting the marvelous progress made in the conquest of the air during 1923. Every speed, endurance and altitude record existing on Jan. 1, 1923, with few exceptions, was bettered. Equally impressive progress was made in commercial flying, motorless gliding and low-powered plane flight. Development of the helicopter, too, was encouraging.

More diversified use was made of the airplane and marked improvement shown in aviation accessories nad conveniences.

Far-sighted Governments offered direct or through aero clubs large financial prizes for the inventive genius who should solve problems technical, mechanical or in actual flight beneficial to flying. The Army and Navy forces of all nations widened their scope of activities, increased expenditures, and enlarged their personnels.

The North American continent was spanned, New York to San Diego, in a trifle more than twenty-four hours. Demonstrational flights of the United States Air Mail Service planes proved that by fast relays transcontinental mail could be delivered in less than thirty hours after posting. The duration flights of the French dirigible Dixmude and the United States Shenandoah forecast air passenger service.

Planes and balloons waged successful gas and smoke wars of extermination against the gypsy moth and the boll weevil. Forest fires and fleeing criminals were detected from the air. Sky writing advertisements became popular forms of publicity. A pilotless plane was caused to rise, fly and land by wireless electrical control a mile distant. Refueling a flying plane was found feasible during a series of record breaking flights at San Diego where one plane while flying continuously for a period of thirty-seven hours was reprovisioned with gasoline fifteen times. During the transcontinental mail flights 600,000,000 candle power lights were used to brighten the night-lanes of the flyers, who were able to pick them up at a distance of 150 to 200 miles.

American aviators held a prominent place. The majority of the world's principal races were won by them, notably the Pulitzer Trophy contest and the Schneider seaplane race. Five international meets will probably be held in the United States in 1924.

Plans are also under consideration by the United States Government for the use of either planes or dirigibles in flights to the North Pole and around the world during 1924.

Notable events and episodes for 1923 are here given.

OFFICIAL AIRPLANE RECORDS.

Corrected to Nov. 15, 1923.

Records accepted by the International Aeronautical Federation as authentic and official are:

AIRPLANES—CLASS C.

Maximum Speed—266.59 miles per hour, Lieut. A. J. Williams, U. S. N., Nov. 4, 1923, Navy Curtiss Racer at Mitchel Field, Long Island, New York.

Duration—37 hr. 15 min. 48.8 sec. Lieuts. Lowell H. Smith and J. P. Richter, Aug. 27, 28, 1923, DH-4 Biplane (refueled in flight).

Distance—5,300 Km. (3293.26 miles) Lieuts. Lowell H. Smith and J. P. Richter, Aug. 27-28, 1923, DH-4 Biplane. (refueled in flight).

Altitude—35,239 ft. Sadi-Lecointe, French, Sept. 5, 1923, Neuport-Delage, 300 Hispano, Villesauvage, France.

Speed records for given distances are:

100 Km. (62.14 miles)—243.81 miles per hr. Ens. A. J. Williams, U. S. N., Curtiss Navy R2C1, Oct. 6, 1923, St. Louis, Mo.

200 Km. (124.27 miles)—243.67 miles per hr. Ens. A. J. Williams, U. S. N., Curtiss Navy R2C1, Oct. 6, 1923, St. Louis, Mo.

500 Km. (310.69 miles)—167.8 miles per hr. Lieut. Alexander Pearson, U. S. A., March 31, 1923, Verville Sperry R3, at Dayton, Ohio.

1,000 Km. (621.37 miles)—127.42 miles per hr. Lieut. H. R. Harris and R. Lockwood, U. S. A., March 31, 1923, DH-4 Biplane, at Dayton, Ohio.

1,500 Km. (932.05 miles)—114.35 miles per hr. Lieut. H. R. Harris, U. S. A., April 17, 1923, DH-4 Biplane, at Dayton, Ohio.

2,000 Km. (1,242.74 miles)—114.22 miles per hr. Lieut. H. R. Harris, U. S. A., DH-4 Biplane, at Dayton, Ohio.

2,500 Km. (1,553.42 miles)—88.72 miles per hr. Lieuts. Lowell H. Smith and J. P. Richter, U. S. A., Aug. 27-28, 1923, DH-4 Biplane (refueled), at San Diego, Cal.

3,000 Km. (1,864.11 miles)—88.15 miles per hr. Lieuts. Lowell H. Smith and J. P. Richter, U. S. A., Aug. 27-28, 1923, DH-4 Biplane (refueled), at San Diego, Cal.

3,500 Km. (2,174.79 miles)—88.34 miles per hr. Lieuts. Lowell H. Smith and J. P. Richter, U. S. A., Aug. 27-28 1923, DH-4 Biplane (refueled), at San Diego. Cal.

4,000 Km. (2,485.48 miles)—88.23 miles per hr. Lieuts. Lowell H. Smith and J. P. Richter, U. S. A., Aug. 27-28, 1923, DH-4 Biplane (refueled), at San Diego. Cal.

4,500 Km. (2,796.16 miles)—88.45 miles per hr. Lieuts. Lowell H. Smith and J. P. Richter, U. S. A., Aug. 27-28, 1923, DH-4 Biplane (refueled), at San Diego, Cal.

5,000 Km. (3,106.85 miles)—88.55 miles per hr. Lieuts. Lowell H. Smith and J. P. Richter, U. S. A., Aug. 27-28, 1923, DH-4 Biplane (refueled), at San Diego, Cal.

Record Trials Carrying Useful Loads.

With 250 kilograms (552.5 lbs.).

Altitude—(France), Jean Casale, Bleriot, Jupiter, 400 HP. March 20, 1923, at Buc. Altitude 7,338 metres, 24,074 feet.

With 500 kilograms (1,105 lbs.).

Altitude—(Spain), Capt. Thierry Brequet, sesquiplane, 2 Lorraine Dietrick, 400 H. P., March 12, 1923, Cuatro Vientos. Altitude 5,992 metres, 19,660 feet.

With 1,000 kilograms (2,210 lbs.).

Altitude—(France), Jean Casale, Bleriot, 4 Hispano, 180 H. P., June 1, 1923, at Buc. Altitude 4,990 metres, 16,372 feet.

With 1,500 kilograms (3,315 lbs.).

Duration—(Great Britain), Capt. C. T. R. Hill, Handley Page W-8, 2 Napier Lion, 450 H. P. at Cricklewood. Duration 1 hr. 20 min.

Altitude—(Great Britain), Capt. C. T. R. Hill, Handley Page W-8, 2 Napier Lion 450 H. P. at Cricklewood. Altitude 4,267 metres, 14,000 feet.

SEAPLANES AND FLYING BOATS CLASS C.

Maximum Speed—(Italy), Alexander Parsaleva at Milan, Savoia seaplane, Motor H. S., 300 H. P., Dec. 28, 1922. Speed 280.155 K. P. H., 174.07 M. P. H.

Duration—Lieuts. M. A. Schur, U. S. N., Davis Douglas seaplane, Liberty 400 H. P., June 12, 1923, at San Diego, Cal. Duration 11 hr. 16 min. 59 sec.

Distance—Lieut. M. A. Schur, U. S. N., Davis Douglas seaplane, Liberty 400 H. P., June 12, 1923, at San Diego, Cal. Distance 1,275 kilometres, 792.25 miles.

Altitude—Lieut. C. F. Harper, U. S. N., Davis Douglas seaplane, Liberty 400 H. P., June 7, 1923, San Diego, Cal. Altitude 4,236 metres, 13,898 feet.

Speed records for given distances are:

100 Km. (62.14 miles)—(Italy), Capt. Biard, Supermarine, Napier Lion 450 H. P., Aug. 12, 1922, at Naples. Speed 208.818 K. P. H., 129.75 M. P. H.

200 Km. (124.27 miles)—(Italy), Capt. Biard, Supermarine, Napier Lion 450 H. P., Aug. 12, 1922, at Naples. Speed 208.242 K. P. H., 129.39 M. P. H.

500 Km. (310.69 miles)—Lieut. M. A. Schur, U. S. N., Davis Douglas Seaplane, Liberty 400 H. P., June 6, 1923, at San Diego, Cal. Speed 115.87 K. P. H., 72 M. P. H.

1,000 Km. (621.37 miles)—Lieut. M. A. Schur, U. S. N., Davis Douglas Seaplane, Liberty 400 H. P., June 6, 1923, at San Diego, Cal. Speed 113.45 K. P. H., 70.49 M. P. H.

Record Trials Carrying Useful Loads.

With 250 kilograms (552.5 lbs.).

Duration—Lieut. H. T. Stanley, U. S. N., F-5-L Flying Boat, 2 Liberty 400 H. P., June 6, 1923, at San Diego, Cal. Duration 10 hr. 23 min. 58 sec.

Distance—Lieut. H. T. Stanley, U. S. N., F-5-L Flying Boat, 2 Liberty 400 H. P., June 6, 1923, at San Diego, Cal. Distance 925 kilometres, 574.75 miles.

Altitude—Lieut. E. B. Brix, U. S. N., Davis Douglas, seaplane, Liberty 400 H. P., June 7, 1923, at San Diego, Cal. Altitude 3,307 metres, 10,850 feet.

With 500 *kilograms* (1,105 *lbs.*).

Duration—Lieut. H. E. Halland, U. S. N., F-5-L Flying Boat, 2 Liberty 400 H. P., June 6, 1923, at San Diego, Cal. Duration 7 hr. 35 min. 54 sec.

Distance—Lieut. H. E. Halland, U. S. N., F-5-L Flying Boat, 2 Liberty 400 H. P., June 6, 1923, at San Diego, Cal. Distance 750 kilometres, 466 miles.

Altitude—Lieut. R. L. Fuller, U. S. N., F-5-L Flying Boat, 2 Liberty 400 H. P., June 7, 1923, at San Diego, Cal. Altitude 2,542 metres, 8,438 feet.

With 1,000 *kilograms* (2,210 *lbs.*).

Duration—Lieut. R. L. Fuller, U. S. N., Davis Douglas seaplane, Liberty 400 H. P., June 6, 1923, at San Diego, Cal. Duration 2 hr. 45 min. 9 sec.

Distance—Lieut. R. L. Fuller, U. S. N., Davis Douglas seaplane, Liberty 400 H. P., June 6, 1923, at San Diego, Cal. Distance 325 kilometres, 205.2 miles.

Altitude—Lieut. E. E. Dolecek, U. S. N., F-5-L Flying Boat, 2 Liberty 400 H. P., June 7, 1923, at San Diego, Cal. Altitude 2,432 metres, 7,979 feet.

With 1,500 *kilograms* (3,315 *lbs.*).

Duration—Lieut. H. T. Stanley, U. S. N., F-5-L Flying Boat, 2 Liberty 400 H. P., June 7, 1923, at San Diego, Cal. Duration 2 hr. 18 min.

Altitude—Lieut. H. T. Stanley, U. S. N., F-5-L Flying Boat, 2 Liberty 400 H. P., June 7, 1923, at San Diego, Cal. Altitude 1,732 metres, 5,682 feet.

With 2,000 *kilograms* (4,420 *lbs.*).

Duration—Lieut. H. E. Halland, U. S. N., F-5-L Flying Boat, 2 Liberty 400 H. P., June 7, 1923, at San Diego, Cal. Duration 51 minutes.

Altitude—Lieut. H. E. Halland, U. S. N., F-5-L Flying Boat, 2 Liberty 400 H. P., June 7, 1923, at San Diego, Cal. Altitude 1,409 metres, 4,885 feet.

ENDURANCE AND CROSS-COUNTRY AIR FLIGHTS.

All world records for endurance and non-stop cross-country airplane flights were shattered during 1923. The cross-continent flight from New York to San Diego, 2,520 miles, by Lieuts. O. G. Kelly and J. A. Macready of the United States Air Service was the outstanding feature. Starting at 12.36.18 P. M., Eastern time, May 2, from the Roosevelt, L. I. aviation field the flyers and plane reached Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., at 12.26.56 P. M., Pacific time, May 3. The actual flying time was 26 hours 50 minutes 38 2-5 seconds. Time at intermediate points was: May 2, Dayton, O., 6.50 P. M.; Indianapolis, Ind., 8.50 P. M.; St. Louis, Mo., 9.15 P. M.; Kansas City, Mo., 11.56 P. M.; May 3, Tucumcari, N. Mex., 7.50 A. M.; Wickenburg, Ariz., 10.20 A. M.; San Diego, Cal., 12.26 P. M. (Eastern time, 3.26 P. M.). Average speed, 100 miles per hour.

The pilots attempted a similar flight from West to East on Nov. 4, 1922, but were forced down at Indianapolis, Ind., by engine trouble.

Lieut. R. L. Maughan attempted a one-man dawn-to-dark cross continent flight in a Curtiss pursuit plane on July 9, 1923. He left New York at 4.08 A. M. but was forced down at Rock Springs, Wyo., at 7.08 P. M. by engine trouble after flying 1,972 miles, with San Francisco but 600 miles away. His best lap was from St. Joseph, Mo., to Cheyenne, Wyo., 540 miles, at an average speed of 163 miles an hour.

Lieuts. Kelly and Macready also established new world's records endurance flight at Dayton, O., April 16-17, 1923, when they flew the Army T-2 plane continuously over a measured course for 36 hrs. 5 min., for a total distance of approximately 2,518 miles. Intermediate speed records for various distances in kilometres were established.

Capt. L. Smith and Lieut. J. Richter created new world duration records under refueling conditions at San Diego, Cal., August 27-28, 1923, when they piloted a De Haviland plane over a 50-kilometre course continuously for 37 hrs. 15 min. 43.8 sec. The total distance covered was 3,293.26 miles. During the flight the plane was refueled fifteen times from reprovisioning planes, the tanks being refilled by hose pipe connection during sustained flight.

Lieut. H. G. Crocker made a Gulf to Canada continuous flight on May 26, 1923, flying from Houston, Texas, to a point beyond the Canadian border in 11 hrs. 29 min. The estimated distance was 1,400 miles. Crocker rose from Ellington Field, Houston, at 5.21 A. M., Central time, and landed at Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich., at 6.15 P. M., Eastern time, after returning from his flight across the border at a point opposite Trenton.

The complete record of non-stop duration flights of record proportions since the early days of aviation follows:

Nov. 12, 1906—Santos-Dumont, 21s.
Oct. 26, 1907—Henry Farman, 52s.
Jan. 13, 1908—Henry Farman, 1m. 28s.
Sept. 21, 1908—Wilbur Wright, 1 h. 31m. 25s.
Dec. 31, 1908—Wilbur Wright, 2h. 30m. 23s.
Aug. 27, 1909—Henry Farman, 3h. 4m. 56s.
Nov. 3, 1909—Henry Farman, 4h. 17m. 53s.
July 10, 1910—Olieslaegers, 5h. 3m. 5s.
Oct. 28, 1910—Tabuteau, 6h.
Dec. 18, 1910—Henry Farman, 8h. 12m. 23s.
Sept. 1, 1911—Maurice Farman, 11h. 1m. 20s.
Sept. 1, 1912—Fourny, 13h. 17m. 57s.
Feb. 4, 1914—Langer, 14h. 7m.
Apr. 24, 1914—Poulet, 16h. 28m. 56s.
June 24, 1914—Basset, 18h. 10m.
June 28, 1914—Landmann, 21h. 50m.
July 10, 1914—Boehm, 24h. 14m.
July 14-15, 1919—Alcock and Brown, from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Ireland, 1,960 miles in 16h. 12m. First trans-Atlantic non-stop flight.
June 4, 1920—Bossoutrot and Bernard, 24h. 19m.
Dec. 30-31, 1921—Bertaud and Stinson, 26h. 19m. 35s.
Oct. 7-8, 1922—Macready and Kelly, 35h. 16m. 30s.
Oct. 14-15, 1922—Bossoutrot and Drouhin, 34h. 14m. 7 1-5s.
Nov. 3-4, 1922—Macready and Kelly, San Diego to Indianapolis, 2,284 miles.

TRANSCONTINENTAL MAIL FLIGHTS.

The United States Air Mail Service conducted a series of remarkable demonstration flights between New York and San Francisco August 21 to 24, clearly establishing the practicability of twenty-eight hour mail transportation between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. Eight flights were attempted, four in each direction, and seven were completed, the fastest time of the relays being 26 hrs. 14 min., and the slowest 34 hrs. 23 min. The former resulted in a new cross-continent record, being approximately thirty minutes faster than the Kelly-Macready non-stop flight in May. Seven pilots and planes were used on the record trip, sixty-four pounds of mail and fourteen pounds of packages were carried.

As a portion of the flights in both directions had to be made at night elaborate preparations were made to direct and assist the flying and landing of the planes at various aviation fields across the continent. At each of the United States Air Mail fields in Chicago, Iowa City, Omaha, North Platte, and Cheyenne, 36 in. electric arc beacons revolved completely around the horizon three times a minute, casting a 450,000,000 candle power beam 150 miles into the darkness. Another light of equal power flooded the runways of the field, in the centre of which, flush with the surface of the ground, but protected by an iron grill, was a piercing cluster of red lamps. Upon the roof of the hangar, so lighted as to be visible a thousand feet or more, floated the fabric cone, which to the pilot is a key alike to the direction of the wind and its velocity. Other buildings, radio towers and the boundaries of the entire reservation were all outlined from cables carried underground. At 34 points along the 885 mile way were emergency fields, ranging from fifteen to thirty miles apart, and from each of these points an 18 in. incandescent electric beacon, mounted on a 50 ft. tower, cast a 5,000,000 candle power beam completely around the horizon every 10 seconds. In between these fields, at 3 mile distances, 150 acetylene gas beacons of 5,000 candle power flashed 10 times a minute. Into this path of light, following for the most part a straight line from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains, the mail planes flew at dusk and from it emerged at dawn.

Some idea of the magnitude of the Government mail service, now a completely established department, may be gained from the following impressive statistics taken from report of the year ending June 30, 1923: Gallons of gasoline used, 501,777; flying time, hours and minutes, 18,907.33; number of miles flown, 1,809,028; cost per mile entire service, $1.0487.

THE WORLD'S FRIENDSHIP FLIGHT.

A new chapter in aviation history is recorded with the completion of The World's friendship plane flight from New York to Rio de Janeiro, which began at New York on Aug. 17, 1922, and ended at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Feb. 8, 1923.

Covering more than 6,000 miles, the S-C II. not only linked the two continents of North and South America in bonds of closer amity, but demonstrated the feasibility of long distance air routes and commercial flying.

UNITED STATES 1923 INTERNATIONAL RACE MEET.

Held at St. Louis, Oct. 4-6, the International Race Meet was the leading event of the year in airplane competition. The Pulitzer Trophy Race, the feature event, was won by Ensign A. J. Williams, U. S. N., in record time. It was the fourth competition for the Pulitzer Trophy, the deed of gift of which reads: "The Pulitzer Trophy, donated by Messrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., and Herbert Pulitzer to the Aero Club of America, shall be perpetual and shall be competed for annually by airplanes under rules prepared each year by the Contest Committee of the Aero Club of America, and shall be awarded each year to the aero club represented by the pilot of the winning airplane, and this club shall be entitled to the possession of the trophy until one month prior to the next succeeding contest, at which time the trophy shall be returned to the Aero Club of America. The Contest Committee of the Aero Club of America, with the consent of the Board of Governors, has the privilege of conducting each annual contest for the Pulitzer Trophy, or of assigning this privilege, under sanction, to any other club or organization.

"Gold, silver and bronze plaques will be given by the donors to the pilot winning first, second and third places in every contest for the Pulitzer Trophy."

The winners have been:

1920—Lieut. C. C. Moseley, Verville-Packard airplane.

1921—Bert Acosta, Curtiss navy racer.

1922—Lieut. R. L. Maughan, Curtiss H. S. pursuit plane.

The results of the events. *Winners follow:

THE 1923 PULITZER TROPHY RACE.

(Distance, 200 kilometres [124.27 miles]. First prize, $2,000; second prize, $1,500; third prize, $500.)

Pilot.	Plane and Motor.	H. P.	Place	One Lap. Speed.	One Lap. Time.	Two Laps. Speed.	Two Laps. Time.	Three Laps. Speed.	Three Laps. Time.	Race. Speed.	Race. Time.
Lt. S. W. Callaway	Wright.	100	4th.	231.74	8:02.64	231.24	16:07.38	230.78	24:13.92	230.20	32:25.14
Lt. L. H. Sanderson	Wright.	700	3d.	230.33	8:05.58	229.83	16:13.31	229.99	24:18.89	230.06	32:24.59
*En. A. J. Williams	Curtiss.	500	1st.	245.27	7:36.02	243.81	15:17.48	243.53	22:57.84	243.67	30:36.01
Lt. H. J. Brow	Curtiss.	500	2d.	242.39	7:41.44	242.99	15:18.59	242.41	23:04.20	241.78	30:50.39
Lt. W. Miller	Curtiss.	500	5th.	218.14	8:32.06	218.61	17:03.24	219.07	25:31.69	218.91	34:03.73
Lt. J. D. Corkill	Curtiss.	465	6th.	210.58	8:51.15	214.47	17:23.11	215.91	25:24.19	216.45	34:26.90

Callaway, Sanderson, Williams and Brow were entered by the United States Navy; Miller and Corkill by the Army.

"ON TO ST. LOUIS" RACE, ST. LOUIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TROPHY.

Pilot.	Airplane.	From.	Miles.	Time.	Passengers.
*C. S. Jones	Curtiss Oriole	Garden City, N. Y.	900	47:19	1
H. F. Cole	Thos. Morse S4C	Minneapolis, Minn	900	27:26	0
W. W. Meyer	Heath Biplane	Chicago, Ill	262	4:34	4
L. B. Sperry	Messenger Plane	Farmingdale, L. I	700	51:15	0
W. A. Burke	Laird Biplane	Okmulgee, Okla	375	3:52	2
Tex La Grone	Curtiss	Kansas City, Mo	800	69:48	0
B. Horchem	Laird Swallow	Ransom, Kan	225	15:57	3
P. Hutton	Laird Swallow	Wichita, Kan	390	5:48	1
G. B. Post	Petrel Model 4	Indianapolis, Ind	232	2:23	2
W. E. Lees	Hartzell FC-1	Dayton, Ohio	325	5:24	1
C. L. Fowler	Standard J-1	Macon, Mo	140	2:05	1
R. R. Ferguson	Lincoln Standard	Chicago, Ill	262	4:37	0

Efficiency race, civilians only, motor load and distance considered, as well as speed.

LARGE CAPACITY PLANE RACE, ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE TROPHY.

(Civilians and Military; Total Prizes, $2,000. Distance, 300 kilometres [186.42 miles].)

Pilot.	Plane.	H. P.	Entrant.	Place	Time.	Speed for 1 Lap.	2 Laps	3 Laps	4 Laps	5 Laps	Race.
Lt. M. A. Schur	Douglas DT4	520	Navy	2d.	103:55.35	106.54	107.10	107.23	107.44	107.59	107.62
Lt. H. G. Crocker	Fokker T2	400	Army	6th	118:24.49	94.31	94.27	94.37	94.35	94.36	94.46
*Lt. H. L. George	Martin Bomb.	400	Army	1st.	97:52.21	113.96	114.62	114.48	114.30	114.30	114.23
Lt. R. F. Cole	Martin Bomb.	400	Army	4th	113:05.56	97.84	98.24	98.48	98.63	98.75	98.90
Capt. E. C. Black	Martin Bomb.	400	Army	5th	115:09.85	96.25	96.42	96.83	96.96	97.05	97.12
Lt. W. S. Hallenberg	Martin Bomb.	400	Navy	3d.	106:04.78	108.17	106.76	106.27	105.82	105.63	105.44

Schur used a Wright T2 motor; Crocker a Liberty motor; others used a 2-Liberty motor.

LIGHT COMMERCIAL PLANE HANDICAP RACE.

(For Aviation Country Club of Detroit Trophy, civilians only. Total Prizes, $2,000. Distance, 300 kilometres [186.42 miles].)

Pilot.	Plane.	Motor.	H. P.	Entrant.	Place	Merit Points	Speed for 1 Lap	2 Lps	3 Lps	4 Lps	Race
C. S. Jones	CurtissOr'le	Curt.OX5	98.5	Curtiss Ex. Co.	3d.	285.55	82.85	82.79	82.72	82.79	82.69
*J. Atkinson	Bellanca CF	Anzani	95	Bellanca A	1st.	674.84	94.58	94.40	94.41	94.34	94.28
P. Hutton	LairdSw'l'w	Curt.OX5	98.5	Sterl.Oil&Ref. Co.	2d.	300.42	86.89	87.04	86.24	87.03	87.03

RACE FOR TWO-SEATERS (90 H. P. OR LESS).

(For Flying Club of St. Louis Trophy, civilians only. Total Prizes, $1,000. Distance, 150 km. [93.21 mi.])

Pilot.	Plane.	Motor.	H. P.	Entrant.	Place	Time.	Speed for 1 Lap.	2 Laps	Race.
R. P. Hewitt	Farman Sport.	Anzani	60	Lud'gt'n Ex. Co.	6	71:18.34	79.58	78.60	78.43
C. S. Jones	Curtiss Oriole.	Curtiss	90	Curtiss Ex. Co.	3	65:34.59	84.31	85.22	85.28
L. B. Sperry	Sperry Mes'r.	Wright	60	L. B. Sperry	7	77:41.36	87.86	87.65	71.97
W. B. Rob'tson	Rob'tson Spel.	Curtiss	90	Rob'tson A. Co.	4	66:37.07	83.84	84.03	83.95
Walter E. Lees	Hartzell FC1	Curtiss	90	Johnson A. Co.	1	62:37.02	89.02	89.33	89.31
Perry Hutton	Laird Swallow.	Curtiss	90	Sterl'g O. & R. Co.	2	64:26.17	86.70	86.63	86.77
Tex La Grone	Rogers Day	Curtiss	90	Tex La Grone	5	69:01.25	80.99	80.93	81.05

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM A. MITCHELL TROPHY RACE.

(All Army Entrants. Distance, 200 km. [124.27 mi.]).

Pilot.	Plane.	Motor.	H. P.	Place	Time.	Speed for 1 Lap.	2 Laps	3 Laps	Race.
Lt. T. W. Blackburn	Thomas-Morse MB3	Wright H3	300	3	52:51.07	143.17	141.31	140.11	141.13
Lt. G. P. Tourtellot	Thomas-Morse MB3	Wright H3	300	2	52:04.24	143.86	143.76	143.69	143.21
Capt. V. B. Dixon	Thomas-Morse MB3	Wright H3	300	5	53:40.22	139.98	139.03	139.16	138.94
Lt. J. T. Johnson	Thomas-Morse MB3	Wright H3	300	4	53:34.18	140.78	140.82	139.75	139.20
Capt. B. E. Skeel	Thomas-Morse MB3	Wright H3	300	1	50:54.95	147.29	146.55	146.67	146.45

OBSERVATION TYPE PLANE RACE, FOR LIBERTY ENGINE BUILDERS' TROPHY.

(Military only, Total prizes, $1,500. Distance, 300 km. [186.42 mi.]).

Pilot.	Plane.	Motor.	H. P.	Entrant.	Place	Time.	Speed for 1 Lap.	2 Laps	3 Laps	4 Laps	5 Laps	Race.
D. C. Allen, En...	Curtiss.	Curtiss.	400	Navy			Out					
Lt. G. B. Hall....	Vought.	Wright.	210	Navy	4	84:42.18	131.43	131.97	132.25	132.21	132.13	132.05
Lt. H. N. Heisen..	Fokk'r.	Lib'ty..	400	Army	9	94:40.38	121.05	119.18	118.51	118.23	118.11	112.21
Lt. C. McMullen..	Fokk'r.	Lib'ty..	450	Army	1	80:26.84	138.25	139.37	138.83	138.98	138.98	139.03
Lt. L. H. Smith...	CO5...	Lib'ty..	400	Army	3	82:38.12	137.55	137.91	137.91	137.90	138.05	135.35
Lt. V. J. Meloy...	XB1A..	Wright.	350	Army	6	88:08.86	127.43	125.85	126.78	126.95	127.03	126.88
Lt. H. K. Ramey..	DH4L..	Lib'ty..	450	Army	2	81:18.84	137.83	137.75	137.66	137.57	137.57	137.54
Lt. W.H.Bleakley.	DH4B..	Lib'ty..	400	Army	5	87:26.79	128.34	128.12	128.19	128.19	128.12	127.90
Lt. J.H.O'Connel..	DH4B..	Lib'ty..	400	Army	7	89:36.62	124.41	124.69	124.62	124.76	124.83	124.82
Maj. R. S. Brown.	DH4B..	Lib'ty..	400	Army	8	91:30.27	123.72	123.59	123.52	123.58	123.59	122.24

AIR MAIL PLANE RACE FOR DETROIT NEWS AIR MAIL TROPHY.

(U. S. Air Mail Pilots, Total prizes, $1,500. Distance, 300 km. [186.42 mi.]).

Pilot.	Plane.	Motor.	H. P.	Place	Time.	Speed for 1 Lap.	2 Laps	3 Laps	4 Laps	5 Laps	Race.
E. F. White.....	Air Mail	Liberty..	400	8	96:12.40	117.35	116.99	116.63	116.50	116.54	116.26
F. F. Moore.....	Air Mail	Liberty..	400	1	89:29.63	122.71	123.56	124.13	124.48	124.78	124.98
D. C. Smith.....	Air Mail	Liberty..	400	2	92:34.04	121.05	120.71	120.68	120.77	120.83	120.83
J. H. Knight.....	Air Mail	Liberty..	400	5	94:27.28	117.02	117.42	117.73	117.89	117.94	118.40
W. C. Hopson.....	Air Mail	Liberty..	400	6	95:12.02	118.20	117.60	117.51	117.58	117.58	117.49
L. H. Garrison....	Air Mail	Liberty..	400	11	98:49.92	114.57	113.69	113.43	113.38	113.24	113.17
E. M. Allison.....	Air Mail	Liberty..	400	4	94:18.40	118.26	118.40	118.42	118.46	118.57	118.60
R. J. Page.....	Air Mail	Liberty..	400	12	100:13.73	111.24	111.35	111.26	111.35	111.43	111.59
W. D. Williams....	Air Mail	Liberty..	400	9	97:60.24	115.25	115.01	114.88	115.10	115.20	115.30
P. F. Collins.....	Air Mail	Liberty..	400	3	93:08.12	119.66	120.11	120.36	120.40	120.38	120.09
W. L. Smith.....	Air Mail	Liberty..	300	7	95:54.84	115.72	115.96	116.14	116.39	116.47	116.61
R. H. Ellis.....	Air Mail	Liberty..	400	10	98:47.02	114.36	113.06	113.21	113.29	113.18	113.22

SCHNEIDER CUP RACE—186 NAUTICAL MILES.

The Schneider Maritime Aviation Cup Race held at Cowes, Isle of Wight, England, Sept. 28, open to hydroplanes, was won by an American, Lieut. Rittenhouse, U. S. N.

The cup was presented in 1912 to the Aero Club of France by M. Jacques Schneider, a French sportsman and aviator, with a view to developing high speed seaplanes, and is a magnificent trophy of gold, silver and bronze, valued at about $5,000.

In order to develop the seaworthy qualities of airplanes, the general rules provide for a navigability test on the day preceding the race. This test, which may be held in rough water, is over a five-mile course and requires the pilot to taxi over the starting line, land, taxi one-half mile between two buoys at a speed over twelve miles, take off, land, taxi one-half mile between a second set of two buoys, then to take off, land and taxi over the starting line. Thereafter the seaplane must remain at anchor for six hours. No changes in the seaplane, other than shifting propellers, are allowed between the navigability test and the race.

The country winning the cup is required to schedule and hold the race for the succeeding year.

M. Hurel, the French entry, dropped out after the first lap. The performance figures were:

PERFORMANCE FIGURES OF SCHNEIDER CUP RACE.

Country.	Finish.	Pilot.	Time 1st Lap.	Time 2d Lap.	Time 3d Lap.	Time 4th Lap.	Time 5th Lap.	Total Time.	Mean Speed.
			M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	H.M. S.	*Mi.perHr.*
America—...	2d.	Lt. Irvine.....	15 27 3-5	14 43	14 42	14 43	14 29 3-5	1 14 5 1-5	173.46
—...	1st.	Lt. Rittenhouse	15 06 2-5	14 22 1-5	14 24 4-5	14 22 1-5	14 11	1 12 26 3-5	177.38
Great Britain	3d.	Capt. Biard....	17 11 1-5	16 13 4-5	16 12 1-5	16 09 4-5	15 59	1 21 46	157.17

Irvine flew in a Curtiss-Navy CR3 plane, equipped with a Curtiss D12, 465 horse power motor.

Rittenhouse flew in a Curtiss-Navy CR3 plane, equipped with a Curtiss D12, 465 horse power motor.

Biard used a Sea Lion III. plane, equipped with a Napier 550 horse power motor.

Previous winners of the Schneider Cup races—1913, Pilot Prevost (France); 1914, Howard Pixton (England); 1920, Ed. Bologna (Italy); 1921, De Briganti (Italy); 1922, Capt. H. C. Biard (England).

AIRPLANE SPEED TESTS MAKE NEW RECORDS.

Speed records over measured courses were repeatedly lowered during 1923, the majority to the credit of United States service aviators, although European flyers shared in the advance. The rivalry finally narrowed to Lieuts. A. J. Williams and H. J. Brow, who broke the world's record five times between November 2 and 4.

Lieut. Maughan in a Curtiss R-6 at Dayton, Ohio, March 29, recorded an average speed per hour of 236.58 miles on a one-kilometre course. Trials over so short a course were barred by the Federation on April 1.

Over the three-kilometre course, two laps in each direction and average being taken over four laps, Pilot Lecointe in a Nieuport at Marseilles, France, Feb. 15, hung up a world record of 233.01 miles per hour. This stood until Lieuts. Brow and Williams, each in a Curtiss Navy, fought it out at Garden City, N. Y. They hung up these records: Nov. 2, Lieut. Brow, 257.42 miles per hour; later that day, Lieut. Williams, 259.15. On Nov. 4 Lieut. Williams made 263.30; then Lieut. Brow went up and made 265.69; and then Lieut. Williams went up again and put the record at 266.60 miles an hour, where it stands. Williams's best lap was done in 24.8 seconds at a speed of 270.5 miles per hour, and Brow's best lap was in 24.4 seconds at a speed of 274.2 miles per hour.

ALTITUDE FLIGHTS.

Sadi Lecointe, the famous French aviator, sought repeatedly during 1923 to win back the world's altitude record held by Lieut. J. A. Macready, U. S. A. S., of 34,509 feet, made at Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1921. Lecointe was successful on Sept. 8, 1923, when he in a Nieuport equipped with a 350-horse power Hispano-Suiza motor, rose to a new height of 35,178 feet at Villacoublay. He bettered this record later, reaching 36,564 feet. His three best altitude performances during the year follow:

Date.	Place.	Height, feet.
Aug. 1.....	Villacoublay.....	33,750
Sept. 8.....	Villacoublay.....	35,178
Oct. 30.....	Le Moulineux.....	36,564

GORDON BENNETT INTERNATIONAL BALLOON RACE.

The twelfth international balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett trophy started from Brussels, Belgium, September 23 in wind and thunderstorm. Due to atmospheric conditions the race proved disastrous; several of the balloons were struck by lightning or wrecked by gale and the crews killed. Results:

PILOT.	Nation.	Landed.	Distance.
			Kilometres
Demuyter	Belgium	Sweden	1,155
Veenstra	Belgium	Sweden	1,005
Armbruster	Switzerland	Holland	546
Guillen	Spain	Holland	328
Bienaime	France	Germany	282
Lawrence	U. S.	Holland	175

COMPLETE RECORD OF TEAMS.

AMERICAN TEAM.

Army Balloon "S6", Lieut. Robert S. Olmstead, pilot; Lieut. John W. Shoptaw, aide. Struck by lightning at Nistelrode, Holland, Sept. 23; crew killed.

Navy Balloon "A6699," Lieut. J. B. Lawrence, pilot; Lieut. F. W. Reichelderfer, aide. Landed at Putten, Holland, distance 175 km. (3rd in 1912, 2nd in 1920 and 1922 G.-B. races).

Civilian Balloon "St. Louis," H. E. Honeywell, pilot; Captain Cullough, aide. Balloon burst before start.

BELGIAN TEAM.

Balloon "Belgica," Lieut. E. Demuyter, pilot (winner 1920 and 1922 G.-B. races); Lieut. Denoncin, aide. Landed at 1 P. M., Sept. 24, about centre of Sweden; distance 1,155 km.

Balloon "Ville-de-Bruxelles," Lieut. Labrousse, pilot; Capt. Dewandre, aide. Rammed by "S6" before start and withdrawn.

Balloon "Prince Leopold," Veenstra, pilot; Lieut. Quersin, aide. Landed at Mellerud, on Lake Vener, Sweden; distance 1,005 km.

BRITISH TEAM.

Balloon "Banshee III," Major Baldwin, pilot; Capt. Dunville, aide. Landed at Eersel, Holland. Crew injured.

Balloon "Margaret," E. Allen, pilot; Capt. Berry, aide. Fell into sea near Skagen, Denmark; crew saved. Disqualified.

FRENCH TEAM.

Balloon "Picardie," Maurice Bienaime, pilot (winner 1912 G.-B. race); G. Ravaine, aide. Landed near Osnabruck, in Hanover; distance 282 km.

Balloon "Savoie," Jules Dubois, pilot. Landed at Turnhout, Belgium, 7 P. M., Sept. 23.

Balloon "Fernande III," G. Blanchet, pilot. Landed near Antwerp, 8.20 P. M., Sept. 23.

SPANISH TEAM.

Balloon "J. Fernande. Duro," E. Magdalent, pilot. Landed at Schryck, Holland, evening Sept. 23.

Balloon "Polar," Penaranda Baros, pilot; Gomez Guillamon, aide. Struck by lightning and fell near Heyst-Goor; pilot killed, aide severely injured.

Balloon "Espheria," M. Guillen, pilot; Delalieuy, aide. Landed night Sept. 23 at Woldendorp, Holland, distance 328 km. Both men injured when balloon struck live wire.

SWISS TEAM.

Balloon "Helvetia," Capt. Paul Armbruster, pilot (winner 1921 G.-B. race); Dr. Bachmann, aide. Landed in Northern Schleswig, near Danish frontier. Distance 546 km.

Balloon "Geneve," Lieut. Gruningen, pilot; Lieut. Wehren, aide. Struck by lightning at Beverloo; burned in the air; crew killed.

Balloon "Zurich," Prof. Piccard, pilot; Dr. Stahl, aide. Landed at Eersel, Holland.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1906, start from Paris; won by F. P. Lahm (U. S.), 645 kil.
1907, start from St. Louis; won by I. Erbsloh (Germany), 1,367 kil.
1908, start from Berlin; won by Col. Schack (Switzerland), 1,212 kil.
1909, start from Zurich; won by E. Mix (U. S.), 1,100 kil.
1910, start from St. Louis; won by A. R. Hawley (U. S.), 1,912 kil.
1911, start from Kansas City; won by Gericke (Germany), 708 kil.
1912, start from Stuttgart; won by A. Bienaime (France), 2,191 kil.
1913, start from Paris; won by Ralph Upson (U. S.), 618 kil.
1920, start from Birmingham, Ala.; won by Lieut. Demuyter (Belgium), 1,835 kil.
1921, start from Brussels; won by Capt. Paul Armbruster (Switzerland), 735 kil.
1922, start from Geneva; won by Lieut. Demuyter (Belgium), 1,372 kil.

NATIONAL BALLOON RACE.

The National Balloon race started from Indianapolis, Ind., July 4. The first three to compete in international Gordon Bennett race at Brussels as United States representatives. The result with the official record of the distances covered in miles was:

NAME.	Balloon.	Landed.	Miles.
Lieut. R. S. Olmstead	U. S. Army S–6	Marilla, New York	500
Lieut. J. B. Lawrence	U. S. Navy A–6799	Glen Campbell, Pennsylvania	398
H. E. Honeywell	St. Louis	Brockton, New York	397
Capt. L. Miller	U. S. Army S–5	Ford City, Pennsylvania	370
C. E. McCullough	American Legionnaire	Frankfort Springs, Pennsylv'ia	312
Lieut. F. B. Culbert	A–6699	Alliance, Ohio	284

The Navy entry A–6698 Lieut., L. J. Roth, pilot and Lieut., T. B. Null, aide was lost in Lake Erie. The body of Lieut. Roth was discovered lashed to the balloon basket on July 9 but that of Lieut. Null was never recovered.

DIRIGIBLES—THE SHENANDOAH AND THE DIXMUDE.

The year 1923 was notable for the construction of the ZR-1, the huge American Zeppelin rigid airship, and the record breaking flight of the French dirigible Dixmude. The ZR-1 was christened The Shenandoah (daughter of the stars) on Oct. 10, 1923, on the occasion of its acceptance by the United States Navy as Fleet Airship No. 1. She is designed to be a naval scout for the surface fleet. Construction began in September, 1919, at Lakehurst, N. J., Naval Air Station, and the airship was successfully launched on Aug. 20, 1923. The magnitude of the dirigible is shown by the following statistics:

Length, 680 feet, longer than all but the very largest ocean liners and any steamship on the Great Lakes or inland waters of the country.

Diameter, 79 feet, about the same beam as the largest Lake steamers.

20 gas cells; gas capacity, 2,100,000 cubic feet.

Gross lift, 136,600 lbs. with hydrogen, and 120,600 lbs. with helium.

Engines, six 200-300 horse power Packard.

Maximum speed, 75 miles per hour.

Cruising speed, 65.6 miles per hour.

Range at 75 miles per hour, 3,060 miles (hydrogen).

Range at 65.6 miles per hour, 4,010 miles (hydrogen).

Crew, 30 men.

Prior to the official acceptance the huge dirigible made test flights over New York, to New England, to Washington, to Virginia, and most notable, from Lakehurst to St. Louis and return Oct. 1-3. The total elapsed time of this flight, which ranks with the most important accomplishments in long distance airship navigation, was 47 hr. 49 min.; actual time in the air 45 hr. 11 min.; actual flying time, including a 4-hr. cruise over St. Louis, 42 hr. 11 min.; average speed 52 miles an hour; highest speed 78 miles an hour; total distance approximately 2,200 miles. The airship carried a crew of forty-two, and flew by way of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Springfield, O., to St. Louis.

The flight of the French dirigible Dixmude, which resulted in a new world's endurance and distance records, was begun on Sept. 25, 1923. Between that date and Sept. 30 the Dixmude traveled 4,500 miles in an uninterrupted flight of 118 hours and 41 minutes.

Leaving Marseilles Sept. 25, the giant dirigible made straight across the Mediterranean, flying over Algeria and Tunisia to the outskirts of the Sahara Desert on Sept. 26. On the way home a hurricane over Sardinia, drove her back to Africa. On Sept. 28 the Dixmude crossed the Mediterranean and flew over Paris before landing where she had started

AIR FLEETS OF THE GREAT POWERS.

The nations of the world are annually devoting more money and attention to their air navies. In the development and expansion of the air forces, France now leads with England second. In a series of articles upon this subject Ladislas d'Orcy, editor of Aviation, prepared a number of tables showing the status of air forces in the leading countries following the statement made by Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, who announced in the House of Commons on June 26 that the British Government had decided to establish a home defense air force sufficiently strong to defend the country adequately from attack by the strongest air force within striking distance. He declared that it was planned to add in the shortest possible time thirty-four airplane squadrons to the eighteen provided for home defense in the estimates passed last spring, which addition brought the authorized combatant strength of the Royal Air Force up to fifty squadrons. The further addition of thirty-four air squadrons would give the Royal Air Force a combatant strength of eighty-four squadrons, or, at the peace time allowance of twelve machines per squadron, 1,008 airplanes.

Mr. d'Orcy's tables are:

Present Air Strength of Great Powers:

COUNTRY.	First Line Planes.	Plane Sqdns.	Personnel.
France	1,562	174	37,730
United States	630	48	14,466
Great Britain	408	34	29,306
Italy	370	37	*8,000
Japan	330	33	*5,000

* Estimate.

Authorized and Contemplated Air Strength of Great Powers:

COUNTRY.	First Line Squadr'ns.		Plane Squadr'ns.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
France	1,800	2,000	200	220
United States	?	?	?	?
Great Britain	600	1,000	50	84
Japan	?	?	?	?
* Italy	720	?	60	?

* The number of plane squadrons authorized under the new air program is conjectural, and is based on the number of planes authorized to be built 1923-24.

Types of Combatant Plane Squadrons of Great Powers Now in Service:

COUNTRY.	Purs	Bomb., Torp., and Attack.	Obs.	Total.
France	54	48	*a*72	174
United States	*b*13	*c*13	*d*22	48
Great Britain	.....	Not available	.....	34
Italy	*e*14	3	*f*20	37
Japan	.....	Not available	.....	33

a Including 4 Naval Squadrons. *b* Including 3 Naval and 1 Marine Corps Squadron. *c* Including 2 Naval Torpedo and Bombing Squadrons. *d* Including 4 Naval and 4 Marine Corps Squadrons. *e* Including 4 Naval Squadrons. *f* Including 8 Naval Squadrons.

Distribution of Air Squadrons of Great Powers:

COUNTRY.	Home.	Overseas.	With Fleets.	Total.
France	131	39	4	174
United States	25	14	9	48
Great Britain	7	23	4	34
Italy	34	3	0	37
Japan	27	3	3	33

Notes.—"Home" for France includes continental France and Corsica; "Overseas" includes 28 squadrons in North Africa (Algeria, Tunis and Morocco), 8 in Syria, and 1 in French West Africa.

"Home" for United States includes the States and Territories within the continental limits of North America; "Overseas" includes 5 squadrons in Hawaii, 3 in the Philippines, 3 in Panama and one each in Guam, the Dominican Republic and Haytl.

"Home" for Great Britain includes England and Scotland (no British Air Forces being stationed in Ireland); "Overseas" includes all other possessions exclusive of the self-governing Dominions that is, 10 in Mesopotamia, 6 in India, 4 in Egypt, 3 in Palestine, and 4 (temporarily) at the Dardanelles.

"Home" for Italy includes continental Italy, Sicily and Sardinia with adjacent islands; "Overseas" includes Tripoli, Cyrenaica, Erythrea and Italian Somaliland.

"Home" for Japan includes the Japanese islands proper with adjacent islands; "Overseas" includes Formosa and Korea.

It should also be noted that these tabulations do not include the existing ten American National Guard squadrons nor the Irish, Canadian, Australian and South African Air Forces, all of which may be regarded as skeleton organizations.

Current Air Force Budgets of Great Powers:

COUNTRY.	Amounts Appropriated.	U. S. Exchange Value.
Great Britain	£18,605,000	$83,700,000
United States	$27,660,000	$27,660,000
* France	F361,000,000	$21,660,000
Japan	Y42,000,000	$21,000,000
Italy	L300,000,000	$12,000,000

* Includes F150,000,000 for Civil Aviation.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY FLYING SERVICE.

A review of the air forces of the United States as published in The New York World earlier in the year summarizes the status of the United States Naval Flying Force as follows:

Personnel—Naval aviation officers..... 603
Actual flyers..... 323
Enlisted men.....4,082
Civilian employees.....3,000
Planes in daily operation..... 200

Air Stations—Heavier than air, Pensacola, Hampton Roads, Anacostia, San Diego, Pearl Harbor, Cocosolo, C. Z., Quantico; lighter than air, Lakehurst.

Afloat—Atlantic Fleet—1 Scouting Plane Squadron (18 planes), 1 Torpedo Plane Squadron (18 planes); Pacific Fleet—1 Scouting and Bombing Plane Squadron (12), 2 Scouting Plane Squadrons (18), 2 Fighting Plane Squadrons (18).

Aircraft carriers—One experimental (Langley) with capacity for thirty-two planes; two under process of conversion from battle cruisers.

Two large rigid dirigibles are being built for the navy, one in Germany and the other at Lakehurst, N. J. (completed and in commission).

AIR SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations for naval aviation are:
Fiscal year 1922-1923.....$14,683,950
Fiscal year 1923-1924..... 14,647,174

The status of the army air service is:
Officer personnel..... 958
Enlisted personnel.....8,500

Air planes on order:
Pursuit type, MD-3A..... 200
Type SE-5..... 50
Type PW-2..... 10
Bombing type, NBS-1..... 110
Training type, TA-3..... 10
Type VE-9..... 27
Observation type, DH-4B..... 200
Messenger..... 20
Airships, non-rigid..... 7
Airships, semi-rigid..... 1

Total..... 635

Under the caption of "On Hand," many of which are obsolescent, the service has 884 training planes, 613 observation planes, 163 pursuit planes, 21 bombers, 35 free spherical balloons, 20 free balloons of various types, 448 observation balloons and 13 airships, non-rigid.

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1923-1924 is $12,500,000.

Assistant Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis in a review of the aeronautical situation stated in an address at St. Louis: "The development of a great industry cannot be brought about overnight, as we have found to our cost during the World War. We lacked the facilities, the designs, the trained engineers and skilled workmen, and as a result the first American-built airplane did not appear on the French front until Aug. 2, 1918—sixteen months after the declaration of war. Although we are in slightly better condition now, it would still take the War Department the following time to meet its requirements for a war program: Training planes, 11 months; observation planes, 9 months; attack planes, 17 months; bombing planes, 17 months; pursuit planes, 18 months."

Scientific Progress in 1923.

(Covering period from Oct. 1, 1922, to Oct. 1, 1923.)

Compiled by The National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. Gilbert Grosvenor, President.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY.

Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Howard Carter made public, early in December, 1922, their discovery of the tomb of King Tutankhamen, in the Western Valley of the Kings, at Thebes, Egypt, immediately beneath the tomb of Rameses VI. The discovery brought to light the complete funeral equipment of this King of the eighteenth dynasty, together with other objects of priceless value and great importance. The tomb was formally opened on Feb. 18, 1923, the contents including a royal throne—the first discovered by Egyptologists—couches, chairs, chariots, beds, and alabaster vases filled with unguents and bearing the symbols of the King, as well as his royal robes, his sandals, embalmed meats for his journey through the other world, and many other objects. The tomb is believed to date from 1350 B. C. Most of the paraphernalia was piled in the antechamber before the inner tomb. Two life-sized statues of the King, made of wood and covered with pitch stood on guard before the sepulchral sanctuary. The huge sarcophagus in which the body of the King is believed to repose almost fills the small inner chamber.

Late in the spring the work was abandoned because of the intense heat, and the tomb sealed. It was reopened in November. Mr. Carter states that only one-fourth of the antiques of the tomb had been removed, and that many thrills still await the world.

The Egyptian Antiquities Department unearthed a giant obelisk, cut centuries ago, from the parent granite bed at Aswan, Egypt, by the Egyptians, and left in its original position because of flaws in the granite which might cause it to snap. It is almost twice the size of Cleopatra's Needle on the Thames, being fourteen feet square at the base and eight feet at the apex, and 133 feet long. Its estimated weight is 1,168 tons.

The third Asiatic expedition of the American Museum of Natural History to Mongolia discovered a remarkable collection of fossils of large and small dinosaurs, including small fossil eggs of the huge dinosaur, titanothere—an animal which had its origin in the New World. It also found a skull of the giant hornless rhinoceros Baluchitherium, an animal which evidently equaled or exceeded the largest mammoths and elephants in size, probably being the largest land mammal that ever lived. The latter find is said to "open up a new field in vertebrate paleontology," as no fossil vertebrate remains, other than part of a rhinoceros jaw and a few fragmentary specimens of dinosaurs, had been found in Asia. The expedition, whose work will probably be extended for several years, hopes to furnish real outstanding proof of the Asiatic dispersal theory by finding fossils of placental mammals—such as the five-toed ancestors of the horse—in the cretaceous deposits.

Excavations at Ur of the Chaldees, by a joint expedition of the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania, revealed a headless diorite statue of Eannatum, King of Lagash about 2900 B. C. The chief buildings of importance in the inclosure are a ziggurat of four stories and the tower of the Temple of Nannar, the moon god, completed about 2250 B. C., and coated with blue glazed bricks about 550 B. C. The greater part of the work upon the Temple of Nannar is still to be done. By means of aerial photographs the main outer wall of the city has been traced, and two other temples and the royal palace have been located with tolerable certainty.

Mr. Neil M. Judd, the director of the National Geographic Society's three expeditions to the Chaco Canyon region of New Mexico, continued his work in that area during the summer of 1923, and reports that our valuable cross-sections of ancient beams have been obtained, which will prove important links in determining the age, history and geographical location of the forests which furnished the building material in the communal dwellings of the ancient Bonitans.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington, co-operating with several other scientific institutions has planned a series of expeditions into Yucatan, Mexico, covering a period of ten or more years, to make an exhaustive study of the remains of Maya civilization found in that area. The study of the phases of Maya engineering, architecture, art, anthropology and language at Uxmal, Chichen Itza, Ake, Motul, and elsewhere, together with their relation to the geology, geography, climatology, meteorology, botany and zoology of the area in which the Mayas lived, it is hoped, will materially add to the present conceptions of the history of the race. The work now being done is in charge of Dr. Sylvanus Griswold Morley. The Chichen Itza road was opened in July, 1923, and the area is now accessible to tourists.

Dr. Byron Cummings and Dr. Manuel Gamio have been doing excavation work upon the artificial mound built at Cuicuilco, just outside the city of Mexico, by a prehistoric people reputed to have lived about 1,000 years before the building of the Great Pyramid of Egypt. The mound originally was a truncated cone 412 feet in diameter and fifty-two feet in height. It consists of an outer wall of rock seventy feet thick at the top filled with earth and is crudely cyclopean in style.

The Heye Foundation has been conducting extensive research work in some of the limestone cliffs of the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, where skeletons of prehistoric men estimated as being from 1,000 to 1,500 years old have been discovered. Weapons and implements in a good state of preservation were also recovered.

Mr. Albert Thomson, of the Nebraska Field Expedition, has sent home to the American Museum of Natural History many valuable specimens from the Snake Creek quarries, including, from three geological horizons, bones of the three-toed horse, of camels, deer, antelopes, and various carnivora and rodents, many of the specimens being new or little known.

Two bisons modeled in clay by a Cro-Magnon sculptor of more than 25,000 years ago have been discovered in a limestone cave near Montesquiou-Avantes in the French Pyrenees.

Notable work is still being done at Pompeii in the excavation of a street and buildings which were buried by the lava of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A. D. Some of the fountains of the city are again playing.

A party of Americans working with French archaeologists at Carthage have uncovered some rock-cut tombs containing statues, an underground corridor through which a water supply passed, the Temple of Tanit, where human sacrifices were offered, and objects which will throw light on the civilization of the Carthaginians at the time of the destruction of the city by the Romans.

The British administration in Palestine has undertaken the excavation of the ancient City of David on Mount Ophel just south of the existing walls of Jerusalem; it hopes to uncover valuable ruins at Jebus, the original stronghold, at the palace of David and the tombs of the Kings of Judah. There are also interesting remains of a Roman city at Jerash, which await investigation.

Dr. George A. Reisner of the Harvard-Boston expedition, which has been at work at Meroe, 600 miles south of Luxor, Egypt, reports that he has been piecing together the ancient history of Ethopia from 750 B. C. to 350 A. D. He has examined and analyzed fifty tombs in the two hill cemeteries at Meroe, determining the chronological basis for the history of the country.

The head of the archaeological department in Beirut, Syria, recently reported the discovery of a tomb containing a closed sarcophagus dating fourteen centuries earlier than the oldest sarcophagi yet discovered in Syria. The tomb presumably is that of a Prince of Phoenicia, who was a vassal of Amenemhat III. of Egypt.

The expedition of the Field Museum of Natural History to Mesopotamia in its preliminary report announced that the identity of Kish has been established in the ruins of Oheimer. The temple of the war-god Ilbaba has also been located.

Important discoveries of prehistoric human skulls have been reported from the island of Jersey, England. A well-preserved dolmen and a kitchen midden have also recently been discovered in the same island.

A complete skeleton of a sabre-tooth tiger has been discovered in the thousands of bones in the fossil pits of Rancho la Brea, near Los Angeles, Cal.

Prof. W. J. Sollas, at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, announced that the excavations at Aurignac, France, have produced evidence of the existence of man during the Miocene epoch.

A specimen of the diplodocus, a gigantic eighty-five-foot reptile from the fossil beds of Utah, has

just reached the National Museum in Washington.

The University of Barcelona has been authorized to make archaeological excavations in the various neolithic caverns in the province of Gerona, Spain.

Excavations have been going on over a period of nine years at Taxila, which are revolutionizing the knowledge of early culture in Northwest India.

ASTRONOMY.

Analyses of the reports of the total eclipse of the sun on Sept. 21, 1922, the track of which passed over the Maldive Islands, Christmas Island and Australia, favor the Einstein shift of starlight, according to Prof. W. W. Campbell, Director of the Lick Observatory expedition to Australia. Excellent photographs of the star groups were obtained during the eclipse to compare with photographs of the same star groups taken during May and June to determine whether or not the sun deflects rays of light passing close to it. In the case of the Canadian and the Lick Observatory expeditions the number of stars measured was very large, most of them being of the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth magnitudes. The measurements gave decisive results; the value for the shift at the limb of the sun ranging from 1.59″ to 1.86″, the mean of all being 1.74″, which is only 0.01″ less than Einstein's predicted value. The matter is considered so conclusively settled that other problems were attacked during the California eclipse of Sept. 10, 1923.

Unprecedented preparations for the observing of the September, 1923, eclipse resulted from the favorable location of the path of totality. Massive telescopes, cameras and other apparatus were erected at advantageous points along the 100-mile path of totality in California and Mexico. The purpose of the expeditions was to get spectroscopic photographs of the sun's atmosphere in order that studies of the gases which constitute the corona of the sun might be made. The study of the "flash" spectrum made by these gases, their intensities, the level to which they rise and their exact positions constitutes one of the most important investigations in connection with the eclipse. Photographs were also made of the stars in the vicinity of the sun to add additional data as proof of the Einstein theory of relativity. Measurements of the amount of heat radiated by the corona were also attempted.

Prof. Charles E. St. John, of the astronomical staff of Mt. Wilson Observatory, at the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, reported, in confirmation of the Einstein theory, that the lines of the solar spectrum are not identical in position with those from incandescent specimens of the same elements under observation on the earth, the displacement being toward the red end of the spectrum, the gravitational field of the sun having caused a slowing up of the atomic vibration as predicted by Einstein.

Remeasurement of the various stars by the Michelson inferometer method has given practically the same results as previous methods with the exception of Betelguese, which is reported smaller than it seemed at first. This star is known as an irregular variable, its variability arising from a pulsation in size from a maximum as large as the orbit of Mars to a minimum of the size of the earth's orbit.

Astronomers of the Harvard College Observatory at Arequipa, Peru, in making a study of numerous photographic plates, have discovered more than 2,000 nebulae, several new variable stars, one nova, and have measured the distance and size of the Large Magellanic Cloud, 110,000 light years away, each light year representing six trillion miles. During the past summer the same observatory reports the discovery of 850 additional nebulae.

Prof. Albert Einstein has announced a new theory concerning the relation between electricity and gravitation, which, he says, is grounded on the theoretical speculations and discoveries of the English astronomer, Eddington.

Arrangements for the proposed solar observatory of Australia are making considerable progress, Mount Stromlo, near Canberra, being chosen as the site for the building.

Harvard College announces that a new outpost of the stellar system has been found which materially extends man's knowledge of the Milky Way as well as his conceptions of its limits. The outpost is called N. G. C. 2419 and appears to be 990 quadrillions of miles from the sun.

RT Serpentis, the new star discovered by an astronomer of Heidelberg fourteen years ago, still maintains its original brightness, contrary to the general rule of new stars, or novae, which are usually temporary, fading away in a short time. RT Serpentis is, therefore, according to the Harvard College Observatory, the "only genuine new star."

The Astronomer Royal of Great Britain reported a new star in Cygnus on May 8, 1923. The astronomer Baade of Hamburg, Germany, reported a new comet in Cygnus of Oct. 19, 1922.

The Rev. Joel H. Metcalf discovered a comet in the constellation Phiuchus on May 8, 1923.

The Government meteorologist of Vancouver, B. C., reports that he has successfully cast a speculum for a telescope larger than the famous 100-inch Hooker telescope at Mt. Wilson.

Prof. Frank Schlesinger, Director of Yale University Observatory, reports that he has perfected his Zenith camera, which will make possible accurate measurements of the varying latitudes of the world.

According to Prof. Donald H. Menzel of Princeton in a paper read before the American Astronomical Society, the temperature on the moon probably ranges from well above the boiling point when the sun is at its zenith to far below zero during the night.

BIOLOGY.

The National Geographic Society has sent an expedition into little known Kweichow, which lies on the watershed between the Yangtze and the West River in Interior China, to hunt for specimens of a monkey, the *Rhinopithecus Brelicht*, believed to be the largest non-anthropoid species in the world. The only evidence now available of this animal is the skin of a female which shows a head and body measurement of 29 inches and a tail measurement of 39 inches. The expedition hopes to collect botanical specimens also in this region where practically no scientific work has been done heretofore. The director of the expedition, Frederick R. Wulsin, reported during July that the party had penetrated the interior of the Mongol kingdom of Alashan pushing as far as the walled city of Wang Yeh Fu and Lanchowfu, where much material of interest and value was obtained. It is also hoped that among the numerous strange tribes which inhabit this backward portion of the country will be found traces of the people who inhabited East Asia before the coming of the Chinese.

Dr. Johs. Schmidt of the Danish Deep Sea Expedition found that the spawning grounds of the common eel comprise that area in the Western Atlantic Ocean to the northeast and north of the West Indies between 65° and 48°, and that the eel spawns in late winter or early spring. During April specimens taken by the expedition measured on an average half an inch in length.

Dr. Raymond Pearl has recently made an exhaustive analysis of the relation of the relative sizes of the heart, liver, spleen and kidneys to tuberculosis. The 1,341 autopsies, in which tubercular lesions were shown, were classified on the basis of age, sex, race, and cause of death, and show the progressive changes attendant upon those factors.

Dr. E. B. Mains of Purdue University has been making interesting studies in connection with the wheat rust problem, and reports success in the building up for each part of the United States hybrid wheats which are immune to or greatly resist the rusts of particular sections of the country.

Gratifying success has already been obtained in the relief of diabetic patients by the use of the pancreatic extract prepared by Dr. F. G. Banting of the Physiological Laboratory of Toronto University. Its potency is said to lie in its striking power over the carbohydrate metabolism of the body.

The United States Public Health Service has recently announced a pneumococcus vaccine whereby considerable immunity from virulent pneumonia may be obtained.

Dr. Hideyo Noguchi of the Rockefeller Foundation has announced the discovery of a protective vaccine against spotted fever.

The United States Biological Survey has sent an expedition into Central America to capture specimens of the beautiful Honduras spotted turkey.

Dr. Paul Bartsch of the Smithsonian Institution, has recently returned from Porto Rico where he made interesting studies of the thousands of bats swarming in the limestone caves under the hills of the island, and brought back a large collection of the little mammals to add to the institution's collection, which is already the largest in the world.

Dr. N. L. Britton, of the New York Botanical Gardens, has been collecting valuable specimens in Porto Rico, St. Thomas and St. Croix.

The Heilprin Expedition to Santo Domingo was very successful in bringing home to the American Museum of Natural History a large series of specimens of the largest tree frog in the world, and of the heaviest, if not the largest, lizard in the Americas.

Scientists have announced that the jimson weed when exposed to the rays of radium for as short a

time as ten minutes will develop seeds producing many new or mutant types of plants.

Dr. D. T. MacDougal, Director of the Botanical Research Department of the Carnegie Institution, has been making valuable studies of the interior of protoplasmic cells or the very beginning of life.

CHEMISTRY.

Two new anaesthetics—acetylene and ethylene, each diluted with oxygen—were developed, and are said to induce anaesthesia without preliminary discomfort and with rapid recovery afterward.

A method of resuscitation of persons pronounced dead, by the injection of fluid from the adrenal glands directly into the heart, was employed with success. The operation was first performed in Belgium during the war.

Prof. John Cunningham McLennan brought forward additional evidence in support of Bohr's theory of the origin of radiation and of atomic structure, drawn largely from his recent researches on the spectra of the various elements.

Sir Ernest Rutherford, in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, England, continued his research work in the transmutation of elements. Although the total amounts of subatomic energy he has been able to liberate have been very minute, they are considered enormous in comparison with the quantities of matter affected. He conceives of the atom as a miniature solar system with electrons whirling around a nucleus with a velocity of 93,000 miles a second.

A wholly new method of manufacturing rubber goods, whereby the solid content of the rubber milk is converted into chemically as well as physically pure rubber has been developed. The rubber latex, which is atomized by a simple centrifugal device, falls to the floor through a superheated atmosphere and is dried instantly into a drift or layer of uniform texture.

Prof. W. D. Harkins, through an analysis of 41,000 photographs of atomic collisions, has discovered that a new and rare sort of rays, which he has named "Zeta Rays," are formed as the result of the partial disintegration of atoms in collision with Alpha particles, the nuclei of helium atoms.

A new stain-resisting silver, called "Silanca," which does not tarnish in ordinary use, has been discovered.

A new method of correcting engraved plates or "cuts," whereby it is possible to remove quickly small or large areas from the surface of the plate for subsequent re-engraving was developed. By making the plate the positive electrode in a solution, and inserting an electrode in the nozzle of a hose through which a solution of copper sulphate is thrown on the section of the plate to be corrected, the copper is removed to the desired depth. A hammer is then used on the back of the plate to level the depressed area to the surface.

The research laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady have developed 1,000 kilowatt vacuum tubes, weighing sixty pounds. The filament is a rod of tungsten. The chief value of this tube will lie in its release of large volumes of energy for use in radio-telephony, a great advantage over the costly generators now in use in electrical transmission systems.

The successful transmission of speech from New York to London and elsewhere recently indicates that many of the difficulties of long-distance radio-telephony are fast being overcome.

Prof. John Cunningham McLennan, of the University of Toronto, succeeded in liquefying helium gas, by a method which is practicable on a commercial basis.

Dr. Leonard Hill has invented the Katathermometer, an instrument which measures the rate of cooling of the human body—the controlling factor in determining comfort or discomfort. One practical use of the invention will be in connection with metal-mine dust and ventilation investigations.

Sir J. J. Thomson, who has been doing some pioneer work in determining how atoms are arranged in the molecule, has advanced the idea that a new or allotropic kind of water, unknown in nature, may be created in the laboratory, having the form of an ordinary cube and bearing the same relation to ordinary water that the diamond bears to black carbon.

Dr. Raymond Davis, of the Bureau of Standards, discovered that thoroughly charred written and printed matter can be deciphered. The charred sheet is placed in contact with a fast or medium plate for a week or two in the dark. Emanations appear to affect the plate except where the charred ink has acted as a protective coating.

The isolation of a new element with the atomic number 72, which has been called hafnium, was announced by D. Coster and G. Hevesy, of the Copenhagen Academy. The element is a homologue of zirconium, but specimens of each element have been prepared in which no lines of the other could be observed in the spectrum.

Dr. S. R. Millikan, of the University of Chicago, has been making studies concerning isotopes, or elements nonseparable by chemical methods and identical in chemical character, with particular reference to the interpretation of the Periodic Law. Isotopes were introduced to the American scientific public by Dr. F. W. Aston, of Cambridge University, England, last year.

The perfection of a mask effective against all poison gases, including carbon monoxide, was announced by the United States Army.

The General Electric Company perfected an apparatus for experiments in connection with the making of lightning, which will allow the transmission of 2,000,000 volts.

Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft and L. Francis Warren developed a process of spraying clouds with electrified sand, causing both the dispelling of the clouds and the fall of rain.

ENGINEERING.

On Oct. 25, 1922, the big shields which are being used in driving the vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River began their boring from the foot of Canal Street under a pressure of 6,000 tons. The entire length of the tunnel will be 9,250 feet, of which 5,480 feet will be under the river. The general plan of ventilating the tunnel is as follows: Blower fans are located in buildings over the four shafts to supply the required amount of fresh air to fresh air ducts located under the tunnel roadway, and exhaust fans in the same buildings draw the vitiated air through ports in the ceiling.

In February, 1923, the six-mile canal from the Mississippi River to Lake Pontchartrain, just below New Orleans, representing a port development of $20,000,000, was officially opened. The canal, with a minimum depth over the lock sill of thirty feet, opens up to industrial development 96,000 acres of idle land lying at tide level, besides furnishing an inner harbor for the city. A ship channel to the sea by way of Lake Borgne is now being planned, to cut the distance between the inner harbor and the Gulf of Mexico in half and to dispense with the current which ships necessarily encounter in entering the Mississippi River on the way to the city's docks.

After five years the two gangs boring the tunnel for the diversion of the waters of Schoharie Creek into the Greater New York Water System met under the Catskills beneath the town of Prattsville. When finished, this tunnel will bring an additional 250,000,000 gallons of water daily into the reservoirs of Greater New York. In carrying out this $26,000,000 project, the engineers had to reverse the flow of a stream and move a town.

A scheme has recently been devised at Aberwrach, near Brest, France, whereby the power of the tides can be utilized. A barrage 150 metres in length is to be built which will inclose in a tidal basin from one to four million cubic metres of water, varying with the tidal range. Turbines are to be installed which will work both on the ebb and flow of the tide.

War Department engineers are now at work upon the Wilson Dam across the Tennessee River at the foot of Muscle Shoals, in Alabama, for the building of which Congress recently appropriated an additional $10,000,000. The dam will be 5,000 feet long, 101 feet wide at the foundations, and 125 feet above the bed of the river. The two locks along the north side, which will be electrically operated, have a lift of forty-five feet six inches each, the lock gates weighing 1,500 tons.

Work is under way on the construction of the main dike across the Zuyder Zee, connecting the island of Wieringen with Friesland, whereby the Zuyder Zee will be drained and 772 square miles of agricultural land, capable of supporting 250,000 people, added to the area of the Netherlands.

An agreement between the Governments of Argentina and Chili was signed in April, 1923, for the building of railway lines through the Andes. It is planned to connect the main trunk lines from Buenos Ayres, ending at Salta, with the line leading up into the mountains from Antofagasta. The project includes a tunnel through the mountains at an elevation of 14,765 feet.

The waters of Fall River, in California, were recently diverted to flow over steel penstocks 454 feet high in order to make 93,000 horse power available for use on farms, in factories, and homes of the State.

A new system of river bank protection and land formation, which is said to accomplish the same purpose of the pile dike, or jetty, is being put into operation on several of our great rivers. A group of young trees are woven into a mat and anchored on concrete piles to the bed of the river at various points where it is desired to prevent further erosion.

The groups are held in place by a series of cables, the mats catching and holding sand, silt, floating tree trunks and other objects and thus causing the river to build up its own banks.

Chicago is now building a $100,000,000 railway terminal on the site of the old Dearborn Street Station, which will be largest in the world.

The water supply of the great Pools of Solomon lying a few miles to the south of Bethlehem, which have been out of repair for several hundred years, recently was brought to Jerusalem.

A device has been perfected by the United States Bureau of Standards, whereby the strains of bridges, skyscrapers, airships and structural material in general may be measured.

The melted snows of the Andes thirty-seven miles southwest of Santiago, Chili, are being diverted into a canal winding five miles down the mountains and then through pipes in order to generate power for lighting Santiago and Valparaiso.

Despatches from Antwerp report that funds have been raised for building a $100,000,000 tunnel under the Scheldt River.

A pilotless army airplane, equipped with an automatic control device, has been developed to a point where it makes successful flights of ninety miles.

GEOGRAPHY.

North America. The National Geographic Society recently sent a reconnaissance expedition into the San Juan country of Southeastern Utah, an area of knife-edge canyons, bold buttes and mesas, which has not previously been traversed by white man, to determine whether the cliff dwellings, skeletal remains, pottery, basketry and cliff inscriptions there warrant extended research.

Dr. J. P. Harrington, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has discovered near Santa Barbara, Cal., skeletal remains of a human being which he believes to be older than the Neanderthal man. If further examinations of the remains bear out this theory, the find assumes particular importance, because no human remains of great antiquity have ever been found on the American continent. As the bones have not yet reached the Smithsonian Institution, no authoritative statements have been issued on the subject.

The Aztec ruin, near Aztec, New Mexico, one of the best preserved ruins of the Pueblo type in the Southwest, made up of some 500 rooms, including the famous "painted room," was created a national monument by President Harding during the early part of 1923.

Dr. Truman Michelson, of the Smithsonian Institution, has returned from the northwestern part of the Labrador Peninsula, where he found a hitherto unknown tribe of people, whose language the neighboring Indians do not understand.

The boundary line between Texas and Oklahoma, which has remained unsettled for a hundred years, was fixed on Jan. 15, 1923, as being the south bank of the Red River. The narrow strip of land on the bed of the stream between the medial line and the southern cut bank belongs to the United States.

Excavations at Hawikuh and Kechipauan, near Gallup, New Mexico, believed to be two of the famous 'Seven Cities of Cibola," are being carried on by the Heye Foundation of New York City.

The department of terrestrial magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington is installing earth-current lines for systematic observation of its magnetic observatories, lines having already been installed in the Watheroo magnetic observatory in Western Australia and in the Huancayo magnetic observatory near Lima, Peru.

South America. The Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago has two expeditions in South America gathering geological specimens throughout the continent with particular reference to the mines of Brazil, Peru and Bolivia. Two others are studying plant and animal life in Peru. Archaeological exploration is also being pursued in Colombia and the Isthmus of Panama.

Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood, of the Field Museum, is making a collection of the vertebrates of Southern Chili and Argentina, and will then work northward to Southern Brazil and Uruguay.

Prof. A. S. Hitchcock, of the Smithsonian Institution, has been exploring the west coast of South America for botanical specimens for the Department of Agriculture. He is also planning to make the herbarium at the Smithsonian Institution a headquarters for the entire flora of the Americas.

The American Museum of Natural History has recently received 1,078 specimens of the lower invertebrates from British Guiana, collected by Mr. Herbert Land in the interior near Kamakusa, Kurupung and Meamu, near the diamond mines.

Mr. P. L. Tommen recently sent to the American Museum of Natural History about 1,700 objects taken from the sand mounds near Taltal, in the rainless area of Chili, which represent four different culture levels—post-Inca, Inca, pre-Inca, and a still earlier level where only stone implements and uninterred mummies of the dolichocephalic type were found.

Fifty miles east of Linared, in Chili, a 4,046-metre tunnel is being built in order that the waters of the Melado River will pour into the Ancoa River for irrigation purposes. In the Bio-Bio Province another great project is under way whereby the Laja River will supply 5,000,000 acres of land with water for irrigation.

Europe. The Petrograd Academy of Sciences has announced that expeditions are being sent out under its auspices to the Kola Peninsula for the purpose of investigatiag the mineral wealth of the area, and to Nova Zembla for exploration work in the island.

Asia. Col. P. Kozloff, under the Russian Geographical Society, is doing exploration work in geology, botany, zoology and ethnography in interior Mongolia and Thibet which is to cover a period of three years.

Mr. Joseph F. Rock is the director of the National Geographic Society's expedition to the Burmah-Thibet frontiers of China, which hopes to bring back numerous plants for American introduction as well as to study the mystery of how American native corn apparently was transplanted there before 1492, and to seek a blight-resisting chestnut tree. Indian corn is undoubtedly of American origin, but Chinese records show that corn was grown in China before Columbus's time. It was then known as "imperial wheat," and notations concerning it appear on old Chinese records. The particular clue which the National Geographic Society's expedition will work upon is that furnished by the mystery of the waxy endosperm. The tissue inside a grain of American field corn contains starch; that of sweet corn contains sugar. In a few places of China, Western Yunnan among them, this tissue is found to be waxy. By studying the variations and noting the localities in which they appear it is hoped that the route by which this American product entered China can be ascertained.

Mr. Kingdon Ward, who conducted a botanical expedition into Southwestern China, Chinese Thibet and Northern Burmah, reports that he discovered remarkable new species of rhododendron and primula. He believes, as a result of his observations, that the mountains of the Irrawaddy-Salween Divide are still rising and that their glaciers are still expanding.

Twenty miles of previously undiscovered pearl oyster beds have been reported as lying off the lower tip of India, in the Gulf of Mannar.

Mr. Charles W. Hoy, of the Smithsonian Institution, is in Central China collecting mammals, birds, and fishes about the headwaters of the Yangtze.

Africa. A trans-Saharan journey from Touggourt, Algeria, to Timbuktu, on the River Niger, was successfully completed on Jan. 7, 1923, in five automobiles with caterpillar attachments. The 1,800-mile journey was attempted to test the practicability of connecting Northern and Western French Africa by means of vehicles.

A Danish scientific mission, under the leadership of Prof. Olufson, left Tunis for Shat-el-Jerid, Touggourt, Insalah and other points in the Sahara. The object of the expedition was to explore the Hoggar Mountains.

Hassanein Bey, on Jan. 2, 1923, set out from Sollum, on the Mediterranean, on a trip across the Libyan Desert via Kufra to Darfur, a journey which had hitherto foiled all travelers and leads through the least known part of Africa. He succeeded in traveling via Siwa, Jaghbub and Jalo to Jufra, and then south to Erdi and El Fasher, the capital of Darfur.

Capt. Angus Buchanan started at Air and covered some 2,000 miles of the Sahara, collecting a wealth of natural history specimens from Insalah, Wargla and the Ahaggar massif.

J. G. Hamilton-Ross, with his wife and five natives, scaled the heights of Mount Elgon, the highest point in the Chemorongi Range, in the Kacheliba district, Kenya Colony, and hitherto unclimbed.

The French Museum of Natural History has sent an expedition to French Western Africa to stay two years collecting and cataloging all the flora and fauna of the French Soudan, the Ivory Coast, Guinea and the territories of the Upper Volta and Niger.

Scientific research in Eritrea is being done by an Italian expedition under the direction of Dr. Guido Corni. It will make geographical, anthropological and natural history researches in the Kunama country between the Rivers Gash and Setit.

Polar. Knud Rasmussen, from his station in the Canadian Arctic, reports that some two hundred Eskimo legends have been written down, meteorological observations have been carried on at Repulse Bay, and that he has mapped the east coast of the

Melville Peninsula. During the daylight period of the present year four parties under his direction are doing work at the hitherto unvisited Eskimo centre of Igdlulik, in the interior of Baffin Land; among the coast tribes of the Chesterfield Inlet; among the inland tribes as far as Ennadai Lake; and Rasmussen himself hopes to cross the Canadian Arctic via Alaska and Bering Strait to Siberia.

Donald B. MacMillan sailed from Wiscasset, Maine, July 16, 1923, for a two years' Arctic trip. Sailing along the Greenland shore, he has been studying terrestrial magnetism as far north as Etah. He is wintering in Refuge Harbor, Smith Sound, and will return to the United States in the fall of 1924. He will erect, on behalf of the National Geographic Society, a bronze tablet on the site of the old Greely expedition camp at Cape Sabine, where eighteen men died of starvation in 1884.

Capt. Roald Amundsen, who had to abandon his intended flight across the North Pole because of an accident to his plane, is making arrangements for a flight by plane from Spitzbergen, Norway, to Point Barrow, Alaska, across the Pole, at some time in the near future. The Maud, his vessel, which left Point Hope, Alaska, on July 26, 1922, for her drift across the Polar Basin, met the ice pack in latitude 70° N. The drift first carried the vessel back one or two degrees and finally due west. On March 10, 1923, Capt. Wisting reported that he had reached only 74° 2′ N. and 170° 20′ E. and that he had seen neither polar bears nor seals, but that much scientific information had been collected.

The Canadian relief expedition to Wrangel Island returned to Nome, Alaska, bringing only the cook, Ada Blackjack, the remainder of Alan Crawford's party of five, which set out in 1921, having perished.

Lauge Koch has now completed his Anniversary Expedition to the north of Greenland and reports that he has finished charting the northwest coast of Greenland and that he found out that the supposed "Peary Canal" is a large depression running from Bronlund Fiord to J. P. Koch's Ford.

The Merton College expedition of Oxford men to Spitzbergen recently returned to England after having accomplished work of note in topography, geology, zoology, ornithology and botany, completing the work of the expedition of 1921. The present maps of North Eastland were corrected and certain islands which they proved not to exist have been eliminated from the charts. A large lake, in the middle of which a whirlpool spouts, was discovered in the interior.

Oceanica. The Whitney South Sea Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History which is to cover a period of five years, has already sent home representative collections of birds, nests and eggs, and stomachs of many specimens, as well as collections of reptiles and wild animals.

The United States Biological Survey and the Bishop Museum of Honolulu have been conducting a scientific survey of the islands of the Hawaiian archipelago, from Niihau to Midway and Wake, to determine the breeding places of certain sea-fowl.

F. C. Urquhart, administrator of Central Australia, has recently been doing exploration work in the interior of his domain near Alice Springs, where he reports the land is exceedingly fertile, water is obtainable at a depth of from twenty to forty feet, and oranges of great size are grown in an area previously regarded as desert waste.

It is reported that an extensive natural history expedition sponsored by the Cleveland Museum of Natural History has just sailed to visit the volcanic islands and wild regions of the Antarctic and Indian Oceans. They plan to cover 25,000 miles and, during the two years, collect many valuable specimens.

Government experts sailed from Seattle in September for the Philippines to study the possibilities of rubber production in the islands.

GEOLOGY.

Dr. T. A. Jaggar, of the Hawaiian Volcanic Observatory, has been trying to stimulate interest in the establishment of more geophysical and geochemical observatories, which shall contain instruments which can be applied to solving some of the problems of geology. At the present time the science is lacking in measured facts of changes in the evolution of the earth's surface features within human time, he says.

Marble Canyon and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River have been surveyed by a party of geologists from the United States Geological Survey preparatory to the making of maps of the river for a distance of 300 miles from Lee's Ferry in Northern Arizona to Grand Wash in the same State.

A new gold field fifty miles in extent has been reported as lying along the narrow belt east of Mount Shenton in the Laverton District of Australia.

Discovery of gold, silver, copper and zinc has been reported from the vicinity of Exeter, Missouri.

New fields of platinum have been reported from the Ronda mountains of Spain.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company reports that oil has been discovered in considerable quantities near Mandali, Mesopotamia.

The United States Geological Survey reports that there is an oil deposit in Lee County, near Rose Hill, Va. The small area in which it occurs is known as a "window"—a hole worn by erosion through the older rocks.

During the excavation work made for the foundations of a hotel in Washington, D. C., trunks and stumps of trees were unearthed, which geologists believe to have lived during the latter part of the Great Ice Age, more than 20,000 years ago.

The University of Chicago reports that it has come into possession of the oldest specimen of a highly developed plant ever found in America, discovered in a coal ball from the Harrisburg, Ill., mine.

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Estimated by the Journal of Commerce.)

Year (Calendar).	Loss.	Year (Calendar).	Loss.	Year (Calendar).	Loss.	Year (Calendar).	Loss.
1875	$78,102,285	1887	$120,283,055	1899	$153,597,830	1911	$217,004,575
1876	64,630,600	1888	110,885,665	1900	160,929,805	1912	206,438,900
1877	68,265,800	1889	123,046,833	1901	165,817,810	1913	203,763,550
1878	64,315,900	1890	108,993,792	1902	161,078,040	1914	221,439,350
1879	77,703,700	1891	143,764,967	1903	145,302,155	1915	172,033,200
1880	74,643,400	1892	151,516,098	1904	229,198,050	1916	214,530,995
1881	81,280,900	1893	167,544,370	1905	165,221,650	1917	250,753,040
1882	84,505,024	1894	140,006,484	1906	518,611,800	1918	290,959,885
1883	100,149,228	1895	142,110,233	1907	215,084,709	1919	269,000,775
1884	110,008,611	1896	118,737,420	1908	217,885,859	1920	330,853,925
1885	102,818,796	1897	116,354,575	1909	188,705,150	1921	332,654,950
1886	104,924,750	1898	130,593,905	1910	214,003,300	1922	410,889,350

For fire losses in New York City see index. The 1906 figures in above table include the San Francisco conflagration-earthquake.

CAUSES OF DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, N. Y.)

Causes.	Recorded Loss. 1918.	Recorded Loss. 1921.	Causes.	Recorded Loss. 1918.	Recorded Loss. 1921.
Matches—smoking	$16,453,562	$25,992,033	Hot ashes, coals, open fires	$3,213,075	$4,327,268
Spontaneous combustion	10,258,036	20,186,392	Open lights	3,902,624	2,831,116
Defective chimneys & flues	11,985,782	14,801,581	Incendiarism	2,985,541	2,488,976
Stoves, boilers, pipes, etc	12,234,455	13,910,531	Gas, natural and artificial	2,743,080	2,213,440
Electricity	20,780,307	12,723,209	Explosions	3,197,807	1,980,274
Lightning	9,509,499	12,353,222	Ignition of hot grease, oil,		
Sparks on roofs	6,703,037	11,458,220	tar, wax, asphalt, etc	1,024,637	1,597,851
Petroleum and its products	6,471,119	9,420,343	Rubbish and litter	446,973	1,235,319
Miscellaneous known causes	6,111,123	7,705,196	Fireworks, firecrackers, etc	279,391	573,595
Sparks from machinery	7,775,772	6,972,928	Steam and hot water pipes	354,828	191,771
Sparks from combustion	4,901,123	4,864,771	*Exposure(inc. conflagrat'ns)	63,735,399	62,912,566

* Losses due to spreading fires originating from various causes.

THE JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE AND OTHERS IN 1923.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, President.)

About noon on September 1, 1923, one of the world's most disastrous earthquakes disrupted the eastern portion of Japan from Tokio to Yokohama, entirely destroying Yokohama, and at least three-fourths of the property in the capital. The total area affected covered approximately 9,000 square miles with a population of 8,500,000. Fires spread rapidly throughout many of the cities, the water mains were torn up, and sea-waves added to the destruction, surging into the lower sections of coast cities and carrying some of them away.

The Japanese Foreign Office on Oct. 1, estimated the number killed by earthquake at **103,000**; injured, **125,000**; missing, **235,000**. Later figures put the dead at **200,000**. The homeless numbered nearly **2,000,000**. The population of Tokio is said to have decreased from **2,498,000** to **1,430,000**. Among the **634,000** houses destroyed is the Imperial University with its valuable library of 700,000 volumes. The money loss was estimated at **$933,000,000**.

The people of the United States responded immediately to appeals for relief; within a month they contributed through the American Red Cross alone $10,000,000, and the assistance given was gratefully acknowledged by the Japanese Government. An Imperial decree appropriated $50,000,000 for immediate relief necessities. (See Red Cross.)

In Tokio, but 122,000 homes out of 500,000 remained standing and in Yokohama, 27,000 out of 96,000; the greater part of the destruction was due to fire. In Tokio the Ministries of Finance, Education, Interior, Communications, Agriculture, Commerce and Railways, and the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police were all destroyed, and almost all the colleges, high schools and secondary schools. With the exception of the Italian and Mexican, all foreign embassies and legations were wiped out.

The Naval base at Yokosuka was very badly damaged, the Naval War College and Experimental Station completely destroyed. Fortifications in Tokio Bay were badly damaged and the breakwater that protected Yokohama was wrecked. Three warships, the cruiser Naka, the aeroplane carrier Amagi and the old battleship Mikasa, will require repairs amounting to $5,500,000.

The Government Reconstruction Board estimated on Nov. 27 that rehabilitation would cost $3,350,000,000, and would necessitate the postponement of the Tokio-Yokohama Canal and the Tokio harbor works. The Japanese Cabinet cut expenditures for the rest of the fiscal year $53,500,000 and for next year reduced the budget by $52,000,000. Viscount Goto, long Mayor of Tokio, took the portfolio of Home Affairs in the new Cabinet as that department will be charged with much of the work of rehabilitation. Tokio was under military law for about ten weeks, by the end of which time sufficient temporary structures had been provided to care for all who were without shelter. Yokohama's facilities for handling shipping, which had been almost completely destroyed, have improved greatly; and the port will be rebuilt. American designed steel-frame and concrete buildings withstood the earthquake shocks.

Prof. Thomas A. Jagger jr., volcanologist in charge of the Hawaiian volcano observatory, who made an official visit to Japan, reported that the damage was due to a drop of four feet in the surface of the earth which may have resulted from the activity of the volcano on the Island of Oshima, an island almost directly south of Yokohama. Reports that this island had been submerged, that the coast line had been altered, and that new islands had appeared in Tokio Bay, were false. The Japanese Navy reported that no marked changes had taken place.

Subsequent quakes of minor importance have been following in the wake of the great disaster, notably at Kure and in the Hiroshima district on September 26; at Osaka and Kobe on September 29; seven minor quakes at Tokio on September 30 and a strong shock on October 3.

LAND OF EARTHQUAKES.

Studies of the islands of Japan reveal the fact that there are 88 volcanoes on or near the principal islands. A catalog of the quakes kept from 1885-92 showed that 8,331 quakes occurred during that period, and that for every one that was of volcanic origin there were five which were non-volcanic.

The great earthquake is believed by most seismologists to have been of non-volcanic or mountain-building kind, technically known as tectonic. Such earthquakes are usually far more destructive than those of volcanic origin. Careful studies show that in many parts of the world the strains in the earth's crust which are set up by the mountain-building forces slowly accumulate until they finally overcome the resistance of rock material making up that crust, causing a rupture. The sudden freeing of the pent-up forces and the grinding of rock against rock as the two sides of the fracture move past one another, with all the attendant starting, slipping, and stopping, cause the earth waves.

A study of the map of Japan and its surrounding waters reveals the fact that Japan Sea to the west is comparatively shallow, while to the east is a Tuscarora deep, reaching a depth of more than 25,000 feet.

The late Prof. F. Omori, the Japanese earthquake specialist, made a list of 221 destructive earthquakes occurring in Japan from the fifth century to the present time. Of the total number 114 originated inland, 47 under the Pacific Ocean, and 17 under the sea of Japan. During the same period there were 23 great sea waves on the Pacific Coast and only 5 on the Japan Sea.

It has been noted by studying the earthquake history of the world that the earth's crust trembles predominantly along two narrow zones which lie along two great circles of the earth, known as the Alpine-Caucasian-Himalayan and the Andean-Japanese-Malayan circles, the latter sometimes being called the circum-Pacific.

It has also been noted that these two main seismic belts are closely related to the areas of sedimentation, dominant folding, and uplift during the Cenozoic period. The great mountain masses of the Alpine-Caucasian-Himalayan circle belong to that period and are comparatively young. Studies that have been made since the birth of the science of seismology show that the earth forces which built them up are still active. These studies also reveal that the chain of islands of the Japanese archipelago and the Aleutian group represent young mountain chains of the late Cenozoic age which are not yet fully exposed, but are gradually rising from the floor of the ocean.

Along the Pacific Coast of Japan the Tuscarora "fore-deep" represents the syncline, while the islands represent the anticline. These folds have been developed by a compressive force coming from the more central areas of the Pacific and applied to the rocks which abut against the older and more settled land of Asia. The force is believed to arise from the sinking of certain portions of the rock beneath the Pacific Ocean.

Geologists have suggested that these folds are responsible for the formation of molten magna from shale beds lying beneath the competent strata in the vicinity of the anticlines. These magna pockets, may give rise to the lava of the volcanoes scattered through the western portion of the principal islands of Japan, the chain of volcanic islands to the north and southward, as well as those of other mountain belts situated in the seismic zones of the earth.

It has been noted that volcanoes usually arise from the backs of the anticlinal folds, while the earthquakes usually occur on the steeply sloping or trough side of these folds.

The oceanic waters which surround Japan hide from view the mountainous topography and the details of the structure which the earth's forces are still building. Volcanoes and earthquakes are both results of the operation of these forces, and seismologists have noted that maximum epochs of destructive activity recur on an average of every 13 or 14 years. It has been pointed out, however, that while earthquakes may be expected in Japan at recurring intervals for centuries to come, this problem need not disheaten the Japanese nation, for it has not only its own progressive development to hearten it, but also the fact that Babylonian, Grecian, and Roman civilizations developed about the Mediterranean—one of the active seismic belts of the world.

EARTHQUAKES IN OTHER LANDS.

Earthquakes in general are of much greater frequency than most people realize. In fact, the surface of the earth is rarely free from seismic disturbances. A tabulation of the tremors reported by the seismographs of the world in 1903 showed an average of 15 shocks per day, and more than 50 hard shocks during the year.

A typhoon swept over the harbor of Hongkong on the morning of August 18, 1923, attaining a velocity of 130 miles an hour. It sank several vessels in the harbor, and caused death and injuries to some 200 persons. The velocity is reported as having been the highest on record, and the barometric reading —26.66 in.,—to have been the lowest on record at Hongkong. The rainfall between two hours of the storm was 5 inches. Damage was done to many of the buildings of the city. It is also reported that the same tidal wave and storm caused the death of 346 persons in Korea, many of whom lived along the Yalu River where the storm was heaviest.

Four hundred persons were killed as the result of a tidal wave and storm on the east coast of Korea on April 14, 1923.

Despatches report that 1,000 persons were killed and many towns devastated by an earthquake at Turbat-i-Haidari, Persia, on May 27. Five earthquakes and heavy floods occurred in the same region on August 20, with many casualties and much damage to property.

Quakes were reported on September 24-27 from Persia in Kerman, near Bujnurd where more than 300 persons were killed or injured, at Rafsinjan, and Amar. The centre of the disturbance was reported as being along the Atrek River.

An earth shock, said to be the most severe in that area since 1897, was reported from Calcutta on September 10.

Quakes were reported from the vicinity of the Kavtsinka mines, near the historic Caucasian Military Road, on May 1; from Petropavlosk, Kamchatka, in which there were some casualties, on April 15; from Sulusera, Asia Minor, on May 5, and from Verkhne-Udinsk, Siberia, on June 16.

South America. Shortly before midnight on November 10, a great earthquake occurred in Chili, its most remarkable feature being the extent of the area over which it was felt—a distance of 1,100 miles from Antofagasta on the north to Valdivia on the south. Though most violent between the Andes and the seacoast, its effects were felt as far east as Buenos Ayres and as far west as Crusoe Island, 400 miles off the mainland. Though the shock was at no place of excessive strength, widespread damage was caused by sea-waves which shortly after the quake swept up on the shore from Antofagasta to Concepcion—a distance of about 1,000 miles—and by fires which swept many of the cities. The number of deaths was officially put at 1,800 and the injured at more than 2,000, Vallenar being the city which suffered most. The earthquake evidently was accompanied by a deformation of the ocean bed, the epicenter being some distance from the coast opposite Vallenar, possibly in the Richards Deep. Many after-shocks followed the main quake, notably at La Serena on November 14, 1922; at Vallenar and Copiapo on November 16 and 17; at Valparaiso on November 22; throughout practically all of central Chili at various times between November 26 and 29; from Rancagua to Copiapo on January 11, 1923; at Copiapo, La Serena and Vallenar on May 4, 1923.

Despatches from Quito, Ecuador, on February 5 state an earthquake occurred on that date in which five persons were killed, railway tracks torn up, and considerable damage done to buildings. Subsequent investigations by the Technical Commission of the Ministry of Public Instruction revealed that the epicenter of the quake probably lay in the zone between Machacha, Aloag, and Chisinche. On April 16, 1923, Tunguragua volcano, was reported in violent eruption. On May 17 and 19 Quito was again reported to have been severely shaken by quakes.

Africa. Earth shocks were reported from Fromentine, near Cavaignac, in Algiers, on November 19-20, 1922, which damaged the principal buildings.

Oceanica. A great submarine earthquake occurred in the Pacific Ocean on February 3, 1923, the epicenter of which has been announced as being in latitude 50° N. and longitude 170° W. Seismographs at Washington, D. C., and at Fordham University indicated that the quake was one of unusual violence, accounting for the 12-foot seawaves which swept over Hilo, in the Hawaiian Islands, 2,080 miles south of the origin.

The volcano of Kilauea, on the Island of Hawaii, which has been temporarily dormant since its great eruption in March, 1921, was reported more active during the present year than it has been for years, the glow in the sky being visible for miles. In the great crater it is reported there were forty acres of fire less than 300 feet from the rim, and ten fountains spouting an amount of lava estimated at three million cubic yards weekly. The eruption started with the formation of a cone 600 feet within the crater, the lava rising until it overflowed into the crater.

The United States Hydrographic Office recently confirmed the report that a new volcanic island has made its appearance in the China Sea near the coast of French Indo-China on the shoal known as Julia Bank, in latitude 10° 10′ 20″ N. and longitude 109° 10″ E. In June, 1923, it was reported as being 97 feet high and 500 feet long by 200 feet wide. A second island formed near the larger measures 100 feet long and 1½ feet high.

Earth shocks were reported from the Provinces of Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur, in the Philippine Islands, on October 29; and from Manila on August 24 and September 6; from the upper and middle portions of South Island, New Zealand, on December 25, 1922; from the Wellington district of New Zealand, on April 13, 1923, and from Apia, Samoa, on February 3, 1923.

North America. The Carnegie Institution of Washington and the United States Hydrographic Office of the Navy are attempting to determine the cause of earthquakes on the California coast by means of a sonic depth finder. Two American destroyers equipped with the instrument are taking soundings over an area of 7,000 miles, and will attempt to map the ocean floor.

Dr. Bailey Willis, of the Carnegie Institution, has recently returned from South America, where he has been studying the Chilean quake of last year, and reports that the Andes Mountains are moving eastward at the rate of one or two metres in every 100 years and that the California Mountains are moving northward at the rate of two or three feet in every ten or fifteen years.

Earth shocks were reported from California at Sacramento on January 22; at San Francisco on December 7, 1922; from San Bernardino on May 3, and from Riverside on November 15, 1922, and June 29, 1923; and from Calexico as having taken place on both sides of the border, on September 23, 1923.

Other shocks are also reported from the following points in the United States: Denver, September 30; Lower Mississippi Valley, at various places in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas on October 28; Pendleton, Oregon, on December 12, 1922; Bellingham, Washington, on February 12; Logan, Utah, on June 6; Reno, Nevada, on January 10; at Louisville, Kentucky, on November 26, 1922; at Missoula, Montana, December 18, 1922; at Townsend, Lombard, and Winston, Montana, on February 20; and at Helena, Montana, on May 22.

Pavlof Volcano, on the Aleutian Peninsula, Alaska, was reported in eruption on January 6; Mount Matses, near Pavlof, was also reported active on January 25, its eruption being accompanied by earth shocks. Earthquakes were reported from Anchorage, Alaska, on June 19.

Quakes occurred at Bermuda on September 18, 1923; at Fort de France, Martinique, on February 28, and at Atlin, B. C., on April 25 and 26.

The lowlands along the Vera Cruz-San Luis Potosi boundary were shaken by strong earth shocks on April 16; shocks were felt at Chilapa and other points in Guerrero on October 30; at Mexico City on February 7; at Oaxaca on February 15 and 16; in the southern part of the State of Guerrero on February 21. A tidal wave was reported to have destroyed the town of San Jose del Cabo, in Lower California, on September 11. Shocks have already been reported from Villa Canales, Guatemala, on November 15, 1922; from San Salvador on January 10, February 17, and February 21, and from San Jose, Costa Rica, on December 21, 1922. Ometepe Volcano, in the centre of Nicaragua Lake, was reported in eruption on February 2.

Europe. Mt. Etna broke out in violent eruption on June 16 and continued to throw out steam ashes and lava for about a month. The eruption was accompanied by loud noises and severe earthquake shocks. The orifice, which lies to the north of the Valle del Bove, at an elevation of from 7,000 to 8,000 feet, is not far from the crater of the 1911 eruption. It is more than a mile long, the outflow of lava of the first day having covered several miles. The towns of Linguaglossa and Castiglione, 10 and 12 miles from the orifice, were seriously threatened, the lava coming within less than a mile of the towns. Several little villages up the mountain side were buried in the lava. Though the damage to property was considerable, no loss of life was reported. Vesuvius showed a notable increase in activity at about the same time. Stromboli was unusually active on December 1, 1922.

The above-mentioned eruptions have been accompanied by earth shocks throughout Italy and Sicily. Sicily reports shocks on April 25, August 18, and on the dates of the eruptions; Italy reports earth shocks on October 11, 1922, from Ancona; on March 15-21, from Naples and Foggia; on December 29, 1922, from Avezzono, and on June 9-10 from Pisa, San Marco, San Severo, Lucera, Torre Maggiore, and San Paulo. Mount Terretta sent forth dense clouds of fumes on December 7, 1922, terrifying the inhabitants of San Feles, who fled from their homes. In the Venetian district a huge crater suddenly opened in the centre of the town of Francenigo and swallowed up several houses.

Several very heavy earth shocks occurred in Malta on the morning of September 18, 1923. Little serious damage was done, owing principally to the fact that the buildings on the island are constructed of such heavy stone.

Quakes have been reported from the following places: from Sebenico, on the Dalmatian coast, during the week of May 10; from Perpignan, Mayenne and Auch, France, on July 10; from Ponta del Gada, the Azores, on April 4-6; from Thessaly, on January 3; from Cromer and other east coast parishes, England, on September 19; from various parts of Spain on July 10; and from Villareal, Barranca, and Pinar, Spain, on October 30, 1923.

THE AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION IN 1923.

The American Relief Administration, Herbert Hoover, Chairman, (42 Broadway, New York City) has, since 1919, conducted emergency relief operations, chiefly for children in the war-stricken countires of Europe. It grew out of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, organized by Herbert Hoover in 1914, and the European operations of the United States Food Administration.

Mr. Hoover organized the American Relief Administration in February, 1919, to carry out the provisions of the Act of Congress appropriating $100,000,000 as a revolving fund for European relief, and was appointed Director-General of Relief, in which position he served as alternate chairman of the Supreme Economic Council, which controlled the economic life in Europe during the armistice period.

The policy of the American Relief Administration in the administration of relief has been: (1) to make a complete survey of the food and economic resources of the country to determine the need; (2) to make arrangements by which the needy country should supply transportation, personnel, warehouses and commodities which were available within the country free of charge to the A. R. A. All of the work, however, was carried on under the direct control and supervision of American personnel; (3) to ascertain by medical examination the most needy children in every community in the country in which it was working; (4) to organize kitchens where the children were served a daily hot meal of balanced nutritional value; (5) to supply hospitals, orphanages and other institutions with food, clothing, medicines and hospital equipment; (6) to establish and equip free clinics and dispensaries.

The basic principles on which the American Relief Administration has always worked in every country have been that the supplies used were American, purchased from American merchants, shipped in American ships and distributed under the direct control of the American representatives of the American Relief Administration to the most needy without regard to their race, religion, politics or social condition. It is a significant fact that in practically all the countries in which the American Relief Administration has operated local relief committees composed of members of different races, religions and politics have met and worked together in perfect harmony in many places for the first time in history.

The functions of the American Relief Administration are three-fold: (1) the purchase, transportation and distribution of relief supplies from its own funds or those received especially for child feeding; (2) the purchase, shipment and distribution of supplies from funds given to the American Relief Administration by various individuals or organizations for special purposes; (3) making available the purchasing and shipping departments to organizations which cooperate with the American Relief Administration in relief activities and operate along their own lines in harmony with the American Relief Administration.

Under the second and third of these divisions the American Relief Administration has had the cooperation in the raising of funds and the distribution of relief of practically every great religious and philanthropic organization in America.

The American Relief Administration has derived its funds from seven sources: (1) American benevolence. (2) The United States Government; (a) direct subsidies of money and medical supplies, (b) subsidies for which the government took obligations of countries receiving aid. (3) Large donations from religious, non-sectarian and philanthropic organizations. (4) Funds entrusted to the American Relief Administration for special operations in Europe. (5) Food drafts to Central Europe and food and clothing remittances to Russia. (6) Money remittances to certain European countries. (7) Funds from aided governments and individuals and free transportation, warehousing, personnel and supplementary local-grown food supplies.

EXTENT OF OPERATIONS.

The total amount of relief handled by Mr. Hoover through the Commission for Relief in Belgium and the American Relief Administration amounted to approximately $1,500,000,000.

At the peak of its operations the American Relief Administration was feeding 128,000 people in Finland, 84,000 in Esthonia, 10,491,000 in Russia, 81,000 in Latvia, 22,000 in Lithuania, 1,315,000 in Poland, 548,000 in Czecho-Slovakia, 365,000 in Austria, 110,000 in Hungary, 150,000 in Rumania, 200,000 in Jugo-Slavia, 7,000 in Danzig, Germany (through the American Friends Service Committee) 1,000,000.

In practically all of the countries, except Russia, the American Relief Administration was able to mobilize its food resources in time to prevent actual starvation and famine, and it was not necessary for it to do general adult feeding except in a few places such as the old German-Russian battle front in Poland and among certain classes of people, such as the intellectual relief work carried on with the aid of the Commonwealth Fund and the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee in Poland and Austria. In Russia, however, famine due partially to the failure of the crops, made its appearance before the Soviet Government would allow the American Relief Administration to come to the rescue, with the result that it was necessary for the American Relief Administration, with funds provided by the Congress of the United States, to conduct an extensive adult feeding program through which, at its peak in August, 1922, it was giving daily rations to over 6,317,000 adults in addition to 4,173,000 children.

During 1919 and 1920 the ordinary channels of commerce were not functioning in certain European countries and the American Relief Administration organized a food and money remittance system through which people in the United States could assist relatives and friends in Austria, Poland, Germany, etc. As soon as commercial communications were restored and the local food supply increased these remittances were discontinued. When the American Relief Administration entered Russia, there were no commercial channels functioning and food and clothing remittances were established there in 1921-1922.

MEDICAL PROGRAM.

In addition to its famine relief work in Russia the American Relief Administration undertook the largest single medical relief program that has ever been carried out. Through donations from the United States Government and the American Red Cross, medical supplies valued at $7,600,000 were furnished to 16,419 institutions with a capacity for 1,039,735 persons and over 7,000,000 were protected through inoculation or vaccination against typhoid, paratyphoid, cholera and small pox.

One of the stipulations of Russian relief was that American citizens detained in Russia should be allowed to leave the country. As the State Department of the United States had no representative in Russia it requested the American Relief Administration to take upon itself the repatriation of these American citizens and 459 have now left Russia and 127 are awaiting final settlement of their cases.

Next to food and medical relief, the need of clothing, especially among Russian children, was of utmost importance. In order to meet this situation the American Relief Administration has distributed chiefly to children approximately $1,456,000 worth of clothing. In addition, it made available to various co-operating organizations its shipping and transportation facilities for the delivery of 819,825 pounds of used clothing collected in the United States for the destitute of Russia.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

Working in conjunction with the League of Nations and the American Red Cross, the American Relief Administration administered a fund of $100,000 provided by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for the support, pending evacuation, of Russian refugees in Constantinople. Food was provided for approximately 11,000 persons.

Russian refugees in the Philippine Islands were also aided by a grant from the American Relief Administration to the local Red Cross of $3,000.

The American Relief Administration withdrew from Russia, its last mission, in July 1923, leaving a protection of approximately two months' food supply in the most needy closed institutions and kitchens so that sufficient food was guaranteed until the harvest.

In almost all of the countries in which the American Relief Administration has operated, national child welfare associations have been organized which continue the work of the American Relief Administration after its withdrawal, thus proving of permanent benefit to the needy child population.

The American Relief Administration has always considered itself a purely emergency relief organization and its policy has been to withdraw its relief from a country as soon as that country either produces sufficient foodstuffs to care for its own people or has recovered economically so that it has credit with which to purchase relief supplies.

The American Relief Adminstration operated in countries as follows:

1919—Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia, Italy, Greece, Armenia, Northern France, Belgium.

1920—Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Germany, Danzig.

1921—Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Germany, Danzig, Russia.

1922—Esthonia, Latvia, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Russia Constantinople.

1923—Russia, Constantinople.

NEAR EAST RELIEF.

Near East Relief operates under its charter by act of Congress of Aug. 6, 1919, "to provide relief and to assist in the repatriation, rehabilitation, and re-establishment of suffering and dependent people of the Near East and adjacent areas; to provide for the care of orphans and widows and to promote the social, economic and industrial welfare of those who have been rendered destitute or dependent, directly or indirectly, by the vicissitudes of war, the cruelties of men, or other causes beyond their control." The field of operations embraces a portion of Southeastern Europe, all of Western Asia, the trans-Caucasia region and Persia. Its activities are conducted throughout this territory, including such centres as Greece, her islands, Constantinople, certain points in Anatolia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Armenia and Georgia. Administrative centres are Athens, Alexandropol (Armenia), Tabriz (Persia), and Beirut (Syria). Annual report is made to Congress.

The organization is indorsed by President Coolidge and Congress; by the National Information Bureau; by the churches, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish; by civic, commercial, industrial, fraternal, educational and social organizations; by American and foreign officials in Europe, Turkey and other countries of the Near East.

The central headquarters of Near East Relief are at 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City. In every State of the Union there is a branch office, and most of the larger States have a State Director. European headquarters are at Geneva.

The officers of Near East Relief are: James L. Barton, Chairman; John H. Finley, Vice Chairman; Charles V. Vickrey, General Secretary; Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer, and Frank L. Polk, General Counsel. The Executive Committee are: Edwin M. Bulkley, Chairman; James L. Barton, Cleveland H. Dodge, Abram I. Elkus, Harald A. Hatch, William B. Millar, Henry Morgenthau, George A. Plimpton, Walter George Smith, Charles V. Vickrey, and Stanley White.

This organization succeeded the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee, originally established in 1915, following an appeal for American relief to victims of massacres coming from Henry Morgenthau, then United States Ambassador to Turkey. Near East Relief has saved from starvation more than a million women and children. Of this huge number 330,000 adult refugees, mostly women, were saved during the last year. During the year 630,000 persons were clothed with suits of worn clothing collected from America. More than 228,679 treatments per month were given in 73 hospitals and clinics.

In 15 large industrial centres 78,000 homeless people have been given work in the past year rebuilding roads, irrigation canals, destroyed villages, and in farming. In 74 additional industrial centres, 2,500 children were made self-supporting and graduated from orphanages.

In connection with its agricultural work Near East Relief has retained 24,282 acres of land under Government grants in the Caucasus, Greece and Syria.

The overseas staff comprises 206 American workers and several hundreds of native helpers.

The organization supports 52 orphanage centres. The total number of children under Near East Relief's care is 43,753 in institutions and 9,986 outside of institutions. A total of 95,000 more children, including 50,000 full and half orphans, are in the refugee camps of Greece and 5,000 in Syria and must be cared for if funds permit. The total value of Near East Relief operations to date approximates $80,000,000.

The auditor's report, covering the period ending Dec. 31, 1922, as submitted in the report made to Congress, shows that up to that date the net cash relief contributions had been $61,844,525, that relief payments had been made amounting to $60,890,194.

In addition the Near East Relief received flour previous to 1921 through the U. S. Relief Administration, valued at $12,800,000, and it values the buildings, land, transportation, equipment, service, food and other supplies contributed in the Near East at $5,000,000. Cash and other supplies received since this report to Congress was printed bring the amount up to the $80,000,000 mentioned above.

The Smyrna disaster forced Near East Relief to render service to thousands of adults not in its care. The items of transportation and feeding of these unfortunates, together with the evacuation of more than 20,000 orphans from Anatolia to Greece, the Caucasus and Syria, increased the disbursements of the organization for the period of emergency by $3,475,631 over the normal budget.

As a result of the installation of the children in new localities it has been necessary to secure buildings and to re-establish schools and industrial departments. This work is still going on, always with an eye to the constructive rearing of the children to be intelligent, self-supporting citizens, not parasites upon the peoples of their adopted countries.

Near East Relief was appointed by the International Near East Association at its meeting in Geneva in September, 1923, to sponsor in the U. S. A. the observance of International Golden Rule Sunday on Dec. 2. On that day people all over the world ate the Near East orphans dinner of bread and stew and gave to the orphans the difference in cost between this simple meal and the usual Sunday dinner.

Near East Relief workers are assisting personally in the transfer of populations between Greece and Turkey.

Ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, a member of the Executive Committee of Near East Relief, is Chairman of the commission appointed by the League of Nations to administer the practical expenditure of the loan made to Greece by England in November, 1923.

DR. NANSEN COMMISSION FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF.

On August 15, 1921, at the instance of the Assembly of the League of Nations, then in session at Geneva, an International Conference for Relief in Russia was called in Geneva in which 30 nations and 33 relief organizations participated. The League of Nations was represented through its Epidemics Commission and through the International Labor Bureau of the League. On October 18, 1921, the International Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies formally joined in the work of the conference, of which Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the polar explorer and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, was made High Commissioner.

On August 27, 1921, Dr. Nansen entered into a contract with the Russian Government covering the relief activities of the High Commission, which have taken the following forms:

(1.) General emergency relief which, by August 1, 1922, was reaching 1,384,666 persons.

(2.) Special child relief, maintenance of homes for orphan children and the aid of women in childbirth and their offspring.

(3.) Individual relief, including food draft, clothing draft and relief package service by which relief could be sent to individuals in Russia from abroad.

(4.) Medico-Sanitary work conducted in co-operation with the Epidemics Commission of the League of Nations, the Russian and Ukrainian Red Cross Societies and the Public Health Department of the Russian Government, looking to (a) the aid of physicians and their families in Russia; and (b) the providing of ambulant village dispensaries stocked with medicines and instruments for combating disease where no medical help was available.

(5.) Agricultural rehabilitation, including the supplying of agricultural machinery to peasants and the establishment of model farms for teaching modern agricultural methods.

On March 10, 1923, the American Committee for Relief of Russian Children, previously conducting its work in Russia through the Russian Red Cross, was affiliated with the High Commission of Dr. Nansen. The officers were: Capt. Paxton Hibben, executive secretary; Dr. Gregory Stragnell, treasurer; Mary Lena Wilson, secretary; with quarters at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. This committee cares for 30,000 children and maintains 31 maternity stations for the care of 3,600 women.

On April 1, 1923, on the withdrawal of the individual relief service of the A. R. A., the High Commission of Dr. Nansen extended its field to include the United States and Canada, with Dr. David H. Dubrowsky as Director; Capt. Paxton Hibben is Vice-Director. This office continues to issue food drafts for individuals in Russia.

On July 1, 1923, an American sub-committee of the International Committee for Medico-Sanitary Relief in Russia, operating under the High Commission of Dr. Nansen and the Epidemics Commission of the League of Nations, was formed to furnish aid to physicians and their families in Russia with Dr. Gregory Stragnell as Chairman, and Mary Lena Wilson, Secretary, also at No. 1 Madison Avenue. This committee has assumed the care of 500 Russian and Jewish physicians and their families in the Ukraine.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN 1923.

The American Red Cross operates under its charter by act of Congress of Jan. 5, 1905, "to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded, or armies in time of war in accordance with the convention of Geneva; to act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the American people and their army and navy; to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the suffering caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."

Calvin Coolidge is President of the American Red Cross and John Barton Payne is Chairman of the Central Committee, the governing body composed of eighteen persons, six of whom represent the Federal Government. National Headquarters is located in Washington, D. C., and from it the activities of 3,600 chapters are directed through six divisional headquarters. From National Headquarters also, relief operations in foreign countries are directed.

All accounts of the American Red Cross are audited by the War Department, through which also the annual report of the organization is submitted to Congress. The report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, shows that in addition to its relief operations among the refugees from Asia Minor who fled to Greece, at a cost of $2,605,696, relief operations were carried on in nine foreign countries. The report also shows that 2,608 Red Cross chapters were assisting disabled World War veterans and their families, and extended assistance in more than 200,000 instances in behalf of the men in the regular army and navy.

During the year the Red Cross administered emergency relief and aided in the rehabilitation of victims in 110 disasters. Public Health nurses were maintained by 876 chapters; health centres by 286; other health activities by 678; first aid classes by 306; life saving classes by 448; nutrition classes by 360; home hygiene and care of the sick classes by 456. Volunteers gave a variety of services in 1,163 chapters, while 703 chapters gave home service to assist the civilian populations. The active enrolment of Red Cross nurses is 29,868, who by law are a reserve of the Army Nurse Corps, and by request serve in the same capacity the navy, United States Public Health Service and the Veterans' Bureau.

The expenditures by National Headquarters of the Red Cross during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, and budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, follow:

	Expe'dit'res, Fiscal Year 1922-23.	Budget, Fiscal Year 1923-24.
Assistance to disabled ex-service men and women	$1,946,256	$2,065,834
Service and assistance to chapters and their branches	1,231,942	1,282,524
Disaster relief	317,468	400,000
Hospital and other service to regular army and navy	301,812	309,020
Assistance to other organizations, including child health demonstration	116,658	80,000
Junior Red Cross projects and service	182,549	194,600
Emergency refugee relief in Greece	2,605,696	394,304
Assistance to nurses' training schools in Europe	27,724	10,824
Service and assistance to insular and foreign Red Cross chapters	119,259	137,000
Assistance to League of Red Cross Societies	200,000	180,000
Completion and liquidation of general relief operations abroad	416,010	155,500
Medical and hospital supplies for distribution by Amer. Relief Admin., Russia	1,840,755	.....
Other activities	182,014	111,457
Supervision of service activities and management	250,305	222,015
Total	$9,738,448	$5,543,078

Revenues of National Headquarters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, were $5,584,485.29, or $4,153,962.93 less than expenditures. There having been at the beginning of the fiscal year a balance of $25,938,307.35, there was on June 30, 1923, a balance of $21,784,344.42. There having been budgeted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, $5,543,077.81 and $12,151,183.14 set aside for specified activities, there remained June 30, 1923, unobligated funds totalling $4,090,083.47. The foregoing figures do not include chapter revenues and expenditures.

The membership of the American Red Cross at the end of the last fiscal year was 3,506,500.

RED CROSS RELIEF IN JAPANESE DISASTER.

The catastrophe in Japan due to earthquake on Sept. 1, 1923, whose toll of lives was upward of 103,000 dead, 125,000 injured, 235,000 missing, called the American Red Cross into service immediately through a proclamation issued by President Coolidge on Sept. 3, Labor Day. The following day quotas of a tentative $5,000,000 fund were telegraphed to 3,600 Red Cross chapters, and the work set in motion saw $5,563,000 contributed or pledged by Sept. 12, or in eight working days. On Sept. 17 the President announced the formal closing of the campaign, when almost $8,000,000 had been contributed. The flow of contributions, however, continued and on Sept. 27 the $10,000,000 mark was passed.

The purchasing operations, which began on Sept. 6, meanwhile had required nearly $6,000,000, and ten relief ships had landed cargoes of supplies in Japan. On Oct. 10, the Japan fund total was $10,481,700, of which $9,785,284 had been actually received by Red Cross National Headquarters, or better than 90 per cent. of the contributions and pledges. Experts declared that such a result had never before been attained in any American campaign to raise money for humanitarian purposes.

The total expenditures and commitments for Japanese relief on Oct. 10 was $7,092,667.33, not one dollar being charged against this total for expense of administration by the Red Cross. The purchases to Oct. 10 included 8,000 tons of rice, 1,850 tons of flour, 14,500 cases of milk, 43,500 cases and 300 barrels of fish, 65 tons of hardtack, five tons of drugs. For shelter, five portable hospital buildings were shipped, 11,000,000 feet of lumber, 5,000,000 bundles shingles, 728 tons galvanized iron, 200 tarpaulins. The clothing and bedding shipments consisted of 1,540,000 pieces, 100,000 pairs of shoes and two carloads of footwear contributed by a manufacturer.

In Japan the relief operations were under control of the Imperial Relief Bureau, which had the active co-operation of the American Ambassador, Cyrus E. Woods, who headed the American Red Cross Relief Committee made up of Americans resident in Japan; Admiral Edwin A. Anderson, commanding the Asiatic fleet, U. S. Navy; Brig. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, U. S. Army, and the American Red Cross contingents from Manila, P. I., and Shanghai, China.

UNITED STATES NATURALIZATION STATISTICS.

Year (Fiscal).	Declarations.	Petitions.	Certificates.	Year (Fiscal).	Declarations.	Petitions.	Certificates.
1907	73,658	21,113	7,941	1915	247,958	106,399	91,848
1908	137,751	44,032	25,975	1916	209,204	108,767	87,831
1909	145,745	43,141	38,374	1917	440,651	130,865	88,104
1910	169,348	55,750	39,448	1918	342,283	105,514	87,456
1911	189,249	74,740	56,683	1919	391,156	128,523	89,023
1912	171,133	95,661	70,310	1920	299,076	166,760	125,711
1913	182,095	95,380	83,561	1921	303,904	177,898	163,656
1914	214,104	124,475	104,145	1922	273,511	153,170	160,979

Not included in the above table are naturalization certificates issued to American soldiers in the World War, as follows—(1918) 63,993; (1919) 128,335; (1920) 51,972; (1921) 17,636; (1922) 9,468.

THE ALFRED B. NOBEL PRIZES.

The Swedish scientist Alfred B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, bequeathing his fortune, estimated at $9,000,000, to the founding of a fund the interest of which should yearly be distributed to those who had mostly contributed to the benefit of mankind improvement during the year immediately preceding that of the award.

The Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation, exclusively consisting of Swedes, must reside in Stockholm. The board has in its care the funds of the institution, and hands yearly over to the awarders of the prizes the amount to be given away. The value of each prize is on an average $35,000.

Year.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Medicine.	Literature.	Peace.
1901...	W. C. Röntgen (G)	J. H. van't Hoff (D.)	E. A. von Behring (G.)	R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme (F.)	H. Dunant (Swi.) Fr. Passy (F.)
1902...	H. A. Lorentz (D.) P. Zeeman (D.)	E. Fischer (G.)	Sir Ronald Ross (E.)	Th. Mommsen (G.)	E. Ducommun (Swi.) A. Gobat (Swi.)
1903...	H. A. Becquerel (F.) P. and Marie Curie (F.)	S. A. Arrhenius (Swe.)	N. R. Finsen (Dane.)	B. Bjornson (N.)	Sir W. R. Cremer (E.)
1904..	Lord Rayleigh (E.)	Sir Wm. Ramsay (E.)	I. P. Pawlow (R.	F. Mistral (F.) J. Echegaray (Sp.)	Institute of International Law.
1905...	Ph. Lenard (G.)	A. von Baeyer (G.)	R. Koch (G.)	H. Sienkiewicz (P.)	Baroness von Suttner (Aus.)
1906...	J. J. Thomson (E.)	H. Moissan (F.)	C. Golgi (I.) S. Ramon y Cajal (Sp.)	G. Carducci (I.)	Th. Roosevelt (A.)
1907...	A. A. Michelson (A.)	E. Buchner (G.)	C. L. A. Laveran (F.)	R. Kipling (E.)	E. T. Moneta (I.) L. Renault (F.)
1908...	G. Lippmann (F.)	E. Rutherford (E.)	P. Ehrlich (G.) E. Metchnikoff (R.)	R. Eucken (G.)	K. P. Arnoldson (Swe.) F. Bajer (Dane).
1909...	G. Marconi (I.) F. Braun (G.)	W. Ostwald (G.)	Th. Kocher (Swi)	Selma Lagerlof (Swe.)	A. M. F. Beernaert (B.) Baron de Constant (F.)
1910...	J. D. van der Waals (D.)	O. Wallach (G.)	A. Kossel (G.)	P. Heyse (G.)	Int'l Peace Bureau (Swi.)
1911...	W. Wien (G.)	Marie Curie (F.)	A. Gullstrand (Swe.)	M. Maeterlinck (B.)	T. M. C. Asser (D.) A. H. Fried (Aus.)
1912...	Gustaf Dalen (Swe.)	V. Grignard (F.) P. Sabatier (F.)	A. Carrel (A.)	G. Hauptmann (G.)	Elihu Root (A.)
1913...	H. K. Onnes (D.)	A. Werner (Swi.)	C. Richet (F.)	R. Tagore (Beng.)	H. LaFontaine (B.)
1914...	M. von Laue (G.)	T. W. Richards (A.)	R. Barany (Aus.)	Not awarded.	Not awarded.
1915...	W. H. Bragg (E.) W. L. Bragg (E.)	R Willstatter (G.)	Not awarded.	Romain Rolland (F.)	Not awarded.
1916...	Not awarded.	Not awarded.	Not awarded.	Verner Heidenstam (Swe.)	Not awarded.
1917...	Prof. Chas. G. Barkla (E.)	Not awarded.	Not awarded.	K.Gjellerup (Dane.) H. Pontoppidan (Dane.)	International Red Cross of Geneva.
1918...	M. Planck (G.)	Prof. F. Haber (G.)	Not awarded.		W'drow Wilson (A.)
1919...	J. Stark (G.)	Not awarded.	Dr. Jules Bordet (B)	Carl Spitteler (Swi.)	
1920...	C. E. Guillaume (Swi.)	WaltherNernst (G.)	Prof. A. Krogh (Dane.)	Knut Hamsun (N.)	L. Bourgeois (F.)
1921...	Albert Einstein (G.)	Fred'k Soddy (E.).	.....	Anatole France (F.)	K.H.Branting (Swe) Chr. L. Lange (N.)
1922...	Niels Bohr (Dh.)..	F. W. Aston (E.)..	A. V. Hill (E.) and O.Meyerhoff (G.)	J. Benavente (Sp.).	F. Nansen (N.)
1923...	R. A. Millikan (A.)	.....	Dr. F. G. Banting, (Can.) and Dr. J. J. R. . McLeod (Can.)	W. B. Yeats (Irish)	.....

The 1923 prize in medicine, won by Banting and McLeod, was for their discovery of insulin, the new remedy for certain kidney ailments.

A., American; Aus., Austrian; B., Belgian; Beng., Bengalese; Can., Canadian; D., Dutch; Dh., Danish, E., English; F., French; G., German; I., Italian; N., Norwegian; P., Polish; R., Russian; Sp., Spanish; Swe:. Swedish; Swi., Swiss.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

The French Academy, founded in 1630 and incorporated in 1637, was abolished by the Revolution; but was revived in 1795 as one of the sections of the Institute of France.

The Academy, when full, consists of 40 regular members. There are, in addition, ten members at large (from whom the regular members are selected by the Academy to fill vacancies), eight foreign members, and seventy corresponding members.

Year Elected	Names of Members.	Born.
1888....	Othenin de Cleron, Comte d'Haussonville.....	Gurcy, 1843.
1894....	Paul Bourget.....	Amiens, 1852.
1896....	H. G. Anatole Francois Thibault (Anatole France).....	Paris, 1844.
1897....	Gabriel Hanotaux...	Beaurevoir, 1853.
1898....	Henri Emile Lavedan	Orleans, 1859.
1903....	Rene Bazin.....	Angers, 1853.
1907....	Maurice Donnay....	Paris, 1859.
1908....	Jean Richepin.....	Medea, Algeria, 1849.
1909....	Raymond Poincare..	Bar-le-Duc, 1860.
1909....	Eugene Brieux.....	Paris, 1858.
1909....	Rene Doumic.....	Paris, 1860.
1909....	Marcel Prevost.....	Paris, 1862.
1911....	Henri de Regnier...	Honfleur, 1864.
1912....	Marshal Lyautey...	Nancy, 1854.
1914....	Pierre de la Gorce...	Vannes, 1846.
1914....	Henri Bergson.....	Paris, 1859.
1918....	Marshal Joffre.....	Rivesaites, 1852.
1918....	Louis Barthou.....	Oloron-Ste. Marie, 1862.
1918....	Reni M.A.Tardiveau (Rene Boylesve)...	La Haye-Descartes, ..1867.
1918....	Francois de Curel...	Metz, 1854.
1918....	Alfred Baudrillart...	Paris, 1859.
1918....	Marshal Foch.....	Tarbes, 1851.
1918....	Georges Clemenceau	Feole, 1841.
1918....	Jules Cambon.....	Paris, 1845.
1919....	Henry Bordeaux.....	Thonon, 1870.
1920....	Robert de Flers.....	Pont l'Eveque, 1872.
1920....	Joseph Bedier.....	Paris, 1864.
1920....	Louis Chevrillon....	Ruelle (Charente) 1864
1922....	Pierre de Nolhac....	Puy de Dome, Dept. of, 1859.
1922....	Georges Goyau.....	Orleans, 1869.
1923....	Chas. C. A. Jonnart.	Pas-de-Calais, 1857.
1923....	Rev. Henri Bremond	
1923....	Georges de Porto-Riche.....	Bordeaux, 1849.
1923....	Henri Robert.....	Paris, 1863.
1923....	Edmond Estaunie...	Dijon, 1862.

ART RETROSPECT OF 1923.

(By Henry Tyrrell.)

There is more than a mere commercial significance in the statistics showing that art imports from Europe into the United States in 1922 amounted to a total valuation of approximately $33,000,000, or more than in any year since 1914, the beginning of the World War. The aggregate value of these foreign art importations since 1910 (the year following that in which such works upward of twenty years old were permitted to be brought into this country free of duty) is estimated at $350,000,000, an average of over $29,000,000 a year. Importations in the four years following the war have averaged $26,000,000 a year, as against $17,000,000 a year during the war.

As indicating the specific character of these imported art works, we may take the figures for 1921, the latest complete year for which details are available at present writing. These figures show that "antique" works, or those more than 100 years old, formed $13,000,000 worth out of the total of $22,000,000, while about $5,000,000 worth consisted of nineteenth century or contemporaneous original paintings, drawings and pen sketches, the remaining $4,000,000 worth including statuary, stained and painted window glass, and a limited number of works in the category of "productions of American artists residing temporarily abroad," which, however, amounted in 1921 to only $200,000.

From Great Britain alone, last year, American collectors sent home art works to the value of $10,000,000. It is said in London that since the war more art treasures have been shipped to the United States than were purchased by Americans during the twenty years previous to 1914. This is explained, of course, as a result of the pressing need for cash in England, where many formerly wealthy art collectors are forced to sell their family heirlooms—portraits, plate, furniture and the like, hitherto deemed inviolate—to meet abnormally high taxation and living costs.

Of art works more than 100 years old, of which the importations in 1920 were over $20,000,000 in value, France supplied practically $7,000,000 worth, England nearly $7,000,000 worth, Italy over $1,500,000 worth, and Germany but little more than half a million dollars' worth, while in 1913 Germany's contributions to this class of art works were nearly three times as great in value as those of Italy. It is only since 1916 that Italy's exports of material of this character to the United States crossed the million-dollar line, having been in that year $1,626,000—largely furniture and decorative art objects.

Among the outstanding items of this enormous flood of costly foreign art acquisitions are paintings of famous old masters or rare primitives, which presumably cannot be duplicated and therefore are "priceless." Mysterious Rembrandts from Germany, and better authenticated but oftentimes specious canvases signed by eminent eighteenth century British portrait painters—Reynolds, Gainsborough and Romney in the lead—have been best-sellers latterly. What that means may be judged from the reputed $800,000 or upward paid by Henry E. Huntington for the Gainsborough "Blue Boy," and Joseph E. Widener's pair of Rembrandts from the Youssoupoff (Russian) collection at $750,000. These are dealers' figures, unofficial, unconfirmed, and probably exaggerated. Nevertheless, they are indicative. Within the year Mr. Widener has bought another magistral Rembrandt, the "Descent from the Cross," making the thirteenth by this master in his great collection at Lynnewood. Two of Sir Joshua Reynolds's finest works—"The Young Fortune-Teller" and "Diana, Viscountess Crosbie," from the recently dispersed Glenconner collection, formed by the late Sir Charles Tennant—have been bought by the Duveens for some as yet undesignated American gallery.

In view of these conditions, particularly as to the prestige and prices of European old master works brought over in ever increasing numbers for the American millionaire market, it was inevitable that a sensation should be precipitated in the higher art circles by the publication (Scribners) of the elaborately documented and illustrated book on "Rembrandt and His School" by Dr. John C. Van Dyke, professor of fine arts at Rutgers and for forty years past an authoritative writer and lecturer in this particular field.

Dr. Van Dyke, who ranks as a leading if not the only absolutely impartial Rembrandt critic in America since the publication of his "New Guides to Old Masters" in 1911, had already in that date shown the Rembrandt tradition to be a strange mixture of fact and fiction. Now he deems it high time to challenge by name and specifications the large and growing number of erroneously attributed "Rembrandts" in famous museums and private collections throughout the world. A recently issued volume of the German Klassiker der Kunst series, edited by such imposing authorities as Dr. Bode and W. R. Valentiner, gives a list with photographic reproductions of over a hundred "Rembrandts" discovered within the last decade!

Mistakes will happen, of course, in the re-assignment of names to a lot of pictures, painted in the seventeenth century, not by a single master of the period, but the product of an entire "school." Nevertheless, Dr. Van Dyke feels sure enough of his ground to assert roundly, and presents ample documents in support of his case, that out of the five hundred or more canvases canonized as classic Rembrandts in the great galleries and collections, not more than half a hundred, at most, are indubitably from the hand of this mighty Dutch master. His drastic revision would leave only four true Rembrandts out of the twenty-three in the Louvre, Paris; two or three out of forty-three in the Hermitage, Petrograd; four out of twenty-one in the National Gallery, London; and three out of twenty-six in the Kaiser Friederich Museum, Berlin.

Rembrandt aggregations on this side of the Atlantic fare even worse than those of Europe, under the acid test of Van Dyke's criticism. Of our most important collection, that in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, he says: "With the best wishes in the world for the Museum, I could not find a single one of the fifteen or more Rembrandts in the collection done by the master's hand. They were only too obviously done by other hands." The most striking one in the lot, the well known "Old Woman Cutting Her Nails," Dr. Van Dyke assigns to Nicolaes Maes, which is almost as sensational as his attribution of the celebrated Youssoupoff Rembrandts in the Widener collection, at Philadelphia, to Vermeer of Delft.

Notwithstanding admitted uncertainties and inevitable errors of detail, it must be conceded that Dr. Van Dyke is essentially in the right, having simply co-ordinated certain facts about Rembrandt and his school already generally known and accepted by impartial critics, especially during the last quarter century, since Rembrandt has become one of the biggest-selling propositions in the art business. Nobody knows this better than the dealers, who naturally have maintained a self-defensive silence; and their clients, the collectors, have tacitly joined this conspiracy through amour-propre. As for the art museums, they are well out of the controversy and can afford to sit tight because they neither bought, selected, nor even passed judgment upon the Rembrandts they own, but received them as gifts and bequests from sources that guaranteed nothing, yet could not decently be questioned—the Morgan and Altman collections, for instance.

If it were only the classic Rembrandts in the museums and big private collections that are concerned, the question at issue might perhaps remain one of merely academic importance. But in view of the formidable evidences of the wholesale manufacture of spurious Rembrandts and other old masters that has come to light, to say nothing of the growing custom in recent years of putting the name of this or that foremost painter indiscriminately to the works of a whole school or group of his contemporaries, some radical step had to be taken in the interest of art at large. If, as is often hinted, many of the doubtful works are intrinsically worthy of Rembrandt, though in reality done by Maes, Bol, Koninck, Eeckhout, Horst, De Gelder, Seghers, et al., that is the more reason why strict justice should be done in the distribution of names.

Leaving commercial considerations out of the matter altogether, it is not only the traditions of the old masters that are involved, but also the living art of to-day, and the work of the younger generation in whose hands rests the destiny of American painting in the immediate future.

The future of American art, however, is not concerned solely, nor even chiefly, with painting. It is in the applied, decorative, industrial and craft-allied arts, in subservience to architecture, mother of them all, that America's creative art spirit finds expression to-day. Here is where the demand comes from, here is where the money is, here is where the energies of a new artistic generation are concentrating.

For illustration, one may take the typical annual exhibition of the Art-in-Trades Club, in the roof-pavilions of the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, which gives figuratively the following outlook:

Within a radius of fifty miles from this central exposition of New York style makers and house furnishers, there are domiciled 8,900,000 people. This tremendous number of home-makers exceeds by 1,500,000 the total population of all New England. Within fifty miles of the New York Art-in-Trades fair, there are twice as many home-makers as are counted in the whole continent of Australia, and a million more than live in all Canada.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1923.

By S. S. Fontaine, Financial Editor of The World.

Bewildered but full of courage and hope, the business world stands on the brink of the new year like the wayfarer on the banks of the River of Doubt, and wonders whitherward the turbulent international currents lead, toward the maelstrom or toward the delta, beyond which lies the untroubled bosom of a sea of composure. The solution of the reparation question, in which all civilization has a grave interest and concern, remains apparently as it was at the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. The invasion of the Ruhr, indeed, has rendered its settlement not only more difficult but more remote. And, unfortunately, France, instead of bettering herself by her adventure, by which she has strangled the industrial vitals of Germany, thereby rendering the power of her neighbor to pay all the more inert and impotent, has impaired her own strength and her own ability to requite her own debts and re-establish her currency and credit rating on the levels they had occupied.

But aside from the credit disabilities among her world neighbors, which she has imposed upon herself, it is pointed out by an able statistician and commentator that she has weakened her own domestic finances to an extent that is becoming a source of very deep concern to her own statesmen and financial mentors as well as to her allies and her well wishers without the pale of her family circle. Her per capita income, according to these statistics, has decreased from $185 in 1913 to $150 approximately at the present time, while her national debt has increased from $166 in 1913 to $1,605.

But business men as well as economists cannot condone the contumacy of the German financiers and industrialists in engaging, through the debasement of the mark, in a conspiracy to plunder the world at large, and its own people as well, through the agency of its printing presses. No Government in history has been guilty of such credit prostitution. But the ransom and redemption of its wage workers from the slavery of the industrial system that has gained its mastery over them by means of a worthless and irredeemable currency is a necessity that should invite the approval and co-operation of all men.

And with the prostration of the mark to the point of extinction, it looks as if the further perpetration of the crime is no longer possible, and that a policy of common honesty has now become imperative if Germany as a commercial nation is not to perish. The world will have no more of its green goods, nor will it tolerate any system that proposes to exchange gold bricks for gilt-edged credit.

But no one doubts that when Germany makes a serious effort to rehabilitate her credit, as well as to pay reparations, she will quickly find the wherewithal, even if she digs it up from the proceeds of her debasement. Henry Ford's charge that half the gold in the United States belongs to Germany must not be taken too seriously, but there is no doubt that the German bankers have built up enormous gold credits, not only in the United States but in Great Britain, Holland and other solvent countries. Bankers believe these resources will be disclosed in time and will be the foundation upon which the reconstruction of Germany's credit structure is to rest. In this theory they find the causes for their optimism as to the rehabilitation of this purchasing power of our old customer.

It is in the continuation of the entente of Great Britain and France that the hope of international financial and political composure rests at the year's end.

SCIENTIFIC ECONOMY.

In the mean time, Great Britain, of all the debtor nations of the world, continues to set the example of national solicitude for the preservation of her credit among her neighbors of the world as well as among her own people at home. By shrewd, scientific and rigid economy she has set her house in order by balancing her budgets, and she has set about as well the payment of her just debts, no matter how great the hardship or how disadvantageous the constant purchase of dollar exchange for this purpose is depreciating her currency. It is equally comforting to learn from an authoritative source that there is no danger of the Government of Great Britain resorting to the dangerous economic heresy of inflation as a palliative for its unemployment situation, and the agencies that have contributed to the depression are entirely foreign to such an influence. In discussing the factors operating against the pound, a London correspondent, in advices received, says:

"The report that the British Government had decided on a policy of inflation has, we understand, led many Continental holders of sterling to transfer their balances to New York. The fact that this report has been denied has not, however, removed the danger of a further decline. There are several features which point to the contrary, as follows:

"The purchase of British investments, which was undoubtedly a very important element to the rise of the pound, appears to have completely stopped for some time. The return on gilt-edged securities here is too low and the exchange rate not yet low enough to tempt capital from the other side of the Atlantic. Nor is the industrial field, as a whole, attractive to investors.

"The payment of the debt to America brings the Treasury into the market for the purchase of dollars to the tune of some $500,000 per day. The South African production of gold has also influenced the rate, as it provided a large amount of dollars, but it has lately been diverting the production to India. For the first six months of this year America absorbed but 25 per cent. to India's 60 per cent. In 1922 India took 37 per cent. and America 60 per cent.

"No doubt the fall in prices and wages in Great Britain, in so far as it was not paralleled in the United States, has had considerable influence on the appreciation of the pound, since it tended to increase the purchasing power of sterling in America. Recent figures, however, seem to indicate that both prices and wages, especially the latter, are unlikely to fall to a greater degree than in the United States."

While the self-styled friends of the farmer are casting about for ways and means of defeating the operations of the law of supply and demand, one of their quack theories—that speculation in his produce has been one of the causes of his embarrassment—has been exploded and further testimony given in support of the more tenable doctrine of economists—that speculation has a tendency to stabilize commodities as well as securities. The elimination of trading in grain privileges on the Chicago Board of Trade has resulted in a business loss of more than 3,975,432,000 bushels annually. In April, 1921, official returns show that sales of "calls" aggregated 331,236,000 bushels. Most of this business has since gone to Winnipeg. One Chicago house sent 5,700,000,000 bushels of grain privileges to Winnipeg alone in a recent month. Thus has the crop of a very important element in grain speculation been eliminated from the support of grain prices, and a very important business, whose legitimacy only the most captious question, has been obliterated.

BETTER PROSPECTS AT HOME.

If we shake off the Continental nightmare and open our eyes to conditions at home the prospect is by no means disconcerting. Indeed, it grows more cheerful as we progress into the new year.

While the business prophets, generally speaking, profess to see a clearly outlined recovery from the mild recession that developed last spring and continued throughout the summer, pessimistic Wall Street, which nowadays looks cross-eyed at everything, cannot see anything ahead of it but blue gloom. It is true, of course, that there still remains some readjustments ahead, but these are natural and seasonal.

This process has progressed so far in steel that conservative authorities are now convinced that the industry is certain to resume a quickening pace. The oil situation seems mixed in spots, but it, too, is showing a clearing tendency. There are still excellent grounds for suspicion that personalities and greed are exercising much more influence in preventing the return of composure in the industry than economic conditions.

Evidence that the peak of production has been reached in California is convincing to most observers despite the further cut in crude oil, which in some quarters is looked upon as a device on the part of some of the big Eastern distributing companies to provide themselves with fuel oil to meet future contracts at prices fixed at levels that might prove embarrassing should the industry show evidence of recovery from prostration.

There is some unsettlement here and there in the textile trade, but it is due more to the high price of cotton, which in itself brings prosperity to a very important section of the country, than to any falling off in demand for cotton goods. Some mills have shut down for the season for the reason that they cannot get the grades of cotton for which their machinery was designed, and they are therefore compelled to suspend operations until it can be adjusted to the poorer quality they are forced to fabricate.

Copper's prostration is something of an enigma in view of the prosperity of the building industry and the needs of our foreign customers, which will

be greatly augmented as soon as Europe reaches a more advanced stage in her recovery. There is a very strong suspicion in the financial district that some of the present hesitation in the metal is the result of certain reckless production policies that would be rendered more harmonious through the agency of a possible new combination of certain Southwestern properties.

New financing for 11 months ended Nov. 30 broke all records. Total of railroad, industrial, miscellaneous and public utility bonds, notes and stock issues was $3,296,877,350, against $3,058,639,030 in the 1920 period when previous high mark was reached. In the first 11 months of 1922 new financing totaled $2,963,309,100 and in 1921, $1,489,264,400. This year industrial financing led in volume with a total of $1,696,000,020, with public utilities next totaling $1,081,759,830 and railroads following with $519,117,500. The figures (000 omitted) are:
Eleven months:

	Bonds	Notes	Stocks	Total
Railroad....	$146,487	$345,480	$27,150	$519,117
Ind. & Misc..	945,511	220,703	529,786	1,696,000
Pub. Util....	774,032	55,266	252,461	1,081,759
Total....	$1,866,030	$621,449	$809,397	$3,296,877

SECRETARY MELLON'S VIEWS.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon in his annual report to Congress set forth the "outstanding features of our industrial revival" thus:

"In my annual report addressed to you one year ago I was able to say that a substantial revival of business had taken place from the depressed conditions of the year preceding, and I now have the satisfaction of recording that the year covered by this report has witnessed more complete recovery. Labor has been in strong demand and in most localities fully employed. In the principal manufacturing industries the volume of production has been the greatest in our history. The traffic handled by the railroads has surpassed all records. The activity in building operations which developed in 1922 has continued at a rate which will probably make the total expenditures in this line in 1923 greater than in any previous year. The railroads have made larger capital outlays for new equipment than in many years, besides liberal expenditures for bringing old equipment to a high standard of efficiency. The automotive industries have also been especially noteworthy for prosperity, and in this connection it is proper to add that highway construction has been an important factor in the employment situation.

"In looking forward to 1924 it appears that the factors which have been most influential in the revival that has taken place are likely to remain effective, at least in considerable degree."

Summarizing the industrial outlook succinctly, one finds these inspiring indices:

Orders and prospective orders for cars, steel rails, locomotives and tin plate aggregate hundreds of millions of dollars.

Steel rail mills have enough business on their books to keep their rolls turning for the next eight months. Business on the books of all the rail companies runs close to $70,000,000.

American Can's order for 6,000,000 boxes of tin plate and that of the Continental Can Company for 1,500,000 boxes have a total value of more than $40,000,000.

Actual orders and prospective orders for railroad cars total close to 100,000, with a value around $200,000,000. Car building companies should be kept busy throughout the first half of next year. Locomotive orders and prospective orders are equally large.

Copper consuming companies are buying good quantities for delivery in first quarter of 1924.

Pig iron buying the last week in November totaled between 600,000 and 700,000 tons, indicating belief of consumers that a good business is in prospect in the first half of next year.

Chain stores and mail order houses are doing a record business, with every indication this prosperity will continue.

Labor is fully employed and savings of the people are increasing at a rapid rate.

While there has been an overproduction of oil, the fact remains that consumption is going on at a record rate. With 4,000,000 new automobiles produced this year, it is evident there will be no falling off in gasoline consumption next year. Large oil interests are beginning to take a more optimistic view.

Automobile companies are operating at a record pace for this time of year, and purchases of steel and other products entering into the manufacture of cars mean manufacturers regard outlook for 1924 as favorable.

After two years of depression there is an improvement in the demand for harvester machinery. Incidentally, agricultural conditions show marked improvement.

Inventories of the large industrial companies are low and this means a greater purchasing power than would be the case if stocks of raw and other materials on hand were high.

Both exports and imports increased in 1923; the former for ten months 7 per cent. to a total of $3,341,335,000, and imports 22 per cent. to $3,212,520,000. Exclusive of foodstuffs, exports increased $417,220,000. Raw material non-food imports were $261,545,000 higher than in 1922. Higher cost Cuban sugar brought the aggregate value of food importations $158,218,000 above 1922. Finished manufactures exports increased $175,703,000 and imports $89,084,000.

Commerce Yearbook says: "United States trade with the world in 1922 was more normal than for any other year since the beginning of the war." That year, however, embraced for a long period the effect of export liquidation, which appeared toward the close of 1920, and carried exports to a February, 1922, low of $250,619,000. In contrast, imports had reached a low of $178,159,000 in July, 1921, and by February, 1922, had expanded to $215,743,000.

An even greater correspondence has followed in 1923 than in 1922 between the export and import movement of merchandise. Imports rose to $397,928,000 in March, 1923. The Yearbook notes that "for the first six months of 1923 they exceeded exports by 7 per cent. as against a pre-war excess of 28 per cent. This has been the most striking recent phenomenon in our foreign trade."

In the main the general tendency of exports since January has been to expand. Seasonal increase from $381,530,000 in September to $400,823,000 in October was in favorable contrast with a year ago, met by an advance of imports from $253,645,000 in September to $308,366,000 in October.

Commerce Yearbook finds "the very great decline in 1922 exports and imports from 1920 is attributable to price fall. Quantitative volume of trade in the latter part of 1922 was but little below that of the peak of 1920." Deadweight tonnage of heaviest commodities shows a considerable quantitative increase in 1923 over 1922.

"There has been no marked change in geographical distribution of trade since the war, but there has been in comparison with pre-war years. Decreased productivity of Europe and unsettled European exchanges unsettled effective demand of Europe. Before the war Europe took 62.3 per cent. of our exports and furnished us 49.6 per cent. of our imports. In 1922 these percentages had declined to 54.4 per cent. and 31.8 per cent. respectively." In nine months of 1923 these percentages were 49 per cent. and 30 per cent. Our exports to Europe for the whole year 1923 are not likely to exceed half of the total exports to the world."

REVIEW OF THE BOND MARKET FOR 1923.

By Harold W. Belcher, Investment Editor of The World.

Looking back over the bond market for 1923 the observer is impressed with the amount of new financing, the strength of the market despite it, and the healthy tone of the trend as the year drew to a close. Late November and early December found bond men marking time in fear of what Congress might do. Nevertheless, despite a continued flood of funding and a multitude of uncertainties, the market maintained an even keel, and gave indication of going higher.

One of the outstanding developments of the year, coming late in the season, was the tax reduction plan proposed by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. The whole bond market, led by United States Government loans, was in the doldrums when the Secretary's bullish views were placed before the Nation. For some time fear of a national soldier bonus had been depressing the list, particularly Liberty bonds, but the tax reduction proposal acted as a reprieve and started a new movement to higher levels.

Liberty bonds, at the same time, failed to reach par, as had been predicted in midsummer. Late in July specialists in Government securities felt sure that par would be reached by mid-September. Then came first intimation of the soldier bonus, and from that time on liquidation kept pace with demand and the Government list failed to accomplish what had been expected of it.

Heavy buying of third 4¼s by the United States Government for sinking fund account, and similar buying by the British Government of second and

fourth 4¼s for war debt payment purposes had been counted upon by experts to force Liberty issues to par. This same demand, maintained all through the soldier bonus scare, kept the Libertys on an even keel, and gave that division of the bond market a feeling of comparative security that otherwise would have been impossible.

The action of foreign bonds throughout the year gave market writers plenty to talk about. Severe declines followed the occupation of the Ruhr by the French, and repeated European disturbances kept the foreign section of the market in an uncertain condition from one month to the next. Continental issues, led by French and Belgian loans, were well into a rally late in April, and kept up fairly well. Then, in October, came news fears that the British might break with the French and most of the made-up ground was lost. Fairly quick rallies developed, but even so, as the year neared its close, the net declines were far from being recovered.

Speculative railroad bonds were particularly active in the late months. This was in response to unexpectedly good earnings, and the rapid recovery of the railroads from Government operation.

Undoubtedly the most interesting new financing of the year was that promoted by an international banking group for Austria. This was the first funding for a former enemy nation since the World War, and some doubt was expressed over the probable attitude of American investors. The American banking syndicate was headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., and $25,000,000 bonds of a total $130,000,000 international offering were placed on the market in June.

The loan met with instant response, turning out to be more successful than even the most optimistic bankers expected. The bonds were offered at 90 and were oversubscribed almost as soon as the books were opened. Immediately dealers began to offer premiums, demand increasing from all parts of the country, and the flotation advanced to 93¾ in the next few days.

Early in October bankers began to report foreign buying of dollar securities, and this demand increased until late in November, when it fell off. American railroad stocks and bonds were most favored, with short and long-term 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. bonds particularly desired. Naturally the better class American railroad bonds felt the stimulus in decided fashion by mid-November, and a good upward trend developed.

Much of the foreign inquiry, it developed, came from Holland, while British demand increased as time went on. Buying for account of investors in the Netherlands, bankers said, was due to a heavy flow of German marks into guilders, while British purchases were traced to decision on the part of the English capital to place funds where they would be safe from exchange fluctuations. Fear of a tax on capital gave British buying added impetus as November waned. Later, as France and England got together on the Ruhr, at least for the time being, the situation settled down and banks reported a letup in orders from abroad.

Equipment trust financing proved a feature of the year, with new flotation following new flotation as the months passed. Short term issues were favored, and most of them went exceedingly well, including offerings on behalf of the New York Central Lines and other outstanding trunk roads. As early as May 10 equipment trust certificates had reached a total of $185,526,000, compared with a grand total of $260,321,000 for all of the previous year.

United States Government funding, under the direction of Secretary Mellon, was quietly and quickly assimilated throughout the year. A new issue of Treasury 4½s was followed by an offering of $400,000,000 Treasury 4¾s, and both loans were snapped up. All Government financing was accomplished with a minimum drag upon the bond market as a whole and, singularly enough, domestic flotations, put forth about the same time, went practically as well as though the field had been clear.

Bond trading in August and September was unusually light, money being high and demand for investment securities at a minimum. Wall Street failures and public suspicion contributed to the depression. Then came rumors of business depression, money eased off, and bonds began to climb.

Indications were that heavy new financing would usher in 1924 with oil company and railroad offerings to the fore. Bond issues for South American nations were being considered, and a possible loan to Germany was receiving preliminary discussion.

Bond averages for the year, as published by Dow, Jones & Co. for the period indicated, with swings in the average based upon one point or more, were as follows:

Forty Bonds (Combined Average).

	Average.	Adv	Dec.	Bus. D'ys	Date.
Rallied to.....	89.39	1.11	....	29	Jan. 4, 1923
Declined to....	85.77	....	3.62	70	Mar. 29, 1923
Rallied to.....	87.81	2.04	....	50	May 28, 1923
Declined to....	86.22	....	1.59	27	June 29, 1923
Rallied to.....	87.38	1.16	....	45	Aug. 24, 1923
Declined to....	85.98	....	1.40	31	Oct. 1, 1923
Rallied to.....	87.07	1.09	....	35	Nov. 13, 1923

Of the foreign financing, the largest loans made during the year were:

Dutch East Indies, 5½% loan.....	$10,000,000
" " " second issue.....	25,000,000
Austria, 7% loan.....	25,000,000
Switzerland, 6% loan.....	20,000,000
Norway, 6½% loan.....	20,000,000
Argentina, 7% loan.....	55,000,000
Finland, 6% loan.....	50,000,000
Cuba, 5½% loan.....	50,000,000
Salvador, 8% loan.....	6,000,000
Alberta Prov., Canada, 5½% loan.....	9,000,000
Oriental Development Co., 6% loan....	19,900,000
Total.....	$289,900,000

Previous loans placed with American investors were:

Great Britain, 5½% loan.....	$75,000,000
" " 5½% loan.....	144,000,000
France, 7½% loan.....	87,000,000
" 8% loan.....	90,000,000
" Dept. of Seine, 7% loan.....	25,000,000
" City of Bordeaux, 6% loan....	15,000,000
" City of Lyons, 6% loan.....	15,000,000
" City of Marseilles, 6% loan....	15,000,000
" City of Soissons, 6% loan.....	6,000,000
" Paris-Lyons-Medit., 6% loan...	40,000,000
" Framerican, 7½% loan.....	10,000,000
Belgium, 7½% loan.....	44,000,000
" 8% loan.....	30,000,000
" 6% loan.....	18,600,000
" 6% loan.....	4,200,000
Italy, 6½% loan.....	9,900,000
Czechoslovakia, 8% loan.....	14,000,000
" City of Prague, 7½% loan.....	7,500,000
Jugo-Slavia, 8% loan.....	15,000,000
Russia, 5½% loan of 1916.....	25,000,000
" 6½% credit of 1916.....	50,000,000
Poland, 6% loan of 1920.....	23,400,000
Total.....	$763,600,000
Grand total.....	$1,053,500,000

Insular possessions of the United States borrowed $3,250,000. State and municipal funding amounted to more than $900,000,000 by Dec. 1. June was the best month with $156,366,800. January was second with $94,900,878. September was last with $50,216,404.

BUSINESS REVIEW FOR 1923.

(By C. F. Hughes, Business Editor, The World.)

A big bulge in production over the first quarter, accompanied by rising costs and prices, a period of hesitation and then the inevitable slackening were features of the 1923 business year. Distributive trade was excellent over the entire period. Crop returns were figured at a billion dollars in excess of those for the previous twelve months.

Measured by the usual standards, no doubts would be raised about classifying 1923 as an extremely prosperous year. But the question is bound to be raised whether the business progress of the country was along healthy or unhealthy lines.

Apparently the speeding up of industry in the late winter and early spring reached too high a rate. Conditions in manufacturing are irregular with many basic industries affected. There were hopeful predictions that the summer slackening was only seasonal and would be succeeded by expanded outputs in the fall. These hopes have not quite materialized. Complaint is raised to an increased extent regarding excessive costs, many of which fastened themselves on industry during the expansion of the first quarter.

A comparison of conditions now and twelve months ago, therefore, places the present situation at a disadvantage. In the closing months of 1922 it was not difficult to forecast operations on an increasing scale to make up for the commodity shortages which had developed during the previous idleness. When production records appeared in the news week by week, it was merely dubious how higher and still higher prices might be received by consumers.

Just now supplies appear ample for all require-

ments and in some lines excessive. If the consumer is not balking at values, wholesale buyers are. There is, in effect, not a buyers' strike but a distributers' strike against generous forward orders at the present scale of prices. There has been this reaction within the trades for several months. Curtailment is marked in lines where the pressure for more moderate prices is strongest.

What the outcome of this struggle may be, scarcely any observers hazard a definite view. It is significant, however, that resistance against even the present retail price levels is apparent, though the retail range of values lags behind wholesale quotations. The latter explains to a large extent why producers complain of small profits in many instances. They are ground between high costs and the buyers' reluctance to pay advances.

Beyond matters of trade importance, several other factors combine to unsettle the business outlook for the coming year. Political developments at home probably demand chief attention, but the situation abroad is surely a close second. The new Congress has a program of almost exclusive business legislation, including possible action on the railroads, shipping, immigration, tax reform, banking, etc. and this is a Presidential year.

The many pressing problems abroad cannot fail to have a decided repercussion upon business in this country. Less is heard of the view that a settlement in Europe will immediately create great industrial activity here. A heavier demand for raw materials and machinery is looked for, but it is also felt that a Europe earnestly at work will provide herself with many of the things she now buys and, in addition, will offer much stronger competition in the world markets for American products.

Foreign trade over the year was marked particularly by heavy imports during the spring that turned a balance against us for the first time in many years. These heavy entries, however, were made up for the most part of raw materials needed to feed the industrial expansion here. The excess of imports first appeared in March, when they climbed to nearly $398,000,000. In July the movement turned the other way and exports were once more ahead. For ten months a favorable balance of $128,815,000 was established.

Exports of foodstuffs during 1923 were reduced by a large sum from the total of the previous year, and represented little more than half of their former relation to the total of outgoing shipments. The value of exported manufactures increased by about 25 per cent., but with increased prices to be considered. Gold, instead of moving out and reducing heavy holdings here in a healthy manner, continued to be imported. The excess of imports at the end of October was $223,194,000.

The trend of wholesale prices as noted by various statistical agencies revealed a quick adjustment to market activity. For the first third of the year, according to Dun's Index, for instance, each month showed an advance. The second third furnished monthly declines, but starting in August this index crept up again though only by very slight percentages. No sharp collapse in commodity values is expected in the future because of the hand-to-mouth buying of trade factors. There is, however, a rather well defined prospect of lower prices unless inflationary tactics once more appear.

Most of the important industries were confronted with individual problems in 1923. Oil, copper, leather, soft coal, and tires were overproduced. A short cotton crop for the third successive year created a difficult situation for the mills. The earthquake in Japan shot up raw silk to $11 a pound, but heavy supplies soon made available brought down the price to $8. The woolen mills found it necessary to advance prices becauses of the increase to labor in the spring, and thereby drew only a scant response to their offerings of lightweight 1924 goods.

The building boom, after some hesitation due to highly inflated costs in the spring, resumed its startling activity and pushed construction totals some 25 per cent. ahead of the previous record. From this source the demand for oil tankage and the billion and a half railroad purchasing program, the steel industry maintained heavy production schedules for months after the first quarter boom and only toward the end of the year began to slacken operations. Pig iron buying, however, was reduced early in the spring and prices dropped $10 a ton before buyers were induced to seek further supplies in the fall.

Measured by the index of car loadings the volume of distribution was never surpassed in any year. A week in October shattered all previous records for loadings, which for nine weeks to the middle of November exceeded a million cars a week. Retail trade averaged about 12 per cent. ahead of 1922, and mail order sales, due to the improvement in rural demand, ran about a third higher. With this notable evidence of consumer buying, taken with the cautious operations of merchants, many observers have made light of all but the most highly optimistic opinions.

Certain unsound features, however, have been found in the demand. Public extravagance has been repeatedly assailed and it has also been pointed out that great pressure is required to force up this business volume. Thinking merchants, moreover, decry the incessant demand for novelties, which has swept staples for the time being into the background.

Considering these factors and the unsettled political outlook here and abroad, public and state extravagance, high costs and prices, the overhigh productive capacity of the country, inflationary dangers, and the continued maladjustment of farm product prices, the business outlook for 1924 is not altogether reassuring. There is comfort to be derived, however, from the fact that the commercial structure is fairly well prepared for an emergency and is not apt to find itself in the circumstances of 1920.

COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR 1923.

(Cable quotations, as certified by the Federal Reserve Bank to the United States Treasury.)

Month.	Great Britain (£Sterl'g)	France (Francs)	Belgium (Francs)	Holland (Guilders)	Denmark (Kroner)	Sweden (Kroner)	Norway (Kroner)	Italy (Lire)
Par of Exchange	*$4.8665*	*$0.1930*	*$0.1930*	*$0.4020*	*$0.2680*	*$0.2680*	*$0.2680*	*$0.1930*
Jan. 2, 1923	4.6480	.0741	.0681	.3950	.2059	.2698	.1880	.0513
Feb. 1, 1923	4.6646	.0592	.0511	.3919	.1907	.2676	.1864	.0473
Mar. 1, 1923	4.7052	.0608	.0534	.3957	.1931	.2657	.1841	.0481
Apr. 2, 1923	4.6786	.0665	.0572	.3937	.1915	.2660	.1807	.0502
May 1, 1923	4.6392	.0674	.0581	.3911	.1877	.2674	.1710	.0488
June 1, 1923	4.6289	.0647	.0555	.3918	.1850	.2666	.1691	.0467
July 2, 1923	4.5731	.0591	.0503	.3912	.1753	.2645	.1632	.0434
Aug. 1, 1923	4.5711	.0575	.0469	.3934	.1799	.2662	.1599	.0434
Sept. 1, 1923	4.5444	.0562	.0462	.3932	.1889	.2669	.1630	.0424
Oct. 1, 1923	4.5416	.0604	.0514	.3929	.1777	.2651	.1585	[illegible]
Nov. 1, 1923	4.4810	.0587	.0501	.3884	.1714	.2635	.1501	.0449
Dec. 1, 1923	4.3324	.0535	.0460	.3787	.1799	.2624	.1497	.0431

Month.	Spain (Pesetas)	Germany (Reichsmarks)	Austria (Kronen)	Czechoslovakia (Kronen)	Canada (Dollars)	Japan (Yen)	Argentina (Pesos)	Brazil (Milreis)
Par of Exchange	*$0.1930*	*$0.2382*	*$0.2026*	*$0.2026*	*$1.00*	*$0.4985*	*$0.9648*	*$0.5462*
Jan. 2, 1923	.1574	.000139	.000014	.030925	.988865	.4895	.8553	.1167
Feb. 1, 1923	.1559	.000025	.000014	.028720	.987819	.4846	.8382	.1144
Mar. 1, 1923	.1561	.000044	.000014	.029653	.984042	.4843	.8470	.1122
Apr. 2, 1923	.1536	.000048	.000014	.029703	.982111	.4858	.8377	.1070
May 1, 1923	.1529	.000033	.000014	.029708	.980273	.4907	.8267	.1061
June 1, 1923	.1520	.000013	.000014	.029908	.975078	.4922	.7894	.1019
July 2, 1923	.1424	.000006	.000014	.029881	.975609	.4888	.8007	.1089
Aug. 1, 1923	.1418	(a)	.000014	.029444	.977070	.4880	.7688	.1014
Sept. 1, 1923	.1348	(a)	.000014	.029536	.976019	.4909	.7322	.0944
Oct. 1, 1923	.1351	(a)	.000014	.030002	.978690	.4872	.7560	.0960
Nov. 1, 1923	.1335	(a)	.000014	.029293	.986419	.4876	.7229	.0905
Dec. 1, 1923	.1300	(a)	.000014	.029089	.978631	.4803	.7085	.0888

(a) Germany—Aug., .00000095; Sept., .0000000995; Oct., .00000000320; Nov., .00000000000292; Dec., .000000000000135.

STOCK MARKET PRICES, 1922--DEC. 1, 1923.

Name.	1922 Clos. Price.	Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1923 High	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
Adams Express	67¾	82	67	74¾	7
Adv Rumely	13½	19½	6½	9¾	-3¾
Ad Rumely p	46	54¾	24	32½	-13½
Air Reduct	58½	72¾	56	66½	8
Alas Gold	13½	14½	4½	7	-6½
Alas Gold M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-1½
Alask Juc	1	1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	-½
All Am Cabl	120	106	95	95	-25
Al Chem & D	79½	80	59½	67½	-12½
Al Chem & D pf	111	112	105¼	109	-2
Allis Chalm	45½	51½	37½	41¾	-3½
Allis Ch pf	97	97½	89	92	-5
Am Ag Ch	31½	36¾	10½	12	-19½
Am A Ch pf	58½	68½	28½	39½	-18½
Am Bk Nt	77	1[illegible]	77	99½	22½
Am B N pf	55½	55½	50½	54	-1½
Am B Sug	27	46½	25	39½	2½
Am Bsch Mg	42½	60	22½	33½	-9½
Am Brak S F	70½	83½	66½	74	3½
Am Br S F pf	107½	110	102½	103½	-4½
Am Can	73½	86	73½	105	31½
Am Can pf	110	115	106	109¾	-1
Am Car & F	181½	185	148½	162½	-19¾
Am C & F pf	123	125½	117	122	-1
Am Chicle	9¾	17½	5¾	15	8½
Am Cot Oil	18	26½	3¾	9½	-8½
Am Cot Oil pf	36	38½	14	27½	-8½
Am Drg Syn	5¾	7½	4½	5½	-1
Am Express	140½	143½	87	89½	-51
Am Hid & Lr	10½	13¾	8½	8½	-1½
Am H & L pf	55	74¾	29¾	45	-20
Am Ice	105	111½	78	85½	-19½
Am Ice pf	87½	89	77¾	80	-7½
Am Int Corp	29½	33½	18	26	-3
Am-La Fran	11½	13	10½	11¾	-½
Am-La Fran pf	93	98½	91	92	-1
Am Linseed	30	38	13	17	-13
Am Lin pf	53½	59	28½	33	-20½
Am Locom	127¾	75½	64¾	74	-53¾
Am Metals Co	51½	55¾	40¾	44¼	-7¼
Am Radiat	115	88½	76	84½	-30½
Am Safety Razor	7½	9½	4½	7	-½
Am Ship & Com	20½	21½	10½	12	-8¼
Am Smelt	56¾	69½	51¼	59¾	2¼
Am Smelt pf	98½	102½	93	95½	-2½
Am Snuff	143½	152½	130	137	-6½
Am Snuff pf	100¾	101	92½	93	-8¾
Am S Fy	37⅝	40⅞	31¾	38¾	1½
Am St Fdry pf	103	105½	97½	101¾	-1½
Am Sugar	79⅞	85	48	55½	-24¾
Am Sug pf	107¾	108¾	94	96½	-11½
Am Su Tob	28½	36¾	16	18¾	-9¾
Am S Tob pf	57½	65¾	32½	43½	-14
Am Tel & Cb	59	58½	41	42½	-16½
Am Tel & Tel	123	125½	119½	125	2
Am Tobac	154	161½	140½	145½	-7½
Am. Tob pf	104	105¾	100½	100½	-3½
Am Tob B	151½	159½	140	145½	-4½
Am Wat Wks	28	44¾	27½	38½	10½
Am Wat Wks pf	86	64	48½	59½	-26½
Am Wool	95½	109½	65	74½	-21
Am Wool pf	110½	111½	95¾	100½	-10½
Am Writ Paper pf	27	34	2	2½	-24½
Am Zinc & Ld	16	19¼	6½	8	-8
Am Zinc & Ld pf	46	58½	26	30	-18
Anaconda	50¼	55½	32⅝	37⅞	-12½
Am Arb pf	32	45	21	31½	-1
Art Metals	16	18	15	16	
Assets Real	½	1	¼	¼	-¾
Asso Dry Gd	65	89	62½	84	18
Asso Dry Gd 1st pf	84½	89	82	82	-2¾
Asso Dr Gd 2d pf	[illegible]	93½	84	86	-2
Assoc Oil	117½	†27½	24⅞	26½	
Atchison	102¼	105½	94	97½	-5½
Atchison pf	89½	90⅝	86½	87	-2½
Atl, Bir & Atl	1½	3¼	1½	¾	
Atl Coast Ln	114½	127	109¾	116	1½
Atl Refin	1½	3½	½	1	-½
Atl Gu & W I	21½	34	9¼	16	5½
Atl Gu & W I pf	15½	27	6¾	13½	-1½
Atl Refin	117	160	98¾	114¾	-2½
Atl Ref pf	119½	120	115	117½	-2
Atlas Tack	15½	20¼	10¾	11	-4½
Austin Nich	33¾	35½	17	25¾	-7½
Austin Nich pf	89	89½	78¾	85	-4
Bald Loco	138¾	144¼	110½	127½	-10¾
Bald Loco pf	110½	116¾	110	114	-2½
Bell & Ohio	42½	52¾	40¼	50¾	16
Bell & Ohio pf	63¾	60½	55½	58½	½
Barnsdall Cor A	33	35	9¾	15½	-17½
Barnsdall Cor B	20	22	9	10¾	-9½
Bayuk Bros	51	62¼	50	60	9
Bayuk Bros. pf	114½	100	95	98½	-16¾
Beech Nut Packing	51¾	84½	51	72½	21

Name.	1922 Clos. Price.	Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1923 High.	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
Beth Steel	61⅝	70	41¾	53¾	-7⅞
Beth Steel cum pf	95	97½	87	93	-2
Beth Steel 8 pf	109½	111¼	100½	103	-6½
Booth Fish	5	7½	3¾	4½	-½
Bklyn Edn	113¾	121½	104½	110	-3¾
Bklyn Rp Tr	16¼	34	30	11¾	-4½
Bklyn Un Gas	111	128	103½	115	4
Brit Emp Steel	9	9⅞	1½	4¼	-1¾
Brit Emp Steel 2d pf	24½	27½	12½	18¾	-10⅝
Brown Shoe	60½	65⅞	41¾	50	-10½
Brown Shoe pf	98½	99	85	90	-8½
Brunswick	1¾	2⅞	¾	¾	-⅞
Buff, R & P	60½	65	51	52	-8½
Burns Bros. A	144½	144¾	100	105½	-39
Burns Bros. B	42¾	43	21½	22¾	-19⅜
Burns Bros. pf	105½	109½	94	96½	-9
Bush Term Bldg pf	97	99½	89½	90	-7
But Cop & Zinc	10	11½	4½	5¾	-4¼
But & Sup Cop	31½	37½	12½	15¾	-15⅞
Butterick	17¾	22	13½	18¾	1
Cadillac Oil	7½	9½	1½	2	-5½
Cal Zinc Lead	10	12⅞	3¾	4¾	-5⅛
Cal Packing	83	87	77	84	2
Cal Petrol	43	29½	17½	24	-4½
Cal Pet pf	85	101½	90½	97	12
Cal & Ariz	57½	66	43½	42½	-14¾
Can Pac	144¾	160	138¾	143½	-1
Can South	52	52¾	50½	52½	1½
Case Threshing	29½	42	18	18	-11½
Cen Leather	32½	40½	9¾	11¾	-21
Cen Lthr pf	68½	79¾	28½	32½	-36¼
Cen of N J	229	231	175	210	-19
Cerro De Pas	45¼	50½	36½	42½	-2½
Cent Leather	67	76	43	54	-13
Ches & Ohio	71½	76⅜	57	71¾	⅜
Ches & Ohio pf	102½	104½	96	100½	-2¼
Chi & Alton	2¼	4¾	2	4¼	2
Chi & Alton pf	3½	12⅝	3¾	12	8¾
Chic, R Id	28¾	38¾	19	28½	-1½
Chic, E Ill pf	58½	62¼	46½	53	-5½
Chic Gt West	4¼	7	2¾	4⅝	½
Chi Gt West pf	8¾	17	6¾	10½	1½
C, M & St P	23½	26¾	11¼	15½	-9¾
C, M & St P pf	34½	45½	21	24½	-9¾
Ch & N W	80	88	58½	62¾	-17½
Ch & N W pf	117	118	103¼	106½	-10½
Ch Brew Ma	83¾	86¾	75½	84	½
C, R I & P	32¾	37⅞	19½	23½	-8¾
C, R I & P 6 pf	83	85	60⅞	72	-11
C, R I & P 7 pf	91½	95	72	83½	-8
C, St P M & O	72	78	48¼	50½	-21¾
C, St P M & O pf	99½	100	75	77½	-22
Chili Cop	27⅞	30¾	24¼	27½	-¾
Chino Cop	26½	31⅞	14¾	16½	-9¾
C, C, C & St L	76	115	75½	111¾	35¾
Cluet-Peabody	70	76¼	60	68½	-1¼
Cluet-Peabody pf	103	110	99½	102	-1
Coca-Cola	79	83⅜	65½	75½	-3½
Coca-Cola pf	93½	99	92½	95½	2
Col Fu & Ir	27½	35⅜	20	23	-4¼
Col & Sou	41½	45½	17	21¾	19¾
Col Gas & E	166½	†37¾	30¼	32½	
Col Graph	2	2⅞	½	½	1⅛
Col Graph pf	7⅞	12½	¾	¾	-7½
Com Solvent A	43½	46	25	34	-9½
Com Solvent B	30	30	15	27	-3
Comp Tab	70	83¾	67	83¾	13¾
Conley Tin Foil	18⅞	29¾	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Cons Cig	33½	36¾	15	16½	-22
Consol Cig pf	83	83	62	66	-17
Cons Gas	121	63¾	53¾	60	-61
Cons Textile	11¼	14½	6	6	-5½
Cont Can	115	55½	42⅞	47	-63⅞
Cont Can pf	107	110¾	102	10[illegible]	-2
Cont Insur	93½	103½	90	[illegible]	1½
Cont Motors	16½	17½	5	5	[illegible]
Cont Prod	134½	139½	114¾	1[illegible]	[illegible]
Cosden	54	62½	[illegible]	1[illegible]	-22½
Cosden pf	100½	103½	82	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cruc Steel	70½	84½	57½	[illegible]	4½
Cruc Steel pf	90½	94½	85½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuban Am Su	25⅞	37⅜	23	31½	5½
Cuban Am Su pf	101½	102½	92	[illegible]	-4½
Cuba Cane Su	13⅞	20	8½	12½	[illegible]
Cuba Cane Su pf	35¾	64½	33	[illegible]	13½
Davidson Ch	32	76½	20¾	[illegible]	40½
Del Lack & W Co	24½	28	20¾	20½	[illegible]
Denver & Rio G	11½	12½	9¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
D L & West	127	130½	[illegible]	[illegible]	-10
Detroit Ed	71½	73½	59½	62	-9½
Detroit Ed	107	111	100	104½	[illegible]
Dome Mine	42½	44½	17⅝	19⅞	-22½
D S S & At pf	4⅞	5⅞	3¾	4½	[illegible]
Dupont de Nem	111	148½	106	128	17

*Closing price of Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Reorganized Company. †New.

Name.	1922. Clos. Price.	Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1923 High.	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
Dupont de Nem deb	84½	89¼	82	88	3½
East Kod	89	115¾	89¾	107¾	18¾
Elec Stor Bat	57½	67⅛	52	66	8½
Elk Horn C	19¼	20¾	13¼	13½	-5¾
Emer Brant	6⅞	7½	1	1	-5⅞
Em Bran pf	26	30½	10⅞	10⅞	-15⅛
Endi-John	94½	94¼	58⅞	66	-28½
Endi-John pf	117½	118	109	113¼	-4¼
Erie	11	19⅝	10⅛	19¼	8¼
Erie 1st pf	15⅝	29⅜	15	28⅞	13¼
Erie 2d pf	11⅝	23¾	10¾	23¾	12⅛
Exchange Buffet	27	31	20	21	-6
Fam Play	91⅛	93	52	69	-22⅛
Fam Play pf	97	99¾	82	87	-10
Fed M & S	9⅛	13	5	12½	3⅜
Fed M & M S pf	46½	60¼	34¼	42	-4½
Fifth Av Bus	9⅛	10⅜	7¼	9⅝	½
Fisher Body	159	212¼	140	165	6
Fish B Oh pf	97½	102¾	94	99	1½
Fisk Rubber	6⅞	16½	5⅞	8	1⅛
Fleischmann Co	44½	47⅞	37⅜	45⅛	⅝
Foundation Co	69¼	78⅜	58½	69¼	....
Freep't-Tx	11¼	22	9½	13⅞	2⅝
Gen Am Tank	68	71⅞	38½	47	-21
Gen Am Tank pf	101½	103½	91	95	-6½
Gen Asphalt	29½	54	23	36½	7
Gen Asphalt pf	65	83	60	67	2
Gen Baking Co	91	103⅛	72	95½	4½
Gen Cigar	83½	94⅜	80⅛	84	½
Gen Cigar pf	108½	110	104½	105	-3½
Gen Cigar pf db	105¼	109½	104¼	105	-¼
Gen Electric	182	190¼	167⅝	181½	-½
Gen Elec spec	10½	12	10¼	10⅝	⅛
Gen Motors	14¼	17½	12¾	14	-¼
G Mot 6% db	80¼	90	78¾	81⅞	1⅝
G Mot 7% db	95¾	105	93¾	96	¼
Gimbel Bros	47	51½	39½	47¾	¾
Gimbel Bros. pf	100	102¼	96⅞	98⅞	-1⅛
Glidden Co	6¼	12⅜	6	8	1¾
Goldwyn Pictures	9½	22⅛	8	9⅛	-⅜
Goodrich B F	20	41⅛	17⅜	23¾	3¼
Goodrich B F pf	75½	92½	67¾	73	-2½
Goodyear T & R pf	36¼	62½	35	40½	4¼
Granby Min	13¼	33	12	14¾	1½
Gray & Day	7	15⅝	7	8	1
Gt North pf	55¼	80	50⅝	59⅜	4⅛
Gt N Or sub	30⅜	36	25	32½	1⅞
Gt West Sug pf	104½	108¼	102¾	105½	1
Greene C Cop	14	34⅜	13¾	16½	2½
Guantan Sugar	6	14½	5	6⅝	⅝
Gulf, Mo & Nor	10½	20	9½	13	2½
Gulf, Mo & Nor pf	46	62¾	44½	49	3
Gulf States Steel	78⅛	104⅝	65¼	82¾	4⅝
Habirshaw El	½	2	¼	⅝	⅛
Hartman Cr	81⅝	95¼	39¾	41¼	-40⅜
Hayes Wheel	35⅛	44	31	37⅝	2½
Hendee Mg	17	23¾	12	18⅜	1⅜
Homestake	61½	79⅞	60	60	-1½
Household Products	32⅞	39⅜	28⅝	33⅜	½
Housn Oil	47¼	78	40¾	55½	8¼
Hudson Mot Car	25	32¾	20	25⅞	⅞
Hupp Mot	17¼	29½	15¾	22	4¾
Hydraul St	⅝	5¾	½	½	-⅛
Illinois Cen	102⅛	117½	101	103½	1⅜
Illinois Cen pf	107¼	118½	102	104⅞	-2⅜
Ind Oil & Gas	4⅛	11¼	3⅜	6½	2⅜
Inhom Ref	1¼	19	1	3	1¾
Indian Ref	4⅜	19	1¼	5⅛	¾
Ingersoll Rand	180	185	119	176	-4
Inland Steel	35	46⅝	31½	39¼	4¼
Inland Steel pf	101½	105	96½	101	-½
Inspir Cop	26½	43¾	23¼	25½	-1
Int Rapid Tr	11	22⅞	9½	13	2
Int Agricul	1	11	½	¾	-¼
Int Agricul pf	5⅝	39⅞	4⅛	5¼	-¾
Int Cement	35½	44	31	42	6½
Int Combustion	21¼	27⅛	19⅝	25	3¾
Int Gt Nor Ry	18½	25	15	19¾	1¼
Int Har Co	75⅜	98½	66¾	77	1⅝
Int Mer Mar	9	11⅞	4⅞	6¾	-2¼
Int Mer Mar pf	34	47	18½	34¼	¼
Int Nickel	10⅞	16¼	10⅛	11½	⅝
Int Nickel pf	76	83	69¾	80	4
Int Paper	30	58⅜	27⅞	35	⅝
Int Paper pf sta	62	75⅛	60	62⅞	⅞
Inter Shoe	72	75	64¼	73	1
Inter Shoe pf	115	120½	114½	115	....
Intl Tel & Tel	65	71½	64	66⅜	1⅝
Invinc Oil	⅜	19¼	7⅛	10⅜	2⅝
Iron Prod	48½	58¼	32½	53⅜	4⅞
Iron Prod pf	92	110¼	92	100	8
Island Oil	⅛	⅜	3c	4c	-8½c
Intertype Corp	30	41½	24⅝	29½	-1
Jewel Tea	16½	24	15⅜	19⅜	3⅛
Jewel Tea pf	66½	82	62	78	11½
Jones & Laughlin pf	107½	110½	107	108½	1
Jones Tea	28¼	63⅜	25	26	-2¼
Kan C Sou	17¾	24⅞	15⅝	18⅝	⅞
Kan C Sou pf	51½	57¾	48⅜	54	2½
Kan-Gulf Co	¼	3½	¼	¼	....

Name.	1922. Clos. Price.	Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1923 High.	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
Kayser, J	35¼	45⅞	28	36	¾
Kel-Spring	25	62⅛	20½	31⅞	6⅞
Kel-Spring pf	71	92½	70	71	....
Kel-Spring 8% pf	78	108	70	84¾	6¾
Kelsey Wheel	84	117¼	75	87	3
Kennecott Cop	32⅞	45	29⅜	35⅛	2¼
Keystone Tire	9⅛	11⅛	1⅝	3⅛	-6
Kresge S S	182	292½	177	292½	110½
Laclede Gas	85	87	75	80	-5
Lee Rub & T	29¼	31¾	11¾	14½	-14¾
Lehigh Val	69¾	71⅜	54	63	-6¾
Lig & Myr To	219	225	190¾	222	3
Lig & Myr To pf	117¼	118⅛	111¾	116½	-¾
Lima Loco	59	74⅞	58¼	65	6
Loew's, Inc	19	21½	14	17½	-1½
Loft Candy	11½	11¾	6	8½	-3
Loose Wiles B	50½	64⅜	36¼	64	13½
Loose Wiles B 1st pf	105½	107½	105¼	106	½
Lorillard P	162	178⅝	146	174	12
Lorillard P pf	119½	119	112	118	-1½
Lot & Nash	134	155	84¾	89	-45
Mack Trucks	57⅞	94	58⅞	84⅞	27
Mack Trucks 1st pf	92	99¼	87	94¼	2¼
Mack Trucks 2d pf	83	92	72	88	5
Mackay pf	69⅛	70½	64½	66	-3¼
Macy R H & Co	61½	71½	57	65	3½
Macy R H & Co pf	112	115½	110¼	113½	1½
Magma Copper	31½	38¼	27¼	29⅞	-1⅝
Mallinson	39	40	21	30	-9
Manati Sug	46½	75¼	43	61½	15
Manati Sug pf	82⅞	90	72	80	-2⅞
Man Elec Sup	50	66	35	40⅜	-9⅝
Manhat El	39¾	60	38¼	40⅛	⅜
Manhat El guar	47⅝	45½	30	32	-15⅝
Manhat Shirt	46⅞	48⅞	40	48⅞	2
Mar St Ry	9	22	7½	13	4
Mar St Ry pf	41	68½	23	39	-2
Mar St Ry pri pf	70¾	87	56½	69⅝	-1⅛
Mar St Ry 2d pf	26	56¼	14⅝	32	6
Marland Oil	29⅜	59⅝	17½	27⅝	-1¾
Marlin Rockwell	10	16	3¼	4	-6
Mart Parry	28½	37¾	26	31	2½
Math Alk W	48	64½	31¼	41½	-6½
Max Motor A	50⅝	63¼	36	47⅞	-2¾
Max Motor B	15½	21	10¼	13¼	-2¼
May Dep St	68	86⅞	67½	84¼	16¼
McIntyre Min	18	20½	15	17½	-½
Mex Seaboard Oil	17½	23¾	5¾	14⅛	-3⅜
Mex Seab'd Oil ctfs	16¾	23¼	6	13½	-3¼
Miami Cop	27¼	30½	20½	21½	-5¾
Mid States Oil	11⅞	12¼	3¼	5½	-6⅜
Midvale Steel	28⅜	33⅜	21½	28½	⅛
Min & St L	6	9½	⅞	1⅜	-4⅝
M St P & S S M	60⅜	73½	46	47¼	-13⅞
Mo K & T	11	17	9¾	12⅛	1⅛
Mo K & T pf	14	45½	24⅞	31¼	17¼
Mo Pac	16¼	19⅜	8¼	10	-6¼
Mo Pac pf	43⅞	49	22¼	28½	-15⅜
Montana Power	68	75	54½	62	-6
Montana Power pf	110¾	112	103	105	-5¾
Mont Ward	22⅛	26¼	18¼	25½	3⅜
Moon Motors	18⅞	29⅜	17¾	24⅞	6
Morris & Essex	79	77	73½	76	-3
Mother Lode	11¼	14	7⅛	9⅛	-2⅛
Mull Body	25	29⅞	10⅛	13	-12
Nash Motors	70	114½	75⅛	96	26
Nash Motors A	108	101¾	96½	98	-10
Nat Acme	11⅛	18⅛	7	9¾	-1⅜
Nat Biscuit	38	52⅞	38	52¾	14¾
Nat Biscuit pf	121¾	125	118½	123½	1¾
Nat Cash Su	64	67¼	40	62	-2
Nat En & Stp	66¾	73	35	39⅞	-26⅞
Nat Lead	128	136¾	108	123¼	-4¾
Nat Lead pf	112¼	114½	107½	112½	¼
N R R Mx 1st pf	7	9⅝	4¼	5	-2
N R R Mx 2d pf	2⅞	4¾	1¼	2⅛	-¾
Nev Con Cop	15½	18⅝	9⅛	11⅜	-4⅛
N O Tx & Mx	85	105	82½	99	14
N Y Air Brk	27⅜	42⅞	26⅝	41½	14⅛
N Y Air Brk A	47½	51½	45¼	50	2½
N Y Central	94½	104⅞	90½	104	9½
N Y C & St L	80½	79¾	67½	77	-3½
N Y C & St L 1st pf	98	95½	86	86	-12
N Y Dock	22	27	15¼	18	-4
N Y & Harlem	172	162	136	141	-31
N Y Lack & West	99¼	100⅛	96	97	-2¼
N Y N H & H	21¼	22½	9⅝	14½	-6¾
N Y On & W	20¼	21⅝	14¼	16	-4¼
N Y Ship Bldg	12	15⅛	8½	10¼	-1¾
Norf South	12	18⅜	9	15½	3½
Nor & West	112	117⅞	100	102¾	-8¼
Nor Amer	105	24¼	17½	22⅜	-82⅝
Nor Amer pf	45½	48½	42¼	44	-1⅛
Nor Pac	74⅞	81½	49¾	53⅞	-21
Nova Sco Steel	26¼	29⅞	14¼	14½	-11¾
Nunnally	9½	10½	7⅞	9	-½
Ohio Body Blower	6½	10⅛	1⅞	1⅞	-4⅜
Ohio Fuel	62	67	31	31¼	-30¾
Okla P & R	1¾	3⅛	⅞	1¼	-½
Orpheum Circuit	19	21⅝	16¼	19	....

Name.	1922. Clos. Price.	Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1923. High.	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
Orpheum Circuit pf.	90	96	84½	93	3
Otis Elev.	152	153	114½	135	-17
Otis Steel	8	14¾	7	10	2
Otis Steel pf.	42	72¼	45	57	15
Owens Bot.	37¼	52¾	36⅝	43½	6¼
Pac Develop.	⅝	2¼	⅜	⅜	-¼
Pac G & E.	85	85⅛	73	83¾	-1¼
Pac Mail.	12⅛	12¾	7	9½	-2⅝
Pacific Oil.	46	48⅞	31¼	42½	-3½
Pac T & T.	60	95	67	90	30
Packard Motor.	10⅞	15½	9⅞	12	1⅛
Packard Motor pf.	93¼	99	90⅛	95½	2¼
Pan A Pet.	91	93½	53	63⅝	-27⅜
Pan A Pet B.	83⅝	86	50½	61¼	-22⅜
Panhandle.	3½	6¼	1¼	1¾	-1¾
Par & Bing.	14½	15½	9	12	-2½
Penn R R.	46¾	47⅜	40⅞	41⅛	-5⅝
Penn Sea St.	2⅝	6	1½	8	⅜
People G & C.	93	97	86	95⅝	2⅝
Peor & East.	15¼	17	8	11¼	-4
Pere Marq.	36¾	47¼	36	41⅝	4⅞
Pere Marq pri pf.	76	76¾	67½	70⅜	-5⅝
Pere Marq pf.	69	70½	57½	61	-8
Phila Co.	41	50¼	41	43½	2½
Phila Co pf.	42⅛	45¾	41¼	43	⅞
Phil Jones.	79¾	80	55	56	-23¾
Phillips Pet.	47	69⅝	19¾	31¼	-15¾
Pierce Arrow.	13⅜	15½	8¼	9⅜	-4
Pierce Arrow pf.	31	35⅝	13½	25⅝	-5⅜
Pierce Oil.	4	6	1⅜	2⅝	-1⅜
Pierce Oil pf.	39	44½	16	25¼	-13¾
Pitts Coal.	60	67⅞	58	59	-1
Pitts Coal pf.	99⅞	100	96	98½	-1⅜
Pitt Steel pf.	91¼	98	92	94	2¾
Pitts & W Va.	35	50⅝	33⅞	41	6
Pitts & W Va pf.	89	93	85½	87½	-1½
Postum Cereal.	114½	134	47	51	-63½
Pr Steel Car.	81½	81½	42½	52½	-29
Pr Steel Car pf.	99¾	99¾	80	84½	-15¼
Prod & Ref.	50	58⅛	17	26½	-23½
Prod & Ref pf.	47	49⅛	36	47	....
Pub Ser C N J.	91	†51½	42	44¼	-46¾
Pub Ser C N J 8% pf	106	108⅜	98	102	-4
Pullman Co.	130	133⅞	110½	124½	-5½
Pun Al Sug.	48	69¼	41⅞	53½	5½
Pure Oil.	29⅛	32	16¼	19¼	-9⅞
Pure Oil pf.	99⅞	100	82½	89	-10⅞
Railway Securities.	69½	70	62¾	64¼	-5¼
Ry Steel Spg.	116	123	99½	109½	-6½
Rand Mine.	33⅛	34¾	29¼	32	-1⅛
Ray Copper.	14½	17¼	9⅞	12¼	-2¾
Reading.	79⅛	81⅛	68½	78¾	-⅝
Reading 1st pf.	53¾	56½	44	53¾	....
Reading 2d pf.	53⅞	56¾	45	53½	-⅜
Remington T.	34	48⅛	24	35	1
Remington T 2d pf.	80	90	80	99	19
Replogle Steel.	24	31¾	8	13⅛	-10⅞
Rep I & Steel.	48⅜	66¾	40⅛	48⅞	½
Rep I & Steel pf.	90½	96⅞	84¾	93	2½
Reynolds Spring.	22	29⅞	14	24¼	2¼
Reynolds Tob B.	48	73½	47	72⅜	24⅜
Reynolds Tob pf.	116	118	114	116⅞	⅞
R Dutch.	52¾	55⅛	40½	52	-¾
Rut Rwy pf.	29⅛	37¾	22½	35½	6⅜
St Jo Lead.	19	22⅝	17	21⅞	2⅞
St L S F.	21¾	27	16¾	19⅞	-1⅞
St L S F pf.	37	50	35⅝	42½	5½
St L S W.	30	36⅜	25½	33⅜	3⅜
St L S W pf.	55¾	63⅞	54⅜	60¼	4½
San Cecelia Sug.	2½	5	1¼	1½	-1
Savage Arms.	18¼	34¾	18½	33¼	15
Seaboard A L.	5	7½	4¾	7	2
Seaboard A L pf.	8½	14	8¼	14¼	5¾
Sears-Roebuck.	86½	92⅜	65¾	84½	-2
Sears-Roebuck pf.	109½	115	106½	115	5½
Seneca Cop.	7⅞	12½	4⅞	5½	-2⅜
Shattuck.	8¼	10⅞	5	6⅝	-1⅝
Shell Tr & T.	38¾	41¼	29⅛	33½	-5¼
Shell Un Oil.	12¾	19¼	12⅜	15⅛	2⅜
Shell Un Oil pf.	92	93½	89½	91½	-½
Skelly Oil.	9⅞	35	12⅛	21⅜	11½
Sinclair Oil.	35	39¾	16	23⅛	-11⅞
Sinclair Oil pf.	98½	99⅛	80¼	87	-11½
Sl Sh S & I.	39¾	60	39¼	53⅞	14⅛
Sl Sh S & I pf.	76	90	68	80¾	4¾
So P Rico Sug.	42	64¾	38¼	58	16
So P Rico Sug pf.	93	100½	92¾	100½	7½
Sou Pac.	89⅛	95¼	84¼	88⅛	-1
Southern Ry.	25¼	37⅞	24¾	36⅞	11⅝
Southern Ry pf.	65½	70⅞	63	61½	-4
Spicer Mfg.	20⅝	27¼	11¾	14	-6⅝
Stand Mill.	86	90½	62	62	-24
Stand Oil Cal.	121	123½	47⅛	56	-65

Name.	1922. Clos. Price.	Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1923. High.	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
Stand Oil N J.	41⅝	44¼	30⅞	35⅞	-5¾
Stand Oil N J pf.	117½	118¼	114¾	116	-1½
Sterling Prod.	62¼	67⅞	51	56¾	-5½
Stern Bro pf.	109	115	109⅞	111	2
Stew War.	79	124½	74	89	10
Strom Carb.	66⅛	94¼	59½	86½	20⅜
Studebaker.	117	126⅜	93¾	105	-12
Submarine Boat.	7¼	15	7	12⅛	4⅞
Superior Oil.	5⅜	6¾	2	2¼	-3⅛
Superior Steel.	29⅛	34	23½	31½	2⅜
Superior Steel 1st pf.	90	100	95¾	99	9
Sweets Co.	2	3½	1	3¼	1¼
Tenn Copper.	10⅜	12¾	8	9	-1⅝
Texas Com.	48⅝	52⅞	34⅝	42⅝	-6
Texas Gulf.	61	65	53¼	59⅛	-1⅞
Tex & Pac.	20⅜	29½	14	18⅝	-2
Texas & P C & O.	21⅜	24¾	5½	9¼	-12⅛
Third Ave.	15⅜	19¼	8⅝	9½	-5⅞
Tide W Oil.	124½	144	94	115½	-9
Timken Rol Bear.	33⅛	45	33⅛	37⅜	4¼
Tob Prod.	57⅜	66	46¾	66⅛	8¾
Tob Prod pr.	108	115½	104¾	114½	6½
Tobacco Prod A.	84	91¼	76½	90⅞	6⅞
Trans C Oil.	13⅞	14½	1¼	3	-10⅞
Trans W Steel.	33	40	30	33	....
Twin C R T.	58	77½	58	69	11
Und Typwr †.	136½	42	35⅞	39⅜	-97⅛
Un Bag & P.	66½	77½	50	61¾	-4¾
Union Pac.	138	144⅞	124½	131	-7
Union Pac pf.	75⅛	76½	70½	71½	-3⅝
Un Tank pf.	109	114	106	109	....
Unit Al Steel.	34	39½	29	31	-3
Unit Cig St.	185	230	169	192	7
Unit Drug.	79½	85¾	74¼	79	-½
Unit Drug 1st pf.	47⅜	48⅛	46¼	47	-⅜
United Dyewood.	34¾	50½	38½	40	5¼
United Fruit.	155	183	152½	178	23
Unit Ry Inv.	11¾	21⅞	7⅞	11⅞	⅛
Unit Ry Inv pf.	27¾	62	26	39½	11¾
Unit Ret St.	75	84⅛	3	3	-72
U S Cast Iron P & F	29⅛	58½	20	58¾	29⅝
U S C I P & F pf.	71¾	87	64	84	12¼
U S F Prod.	4⅜	6½	2⅛	3¾	-⅝
U S Hoffman Mach.	21	25	13¾	17⅝	-3⅜
U S Ind Alc.	68½	73¼	40	63¾	-4¾
U S R & Improv.	88½	106	88⅛	95	6½
U S R & Improv pf.	102¼	108⅜	97½	100¾	-1½
U S Rubber.	56½	64⅞	30⅝	39½	-17
U S Rubber 1st pf.	99	105	76¾	90½	-8½
U S Smelting.	37	43¾	18⅜	22	-15
U S Smelting pf.	47½	48¼	39	44½	-7
U S Steel.	106⅞	109⅝	85½	95¾	-11½
U S Steel pf.	121⅞	123½	116⅛	118⅞	-3
U S Tobacco.	55	69	48	52¾	-2¾
U S Tobacco pf.	109	112	105½	106½	-2½
Utah Cop.	65	76½	55½	64	-1
Utah Sec Cor.	16¾	24⅜	14	16	-¾
Vanad Corp.	35	44⅝	24¾	30¾	-4¼
Van Raalte.	63	64	28	31	-32
Van Raalte 1st pf.	97	98	85	85¼	-11¾
Va-Car Chem.	24	27	6¼	9⅛	-14½
Va-Car Chem pf.	62	69	17	30½	-31½
Va-Car Chem B.	17	17	3¼	4	-13
Va Ir C & C.	54	68	52	52	-2
Va Ir C & C pf.	80	85	77½	83	3
Vivaudou.	15¾	23	12	14¼	-1½
Wabash.	8¾	11½	7½	10¾	2
Wabash pf A.	24⅝	35¼	23¼	35¼	10⅝
Wabash pf B.	18	22½	16½	22	4
Weber-Hell.	12⅝	15⅜	12¼	14	1⅜
Wells-Fargo Exp.	91	54	34½	39	-52
West Maryland.	11⅜	15	8	9⅞	-1½
Western Elec pf.	113	117	111⅛	112¾	-¼
West Pac.	15⅝	20¼	12	14	-1⅞
West Pac pf.	55	63¾	53	57	2
West Un Tel.	111½	119½	101⅛	109	-2½
West Air Br.	111¾	120	76	84	-27¾
Westinghouse Mfg.	60⅛	67⅛	52½	59	-1⅛
Wh & L E.	9⅝	10⅝	6	7⅞	-1¾
Wh & L E pf.	17½	19	10	13½	-4
White Mot.	49	60⅞	45	52¾	3¾
White Eagle Oil.	26¾	30⅝	20	23½	-3¼
White Oil.	3⅜	5⅞	¼	½	-2⅞
Wick Sp Steel.	10¾	14	3¼	3½	-7¼
Willys Over.	6¾	8½	5	7⅛	¾
Willys Over pf.	42¾	74	42½	71⅛	28¾
Wilson Co.	36	42¾	19	20½	-15½
Wilson Co pf.	87	87	63	63	-24
Wis Cent.	26	35½	23	32	6
Woolworth.	219¾	287½	199⅛	282	62¼
Worthington P & M.	32⅞	40⅛	19⅞	26	-6⅞
W P & M pf B.	68	71½	60½	62	-6
Wright Aero.	8½	13½	8¼	12⅝	3⅞

† Changed capital during year.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

United States—Chairman—Clarence D. Clark; Charles E. Townsend, Marcus A. Smith; *Secretary*—William H. Smith.

Canada—Chairman—Charles A. Magrath; Henry A. Powell, K. C., Sir William Hearst, K. C. M. G.; *Secretary*—Lawrence J. Burpee.

Labor Review for 1923.

By John J. Leary, Jr.

Viewed from every angle, 1923 was a good year for labor. During it there was a minimum of unemployment, and that mainly in seasonal trades; wages during the greater part of the year tended higher; there were few strikes of more than local importance and none of long duration involving any great number of men.

The year, furthermore, saw the end of the 12-hour day in the steel mills and the emasculation of the Kansas Industrial Court by a decision of the United States Supreme Court which held that it could not fix wages—two things most earnestly desired by the organized labor movement.

The year also saw definite efforts made to free the organized labor movement from "borers from within" and other extremists and, for the first time in many years, a determined tendency on the part of the larger international unions to enforce obedience for their laws and respect for contracts on the part of subordinate unions.

The most spectacular of these efforts to free the movement from what Samuel Gompers terms "enemies within" was the expulsion by almost unanimous vote from the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor of William F. Dunne, Communist and aide-de-camp of William Z. Foster. With it went notice that "the line of cleavage has been drawn" and that "those who seek to destroy the legitimate labor movement must do it from the outside."

Even more spectacular, because of the nature of the case, was the action of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union in manning the newspaper pressrooms of New York when the local union, in defiance of the International's laws and in violation of an agreement, struck the pressroom of every paper of importance in the greater city. The manning of the pressrooms followed cancellation of the charter of the defiant body, leaving the New York pressmen under the direct control of the International and stabilizing, for the first time in years, conditions in the pressrooms.

In this instance, as in the case of the United Mine Workers, who suspended 14,000 members in Nova Scotia for indulging in a political strike, and that of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, which found it necessary to discipline several hundred members in Brockton, Mass., for striking in violation of contracts, all but a handful were glad to be restored to membership in the reorganization that followed. Another instance of an effort to purge the ranks from "borers from within" was the action of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in disciplining the officers of two of its most powerful locals.

ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE.

The one group that profited most during the year were the men of the building trades, the demand for skilled artisans, owing to the underbuilt condition of the country, permitting them to secure substantial increases above the peak of war prices, and the miners, who in the anthracite fields secured an increase of 10 per cent. through a brief strike and in the bituminous field held without serious effort the wage scales fixed in Cleveland in 1922.

The chief demands of the anthracite miners were: 20 per cent. increases for contract miners, $2 a day increase for day workers, the eight hour basic day for all and "complete recognition" of the union, this latter involving the closed shop and the "check off," or collection of union dues and assessments by the operators. In conference in Atlantic City early in July, the operators conceded the eight hour day and lesser points, but declined to accede to the "check off." On this issue the conference broke up on July 27.

Immediately thereafter, both sides were called to New York by the United States Coal Commission, which succeeded in obtaining a resumption of the conferences. This reached an impasse on August 24 and negotiations were again broken off. Thereupon Gov. Pinchot of Pennsylvania, after a conference with President Coolidge, called upon operators and miners to meet him in Harrisburg, the miners going into the conference after notice that they would not consider any form of arbitration which the operators demanded for the points in dispute.

No agreement being reached the mines closed on September 1 with the expiration of the old contract. On September 8 an agreement was secured on terms laid down by Gov. Pinchot. These called for a 10 per cent. increase for all of the 155,000 men involved, and recognition of the union without the check off and the closed shop. The mines did not resume, however, until September 18, the intervening time being devoted to ratification of the new contract covering two years by the unions.

With all these favorable conditions, however, membership in the unions, as reflected in the report to the Portland, Ore., convention of the American Federation of Labor, showed an apparent loss in membership, the average on which per capita tax was paid being 2,926,468 as compared with 3,195,635 in 1922 and 4,078,740 in 1920, the high water mark of membership, and 1,946,347 in 1919 before the war boom began to be reflected in growth of the unions. Such reports as are available also show small losses in the membership of most of the organizations not affiliated with the federation.

These losses, however, are more apparent than real, owing to the system on which the federation figures its membership. The basis is the number on which constituent unions pay the monthly tax of one cent. Nothing is paid on men out of work or on strike. During the period covered by the report more than 1,000,000 men were on strike at one time, thereby reducing the average. It is therefore clear that the actual membership of the federation is well in excess of three million, despite some substantial losses.

Losses in the federation were almost entirely confined to the transportation trades, the seamen's union continuing to show the effects of the disastrous strike of three years ago, and the railroad unions the effect of the strike begun on July 1, 1922, and still on, officially, against some forty Class I roads. The losses to some of these unions have been so heavy as to leave them with little more than the nuclei about which to rebuild—reorganization is the term used by some of the leaders.

Despite these losses and the strike, the railroad workers, however, regained some of the wages and conditions against the loss of which the 1922 strike was directed. In the shops their wages have been increased from three to ten cents an hour on many roads, clerks and freight handlers have recently received a small increase, and in many instances conditions such as time-and-one-half for shopmen employed on Sunday have been restored.

These changes in wages and conditions reflected not so much the strength of the organizations as the condition of the labor market, which made higher wages necessary to get and hold men who otherwise would have gone into steel or other industries short of men. For this shortage, mainly of unskilled labor, the operation of the immigration laws, shutting off the free flow of labor from Europe, was responsible. In a measure the loss of European immigration was made up by immigrants from Mexico.

One result of this shortage of unskilled labor has been a renewal of the exodus northward, begun during the post-war boom period, of Southern Negroes. This left some sections of the South short of the only labor it has ever known, and has had the further effect of complicating industrial and housing problems in manufacturing cities of the North and Middle West.

A study of the northward migration of Southern Negroes made by the Labor Department indicates that 478,700 Negroes left thirteen Southern States in the year ending Sept. 1, 1923. The migration by States was: From Alabama, 90,000; Florida, 90,000; Mississippi, 82,600; Georgia, 120,000; Virginia, 10,000; North Carolina, 25,000; South Carolina, 25,000; Louisiana, 15,000; Tennessee, 10,000; Arkansas, 5,000; Kentucky, 2,500; Texas, 2,000, and Oklahoma, 1,000.

Save in Chicago and San Francisco little was heard during the year of the open shop movement, which, as a rule, flourishes only when there is a large reservoir of free labor to draw upon. In the two cities named, the contests still on were begun prior to 1923 and affected mainly the building trades. As this is written, the fight is on in both cities, with the open shop groups holding the upper hand, and the unions slowly but surely making up some of the lost ground. The fight in San Francisco is peculiarly spectacular, some of the unions, in order to meet the combination of bankers, builders and supply men who have made it difficult to obtain material for use on union jobs, importing material from Holland and Belgium for the use of their people.

COURT DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOR.

The outstanding development in industrial litigation of the year was the decision of Judge John C. Pollock, in the United States District Court at Fort Scott, Ark., non-suiting the Coronado Mining Company in its action against the United Mine Workers for restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

In this case, in which damages of $2,222,000 were

asked from the international union because of damages accruing from a strike called by a local union in 1913, an earlier trial resulted in a verdict against the United Mine Workers for the full sum asked. This verdict was reversed by the United States Supreme Court because of errors.

In the re-trial, Judge Pollock, on Oct. 26, ordered a verdict for the miners after the plaintiff had put in its case on the ground that it had failed to establish that the destruction of property complained of was the result of a conspiracy, as charged, to interfere with interstate commerce, thereby sustaining the nine-year-old contention of the union.

The Supreme Court of the United States, by a majority decision handed down by Mr. Justice Sutherland on April 9, held the act of Congress providing for minimum wages for women in the District of Columbia to be unconstitutional on the ground that it was a price fixing law and an abridgment of the right to contract. From this decision Chief Justice Taft and Justices Holmes and Sanford dissented. The act was defended on the ground that it was a police measure designed to protect the public health, morals, safety and welfare of the people.

The decision immediately affected 12,500 women workers in the District of Columbia and indirectly, in that the decision implies similar laws enacted by the States are unconstitutional, women workers generally.

The decision added to the demand for abridgment of the power of the Supreme Court to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional. The response of the American Federation of Labor was to declare for a more thorough organization of women workers.

The Supreme Court handed down on June 11 a unanimous decision restricting the authority of the Kansas Industrial Court established in 1920; Chief Justice Taft holding that "The Industrial Court Act in so far as it permits the fixing of wages in the plaintiffs—in error's packing house is in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment and deprives it of its property and liberty of contract without due process of law." He continued. "To say that a business is clothed with the public interest is not to import that the public may take over its entire management and run it at the expense of the owner. The extent to which regulation may reasonably go varies with different kinds of business. The regulation of rates to avoid monopoly is one thing; the regulation of wages is another."

The World editorial welcomed the "history-making decision," saying: "The Court has again asserted the doctrine that the individual still has rights that the Government is bound to respect, a doctrine that has been steadily growing weaker and has recently been threatened with annihilation."

United States Judge Wilkerson's blanket injunction against the striking railway shopmen, asked for by Attorney General Daugherty in Chicago on Sept. 1, 1922, was made permanent on July 12, 1923.

UNITED STATES COAL COMMISSION REPORTS.

The United States Coal Commission, John Hays Hammond, Chairman, appointed by President Harding as a fact-finding body, made a preliminary report to him on July 8, 1923, dealing with the anthracite side of the industry. Its chief findings and recommendations were:

"The Commission recommends at this time no punitive legislation. It awaits with interest whether the next agreement entered into shall show a co-operative spirit and a proper conception of the rights of the American people.

"It recommends that Congress shall give the President authority, in the event of a cessation of operations, to declare an emergency, take charge of the mines, fix wages and the compensation to be paid the owner, subject to review by the courts, and to distribute the product as he deems wise and just.

"Coal is quite as much a public necessity as gas, street railway service or any other service or commodity that has been brought under public regulation. In the operation of coal mines, as in the operation of railroads, telephones, water companies or banks, the public interest must be respected and served.

"The Commission is convinced that publicity of costs, prices and profits must be provided to protect the interests of the public.

"As the item of freight alone takes from 16 to 30 cents of the anthracite consumer's dollar, a material reduction in the price of coal might come through a reduction of freight rates. The Coal Commission urges upon the Interstate Commerce Commission a re-examination of the reasonableness of anthracite freight rates.

"It recommends that the anthracite contract shall not expire at the same time the bituminous one does, and that the contract shall provide for its renewal except as to any subjects which either side may desire to review and of which notice is given ninety days before the expiration of the contract."

The Commission offered a number of suggestions looking toward bringing the operator and miner together in a more friendly spirit and for the speedier adjustments of differences than now exist; and recommended "that each side forget past differences and grievances and attack the problem in the spirit of justice and fair dealing not only between themselves but with due regard for the rights and sensibilities of the American people."

On its second report made to President Coolidge on Aug. 7 the Commission suggested that provision be made for the elimination of the twelve-hour day and that the President be given the right by law to interfere to prevent a general strike.

In its final report in October the Commission practically exonerated the retail coal dealer of responsibility for high prices and concluded that in the anthracite trade there were too many wholesalers. It recommended that the Government be given the power to regulate the distribution of coal in time of shortage.

BANKS BACKED BY LABOR.

An interesting development of 1923 was the increase in the number of banks controlled by organizations of manual workers, the chain now extending from New York in the East, where two were opened during the year and plans were made for the opening of two more, to Spokane, Wash., in the West. Many others are projected or under consideration.

The chief difference between these institutions and the older banks is in ownership, and, in some instances, by-laws that limit the amount that may be paid stockholders in dividends. Many use the term co-operative in their titles, but in the true sense of the word none operate on co-operative lines, their claim to the title resting on the promise to divide earnings above a fixed point with depositors. One reason for this resemblance to older institutions is that all operate under national or State laws and therefore are restricted in their freedom to install innovations.

Because of the interest in the movement, the editor of the World Almanac, on August 30, 1923, addressed a letter to all institutions listed as labor banks requesting from each a statement of capital and resources as of July 30 last; and also what labor unions are back of the bank.

The oldest and largest of the institutions to reply was the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank of Cleveland, the pioneer in the movement. Curiously enough in the literature accompanying the response of S. P. Stone, Vice President, the brotherhood which owns the bank through stock holdings and the holdings of its members is described not as a labor organization but "a fraternal organization" which "makes no profits from any of its enterprises except its office buildings."

These enterprises, according to the bank's literature, include "various fraternal insurance organizations" carrying $195,000,000 of insurance for its 85,000 members to whom it has paid $51,000,000 in claims and which annually disburses $4,000,000. During 60 years it asserts it has never lost on an investment.

This bank opened its doors on November 1, 1920, with $1,000,000 capital and $100,000 paid in surplus. On June 12, 1923, it had capital and surplus of $1,155,000 and total resources of $24,198,859.

The Brotherhood also controlled the Peoples' State Bank of Hammond, Ind., which on July 30 had $50,000 capital, $12,500 surplus and deposits of $919,000; the Federated Bank of Birmingham, Ala., with $500,000 capital, and held an interest in the Transportation Brotherhoods National Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., which had $200,000 capital and total resources of $829,586.

The Brotherhood also has an interest in the Empire Trust Co. of New York, an institution with resources in excess of $57,000,000. The extent of its actual holdings in the bank has not been disclosed. The understanding in banking and labor circles is that the Brotherhood or affiliated interests has an option on a majority of the stock of this company. As this is written, the Brotherhood is fitting up quarters near the Pennsylvania Station, New York City, for yet another bank.

The oldest of these banks in New York City is the

Amalgamated Bank owned by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. This bank opened for business on April 14, 1923, with $200,000 capital and $75,000 surplus paid in and on August 30 had $1,936,980 in deposits. This bank is unique in the volume of steamship and foreign exchange business transacted. The latter is mainly with Russia, where, by an arrangement with the Soviet Government, it can guarantee payment of drafts in dollars.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers also have a bank in Chicago, the Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, which was organized July 1,1922, with $200,000 capital and on August 30 had deposits of $2,032,957.

The Federation Bank, controlled by New York local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, opened for business on May 19, 1923, with paid in capital of $250,000 and surplus of $250,000. On August 30 it had total deposits of $1,707,639.

Next in size is the Telegraphers National Bank of St. Louis, owned by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. This opened its doors on June 9, with $500,000 capital and $100,000 surplus. Its total resources as of July 30, were $2,612,423.

The San Bernardino Valley Bank, of San Bernardino, Cal., with the Brotherhood's Co-operative National Bank of Spokane, are the most westerly of these institutions. The former has a capital of $175,000 and on July 30 had $1,650,000 in deposits, control resting in the members of various unions. The Spokane Bank, owned by members of the shop crafts unions, also a new institution, has $200,000 capital, paid in surplus of $40,000 and resources of $430,000.

The smallest institution reporting is the Labor National Bank of Three Forks, Montana. This reports capital of $25,000, surplus, $5,000 and deposits of $85,000.

Organized but not doing business at the time data was requested were the Brotherhood Savings & Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, controlled by members of the railway organizations and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks National Bank in Cincinnati which has a paid in capital of $200,000 and $50,000 surplus.

Sometimes rated as a labor bank is the Mt. Vernon Savings Bank of Washington in which the International Association of Machinists have a minority of its $160,000 capital stock. The resources of this bank, as of July 30, were $2,689,182.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The American Federation of Labor has its headquarters in the A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C. The national officers are:

Executive Council—President, Samuel Gompers; Secretary, Frank Morrison; Treasurer, Daniel J. Tobin, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.; First Vice-President, James Duncan, 25 School Street, Quincy, Mass.; Second Vice-President, Jos. F. Valentine, Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Third Vice-President, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; Fourth Vice-President, William Green, Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; Fifth Vice-President, T. A. Rickert, 175 W. Washington St., Chicago; Sixth Vice-President, Jacob Fischer, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis; Seventh Vice-President, Matthew Woll, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago; Eighth Vice-President, Martin F. Ryan, Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.

In the Federation are 108 national and international unions, representing 35,277 local unions, 5 departments, 49 State branches, 905 city centrals, and 2,926,468 members.

Defense fund (Aug. 31, 1923), $183,994; receipts in last year, $687,880; expenditures, $662,398.

Departments—Building Trades, John Donlin, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington; Metal Trades, James O'Connell, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington; Railway Employees, B. M. Jewell, 4750 Broadway, Chicago; Union Label Trades, J. W. Hays, Bankers' Trust Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

The national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, with the names of the several Presidents and the addresses of the headquarters, are as follows:

Actors and Artists. John Emerson, 115 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.
Asbestos Workers. J. A. Mullaney, 15 Benham Street, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers. No President.
Barbers. J. C. Shanessy, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Bill Posters. John Jilson, 607 Garrick Theatre Bldg., 64 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
Blacksmiths. J. W. Kline, 2922 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. *
Boiler Makers. J. A. Franklin, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kan. *
Bookbinders. Walter N. Reddick, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.
Boot and Shoe Workers. Collis Lovely, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
Brewery Workers. No President.
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers. William Bowen, University Park Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Brick and Clay Workers. Frank Kasten, 327 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. P. J. Morrin, 1615-20 Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Broom Makers. Raymond Kienzle, 4606 N. Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Building Service Employees. Wm. F. Quesse, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
Carmen. M. F. Ryan, 503 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo. *
Carpenters and Joiners. William L. Hutcheson, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Carvers. August Schrempf, 116 East 93d Street, New York, N. Y.
Cigarmakers. George W. Perkins, 508 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Clerks, Post Office. Leo E. George, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.
Clerks, Railway. E. H. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati, O. *
Clerks, Retail. W. G. Desepte, 424 Grafton Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Conductors, Sleeping Car. M. S. Warfield, 360-61 Union Station, Kansas City, Mo.
Coopers. Joseph Cresse, 289 30th Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Diamond Workers. Andries Meyer, 323 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Draftsmen, Technical Engineers, Architects. C. L. Rosemund, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C.
Electrical Workers. J. P. Noonan, I. A. of M. Building, Washington, D. C. *
Elevator Constructors. Frank Feeney, 14-15 Borough Hall Building, 391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Engineers, Operating. Arthur M. Huddell, 6334 Yale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Engravers, Metal. Otto A. Laibly, 4725 Berenice Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Engravers, Photo. Matthew Woll, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
Engravers, Steel and Copper Plate. William A. Barnes, 121 East 31st Street, New York, N. Y.
Federal Employees. Luther C. Steward, 1423 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.
Fire Fighters. Fred W. Baer, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.
Firemen and Oilers. Timothy Healy, 229 East 47th Street, New York, N. Y. *
Foundry Employees. Leonard Holtschult, 810 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Fur Workers. Morris Kaufman, 9 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.
Garment Workers (Men's). T. A. Rickert, 175 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
Garment Workers (Ladies'). Morris Sigman, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y.
Glass Bottle Blowers. John A. Voll, 1005 Colonial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Glass Workers, Flint. William P. Clarke, Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio.
Glass Workers, Window. J. M. Siemer, 1103 Ulmer Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
Glove Workers. Thomas J. Mahoney, 4173 26th Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Granite Cutters. Sam Squibb, 25 Gilmore Street, Quincy, Mass.
Hatters. Michael F. Green, 72 Bible House, New York, N. Y.
Hod Carriers. D. D'Alessandro, 25 School Street, Quincy, Mass.
Horse Shoers. Bernard Flatley, 92 Brill Street, Newark, N. J.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees. Edward Flore, 426 Woodbridge Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. M. F. Tighe, 510 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jewelry Workers. E. Rosenquist, 1674 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Lathers. W. J. McSorley, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
Laundry Workers. J. F. Brock, 799 Second Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
Leather Workers. W. E. Bryan, Walsix Building, Sixth and Walnuts Streets, Kansas City, Mo.
Letter Carriers. Edward J. Gainor, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.
Letter Carriers, Rural. Judd Austin, Independence, Kan.
Lithographers. Philip Bock, 205 West 14th Street, New York, N. Y.
Longshoremen. Anthony J. Chlopek, 704 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Machinists. W. H. Johnston, I. A. of M. Building, Washington, D. C. *
Maintenance of Way Employees. F. H. Fljozdal, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich. *
Marble Polishers, Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers, S. C. Hogan, 406 East 149th Street, New York, N. Y.
Masters, Mates and Pilots. John H. Pruett, 423 49th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. P. E. Gorman, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
Metal Workers, Sheet. J. J. Hynes, Rooms 635-642 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C. *
Mine Workers of America, United. John L. Lewis, 1102-09 Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Moulders. J. F. Valentine, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Musicians. Joseph N. Weber, 110-112 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
Oil Field and Refinery Workers. R. H. Stickel, 208½ West 12th Street, Fort Worth, Texas.
Painters. G. F. Hedrick, Painters and Decorators' Building, Lafayette, Ind.
Paper Makers. J. T. Carey, 25 South Hawk Street, Albany, N. Y.
Pattern Makers. James Wilson, 1007-09 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pavers. T. M. Dohorty, 2430 Highland Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Paving Cutters. Carl Bergstrom, Box 130, Rockport, Mass.
Piano and Organ Workers. Jacob Fischer, 260 East 138th Street, New York, N. Y.
Plasterers. E. J. McGivern, 17 Robbins Road, Arlington Heights, Mass.
Plumbers and Steam Fitters. John Coefield, 1138 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill
Polishers, Metal. W. W. Britton, Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Potters. John T. Wood, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Printers and Die Stampers. Thomas F. O'Neil, 202 West 98th Street, New York, N. Y.
Printing Pressmen. George L. Berry, Pressmen's Home, Tennessee.
Pulp and Paper Mill Workers. John P. Burke, P. O. Drawer "K," Fort Edward, N. Y.
Railway Employees, Street. W. D. Mahon, 260 East High Street, Detroit, Mich.
Railway Mail Association. William Collins, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.
Roofers. George W. Jones, 24 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.
Seamen. Andrew Furuseth, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.
Signalmen. D. W. Helt, 4750-54 North Kimball Avenue, Chicago, Ill. *
Stage Employees. W. A. Canavan, 110 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
Stereotypers. J. J. Freel, 56 Gould Avenue, Caldwell, N. J.
Stonecutters. M. W. Mitchell, 324 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Stove Mounters. W. L. Funderburk, 6466 Jefferson Avenue East, Detroit, Mich.
Switchmen. T. C. Cashen, 39 North Street, Buffalo, N. Y. *
Teachers, American Federation of. Charles B. Stillman, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
Teamsters. D. J. Tobin, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Telegraphers, Railroad. E. J. Manion, Missouri State Life Building, St. Louis, Mo.*
Telegraphers, Commercial. Roscoe H. Johnson, 113 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Textile Workers. Thomas F. McMahon, Rooms 108-112 Bible House, New York, N. Y.
Tobacco Workers. W. R. Walden, Our Home Life Insurance Building, Louisville, Ky.
Tunnel and Subway Constructors. T. J. Curtis, 206-208 East 128th Street, New York, N. Y.
Typographical. Charles P. Howard, Bankers' Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Upholsterers. William Kohn, 230 East 58th Street, New York, N. Y.
Wall Paper Crafts. Rudolph Heinl, 124 North Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Weavers, Elastic Goring. Charles Hunter, 19 West Ashland Street, Brockton, Mass.
Weavers, American Wire. John F. Curley, 203 Beech Street, Holyoke, Mass.

* Railway shop craft unions, which with "Big Four" brotherhoods make up so-called "standard railroad unions."

UNAFFILIATED LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The Railway Brotherhoods.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, President, Warren S. Stone, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. 95,000 members.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, President, D. B. Robertson, 901 Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio. 116,566 members.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, President, W. G. Lee, American Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio. 180,000 members.

Order of Railway Conductors of America, President, L. E. Sheppard, Masonic Temple, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 60,000 members.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y. President, Sidney Hillman. 125,000 members.

Industrial Workers of the World.

The Industrial Workers of the World (1905) with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., have a membership of about 30,000. Ch. Gen. Exec. Bd., R. E. Daly. Gen. Sec.-Treas., J. Grady.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD.

According to the annual report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, dues paying membership in the unions affiliated with it during the sixteen months ending Aug. 31, 1923, averaged 2,926,468. This number does not represent the actual membership, in that members out of work or on strike do not as a rule pay dues, though they continue to hold membership cards. Indeed, so well informed a person as Samuel Gompers, speaking at the Portland convention, declared he did not know, and did not know where he could learn, the actual membership at any given time.

Allowing, however, for the considerable amount of unemployment in the period covered, and the fact that for a period of several months approximately 1,000,000 men were on strike, the actual membership for the period covered was probably not far short of 3,400,000.

The average membership on which dues were paid to the Federation for twenty-seven years beginning in 1897 follows:

Year.	Membership.	Year.	Membership.
1897	264,825	1911	1,761,835
1898	278,016	1912	1,770,145
1899	349,422	1913	1,996,004
1900	548,321	1914	2,020,671
1901	787,537	1915	1,946,347
1902	1,024,399	1916	2,072,702
1903	1,465,800	1917	2,371,434
1904	1,676,200	1918	2,726,478
1905	1,494,300	1919	3,260,068
1906	1,454,200	1920	4,078,740
1907	1,538,970	1921	3,906,528
1908	1,586,885	1922	3,195,635
1909	1,482,872	1923	2,926,468
1910	1,562,112		

Outside of the American Federation of Labor there are organizations of workers with an estimated total membership of 600,000, of which number some 400,000 are credited to the "Big Four" Railroad Brotherhoods. This makes a total membership of approximately 4,000,000, or substantially the membership reported by the federation in 1920, when all organizations were at their peak of membership.

The Labour International Year Book for 1923, prepared by the Labour Research Department and published by the Labour Publishing Company, Ltd., 38 Great Ormond Street, London, gives the membership claimed by the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) as of August, 1922, as follows:

Argentina	74,958
Austria	1,079,777
Belgium	698,384
Bulgaria	14,803
Canada	164,883
Czechoslovakia	827,761
Denmark	242,545
France	756,243
Germany	8,417,200
Great Britain	6,559,933
Greece	170,000
Holland	223,718
Hungary	152,577
Italy	1,200,000
Jugo-Slavia	50,000
Latvia	22,607
Luxemburg	20,966
Norway	95,927
Peru	25,000
Poland	365,190
South Africa	50,000
Spain	240,113
Sweden	313,208
Switzerland	225,822
Total	**21,991,615**

It is stated that no account is taken in the figures of minority affiliations of the R. I. D. U. (Red International Labor Unions).

The statistical department of the Federation also lists the trade union membership of Mexico at 800,000; of Australia as 684,000; and of New Zealand as 83,000; which with the 4,000,000 in the United States makes a grand total of 27,558,615.

Estimates on the membership of labor movements the world over vary widely, the latest governmental estimate available, that of the Canadian Department of Labor, fixing such membership in 1922 as 44,136,855.

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor.)

It is now generally acknowledged that the co-operative movement as we know it to-day was inaugurated in 1844 by twenty-eight flannel weavers of Rochdale, England, as a means of relief from the existing poverty, unemployment, adulterated food, and exorbitant prices. The movement has remained pre-eminently a working-class movement and as such has spread to every continent.

The United States was one of the first countries to follow the lead of the "Rochdale pioneers," as they are called. The first consumers' co-operative organization in this country is said to have been a buying club established in Boston in 1844.

Out of this club grew the powerful New England Protective Union, which flourished for a while but was disrupted by internal quarrels and was finally superseded by the American Protective Union. Through the efforts of the latter some seven hundred stores are said to have been established in New England.

During the early seventies the Patrons of Husbandry, a farmers' order, established a number of co-operative stores, some of which still exist.

Not all of the early co-operative ventures were strictly co-operative in principle. In many cases the co-operative idea was subordinated to some other economic, political, or social theory which caused the failure of the co-operative scheme. This was true of the movement supported by the Knights of Labor about 1884, in which the co-operative feature was incidental to their political program, the failure of which destroyed the stores.

In 1874 a purely co-operative organization, the Sovereigns of Industry, was established. This association opened stores all through the North Atlantic Coast States, but failed in 1879 through poor business management.

From that time until the end of the century the co-operative movement in the United States languished, only a few isolated stores surviving. Of late, however, and especially during and since the war, interest in all lines of co-operative activity has revived.

With the beginning of the war prices began to rise. Wages rose also but less rapidly and not for all workers. Feeling the economic pinch, people began to cast around for some means of relieving it. Co-operation seemed to promise one. Accordingly interest in the subject awoke and information began to be sought.

Learning of the wonderful results obtained in Great Britain and on the Continent, Americans set out to obtain these results for themselves. Co-operative societies sprang up everywhere, and a high point of co-operative interest and organization was reached in the latter part of 1919 and the first half of 1920.

TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

It is difficult to make a clear-cut classification of the different forms of co-operation. Roughly, there are three branches of the movement: 1, co-operative credit; 2, co-operation for production, which in turn may be subdivided into (*a*) associations of producers to produce raw materials or finished products, and (*b*) associations of producers to sell co-operatively either raw materials or finished products; and 3, co-operation for consumption.

These classes may and do overlap in practice. Thus a credit institution may also function for producers in selling their product and for consumers in buying supplies; the consumers' society may also have banking and insurance departments and may undertake co-operative production of supplies; or the farmers' society may, in addition to its primary function of a marketing agency for its members, undertake to supply them with the necessaries of home and farm.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, BY STATES, IN 1920.

State.	Consumers' Societies.		Agricultural Societies.	
	Members.	Paid-in Share Capital.	Members.	Paid-in Share Capital.
	No.	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
Ala	293	13,874	.....	.....
Alaska	200	41,000	.....	.....
Ark	962	35,940	.....	.....
Cal	18,745	478,726	.....	.....
Col	1,755	164,305	1,370	238,800
Conn	4,473	104,691	60	2,000
Fla	148	18,500	.....	.....
Idaho	583	35,325	276	74,505
Ill	13,068	1,213,256	559	80,190
Ind	1,438	88,519	261	48,800
Iowa	3,601	785,583	591	62,120
Kan	9,709	514,775	19,581	1,639,626
Ky	663	231,200	650	43,800
La	297	20,167	.....	.....
Me	1,858	58,820	532	23,030
Md	2,397	79,515	.....	.....
Mass	18,797	267,787	57	2,779
Mich	8,830	384,344	438	22,360
Minn	13,513	1,554,661	2,081	274,715
Miss	100	11,000	.....	.....
Mo	2,634	118,312	1,413	92,655
Mont	1,699	206,274	1,733	197,296
Neb	7,553	882,460	10,378	1,572,881
N. H	53	2,500	.....	.....
N. J	1,480	28,687	.....	.....
N. M	554	24,800	135	25,000
N. Y	10,193	263,301	.....	.....
N. C	210	35,974	.....	.....
N. D	3,207	691,988	482	92,375
Ohio	5,093	172,750	953	76,467
Okla	298	46,350	2,131	204,382
Ore	2,036	14,530	78	6,600
Pa	7,768	273,547	.....	.....
R. I	1,107	26,134	.....	.....
S. C	427	11,670	.....	.....
S. D	1,755	291,670	1,515	196,529
Tenn	814	55,100	.....	.....
Tex	3,836	61,958	.....	.....
Vt	140	2,636	.....	.....
Va	543	32,544	.....	.....
Wash	5,550	305,027	190	42,000
W. Va	1,430	92,589	.....	.....
Wis	31,148	1,517,184	17,887	6,061,035
Wyo	255	31,000	.....	.....
Total	191,147	11,290,973	63,351	11,079,945

The term "agricultural societies" is used to designate combined purchasing (consumers') and marketing societies. The figures for paid-in share capital necessarily include that used in the marketing activities of the associations.

The average amount of business done in 1920 per society was $99,406; per member, $378. These figures are for the two types of societies combined. The average for each type was: Consumers'—per society, $100,354; per member, $353. Agricultural—per society, $95,618; per member, $530.

The average business per society, both types combined, was highest in California, $226,292 (all consumers'); $160,351 in Massachusetts; $159,000 in Wisconsin; $134,500 in Tennessee (all consumers'); $142,000 in Florida (all consumers').

The average business per society, both types combined, was highest in California (all consumers'), $226,292; in Massachusetts, $160,331; in Wisconsin, $159,549; in Florida (all consumers'), $142,000; in Tennessee (all consumers'), $134,500; in New Mexico, $131,667; and so on down to New Hampshire, $8,500. In New York the average was (all consumers') $72,252; in New Jersey, $52,789; in Pennsylvania (all consumers'), $39,924.

The percentage of both types of societies com-

bined per 10,000 population was 24.7 for the United States, being highest in Wisconsin (188.1) and lowest in Mississippi (0.6).

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Co-operative societies abroad are on the same lines as those in the United States, namely, lending (credit, or banking), producing and marketing, selling and buying, and manufacturing. The last named type is more developed in foreign countries than on this side of the Atlantic.

There are, outside the United States, over 60,000 co-operative societies, with a membership of more than 25,000,000 persons, according to the 1923 edition of The People's Year Book, published by the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies.

The Co-operative Union of the United Kingdom consists of 1,472 societies, of which 1,352 are distributive societies, 5 are distributive federations, 102 are productive societies, 4 are supply associations, 6 are special societies, and 3 are wholesale societies.

The total membership of the union comprises 4,598,737 persons; share and loan capital, £118,503,-763; sales in 1921, £334,383,138; net surplus, £18,-231,829; number of employees, 187,979; salaries and wages in 1921, £29,643,535.

Of the membership of the distributive societies, 3,838,573 is in England and Wales, 662,885 in Scotland, and 47,099 in Ireland. The sales of the distributive societies in 1921 were £218,780,384; those of the distributive federations, £151,218.

There are two classes of the productive societies, one including consumers, the other mainly workers. Together, the productive societies in 1921 did a trade of £6,581,587.

The English wholesale societies in 1921 did a trade of £[illegible], of which £81,941,682 was distributive—showing a loss of £4,569,620; the Scottish wholesales did a distributive trade of £22,-041,158 (showing a loss of £237,030); the Irish agricultural wholesales also showed a loss on their distributive trade of £1,118,718—amount of loss not stated.

Of the co-operative employees, 78,571 were engaged, in 1921, in production, and 109,408 in distribution.

The productive activities of the union's wholesale societies included crackers, preserves, soap, flour, tobacco, lard, margarine, printing, rope and twine, coal mining, flannel blankets, hosiery, corsets, skirts, underclothing, woolen goods, weaving, clothing, creameries, boots and shoes, furniture, brushes, buckets, iron mills, tinplate, paint and varnish, and pottery. Profit was shown in the manufacture of crackers, soap, flour, lard, margarine, coal mining, iron, paint and varnish, and pottery. All the rest showed losses.

The English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies own 29,109 acres of tea plantations in Ceylon and India.

IN OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a brief summary of the co-operative activities in other foreign countries.

Australia—There are eighty-four distributive societies of co-operatives of the Rochdale type. In South Australia there is a Co-operative Union. New South Wales has a union, and also a Co-operative Wholesale Society.

Austria—The Union of German-Austrian Consumers' Societies has, in Austria, ninety-seven retail societies, with 574,000 members; and had, in 1921, a sales turnover of the value of 10,388,278,304 crowns (covering ninety of the societies), with a savings deposit and need fund of 483,411,607 crowns.

The Austrian Co-operative Wholesale Society, in 1921, sold goods to the value of 10,063,182,027 crowns, and has savings deposits of 39,000,000 crowns.

Belgium—The Federation of Co-operative Societies (allied with the Socialist labor movement) has over 231,000 members, with a sales turnover in 1921 of the value of 272,000,000 francs. It has a hosiery factory and a creamery.

Canada—The Co-operative Union has over 7,000 members, with 1921 sales valued at $2,465,253.

The United Grain Growers, Limited (Manitoba) has 36,000 members, with 1921 sales valued at $6,[illegible].

Czechoslovakia—The Central Union of Co-operative Societies has 1,322 branches; total membership, 824,000; 1921 sales turnover valued at 1,500,000,000 crowns. The Co-operative Wholesale Society in 1921 sold articles valued at 989,[illegible],-322 crowns. It manufactures spices, underclothing, foodstuffs, malt, breadstuffs and brick, and has a printing works.

The Union of German Economic Societies in 1921 had 303,000 members, with sales valued at 712,625,-447 crowns; with savings deposits of 48,211,352 crowns. The union makes foodstuffs, ribbon, knit goods and linen goods.

Denmark—The Co-operative Wholesale Society has 1,800 branches, with 335,000 members, and a 1921 sales turnover valued at 174,608,257 crowns. It produced in 1921 goods valued at 35,701,147 crowns, comprising hosiery, clothing, bicycles, soap, rope, margarine, mustard, chocolate, candy. It has seed growing and testing grounds.

Finland—The General Co-operative Union has 485 societies, 177,584 members; and 1921 sales totaling in value 1,025,963,975 marks, of which the wholesale turnover was 359,143 294 marks.

The Central Union of Consumers' Societies (Socialist) has 157,800 members, with savings totaling 26,000,000 marks, and a 1921 sales turnover valued at 672,[illegible]65,558 marks.

France—The National Federation of Consumers' Societies, which is said to comprise about half of the distributive co-operative organizations in that country, has 1,360,000 members; 1,801 of the societies reported total sales in 1920 of the value of 1,153,697,608 francs, showing a loss of 7,051,436 francs. The co-operatives make boots and shoes, chocolate, canned food, roasted coffee, underclothing and lumber. They have a bank.

Germany—The Central Union of Consumers' Societies (storekeepers) has about 2,[illegible] members, and the sales turnover in 1921 was 5,197,286,-852 marks, mostly from bakery and [illegible].

The German Co-operative Wholesale Society produced in 1921 goods (cigars and tobacco, [illegible], soap, edible paste, mustard, spices, sweetmeats, chocolates, boxes, brushes, weaving, clothing, fish curing) valued at 234,784,773 marks; the total wholesale turnover on sales was 2,406,682,699 marks. They also have a bank and do printing and publishing.

Holland—The Central Union of Distributive Co-operative Societies has over 148,000 members, with 1921 sales valued at 46,000,000 florins. The Roman Catholics, as well as the Protestants, also have co-operatives, which together have about 100,000 members.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society grinds grain, makes soap and clothing, and in 1921 had sales valued at 14,215,538 gulden.

Hungary—The Farmers' Co-operative Wholesale Society (the *Hangya*) has 900,000 members, in 1,945 branches, with a 1921 sales turnover valued at 3,000,000,000 crowns.

The Hangya makes soap, chemicals, rope, matches, brushes, cutlery and liquor, all of which brought 200,000,000 crowns in 1921.

The Central Union of Labor Co-operative Societies has 180,000 members, with wholesale sales in 1920 valued at 400,000,000 crowns.

India, British—There are 42,000 agricultural credit societies, with 1,400,000 members.

Italy—The National League of Co-operative Societies has 3,500 distributing branches, [illegible],700 producing bodies, 700 farm organizations, and 1,000 miscellaneous societies; total [illegible]; in 1920, 770 distributive societies sold articles valued at 661,800,000 lire; in 1921, the output of 33 producing bodies totaled 351,582,000 lire; [illegible] agricultural branches in 1921 farmed 128,577 [illegible] are several co-operative banks.

Japan—There are 13,770 co-operative societies, with 2,850,000 members, of which 40,000 belong to consumers' co-operatives.

Jugo-Slavia—The General [illegible] operative Unions comprises 4,131 societies—credit, agricultural and handicraft.

Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia (Baltic States)—In Esthonia the co-[illegible] members, with year's sales valued [illegible] marks; in Latvia, 50,000 members, [illegible] valued at 340,000,000 rubles [illegible] mill and a factory); in Lithuania [illegible] with year's sales valued at 50,000,000 [illegible] There the union does pig slaughtering and preserves meats.

New Zealand—There are twenty [illegible] co-operative societies, united in the Co-operative Union and Wholesale.

Norway—The Co-operative Wholesale Society has over 93,000 members, in 404 branches, 374 of which in 1921 had total sales valued at 115,099,509 crowns. It has an insurance branch, [illegible] and it makes tobacco products and margarine.

Poland—The Union of Consumers' Societies has 348,500 members, with 1921 sales valued at 7,500,-000,000 marks. The union makes soap, lumber, and exports farm products.

The Union of Working and Co-operative Societies has 170,000 members, and sold, in 1921, at wholesale goods valued at 531,000,000 marks.

Portugal—The National Federation of Co-operative Societies has 35,000 members, with sales in 1921 valued at 1,312,313 escudos.

Roumania—The town societies of co-operatives are under the patronage of the Government Ministry

of Labor and Social Welfare, and number 107,000, with 1921 sales valued at 322,374,058 lei. The rural joint supply and sale societies have 210,000 members, and sold in 1921 goods valued at over 250,000,000 lei. The rural credit societies have 753,000 members and operate banks, which loaned, in 1920, over 476,000,000 lei, mostly for the increase of farm production.

Russia—In theory, all of Soviet Russia is comprised in the co-operative movement, with a more or less supposititious total of 150,000,000 members. The 1921 data from official sources show a claim of 1,082 consumers' unions, consisting of 38,628 primary co-operative associations, of which 25,034 are made up of consumers' organizations; 7,500 of agricultural; and 6,094 of industrial.

The All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies (the *Centrosoyus*) operates as a wholesale trading organization, as well as an organizing, an educational and a propagandist institution for the benefit of the Russian distributive co-operative movement. In 1921 the Centrosoyus comprised ninety-eight federations, with 24,000 societies, and a membership of 6,000,000; and total sales, in 1921, amounting in value to 300,000,000 gold rubles, it is asserted. The Centrosoyus publishes a daily paper and a weekly paper, and operates a bank.

Spain—The Catalonian co-operatives have 50,000 members, with 1921 sales over 50,000,000 pesetas in value. The North-of-Spain co-operatives have 15,000 members, and 1921 sales valued at 15,519,904 pesetas. There also are 8,000 co-operatives at Valencia. In addition, there are workers' co-operatives, as well as the Roman Catholic Union.

Sweden—The Co-operative Union has 924 branches and 253,000 members, with 1921 sales valued at 227,746,400 crowns. It has a bank, a margarine factory and a corn mill.

Switzerland—The Union of Consumers' Societies has 369,000 members, with 1921 sales valued at 337,366,085 francs, and savings deposits of 43,685,927 francs. It makes boots and shoes; prints; binds books, roasts coffee, grinds spices, grinds corn, refines fat, makes yeast, makes sauerkraut and charcoal, furniture and barrels; has a dairy, a "garden village" and an insurance company.

Ukraine Republic—The co-operatives have 15,000 societies, with 3,000,000 members. The Dneiper Union makes boots, soap, enamelware, kitchen utensils, macaroni, tobacco products and coffee substitutes; and has a printing plant, and cures fish. It publishes several newspapers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1916-1922.

(Data by United States Department of Labor.)

NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH, 1916 TO 1922.

Year.	January.	February.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month Not Stated.	Total.
1916	188	266	294	434	617	354	313	326	252	261	197	149	198	3,789
1917	288	211	318	445	463	323	448	360	349	322	257	197	469	4,450
1918	191	223	312	321	392	296	288	278	212	145	208	250	237	3,353
1919	199	198	192	270	431	322	379	412	406	327	160	125	156	3,577
1920	227	192	280	414	414	310	298	264	230	192	106	108	264	3,299
1921	236	172	194	290	572	152	141	143	123	89	92	76	67	2,347
1922	126	79	73	102	99	59	88	93	80	62	61	36	81	1,039

NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1917 TO 1922, BY STATES.

State.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	State.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Alabama	20	13	18	25	14	4	Nebraska	28	11	17	12	11	3
Alaska	5	3	3	1	1	....	Nevada	2	7	5	3	1	2
Arizona	20	4	7	9	3	1	New Hampshire	20	17	34	32	6	27
Arkansas	36	11	7	15	7	2	New Jersey	227	138	183	145	123	65
California	112	94	102	120	97	37	New Mexico	4	2	4	1	2	....
Canal Zone	....	....	1	1	....	....	New York	711	689	536	600	379	189
Colorado	48	32	31	22	27	7	North Carolina	7	14	22	21	25	6
Connecticut	178	92	135	128	59	23	North Dakota	2	3	....	4	8	2
Delaware	17	14	11	10	4	1	Ohio	279	197	237	206	166	70
Dist. of Col	14	13	10	14	5	4	Oklahoma	35	19	32	24	29	8
Florida	16	20	30	9	19	5	Oregon	58	18	38	22	23	8
Georgia	28	40	39	29	19	3	Pennsylvania	494	311	280	250	220	96
Hawaii	1	1	....	1	....	....	Porto Rico	6	5	5	6	2	....
Idaho	32	10	10	5	3	....	Rhode Island	105	53	78	89	41	37
Illinois	282	248	267	254	162	61	South Carolina	7	3	11	5	11	2
Indiana	73	76	106	99	60	15	South Dakota	3	3	3	5	2	....
Iowa	65	41	57	47	41	15	Tennessee	42	26	40	27	27	5
Kansas	53	41	45	14	21	4	Texas	56	41	50	73	60	10
Kentucky	38	19	26	22	17	10	Utah	21	14	22	14	5	1
Louisiana	39	23	51	37	28	8	Vermont	8	9	14	12	9	13
Maine	40	36	40	22	24	11	Virginia	35	37	28	31	14	5
Maryland	59	72	41	57	27	12	Washington	294	130	113	69	63	22
Massachusetts	353	347	396	377	201	133	West Virginia	64	50	63	49	28	8
Michigan	64	60	84	63	69	18	Wisconsin	57	54	77	68	40	20
Minnesota	53	40	49	50	45	8	Wyoming	2	5	4	6	4	....
Mississippi	13	5	2	4	9	....	Interstate	25	4	21	10	19	27
Missouri	122	105	69	63	53	26							
Montana	77	33	23	16	20	2	Total	4,450	3,353	3,577	3,299	2,347	1,039

The coal strikes in 1922 involved 600,000 men; the rail shopmen's strike, 400,000. In New York City there were 128 strikes and lockouts; in Chicago, 24; in Boston, 22; in Cleveland, 21; in Philadelphia, 19.

Industry.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Building trades	394	468	434	468	511	581	113
Clothing industry	227	495	436	317	336	239	209
Furniture industry	50	43	26	35	26	17	4
Iron and steel workers	72	56	74	76	25	25	10
Leather workers	34	19	16	27	32	26	17
Lumber industry	44	299	76	46	38	25	10
Metal trades	547	515	441	581	452	192	81
Mining	416	449	208	176	183	94	48
Paper Manufacturing	54	41	40	47	39	42	12
Printing and publishing	27	41	40	71	83	477	56
Shipbuilding	31	106	140	109	45	20	4
Slaughtering and meat cutting	70	38	42	73	42	30	6
Stone work	61	26	14	13	20	32	55
Textile industry	261	247	212	273	211	114	115
Tobacco	63	47	50	56	34	19	11
Transportation, steam and electric	228	343	227	186	238	36	66

Big Problems of 1923-1924.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD OPERATION AFTER FEDERAL CONTROL.

(Compiled in part from figures and analyses in the Financial Chronicle.)

On March 1, 1920, the railroads of the United States, which on Jan. 1, 1918, as a war measure, had been taken over for operation as one system by the United States Railroad Administration, were, in so far as still under its control (the short lines having previously been surrendered), restored to their owners. Federal control was thus terminated pursuant to a proclamation issued on Dec. 24, 1919, by the President of the United States and subject to the terms of the Transportation Act of 1920, approved by the President on Feb. 28, 1920.

On Sept. 1, 1920, the Government guaranty of income which was granted to assenting roads for the six months following the end of Federal control expired by limitation.

On March 1, 1922, two further provisions of the Transportation Act expired by limitation, namely: (1) The provision of Section 15a making it incumbent on the Interstate Commerce Commission, when adjusting freight and passenger rates during the two years beginning March 1, to aim at establishing such rates for the railroads of the country as a whole or in districts as should afford, "as a fair return" on the tentative valuation which was fixed by the Commission in July, 1920, a sum equal to 5½% per annum, and in addition, at the discretion of the Commission, an additional ½ of 1% to make provision for improvements, betterments or equipment; (2) the provision in Section 210a permitting the carriers to apply for loans from the Federal Revolving Fund within two years from the termination of Federal control.

On May 24, 1922, the Interstate Commerce Commission, as required by the act, made known its decision as to what would be a new reasonable rate of return on the investment of the roads, for use when fixing rates for passenger and freight transportation. The Commission ruled: "That on and after March 1, 1922, a fair return upon the aggregate value of the railway property of the carriers defined in section 15a of the Interstate Commerce Act, determined as therein provided, will be 5.75% of such aggregate property value as a uniform percentage of all rate groups or territories designated by the Commission."

Following a decision handed down March 17, 1923, by the Federal Court at New Orleans upholding the constitutionality of the provision in the Transportation Act generally known as the "recapture" clause, which was regarded as a test case, the Interstate Commerce Commission on March 23, 1923, issued an order requiring all railroads to report by May 1, 1923, as to their earnings during the year 1922 and to pay over to the Government under the Transportation Act one-half of the amount by which such earnings exceeded a 6% return on the value of the investment.

In August, 1923, the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Texas upheld the Commission's order. The case was that of the Dayton-Goose Creek Railway, which thereupon took an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. In this latter court arguments were heard in November, 1923.

The Transportation Act of 1920 was designed to enable the railroads as a whole to meet their financial problems caused by the war and Federal operation; and to assist them in their future financing by giving them a reasonable, though moderate, return on their investment. The immediate effect was most disappointing owing to an enormous increase in labor costs and a decline in railroad traffic. The railroads were therefore obliged to curtail their expenses drastically and to seek a reduction in the wages of their employees.

Comparative statistics show the following results for railways having annual operating revenues above $1,000,000:

Calendar Year.	Average Yrly. Wage.	Total Labor Cost.	Gross Operating Revenue.	Net Operating Income.	Return on Prop. Val.
1916	$ 892	$1,468,576,394	$3,596,865,766	$1,040,084,517	6.16%
1917	1,004	1,739,482,142	4,014,142,747	934,068,770	5.26%
1918	1,419	2,613,813,351	4,880,953,480	638,568,603	3.51%
1919	1,486	2,843,128,432	5,144,795,154	454,984,953	2.46%
1920	1,820	3,681,801,193	6,178,438,459	17,226,902	0.00%
1921	1,665	2,765,236,353	5,516,556,455	600,888,351	3.08%
1922	.....	2,467,672,000	5,558,923,093	759,946,000	.....

In April, 1921, the Railroad Labor Board ordered the abolition on July 1, 1921, of some of the provisions of the "national agreements" which the railroad managers claimed had cost the railroads of the U. S. $300,000,000 per annum, but laid down 16 cardinal principles that must be maintained.

Subsequently in 1921-22 the national agreements were revised by the Labor Board, removing some of their most burdensome features in the case of railroad labor other than trainmen's brotherhoods.

The United States Railroad Labor Board, at Chicago, on May 10, 1922, handed down a decision declaring the practice of contracting shop repair work to outside firms as a violation of the Transportation Act.

In May and June, 1921, the Labor Board announced its decision that the exigencies of the situation demanded a substantial decrease in railroad expenses, and for that reason railroad wages on the larger roads should be reduced on the average 12%. A strike against this decrease and to forestall any further changes in wages and working conditions was ordered by the four trainmen's brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Union, but on Oct. 27, 1921, on the eve of its becoming effective, was declared off.

In November, 1921, after many reductions in freight rates had been made (since August, 1920), the railway executives, in order to be able to further decrease these rates as demanded by the public, posted notices of a proposed additional wage cut of about 10% with the intent of wiping out the remainder of the wage advance in 1920. The railroads agreed to pass on all benefit from this further wage cut to the public, and in anticipation of same put in effect on Jan. 7, 1922, an experimental reduction of 10% on agricultural products for all parts of the country, this reduction to stand during the six months in which the plan to reduce wages will come before the Labor Board. It was not until May, 1922, that the Labor Board announced its decision as to further wage reductions, and it then promulgated decreases in the pay of the shopcraft employees; maintenance of way men, freight car men, signalmen, clerks, etc., effective July 1, 1922, which it was computed would effect a saving to the carriers of $135,000,000 per year. This led to a prolonged strike; the maintenance of way men, who did not join the strike, had a portion of the decrease remitted to them on a rehearing, the remission amounting to 2 cents an hour.

Late in 1921 and early in 1922 the Federal Government sold a large amount of its holdings of equipment trusts and was using the proceeds to settle its accounts with the railroads.

The sale of these equipment trusts and the improved financial outlook late in 1921 led the Federal Administration to withdraw its support of the so-called Funding Bill, which, as an amendment to the Transportation Act of 1920, would have permitted the settlement of the large amounts due by the Government to the railroads on account of compensation, guaranty, etc., and the funding of $500,000,000 of indebtedness due by them to the Government for expenditures made during Federal control on additions and improvement account.

The tentative (Ripley) plan for the consolidation of the railway properties of the United States into a limited number (19) of group systems, prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was printed in The World Almanac of 1923, pages 112-113. Hearings were begun on Nov. 17, 1922, by the commission and continued throughout 1923. These concerned principally the Northern Pacific-Burlington, the Great Northern-St. Paul, the Union Pacific-Northwestern, the Frisco-Katy-Cotton Belt systems, the Baltimore & Ohio-Reading, the New England-Great Lakes, the Pennsylvania and the New York Central systems, but no final determination was made. Oral arguments on the proposed consolidations will begin Jan. 7, 1924.

Senator Cummins's bill for the consolidation of railroads into regional groups provides substantially for:

Voluntary experiments in the line of consolidation for two years.

The negotiation of five-year agreements between committees representing the railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission for consolidation.

Compulsory action by the Government to bring about satisfactory readjustments at the end of that period.

The total loss to the Government by reason of taking over the railroads as a war measure, according to the best available information from the United States Railroad Administration at this time, will be from $1,750,000,000 to $1,800,000,000, the cost being divided as follows:

Loss during 26 months of actual Federal control, about	$1,150,000,000
Cost of six months guaranty period, under section 209 of Transportation Act, about	550,000,000
Payment of judgments, decrees, and awards, out of revolving fund in hands of Interstate Commerce Commission, under sections 206 and 210 of Transportation Act, and payment to deficit Short Line Railroads under section 204 of Transportation Act, about	50,000,000

Of the securities acquired under the Federal Control Act of 1918, the United States Treasury still held on Aug. 31, 1923, obligations totalling $49,406,000; and of those acquired under the Transportation Act of 1920 it held $143,361,500. Under Section 210 of the Transportation Act of 1920 the United States Government had up to Nov. 1, 1923, acquired for loans from the $300,000,000 revolving fund, obligations totalling $339,450,667, of which $146,501,558 had been repaid. Excess earnings had been paid in to the amount of $223,790. In addition the Director General of Railroads held on Nov. 1, 1923, bonds of two railroads amounting to $28,626,300; and collateral notes amounting to $229,780,000 (collateral deposited—$312,152,650). Under agreement executed Jan. 15, 1920, by some 80 leading railroad companies with the Director General of Railroads, and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as trustee to cover new rolling stock (some 2,000 locomotives and 100,000 freight cars) ordered by the United States Railroad Administration during the period of Federal control and accepted by it, equipment trust notes amounting to $346,556,750 were issued, of which $36,181,100 were held by the United States Treasury and still for sale on Nov. 10, 1923.

The United States Railroad Administration reported that up to Nov. 14, 1923, it had concluded final settlement, with 408 railroads including 63 short lines, including all disputed items during the 26 months of Federal control. The claims of carriers of a mileage 232,236 out of 241,194 had been settled to November, 1923, by the Director General of Railroads at $694,484,140 out of an estimated total of $800,000,000. The net amount paid by the U. S. was $52,479,437, being 7.55 per cent. of the amount originally claimed.

The railroads reached new levels of efficiency in 1923, moving an unprecedented volume of commodities. Carloadings exceeded 1,000,000 a week for twenty-one consecutive weeks, including the week ending Nov. 10, which totalled 1,036,067. Freight cars awaiting repairs were reduced from 9 per cent. on April 1 to 6.6 per cent. on Nov. 1; and locomotives awaiting heavy repairs from 19.8 per cent. on April 1 to 13.7 per cent. on Oct. 1. In the first ten months of the year 155,872 new cars and 3,371 new locomotives were put in service. Attainment of an increase in the average daily movement of cars to 30 miles and of average daily loading to 30 tons was attempted but not quite reached. In the first nine months of 1923 the earnings of Class I railroads represented on an annual basis a return of 5.27 per cent. on property value as compared with 3.96 per cent. in the corresponding months of 1922.

Reports to a meeting of the Association of Railway Executives on Nov. 8, 1923, showed that the railroads expended $429,272,836 for equipment and permanent improvements in 1922, the expenditures to total more than $1,000,000,000 in 1923. In addition they will carry over into 1924 appropriations made in 1923 amounting to $243,804,000, so that the grand total expended and authorized for these purposes during 1922 and 1923 will be $1,732,516,836.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

This Commission, which, under the Transportation Act of 1920, is vested with new powers respecting rates, consolidations, securities issued, etc., is constituted as follows:

Balthasar H. Meyer of Wisconsin, Chairman; Charles C. McChord of Kentucky, Henry C. Hall of Colorado, Frank McManamy of the District of Columbia, Clyde B. Aitchison of Oregon, Joseph B. Eastman of Massachusetts, Mark W. Potter of New York, John J. Esch of Wisconsin, E. I. Lewis of Indiana, J. B. Campbell of Washington, Frederick I. Cos of New Jersey, with George B. McGinty of Georgia, Secretary; Alfred Holmead of the District of Columbia, Assistant Secretary; Thomas A. Gillis of Pennsylvania, Assistant to Secretary; T. Leo Haden of the District of Columbia, Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

Director-General of Railroads and Agent of the President, James C. Davis; Assistant to the Director-General, E. M. Alvord; Chief Clerk, A. W. Stoll; Comptroller, L. J. Tracy. Division of Finance: D. C. Porteous, Director; Ralph Blaisdell, Treasurer. Division of Liquidation Claims, E. M. Alvord, Director; Short Line Section, Sidney F. Andrews, Chairman; H. W. Teed, W. G. Goodrich. Headquarters, Hurley-Wright Building, 18th and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

GREAT PORTS OF THE WORLD.

(Final .000 omitted. Figures show a year's traffic.)

Port.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Port.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*			*£ Sterling*	*£ Sterling*
Auckland (1921)	New Zealand.	56,360	*35,877	Bristol (1921)	England	36,232	5,097
Baltimore (1923)	United States	84,952	112,507	Cardiff (1921)	Wales	7,834	19,539
Boston (1923)	United States	340,620	48,226	Glasgow (1921)	Scotland	33,238	61,464
Buen'sAyres(1921)	Argentina	199,400	187,498	Grimsby (1921)	England	14,734	13,268
Buffalo (1923)	United States	69,597	179,800	Hull (1921)	England	60,459	31,464
Callao (1922)	Peru	29,269	18,026	Leith (1921)	Scotland	20,359	7,654
Canton (1922)	China	45,013	73,884	Liverpool (1921)	England	241,370	286,643
Dairen (1922)	China	54,503	79,220	London (1921)	England	415,076	191,781
Detroit (1923)	United States	82,827	218,755	Manchester (1921)	England	51,873	34,643
Galveston (1923)	United States	28,069	414,492	So'hampton (1921)	England	30,634	36,179
Havana (1920)	Cuba	347,674	108,526			*Metric*	*tons.*
Kobe (1922)	Japan	428,178	139,902	Amsterdam (1922)	Holland	3,916	1,439
Melbourne (1921)	Australia	139,593	138,033	Antwerp (1920)	Belgium	8,543	4,479
Montreal (1921)	Canada	286,597	263,743	Barcelona (1921)	Spain	1,091	136
New Orleans(1923)	United States	166,563	346,200	Bombay (1923)	India	2,303	2,119
New York (1923)	United States	1,775,030	1,430,160	Bordeaux (1922)	France	2,514	1,275
Norfolk (1923)	United States	13,004	155,532	Calcutta (1922)	India	1,137	1,523
Philadelphia(1923)	United States	215,199	125,584	Canton (1922)	China	†4,451	-
Rio Janeiro (1921)	Brazil	109,671	36,378	Dairen (1922)	China	†8,203	
S. Francisco (1923)	United States	186,065	157,242	Dunkirk (1922)	France	2,219	431
Santos (1921)	Brazil	70,547	109,768	Fiume (1913)	Austria	923	1,174
Shanghai (1922)	China	348,262	189,983	Genoa (1922)	Italy	4,968	533
Singapore (1922)	Str'ts Set'm't	231,057	211,564	Havre (1922)	France	3,018	825
Sydney (1921)	N. S. Wales	166,355	184,368	Marseilles (1922)	France	4,172	1,653
Tampico (1920)	Mexico	42,247	36,602	Naples (1917)	Italy	1,136	200
Tientsin (1922)	China	80,130	38,571	Rotterdam (1922)	Holland	17,985	13,032
Valparaiso (1921)	Chili	8,775	77,194	Rouen (1922)	France	7,377	432
Vera Cruz (1920)	Mexico	62,572	15,468	Shanghai (1922)	China	†27,516	
Wellington (1921)	New Zealand.	50,577	*29,780	Tientsin (1922)	China	13,629	
Yokohama (1922)	Japan	326,027	447,732	Trieste (1921)	Italy	1,139	352

* Figures averaged for five-year period, 1917-1921. † Sum of imports and exports.

MILEACE, REVENUE AND EXPENSES OF BIG RAILWAYS IN U. S.

Road.	Miles Operated.	Operating Revenue.		Operating Expenses.		Net Railway Operating Income. (*d* Means Deficit.)	
		1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	8,857	191,506,230	189,217,520	140,356,508	130,774,167	35,509,010	46,234,261
Atlanta, Birming. & Atlantic	640	4,017,228	3,201,634	4,237,134	4,660,666	*d*460,653	*d*1,774,152
Atlantic Coast Line	4,852	70,823,346	66,730,768	52,033,448	58,005,833	14,416,370	5,039,567
Baltimore & Ohio	5,235	200,843,170	198,622,373	165,021,375	166,457,024	23,735,006	21,853,547
Bangor & Aroostook	623	7,436,968	7,348,709	5,501,677	5,838,452	1,656,892	1,215,764
Boston & Maine	2,287	79,800,123	78,477,418	67,054,397	73,158,885	6,475,740	*d*588,367
Buff., Roch. & Pittsburgh	590	16,756,681	14,399,526	16,343,726	13,917,032	550,680	735,691
Central of Georgia	1,919	23,263,021	22,057,499	17,941,396	20,020,843	4,375,578	1,220,655
Central of New Jersey	692	49,488,471	52,660,997	42,197,422	43,621,696	3,375,154	5,998,782
Central Vermont	532	7,626,626	7,135,753	6,520,101	7,312,559	400,775	*d*645,928
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,549	83,511,562	83,687,959	66,118,032	66,603,078	14,410,330	13,660,924
Chicago & Alton	1,051	27,593,925	31,049,259	23,647,590	26,202,549	1,532,189	2,134,004
Chicago & East Illinois	945	24,731,348	27,099,146	21,134,733	23,944,405	2,721,469	2,153,582
Chicago & Northwestern	8,404	146,100,437	144,775,476	119,191,134	129,091,428	17,036,305	6,651,137
Chicago, Burl'gt'n & Quincy	9,394	164,916,470	168,712,268	126,777,703	128,216,289	25,152,173	29,145,007
Chicago Great Western	1,496	24,224,788	24,273,653	21,274,235	20,989,981	265,183	812,681
Chic., Indianap. & Louisv'le	653	16,031,586	15,162,870	12,161,144	12,131,950	1,809,847	1,278,587
Chic., Milwauk. & St. Paul	11,639	156,950,629	149,152,533	129,596,656	130,383,553	13,284,245	5,117,934
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific	7,653	119,204,558	131,766,857	95,760,795	107,793,332	13,934,471	15,198,454
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	1,749	27,801,007	28,047,675	22,297,051	24,519,423	3,812,671	1,842,852
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	2,409	84,665,696	79,793,593	64,858,313	64,406,122	13,747,229	10,107,402
Colorado & Southern	1,099	13,196,236	13,223,220	10,894,665	10,523,890	1,061,877	1,903,795
Delaware & Hudson	887	37,722,123	45,723,398	35,485,397	38,497,586	1,216,669	7,076,803
Del., Lack. & Western	994	74,873,605	86,243,394	64,145,813	68,377,520	6,669,022	12,997,084
Denver & Rio Grande West'n	2,593	33,350,594	32,621,419	26,304,805	27,746,089	5,558,452	3,408,353
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic	591	4,492,354	4,464,860	3,972,528	4,565,200	86,962	*d*594,530
El Paso & Southwestern	1,140	11,289,563	10,910,087	7,727,061	8,420,673	2,504,690	1,165,688
Erie	2,040	95,292,290	102,835,505	91,067,867	94,893,209	2,146,911	5,569,105
Florida East Coast	765	13,427,625	13,558,013	9,431,825	11,303,427	2,699,262	981,723
Galvest., Harris & San Anto.	1,380	22,254,213	25,063,536	18,739,149	21,897,286	1,994,775	1,484,844
Great Northern	8,261	103,452,937	101,317,204	79,636,038	80,496,913	17,276,598	12,866,411
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe	1,908	24,392,120	29,209,224	18,513,132	21,364,113	4,192,458	6,339,396
Houston & Texas Central	933	15,087,424	14,843,658	11,902,060	12,226,717	2,022,081	1,432,705
Illinois Central	6,166	174,765,348	161,886,475	135,973,884	128,525,314	26,752,737	25,208,137
Internat. & Gt. Northern	1,160	14,674,116	17,622,094	12,286,301	16,026,423	1,318,387	*d*114,650
Kansas City Southern	768	18,221,027	19,609,283	13,786,591	14,600,297	2,928,772	3,814,194
Lehigh Valley	1,335	62,418,889	74,997,799	59,023,940	67,238,068	590,084	5,842,520
Los Angeles & Salt Lake	1,140	20,115,000	19,524,305	16,882,353	16,410,646	1,425,390	1,459,961
Louisville & Nashville	5,036	121,140,207	117,149,124	99,600,025	108,957,124	17,637,714	3,874,426
Maine Central	1,185	20,387,172	20,590,064	16,443,383	19,533,352	2,842,643	*d*466,662
Michigan Central	1,862	83,426,407	72,911,852	59,576,357	52,551,944	18,066,109	15,403,271
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,650	15,558,248	16,185,130	13,337,709	14,762,129	883,800	273,291
Minneap., St. P. & S. Ste Marie	4,384	47,107,105	42,745,440	36,442,851	39,753,399	7,178,971	*d*666,584
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	1,671	31,991,331	33,488,591	21,359,657	26,764,368	9,204,091	6,256,808
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of Texas	1,738	21,469,110	26,797,515	16,995,801	21,470,711	1,280,467	2,041,953
Missouri Pacific	7,262	99,921,331	109,745,072	84,658,915	92,042,456	8,247,035	9,884,376
Mobile & Ohio	1,165	17,878,005	18,190,180	13,834,221	16,124,530	2,713,282	1,174,974
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis	1,259	22,353,763	20,924,603	19,207,688	19,607,277	3,094,209	1,071,618
New York Central	6,893	363,122,527	339,475,455	290,477,034	262,249,193	33,716,459	59,031,276
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	1,242	39,406,081	36,092,157	30,415,059	28,751,325	6,601,148	4,625,349
N. Y., N. Haven & Hartford	1,195	20,387,172	20,590,064	16,443,383	19,533,352	2,842,643	*d*466,662
N. Y., Ontario & Western	570	12,341,912	14,127,867	10,985,547	12,067,086	334,216	1,297,074
Norfolk & Western	2,238	90,314,743	80,760,590	67,977,202	64,006,171	15,624,468	14,870,021
Norfolk Southern	930	8,412,957	8,056,795	6,595,435	6,752,509	1,108,375	772,275
Northern Pacific	6,641	96,076,067	94,538,059	72,654,710	77,630,867	19,450,513	10,843,826
Northwestern Pacific	509	8,008,843	8,609,732	5,705,934	6,365,464	1,563,167	1,608,331
Oregon Short Line	2,362	36,779,501	36,843,202	26,640,759	27,412,139	6,825,884	5,630,965
Ore. Wash. R. R. & Nav. Co	2,231	28,146,055	29,818,740	26,401,191	26,577,578	*d*1,376,275	*d*126,427
Panhandle & Santa Fe	858	8,119,141	9,531,957	7,126,996	6,998,239	236,615	1,877,411
Pennsylvania	10,537	646,352,108	615,723,905	534,118,684	540,613,413	73,555,149	37,157,334
Pere Marquette	2,217	38,397,533	38,303,029	28,911,264	30,036,300	6,080,575	5,674,557
Philadelphia & Reading	1,127	81,934,751	84,924,227	62,055,322	68,361,308	14,328,714	12,805,667
St. L., Brownsville & Mex	550	5,111,852	5,872,676	3,442,582	4,514,865	1,142,882	997,766
St. Louis-San Francisco	4,761	79,170,251	81,851,259	59,143,765	60,176,585	15,490,000	17,858,444
St. Louis Southwestern	969	18,588,233	17,366,132	11,389,141	10,627,671	5,566,556	5,566,564
St. Louis Sowest'n of Texas	807	7,611,691	7,774,033	8,615,435	8,461,888	*d*1,279,763	*d*807,925
S. Antonio & Aransas Pass	739	5,780,166	6,322,114	5,263,282	6,046,068	253,430	97,374
Seaboard Air Line	3,576	45,679,948	42,844,933	36,222,863	37,024,801	4,230,570	2,062,372
Southern	6,971	128,489,847	128,715,150	97,170,133	105,829,007	20,472,778	13,971,783
Southern Pacific	7,118	183,675,381	189,996,741	127,774,264	141,288,801	39,069,196	33,726,877
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	552	7,382,888	7,980,930	4,709,452	5,132,158	1,652,267	1,681,056
Texas & New Orleans	508	8,747,306	8,804,746	8,047,285	8,725,563	*d*91,054	*d*630,626
Texas Pacific	1,953	34,381,795	35,690,474	25,494,086	30,138,446	3,629,472	2,832,148
Union Pacific	3,694	107,842,566	114,783,971	73,921,927	77,612,030	26,621,319	28,351,910
Virginian	530	19,009,444	18,024,367	12,439,351	12,405,728	5,373,544	4,726,940
Wabash	2,473	57,662,496	59,217,692	48,041,297	50,596,169	4,107,421	3,863,340
Western Maryland	804	18,575,350	17,619,972	14,730,157	13,820,664	3,074,576	3,027,627
Western Pacific	1,642	12,494,040	12,100,611	9,826,714	10,425,669	1,966,442	851,995
Wheeling & Lake Erie	512	13,153,888	14,770,707	11,146,707	11,666,456	393,880	1,755,356

STORY OF THE RAILROAD DOLLAR OF 1922.

More than one-half of the funds expended by the Pennsylvania Railroad System during 1922 were immediately paid out in salaries and wages to the 220,000 employees.

Out of every dollar received by the railroad during the year 51.4 per cent. was paid to labor. The second largest slice out of the dollar went for the purchase of materials and supplies used in the everyday railroad operations. This expenditure required 17.07 per cent.

Coal for the company's system took 7.29 per cent. For taxes paid to cities, States, and the United States in 1922 a total of 4.54 per cent. was taken from every dollar received.

Loss and damage payments, depreciation on rolling stock and other property and miscellaneous rentals absorbed an additional 6.41 per cent. of the railroad's dollar.

After the payment of all these expenditures 7.72 per cent. was needed to pay fixed charges, which included the interest on the funded debt.

The road had left 5.5 per cent. out of the original dollar from which to pay dividends and to provide for a surplus.

SUMMARY OF AMERICAN RAILWAY OPERATIONS.

(Interstate Commerce Commission's figures. They cover calendar years.)

OPERATING REVENUES (STATED IN DOLLARS).

YEAR.	District.	Freight.	Passenger.	Mail.	Express.	Other and Total.	Miles of Road.
1922..	Eastern.....	1,776,096,442	515,314,451	33,618,126	63,182,082	2,556,098,153	59,310
	Pocahontas.....	168,785,033	24,179,365	2,086,462	3,213,208	203,811,561	5,435
	Southern.....	519,825,180	139,011,843	13,102,121	17,414,760	711,805,037	38,364
	Western.....	1,542,308,000	397,537,675	42,168,827	59,522,486	2,145,537,905	132,125
	Total U. S..	4,007,014,655	1,076,043,334	90,975,536	143,332,536	5,617,252,656	235,234
1921..	Eastern.....	1,727,356,217	539,419,147	35,013,169	37,021,443	2,496,590,401	59,414
	Pocahontas.....	155,413,677	26,351,428	2,208,294	1,908,100	192,474,981	5,415
	Southern.....	488,777,632	145,784,605	14,430,536	12,996,508	685,046,141	38,364
	Western.....	1,556,386,502	442,502,938	44,267,963	52,748,472	2,199,041,610	131,776
	Total U. S..	3,927,934,028	1,154,058,118	95,919,962	104,674,523	5,573,153 133	234,969
1920..	Eastern.....	1,919,933 438	565 033,090	53,740,438	65,003,953	2,775,157,192	59,057
	Pocahontas.....	167,328,778	26,957,033	3,256,146	2,719,789	207,888,836	5,361
	Southern.....	530,826,105	169,395,859	22,300,341	16,729,567	766,679,098	38,386
	Western.....	1,705,561,756	526,037,461	70,520,050	59,405,023	2,475,692,119	131,619
	Total U. S..	4,323,650,077	1,287,423,443	150,816,975	143,858,272	6,225,417,245	234,424
1919..	Eastern.....	1,559,383,222	513,144,751	24,680,027	62,820,955	2,307,024,800	59,702.09
	Pocahontas.....	131,205,132	31,323,694	1,046,015	2,662,713	172,751,938	5,234.60
	Southern.....	427,596,957	161,326,033	7,426,812	14,993,766	633,584,705	38,107.47
	Western.....	1,438,733,401	474,215,788	24,303,305	47,231,173	2,070,702,778	131,384 63
	Total U. S..	3,556,918,712	1,180,010,266	57,456,159	127,708,607	5,184,064,221	234,428.79
1918..	Eastern.....	1,561,270,808	447,417,367	20,630,519	61,855,604	2,237,706,256	60,197.57
	Southern.....	545,681,263	188,586,632	8,582,764	16,625,310	785,782,446	43,335.69
	Western.....	1,351,238,555	396,667,430	24,349,879	45,750,925	1,903,105,255	130,771.88
	Total U. S..	3,458,190,626	1,032,671,429	53,563,162	126,231,839	4,926,593,957	234,305.44

OPERATING EXPENSES AND OPERATING INCOME (STATED IN DOLLARS).

YEAR.	District.	Maintenance of Way.	Maintenance of Equip.	On Traffic.	On Transportation.	Other and Total.	Operating Income.
1922..	Eastern.....	307,883,420	624,120,067	33,019,704	1,029,205,663	2,088,204,462	349,924,796
	Pocahontas.....	26,450,086	52,352,402	2,111,363	67,756,024	153,769,529	38,558,286
	Southern.....	96,834,892	149,344,748	15,560,355	269,777,613	555,135,703	118,713,133
	Western.....	304,532,235	433,847,658	36,003,082	808,193,587	1,658,540,522	348,024,486
	Total U. S..	735,700,633	1,259,664,875	86,694,504	2,174,932,887	4,455,650,216	855,220,701
1921..	Eastern.....	313,070,995	603,232,113	32,245,950	1,062,014,682	2,107,858,535	275,492,129
	Pocahontas.....	28,002,861	44,954,968	1,862,560	71,043,861	150,873,981	32,691,860
	Southern.....	104,011,497	152,908,333	15,093,256	293,389,814	589,947,823	64,653,459
	Western.....	319,577,298	455,243,049	35,204,943	862,006,142	1,755,126,568	314,873,402
	Total U. S..	764,662,651	1,256,338,463	84,406,709	2,288,454,499	4,603,806,907	687,710,850
1920..	Eastern.....	413,315,375	788,545,698	29,899,391	1,396,788,919	2,734,325,125	*d*65,264,416
	Pocahontas.....	29,101,141	59,831,971	1,651,727	88,220,196	184,032,396	14,865,800
	Southern.....	139,930,687	187,286,870	12,995,860	355,136,772	718,054,729	17,860,996
	Western.....	452,156,354	557,817,352	29,250,554	1,061,437,386	2,193,914,436	145,381,795
	Total U. S..	1,030,503,557	1,593,481,891	73,797,532	2,901,583,273	5,830,326,686	112,844,175
1919..	Eastern.....	315,921,275	597,601,717	20,330,079	1,028,765,657	2,041,346,419	186,250,016
	Pocahontas.....	25,141,569	45,461,113	1,054,427	65,570,059	141,048,516	25,692,001
	Southern.....	108,964,904	151,681,828	8,417,183	272,161,969	560,243,301	49,918,265
	Western.....	328,312,471	438,215,454	17,733,002	826,273,152	1,676,803,713	303,038,154
	Total U. S..	778,340,219	1,232,960,112	47,534,691	2,192,770,837	4,419,441,949	564,898,436
1918..	Eastern.....	288,745,353	540,625,912	20,950,997	1,001,635,300	1,920,272,501	243,340,513
	Southern.....	99,275,981	175,390,779	9,165,623	306,344,563	609,988,333	147,904,860
	Western.....	268,579,174	394,263,009	18,624,136	748,499,086	1,486,947,667	330,558,198
	Total U. S..	656,600,508	1,110,279,700	48,740,756	2,056,478,949	4,017,209,501	721,803,571

d Deficit. Operating income is the difference between operating revenues and operating expenses plus taxes and uncollectible revenues.

Net operating income (1920) $58,151,863; (1921) $615,945,614, including a net credit of $6,857,000 for adjustments on guaranty period reserves; (1922) $776,665,960.

SUMMARY FOR FIRST HALF OF 1923.

(Covering 235,779 miles)—Railway operating revenues, $3,096,922,738, of which $2,270,959,645 was from freight, and $539,222,276 from passengers.

Railway operating expenses, $2,445,067,517, of which $1,191,589,340 was for transportation, $731,666,569 for maintenance of equipment, and $375,437,312 for maintenance of way and structures.

Net revenue from railway operations, $651,855,221; railway tax accruals, $160,137,804; railway operating income, $490,912,058; net railway operating income, $443,864,069.

(Covering 234,434 miles)—Revenue tons carried, 1,126,220,000; freight revenue, $2,265,112,769.

(Covering 225,543 miles)—Revenue passengers (including commutation) carried, 486,092,000; passenger revenue, $539,087,260; revenue passengers (excluding commutation) carried, 225,360,000; passenger revenue (excluding commutation), $34,843,938; miles per commutation passenger per road, 13.99; revenue (commution) per passenger mile, $0.011.

RAILWAY STOCKS BOND AND DEBT.

(Excludes returns for switching and terminal companies.)

Year (Fiscal.)	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Mortgage Bonds.	Total Funded Debt.	Total Railway Capital.
1912a	$7,248,749,515	$1,373,651,305	$8,015,943,172	$11,130,135,443	$19,752,536,264
1913a	7,231,515,045	1,379,096,282	8,186,366,426	11,185,514,385	19,796,125,712
1914a	7,304,479,846	1,376,279,858	8,496,370,538	11,566,541,553	20,247,301,257
1915	7,599,937,801	1,394,956,920	9,047,182,748	12,133,064,357	21,127,959,078
1916	7,602,923,972	1,455,758,761	9,254,546,150	12,033,389,512	21,092,072,245
Calendar.					
1916	7,593,731,500	1,455,141,559	9,176,656,024	12,000,435,523	21,049,308,582
1917	7,454,610,000	1,847,920,981	9,227,377,055	11,946 826,260	21,249,357,241
1918	7,249,307,281	1,805,809,755	9,115,919,638	11,729,715,805	20,784,832,841
1919	7,193,405,278	1,897,727,699	9,408,275,495	11 859,042,168	20,950,175,145
1920	7,215,861,540	1,897,823,599	9,760,652,784	12,777,765,646	21,891,450,785
1921	7,275,293,120	1,800,344,790	10,226,114,081	13,215,997,882	22,291,635,792

a Covers only roads of Class I. and II. and their non-operating subsidiaries. These two classes comprise over 98 per cent. of all the roads.

RAILWAY INVESTMENT AND NET CAPITALIZATION.

(Excluding switching and terminal companies.)

Year (Fiscal.)	Property Investment.	Capital Securities Outstanding in the Hands of the Public	Capital Stock.	Bonds (Funded Debt.)
1912	$16,004,744,966	$15,087,600,650	$5,766,093,888	$9,321,506,762
1913	16,351,639,266	15,330,131,446	5,810,231,391	9,519,900,055
1914	16,936,697,840	15,719,696,925	6,011,404,923	9,708,292,002
1915	17,441,420,382	16,307,502,580	6,125,570,387	10,181,932,193
1916	17,689,425,438	16,336,300,429	6,314,570,354	10,021,730,075
Calendar.				
1916	17,842,776,668	16,332,578,328	6,415,963,044	9,916,615,284
1917	18,574,297,873	16,401,786,017	6,582,809,245	9,818,976,772
1918	18,984,756,478	16,454,339,035	6,732,278,684	9,722,060,351
1919	19,300,120,717	16,550,310,683	6,777,071,214	9,773,239,469
1920	19,849,319,946	16,993,930,263	6,706,530, 62	10,287,399,701
1921	20,329,223,603	17,082,875,993	6,673,423,777	10,409,452,216

Figures for 1913 and 1914 cover only railways of Class I. and II. and their non-operating subsidiaries. The property investment in 1922 was $20,590,200,117.

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST ON FUNDED DEBT.

(Excluding switching and terminal companies.)

Year (Fiscal.)	Stock Paying Dividends.	Proportion to All Stock.	Rate on All Stock.	Rate on Dividend Stock.	Paid in Dividends.	Interest on Debt.	Total Interest and Dividends.
	Dollars.	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1912	5,581,289,249	64.73	4.64	7.17	400,315,313	454,436,418	854,751,731
1913	5,780,982,416	66.14	4.22	6.37	369,077,546	*a*465,947,020	835,024,566
1914	5,667,072,956	64.39	5.13	7.97	451,653,346	*a*485,852,400	937,505,746
1915	5,219,846,562	60.45	3.80	6.29	328,477,938	498,732,475	827,210,413
1916	5,279,427,954	60.38	3.91	6.48	342,109,396	494,785,239	836,894,635
Calendar.							
1916	5,430,123,235	62.02	4.19	6.75	366,561,494	501,236,053	867,797,547
1917	5,610,774,033	62.32	4.24	6.81	381,851,548	494,163,650	876,015,198
1918	5,138,851,230	58.09	3.83	6.60	339,185,658	503,295,627	842,481,285
1919	5,298,320,617	59.64	3.77	6.33	335,241,935	524,095,460	859,337,395
1920	5,075,039,642	57.30	3.74	6.52	331,102,938	553,641,078	884,744,016
1921	5,059,843,975	56.92	5.13	9.02	456,482,092	577,373,586	1,033,855,678
1922	5,318,645,488	59.05	3.76	6.37	338,655,893	.....	.....

a Covers only railways of Classes I. and II. and their non-operating subsidiaries.

Railroad taxes and assessments in 1921, for Class I. carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries, totalled $277,154,940, excluding $660,218 Canadian taxes, $872 Cuban taxes, and $83,451 not localized by States. These amounts were charged to income.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AND WAGES—CLASS I. RAILWAYS.

Year.	Average Number of Employees.	Total Salaries and Wages.	Average Compensation Per Employee	Year.	Average Number of Employees.	Total Salaries and Wages.	Average Compensation Per Employee
1917	1,732,876	$1,739,482,142	$1,003.81	1920	2,022,832	$3,681,801,193	$1,820.12
1918	1,841,575	2,613,813,351	1,419.34	1921	1,659,513	2,765,218,079	1,666.28
1919	1,913,422	2,843,128,432	1,485.89	1922	1,627,120	2,640,748,182	1,622.95

RAILWAY CAR OUTPUT IN THE UNITED STATES.

	1921.	1919.		1921.	1919.
Total value	$329,250,935	$556,664,807	Electric-railroad cars:		
Steam-railroad cars:			Number	1,533	1,898
Number	50,361	153,288	Value	$10,540,565	$13,502,653
Value	$170,325,626	$373,945,213	Passenger:		
Passenger:			Number	1,436	1,726
Number	1,355	234	Value	$9,803,405	$11,495,791
Value	$33,932,334	$4,854,768	Other varieties:		
Freight and oth. varieties			Number	97	172
Number	49,026	153,054	Value	$737,160	$2,006,862
Value	$136,393,292	$369,090,445	All other products	$148,384,744	$169,216,941

"All other products" includes value of rebuilt cars.

The number of locomotives made in the United States in 1921 (values in parentheses) was as follows: Steam, 1,757 ($79,676,774); electric, 1,508 ($9,397,441); gasoline, 252 ($1,036,510).

The locomotives were made at twenty-two establishments by 18,328 persons, of whom 16,583 were wage earners.

RAILWAY MILEAGE BY STATES.

State or Territory.	Total Jan. 1, 1922.	Proport'n to Tot. Mil'ge in U.S.	State or Territory.	Total Jan. 1, 1922.	Proport'n to Tot. Mil'ge in U.S.	State or Territory.	Total Jan. 1, 1922.	Proport'n to Tot. Mil'ge in U.S.
	Miles.	*Pct.*		*Miles.*	*Pct.*		*Miles.*	*Pct.*
Alabama	5,351.15	2.13	Maryland	1,448.43	.58	Oregon	3,337.12	1.33
Arizona	2,467.20	.98	Massachusettsz.	2,104.49	.84	Pennsylvania	11,448.02	4.56
Arkansas	5,058.54	2.01	Michigan	8,600.51	3.42	Rhode Island	210.83	.08
California	8,307.31	3.31	Minnesota	9,009.66	3.59	South Carolina	3,778.72	1.50
Colorado	5,279.33	2.10	Mississippi	4,274.29	1.70	South Dakota	4,276.31	1.70
Connecticut	1,000.52	.40	Missouri	8,074.51	3.21	Tennessee	4,016.22	1.60
Delaware	335.39	.13	Montana	5,046.92	2.01	Texas	16,180.90	6.44
Florida	5,299.63	2.11	Nebraska	6,166.45	2.46	Utah	2,160.24	.86
Georgia	7,239.51	2.88	Nevada	2,161.19	.86	Vermont	1,061.51	.42
Idaho	2,870.07	1.14	New Hampshire	1,239.30	.49	Virginia	4,668.25	1.86
Illinois	12,046.08	4.80	New Jersey	2,311.06	.92	Washington	5,497.41	2.19
Indiana	7,205.99	2.87	New Mexico	2,978.18	1.19	West Virginia	4,043.90	1.61
Iowa	9,843.33	3.92	New York	8,383.94	3.34	Wisconsin	7,501.95	2.99
Kansas	9,382.78	3.74	North Carolina	5,387.93	2.15	Wyoming	1,930.50	.77
Kentucky	3,941.55	1.57	North Dakota	5,301.46	2.11	Dist. of Col.	36.42	.01
Louisiana	5,119.60	2.04	Ohio	8,970.98	3.57			
Maine	2,261.60	.90	Oklahoma	6,558.61	2.61	Total	251,175.91	100.00

Of the total, as of Jan. 1, 1922, the Class I. roads, had 189,791.68 miles; Class II. roads, 15,883.66 miles; Class III. roads, 5,738.10 miles; non-operating companies, 42,409.72 miles; companies not filing reports, 5,352.75 miles.

Alaska (1922) 248.25 miles; Hawaii (1922) 241.05 miles.

Total railway mileage in the United States—(1830) 23; (1840) 2,818; (1850) 9,021; (1860) 30,626; (1870) 52,922; (1880) 93,267; (1890) 167,191; (1900) 198,964; (1910) 249,992; (1915—June 30) 253,789; (1916—June 30) 254,251; (1917—Jan. 1) 254,037; (1918—Jan. 1) 253,626; (1919—Jan. 1) 253,529; (1920—Jan. 1) 253,152; (1921—Jan. 1) 252,845; (1922—Jan. 1) 251,190.

MILES OF ROAD COMPLETED IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1833.
(Compiled by the Railway Age, Chicago.)

Year.	Mileage	Year.	Mileage	Year.	Mileage	Year.	Mileage	Year.	Mileage	Year.	Mileage
1833	151	1848	398	1863	1,050	1878	2,679	1893	3,024	1908	3,214
1834	253	1849	1,369	1864	738	1879	4,817	1894	1,760	1909	3,748
1835	465	1850	1,656	1865	1,177	1880	6,712	1895	1,420	1910	4,122
1836	175	1851	1,961	1866	1,716	1881	9,847	1896	1,692	1911	3,066
1837	224	1852	1,926	1867	2,249	1882	11,569	1897	2,109	1912	2,997
1838	416	1853	2,452	1868	2,979	1883	6,743	1898	3,265	1913	3,071
1839	289	1854	1,360	1869	4,615	1884	3,924	1899	4,569	1914	1,532
1840	516	1855	1,654	1870	6,078	1885	2,932	1900	4,894	1915	933
1841	717	1856	3,642	1871	7,379	1886	8,018	1901	5,368	1916	1,098
1842	491	1857	2,487	1872	5,878	1887	12,878	1902	6,026	1917	979
1843	159	1858	2,465	1873	4,097	1888	6,912	1903	5,652	1918	721
1844	192	1859	1,821	1874	2,117	1889	5,184	1904	3,832	1919	655
1845	256	1860	1,837	1875	1,711	1890	5,353	1905	4,388	1920	314
1846	297	1861	660	1876	2,712	1891	4,089	1906	5,623	1921	475
1847	668	1862	834	1877	2,280	1892	4,428	1907	5,212	1922	324

RAILWAY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC, 1891-1922.

Yr. (fis.)	Passengers Carried.	Freight Tons.	Yr. (fis.)	Passengers Carried.	Freight Tons.	Yr. (fis.)	Passengers Carried.	Freight Tons.
1891	531,183,998	675,608,323	1902	649,878,505	1,200,315,787	1913	1,033,679,680	2,058,035,487
1892	560,958,211	706,555,471	1903	694,891,535	1,304,394,323	1914	1,053,138,718	1,976,138,155
1893	593,560,612	745,119,482	1904	715,419,682	1,309,899,165	1915	976,303,602	1,802,018,177
1894	540,688,199	638,186,553	1905	738,834,667	1,427,531,905	(cal)		
1895	507,421,362	696,761,171	1906	797,946,116	1,631,374,219	1916	1,039,012,308	2,316,088,894
1896	511,772,737	765,891,385	1907	873,905,133	1,796,336,659	1917	1,109,943,226	2,358,022,904
1897	489,445,198	741,705,946	1908	890,009,574	1,532,981,790	1918	1,122,962,887	2,419,225,739
1898	501,066,681	879,006,307	1909	891,472,425	1,556,559,741	1919	1,211,021,934	2,136,883,697
1899	523,176,508	959,763,583	1910	971,683,199	1,849,900,101	1920	1,269,912,881	2,257,561,580
1900	576,865,230	1,101,680,238	1911	997,409,882	1,781,638,043	1921	1,061,130,762	1,768,397,731
1901	607,278,121	1,089,226,440	1912	1,004,081,346	1,844,977,673	1922	989,540,684	1,974,618,324

The figures for 1922 are partially estimated to include returns of small roads.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT AND TRAFFIC.
(Excludes returns of switching and terminal companies.)

Year.	Locomotives.	Equipment. Freight Train Cars.	Equipment. Passenger Train Cars.	Traffic. Freight (Revenue Tons One Mile).	Traffic. Passenger (Passengers One Mile).
Fiscal					
1907	55,388	1,991,557	43,973	236,601,390,103	27,718,554,030
1908	56,733	2,089,302	45,117	218,381,554,802	29,082,836,944
1909	57,212	2,073,606	45,584	218,802,986,920	29,109,322,589
1910	58,947	2,135,121	47,095	255,016,910,451	32,338,496,329
1911	61,327	2,195,511	49,818	253,783,701,839	33,201,604,699
1912	62,262	2,215,549	51,490	264,080,745,058	33,132,354,783
1913	63,378	2,273,564	51,700	301,730,000,000	34,673,000,000
1914	64,760	2,325,647	53,466	288,637,000,000	35,387,000,000
1915	65,099	2,356,338	55,705	277,135,000,000	32,475,000,000
1916	63,862	2,326,987	54,664	343,477,000,000	34,309,000,000
Calendar.					
1916	64,073	2,342,699	55,081	366,174,000,000	35,220,000,000
1917	64,508	2,391,165	55,823	398,263,061,787	40,099,757,819
1918	66,334	2,411,973	56,505	408,778,061,079	43,212,458,079
1919	67,319	2,441,125	56,183	367,161,370,571	46,838,165,980
1920	67,242	2,403,082	55,994	413,698,748,713	47,369,905,886
1921	67,416	2,393,914	56,843	309,533,365,482	37,705,736,619
1922	66,863	2,367,912	56,735	342,107,679,469	35,812,747,796

Note—Foregoing traffic data for the years 1913 to 1916, inclusive, reported by Interstate Commerce Commission in round millions.

NUMBER KILLED AND INJURED BY RAILROADS.

Year (Fiscal).	Employees.		Passengers.		All Others and Total.		Year (Fiscal).	Employees.		Passengers.		All Others and Total.	
	Killed	Injured.	Kil'd.	Injur'd	Killed.	Injured.		Killed	Injured.	Kil'd.	Injur'd	Killed.	Injured.
1893	2,727	31,729	299	3,229	7,346	40,393	1909	2,610	75,006	253	10,311	8,722	95,626
1894	1,823	23,422	324	3,034	6,447	31,880	1910	3,382	95,671	324	12,451	9,682	119,507
1895	1,811	25,696	170	2,375	6,136	33,748	1911	3,602	126,039	356	13,433	10,395	150,159
1896	1,861	29,969	181	2,873	6,448	38,587	1912	3,635	142,442	318	16,386	10,585	169,523
1897	1,693	27,687	222	2,795	6,437	36,731	1913	3,715	171,417	403	16,539	10,984	200,308
1898	1,958	31,761	221	2,945	6,859	40,882	1914	3,259	165,212	265	15,121	10,302	192,662
1899	2,210	34,923	239	3,442	7,123	44,620	1915	2,152	138,[illegible]	222	12,110	8,621	162,040
1900	2,550	39,643	249	4,128	7,865	50,320	1916	2,687	160,663	283	8,279	9,364	180,375
1901	2,675	41,142	282	4,988	8,455	53,339	(Cal.)						
1902	2,969	50,524	345	6,683	8,588	64,662	1916	2,941	176,923	291	8,008	10,691	196,722
1903	3,606	60,481	355	8,231	9,840	76,553	1917	3,348	174,454	343	8,374	10,087	184,[illegible]
1904	3,632	67,067	441	9,111	10,046	84,155	1918	3,493	156,211	519	8,[illegible]82	9,286	174,575
1905	3,361	66,833	537	10,457	9,703	86,008	1919	2,271	1[illegible],211	301	8,147	6,978	149,053
1906	3,929	76,701	359	10,764	10,648	97,706	1920	2,667	1[illegible],692	264	8,436	6,958	168,309
1907	4,534	87,644	610	13,041	11,839	111,016	1921	1,518	104,653	226	6,144	5,996	120,685
1908	3,405	82,847	381	11,556	10,188	104,230	1922	1,721	116,896	228	7,363	6,325	134,871

Figures for 1922 as to passengers killed and injured include casualties in non-train accidents.

In 1922, train collisions killed 195 and injured 2,536; derailments killed 187, and injured 2,226.

GRADE CROSSING ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.

Following are the figures taken from reports of the Bureau of Statistics, Interstate Commerce Commission, giving the number killed and injured at highway grade crossings:

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Killed	1,969	1,852	1,784	1,791	1,705	1,810
Injured	4,764	4,683	4,616	5,077	4,868	5,385
Total	6,733	6,535	6,400	6,868	6,573	7,195

REVENUE PER TON-MILE AND REVENUE PER PASSENGER-MILE.

Year.	Rev. Per Ton-Mile, All R'ds	Rev. Per Pass.-Mile, All R'ds	Year.	Rev. Per Ton-Mile, All R'ds	Rev. Per Pass.-Mile, All R'ds	Year.	Rev. Per Ton-Mile. All Roads.	Rev. Per Ton-Mile. Class I. Roads.	Rev. Per Pass.-Mile. All Roads.	Rev. Per Pass.-Mile. Class I. Roads.
Fiscal.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	Fiscal.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	Fiscal.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1882	1.236	2.514	1896	.806	2.019	1910	.753	.....	1.938	.....
1883	1.236	2.422	1897	.798	2.022	1911	.757	.743	1.974	1.964
1884	1.124	2.356	1898	.753	1.973	1912	.744	.730	1.987	1.978
1885	1.057	2.198	1899	.724	1.925	1913	.....	.719	.....	2.002
1886	1.042	2.181	1900	.729	2.003	1914	.....	.723	.....	1.976
1887	1.063	2.276	1901	.750	2.013	1915	.....	.722	.....	1.979
1888	1.001	2.349	1902	.757	1.986	1916	.....	.707	.....	2.002
1889	.922	2.165	1903	.763	2.006	Calendar.				
1890	.941	2.167	1904	.780	2.006	1916	.....	.707	.....	2.042
1891	.895	2.142	1905	.766	1.962	1917	.....	.715	.....	2.090
1892	.893	2.126	1906	.748	2.003	1918	.....	.849	.....	2.414
1893	.878	2.108	1907	.759	2.014	1919	.....	.973	.....	2.540
1894	.860	1.986	1908	.754	1.937	1920	.....	1.052	.....	2.745
1895	.839	2.040	1909	.763	1.928	1921	.....	1.275	.....	3.086
						1922	.....	1.177	.....	3.027

Data for the years 1882 to 1887, inclusive, from Poor's Manual of Railroads. Data for other years from summaries of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Where there are no figures, data are not available.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC DATA—1922.

(1921 figures in parentheses.)

Freight trains travelled 554,780,000 (530,141,000) miles. In 50,148,349 (45,949,610) hours, and their locomotives burned 75,531,343 (70,303,304) net tons of coal.

Freight cars averaged 38.5 (38.4) per train, and travelled 20,807,890,000 (19,847,067,000) miles.

The average freight train weighed 1,466 (1,435) tons, including the freight, which averaged 677 (651) tons per train.

The average freight car carried 26.9 (27.6) net tons.

Freight trains averaged 11.1 (11.5) miles per train hour.

The average number of freight cars on the lines daily was 2,428,719 (2,429,287), of which 311,105 (310,274) were unserviceable.

The average number of freight locomotives on the line daily was 32,359 (32,936), of which 8,395 (7,906) were unserviceable.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC DATA—1922.

(1921 figures in parentheses.)

Passenger trains travelled 530,197,000 (544,532,000) miles; their locomotives burned 30,422,585 (30,705,974) tons of coal, or an average of 17.9 (17.7) lbs. per train car mile.

Passenger cars travelled 3,400,051,000 (3,462,293,000) miles.

Passenger trains averaged 6.4 (6.4) cars per train.

Passenger locomotives on the lines daily numbered 14,564 (15,066), of which 3,518 (3,479) were [illegible]

SUMMARY OF RATIOS OF OPERATION—CLASS I RAILWAYS.

Item	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Car-miles per day	26.1	24.9	23.1	24.9	22.4	[illegible]
Tons per car (revenue and non-revenue)	27.0	29.1	27.8	29.3	27.6	26.9
Pct. unserv. freight cars	5.6	5.7	7.1	7.0	13.1	12.8

Item	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Pct. loaded to total car-miles	70.2	67.7	68.7	67.9	63.0	67.2
Pct. unserv. locomotives	....	....	26.9	24.5	24.0	25.5

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD.

For the Public Group—Ben W. Hooper (Chairman), ex-Governor of Tennessee; R. M. Barton, of Tennessee, formerly a member of the Court of Appeals; C. [illegible] W. Hanger (Vice Chairman), of the District of Columbia, formerly Chief Clerk of what is now the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and since 1913 Assistant Commissioner of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

For the Labor Group—E. F. Grable of Michigan, ex-President United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shopmen; A. O. Wharton, of Missouri, of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, and Walter L. McMenimen, of Massachusetts, ex-Legislative Representative Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

For the Management—Horace Baker, of Ohio, formerly General Manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co.; J. H. Elliott, formerly General Manager of the Texas & Pacific Railway Co.; and Samuel Higgins of New York, ex-General Manager New Haven Road.

Secretary—L. M. Parker, Headquarters, Chicago.

THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

(As of September 1, 1923.)

Chairman—Edward P. Farley; *Vice Chairman*—T. V. O'Connor; *Commissioners*—William S. Benson, Bert E. Haney, Meyer Lissner, T. V. O'Connor, E. C. Plummer, and Frederick I. Thompson.

Assistant to the Chairman—Ralph V. Sollitt; *Secretary*—Carl P. Kremer; *Chief Clerk*—M. J. Pierce; *Disbursing Officer*—T. L. Clear; *General Counsel*—Chauncey G. Parker.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

President—Edward P. Farley.

Vice President and General Manager—W. J. Love; *Vice Presidents*—Sidney Henry, W. B. Keene, and Joseph E. Sheedy; *Trustees*—Edward P. Farley, W. J. Love, Sidney Henry, Ralph V. Sollitt, W. B. Keene, Joseph E. Sheedy, Clarence F. Buck, and J. Harry Philbin; *Secretary*—Carl P. Kremer; *Director of Finance*—C. F. Buck; *Treasurer*—T. L. Clear; *General Counsel*—Chauncey G. Parker; *General Comptroller*—David A. Burke; *Operating Department*—W. E. Griffith, Mgr.; *Department of Maintenance and Repair*—Comm. R. D. Gatewood, U. S. N., Mgr.; *Marine Insurance Department*—B. K. Ogden, Mgr.; *Ship Sales Department*—J. Harry Philbin, Mgr.; *Traffic Department*—F. G. Frieser, Mgr.

THE WORLD ALMANAC presents official figures and facts compiled by the United States Shipping Board giving, as completely as possible, a business sheet of the board for the fiscal year 1922 and a few items as of more recent date, together with this official statement of the board's policy:

"The general policy of all provisions of the Shipping Act, 1916, and of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, contemplates sales of vessels to citizens, to the exclusion of foreigners, except when the board regards particular vessels proposed to be sold to foreigners of unimportance to the American Merchant Marine. This policy is expressly set forth in Secs. 5 and 7 of the Merchant Marine Act."

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS.

Gross appropriations by Congress and Presidential allotments from the National Security and Defense Acts of 1917 and 1918, from the inception, Sept. 7, 1916, to June 30, 1924, (cents omitted) were:

United States Shipping Board.

Fiscal Year.	Object.	Appropriations.
1917..	Salaries and expenses*.....	$75,820
1918..	Salaries and expenses*.....	355,153
1918..	Increase of compensation*.....	4,634
1919..	Salaries and expenses*.....	828,716
1920..	Salaries and expenses*.....	758,976
1921..	Salaries and expenses*.....	430,031
1922..	Salaries and expenses.....	459,000
1923..	Salaries and expenses.....	459,000
1924..	Salaries and expenses.....	411,500
	Total.....	$3,782,829

*These figures are *net*. The total appropriations for these items were $2,829,542, of which $376,213 were returned to the United States Treasury. The amounts, if any, returned for the later years are not yet available.

U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Act of	Object.	Appropriat'ns
1916...	Permanent fund.....	$50,000,000
1917-21	Emergency shipping fund*...	3,233,096,202
1918...	Presidential allotment*.....	23,040,446
1918...	Presidential allotment*.....	1,947,873
1921...	Reappropriation of balance on hand.....	6,956,798
	Completion of vessels under construction.....	25,000,000
	Current maintenance and operation.....	48,500,000
	Claims, damage charges, etc.	30,000,000
1922...	Claims, damage charges, etc.	20,000,000
	Other than construction activities.....	50,000,000
1923...	Current maintenance and operation.....	50,000,000
	Total.....	$3,538,541,319

*These figures are *net*. The total appropriations for these items were $3,272,394,969, of which $11,841,116 were returned to the Treasury. The amounts, if any, returned for the later years are not available. The appropriation for 1923 covers expenses to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1924.

SHIPS CONTROLLED BY BOARD.

The number, type, kind and tonnage of ships being operated which are controlled by the United States Shipping Board, as of Sept. 1, 1923, are as follows:

Steel Vessels—Temp'r'ly Inactive	No.	D. W. T.
Cargo, repairing or awaiting repairs.	28	233,657
Tankers, repairing or awaiting repairs	4	37,725
Cargo, awaiting cargo.....	6	45,211
Cargo, awaiting berth.....	2	16,920
Cargo, awaiting loading date.....	5	42,877
Tankers, awaiting orders.....	1	1,150
Cargo, in port awaiting tie-up.....	2	8,522
Total temporarily inactive.....	48	386,062

Steel Vessels—Inactive.	No.	D. W. T.
Cargo, tied up.....	829	5,222,795
Passenger and cargo, tied up.....	10	94,712
Refrigerators, tied up.....	12	82,483
U. S. Army transports, tied up.....	6	38,235
Tankers, tied up.....	23	186,343
Cargo, tied up but assigned.....	8	72,707
Cargo, awaiting assignment.....	7	50,488
Passenger and cargo, reconditioning.	1	19,810
Cargo, custody U.S.S.B.as mortgagee	1	7,371
Cargo, contract unfinished.....	1	9,400
Tugs, tied up.....	12	.....
Total inactive.....	910	5,784,344

Steel Vessels—Active.	No.	D. W. T.
Cargo, operating in specified service U. S. to foreign ports.....	273	2,344,815
Passenger and cargo, ditto.....	28	337,330
Cargo, intercoastal.....	3	23,490
Refrigerators, intercoastal.....	2	20,137
Cargo, Montreal-Hamburg service...	5	43,860
Cargo, Montreal-Scandinavian and Baltic ports service.....	3	22,256
Cargo, West African feeder service..	1	4,165
Cargo, Oriental feeder service.....	3	12,465
Coolie carrier and cargo, Oriental feeder service.....	1	4,000
Cargo, U. S. Public Health service..	1	4,261
Cargo, U. S. Army service.....	2	18,435
Cargo, chartered to independent companies.....	2	4,825
Cargo, at sea, assigned for tie-up...	2	13,782
Tankers, U. S. ports to foreign ports.	4	35,429
Tankers, coastwise.....	3	22,605
Tankers, intercoastal.....	11	112,953
Tugs.....	11	.....
Total active.....	355	3,024,808

Concrete Vessels.	No.	D. W. T.
Cargo, tied up.....	2	6,078
Tankers, tied up.....	7	48,783
Total concrete.....	9	54,861

Wood and Composite Vessels.	No.	D. W. T.
Cargo, tied up.....	3	11,370
Barges, tied up.....	4	.....
Tugs, active.....	14	.....
Tugs, tied up.....	2	.....
Total wood and composite.....	23	11,370
Grand total, operating department	1,345	9,261,445

Inactive Vessels, as of Sept. 1, 1923:

Total cargo ships inactive, 889, of 5,709,948 deadweight tons; 10 cargo and passenger, of 94,712 tons; 12 refrigerator ships, of 82,483 tons; 28 tankers, of 225,218 tons; 12 tugs.

CONDITION OF THE FLEET.

The United States Shipping Board's Fleet Survey Committee, composed of Commissioners O'Connor, Benson and Plummer, on Sept. 28, 1923, made a report on the laid-up fleet, dividing the fleet into various qualifications as to type, condition and economy of operation as follows:

Class A. 427 steel vessels. Composed of steel of good design, well built, with reliable machinery and deck auxiliaries, capable of continuous operation with normal upkeep. Not requiring in excess of $35,000 for repairs.

Class B. 177 steel vessels. Of the same type as Class A, but requiring repairs and overhauling in excess of $35,000 each. This expenditure would allow either a greater amount of repairs and overhauling or the replacement of faulty deck or engine room auxiliaries or renewals of gears, etc., which would bring them into Class A.

Class C. 84 steel vessels. Good type and well built, hulls in fair state of preservation, but less desirable than A and B, by reason of unreliable

and uneconomical machinery, which, however, could be replaced with reliable and economical equipment at cost of not to exceed $100,000 per ship.

Class D. 356 steel vessels. Includes vessels of good design and competitive type but fitted with machinery that will require extensive renewal in varying degree, and are desirable hulls for conversion to Diesel propulsion.

Class E. 175 steel vessels. Vessels not considered suitable for American-flag operation.

Class F. 40 vessels. Obsolete types and too old to be rejuvenated or too badly damaged to be serviceable.

Special Type: Army transports—5. Considered competitive units and in good condition.

Passenger vessels—33. Including 535's, 500's and ex-enemy vessels, 30 of which are in spot condition with 3 laid-up and being considered for reconditioning.

Tugs—35. Steel ocean-going, coal and oil burners; wood ocean-going, oil burners and harbor tugs; 6 in operation; 9 laid up but in fair physical condition.

In addition to the above there were then 362 ships in operation. These vessels were not individually surveyed, as they were in good operative condition.

THE FLEET.

Classification.	Spot or Operation Value.	No.	Laid Up Value.	No.
Class A-1	$41,827,290	162	$17,140,952	99
Class A-2	16,213,900	64	2,251,873	10
Class A-3	20,075,500	92	.....	...
Wm. Penn (Diesel)	742,500	1	.....	...
Total	$78,859,190	319	$19,392,825	109
Class B-1	283,700	1	18,284,953	169
Class B-2	.....	...	1,509,395	7
Total	$283,700	1	$10,794,348	176
Class C	9,380,650	28	11,182,226	56
Class D	1,573,400	27	21,140,703	329
Class E	825,000	11	12,355,000	164
Class F	.....	...	1,234,273	31
Concrete (F)				
Tankers	.....	...	175,000	7
Cargo	.....	...	7,000	2
Transport Type B	.....	...	1,225,000	5
Passengers	46,390,000	30	1,400,000	3
Total	$137,311,940	416	$87,906,375	882

Recapitulation.	Value.	No.
Spot or operation	$137,311,940	416
Laid up	87,906,375	882
Tugs, operating or laid up	1,515,000	36
	$226,733,315	1,334
Sold since July 1, 1923	999,300	6
Value of fleet as of July 1, 1923	$227,732,615	1,340

Classified in another way the number of cargo ships, spot or operating, was 365, valued at $81,390,410; laid up 802, valued at $75,568,296. The number of tankers, spot or operating, was 19, valued at $8,608,230; laid up 26, valued at $5,558,670; refrigerators, spot or operating, 2, valued at $923,300; laid up 12, valued at $3,098,136.

The Shipping Board has placed a basic minimum price or $1,500,000 each on the 16 ships of the 535 class—composite freight and passenger ships capable of 18 knots, each with accommodations for more than 200 passengers and from 7,000 to 8,000 tons of freight. At an average tonnage of 12,000 this is about $125 a ton. In no case have any bids for vessels been considered where the offer was less than $30 per deadweight ton for cargo vessels, $45 for tankers and $60 for refrigerators. Other sales for breakup purposes were at special prices.

Actual sales made during the year include 145 steel ships of a total of 878,282 deadweight tons, and 237 wooden ships of 855,931 deadweight tons.

The board has 361 ships suitable for conversion from steam to Diesel engines which it is offering for sale; and an effort will be made to get authority from Congress to make loans for their conversion.

OPERATING SHIPS.

Chairman Farley announced on Oct. 16, 1923, that the board had this plan of operating its ships in the North Atlantic, United Kingdom and Ireland service:

"The physical operation of the ships will be under the direct supervision of the board and in this way the moneys appropriated by Congress will be expended under the direction of the board and under the immediate supervision of Government officials. The soliciting and booking of freight, the handling of this freight at the terminals, and its loading on board ship will be in the hands of loading agents under contract with the board and paid for on a strictly commission basis. Many of the present managing operators are well qualified to handle this freight on a competitive basis and it is the intention of the board to utilize as far as possible the experience and services of these operators."

The foreign commerce of the United States Shipping Board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, was:

Exports, 6,603,850 tons of cargo.
Imports, 4,294,610 tons of cargo.

The Ship Subsidy Bill introduced at the special session of Congress, with a message by President Harding, on Nov. 21, 1922, passed the House after amendment on Nov. 29, by a vote of 208 (Rep. 204, Dem. 4) to 184, (Dem. 114, Rep. 69, Soc. 1). It met with such opposition in the Senate, however, that it was not brought to a vote and died with the expiration of Congress.

GROWTH OF THE FLEET.

The approximate deadweight tonnage and number of vessels owned by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation in November, 1918:

Class.	No.	Approximate D. W. Tons.
Steel vessels	424	2,434,982
Wood vessels	101	371,675
Ex-German vessels	78	523,097
Total	603	3,329,754

The total number of vessels owned as of June 30, 1921:

Class.	No.	Approximate D. W. Tons.
Steel	1,524	10,549,800
Other than steel	314	1,123,326
Uncompleted wood hulls	142	471,050
Total	1,980	12,144,176

The total number owned as of Sept. 1, 1922, was:

Class.	No.	Approximate D. W. Tons.
Steel	1,396	10,651,766
Other than steel	257	922,650
Uncompleted wood tug hulls	4	.....
Total	1,657	11,574,416

The ships were: Steel cargo, 1,225; passenger, or passenger and cargo, 42; transports, 5; refrigerators, 13; tankers, 81; tugs, 30; wood cargo, 237; concrete, 9; composite, 11; uncompleted wood tug hulls, 4; total, 1,657.

The total number owned as of Sept. 1, 1923, was:

Class.	No.	Approximate D. W. Tons.
Steel	1,313	9,195,214
Other than steel	32	66,231
Total	1,345	9,261,445

OTHER INTERESTS.

Docks and Wharves. The United States Shipping Board owns and operates the Hoboken Terminal, bought on Executive Order of former President Wilson for $7,146,583 from the North German Lloyd Dock Company and the Hamburg American Line Terminal and Navigation Company. The terminal consists of 6 piers and bulkhead building.

Drydocks. The United States Shipping Board owns five wooden floating drydocks stored as follows:

Three, 10,000 ton, at New York, N. Y.
One, 10,000 ton, at Newport, R. I.
One, 6,000 ton, at Jacksonville, Fla.

Bunker Stations. The U. S. Shipping Board owns bunker stations at Honolulu, T. H., of 110,000 bbls. capacity; Manila, P. I., 165,000 bbls.; St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, 220,000 bbls.; Mobile, Ala., 110,000 bbls.; Norfolk, Va., 1,100,000 bbls.; Pago Pago, American Samoa, 110,000 bbls.

TOTAL SHIPPING IN UNITED STATES.

The United States had a gross tonnage of 12,416,000 in the merchant marine of steel, steam and motor vessels of over 100 tons, on June 30, 1923, with 133,660 tons under construction, being second to Great Britain (19,077,000 tons with 1,337,759 building). But gross tonnage idle on that date was 4,575,400, (of which 468,000 was privately owned). The United States leads in oil using vessels, having on that date 399 tankers of 2,497,675 tons, and 1,709 steamers fitted for burning oil fuel, with a tonnage of 8,798,776 gross tons, more than half the total.

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT UNITED STATES PORTS.

The following figures, compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at Washington, show the total tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared at all U. S. ports in the foreign trade of this country, by fiscal years.

Year.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.	Year.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.
1900	12,344,570	22	44,099,576	78	1912	22,960,565	25	69,614,418	75
1901	12,798,652	21	46,789,262	79	1913	27,018,368	26	74,772,764	74
1902	13,782,755	23	47,315,759	77	1914	27,470,703	26	79,101,233	74
1903	13,881,809	22	48,528,022	78	1915	26,693,736	29	66,901,818	71
1904	13,320,547	22	46,647,438	78	1916	35,829,742	34	68,143,163	66
1905	14,283,632	23	47,857,126	77	1917	37,870,464	37	64,678,782	63
1906	15,193,223	22	52,746,676	78	1918	38,489,763	42	52,989,156	58
1907	16,208,213	22	56,404,100	78	1919	41,020,746	44	51,855,601	56
1908	16,908,434	22	59,922,457	78	1920	55,239,879	51	53,253,160	49
1909	17,263,189	22	59,991,430	78	1921	67,946,336	49	70,124,833	51
1910	17,697,062	22	62,244,602	78	1922	59,756,486	48	63,159,285	52
1911	19,446,233	23	65,665,903	77	1923	61,293,398	46	72,196,133	54

The lowest American percentage was 19 in 1880, 1881, and 1882; the highest was 91, in 1825.

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS CLEARED AT UNITED STATES PORTS.

(Years ended June 30; ships engaged in foreign trade only.)

Countries to Which Destined.	American.		Foreign.		Total.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
EUROPE	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Belgium	444,451	417,434	717,373	850,002	1,161,824	1,267,436
Denmark	106,896	89,905	239,207	301,552	346,103	391,457
France	514,351	468,355	1,586,077	2,038,491	2,100,428	2,506,846
Germany	1,571,496	1,449,596	1,400,276	1,655,445	2,971,772	3,105,041
Greece	35,006	50,734	109,948	94,786	144,954	145,520
Italy	176,399	228,784	1,630,144	1,678,869	1,806,543	1,907,653
Netherlands	435,321	409,997	1,072,355	979,667	1,507,676	1,380,574
Norway	15,038	18,990	485,674	472,567	500,712	491,557
Poland and Danzig	36,345	31,940	156,609	106,810	192,954	138,750
Russia in Europe	198,893	26,968	61,193	3,884	260,086	30,852
Spain	107,350	82,415	423,251	322,913	530,601	405,328
Sweden	58,505	29,238	230,114	317,184	288,619	346,422
United Kingdom:						
England	1,342,626	1,453,482	5,439,695	5,983,328	6,782,321	7,436,810
Scotland	175,388	141,246	379,871	474,870	555,259	616,116
Ireland	123,296	94,066	180,332	95,156	303,628	189,222
Other Europe	292,193	215,011	466,027	370,238	758,220	585,249
NORTH AMERICA.						
Bermuda	14,300	10,900	406,741	566,785	421,041	577,685
Canada:						
Maritime provinces	394,045	442,733	734,181	1,133,824	1,128,226	1,576,557
Quebec and Ontario	6,229,136	8,918,444	4,972,756	5,939,844	11,201,892	14,858,288
British Columbia	1,464,230	1,618,896	2,275,959	2,698,240	3,740,189	4,317,136
Central American States:						
Costa Rica	13,531	18,827	10,062	12,921	23,593	31,748
Honduras	202,915	230,722	359,853	330,372	562,768	561,094
Panama	482,428	514,603	81,954	193,976	564,382	708,579
Mexico	9,091,590	6,557,738	1,596,332	1,737,973	10,687,922	8,295,711
West Indies:						
British	359,808	412,592	437,557	594,494	797,365	1,007,086
Cuba	2,742,635	2,877,399	1,323,576	1,680,792	4,066,211	4,558,191
Dominican Republic	257,725	280,092	159,334	95,467	417,059	375,559
Haiti	171,595	174,261	39,017	58,130	210,612	232,391
Other North America	326,826	444,559	296,696	355,861	623,522	800,420
SOUTH AMERICA.						
Argentina	143,063	162,410	390,389	429,203	533,452	591,613
Brazil	353,421	359,769	450,674	473,849	804,095	833,618
Chile	170,768	339,918	146,866	414,672	317,634	754,590
Colombia	249,903	129,641	52,592	30,846	302,495	160,487
Peru	73,288	19,389	48,564	21,774	121,852	41,163
Uruguay	28,409	29,407	23,147	32,550	51,556	61,957
Venezuela	38,118	35,453	26,138	8,594	64,256	44,047
Other South America	5,771	9,848	12,891	13,031	18,662	22,879
ASIA.						
China	162,911	222,524	331,166	402,743	494,077	625,267
British India	97,693	122,378	144,810	124,192	242,503	246,570
Hongkong	107,500	111,277	227,221	301,979	334,721	413,256
Japan	596,989	563,514	1,612,045	1,268,050	2,209,034	1,831,564
Philippine Islands	79,584	304,357	16,844	43,581	96,428	347,938
Other Asia	112,199	121,049	198,368	198,789	310,567	319,838
OCEANIA.						
Australia	88,828	164,773	474,059	666,063	562,887	830,836
Other Oceania	14,671	6,609	56,505	51,597	71,176	58,206
AFRICA.						
British Africa	56,803	82,483	137,364	145,061	194,167	227,544
Canary Islands	4,824	33,874	53,261	74,873	58,085	108,747
French Africa	19,991	20,218	59,609	71,535	79,600	91,753
Portuguese Africa	6,244	4,893	5,417	512	11,661	5,405
Other Africa	40,987	46,381	106,851	92,498	147,838	138,879
Total	29,836,283	30,591,002	31,846,945	36,010,433	61,683,228	66,601,435
RECAPITULATION.						
Europe	5,633,554	5,199,071	14,578,146	15,745,762	20,211,700	20,944,833
North America	21,750,764	22,501,766	12,694,018	15,398,679	34,444,782	37,900,445
South America	1,062,741	1,085,835	1,151,261	1,424,519	2,214,002	2,510,354
Asia	1,156,876	1,445,099	2,530,454	2,339,334	3,687,330	3,784,433
Oceania	103,499	171,382	530,564	717,660	634,063	889,042
Africa	128,849	187,849	362,502	384,479	491,351	572,328

Of the American total net tonnage (1923), vessels entered with cargoes represented 22,460,822 tons; foreign vessels with cargoes, 27,828,307 tons.

Of the total net tonnage (1923) American tanker vessels entered represented 7,718,766 tons; foreign tankers, 3,666,187 tons.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARDING.

WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING, 29th President of the United States, died in San Francisco, Cal., on Aug. 2, 1923. He had reached Seattle on July 28 on his return from his trip to Alaska when ptomaine poisoning appeared. He was taken in his private car to San Francisco and made comfortable in a suite of rooms at the Palace Hotel; bronchial pneumonia developed but seemed to yield to treatment and his physicians issued reassuring bulletins. But the end came without warning from a stroke of apoplexy at 7.30 in the evening of Aug. 2 while his wife was reading to him.

The funeral train crossed the continent, passing through long lanes of mourning people at every station day and night, arriving in Washington on Aug. 7. The body of the dead President was borne amid extraordinary scenes of grief and affection through great crowds to the White House; it rested in the East Room that night and lay in state the following day in the rotunda of the Capitol. Funeral services were held there on Aug. 9, attended by the new President and Mrs. Coolidge, the members of the Cabinet, Senators, Congressmen, Judges and men of note long associated with Mr. Harding, Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign countries and high ranking officers of the Army and Navy. Again the funeral train bore his body accompanied by a notable escort of mourners through sorrowing crowds in every city and hamlet to the President's old home in Marion, Ohio, where on Aug. 10 the last funeral rites were observed and he was laid at rest while the whole nation observed a day of mourning.

Though Mr. Harding was a strong and vigorous man and not yet sixty—he was born on Nov. 2, 1865—he had undertaken a trip that would tax the stoutest, and proved too great a burden for a President already fatigued with burdens, duties and demands of his great office. He left Washington on June 20 with Mrs. Harding and a party that included his personal physician, Brig. Gen. Chas. E. Sawyer, in a special train to visit the Western States and Alaska—to travel 7,500 miles in 39 days, to make perhaps a dozen set speeches and innumerable little ones at all hours to the eager throngs who gathered at railroad stations, landings, or before his hotel quarters.

The President's set speeches were careful presentations of the policies of his administration, rendering a careful account of his stewardship to the people. In the first at St. Louis, June 21, he argued eloquently for the adherence of the United States to the World Court under reservations that divorced it from the League of Nations, which "was as dead as slavery." In Kansas City the following day he urged compulsory consolidation of the nation's railroads into a few well balanced regional groups as the only method by which the transportation problem could be met without burdening the taxpayers. At Hutchinson, Kan., after a day in the wheat fields he told the farmers the worst of their troubles was over and promised further helpful legislation. In Denver Col., on June 25, he emphasized the permanence of the Eighteenth Amendment; that the Volstead law would not be weakened; and that the Federal Government will enforce the Prohibition law if States fail. The same day he spoke at Cheyenne, Wyo., urging sweeping laws to deal with the mining, transportation and distribution of coal—regulation but not the "paralysis" of nationalization. At Salt Lake June 26 he praised the Budget system, said that taxes had been cut from $53.78 per capita in 1920 to $26.90; that the Treasury had a surplus of $310,000,000 instead of a deficit and warned against the mounting burdens of State and municipal taxation. He proposed co-operative organization aided by the Government for the elimination of middlemen between producer and consumer at Idaho Falls on June 28 and told his audience at Helena, Mont., on the following day that he believed capital and labor, commerce and agriculture, as well as soldiers, wealth as well as manhood, would be drafted in the next war if war could not be averted. At Portland, Ore., on July 4 he declared against the effort to let down the immigration bars and demanded quality rather than quantity.

President Harding and his party reached Wrangell, Alaska, on July 8, and enjoyed much strenuous sightseeing. The needs of the Territory were shown him and his speeches expressed his appreciation. Returning, he was welcomed in Vancouver, British Columbia, on July 26, the first President to visit Canada. His last public speech was at Seattle on July 27; it was a plea to save Alaska from those who would exploit her resources so recklessly as to ruin them. He had prepared with great care a speech reviewing the foreign policy of his administration for delivery in San Francisco on July 30. This, as he was ill, was given out for publication by his secretary and is printed in substance elsewhere in this Almanac.

The outstanding acts of President Harding's administration, briefly stated, are:

Re-establishment of peace with Germany and Austria.

The calling of the Arms Conference, which approved the Naval Limitation Treaty and the Four-Power Pacific pact.

Settlement of the terms of Great Britain's $4,500,000,000 war debt to the United States and a similar settlement with Finland.

Settlement of the questions in dispute with Mexico and recognition of the Obregon Government.

Ratification of the treaty with Colombia, resulting from the partitioning of Panama.

Revision of the tax and tariff laws.

Restriction of immigration.

Farmer aid legislation with particular reference to easier credits.

Establishment of the Budget Bureau.

Veto of the Soldiers' Bonus Bill.

Extension of the program of aid for wounded, sick and disabled veterans of the World War.

Advocacy of American participation in the World Court.

Effort to obtain a subsidy for American shipping.

Warren Gamaliel Harding was born of English stock in Corsica, Morrow County, O., Nov. 2, 1865. He was a student in Ohio Central College (no longer existent) 1879-82. His father, Dr. George Tryon Harding, bought for him in his 19th year an interest in the *Marion (O.) Star*. He devoted himself to the work and made a prosperous paper of the property, maintaining his interest in it until just before his Alaskan trip. He was elected to the Ohio Senate, his first public office, in 1898, and served four years. He was Lieutenant Governor of Ohio in 1905-06, was nominated for Governor in 1910 but defeated by Judson Harmon. He was elected United States Senator in 1914, carrying the State by a plurality of 102,373. He presented the name of President Taft for renomination at the Republican National Convention in 1912 and was temporary and permanent Chairman of the Republican Convention of 1916 that nominated Charles E. Hughes for President.

Mr. Harding, then Senator Harding, received 65 votes for President on the first ballot in the Republican National Convention at Chicago of 1920 and 692 votes and the nomination on the tenth ballot. Harding and Coolidge carried 37 States with 404 electoral votes to 127 for Cox and Roosevelt, and had the unprecedented plurality of 7,004,847 in the popular vote.

Mr. Harding married Mrs. Florence Kling of Marion, O. on July 8, 1891. His widow now resides in Marion. There were no children of the marriage.

HARDING'S NEWSPAPER CREED.

The late Warren G. Harding, long before he became President, posted on the wall of the editorial room of his daily paper, the Marion, Ohio, *Star*, the following as his newspaper creed:

"Remember there are two sides to every question. Get both.

"Be truthful.

"Get the facts. Mistakes are inevitable, but strive for accuracy. I would rather have one story exactly right than a hundred half wrong.

"Be decent. Be fair. Be generous.

"Boost—don't knock. There's good in everybody. Bring out the good in everybody and never needlessly hurt the feelings of anybody.

"In reporting a political gathering get the facts. Tell the story as it is, not as you would like to have it.

"Treat all parties alike. If there's any politics to be played, we will play it in our editorial columns.

"Treat all religious matter reverently.

"If it can possibly be avoided, never bring ignominy to an innocent woman or child in telling of the misdeeds or misfortune of a relative. Don't wait to be asked, but do it without the asking.

"And above all be clean. Never let a dirty word or suggestive story get into type.

"I want this paper so conducted that it can go into any home without destroying the innocence of any child."

Until he died, that was Mr. Harding's creed.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF PRESIDENT HARDING'S ADMINISTRATION.

President Harding, before leaving Washington and during his journey to Alaska, prepared speeches dealing with the fundamental questions of policy and performance on the part of the Administration. One, prepared to be delivered in San Francisco, Tuesday, July 31, dealt with foreign relations. Prevented by illness from delivering it, the President gave it out to the public through the press, which printed it the day before he died. His review of the foreign policy of his Administration is, somewhat condensed, as follows:

When the present national Administration came into responsibility world affairs were in a complicated and very delicate posture. Our foreign relations presented many novel, delicate and far-reaching problems, and their fortunate solution is no less significant than our democratic rehabilitation.

We have strengthened our friendly relationships and have done much to promote peace in the world. We encountered a world condition in which peace had been covenanted, but the pact had been rejected by the United States Senate. This action left us in a technical state of war with the Central Powers of Europe and aloof from the colossal adjustments following the World War. Many just and very necessary rights were accorded to us under the Treaty of Versailles. But these were all threatened by uncertainty and doubt.

Our own prestige, once reaching outstanding eminence in 1919, had been greatly impaired, and we faced a situation offering little promise of satisfactory solution.

The peace negotiated by my distinguished predecessor, though he was impelled by lofty purpose, had evoked a bitter and undying controversy. It was conclusive to those who had studied the public verdict that our people would never consent to assume any obligations, moral or legal, which would fetter their cherished freedom of action in unknown contingencies.

We do not challenge the utility of the League of Nations to others; we wish it more power in every righteous exercise of its functions; but it is clearly not for us as presented in the Versailles covenant.

We avoided controversy and recorded accomplishment. Negotiations were begun with the Central Powers, and those negotiations culminated in treaties which established peace with those countries on an equitable basis and at the same time preserved for the United States the rights embodied in the Paris treaties which we had acquired through participation in the common victory.

Then quickly followed a treaty with Germany for the determination by a mixed commission of the amount of American claims against Germany. The commission was promptly appointed, and the extraordinary tribute, unparalleled in international relationships, was paid to the American sense of justice by the suggestion on the part of Germany that the United States should appoint an American umpire.

REFUNDING THE FOREIGN DEBTS.

A stupendous problem was the settlement of the debts owed to the United States by its late associates in the World War. This involved the funding and eventual repayment to the American taxpayers of a total sum in excess of $10,000,000,000.

A freely expressed sentiment among our own people had argued for cancellation, and it was more than seized upon and argued abroad; but we believed in the sanctity of contract and that world stability which is founded on kept obligations. Accordingly, Congress created the World War Foreign Debt Commission, and notice was sent to the debtor nations that this country was ready to negotiate an equitable adjustment.

In response to this invitation the British Government sent a commission to Washington; a settlement with Great Britain was soon effected under which the British Government has undertaken the discharge of an obligation of more than four and a half billion dollars, and thereby put a fresh stamp of approval on the sacredness of international obligations.

An adjustment on a like basis has been reached with the Government of Finland, which awaits only the approval of Congress to become effective.

Negotiations are now in progress with the Government of Czechoslovakia, and Jugo-Slavia has given notice of its intention to send within the near future a mission to Washington for the same purpose.

The advocacy of cancellation is drowned out by the advancing hosts of settlement and maintained integrity, and the United States will keep faith with its own people who loaned, as they fought, with faith in the Republic.

Seemingly a trivial thing in itself, it was nevertheless a notable achievement to effect a successful settlement of the costs incurred for the maintenance of our army on the Rhine. We were aloof from the Reparation Commission, and the payment for our Army of Occupation was ignored in the reparation payments made by Germany. We had received nothing up to January, 1923, though our costs had accumulated to an amount of more than $250,000,000. After discouraging delays, a definite plan for the payment of this large sum was negotiated at Paris, and the settlement was sanctioned late in May of this year.

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY.

The Island of Yap had special advantages as a cable centre, and an acute difference developed concerning its control. A settlement satisfactory to all concerned was, nevertheless, reached with the mandatory power, Japan, and the treaty which was concluded and sanctioned fully secures all American rights with respect to all those Pacific islands north of the Equator over which Japan exercises its mandate.

The contention that the United States is rightfully entitled to fair opportunity in the mandated regions held by other powers had been successfully presented to the Governments of France and Belgium, and satisfactory treaties have been signed with those powers relating to the territories in Africa under their control.

Negotiations are now in progress with Great Britain relating to the British mandated territories in Africa, and we look with confidence to a satisfactory treaty.

The outstanding historical, monumental achievement is the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament. Only a few days ago the Government of France gave the ratification which makes unanimous the approval of the nations concerned and confirms the dawn of a new era in international co-operation for world peace.

The conference proved one of the greatest achievements in the history of international relations. Its four great treaties, now ratified, related to the limitation of naval armament, to the restricted use of submarines and poison gases, to principles and policies restoring the integrity of China, and to the regulation of Chinese customs tariff. Important resolutions were adopted, providing a commission of jurists to consider amendments to the laws of war, made necessary by new agencies of warfare; for a board of reference for Far Eastern questions; for international unity of action respecting various matters affecting China, such as extra-territoriality, foreign postal agencies, foreign armed forces, unification of railways, reduction of Chinese military forces, publicity for existing commitments, and the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Though not a part of the conference, the Shantung Treaty between China and Japan grew out of it, accomplishing for China a restoration in which Versailles had failed, and China to-day needs only her self-assertion to find a revered place among the nations, with her own destiny impelling and wholly in her own hands.

Another achievement negotiated while the conference was in session and which was most important was the four-power treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France and Japan, relating to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the Pacific Ocean. This treaty provided for the termination of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and in the pledge of respected rights it recorded a new assurance of peace. Not the semblance of war's foreboding in the Pacific remained when this covenant of good faith was signed. New friendships were assured, new confidence revealed.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Our feeling toward the Mexican people is one of entire and very cordial friendliness, and we have deeply regretted the necessity for the continued suspension of diplomatic relations. We have no hatred toward Mexico, no selfish ends to serve at her expense. We have no promptings other than those of a neighborly friendship. We have no desire to interfere in the internal concerns of Mexico. We respect in the Mexican people the same rights of self-determination which we exact for ourselves. It is not for us to suggest what laws she shall have relating to the future, for we willingly acclaim Mexico as the judge of her own domestic policy.

We do, however, maintain one clear principle which lies at the foundation of all international intercourse. When a nation has invited intercourse with other nations and has enacted laws under which investments have been legally made, contracts entered into and property rights acquired by citizens of other jurisdictions, it is an essential condition of international intercourse that lawful obligations shall be met, and that there shall be no resort to

confiscation and repudiation. We are not insistent on the form of any particular assurance against confiscation, but we do desire the substance of such protection. We would give as freely as we ask.

Such assurance is in the interest of permanent friendly relations. We have sought to have this wholly defensible attitude understood by our Mexican neighbors ever since the present Administration came into power. I am happy to say that we now have our commissioners in conference at Mexico City and it is earnestly hoped that there may be definite and favorable results from their exchange of views with the Mexican commissioners.

The problem of Russian recognition is complicated by a fundamental difficulty because of a government regime there whose very existence is predicated upon a policy of confiscation and repudiation. No one much questions the continuation of the present Government or wishes to direct the expression of Russian preference. There is an unfailing friendship in the United States for the people of Russia. I gladly recommended an appropriation of $20,000,000 by Congress for the relief of her famine-stricken people, and, all told, America's friendly interest has been expressed in a $66,000,000 relief expenditure, handled in the main by the Secretary of Commerce, in distributing food and combating disease.

That this Administration, supported by the strength and generosity of the American people, has saved the lives of ten millions of men, women and children in Russia, at the very door of death from famine and pestilence, is the complete answer to every charge of our ill-will toward the Russian people.

International good faith forbids any sort of sanction of the Bolshevist policy. The property of American citizens in Russia, honestly acquired under the laws then existing, has been taken without the color of compensation, without process of law, by the mere emission of countless decrees. Such a policy challenges the very groundwork of righteous intercourse among peoples and rends the basis of good faith everywhere in the world.

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

We were never technically at war with Turkey, and had no part in the Greek-Angora conflict. But the rights of our nationals and other nations long recognized by accepted civilization were involved in the settlement, and we had our representatives at Lausanne, not only to protect those rights but to serve humanitarian interests and promote the cause of peace.

Cynical critics sneered at our "unofficial" representatives, but the powers of the Old World thought well enough of them to tender to the United States the Chairmanship of the conference. It could not be accepted, for manifest reasons, but we did not fail to voice American sentiment on behalf of Christian minorities, and we did assist in reaching a settlement calculated to assure their future protection.

An achievement of a different kind in the humanitarian field has just been accomplished through the participation of American representatives in a conference at Geneva, dealing with international traffic in opium and other narcotics. A policy of aloofness would have forbidden our presence there, but human helpfulness impelled attendance. The American representatives recorded a distinct accomplishment in obtaining the substantial acceptance of the proposals which they put forward, looking to the effective restriction of the opium traffic to the minimum required for medicinal and scientific purposes.

IN LATIN AMERICA.

Colombia requested and is receiving the services of American financial experts in the study of her financial condition. A cordial friendship with Colombia has been fully re-established and her people are welcoming the agents of American development and facilitating their activities.

Brazil invited an American Naval Commission to participate in the development of her befitting naval defense, and such a commission was named—a fine testimonial of confidence and a deserved tribute to our navy.

Nothing can surpass the success of the maintenance and furtherance of our traditional policy of friendship and utterly unselfish helpfulness to our sister republics in the Western Hemisphere. We have given new proof of our cherishment for their independence, our desire for their peace, our wish for their unimpaired integrity and their increasing prosperity.

When we found Panama and Costa Rica about to engage in war we pointed the just way to peace, the very route we ourselves would have taken, indeed have taken. We merely asked them to join in holding sacred an agreement to accept an arbitral award. The ways of peace are in kept agreements.

Cuba was desperately hit by the deflation which followed in the wake of war, but out of the helpful advice, which was inspired by true friendship and extended because of our peculiar relationship, Cuba is now well on the road to economic recovery and healthful restoration.

Where resentment once abided because of the presence of our military forces in the Dominican Republic, there are to-day universal expressions of approval, and the processes of setting up a constitutional Government have made gratifying progress. The Provisional Government is in actual operation, the constitution for a permanent Government will soon be voted upon, and it is expected that our troops may be withdrawn within the current year. To-day there is complete trust in the unselfish aims of our Government and a new record of high purpose will soon be completed.

Progress in Hayti is giving promise of an almost unhoped-for success. Peace and order have been established and safety of life and property exists for the first time in that troubled republic. Public order has been so improved in the interior that our marines have been practically withdrawn therefrom, and the day is in prospect when our complete withdrawal from the island may be contemplated.

With avowed confidence in our sense of justice, the Governments of Chili and Peru have agreed to submit to arbitral settlement the long-standing Tacna-Arica controversy. Through our friendly advices and a resulting conference in Washington, these republics have agreed upon a plan of peaceful settlement of the dispute which has divided them and troubled their relations for more than thirty years.

Added proof of our deep concern for Central American stabilization was revealed in the Washington conference of the five republics—Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador—assembled last December. New understandings were reached, the treaties of 1907 were made effective, measures were promoted to limit armaments, plans were worked out for the peaceful settlement of disputes, a general treaty of peace and amity was signed and the establishment of an international Central American tribunal was effected.

In like spirit, in the same assurance that we always may confidently look into the faces of the spokesmen of all Governments everywhere, our delegates attended the fifth international conference of American States held at Santiago, Chili. It was an occasion of most complete understanding between the United States and other participating Governments. The results, tangible and intangible, are sure to facilitate commercial and other intercourse in the Western Hemisphere. While our diplomacy is not commercial, we do recognize the ties of trade and the fostering of exchanges of friendly relationship.

THE WORLD COURT.

I would be insensible to duty and violate all the sentiments of my heart and all my convictions if I failed to urge American support of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

I do not know that such a court will be unfailing in the avoidance of war, but I know it is a step in the right direction and will prove an advance toward international peace for which the reflective conscience of mankind is calling.

Why should there not be a court of this character with the most cordial American support? We originated the modern suggestion of such a tribunal and have been advocating it for years.

There manifestly are controversies between nations, as there are between the men who constitute them, which should be decided by a court. There are controversies calling for the examination of facts and the application of principles of law. If controversies over legal rights are to be determined peacefully, there must be a tribunal to determine them, and I most devoutly wish the United States to do its full part, to voice a national conscience toward making secure the provision and strengthening the agencies for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. Our own interests require the judgment of such a tribunal of international justice, and the interests of world peace demand it.

My own sincerity of purpose has been questioned because I do not insist that we shall accept the existing World Court precisely as provided. Personally I should vastly prefer the policy of submitting all controversies in which we are concerned to the court as it stands to-day as against any other agency of settlement yet devised. As President, speaking for the United States, I am more interested in adherence to such a tribunal in the best form attainable than I am concerned about the triumph of Presidential insistence.

The big thing is the firm establishment of the court and our cordial adherence thereto. All else is mere detail.

Our hopeful aspiration is to contribute whatever we can toward the elimination of the causes of war. My recital of two years of work in furthering our friendly foreign relations has had for its object the emphasis of that aspiration and the fruits of practicable application.

FOREIGN DEBTS OWED TO THE UNITED STATES.

Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, in his annual report to Congress, made public December, 1923, in regard to the foreign debts due to the United States said:

"The obligations of various foreign Governments held by the Treasury on Nov. 15, 1923, aggregated $10,578,509,342.13, principal amount, and may be classified as follows:

"(1) $5,242,468,566.82 representing cash advances made by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, under the Liberty bond acts.

"(2) $595,088,009.27 received from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy on account of sales of surplus war material under the act of July 9, 1918.

"(3) $84,093,963.55 received from the American Relief Administration on account of relief supplies furnished under the act of Feb. 25, 1919.

"(4) $56,858,802.49 received from the United States Grain Corporation on account of sales of flour for relief purposes under the act of March 30, 1920.

"(5) $4,600,000,000 received from the British Government under the terms of the funding agreement."

In addition notes of the Polish Government amounting to about $4,000,000, received on account of transportation service, are held by the United States Shipping Board subject to possible further adjustment in amount, to be later turned over to the Treasury for custody.

Repayments and refundments on account of principal up to Nov. 15, 1923, and total amount of interest paid up to that date by each nation are as follows (cents omitted).

COUNTRY.	On Account of Principal.	On Account of Interest.
Belgium	$2,003,659	$10,907,281
Cuba	10,000,000	2,286,751
Czechoslovakia	.....	304,178
France	64,212,568	129,570,376
Great Britain	4,277,000,000	883,078,298
Greece	.....	1,159,153
Italy	37,000	57,598,852
Liberia	.....	861
Roumania	1,,94,180	263,313
Russia	.....	7,525,715
Jugo-Slavia	720,600	636,059
Total	$4,355,768,008	$1,093,330,841

The total amount of interest paid up to Nov. 15, 1923, on account of sales of surplus war material was $68,808,346 as follows: Belgium, $5,554,031; France, $61,265,340; Latvia, $126,266; Poland, $1,811,948; and Russia, $50,760. And on account of A. R. A. relief supplies: Finland, $309,315; and Russia $181,017. No interest has been paid on obligations received from the United States Grain Corporation on account of sales of flour for relief purposes.

The outstanding event of 1923 was the settlement of the debt owed by Great Britain reached by direct negotiations in Washington with Chancellor of the Exchequer Stanley Baldwin and by Montagu C. Norman, Governor of the Bank of England. President Harding presented the report of the Debt Commission to Congress on Feb. 7 and settlement on the terms agreed upon was authorized by Congress by act approved Feb. 28. The summary of the terms follows:

Principal of notes to be refunded	$4,074,818,358.44
Interest accrued to Dec. 15, 1922, at 4¼%	629,836,106.99
Total	$4,704,654,465.43
Deduct payments made Oct. 16, 1922, and Nov. 15, 1922, with interest at 4¼%	$100,526,379.69
Total	$4,604,128,085.74
To be paid in cash	4,128,085.74
Total principal of indebtedness as of Dec. 15, 1922, for which British Government bonds are to be issued to the United States Government at par	$4,600,000,000.00

The principal of the bonds shall be paid in annual instalments on a fixed schedule, subject to the right of the British Government to make these payments in three-year periods. The amount of the first year's instalment will be $23,000,000 and these annual instalments will increase with due regularity during the life of the bonds until, in the sixty-second year, the amount of the instalment will be $175,000,000, the aggregate instalments being equal to the total principal of the debt.

The British will have the right to pay off additional amounts of the principal of the bonds on any interest date upon ninety days' previous notice.

Interest is to be payable upon the unpaid balances at the following rates on Dec. 15 and June 15, of each year:

3 per cent. semi-annually, June 15, 1923, to Dec. 15, 1932, inclusive.

3½ per cent. semi-annually, June 15, 1933, until final payment.

For the first five years one-half the interest may be deferred and added to the principal, bonds to be issued therefor similar to those of the original issue.

Any payment of interest and of principal may be made in any United States Government bonds issued since April 6, 1917, such bonds to be taken at par and accrued interest.

In accordance bonds of the United Kingdom amounting to $4,600,000,000 were received on July 5. In payment of interest on June 15 the Treasury received 2nd Liberty Loan bonds of $68,502,950 par value, 4th Liberty Loan bonds of $250,000 par value, accrued interest amounting to $247,022.56, and cash, $27.44; total, $69,000,000.

An agreement with Finland for refunding her debt negotiated with Minister Astrom was approved May 3. It provides for the payment of the $8,000,000 in principal and approximately $1,000,000 in interest in instalments over a period of sixty-two years. The terms as to interest provide for a rate of 4¼ per cent. from the date of the loan, about four years ago, to Dec. 15 last. A rate of 3½ per cent. interest will prevail from Dec. 15 last year to Dec. 15, 1932, and a rate of 3 per cent. thereafter to the maturity of the funding agreement. Interest of $135,000 in cash was paid on June 15.

The present members of the World War Foreign Debt Commission are: Secretary A. W. Mellon, Chairman, Secretary C. E. Hughes, Secretary Herbert Hoover, Senator Reed Smoot, Congressmen Theodore E. Burton and Charles R. Crisp, and Richard Olney; Assistant Secretary Eliot Wadsworth, Secretary.

The Commission have had conferences with authorized representatives of several debtor countries. Czechoslovakia, is in direct negotiation, also Latvia, and Roumania. Hungary will shortly propose a plan for refunding its obligations. Italy, Jugo-Slavia and Esthonia have announced an intention to send commissions to Washington for the adjustment of their debts. The Belgian Ambassador has had informal discussions with the Commission. France has made no further move since the negotiations begun by Mr. Jean Parmentier were interrupted in August, 1922. Payment of the Austrian indebtedness has been postponed until June 1, 1943, by the authority of Congress. There have been no negotiations with Lithuania, or with the Governments not recognized by the United States, Armenia, Greece and Russia. Cuba has repaid in full its indebtedness of $10,000,000 to the United States.

THE ESTATE OF COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The estate of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, who died Jan. 6, 1919, at his home, Oyster Bay, N. Y., was valued at $981,171 on May 31, 1922, according to an accounting by the executors and trustees filed in the Supreme Court at New York City, Jan. 25, 1923. The executors and trustees were the widow, Mrs. Edith K. Roosevelt; a son, Theodore Roosevelt jr.; and a cousin of the deceased, George Emlen Roosevelt.

Of the $981,171, the personalty was valued at $801,171, and the residence and land at Sagamore Hill, near Oyster Bay, was estimated at $180,000.

Col. Roosevelt willed the income from his property to his widow during her life, and at her death it goes to the children or their issue.

The Colonel's saddle horse, Truxton, was sold for $600.

The royalties from the Colonel's books, from Jan. 6, 1919, to May 31 1922, totalled $25,065.

The bulk of the estate was in stocks and bonds. Col. Roosevelt had $30,000 of the first issue of Liberty bonds and $20,050 of the fourth. He had $24,000 of the two issues of the Victory Loan.

HARDING'S PLEA FOR MEMBERSHIP IN WORLD COURT.

President Harding, on Feb. 24, 1923, sent to the Senate this message urging the adhesion of the United States to the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

"There has been established at The Hague a Permanent Court of International Justice for the trial and decision of international causes by judicial methods, now effective through the ratification by the signatory powers of a special protocol. It is organized and functioning.

"The United States is a competent suitor in the court, through provision of the statute creating it, but that relation is not sufficient for a Nation long committed to the peaceful settlement of international controversies. Indeed, our Nation had a conspicuous place in the advocacy of such an agency of peace and international adjustment, and our deliberate public opinion of to-day is overwhelmingly in favor of our full participation and the attending obligations of maintenance and the furtherance of its prestige.

"It is for this reason that I am now asking for the consent of the Senate to our adhesion to the protocol.

"With this request I am sending to the Senate a copy of the letter addressed to me by the Secretary of State, in which he presents in detail the history of the establishment of the court, takes note of the objection to our adherence because of the court's organization under the auspices of the League of Nations and its relation thereto, and indicates how, with certain reservations, we may fully adhere and participate and remain wholly free from any legal relation to the League or assumption of obligation under the covenant of the League.

"I forbear repeating the presentation made by the Secretary of State, but there is one phase of the matter not covered in his letter with which I choose frankly to acquaint the Senate. For a long period, indeed, ever since the international conference on the limitation of armament, the consideration of plans under which we might adhere to the protocol has been under way.

"We were unwilling to adhere unless we could participate in the selection of Judges; we could not hope to participate with an American accord if adherence involved any legal relation to the League. These conditions, there is good reason to believe, will be acceptable to the signatory powers, though nothing definite can be done until the United States tenders adhesion with these reservations.

"Manifestly the Executive cannot make this tender until the Senate has spoken its approval. Therefore, I most earnestly urge your favorable advice and consent. I would rejoice if some action could be taken, even in the short period which remains of the present session.

"It is not a new problem in international relationship, it is wholly a question of accepting an established institution of high character and making effective all the fine things which have been said by us in favor of such an agency of advanced civilization. It would be well worth the while of the Senate to make such a special effort as is becoming to record its approval.

"Such action would add to our own consciousness of participation in the fortunate advancement of international relationship, and remind the world anew that we are ready for our proper part in furthering peace and adding to stability in world affairs."

The letter from Secretary Hughes, which accompanied the message, said in part:

"I beg leave to recommend that, if this course meets with your approval, you request the Senate to take suitable action advising and consenting to the adhesion on the part of the United States to the protocol of Dec. 16, 1920, accepting the adjoined statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, but not the optional clause for compulsory jurisdiction; provided, however, that such adhesion shall be upon the following conditions and understandings to be made a part of the instrument of adhesion:

"1. That such adhesion shall not be taken to involve any legal relation on the part of the United States to the League of Nations or the assumpton of any obligations by the United States under the covenant of the League of Nations constituting Part I of the Treaty of Versailles.

"2. That the United States shall be permitted to participate through representatives designated for the purpose, and upon an equality with the other states, members respectively of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations, in any and all proceedings of either the Council or the Assembly for the election of Judges or Deputy Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice, or for the filling of vacancies.

"3. That the United States will pay a fair share of the expenses of the court as determined and appropriated from time to time by the Congress of the United States.

"4. That the statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice adjoined to the protocol shall not be amended without the consent of the United States."

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

The project drafted by the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague, in the summer of 1920 for a Permanent Court of International Justice was adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations, modified in some important parts, notably in the matter of obligatory jurisdiction, on Dec. 13, 1920. The eleven regular or titular Judges, as they are called, and the four deputy Judges were elected on Sept. 14 and 15, 1921. The election was made by the independent, separate and concurrent votes of the Council of the League, in which body the great powers form a majority, and the Assembly of the League in which the small powers have an overwhelming preponderance. At the suggestion of Elihu Root, of the Advisory Committee, upon failure of the Council and Assembly to agree, a committee of three was appointed from each body, which produced an agreement.

The Judges of the Court, which sits at The Hague, are: Rafael Altamira y Crevea of Spain, Dionisio Anzilotti of Italy, Antonio Sanchez de Bustamente y Sirven of Cuba, Robert Bannatyne, Viscount Finlay of Great Britain, Bernard C. J. Loder of the Netherlands (President), Yorozu Oda of Japan, Charles Andre Weiss of France (Vice-President), John Bassett Moore of the United States, Didrik Galtrup Gjedde Nyholm of Denmark, Max Hibber of Switzerland, and Epitacio da Silva Pessoa of Brazil (former President of the republic, and Judge of the Federal Tribunal of Brazil), elected by the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations Sept. 10 to succeed Judge Ruy Barbosa of Brazil, deceased.

The Deputy Judges are: Dumitriu Negulescu of Roumania, Wang Chung Hui of China, Mikhailo Jovanovitch of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, and Frederick Valdemar Nikolai Beechmann of Norway. Each Judge is to serve nine years and may be reelected. The ordinary Judges receive a salary varying from $6,030 to $14,070, in accordance with the length of session.

According to the League Covenant, all disputes between members of the League must be submitted either to arbitration or to inquiry of the League Council. According to the statute of the court (Art. 36) the jurisdiction of the court "comprises all cases which the parties refer to it." The following cases are recognized as being generally suited for arbitration: (1) The interpretation of a treaty; (2) any question of international law; (3) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of any international obligation; (4) the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach. There is no provision in the covenant that compels members of the League to submit disputes of the above nature to arbitration.

In the Wimbledon case, the first on which the World Court was asked for a definite judgment, the court on Aug. 17, 1923, handed down a decision against Germany, which had refused to allow the British steamer Wimbledon, chartered by a French company and loaded with munitions consigned to Poland, to pass through the Kiel Canal. Germany held that this would violate her regulations regarding neutrality. The judgment was based on the provision of the Treaty of Versailles that the Kiel Canal shall be open to the war and merchant vessels of all nations at peace with Germany. Germany invited the Allies to take the case before the World Court, and Dr. Walther Schuecking, appointed by Germany, sat on the bench under the rule of the court. The Italian and Swiss members of the court joined him in dissenting. Germany's contention in a case involving certain German inhabitants in Poland was upheld on Sept. 11.

Finland appealed to the Court for an interpretation of the Russo-Finnish treaty regarding Eastern Karelian autonomy. Russia refused to take part on the ground that it was an internal question of Russia. The court held, on July 23, that it was not competent to pronounce an opinion in a dispute between a member of the League of Nations and a non-member without the latter's consent.

REPARATIONS AND THE RUHR OCCUPATION.

The relations between France and Germany entered upon a new phase at the opening of 1923, over the vexed question of reparations. Germany had made desperate efforts to secure a reduction in the total amount of the reparation payments which had been arranged at the Spa Conference on July 16, 1920, and which apportioned to France 52 per cent., to Great Britain 22 per cent., to Italy 10 per cent., and to Belgium 8 per cent. The Reparation Commission on April 28, 1921, had notified Germany of its finding that the total damage for which Germany was responsible amounted to 132,000,000,000 gold marks, less the amount already paid, and sums which may from time to time be credited to her in respect to state properties in ceded territories, etc. Germany had accepted on May 11. A partial moratorium had been granted Germany for the year 1922. Germany had requested a further moratorium of four years. Bonar Law proposed granting that and fixing reparations at 50,000,000,000 gold marks. The subject was discussed at a meeting of the Premiers on Dec. 9, 10 and 11 of 1922, in London, and continued in Paris on Jan. 2 and 3 of 1923. M. Poincare and Mr. Bonar Law differed diametrically on how to handle the situation. The former conditioned acceptance in modified form on seizure of economic guarantees in the Ruhr and Rhineland. The British Premier's attitude was that Germany's financial situation must be stabilized and that Germany must pay her debt when able. The French Premier's position was that Germany could pay now if she had the "will to pay," and that if some pledge for reparation was not taken there was a strong possibility that she never would pay. France insisted on taking possession of the Ruhr as a pledge, holding it justified under the sanctions of the Treaty of Versailles. Great Britain held that taking such pledges as France wanted would prevent the recovery of Germany's credit. Premiers Mussolini of Italy and Theunys of Belgium aligned themselves with France.

Germany had failed in the delivery to France of telegraph poles to the number of 100,000, alleged to be due to delay in receiving the order; and of 2,200,000 tons of coal, being about 12 per cent. of the total amount due for 1922. The Reparation Commission, on Jan. 9, 1923, formally declared Germany to be in wilful default, Sir John Bradbury, the British member, dissenting. This furnished a technical ground for action, and on Jan. 10 France and Belgium, acting jointly, notified the German Government that they were about "to despatch a mission of control" to the Ruhr to take all necessary measures for the payment of reparations. It was expressly stated that no operation of a military character was intended, but that a body of engineers, customs officials, operators, etc., was to control the production of the region and the delivery of goods under "invisible" military protection.

Germany protested to the United States without result. The Ruhr was the centre of German mining and industry, one of the richest sources of coal and iron in the world, with highly organized mines and coke ovens, steel and iron, textile and lined mills and salt works, and producing a vast amount of machinery and implements. The coal production in 1913 was 113,000,000 tons, and the estimated unmined store of 220,000,000,000 tons. The greatest metallurgical plants of the country are there: Krupps at Essen, Stinnes, Haniel, Thyssen, and others There were thirteen great consortiums, with a combined invested capital of $900,000,000. The population is about 4,000,000, with ten cities of over 200,000 inhabitants, notably Duesseldorf, Barmen, Hagen, Essen, Unna, Bochum and Dortmund. The Ruhr Valley comprises 1,234 square miles, is about 30 miles wide at the Rhine, narrowing to fifteen beyond Dortmund to the east, and is about fifty miles long. It is about the size of Rhode Island. Its coal and excellent coke is vital to the blast furnaces in the Lorraine field, now a part of France.

M. Poincare called it the "jugular vein" of German industry, and the French people were led to believe that pressure exerted here would cause the immediate capitulation of the German Government.

Premier Poincare took immediate action, and on Jan. 11, at 4.45 A. M., the French troops under command of Gen. Degoutte, entered Essen and were soon in control of Oberhausen, Gelsenkirchen, Werden and Ratingen, all the movements taking place in an orderly and undisturbed manner, according to the plans long made by Marshal Foch. The French Chamber of Deputies on that day voted to confirm the action. M. Poincare announced plainly that the occupation of the Ruhr was only a means to obtain payment of reparations; that the territory would be evacuated when Germany had paid her debts, and that it would only be evacuated by degrees in proportion as payment should be made. This statement he has reiterated again and again.

The decision was most serious. By taking this action France deliberately drew away from Great Britain, which considered her action inopportune and inefficacious; that it would have no practical result in obtaining reparations, but would retard German payments; that it would affect adversely not only British trade but that of the whole world; that it would cause ruin to Germany and might bring about a most serious European crisis. Though Bonar Law did not join in the French action there was no rupture, and the British troops remained in Cologne. Whether by coincidence or not, the American troops in January evacuated Coblenz, which they had garrisoned since the Armistice, and were brought back to the United States. Great Britain did not actually oppose the occupation or take a stand against France, but permitted her to act while stating publicly her disapproval. The action of the French Government was supported by the great mass of French public opinion, and on every question of confidence put before the Chamber of Deputies in 1923, M. Poincare received a very large majority in support of his policy.

Germany notified the Reparation Commission formally on Jan. 14 that she must suspend payment in kind to France and Belgium as a protest against the illegality of the occupation. On Jan. 15 France extended her line of control to include Bochum, important for its great coal mines. Six mine owners refused, on orders from Berlin, to deliver coal to the French, even though paid for, and were later convicted on court martial and fined. On Jan. 16 the Reparation Commission declared Germany further in default on account of coal delivery and cattle delivery. The German Government responded with a refusal to make any further payments whatever. The French troops occupied Recklinghausen, and advanced to Luenen, Dortmund and Witten, holding all the railways and the canals. Ten days later Germany was declared to be in general and complete default of all reparation obligations.

Chancellor Cuno summoned the nation to effective passive resistance against the French occupation on Feb. 16, and the situation became a deadlock. Many of the leading mine owners and industrialists were arrested, tried by court martial, fined and imprisoned for varying periods in French fortresses. Their workmen struck in protest against the arrest of the owners, and against the seizure by the French troops of mine property, factories etc., and refused to work under the guard of French, bayonets.

The railroad workers refused to move the trains and it became necessary to man them with French and Belgian railwaymen. There were a number of cases of sabotage, and the French deported from the occupied territory whole forces of police and thousands of German civil officials, factory and mine officials and workmen, because of resistance to the order of the French. Especially serious was the clash in the Krupp plant at Essen, on March 31, where eleven were killed and thirty wounded. Dr. Krupp von Kohlen, and two directors were court martialed, fined and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment, Numbers of German civilians and some French soldiers were killed in riots that broke out and hundreds were thrown into jail without breaking the resistance.

The German nation solidified under the pressure, and all parties in the Reich ignored their dissensions for a time and a strong coalition supported the Government in the Reichstag in its resistance against French aggression.

The burden of supporting the workers of the Ruhr out of the public funds during their idleness became too heavy to carry, the mark fell with appalling rapidity, utterly demoralizing trade.

Germany on May 2, in a formal note, offered to pay reparations in money and kind of 30,000,000,000 gold marks, and leave the final total to the determination of a Commission of International Experts, to be conditional on the evacuation of the Ruhr, and withdrawal of other restrictions. The French Cabinet refused the offer as insufficient. Great Britain urged Germany to make a better offer. France countered by seizing four large chemical and dye plants near Mayence. Another German offer on June 7 of 1,200,000,000 gold marks annually guaranteed by railroad receipts was also refused. M. Poincare demanding that passive resistance must cease before any negotiations could be undertaken.

Pope Pius XI. on June 27 suggested, in effect, that the amount of reparations be settled by an

unpolitical commission, that adequate guarantees be given by Germany, and that occupation in the Ruhr be reduced proportionately as payments are made; but his words fell on stony ground. A train taking Belgian soldiers was wrecked by a bomb on June 30, ten killed and forty-three badly injured. Reprisals were made, and the frontier closed for a month. The Pope, through his puncio, requested the German Government to end sabotage. The German Government promptly condemned sabotage and disavowed all crime committed under the cloak of passive resistance. Economically the occupation was a failure to France, as well as a disaster to Germany.

Overborne by weight of trouble, Chancellor Cuno and his Cabinet resigned on Aug. 12, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann formed a Government. The same day the British note to France and Belgium was made public. It challenged the legality of the French occupation; suggested that the question be referred to the International Court of Justice, or settled by arbitration; and said that continued occupation of the Ruhr threatens dangers of the gravest import. The note recommended that the maximum of reparations from Germany be fixed. Premier Poincare took sharp issue with the note. Further diplomatic manoeuvring followed, the condition of affairs in Germany grew steadily worse, and on Sept. 26 the Government officially called off passive resistance, and a Presidential decree put Germany virtually under the military dictatorship of the Minister of Defense.

Revolt broke out in Bavaria, but the monarchistic putsch of Hitler and Gen. Ludendorff was a flash in the pan. A Communistic uprising in Saxony was put down, and many scattered and apparently secretly encouraged Separatist movements in the Rhineland were crushed by the police when permitted, or by rudely armed peasants.

The Reparation Commission on Oct. 5 issued a set of revised figures, as of June 30, 1923, crediting Germany with reparation payments of 8,213,670,000 gold marks, of which 1,900,000,000 were in cash, 3,250,000,000 in merchandise, and the remainder in shipping, cables and credits for the Sarre Valley mines and ceded territories. Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium advanced Germany 392,000,000 gold marks under the Spa agreement to improve food conditions in the Ruhr, which had been a prior claim under reparations along with the army costs.

The army costs were: France, 1,321,000,000 gold marks; Great Britain, 963,000,000; Belgium, 246,000,000, and Italy 10,750,000. The American army expenses of more than 1,000,000,000 gold marks were not included in the commission's statement, but are mentioned in a foot note.

Of the total receipts 5,500,000,000 gold marks have finally been distributed, while the shipping, cables and territories are still kept in the "suspense account" pending various settlements. Belgium received most of the cash distributed, getting 1,081,000,000 gold marks under her priority, while France received only 144,000,000, but received 1,357,000,000 marks' worth of merchandise, double either Great Britain's or Belgium's share.

The German Government on Oct. 24 asked the Reparation Commission to examine Germany's resources and capacity to pay reparations. At the initiative of the British Government an invitation was extended, on Oct. 13, to the United States to participate in such an inquiry along similar lines as laid down by Secretary Hughes in his speech in New Haven in December, 1922. M. Poincare insisted limiting the inquiry to Germany's present capacity to pay, and refused to permit any discussion of the Ruhr occupation or guarantees seized. Secretary Hughes declined to participate under such limitations. Two months later the Reparation Commission decided to give a hearing to Germany, and make an expert inquiry of their own. Doles to the Rhineland ceased on Nov. 26.

France refused to negotiate with the German Government, but came to terms with the big German industrialists of the Ruhr district on Nov. 23 for renewed coal deliveries on reparation account. Chancellor Stresemann, having carried Germany through the abandonment of passive resistance, was turned out and Dr. Wilhelm Marx, the Center leader, succeeded in forming a Cabinet on Dec. 1, with Gen. von Seeckt Commander in Chief of the Reichswehr, as practically supreme military director, and with the task of guiding Germany out of the slough of despond before him.

WHY SOVIET RUSSIA IS NOT RECOGNIZED.

Secretary of State Hughes indicated the grounds upon which the recognition of the present regime in Russia has been withheld by the United States in a letter to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, made public on July 22, 1923. He said in part:

The seizure of control by a minority in Russia came as a grievous disappointment to American democratic thought, which had enthusiastically acclaimed the end of the despotism of the Czars and the entrance of free Russia into the family of democratic nations. Subsequent events were even more disturbing. The rights of free speech and other civil liberties were denied. Even the advocacy of those rights which are usually considered to constitute the foundation of freedom was declared to be counter-revolutionary and punishable by death. Every form of political opposition was ruthlessly exterminated.

There followed the deliberate destruction of the economic life of the country. Attacks were made not only upon property in its so-called capitalistic form, but recourse was had also to the requisitioning of labor. All voluntary organizations of workers were brought to an end. To unionize or strike was followed by the severest penalties. When labor retaliated by passive resistance, workmen were impressed into a huge labor army. The practical effect of this program was to plunge Russia once more into mediaevalism. Politically there was a ruthless despotism, and economically the situation was equally disastrous.

It is true that, under the pressure of the calamitous consequences, the governing group in Russia has yielded certain concessions. The so-called new economic policy presented a partial return to economic freedom. The termination of forcible requisitions of grains has induced the peasantry to endeavor to build up production once more, and favorable weather conditions have combined to increase the agricultural output.

How far the reported exports of Russian grain are justified by the general economy of the country is at least an open question. Manufacturing industry has, to a great extent, disappeared. The suffrage, so far as it may be exercised, continues to be limited to certain classes, and even among them the votes of some categories count more than the votes of others. A new constitution has just now been promulgated providing in effect for the continuance of the regime of the 1917 coup d'etat under a new title. The constitution, it is understood contains no bill of rights, and the civil liberties of the people remain insecure. There is no press except the press controlled by the regime, and the censorship is far-reaching and stringent. Labor is understood to be still at the mercy of the state, while membership in official unions is no longer obligatory, workmen may not organize or participate in voluntary unions.

We are not concerned with the question of the legitimacy of a government as judged by former European standards. We recognize the right of revolution, and we do not attempt to determine the internal concerns of other states.

Recognition is an invitation to intercourse. It is accompanied on the part of the new Government by the clearly implied or express promise to fulfil the obligations of intercourse.

These obligations include, among other things, the protection of the persons and property of the citizens of one country lawfully pursuing their business in the territory of the other and abstention from propaganda by one country in the territory of the other. In the case of the existing regime in Russia there has not only been the tyrannical procedure to which you refer and which has caused the question of the submission or acquiescence of the Russian people to remain an open one, but also a repudiation of the obligations inherent in international intercourse and a defiance of the principles upon which alone it can be conducted.

The persons of our citizens in Russia are for the moment free from harm. No assurance exists, however, against a repetition of the arbitrary detentions which some of them have suffered in the past. The situation with respect to property is even more palpable. The obligations of Russia to the taxpayers of the United States remain repudiated.

The many American citizens who have suffered directly or indirectly by the confiscation of American property in Russia, remain without the prospect of indemnification. We have had recent evidence, moreover, that the policy of confiscation is by no means at an end. The effective jurisdiction of Moscow was recently extended to Vladivostok, and soon thereafter Moscow directed the carrying out in that city of confiscatory measures such as we saw in Western Russia during 1917 and 1918.

What is most serious is that there is conclusive evidence that those in control at Moscow have not given up their original purpose of destroying existing Governments wherever they can do so throughout

the world. Their efforts in this direction have recently been lessened in intensity only by the reduction of cash resources at their disposal.

You are well aware from the experiences of the American Federation of Labor of this aspect of the situation, which must be kept constantly in view. I had occasion to refer to it last March in addressing the Women's Committee for the Recognition of Russia. It is worth while to repeat the quotations which I then gave from utterances of the leaders of the Bolshevik Government on the subject of world revolution, as the authenticity of these has not been denied by their authors. Last November Zinovief said:

"The eternal in the Russian revolution is the fact it is the beginning of the world revolution." Lenin, before the last Congress of the Third International last fall, said that "the revolutionists of all countries must learn the origin, the planning, the method and the substance of revolutionary work." "Then, I am convinced," he said, "the outlook of the world revolution will not be good, but excellent." And Trotsky, addressing the Fifth Congress of the Russian Communist Youths at Moscow last October—not two years ago, but last October—said this. "That means, comrades, that revolution is coming in Europe, as well as in America, systematically, step by step, stubbornly and with gnashing of teeth in both camps. It will be long protracted, cruel and sanguinary."

The only suggestion that I have seen in answer to this portrayal of a fixed policy is that these statements express the views of the individuals in control of the Moscow regime rather than of the regime itself. We are unable, however, to find any reason for separating the regime and its purpose from those who animate it and control it and direct it so as to further their aims.

While this spirit of destruction at home and abroad remains unaltered the question of recognition by our Government of the authorities at Moscow cannot be determined by mere economic considerations or by the establishment in some degree of a more prosperous condition, which, of course, we should be glad to note, or simply by a consideration of the probable stability of the regime in question. There can be no intercourse among nations any more than among individuals except upon a general assumption of good faith.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Assembly of the League of Nations met in Geneva on Sept. 3, 1923, for its fourth annual session. M. Cosme de la Torriente y Peraza, of Cuba, was elected President. Forty-seven states were represented at the outset, and Abyssinia (Ethiopia) and the Irish Free State (represented by its President, W. T. Cosgrave, John MacNeill, Minister for Public Education, and Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister for Foreign Affairs), were unanimously received into membership, bringing the total up to 54 states. The participating states were:

Abyssinia	Finland	Panama
Albania	France	Paraguay
Australia	Greece	Persia
Austria	Haiti	Poland
Belgium	Honduras	Portugal
Brazil	Hungary	Roumania
British Empire	India	Salvador
Bulgaria	Irish Free State	Kingd'm of Serbs
Canada	Italy	Croats-Slovenes
Chile	Japan	Siam
China	Latvia	South Africa
Colombia	Liberia	Spain
Costa Rica	Lithuania	Sweden
Cuba	Luxemburg	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	Uruguay
Denmark	New Zealand	Venezuela
Esthonia	Norway	

The Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Peru were not represented.

The Assembly elected Uruguay, Brazil, Belgium, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Spain as the six non-permanent members of the Council. Epitacio da Silvo Pessoa, former President of Brazil, was elected a Judge of the permanent Court of International Justice to succeed Ruy Barbosa of Brazil, deceased.

The Chamber for Summary Procedure for 1924 was constituted as follows: Chairman, M. Loder; members, M. Weiss, M. Huber; deputy members, Lord Finlay, and M. Altamira.

A committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Robert Cecil, among others, included Lieut.-Col. Requia of the French General Staff, M. Janssen and M. Jouhaux, which after much debate had prepared a draft of the treaty of mutual assistance, presented that treaty to the Assembly, which decided to communicate the draft to Governments members of the League, but to postpone until next year the question of transmitting it to non-members. The essence of the treaty is mutual guarantees, supplemented by special arrangements among two or more powers. Nations not members of the League may join in the plan if they choose. It is intended by the League leaders that the offer of protection given by the plan will cause states to reduce their armaments.

The budget of the League was approved, amounting to 23,328,686 gold francs, a reduction of 2,350,000 from last year.

The work of the League Health Organization which has been organized on a large scale, owing to a grant from the Rockefeller Institute, was approved especially as to the interchange of public health officers and the work of the Epidemic Commission in Russia, Poland, Greece and Latvia.

An international convention for the suppression of the trade in obscene publications was signed by thirty countries.

The Assembly adopted the report of the Opium Committee and the League will invite the Governments concerned to join in a conference to carry into effect its conclusions, i.e. the limitation of the amounts of morphine, heroin or cocaine and their salts to be manufactured; the limitation of the amounts of raw opium and the coca leaf to be imported for that purpose and for other medicinal and scientific purposes; and the limitation of the production of raw opium and coca leaf for export.

A highly favorable report was made of a success obtained by the League in the work of Austrian reconstruction, and the preliminary steps were taken for the financial reconstruction of Hungary along similar lines. Hungary, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugo-Slavia being invited to sit as members of the Council when the questions are considered.

The dispute between Italy and Greece arising out of the murder on Aug. 27 on Greek soil of three Italian members of the International Commission set up by the Conference of Ambassadors for delimitation of the Albanian frontier, their Italian chauffeur and their Albanian interpreter, was brought before the League on Sept. 1 by a note from the Greek Government requesting its consideration by the Council under Articles XII. and XV. of the covenant. The question was a delicate one, much discussion followed, and on the 5th M. Salandra, Italian representative, asked that the council should not proceed to take action, because the Conference of Ambassadors, whose representatives the murdered men had been and who were therefore directly interested, had already begun consideration of the matter. Lord Robert Cecil asked to have read Articles X., XII., and XV. of the Treaty of Versailles, and stated that if these terms should be disregarded the whole settlement of new Europe would be shaken. Further discussion, examination and diplomatic communications followed, and on Sept. 17 the council received a communication from the Council of Ambassadors announcing the settlement of the dispute between Italy and Greece, which was welcomed as putting an end to a situation that had roused intense anxiety. M. Salandra the following day declared that Italy's attitude was based particularly on Article XIII. of the Covenant, which made recourse to the League obligatory only if diplomatic negotiations failed, which had not happened in this case.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

The Commission of Jurists representing Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Holland and the United States, which met at The Hague Dec. 11, 1922, to formulate rules of warfare, to govern the use of radio, telegraphy and aircraft, ended their work on Feb. 19, 1923, when the articles were signed. It is likely a treaty will be drafted along the lines of the report. A commission sought to apply the recognized principles of existing international law to these new agencies of warfare. Article XXV. would require bombardment aircraft "to spare as far as possible buildings dedicated to public worship, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospital ships, hospitals, etc., provided such buildings at the time are not used for military purposes."

At a conference held in Geneva in November, attended by representatives of thirty-four nations, with representatives of the United States Government present unofficially, a convention providing for the elimination of many vexatious features of Custom House procedure in international trade was adopted. A permanent international body of customs experts will be established, with headquarters at the Secretariat of the League of Nations in Geneva to deal with international customs disputes.

CALVIN COOLIDGE, 30TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Calvin Coolidge took the oath of office as the 30th President of the United States at 3.47 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 3, 1923, in the sitting room of his father's farmhouse in Plymouth, Vt. His father, Col. John C. Coolidge, administered the oath on the family Bible by the light of a kerosene lamp. In the same township not far away is the house where he was born on July 4, 1872. The first John Coolidge, with Mary his wife, came to the Puritan Colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1630, settling at Watertown, now Cambridge, Mass. The line for 300 years is one of New England farmers.

To the newspaper correspondents who hurried there at top-speed with Secret Service men, the new President made a statement in which he said: "It will be my privilege to carry out the policies which he (President Harding) has begun for the service of the American people, and for me to meet responsibilities whenever they arise. For this purpose I shall seek the co-operation of all those who have been associated with the President during his term of office. Those who have given their efforts to assist him I wish to remain in office that they may assist me. I have faith that God will direct the destinies of our Nation."

Hurried to Washington by a special train with an early morning start, his first duties were devoted to plans for the funeral of his predecessor. He asked each Cabinet officer to retain his portfolio and each consented. The Government moved on without a break.

Calvin Coolidge (baptized John Calvin) attended the village school at Plymouth, the Black River Academy at Ludlow, twelve miles away, and finished his preparation for college at the Academy at St. Johnsburg, Vt. He was graduated with degree of A. B. *cum laude* in 1895 from Amherst College, which in 1918 made him a Doctor of Laws. There he helped found a chapter of Phi Gamma Delta; won in his senior year a gold medal open to competition to the students of all colleges for an essay on "The Principles Fought For in the American Revolution" and was selected by his classmates to deliver the humorous Grove oration on Class Day.

He studied law in the offices of Hammond & Field in Northampton, Mass., was admitted to the bar there and began practice early in 1897. In the fall of that year he began his political career modestly, being elected a member of Common Council of that city. He was by appointment City Solicitor of Northampton in 1900-01, and in 1904 was Clerk of Court for Hampshire County and Chairman of the Republican City Committee.

Mr. Coolidge married on Oct. 4, 1905, Grace Anna Goodhue. She was born in Burlington, Vt., on Jan. 3, 1879, had been educated in the public schools and high school of that city and had graduated from the University of Vermont in 1902 with the degree of Ph. B. There she had been President of the Glee Club and a member of Pi Beta Phi sorority. Keenly interested in social work she took a year's training at the Clarke School for the Deaf at Northampton and was teaching in that school when she met her future husband. They made their home, and still maintain it, in a semi-detached house, No. 21 Massasoit Street, Northampton, Mass., paying a rental of $40 a month. Two sons were born to them, John B. in 1906 and Calvin jr., in 1908. Both are preparing for college at Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa. The family attended the Edwards Congregational Church in Northampton and Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge are members of the First Congregational Church in Washington.

Mr. Coolidge's political activity turned to State matters when he was elected Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts and served as member of the Lower House in 1907-08. He was then elected Mayor of Northampton and served two years, 1910-11. While Mayor he was elected to the State Senate and served there in 1912-15; the last two years, 1914-15, he was President of the Senate. He was elected Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts three times, 1916, '17 and '18, and was elected Governor of the Commonwealth in November, 1918, and re-elected in 1919.

It was during this campaign that the Boston police strike occurred, three-fourths of the members of the force deserting their posts on the night of Sept. 9, 1919. A hideous night of lawlessness, hoodlumism, thievery and crime followed. Gov. Coolidge supported the Police Commissioner, the late Edwin U. Curtis; Mayor Peters stood firm; the State National Guard was called out and United States Marines and sailors from the Charlestown Navy Yard guarded the waterfront. The Governor's reply to Samuel Gompers that "there is no right to strike against the public safety by any body, anywhere, any time" caught the public attention. No terms were made with the strikers; none was re-employed and a new force was built up. Mr. Coolidge was re-elected Governor by a majority of 125,101, the election turning on that issue. His few and brief speeches were published in 1919 in a small volume entitled "Have Faith in Massachusetts."

Gov. Coolidge received a few scattering votes for President in the Republican National Convention the following year. After the nomination of Harding the leaders had in mind the nomination of Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin as his running mate. As nominations for Vice President were being made Judge Wallace McCamment of Oregon arose unexpectedly and named Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts. The delegates greeted the name with great enthusiasm and placed his name on the ticket by a vote of 674½ on the first ballot.

Mr. Coolidge as Vice President presided over the Senate with fairness and firmness; but the most striking feature of his life in Washington was that he, by invitation of the President, was the first Vice President to sit regularly in the Cabinet meeting and was kept fully informed of public matters and took part in the councils.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S FIRST MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

President Coolidge delivered his annual message to Congress on Dec. 6 in person, as did Presidents Wilson and Harding. The chief points were:

Commendation of the World Court as the only practical plan on which many nations have ever agreed, to the Senate for favorable consideration, "with the proposed reservations clearly indicating our refusal to adhere to the League of Nations."

Does not favor cancellation of foreign debts.

Opposed to recognition of Russia.

Approves unqualifiedly Secretary Mellon's tax reduction proposals. "The country wants this measure to have right of way over all others."

Urges abolition of the right to issue tax exempt securities; does not favor excess profits tax.

Opposed to revision of the tariff.

Government must operate war-built merchant marine as economically as possible pending opportunity to sell it advantageously.

Would expedite regional consolidation of railroads voluntarily, otherwise "the authority of the Government will have to be invoked."

Does not approve of the consolidation of the Army and Navy Departments; both services should be strengthened rather than weakened.

Favors Department of Education and Welfare.

Does not favor the granting of a soldiers' bonus, but urges liberal compensation for and better care of disabled veterans.

Delcares for most effective enforcement of the Prohibition law; increase of Coast Guard and placing of Prohibition agents under the Civil Service.

Favors child labor amendment; also a Federal minimum wage law for women.

Would continue policy of restrictive immigration; immigrants to be selected abroad.

Advocates action under private ownership of coal mines to insure production and protection of the public against high prices.

Sale of Muscle Shoals; cheap fertilizers for farmers a necessity.

Opposed to Government crop-price fixing.

ROOSEVELT MEDAL WINNERS.

The Roosevelt Memorial Association, in 1923, awarded gold medals to:

Major General Leonard Wood, Governor General of the Philippines, for distinguished service in the promotion of the national defense.

Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, for the promotion of the study of natural history.

Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, founder and a leader of the New York State Charities Aid Association, for promotion of the welfare of women and children.

The eight fields in which the medals may be awarded are: (1) The administration of public office; (2) the development of public and international law; (3) the promotion of the national defense; (4) the promotion of industrial peace; (5) the conservation of natural resources; (6) the promotion of the welfare of women and children; (7) the study of natural history and the promotion of outdoor life; (8) the "development in the American character of those qualities of courage, foresight, initiative and patriotism associated with Roosevelt's name."

REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Senator Smoot of Utah presented to the Senate on Feb. 16, 1923, a letter from President Harding transmitting to Walter F. Brown, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Reorganization of Government Departments, a chart (B) indicating the changes suggested by the President and Cabinet saying: "The changes, with a few exceptions, notably that of co-ordinating all agencies of national defense, have the sanction of the Cabinet." The proposed reorganization has been discussed by President Coolidge and the Cabinet, and while pronounced differences of opinion still exist no changes have been agreed upon. The committee will begin hearings on the plan as presented by President Harding.

Besides the amalgamation of the War and Navy Departments the plan provides for the transfer of all non-military functions of both those departments to civilian departments; the elimination of all non-fiscal functions from the Treasury Department; the establishment of a new Department of Education and Welfare; and the attachment to the several departments of nearly all the bureaus now independent, except those of a quasi-judicial character.

The plan of reorganization now known as "Chart B," is as follows:

THE PRESIDENT.

Secretary and Staff.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Budget Bureau (Treasury).
Civil Service Commission.
Bureau of Efficiency.
Bureau of Purchase and Supply (new).
  Government Fuel Yard (Interior).
Government Printing Office (Congress).
Shipping Board:
  Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Tariff Commission.
Railroad Administration.
Interstate Commerce Commission.
Federal Trade Commission.
Federal Reserve Board.
War Finance Corporation.
Coal Commission.
Railroad Labor Board.
World War Foreign Debt Commission.
Public Buildings Commission (Congress).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State.

Diplomatic Service.
Consular Service.
United States sections, international commissions.
Under-Secretary of State:
  Office of the Economic Adviser.
  Division of Latin American Affairs.
  Division of Mexican Affairs.
  Division of Current Information.
  Division of Publications.
  Office of Special Agent.
Assistant Secretary:
  Division of Western European Affairs.
  Division of Near Eastern Affairs.
  Division of Eastern European Affairs.
  Bureau of Appointments.
Assistant Secretary:
  Division of Passport Control.
  Visé Office.
  Diplomatic Bureau.
  Bureau of Indexes and Archives.
Assistant Secretary:
  Office of Ceremonials.
  Division of Far Eastern Affairs.
  Bureau of Accounts.
  War Trade Board Section.
Assistant Secretary:
  Bureau of Insular Affairs (War).
  Consular Bureau.
  Office of Consul Personnel.
  Commercial Office.
  Division of Political and Economic Information.
  Office of Chief Clerk.
Solicitor

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Under-Secretary in Charge of Fiscal Bureaus:
  Commissioner of the Public Debt—
    Division of Loans and Currency.
    Register of the Treasury.
    Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit.
    Savings Division.
  Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits—
    Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants.
    Division of Deposits.
  Treasurer of the United States.
  Comptroller of the Currency.
  Bureau of the Mint.
  Federal Farm Loan Bureau.
  Secret Service Division.
Assistant Secretary in Charge of Foreign Loans and Miscellaneous:
  Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
  General Accounting Office (independent).
  Departmental Executive Offices.
  Solicitor of the Treasury (Justice).
Assistant Secretary in Charge of the Collection of the Revenues:
  Bureau of Internal Revenue—
    Solicitor of Internal Revenue (Justice).
    Prohibition Commissioner.
  Division of Customs.
  Customs Service.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (WAR, NAVY).

Secretary for Defense.

Under-Secretary for the Army.
Assistant Secretary.
Executive Offices:
  General Staff.
  War boards and commissions.
  Office of the Adjutant General.
  Office of the Inspector General.
  Office of the Judge Advocate General.
  Office of the Quartermaster General
  Office of the Chief of Finance.
  Office of the Surgeon General.
  Office of the Chief of Ordnance.
  Office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.
  Militia Bureau.
  Office of the Chief of Chaplains.
  Office of the Chief Signal Officer.
  Office of the Chief of Air Service.
  Office of the Chief of Infantry.
  Office of the Chief of Cavalry.
  Office of the Chief of Field Artillery.
  Office of the Chief of Coast Artillery.
  Office of the Chief of Engineers.
  Military Academy.
  Panama Canal.
Under-Secretary for the Navy.
Assistant Secretary.
Executive Offices:
  Office of Naval Operations.
  Navy boards.
  Bureau of Navigation—
    Naval Academy.
  Bureau of Yards and Docks.
  Bureau of Ordnance.
  Bureau of Construction and Repair.
  Bureau of Engineering.
  Bureau of Aeronautics.
  Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.
  Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
  Revenue Cutter Service (Coast Guard, Treasury).
  Headquarters, Marine Corps.
  Judge Advocate General—
    Solicitor.
Under-Secretary for National Resources (new).
Assistant Secretary.
Executive Offices:
  Men.
  Munitions.
  Food and clothing.
  Transportation.
  Communications.
  Fuel.
  Miscellaneous.
Joint boards (War and Navy).
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (independent).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Secretary of the Interior.

Executive Offices.
Assistant Secretary for Public Domain:
  Administration of Alaska and Hawaii.
  Indian Lands and Reservations.
  General Land Office.
  Geological Survey.
  War Minerals Relief Commission.
  National Park Service.
  National Military Park Commissions (War).
  Federal Power Section (Federal Power Commission).
Assistant Secretary for Public Works:
  Bureau of Public Roads (Agriculture).
  Supervising Architect's Office (Treasury).
  Alaskan Engineering Commission.
  Reclamation Service.
  Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors (War)—
    Board of Engineers, New York City (War).
    United States Engineer Offices (War).
    Mississippi River Commission (War).
    California Debris Commission (War).
  Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska (War).

Bureau of Dist. of Col. Buildings and Grounds—
Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (War).
Commission of Fine Arts (independent).
Superintendent, State, War, and Navy Department Buildings (independent).
Architect of the Capitol (Congress).
Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission (independent).
Solicitor (Justice).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney General.

Solicitor General.

War Contracts Section
Bureau of Investigation.
Office of Pardons.
Assistant to the Attorney General:
Anti-Trust Division.
Assistant Attorney General:
Division for the Defense of Suits.
Assistant Attorney General:
Public Lands Division—
Office of Titles.
Office of Land Litigation in the Dist. of Col.
Assistant Attorney General:
Criminal Division.
Assistant Attorney General:
Division of Admiralty, Finance, Foreign Relations, Territorial and Insular Affairs.
Alien Property Custodian (independent).
Assistant Attorney General:
Division of Taxation, Insurance, Prohibition, and Minor Regulations of Commerce.
Assistant Attorney General:
Customs Division.
Assistant Attorney General:
Executive Offices.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (POST OFFICE).

Secretary of Communications.

Under-Secretary of Communications.

Executive Offices.

Assistant Secretary for Postal Service:
Postmasters' Appointments Division.
Post Office Service Division.
Dead Letter Division.
Assistant Secretary for Postal Transportation:
Railway Mail Service Division.
Railway Adjustments Division.
Foreign Mails Division.
Air Mail Service Division.
Assistant Secretary for Postal Finance:
Office of the Comptroller.
Money Orders Division.
Postal Savings Division.
Registered Mails Division.
Stamp Division.
Finance Division.
Classification Division.
Assistant Secretary for Postal Purchases and Supplies:
Rural Mails Division.
Motor Vehicle Service Division.
Equipment and Supplies Division.
Assistant Secretary for Telephone and Telegraph (including Radio) (new).
Telephone Division.
Telegraph Division.
Chief Inspector.
Solicitor.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Secretary of Agriculture.

Assistant Secretary.

Executive Offices.

Administration of packers and stockyards and trading in grain futures.
Weather Bureau.
Bureau of Animal Industry.
Bureau of Plant Industry.
Botanic Garden (Congress).
Forest Service.
Bureau of Chemistry.
Bureau of Soils.
Bureau of Entomology.
Bureau of Biological Survey.
Division of Publications.
States Relations Service.
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Insecticide and Fungicide Board.
Federal Horticultural Board.
Solicitor.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Secretary of Commerce.

Executive Offices.

Assistant Secretary for Industry:
Bureau of Standards.
Bureau of Mines (Interior).
Bureau of Fisheries.
Bureau of Federal Statistics (new)—
(Bureau of the Census).
Bureau of Customs Statistics (Treasury).
Mineral Production Statistics (Geological Survey)
Internal Commerce Statistics (War).
Bureau of Patents (Interior).
Assistant Secretary for Trade:
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
United States section Inter-American High Commission (Treasury).
Bureau of Transportation (new)—
Airways.
Waterways (Federal canals, except Panama).
Highways.
Assistant Secretary for Merchant Marine:
Coast and Geodetic Survey—
Lake Survey (War).
Hydrographic Office (Navy).
National Observatory (Navy).
Bureau of Lighthouses.
Life Saving Service (Coast Guard, Treasury).
Bureau of Navigation.
Steamboat Inspection Service.
Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service (War)
Supervisor of New York Harbor (War).
Solicitor (Justice).

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Secretary of Labor.

Assistant Secretary.
Second Assistant Secretary.

Executive Offices.

Bureau of Immigration.
Bureau of Naturalization.
Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Children's Bureau (less non-industrial service).
Women's Bureau (less non-industrial service).
Division of Conciliation.
Employment Service.
Housing Corporation
Solicitor (Justice).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND WELFARE.

Secretary of Education and Welfare

Executive Offices.

Assistant Secretary for Education:
General Education—
Bureau of Education (Interior).
Indian schools (Interior).
Howard University (Interior).
Columbia Institution for the Deaf (independent)
Smithsonian Institution (independent)—
National Museum.
National Gallery of Art.
International Exchange Service.
Bureau of American Ethnology.
Astrophysical Observatory.
National Zoological Park.
International Catalog of Scientific Literature
Physical education (new).
Vocational education (Federal Board for Vocational Education)—
Section of vocational rehabilitation.
Assistant Secretary for Public Health:
Public Health Service (Treasury)—
Quarantine and sanitation.
Hospitalization—
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (independent).
Soldiers' Home (War).
St. Elizabeth's Hospital (Interior).
Freedmen's Hospital (Interior).
Research.
Assistant Secretary for Social Service:
Women's Bureau (Labor—part).
Children's Bureau (Labor—part).
Superintendent of Prisons (Justice).
Assistant Secretary for Veteran Relief:
Veterans' Bureau (independent).
Bureau of Pensions (Interior).
Solicitor.

ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTION.

Library of Congress.
National Forest Reservation Commission.
Miscellaneous Memorial Commissions.

THE UNITED STATES BUDGETS FOR 1924 AND 1925.

A reduction of $275,000,000 in the operating expenses of the Federal Government during the next fiscal year, 1924-25, was proposed in the annual budget transmitted to Congress by President Coolidge. The estimates are on the basis of existing revenue laws, and should Congress reduce taxes by the more than the $300,000,000 recommended by the Administration much of the projected balance would be wiped out.

President Coolidge in his budget message said:

"Any program of new expenditure on a large scale would make tax reduction impossible for years to come.

"I recommend a revision of tax laws along lines which will effect a reduction of income taxes by taxing earned income more lightly than income from business or from investments; by reducing the percentages of the normal tax; and by reducing the surtax rates, with commencement of their application at $10,000 instead of $6,000. I also recommend repeal of the tax on telegrams, telephones and leased wires, and the tax on admissions, and revision of the miscellaneous taxes which are a source of inconvenience to taxpayers, and difficult to collect. On the other hand, amendments which would cause some increase of revenue should also be made to existing income tax laws relative to deductions of capital losses; deductions from gross income for interest paid and non-business losses sustained, wherein income from tax-exempt securities are involved; and the manner of taxing community incomes. These changes would reduce taxes by more than $300,000,000, which is safely within the probable surplus.

"In stating that a reduction in taxation carries with it an obligation not to embark upon an extraordinary expenditure program, I am not unmindful of the demand for adjusted compensation for soldiers of the World War, which would include among its beneficiaries the able-bodied of our veterans as well as the disabled. I question if there is any sound reason for such a measure. The country is prosperous and remunerative employment is available for able-bodied veterans as well as for other citizens.

"For the disabled veterans of the war and the dependents of those who fell the country cannot do too much. It has already spent nearly two billion dollars and is now spending nearly half a billion dollars yearly in their behalf. That obligation it must and will continue to fulfil in fullest measure. And it is one of the most important of the duties and privileges of the Chief Executive to minister to the wants and needs of these wards and creditors of the Nation.

"But the fit and able-bodied are offered the opportunity open to every other citizen. The Government has no money to distribute to any class of its citizens that it does not take from the pockets of the people, and the payment of a bonus to millions of our former soldiers could only be accomplished at a cost to the whole community, including the veterans themselves, far outweighing the benefits intended to be conferred."

SOME ITEMS OF THE BUDGET.

The cost of national defense next year is placed at $548,531,238, a reduction of $35,000,000, as compared with this year. Military pensions, retirement pay, World War allowances and the like will take $656,300,606 out of the Treasury as against $703,-[illegible]78 this year.

Of the total of $311,000,000 of expenditures by the Navy Department, $35,000,000 is proposed for ship construction, $15,000,000 for the air service, and $1,000,000 for the scrapping of naval vessels. The largest single item is the pay of the navy, $[illegible],000,000.

Out of the War Department total of $214,000,000, $12,725,000 is proposed for air service; $28,000,000 for the National Guard and $3,800,000 for fortifications.

Expenditures for rivers and harbors are estimated at $45,786,000 as against $42,793,225 this year.

An additional $1,600,000 for Prohibition enforcement is asked of Congress, President Coolidge stating that a considerably enlarged field force should be provided. He added that he would present to Congress soon a supplemental estimate of $20,000,000 mainly for additional vessels for the Coast Guard because of the need for a material increase in the personnel and equipment of that service "for the purpose of combating more thoroughly rum-running and unlawful importations." If this appropriation is granted the President said he would ask for an additional $6,000,000 later for a similar purpose.

The total appropriation proposed for Prohibition and narcotic enforcement is $10,531,324 as against $8,824,602 for the present year.

The largest single item in the $228,000,000 of expenditures by the Treasury Department is $91,-530,000 for the refunding of taxes erroneously collected. The cost of tax collection is estimated at $35,576,000 while the cost of collecting customs revenues is placed at $12,821,845. Operations of the Coast Guard will account for another $10,000,000.

For good roads an expenditure of $90,000,000 is proposed, an increase of $5,000,000 over the outlay estimated for this year. This accounts for more than two-thirds of the $144,000,000 estimate for the Department of Agriculture. Other items are: General law enforcement, $21,325,950; foreign relations and protection of American interests abroad, $14,720,619; administration of Indian affairs, $12,046,898; promotion and regulation of commerce and industry, $14,470,582; promotion and operation of marine transportation, $48,885,318; promotion and regulation of agriculture, $25,934,-842; promotion of public health, $15,255,237; promotion of public education, $10,122,627; science and research, $13,255,237; promotion of labor interests, $4,773,992; immigration and naturalization, $3,[illegible]-977; administration of public domain, $16,515,949.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The United States Budget Bureau's estimates of Government receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1925, as compared with the present fiscal year of 1924, is as follows:

RECEIPTS.	1925.	1924.
Internal Revenue	$2,727,585,000	$2,783,585,000
Customs	493,000,000	570,000,000
Miscellaneous	473,177,078	541,092,712
Total	$3,693,762,078	$3,894,677,712
EXPENDITURES:		
Legislative estab.	$13,595,448	$13,961,066
Executive office	415,667	416,894
War Dept. (Pan. Can.)	314,190,650	314,184,300
Navy Dept.	311,020,050	341,873,550
Dept. of Agriculture	144,784,200	148,687,700
Dept. of Commerce	23,710,000	21,692,000
Interior Dept.	310,507,699	321,283,333
Dept. of Justice	21,451,960	19,322,200
Dept. of Labor	6,107,076	7,747,744
State Dept.	14,988,446	16,054,963
Treasury Dept.	228,811,090	262,012,366
Dist. of Columbia	26,896,798	26,195,308
Postoffice Dept. (def.)	*2,085,184*	*24,679,673*
Veterans' Bureau	403,369,450	451,053,424
Emergency Fleet Corp.	25,852,817	54,635,167
Other indep. offices	18,825,238	48,204,325
Total ordinary expenditures	$1,876,611,773	$2,071,914,093

PUBLIC DEBT.	1925.	1924.
Reduction of principal	$482,277,975	$511,968,125
Invest. of trust funds	49,190,696	41,155,870
Interest on public debt	890,000,000	940,000,000
Total charge on debt	$1,421,468,671	$1,493,123,995
Grand total exp.	$3,298,080,444	$3,565,038,088
Exc. ord. rec. over exp.	$395,681,634	$329,639,624
Bal. at begin. of year	270,939,145	370,939,121
Total balance	$666,620,779	$700,578,745
Deduct amt. avail. for red. of pub. debt	$395,681,600	$429,639,600
Bal. Treas. end fisc. yr.	$270,939,179	$270,939,145

GERMANY'S NEW CABINET.

Dr. Gustave Stresemann resigned the Chancellorship of the German Reich on Nov. 22. Dr. [illegible] Marx was invited to form a Cabinet but [illegible] the Wilhelm Marx of the Center (Catholic) [illegible] was entrusted with the task by President [illegible] finally formed a Three-party Coalition [illegible] on Nov. 30, but it had the active support of only 173 of the 472 members of the Reichstag. The composition of the Cabinet was:

Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx; *Minister of the Interior*, Dr. Jarres; *Foreign Minister*, Dr. Gustave Stresemann; *Minister of Defence*, Dr. Otto Gessler; *Minister of Finance*, Dr. Hans Luther; *Minister of Occupied Territories*, Dr. Anton Hoefler; *Minister of Labor*, Heinrich Brauns; *Minister of Transport*, Rudolph Oeser; *Minister of Food*, Count Kanitz; *Minister of Economy*, A. D. Hamm; *Minister of Justice*, Dr. Emminger.

The Reichstag on Dec. 8 by a vote of 313 to 18 passed Chancellor Marx's Authorization Law granting his Cabinet powers to run the Government's affairs without Parliament for an indefinite period.

SECRETARY MELLON'S PROPOSED REDUCTION OF TAXES.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, in his annual report to Congress, reiterated his plea for a reduction and revision of the income tax, and the abolition of certain nuisance war taxes remaining on the statute books, which he first set forth in a letter to Congressman William R. Green, Acting Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, on Nov. 10, 1923, and which was indorsed by President Coolidge, both in his annual message and in his budget message.

"High taxation, even if levied upon an economic basis, affects the prosperity of the country because in its ultimate analysis the burden of all taxes rests only in part upon the individual or property taxed," said Mr. Mellon.

"It is borne by the ultimate consumer. High taxation means a high price level and high cost of living. A reduction in taxes, therefore, results not only in an immediate saving to the individual or property directly affected, but an ultimate saving to all people in the country. * * * It can safely be said that a reduction in the income tax reduces expenses not only of the 7,000,000 income taxpayers but of the entire 110,000,000 people in the United States. * * * A decrease of taxes causes an inspiration to trade and commerce, which increases the prosperity of the country so that the revenues of the Government, even on a lower basis of tax, are increased."

The Secretary points out that high surtaxes have driven men noted for their business ability and initiative to withdraw their capital from productive business and place it in municipal and other tax-free bonds so that "if the present unsound basis of high surtaxes is maintained they will continue to become progressively less productive." He continues:

"The constitutional amendment removing in the future the tax-exempt features of municipal bonds, which was introduced at the last session of Congress, would bring about a most desirable readjustment of the relation between the States and the Nation. Such an amendment, however, would not affect the already existing mass of tax-exempt securities aggregating about $11,000,0 0,000, and these would continue during their life to be a means of escape from taxation. A reduction of surtaxes destroys much of the desirability of the tax-exempt feature of these securities, is within the sole power of Congress, and would promptly divert capital to productive investment, such as railroad securities, which tend to the reduction of costs, thus giving relief to the farmer and consumer generally."

The cuts proposed, with his comments thereon, follow:

1. Make a 25 per cent. reduction in the taxes on earned incomes.

The fairness of taxing more lightly income from wages, salaries and professional services than the income from a business or from investment is beyond question. In the first case, the income is uncertain and limited in duration; sickness or death destroys it, and old age diminishes it. In the other, the source of the income continues; it may be disposed of during a man's life and it descends to his heirs. It is estimated that this amendment will mean a loss in revenue of about $97,500,000 a year, the greater part of which falls in the lower income brackets.

2. Where the present normal tax is 4 per cent., reduce it to 3 per cent., and where the present normal tax is 8 per cent. reduce it to 6 per cent.

This affects all personal incomes, and the loss of revenue comes largely from the lower brackets. It is estimated that this will mean a loss in revenue of $91,600,000 a year.

3. Reduce the surtax rates by commencing their application at $10,000 instead of $6,000, and scaling them progressively upward to 25 per cent., at $100,000.

This will readjust the surtax rates all along the line, and the Treasury recommends the readjustment not in order to reduce the revenues but as a means of saving the productivity of the surtaxes. In the long run it will mean higher rather than lower revenues from the surtaxes. The growth of tax exempt securities which has resulted directly from the high rates of surtax is at the same time encouraging extravagance and reckless expenditure on the part of local authorities. These State and local securities will ultimately have to be paid, principal and interest, out of taxes, thus contributing directly to the heavy local taxation which bears so hard on the farmer and small property owners.

Limit the deduction of capital losses to 12½ per cent. of the loss.

Gain and loss should be placed upon the same basis. It is estimated that this will increase the revenues by about $25,000,000.

5. Limit the deductions from gross income for interest paid during the year, and for losses not of a business character to the amount the sum of these items exceeds tax exempt income of the taxpayer.

The estimated increase of revenue from this source is $35,000,000.

6. Tax community property income to the spouse having control of the income.

It is estimated that it will increase revenues by $8,000,000.

7. Repeal the tax on telegrams, telephones and leased wires.

This would mean a loss in revenue of about $30,000,000 a year.

8. Repeal the tax on theatre admissions.

This would mean a loss in revenue of about $70,000,000.

9. Repeal miscellaneous nuisance taxes.

10. In addition to the specific recommendations which directly affect Government revenues there should be amendments to strengthen the act and eliminate methods heretofore used by taxpayers to avoid imposition of the tax.

11. Establishment of tax appeals in the Treasury Department of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, to hear and determine cases involving the assessment of internal revenue taxes.

12. Simplify administration.

The net decrease in taxes is $323,000,000.

The estimated effect upon the revenue of the proposed changes in the individual income tax law is shown in this table, when all have been in full effect (the years are calendar years):

Income Tax Brackets.	Net Reduct'n in Tax. 1924, Col'd 1925.	1925, Col'd 1926.	Net Inc. in Tax Col'd, 1926 over 1925.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1,000-6,000	92,750,000	81,363,000	11,387,000
6,000-10,000	52,100,000	49,485,000	2,615,000
10,000-20,000	18,260,000	16,507,000	1,753,000
20,000-50,000	30,380,000	26,866,000	3,514,000
50,000-100,000	23,645,000	20,809,000	2,836,000
		Net Incr.	
100,000-150,000	996,000	142,000	1,138,000
150,000-200,000	719,000	8,000	727,000
200,000-300,000	1,406,000	8,000	1,414,000
300,000-500,000	1,550,000	8,000	1,558,000
500,000-1,000,000	544,000	85,000	629,000
Over $1,000,000	550,000	20,000	570,000
Total	222,900,000	194,759,000	28,141,000

Totals, first two columns of table, show *loss.*

HOW MELLON WOULD REDUCE INCOME TAXES.

This table, compiled by the New York Times from statistics supplied by Treasury Department experts, shows to what extent Federal income taxes on earned incomes up to $25,000 will be reduced if Congress approves Secretary Mellon's tax program.

Net Income.	Single Person. Present Law.	Single Person. Proposed Law.	Head of Family with Two Dep'nd't Child'n Pres. Law.	Head of Family with Two Dep'nd't Child'n Prop. Law.
$2,000	$40	$22½	.....	.....
3,000	80	45	.....	.....
4,000	120	67½	$28	$15¾
5,000	160	90	68	38¼
6,000	240	135	128	72
7,000	330	180	186	99
8,000	420	225	276	144
9,000	510	270	366	189
10,000	600	315	456	234
11,000	700	370	556	286½
12,000	800	425	656	339
13,000	910	490	766	399
14,000	1,020	555	876	459
15,000	1,140	630	996	526
16,000	1,260	705	1,116	594
17,000	1,390	790	1,246	669
18,000	1,520	875	1,376	744
19,000	1,660	970	1,516	826½
20,000	1,800	1,065	1,656	909
21,000	1,960	1,170	1,816	999
22,000	2,120	1,275	1,976	1,089
23,000	2,290	1,390	2,146	1,186½
24,000	2,460	1,505	2,316	1,284
25,000	2,640	1,630	2,496	1,389

"While the recommendations in the Green letter do not cover estate taxes, attention should ultimately be given to reductions in these taxes also," says the Secretary. "Every estate now pays tribute to at least two governmental authorities, the Federal Government and the State of the domicile of the decedent. It often happens that a particular asset is taxed also in one or more other States. The

cumulative effect is confiscatory. Such taxes usually have to be paid in cash and a man's life work in the building up of a business is often lost to his heirs. It should be remembered also that estate taxes come not out of income but out of capital. In spending such taxes the Federal Government and the States are living on the country's capital, and by just so much are reducing the country's future earning power. While the States should do their share in the reduction of these taxes, the Federal tax is very heavy and could be lightened with benefit to our people."

ESTIMATED EFFECT OF PROPOSED INCOME TAX CHANGES.

This table shows the estimated gain or loss in revenue over that estimated under the present law, due to the proposed changes in the revenue act of 1921, and allows for the estimated increase in incomes by reason of the readjustment of taxes. The figures opposite each income tax bracket cover the total estimated receipts within that bracket.

Income Tax Brackets.	Number Paying Tax in Each Bracket.	Loss in Tax When All Changes are in Full Effect. On Income for Calendar Year 1924; Tax Collected 1925.						
		Normal Tax (Loss).	Surtax (Loss).	Earned Income at 75 Per Cent. of Rates (Loss).	Capital Losses Provision (Gain).	Deductions Limited to Non-Taxable Income (Gain).	Community Prop. Provis. (G'n).	Net Reduction in Tax Collected.
		Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	1,000 *Dolls.*	1,000 *Dolls.*
$1,000–$2,000	7,308,200							
$2,000–$4,000	4,658,200	64,500,000	.....	31,250,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	.....	92,750
$4,000–$6,000	1,158,200							
$6,000–$10,000	558,200	16,100,000	17,500,000	20,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	.....	52,100
$10,000–$20,000	228,200	2,000,000	4,400,000	14,000,000	500,000	1,500,000	140	18,260
$20,000–$50,000	80,200	1,300,000	10,100,000	25,000,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	2,520	30,380
$50,000–$100,000	16,500	4,500,000	21,100,000	6,875,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	3,830	23,645
$100,000–$150,000	3,620	1,300,000	11,100,000	106,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	1,510	996
$150,000–$200,000	1,430	550,000	6,600,000	69,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	.....	719
$200,000–$300,000	840	450,000	7,400,000	56,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	.....	1,406
$300,000–$500,000	380	400,000	8,100,000	50,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	.....	1,550
$500,000–$1,000,000	150	300,000	7,200,000	44,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	.....	544
Over $1,000,000	30	200,000	8,300,000	50,000	3,500,000	4,500,000	.....	550
Gain	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000,000	35,000,000	8,000	.....
Loss	.....	91,600,000	101,800,000	97,500,000	.....	.....	.....	222,900

DECLINE OF TAXABLE INCOMES OVER $300,000.

Year.	No. of Returns.		Net Income.		Dividends and Interest on Investments.	
	All Classes.	Inc. Over $300,000.	All Classes.	Incomes Over $300,000.	All Classes.	Incomes Over $300,000.
1916	437,036	1,296	$6,298,577,620	$992,972,986	$3,217,348,030	$706,945,738
1917	3,472,890	1,015	13,652,383,207	731,372,153	3,785,557,955	616,119,892
1918	4,425,114	627	15,924,639,355	401,107,868	3,872,234,935	344,111,461
1919	5,332,760	679	19,859,491,448	440,011,589	3,954,553,925	314,984,884
1920	7,259,944	395	23,735,629,183	246,354,585	4,445,145,223	229,052,039
1921	6,662,176	246	19,577,212,528	153,534,305	4,167,291,294	155,370,228

REFUNDING THE SHORT-DATED DEBT.

The Treasury completed during the fiscal year the first phase of its refunding program, and by the end of the year all of the $7,500,000,000 of short-dated debt maturing during the previous two and one-half years had been either retired or refunded into more manageable maturities. Except for the issue of about $750,000,000 of 25-30 year Treasury bonds in the fall of 1922, the refunding has all been on a short-term basis, and it has been arranged with a view to distributing the early maturities of debt at convenient intervals over the period before the maturity of the Third Liberty loan in 1928 in such manner that surplus revenues may be applied most effectively to the gradual reduction of the debt. With this object in view all of the short-term notes issued in the course of the refunding have been given maturities on quarterly tax-payment dates, and all outstanding issues of Treasury certificates have likewise been reduced to tax maturities.

In the place of the old $7,500,000,000 of short-dated debt which consisted of over $4,050,000,000 of Victory notes, over $2,800,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness and over $650,000,000 of war-savings certificates of the 1918 series, there has been substituted a new class of short-dated debt, aggregating on Oct. 31, 1923, about $5,345,000,000 and consisting of (1) $4,050,000,000 Treasury notes, (2) $940,000,000 Treasury certificates of indebtedness, and (3) about $355,000,000 of Treasury (war) savings certificates. To this must now be added the Third Liberty loan, amounting on Oct. 31, 1923, to $3,329,000,000. The following table shows the maturities of the short-dated debt during the next five years:

PUBLIC DEBT MATURITIES TO NOV. 1, 1928.
(Amounts as of Oct. 31, 1923.)

Date of Maturity.	Debt.	Cumulative Total.
Dec. 15, 1923	*a*$370,067,000	$370,067,000
Jan. 1, 1924	*b*61,524,793	431,591,793
March 15, 1924	*a*570,946,500	1,002,538,293
June 15, 1924	*c*311,088,600	1,313,626,893
Sept. 15, 1924	*c*380,681,100	1,694,307,993
Jan. 1, 1925	*b*25,388,919	1,719,696,912
March 15, 1925	*c*598,355,900	2,318,052,812
June 15, 1925	*c*406,031,000	2,724,083,812
Dec. 15, 1925	*c*299,663,900	3,023,747,712
Jan. 1, 1926	*b*14,365,434	3,038,113,146
March 15, 1926	*c*615,707,900	3,653,821,046
Sept. 15, 1926	*c*414,922,300	4,068,743,346
Dec. 15-31, 1926	*b*1,869,067	4,070,612,413
Jan.-Sept., 1927	*b*103,104,349	4,173,716,762
March 15, 1927	*c*668,201,400	4,841,918,162
Oct.-Dec., 1927	*b*17,084,740	4,859,002,902
Dec. 15, 1927	*c*355,779,900	5,214,782,802
Jan.-Oct., 1928	*b*144,501,687	5,359,284,489
Sept. 15, 1928	*d*3,329,273,350	8,688,557,839
Total	$8,688,557,839	.....

a Certificates of indebtedness; *b* Treasury (war) savings certificates; *c* Treasury notes and Liberty bonds; *d* Third Liberty loan.

TWELVE OUTSTANDING JEWS OF THE WORLD.

The poll of the readers of the New York *Jewish Tribune*, asked by that paper to vote on the "twelve outstanding Jews of the world," resulted, September, 1923, in the selection of these names:

Albert Einstein, Germany, physicist.
Chaim Weizmann, England, chemist, perfected T N T.
Israel Zangwill, England, man of letters.
Louis Marshall, United States, lawyer.
Louis D. Brandeis, United States, Supr. Ct. Justice.
Lord Reading, England, jurist, Viceroy of India.
Nathan Straus, United States, merchant, philanthropist.
Georg Brandes, Denmark, literary critic.
Chaim N. Bialik, Russia, poet.
Stephen S. Wise, United States, rabbi, publicist.
Henri Bergson, France, philosopher, academician.
Arthur Schnitzler, Austria, man of letters.

SOLDIERS' BONUS GIVEN IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

STATE.	Bonus Voted.	No. of Soldiers.	Claims Filed.	Claims Paid.	Maximum Bonus.
Illinois	$55,000,000	305,139	300,000	*a*175,000	$300
Iowa	22,000,000	114,780	105,000	*b* 77,000	350
Kansas	25,000,000	78,629	80,301	*c*	1 a day.
Maine	2,400,000	32,155	31,877	31,183	100
Massachusetts	18,210,925	192,187	183,233	182,933	100
Michigan	30,750,000	161,672	159,006	148,953	300
Minnesota	22,412,442	115,181	119,243	107,212	600
Missouri	15,000,000	160,361	*d*143,500	*d*118,000	10 a mo.
Montana	4,500,000	24,401	.....	.....	200
New Hampshire	1,932,800	18,150	.....	19,328	100
New Jersey	12,000,000	137,946	124,531	123,775	100
New York	45,000,000	475,074	.....	.....	250
North Dakota	11,000,000	29,714	.....	.....	25 a mo.
Ohio	28,000,000	233,405	*e*225,000	206,084	250
Oregon	15,000,000	40,266	35,000	33,156	435
Rhode Island	2,516,000	27,078	25,600	25,500	100
South Dakota	6,000,000	32,572	32,500	29,000	400
Vermont	1,200,000	13,026	.....	10,000	120
Washington	12,532,504	63,775	61,498	*f* 57,183	465
Wisconsin	21,000,000	119,415	.....	114,300	10 a mo.
Total	$351,454,671	2,374,926	1,626,289	1,389,307	.....

a. Estimated to Jan. 1, 1924. *b*. To Sept. 1, 1923. *c*. Claims may be filed up to Jan. 1, 1924. *d*. 143,500 claims were accepted; payment of 118,000 exhausted the appropriation. The rest must wait a new appropriation. *e*. Estimated 18,000 more will be filed. *f*. Average payment, $217.11.

Twenty States, as shown in the accompanying table, have paid, are paying, or are about to pay, a bonus to their veterans who served in the World War. Massachusetts raised the money by a special poll tax and other special taxes; Minnesota and North Dakota by a special tax levy; and Vermont paid its bonus out of its regular funds. The others issued, or will issue, bonds.

The States at present paying no bonus are:

STATE.	No. of Soldiers.	STATE.	No. of Soldiers.
Alabama	83,137	Nebraska	57,308
Arizona	13,728	Nevada	5,617
Arkansas	72,745	New Mexico	14,728
California	152,409	N. Carolina	83,872
Colorado	43,241	Oklahoma	93,226
Connecticut	65,156	Pennsylvania	357,417
Delaware	9,189	S. Carolina	61,502
Dist. of Col.	23,526	Tennessee	89,319
Florida	41,374	Texas	190,519
Georgia	99,160	Utah	21,144
Idaho	22,348	Virginia	88,606
Indiana	122,386	W. Virginia	60,866
Kentucky	85,339	Wyoming	13,488
Louisiana	78,749		
Maryland	59,483	Total	2,171,115
Mississippi	61,533		

The Legislatures of two States have voted a bond issue to provide funds to pay a bonus, but these issues must be voted on by the people. **Montana** passed one bonus law which was declared unconstitutional. The State voted again on Nov. 6, 1923, on a referendum to issue $4,500,000 bonds to pay a bonus of $10 a month with a maximum of $200, and it was carried by a vote of 67,463 to 62,100. These States are:

STATE.	Bonus Bonds.	No. of Soldiers.
Colorado	$8,000,000	43,241
Pennsylvania	35,000,000	357,417
Total	$43,000,000	400,658

Five States, however, instead of giving a cash bonus to veterans have voted various measures of relief and assistance. These are:

STATE.	Amount Voted.	No. of Soldiers.
California	$10,500,000	152,409
Connecticut	2,500,000	65,156
Nevada	1,000,000	5,617
Utah	1,000,000	21,144
Wyoming	2,000,000	13,488
Total	$17,000,000	257,814

Maryland passed a bill providing for a bond issue of $9,000,000 for a bonus for her 59,483 soldiers but it was declared unconstitutional and no further effort has been made.

Pennsylvania will vote on the bonus amendment on Nov. 4, 1924.

Missouri has exhausted its bond issue of $15,000,000 in the payment of 118,000 claims; 25,500 additional claims have been accepted and it is expected that 15,000 more will be filed. The Legislature has voted a supplementary bond issue of $4,600,000, which will be voted on as one of the twenty-one proposed amendments to the Constitution at a special election on Feb. 26, 1924. Should the item fail, the Legislature has authorized the Governor to call a special election.

In **Connecticut** a bonus bill was proposed, but dropped when the Attorney General declared it unconstitutional; the Legislature then appropriated $2,500,000 for relief work and turned the sum over to the American Legion to disburse.

California never attempted to pass a bonus measure. It has, however, adopted a veterans' welfare program—farm and home purchase act, welfare act (land settlement) and educational institute act. For the administration of the first two an appropriation of $10,000,000 was passed at the 1922 general election by a vote of three to one, and $500,000 was appropriated for the third.

Nevada voted $1,000,000 for reclaiming lands to be given veterans.

Oregon gave her veterans an option. By Sept. 1, 1923, 21,855 elected to receive the cash bonus of $15 a month and were paid a total of $4,695,870. A loan not to exceed $3,000 was offered, which was elected by 11,301; of these to that date 4,501 had received loans totaling $11,241,350.

Utah appropriated $1,000,000 for relief work. **Wyoming** appropriated $2,000,000 for loaning to veterans buying farm or city homes. **South Dakota** also has loan help.

Minnesota and **Wisconsin** also provide for extra assistance for veterans choosing educational benefits.

West Virginia has appropriated $50,000 a year for four years for the relief of veterans.

Oklahoma voted on a bonus referendum and it was defeated at the polls in October, 1923.

In **Arizona, Delaware, Kentucky** and **Nebraska** bonus bills were defeated in the Legislatures. In **Indiana** the Legislature passed a bonus bill in 1922, but the Governor vetoed it.

Approximately, therefore, the individual States have paid or authorized payment to date of bonuses to veterans $351,454,671, with $43,000,000 pending; and have paid out for relief in lieu of bonus $17,000,000; in addition the Federal Government paid the soldiers on discharge from service $270,000,000. The grand total is approximately $681,454,671.

The amount of bonuses paid by other nations to their discharged soldiers is given by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States as follows:

Great Britain	$275,910,446
Canada	147,600,000
Australia	105,000,000
New Zealand	18,290,650
France	373,371,150
Belgium	10,592,250

The National Industrial Conference Board estimates that the Federal Bonus bill as passed by Congress and vetoed by President Harding would cost:

75% under certificate plan	$3,364,909,481
22½% under farm-homeland plan	412,425,000
2½% under vocational training	52,325,000
Cash payments	16,000,000
Total cost	$3,845,659,481

Of this amount the report shows $1,136,741,670 would have to be met by taxation or by loans in the next twenty years, and the balance of $2,708,917,811 would be paid after 1943.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF VETERANS.

Taxpayers of the United States have already provided the Government with funds amounting to $2,122,293,644 which have been expended upon the veterans of the World War.

This sum includes all moneys actually paid out by the Government for the benefit of the World War veterans and their families. It embraces the allotments paid by the Government to the families of the soldiers who participated in the war, but it does not include in any item any moneys paid by the veterans themselves for that or any other purpose. Neither does the tabulation include the compensation paid the veterans while they were in the service of the United States nor the cost of their upkeep while there.

The table below shows the actual appropriations by Congress and the expenditures by the Government for the benefit of the World War veterans by specified items. To the total of $1,987,702,644 there must be added the sum of $134,591,000, which was the bonus of $60 voted to the veterans and paid in February, 1920, making the grand total $2,122,293,644.

The War Risk Bureau, the Vocational Board, and the Public Health Service were separate entities until 1921. On Aug. 9 of that year they were consolidated into the Veterans' Bureau. The figures are for fiscal years, *cents omitted.*

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Milit., nav. fam. allow	42,249,935	193,414,461	30,594,051	14,855,449	1,153,697	26,206	.....
Milit. & nav. comp. for death or disability..	545,013	11,484,741	103,239,715	127,416,407	126,017,916	130,115,288	126,000,000
Vocat'nal rehabilit.:							
War Risk Ins. & Veterans' Bureau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178,809,861	140,005,210	120,743,000
Fed. B'd for Vocational Education...	.....	1,939,330	32,659,836	101,057,186	.....	.....	.....
Special funds, gifts, and contributions..	.....	40,000	34,964	.....	.....	.....	.....
Med. & hosp. serv.:							
Veterans Bureau....	.....	.....	.....	38,364,300	38,446,781	40,210,565	48,683,710
War Dept., incl. national homes.....	.....	.....	.....	5,095,821	3,411,099	2,026,923	.....
Treas. Dept. (Public Health Ser. & Bur. of War Risk Ins.)....	.....	.....	.....	8,708,275	27,299,596	5,168,679	.....
Navy Dept.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426,871	.....	.....
Sal. & exp., Bur. of War Risk & Veterans' Bur.	1,768,394	12,881,826	15,472,890	9,553,867	7,832,956	36,186,275	52,626,714
Insurance losses:							
U. S. life ins. fund...	.....	.....	10,182,404	2,526,624	3,283,090	6,839,873	8,000,000
Milit. & naval ins...	329,757	*126,430,622	*85,090,030	75,852,542	83,392,382	82,195,294	90,000,000
Int. Com. on Re-educat'n of War Cripples (Dept. of State)....	.....	5,519	6,000	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
Total.....	44,893,099	93,365,255	107,099,830	383,436,471	470,080,249	442,774,313	446,053,424

* Deduct, excess of credits.

Total spent in the period, $1,987,702,644; bonus of 1920, $134,591,000. Grand total, $2,122,293,644.

UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU.

Gen. Frank T. Hines, Director; George E. Ijams, Executive Officer; Fred E. Hamilton, Acting Assistant Director in charge of the Inspection Service; Dr. Thomas Foster, Chairman of the Board of Appeals; Charles E. Mulhearn, Assistant Director in charge of the Claims Division; William Wolff Smith, General Counsel; Harold W. Breining, Assistant Director in charge of the Finance Division; Dr. L. B. Rogers, Assistant Director in charge of the Medical Division; Omer W. Clark, Assistant Director in charge of the Rehabilitation Division; C. A. Penington, Assistant Director in charge of the Insurance Division; William H. Conklin, Assistant Director in charge of the Supply and Construction Divisions; R. C. Routsong, Acting Assistant Director in charge of the Administration Service.

WOODROW WILSON'S 1923 ARMISTICE DAY MESSAGE.

Former President Woodrow Wilson, on Nov. 10, 1923, on the eve of Armistice Day, spoke by radio from the library of his home at Washington to the American people. He said:

"The anniversary of Armistice Day should stir us to great exaltation of spirit because of the proud recollection that it was our day. A day above those early days of that never-to-be-forgotten November which lifted the world to the high levels of vision and achievement upon which the great war for democracy and right was fought and won.

"Although the stimulating memories of that happy time of triumph are forever marred and embittered for us by the shameful fact that when the victory was won—won, be it remembered, chiefly by the indomitable spirit and valiant sacrifices of our own unconquerable soldiers—we turned our backs upon our associates and refused to bear any responsible part in the administration of peace, or the firm and permanent establishment of the results of the war—won at so terrible a cost of life and treasure—and withdrew into a sullen and selfish isolation which is deeply ignoble because manifestly cowardly and dishonorable.

"This must always be a source of deep mortification to us, and we shall inevitably be forced by the moral obligations of freedom and honor to retrieve that fatal error and assume once more the role of courage, self-respect and helpfulness which every true American must wish and believe to be our true part in the affairs of the world.

"That we should thus have done a great wrong to civilization, and at one of the most critical turning points in the history of mankind, is the more to be deplored because every anxious year that has followed has made the exceeding need for such services as we might have rendered more and more manifest and more pressing.

"As demoralizing circumstances which we might have controlled have gone from bad to worse, until now—as if to furnish a sort of sinister climax—France and Italy between them have made waste paper of the Treaty of Versailles, and the whole field of international relationships is in perilous confusion.

"The affairs of the world can be set straight only by the firmest and most determined exhibition of the will to lead and make the right prevail.

"Happily, the present situation of affairs in the world affords us an opportunity to retrieve the past and render to mankind the incomparable service of proving that there is at least one great and powerful Nation which can put aside programs of self-interest and devote itself to practicing and establishing the highest ideals of disinterested service and the constant maintenance of exalted standards of conscience and of right.

"The only way in which we can show our true appreciation of the significance of Armistice Day is by resolving to put self-interest away and once more formulate and act upon the highest ideals and purposes of international policy.

"Thus, and only thus, can we return to the true traditions of America."

On Armistice Day Mr. Wilson briefly addressed thousands from the front steps of his house, concluding with these words:

"I am proud to remember that I had the honor of being the Commander-in-Chief of the most ideal army that was ever thrown together—pardon my emotion—though the real fighting Commander-in-Chief was my honored friend Pershing, whom I gladly hand the laurels of victory. Just one word more. I cannot refrain from saying it:

"I am not one of those that have the least anxiety about the triumph of the principles I have stood for. I have seen fools resist Providence before and I have seen their destruction, as will come upon these again—utter destruction and contempt. That we shall prevail is as sure as that God reigns. Thank you."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S ARMISTICE DAY MESSAGE.

President Coolidge gave this Armistice Day message to the country in response to a request from the press:

"Nov. 11 will be the fifth anniversary of the signing of the armistice which ended the World War. The nations have not yet recovered from that great catastrophe, nor will they recover for some time to come. But a great deal of progress has been made in that direction. Most of the millions of soldiers have been returned into their civilian occupations, and commerce and industry are tending toward their pre-war conditions.

"The lapse of time has mellowed the resentments which grew out of the war and has healed many of the wounds that such a struggle was bound to make.

"It is greatly to be hoped that we are on the threshold of a new era. The Washington Conference, resulting in the first practical limitation of armaments among the nations of the earth, did much to promote peace and good will in our own country; rigid economy has brought our expenditures within our income and brought about a reduction of war debts.

"Our country will remember with gratitude on that day those who served it with such distinction, and renew its resolve to continue to meet its obligations to those who suffered injury from their service. But for their action, so patriotically performed, Armistice Day would have had quite another meaning for us and for the world. It will not fail, either, to pay the reverence due to the memory of those who did not see the end but died that the end might come.

"It is well, also, to recall just what this day meant. It meant the end of a war. It ought to mean the permanent return of a peace which can only be established through good will and only enjoyed in security when it rests on justice. If there is to be peace on earth it will be because between nations there is justice on earth."

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS IN WORLD WAR, BY STATES.

(Figures, though official, are approximate, subject to final revision.)

States.	U. S. Army.			U. S. Navy.		U. S. Marine Corps.		U. S. Gu'rds	Total Commissioned and Enlisted.	Per Cent. of Total.
	Regular Army Com'ss. Enlis. in Service, April 1, 1917.	Enlisted Through National Guard and Draft.	Commis. Who Served—Less Reg'lars, April 1, 1917.	Com'ssioned, Reg'l'r and Reserve	Enlist. & Enroll. Includ'g Regular Navy.	Com'is Reg'l'r and Reserve.	Enlisted Regular & Reserve.	Commissioned and Enlisted.		
Alabama	2,645	80,014	3,834	316	4,855	13	382	36	92,095	1.83
Alaska	74	2,255	108	6	88	.....	.....	1	2,532	.05
Arizona	372	11,235	538	103	1,567	5	247	5	14,075	.28
Arkansas	2,162	65,396	3,133	307	4,712	13	352	29	76,104	1.52
California	3,986	120,564	5,779	1,733	26,544	127	3,667	54	162,454	3.24
Colorado	1,218	36,846	1,765	339	5,186	54	1,575	16	46,999	.94
Connecticut	1,774	53,638	2,572	755	11,559	10	290	24	70,622	1.41
Delaware	265	8,013	384	69	1,070	3	84	4	9,892	.20
Dist. of Columbia	564	17,074	818	378	5,788	40	1,172	8	25,842	.51
Florida	1,181	35,718	1,711	358	5,473	6	181	16	44,644	.89
Georgia	3,029	91,611	4,389	529	8,099	32	928	41	108,658	2.16
Guam	.....	.....	.....	15	248	.....	.....	.....	263	.005
Hawaii	200	6,040	289	25	386	.....	.....	3	6,943	.14
Idaho	674	20,376	976	132	2,019	22	611	9	24,819	.49
Illinois	8,894	269,076	12,893	2,442	37,430	211	6,109	120	337,175	6.72
Indiana	3,776	114,202	5,472	795	12,182	50	1,448	51	137,976	2.75
Iowa	3,499	105,866	5,072	702	10,764	24	703	47	126,677	2.52
Kansas	2,247	67,974	3,257	531	8,144	31	887	30	83,101	1.66
Kentucky	2,658	80,417	3,853	563	8,629	29	821	36	97,007	1.93
Louisiana	2,338	70,712	3,388	468	7,184	41	1,162	32	85,325	1.70
Maine	859	25,975	1,244	337	5,148	1	28	12	33,602	.67
Maryland	1,667	50,416	2,416	570	8,739	40	1,148	23	65,019	1.30
Massachusetts	4,698	142,108	6,809	2,836	43,456	90	2,590	64	202,651	4.04
Michigan	4,799	145,209	6,957	1,076	16,497	92	2,655	65	177,350	3.53
Minnesota	3,511	106,229	5,090	716	10,985	111	3,184	47	129,873	2.59
Mississippi	1,923	58,148	2,788	322	4,938	12	346	26	68,503	1.36
Missouri	4,554	137,759	6,601	1,112	17,038	166	4,813	62	172,105	3.43
Montana	1,286	38,900	1,864	174	2,670	49	1,436	17	46,396	.92
Nebraska	1,693	51,222	2,454	401	6,146	22	616	23	62,577	1.25
Nevada	181	5,477	262	18	276	4	102	2	6,322	.13
New Hampshire	509	15,383	737	163	2,505	3	84	7	19,391	.39
New Jersey	3,727	112,752	5,402	1,379	21,131	52	1,502	50	145,995	2.91
New Mexico	441	13,329	639	97	1,495	1	29	6	16,037	.32
New York	13,031	394,232	18,890	5,083	77,878	320	9,254	176	518,864	10.34
North Carolina	2,586	78,242	3,749	489	7,493	22	627	35	93,243	1.86
North Dakota	914	27,665	1,326	99	1,523	9	272	12	31,820	.63
Ohio	7,095	214,632	10,284	1,099	16,845	223	6,427	96	256,701	5.11
Oklahoma	2,840	85,893	4,115	446	6,842	15	469	38	100,658	2.01
Oregon	1,067	32,255	1,545	434	6,643	54	1,567	14	43,579	.87
Pennsylvania	10,553	319,251	15,297	2,458	37,668	197	5,679	144	391,247	7.79
Philippine Islands	9	242	14	387	5,920	.....	.....	.....	6,572	.13
Porto Rico	586	17,718	849	29	441	.....	.....	8	19,631	.39
Rhode Island	597	18,081	866	495	7,586	3	74	8	27,710	.55
Samoa	.....	.....	.....	136	2,091	.....	.....	.....	2,227	.044
South Carolina	1,895	57,302	2,746	391	5,986	5	138	26	68,489	1.36
South Dakota	1,052	31,812	1,524	131	2,003	6	178	14	36,720	.73
Tennessee	2,686	81,262	3,894	414	6,345	61	1,773	36	96,471	1.92
Texas	5,706	172,592	8,269	1,208	18,516	95	2,740	77	209,203	4.17
Utah	615	18,604	891	133	2,047	44	1,269	9	23,611	.47
Vermont	331	10,027	480	107	1,639	1	24	4	12,613	.25
Virginia	2,588	78,282	3,751	800	12,271	28	811	35	98,566	1.96
Virgin Islands	.....	.....	.....	4	61	.....	.....	.....	65	.001
Washington	1,600	48,403	2,319	719	11,007	87	2,509	22	66,666	1.33
West Virginia	1,976	59,759	2,863	217	3,332	24	726	27	68,924	1.37
Wisconsin	3,479	105,262	5,043	800	13,280	36	1,029	47	129,042	2.57
Wyoming	404	12,201	585	41	640	4	107	5	13,987	.28
No residence	97	3,221	147	47	728	.....	.....	2	4,242	.08
Total	133,111	4,026,870	a192,941	b36,000	c551,736	d2,591	e74,825	f1,800	5,019,874	100.00

a. Includes 12,100 National Guard and does not include 1,216 U. S. Guards. b. Includes Warrant Officers. c. Includes 12,281 Enlisted Women. d. Includes 287 Warrant Officers. e. Includes 266 Enlisted Women. f. Total serving was 26,284, of which 1,216 were Commissioned, 606 Enlisted and 24,462 were inducted and assigned from the National Army.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT.

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution came into effect Jan. 29, 1920, one year after the date of its ratification. Since then it has been unlawful to manufacture, sell or transport intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in United States territory. The Volstead act (entitled the National Prohibition Act), providing for Federal Prohibition enforcement, and defining "intoxicating liquor" as liquor which contained one-half of one per cent. or more of alcohol, passed Congress in October, 1919, and was vetoed by President Wilson on Oct. 27. The House immediately repassed the bill by a vote of 176 to 55; the Senate on the following day also overrode the veto, 65 to 20. The Volstead act provided for the licensing of sacramental wine in small quantities, and of whiskey and wine, under stringent restrictions, for medicinal purposes.

The United States Supreme Court handed down a decision on April 30 in the Cunard Steamship Company case that the Eighteenth Amendment and the National Prohibition Act apply to all merchant vessels, both domestic and foreign, when within the territorial waters of the United States, except while in transit through the Panama Canal Zone, and they do not apply to domestic vessels when beyond these waters.

The seizure of vessels beyond the three-mile limit, but within the four league limit, under the so-called hovering statutes, and the ruling that foreign vessels could not bring liquor into the United States waters even under seal, provoked much diplomatic protest from foreign countries. Negotiations have been in progress between the United States and Great Britain for a treaty which shall adjust the points in dispute, the United States desiring to establish the right of search within the 12-mile limit; and Great Britain, to arrange for the right of British-owned vessels to bring liquor as ship's stores only into United States territorial waters under seal.

A decision welcomed by medical practitioners was handed down by Judge John C. Knox in the U. S. District Court in New York City on May 9 as the result of a suit brought by Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dean Emeritus of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to restrain the Prohibition Enforcement authorities from interfering with him in the exercise of personal discretion as to the amount of liquor needed to cure his patients. Granting the injunction, Judge Knox held that "the limitations which make it lawful to prescribe but one pint of intoxicating liquor for the internal and medicinal use of a person whose known ailment, if it is properly to be treated, requires the administration of a greater quantity, is void." A decision to take effect was handed down by Federal Judge Bourquin in Helena, Mont., on July 6.

Gov. Pinchot of Pennsylvania, addressing the Citizens' Conference in Washington on Oct. 14, charged that Prohibition had been "betrayed in the house of its friends;" that "measured by the respect accorded to it, it has failed and the reason is that no sincere, intelligent and concerted Nationwide effort has ever been made to enforce it." He declared the "Federal enforcement service lost its soul through politics" and that the head should be made "responsible directly to the President."

President Coolidge called a conference of Governors at the White House on Oct. 18 to consider methods of more effective enforcement of the law and strongly urged co-operation of State and Federal authorities. Co-operation was assured him.

Federal Prohibition Director Roy A. Haynes reviewed the work of his bureau before the Governors on Oct. 20 and from that address the following excerpts have been taken.

The Federal Prohibition organization, including Civil Service employees on office work in both the Washington office and in the field, consists of 3,381, as of Sept. 15, 1923; engaged in actual Prohibition field operations are 1,522 agents.

The Federal Government alone has the responsibility for the conduct of the permit system. This system provides for the distribution and supervision of medicinal and industrial spirits and medicinal and sacramental wine. Thousands of inspections are made before permits are approved or disapproved; as of October 1, 1923, there were in effect 123,813 permits of all classifications. Administrative courts for revocation hearings are set up in each State where, after due citation, permittees may appear in answer to any complaint that has been formally filed, and the right of appeal—administratively and in equity courts—is provided for.

In 1920 whiskey withdrawals aggregated 12,389.529 gallons. In 1921, during which period the present Administration, with the new ideas of organization, more adequate supervision, new regulations and various safeguards, had charge for only six months, withdrawals aggregated 3,243,845 gallons, and during the past calendar year, 1922, withdrawals of medicinal whiskey aggregated 1,819,888 gallons.

Bonded whiskey was formerly scattered over the country in about 300 distillery warehouses. For the concentration of these stocks 28 centrally located warehouses have been designated and 140 outlying warehouses discontinued. There were 36,031,432 gallons of distilled spirits in bond July 1, 1923; 22,546,666 gallons are now deposited in concentration warehouses; 250,000 barrels have been moved to concentration warehouses since December 1, 1922, without a single theft in transit. This entire concentration will be completed during this fiscal year, effecting an annual saving of about $300,000 in guarding costs.

Following the World War, there was built up in this country a large commercial industry of highly specialized interests, which undertook to supply the domestic market with many commercial products formerly manufactured in Germany and Austria. The manufacture and distribution of alcohol as a raw material on as economical, commercial basis as possible was essential to the continued success of these newly established industries. There are approximately seventy of these plants in operation, working at greater capacity than at any time during the last two and a half year period. Releases of industrial alcohol for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, totalled 44,047,442 gallons; for 1921-22, 41,691,771 gallons; for 1922-23, 60,662,201 gallons.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS.

Prior to the adoption of the 18th Amendment, there was an approximate annual consumption of 130,000,000 gallons of whiskey in the United States. There was an annual production of between 800,000,000 and 900,000,000 gallons of beer. In 1920—the first year of the operation of the Volstead act—there was liberated ostensibly for medicinal purposes 12,500,000 gallons of whiskey. In 1921, through the new methods of control and regulation, withdrawals were reduced to 3,500,000 gallons; in 1922 to 1,800,000 gallons. There has been no manufacturing of whiskey since January 1922. Last year cereal beverage breweries reported the manufacture of something over 169,000,000 gallons of cereal beverage, a decrease over the preceding year of almost 27,000,000 gallons.

There were on Oct. 20, 1923, 542 breweries manufacturing cereal beverage under permits; and perhaps 100 without permits, with cases pending in Federal Courts against them. The Prohibition Bureau has denied permits or revoked permits of breweries to the number of 228. From August, 1921, to Oct. 19, 1923, 382 breweries have been reported for violation; 152 criminal informations submitted to the Department of Justice; 42 indictments secured by United States Attorneys; 194 cases prosecuted; 83 pleas and convictions.

During the six months ending with Oct. 1 there were 143 applications to export non-beverage whiskey, amounting to 3,060,000 gallons; only 3% were approved, representing the exportation of only 110,000 gallons.

Ohio has one of the best State enforcement codes in America. The State Prohibition Commissioner, under the State code, recently reported that in the first eight months of 1923 his department had made 6,510 arrests, assessed $1,407,209 in fines, and collected $1,079,719, whereas the cost to the State of the entire force for a full year is only $108,000.

To inquiries made of the Federal Prohibition directors in the United States concerning the number of policemen, marshals, sheriffs and deputies, State Prohibition officers and other officers authorized to make arrests, and under oath to uphold and enforce the Constitution of the United States, the replies showed that there are over 200,000 such officers in the United States. There are 1,522 Prohibition agents, partly engaged in permit inspection work and partly in securing evidence against violators and preparing cases to present to the Department of Justice for trial. The records of the Commissioner show that since June 1921, through March 31, 1923, there were 65,760 criminal cases begun in the United States Courts; 3,500 civil cases were begun; 43,905 convictions secured on criminal charges; 2,314 convictions secured on civil charges. Also that criminal fines imposed for period July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922, totalled $4,041,456; criminal fines collected for said period totalled $2,824,685; criminal fines imposed for period July 1, 1922 to April 30, 1923 totalled $2,755,891.

The cases prepared by the Prohibition Department are transmitted to the Department of Justice for prosecution; the figures quoted have to do with prosecutions, convictions, fines and imprisonment in Federal Courts only. They do not include the many thousands of cases in State and Municipal Courts, and it is the constant policy of the department to turn cases made by its agents over

to the local courts wherever there is better opportunity to secure more adequate sentences and greater speed in trial.

Of liquor smuggling the Commissioner said: "The Prohibition unit has had very limited facilities for combating this contraband trade in liquor, but the Coast Guard and the Customs Service have given very excellent co-operation with their very limited facilities. During the fiscal year 1922, these various agencies seized 18 vessels of foreign registry, and 11 of American registry, with their liquor cargoes. Of the 18 foreign vessels, 10 were apprehended within three miles of our shores, and the remaining were seized while hovering beyond the three-mile limit, but within the four-league zone of our shoreline, some of them in the act of unloading their cargo to smaller boats to be smuggled ashore. In a number of these seizures, the units of the so-called Prohibition Navy, including subchasers, were the vessels used in the seizures. The Prohibition unit also has in operation in the waters along the northern border, and at periods on Atlantic and Gulf points, a fleet of speedy motor boats. Through the agency in 1922, 40 motor boats of various types were seized for transporting liquor in violation of the law; 22 arrests made, and very considerable quantities of beer and whiskey seized."

IN THE FEDERAL COURTS.

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General, in charge of cases arising under the Federal Prohibition Act, reported to the Attorney General that during the fiscal year ending July 30, 1923 there were commenced 15,889 more cases than were instituted in the preceding year; 49,021 criminal prosecutions and 4,109 civil cases were begun in the District Court; 42,730 criminal and 2,670 civil cases were disposed of. In the criminal cases 34,067 were convictions (there being 30,654 pleas of guilty), 1,770 acquittals, 4,857 nolle prossed and 2,036 quashed. Fines amounted to $5,832,389 in the criminal cases and judgments aggregating $170,298 were secured in the civil cases. At the close of the year there were pending 22,052 criminal and 4,064 civil.

Mrs. Willebrandt in a special report reviewing forty-one months of Prohibition, from Jan. 16, 1920 to June 16, 1923, announced that 90,330 cases had been terminated at the rate of 73.4 a day, the last year's average being 111 per day. There were 72,489 convictions, an average of 1,750 per month; the average during the last fiscal year being 2,614. Fines assessed in criminal cases amounted to $12,367,661, an average of $170, and the monthly income given the Government by such fines has been about $300,000. Detailed figures of the Federal enforcement of the law in the Southern District of New York State, Col. William Hayward, United States Attorney, and the Eastern District, Ralph C. Greene, United States Attorney, which together covered the City of New York with its environs, for the four fiscal years covering also war-time Prohibition are as follows:

Southern District, covering the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, in New York City and the counties up the river, to and including Columbia.

	1920.	1921.	1922	1923.
Prosecutions commenced....	1,547	1,933	1,327	2,207
Prosecutions terminated.....	1,233	1,397	1,069	1,168
Pleas of guilty....	792	1,002	911	1,052
Trials by jury....	51	46	64	39
Convictions.....	808	1,023	937	1,065
Acquittals or discontinued...	39	24	32	27
Nolled.....	386	289	77	15
Quashed.....	.....	61	23	61
Pending June 30..	314	850	1,108	2,147
Total of fines....	$78,309	$95,814	$70,355	$148,579

Eastern District of New York State, covering Queens, Kings and Richmond Counties of Greater New York and Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Prosecutions commenced....	364	1,094	465	974
Prosecutions terminated.....	264	789	734	942
Pleas of guilty....	224	557	332	836
Trials by jury....	18	71	42	71
Convictions.....	233	591	353	853
Acquittals	9	37	21	54
Nolled or discontinued.....	22	158	120	.....
Quashed.....	.....	3	240	35
Pending June 30..	100	405	135	167
Total of fines....	$14,035	$41,717	$54,217	$47,672

Assistant U. S. Attorney John E. Joyce notes that the procedure of the most notable case that against the four La Montagne brothers, was a trial on conspiracy to violate the National Prohibition Act and of conspiracy to defraud the Government of excess taxes; they were found guilty and fined $2,000 each and all received jail sentences. The Knickerbocker Grill and other places (called "padlock" cases) were closed under the nuisance section. Edward J. Donegan was convicted of securing fraudulent permits, through some girls working in the Prohibition Director's office in New York and the release of liquor, fined $65,000 and given 10 years in the Atlanta Penitentiary. On Dec. 4, "Manny" H. Kessler and ten others were convicted in the joint trial for conspiracy to violate the act by fraudulent removal of liquor etc.

N. Y. STATE COURT ENFORCEMENT.

Convictions in New York State courts of record under the Mullan-Gage law (repealed in 1923) in 1920 totalled 218; in 1921, 681; in 1922, 1,646. The convictions for intoxication were, in 1920, 5,287; in 1921, 21,191; and in 1922, 10,900.

Orville S. Poland, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of New York, gave out a summary stating that in the County Courts of Greater New York on Jan. 1, 1922, there were pending 813 cases; during 1922 there were 11,036 indictments, and cases pending on Jan. 1, 1923, were 353. The number of convictions for the year was 1,160 and fines amounted to $29,233.

Commissioner Haynes in a previous statement (June 11, 1923) particularly described the Gary (Ind.) case as follows:

"One of the most sensational conspiracy cases tried since the National Prohibition Act became effective was the case known as 'The Gary, Ind., Case,' tried in the United States District Court of Indianapolis, Ind. It involved prominent officials, many bootleggers and soft drink operators of Gary who engaged in the illegal transportation and sale of intoxicating liquor. Seventy-five persons were indicted and fifty-five were convicted March 31, 1923, including Roswell O. Johnson, Mayor; William M. Dunn, Judge of the City Court; Blaz A. Lucas, Attorney; Clyde M. Hunter, former Prosecuting Attorney; Dwight Kinder, Prosecuting Attorney; Lewis Barnes, former Sheriff of Lake County and now Chairman of the Gary Board of Public Works; Police officers, deputy sheriffs, bootleggers and soft drink operators. On April 28, 1923, sentences were imposed, at which time the Mayor was fined $2,000 and sentenced to eighteen months in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta. Dunn, City Judge, Hunter, former Prosecuting Attorney, Barnes, Chairman of the Board of Public Works, and Lucas, Attorney were each fined $1,000 and sentenced to one year and one day in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta. Kinder, Prosecuting Attorney, was fined $100 and sentenced to one year and one day in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, and the other parties convicted were given jail sentences ranging from one day to six months and fines ranging from $100 to $500."

Retail druggists throughout the country filled 11,268,469 physicians official prescriptions for liquor during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

The total amount of liquor sold on prescription was as follows: 2,156.9 gallons of alcohol; 1,347,573 gallons of whiskey; 9,945 gallons of brandy; 8,173 gallons of gin; 2,015 gallons of rum, and 30,752 gallons of wine.

The local laws prohibit the sale of whiskey in the following States: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Washington and West Virginia.

The table below shows the number of prescriptions in the States where sales are permitted:

STATE.	Prescriptions.	STATE.	Prescriptions.
Cal.....	759,742	N. H.....	28,858
Col.....	19,362	N. J.....	140,532
Conn.....	130,822	N. Y.....	3,638,751
Hawaii.....	3,065	Ohio.....	204,391
Ill.....	2,168,788	Pa.....	492,671
Iowa.....	69,958	P. R.....	1,278
Ky.....	286,046	R. I.....	77,312
La.....	158,685	S. D.....	370
Md. & D. C...	382,833	Tenn.....	171
Mass.....	669,680	Tex.....	234,901
Mich.....	27,154	Vt.....	[illegible]
Minn.....	264,373	Va.....	149,324
Mo.....	707,863	Wis.....	482,417
Mont.....	124,959	Wyo.....	7,048
Nev.....	3,078		

STAND OF THE STATES.

Connecticut and Rhode Island are the only States which have not ratified the Prohibition (18th)

Amendment. Massachusetts and Maryland are the only States which have not enacted codes to enforce National Prohibition concurrently with the Volstead law. New York enacted such a law—the Mullan-Gage law—but the Legislature repealed that law in the spring of 1923.

Twenty-five States adopted Prohibition by referendum vote in this order. These States are:

Arizona.	Colorado	Florida
Idaho	Kansas	Kentucky
Maine	Michigan	Montana
Nebraska	Nevada	New Mexico
North Dakota	North Carolina	Ohio
Oklahoma	Oregon	South Carolina
South Dakota	Texas	Utah
Virginia	Washington	West Virginia
Wyoming		

Eight States adopted Prohibition by legislative enactment. They are:

Alabama	Arkansas	Georgia
Indiana	Iowa	Mississippi
New Hampshire	Tennessee	

The territories "dry" by referendum are Alaska and Porto Rico; by legislative enactment Hawaii and the District of Columbia (Act of Congress).

The Legislatures of these 21 States enacted in 1923 legislation strengthening the Prohibition enforcement laws: Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming. "Dry" bills failed of passage in Michigan and in Arizona; and "wet" bills were killed by a "dry" Senate in Wisconsin. Two "dry" laws considered so drastic that they could not be enforced were repealed in Nevada and the Volstead act adopted as the Prohibition enforcement law of the State.

PROHIBITION'S PROGRESS ELSEWHERE.

Manitoba voted "wet" on June 22, 1923, overturning the Temperance Act passed seven years before. The majority for the Moderation League Bill was over 35,000. Under the bill the Government will appoint a commission of three members to administer the sale of liquors for consumption as a beverage in permanent or temporary residences of permit holders. Breweries will be permitted to deliver direct to the homes of purchasers and the liquor sold in Government stores also will be delivered.

Alberta on Nov. 5 also voted for Government control and sale of liquor by a majority of more than 20,000.

The British Parliament on July 13 passed by a vote of 257 to 10 Lady Astor's bill prohibiting the sale of distilled liquor to children under 18, though permitting beer to be sold with meals to children over 16. Mr. Scrymgeour's bill to make it unlawful to manufacture, import or sell alcoholic liquors after April 5, 1924, was beaten in the House on April 20 by a vote of 236 to 14. In Scotland 257 boroughs voted in November and December on local option and the returns up to Dec. 1 showed that drys had lost ground.

Switzerland by a vote of 352,772 to 259,741 rejected a bill to extend the state liquor monopoly and place a big import duty on all foreign liquors which was intended to "dry up" the country.

The Norwegian Storthing in August, 1922, passed a law by which the importation and sale of alcoholic beverages which are not prohibited—that is below 21 per cent. of alcoholic content—will be taken over by a state controlled company. Since Oct. 3, 1921 Norwegian customs authorities have successfully asserted the right to deal with craft suspected of smuggling spirits and wines within a "seaward limit of 10 sea miles from the furthest outlying lands."

BETTER ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

The Committee on Law Enforcement (former Gov. Charles S. Whitman of New York, Chairman, Judge Marcus Kavanagh of Chicago, Charles W. Farnham of St. Paul, Wade H. Ellis of Cincinnati, and former U. S. Assistant Attorney General Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams of San Francisco) made a second report to the American Bar Association at its meeting in Minneapolis, Aug. 30, 1923, supplemental to the report submitted the previous year which was given in substance in The World Almanac of 1923. Notable portions of the report follow:

"Throughout all our work we have been greatly hampered by lack of reliable official information, for the United States is the only great civilized country which does not collect and preserve its criminal statistics. Nevertheless, from the information obtained, we have been able to closely approximate the present prison population in this country in so far as it relates to State prisons and reformatories and to compare it with the prison population as shown by the census in 1910. It thus appears that while the general population of the country from the year 1910 until the year 1922 has increased 14.9 per cent., the criminal population has increased 16.6 per cent. The increase in the criminal population has a little more than kept pace with that of the population at large.

"From correspondence with the police officials and clerks of the Criminal Courts in forty-eight leading cities of the country, we ascertained that the growth of crime in the country was steady and almost regular up to our entrance into the World War; that during the war crime decreased greatly, but upon the resumption of peace, criminals resumed their depredations with increased activity all over the country. Replies from court officials and police officials develop two important facts: Since 1921 there has ensued a slightly greater ratio of convictions in the courts; more activity upon the part of the police officers as shown in the number of arrests; and a perceptible awakening of public interest in the subject of law enforcement. It is true that terrible failures of justice since 1921 have occurred in all parts of the country, and that notwithstanding this perceptible improvement, the statement made by Chief Justice Taft a few years ago still remains true: 'The administration of criminal law in the United States is a disgrace to civilization.' His other statement continues manifest: 'The trial of a criminal seems like a game of chance with all the chances in favor of the criminal, and if he escapes, he seems to have the sympathy of a sporting public.'

"Among the serious offenses the largest proportion of the increase was found in crime accompanied with violence. We conclude from the letters, statistics and other information at our hand that in nearly every State of the Union there still exists a lack of vigorous enforcement of the criminal laws, and we reiterate the statement contained in our report last year:

"'That the means provided in the United States for coping with crime and criminals are to-day neither adequate nor efficient . . . . and that, particularly since 1890, there has been and continues a widening, deepening tide of lawlessness in this country, sometimes momentarily receding, but swelling again into greater depths of intensity; at intervals this tide billows into waves that rise and break, but only for a time attracting attention . . . . The criminal situation in the United States so far as crimes of violence are concerned is worse than in any other civilized country.'

"In many States the efficacy of capital punishment in the enforcement of law and as a deterrent of crime is under investigation. Eight States have abolished capital punishment. In five other States where it had been abolished it has since been readopted.

"Palmer Canfield, Federal Prohibition Director, wrote us under date of June 15, 1923:

"'There are many who state without recourse to figures, and without any analysis of facts, that law enforcement has broken down, due principally to Prohibition. It is true that Prohibition has added a heavy load to the enforcement of law and has led to flagrant violations of a certain character, yet it has more than offset this result by contributing largely to a reduction in the commission of other crimes.

"'As evidence of this fact, the arrests for public intoxication in New York City for the years 1917, 1918 and 1919 totalled 26,496, an average of 8,832 per year. The collective arrests for the three years of Prohibition, 1920, 1921 and 1922, were 20,749, a yearly average of 6,916 and a decrease of 20 per cent. The total arrests for assault in New York City for years 1917, 1918 and 1919 were 19,265, a yearly average of 6,421, and for years 1920, 1921 and 1922 a total of 16,655, with an average of 5,551 and a decrease of 15 per cent. The total arrests for public intoxication in sixty-five of the larger cities in 1918 was 214,698, and in the same cities the number in 1920, the first Prohibition year, was 106,562. The total number of prisoners in New York State in 1918 was 5,264, and in 1920, 4,783. In California the number in 1917 was 3,631, and in 1920, 2,898. In Indiana in 1918 the number was 6,745, and in 1920, 3,991. In Massachusetts the prison population in 1918 was 3,701, and in 1920, 2,352. It is true that this large decrease is mostly in the county and municipal jails because Prohibition has resulted in a large decrease in crimes such as assault, disorderly conduct, public intoxication, vagrancy and similar crimes.'

"There occurred seventeen so-called murders in London last year. Of these, there were only nine

cases in the City of London last year where a trial for murder in the first degree could properly ensue. There was not an unsolved murder in London last year. During 1921 there were 260 murders in New York and 137 in Chicago. Throughout all England and Wales in 1921 there were sixty-three murders.

"In 1919, in New York County alone, there were six convictions of murder in the first degree. In all of these cases the death penalty was imposed. Of the six convicted, one was subsequently executed, two were subsequently declared insane, two sentences were commuted by the Governor, one conviction was reversed—defendant afterward discharged.

"In 1920, in New York County, there was one conviction of murder in the first degree; in 1921 there were three convictions of murder in the first degree.

"In 1919, the year statistics were last published in France, the figures show that there occurred in all that country 585 murders. In forty-eight cities of the United States, representing every section of the country, there occurred 1,562 murders. These cities contain about 21,000,000, or a little over one-fifth of our population, and fairly typify the rest of the country. It is a mistake to suppose that a greater proportion of our homicides occur in the larger cities. The largest proportionate ratio of crime is generally in our cities of less than 200,000 inhabitants. It therefore may be roughly but conservatively stated that in this Republic there occurred last year about 7,850 murders. To these may be added 6,790 cases of manslaughter and other unlawful killings, totalling in all 14,640 unjustifiable homicides.

"We learn that the prison population in England has been steadily decreasing since 1876, the latter period marking about the time when the simplification of the English criminal procedural laws began to be effective. In 1876 the daily average population in local and convict prisons was 30,000, compared with 17,000 in 1913-1914, and 9,800 in 1920-1921. A more striking apparent decrease in crime is shown in the annual admission to prisons. There were admitted to English prisons of all kinds in 1913-1914, 151,116. The total admitted to prison in 1920-1921 was 49,080, or a decrease of more than 300 per cent. The proportion of prisoners to the general population is shown in the following table:

"Ratio of prisoners per 100,000 of the population: Five years ended 1903-4, 512.3; 1908-9, 540.3; 1913-14, 437.5; 1920-21, 116.7.

"The great English prison at Reading has been closed. Other prisons have been turned into Borstal Institutions. Prisons which formerly were crowded are now half empty. Your committee, from a mere comparison of the laws and reading of the statutes, felt altogether unable to account for the difference or to explain why our volume of crime continues steadily increasing under laws which, as far as the books show, are, after all, not so dissimilar to the English laws, while their criminal population at the same time markedly declines. There were ninety-five robberies in 1921 throughout all England and Wales. There occurred 121 robberies in 1919 throughout all France. In 1922 the City of New York reported 1,445 robberies, and the City of Chicago admitted 2,417. Significant almost as the comparative number of crimes is the result of their prosecutions.

"In 1921 in all England and Wales 113 defendants were put on trial for burglary and 105 convicted. Although the ratio of convictions in New York City is larger than in most of the other large cities of the United States, the record shows that in New York County in 1921 there were 2,660 burglaries reported, that there were 565 charged with burglary, indicted, and that there were 349 found guilty. During the same year in all England and Wales there were 112 tried for robbery and eighty-seven convicted. Reconciling the numbers tried with the number of robberies it should be borne in mind that several accomplices were often concerned in the same crime. In New York County for the same year there were 359 indicted for robbery and 166 convicted, and 1,428 robberies committed in the county that year.

"We find that the sentences imposed on conviction in England and in France, except in murder cases, are invariably much less severe than those imposed for similar offenses in American courts."

A visit to England and France was made and some of the observations are reported thus:

"The operations of the Magistrate's Court in England revealed one striking reason for the decrease in prison population. Under the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1915, it became possible for one sentenced to a fine to obtain extension of time for its payment at the discretion of the Magistrate, and a defendant now may even pay his fine in instalments. Owing to the operation of this act, the percentage of prisoners in prison for failure to pay their fines has decreased. In 1913 it was 50.2 per cent. of all prisoners in the case of men, and 69 per cent. in the case of women. In 1920-21 it stood 30 per cent., taking men and women together, but even so, it means that only a third of the present population are there through failure to pay a fine.

"Another feature of the administration of summary justice, of interest, was brought out in the law which authorizes whipping as a punishment in certain cases. It can only be inflicted on males, and is not possible except under statutory authority and for certain offenses; incorrigible rogues; certain offenses against the Larceny Act; certain offenses against women and children (Against the Persons Act); for robbery with violence; and in cases of male children where the parent consents to their punishment in lieu of fine or imprisonment. There were 639 whippings ordered in England last year under the authoritative statute. Fifteen of these were for robbery with violence, under an act passed in 1920. On May 30 we heard the Recorder of London in his charge to the Grand Jury refer to the fact that out of the 140 cases for indictment that term, there was only one charge of robbery with violence. He stated that this crime prior to the act of 1920 had been of growing frequency, but owing to the punishment of the 'Cat o' Nine Tails,' this crime had about disappeared in England, and he expressed the wish that the same penalty might be extended to 'armed burglary.'"

The committee remarked the far greater speed in bringing prisoners to trial, in the hearing of the case, and the expedition with which appeals—the few that are allowed—are decided.

"In England and in France, the lawyer plays a much less important part in criminal trials than he does in the United States," the report continues. "Twelve witnesses were examined, ten for the prosecution and two for the defendant (in the case of Roland Duck charged with murder of Nellie Pearce). The examination of witnesses proceeded with extraordinary rapidity. The Judge conducted a large part of the examination; he controlled, limited and directed the examination by counsel. Cross-examination was short and to the point. Leading questions were frequent. The summation of each counsel occupied thirty-five minutes. The charge of the Judge lasted nearly an hour. The case was submitted to the jury at 6.15 P. M. The jury retired and returned a verdict of guilty within twenty minutes. Immediately thereafter, the Judge put on the black cap and sentenced the defendant to death. There is but one punishment for murder in England. The whole trial lasted about six hours, including an hour's adjournment for lunch and half an hour for tea. It is perhaps because of the fact that there is but one punishment for the crime of murder that out of thirteen persons sentenced to death in 1921 eight were respited (commuted). The execution of a death sentence must take place after three "clear Sundays." An appeal must be made within ten days.

"During the progress of the trial, events happened which, while they might not have affected the result of the trial, your committee agreed would have necessitated either a new trial or a reversal of the judgment in any American Court. 'That the jury retired with a full knowledge of the facts, however, there could be no question. At the Court of Criminal Appeal the arguments were all oral. Mr. Lockwood, for the accused, argued at considerable length, after which the three Judges, without leaving the bench, conferred for about twenty minutes. When Sir Richard Muir began to speak for the King, the presiding Justice informed him that they would not trouble him to argue. The judgment of the court below was affirmed. The defendant was executed at Pentonville prison on July 3, all of which took place within eight weeks from the commission of the crime.

"The powers of the Court of Criminal Appeal appear well-nigh unlimited. In a case where it appears to the Court that an appellant has been improperly convicted on one part of an indictment, but properly on another, the Court may affirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence in substitution thereof as may be warranted by law. It may increase or reduce a sentence. If the Court of Appeal believes that the appellant was insane at the time of doing the act, it may quash the sentence and order that the defendant be kept in custody as a criminal lunatic. The reversal by the Court of Criminal Appeal has the effect of the quashing of the conviction and the liberation of the defendant. There is no such thing in the criminal jurisprudence of England as a second trial, after the defendant has been convicted.

"Last year there were 439 applications for leave to appeal. Leave was granted in forty-three cases. In addition, there were eighteen appeals on convictions involving questions of law, three with the certificate of the Judge at trial, and sixteen appeals against sentence of preventive detention, making a total of eighty appeals for hearing. In thirty-one

cases the conviction or sentence was affirmed. In thirty other cases, different sentences were substituted, and in nineteen cases the convictions were quashed. And this is out of 8,934 cases disposed of at Assize and Quarter Sessions, including the courts of the City of London.

"In sharp contrast with these facts is the recent statement of ex-Governor Herbert S. Hadley in the course of his address on 'The Form of Criminal Procedure,' in which he says that 'on examination made of the number of affirmances and reversals in criminal convictions in ten typical American States, to wit, Alabama, Colorado, Massachusetts, Ohio, Mississippi, Michigan, Georgia, Missouri, California and Pennsylvania, it appeared that in a total of 1,426 cases reviewed, 946 were affirmed and 480 were reversed, or reversed and remanded, making a percentage of almost one-third of the cases in which the conviction was set aside.'

"The almost unlimited power of the Appellate Court in England to modify sentences, and, more important still, the significant fact that a reversal of conviction means that the defendant goes free, no doubt account in great degree for the small percentage of verdicts of guilty that are set aside in the English courts, while, conversely, the lack of such power and the absence of such result tend in America to increase the number of convictions that are held void in our courts of review.

"In comparison with the other great civilized nations the English Government affords to its citizens through the enforcement of its laws a maximum of protection against evildoers, while the United States under the same comparison affords its citizens a minimum of protection against evildoers.

"In England, trial follows arrest so quickly that in the perspective of the public the two are almost simultaneous; while in the United States, trials are frequently so long delayed that witnesses disappear, false defenses are framed, testimony is lost and the public forget the connections between the trial and the circumstances of the crime. We have recent instances of men being executed two and even three years after the commission of their crime.

"All the preliminary procedure in England is so simplified as to place no obstacle to the rapid disposition of the case. Little attention is given to technicalities on the trials. The Judge in full control of the investigation directs it straight to the heart of the controversy. We saw no long cross-examination and heard no lengthy arguments to the Court or Jury.

"In English Courts, justice is not only swift in its decision but also in the vast majority of instances that decision remains final. Often with us, for purely technical reasons, when the defendant has the means, a first verdict judgment forms merely the preliminary skirmish.

"As important in the enforcement of law as the simplicity and directness of legal proceedings is the efficiency of the police. Scotland Yard deserves its high reputation. Its officers are selected only after the most careful investigation of their connections and their mental and physical conditions. A young policeman chooses the force as a life profession. He is trained scientifically in his duties. His only chance for advancement lies in the fearless, intelligent performance of his duty. He is absolutely independent of political or any inside influence. He is certain of advancement if he earns it and of a pension that will support him when age justifies his retirement. At the head of the police are men of great force, of life-long experience and always of high standing in the community. The department is almost as compact as if it were a military organization. Its skill in unravelling crime and in arresting criminals is remarkable. Only two persons guilty of murder last year in London attempted to escape from England. Escape from the diligence of the metropolitan police is generally regarded as hopeless. To the police of London must be given a large share of credit for the enforcement of English law.

"It is, moreover, to be observed that the service and activities of Scotland Yard are available, when needed, by authorities investigating crime in any part of the British Isles, and assistance is immediately furnished, upon request, to local officials, without expense to the local communities.

"Rising above and behind these phenomena is the quiet, strong, God-fearing character of the law-observing English people. England is a land where old things are venerated, where religion is observed. We are of many and discordant races, where differing traditions meet to conflict with our laws. Too often our laws command no veneration because they are half regarded as the rule of a stranger. Lastly, our land is constantly cursed with a plague of new laws.

"The English prison is clean, the food is wholesome, the discipline strict to the point of severity. On an average a prisoner in England is required to serve less than half the length of time which would be imposed in an American Court for the same offense.

"A general amendment of the laws concerning practice and procedure and simplification of their processes and a widening of the narrow and artificial limitations upon the methods for discovering the truth are urgently demanded. Our substantive criminal laws are and always have been fundamentally sound. Our procedural criminal laws are outworn and cumbersome. Our system lacks in the three great essentials for law enforcement: celerity, certainty and finality. This lack, together with a general public indifference to the situation, accounts in large measure for the want of respect for law in this country and the failure of its enforcement.

"Behind every defect in the enforcement of our laws, more dangerous than any fault in the machinery of the law, more powerful than any other factor in accounting for the number of crimes committed in this country is the apathy and indifference of the American people. Improvement in our laws can accomplish little unless accompanied by a determination on the part of our citizens to have those laws enforced.

"We recommend that a permanent commission of this association, after the manner of the previous committees on uniform laws, be appointed to formulate a standard code of criminal procedure for the States of the Union."

The report was accepted and referred to the Executive Committee. A report containing proposed canons of judicial ethics formulated by the committee headed by Chief Justice Taft for the guidance of Judges in their conduct on and off the bench was referred to the Judicial section.

The committee on Legal Aid reported that there were now over forty organizations in important cities which furnished lawyers' services to poor persons. In 1922 advice and assistance were given to over 125,000 persons. On June 8, at Cleveland, the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations was created with Chief Justice Taft as Honorary President and Dean John G. Wigmore of Chicago, and O. K. Cushing of San Francisco as Vice Presidents. Careful records will be kept.

The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, James Bronson Reynolds of North Haven, Conn., President, is promoting careful surveys to obtain scientific criminal statistics and working for the establishment of a Federal Bureau of Statistics, with the indorsement and assistance of the Carnegie Corporation.

Establishment in Washington of a National Bureau of Criminal Identification was decided on at conference in Washington on Sept. 21, between Attorney-General Daugherty and representatives of police and criminal investigation organizations from all parts of the country. Records, fingerprint systems, photographs, Bertillon measurements and other identification material now in custody of local authorities will be sent to the Department of Justice with a view to general centralization of information.

11,066 AUTO FATALITIES IN 1922 IN THE UNITED STATES.

Deaths from automobile accidents numbered 11,066 in 1922 in the census registration area of the United States, which contains 85 per cent. of the total population.

The increase is 1,498 over the preceding year.

The total number of killed, as shown in census bureau figures, represents a death rate of 12.5 per 100,000 population, an increase of one for every 100,000 as compared with 1921, when the rate was 11.5.

Since 1917, when the rate was 9.0 per 100,000, there has been an increase of 3.5 per 100,000 in the deaths.

The death rate for 100,000 population in States showing decreases and the amount of the decrease follow: Connecticut 14.9, decrease 0.6; Massachusetts 12.5 and 0.8; Montana 8.1 and 0.2; Virginia 5.8 and 0.2, and Washington 12.3 and 2.3.

The rate in States showing increases and the amount of the increase follow:

California 26, increase 1.6; Delaware 10.5 and 3; Illinois 15 and 1.6; Indiana 10.2 and 1.2; Kansas 9.8 and 0.5; Louisiana 5.7 and 0.4; Maine 10.2 and 2.9; Maryland 15 and 3; Michigan 14.8 and 3.2; Minnesota 10.5 and 1.6; New Hampshire 11 and 2.5; New Jersey 16.4 and 1.5; New York 16.7 and 1.3; Ohio 13.6 and 1.2; Pennsylvania 14 and 2.1; Rhode Island 15 and 1.5, and Tennessee 6.7 and 1.

THE AMERICAN PEACE AWARD.

The American Peace Award created by Edward W. Bok offers $100,000 to the author of the best practicable plan by which the United States may co-operate with other nations looking toward the prevention of war. The award was first announced on July 2, 1923. Plans submitted numbered 22,165.

The purpose of the award was stated to be "to give the American people from coast to coast a direct opportunity to evolve a plan that will be acceptable to many groups of our citizens, who, while now perhaps disagreeing as to the best method of international association, strongly desire to see the United States do its share in preventing war and in establishing a workable basis of co-operation among the nations of the earth."

The conditions of award were made public on July 23, 1923. These conditions were devised, and the award has been conducted by an administrative committee consisting of the following members:

John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain, now President of the American Bar Association.

Learned Hand Judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York since 1909.

William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists and executive officer of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Esther Everett Lape, Member in Charge, writer.

Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of New York State, State Comptroller and Judge of the Court of Appeals, now practicing law in New York City.

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, active in political life and many social welfare movements.

Mrs. Ogden Reid, Vice President of the New York Tribune, Inc.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Vice Chairman of the New York League of Women Voters.

Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War and United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, now a practicing lawyer.

Melville E. Stone, formerly general manager, now counsellor of the Associated Press.

Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Regional Director of the New York League of Women Voters.

Cornelius N. Bliss jr. Treasurer.

CONDITIONS OF AWARD.

The conditions of the award provide that $50,000 would be paid to the author of the winning plan as soon as chosen by the jury; the other $50,000 to be paid to the author of the winning plan "if and when the plan, in substance and intent, is approved by the U. S. Senate; or if and when the Jury of Award decides that an adequate degree of popular support has been demonstrated for the winning plan."

The question of whether amendments made in the Senate materially affect the intent of the plan submitted, and the acceptance or rejection of these amendments was left entirely to the judgment of the Jury of Award.

The second part of the award, or $50,000, is not to be deemed to have been won unless the conditions above stated have been fulfilled on or before March 4, 1925.

SUBSIDIARY AWARDS.

Since the plan finally selected by the jury might probably be a composite of more than one plan, there was also offered, in addition to the main award of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), second, third, fourth and fifth awards of five thousand dollars ($5,000) each for any plan or portion of plans used by the Jury of Award in a composite plan.

QUALIFICATIONS, RULES, ETC.

The contest was open to every citizen of the United States; plans to be submitted either by individuals or by organizations of every kind, national, State or local.

The paper submitted could present not only an exposition of the plan but also argument for it.

A summary of not exceeding five hundred words accompanied every plan; the total number of words submitted, exclusive of the summary, not to exceed five thousand.

The closing date for the competition was set for November 15, 1923.

The Jury of Award was made to consist of the following persons:

Elihu Root, Secretary of War in President McKinley's Cabinet, and Secretary of State in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1912; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague since 1910.

Colonel Edward M. House, personal representative of ex-President Wilson to the European Governments in 1914-15-16.

General James Guthrie Harbord, Chief of Staff of the A. E. F. in France during the organizing period in 1917-18 and again in 1919.

Ellen Fitz Pendleton, President of Wellesley College.

Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Harvard Law School.

William Allen White, Editor and Novelist.

Brand Whitlock, former U. S. Ambassador to Belgium.

TEACHING OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE LAWS REVERSED.

State statutes preventing the teaching of foreign languages to pupils below the eighth grade in the public, private and parochial schools of Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio and eighteen other States were declared unconstitutional, as infringing on the Fourteenth Amendment, by the United States Supreme Court, June 4, 1923.

Justice McReynolds in a majority opinion held that the Nebraska Supreme Court erred in sustaining the conviction of Robert T. Meyer, a parochial school teacher, who instructed a ten-year-old child in German. The Meyer conviction was originally obtained under an act passed by the Nebraska State Legislature forbidding the teaching of any language except English in the schools.

On the ground of the Meyer decision the Supreme Court also reversed the Supreme Courts of Iowa, Ohio and Nebraska in four cases, based on the same complaint.

In his opinion on the Meyer case, Justice McReynolds denied the right of the State to restrict the liberty of the individual and declared that mere knowledge of the German language cannot be regarded as injurious. Although the Legislature was actuated by a desire to make better Americans of school children, he said, yet it had attempted materially to interfere with the work of modern language teachers, with the chances of pupils to acquire an education and with the power of parents to control their children's school courses.

No sudden emergency had arisen to make the knowledge of a language other than English harmful, the Justice said.

Justice Holmes and Justice Sutherland dissented. The laws declared unconstitutional were passed in war-time and were aimed chiefly at the German language.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year (F'cal.)	No. Compt. Posit.	Examined.	Passed.	P. C. That Pas'd	Appointed	P. C. Ap. of Pas'd	Year (F'cal.)	No. Compt. Posit.	Examined.	Passed.	P. C. That Pas'd	Appointed	P. C. Ap. of Pas'd
1888...	22,577	11,281	6,868	60.9	2,616	38.0	1906...	184,178	117,277	91,345	77.9	39,050	42.7
1889...	29,650	19,060	11,978	62.8	3,780	31.6	1907...	194,332	129,317	93,920	72.6	43,003	45.8
1890...	30,626	22,994	13,947	60.7	5,182	37.2	1908...	206,637	161,793	120,760	74.6	42,153	34.9
1891...	33,873	19,074	12,786	67.0	5,300	42.0	1909...	234,940	158,484	123,449	77.9	40,943	33.2
1892...	37,523	19,460	12,160	62.5	3,961	32.5	1910...	222,276	115,644	87,769	75.9	43,585	49.7
1893...	43,915	24,838	14,008	56.5	4,291	30.6	1911...	227,657	105,024	70,159	66.8	23,256	33.2
1894...	45,821	37,379	22,131	59.2	4,704	19.8	1912...	217,392	106,078	59,251	55.9	20,969	35.4
1895...	54,222	31,036	19,811	63.9	4,793	24.2	1913...	282,597	141,905	94,350	66.5	35,154	37.3
1896...	87,044	31,179	20,714	65.4	5,086	24.6	1914...	292,460	215,587	147,526	68.4	41,935	28.4
1897...	85,886	50,571	29,474	58.3	3,047	10.3	1915...	292,291	167,795	114,632	68.3	36,398	31.8
1898...	89,306	45,712	30,600	66.9	7,870	25.7	1916...	296,926	154,722	113,792	73.5	42,057	37.0
1899...	93,144	49,164	36,312	74.0	9,557	26.3	1917...	326,899	212,114	122,280	57.6	86,312	70.5
1900...	94,893	46,602	34,965	75.0	9,889	28.3	1918...	642,432	551,391	387,963	70.4	213,530	55.0
1901...	106,205	48,093	33,521	69.7	10,291	30.7	1919...	592,961	438,259	299,826	68.4	133,533	44.5
1902...	107,990	60,558	40,500	66.9	13,298	32.8	1920...	497,603	293,327	193,915	66.1	116,309	60.0
1903...	135,453	109,829	87,983	80.1	40,270	45.7	1921...	448,112	303,309	203,209	67.0	101,711	50.1
1904...	154,093	127,846	100,078	78.3	48,909	48.8	1922...	420,688	206,007	128,952	62.6	63,867	49.5
1905...	171,807	113,053	111,741	78.1	38,996	35.0	1923...	411,398	204,200	122,918	60.1	57,694	46.1

STATISTICS OF THE CHIEF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

City.	Year Inc.	Pop'lat'n 1920.	Area.	Net Debt.	Realty Ass'd Valuation.	Tax Levy.	Budget.
			Sq. Mi.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Akron, Ohio	1836	208,435	25.0	7,833,691	317,816,080	24.80 per 1,000	.....
Albany, N. Y.	1686	113,334	19.10	10,913,520	119,445,156	3,833,325	4,504,438
Altoona, Pa.	1868	60,331	3.62	1,470,094	59,103,865	37.50 per 1,000	.....
Allentown, Pa.	1867	73,502	10.0	1,275,800	71,092,571	569,268	621,880
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1830	33,524	6.04	1,307,581	22,819,480	797,730	356,600
Atlanta, Ga.	1847	200,616	27.0	9,820,050	210,000,000	4,350,000	17,695,447
Atlantic City, N. J.	1854	50,707	16.6	14,782,500	164,736,954	29.60 per 1,000	6,264,117
Auburn, N. Y.	1848	36,192	8.5	1,348,000	27,400,000	46.27 per 1,000	743,450
Augusta, Ga.	1798	52,548	9.5	3,332,339	31,183,225	18.75 per 1,000	1,642,920
Aurora, Ill.	1857	36,397	6.75	282,000	15,969,347	70.10 per 1,000	.....
Austin, Tex.	1839	34,876	18.0	2,450,000	28,039,460	2.15 per 100	1,273,569
Baltimore, Md.	1796	733,826	91.93	80,183,310	771,067,399	29.70 per 1,000	.....
Battle Creek, Mich.	1859	36,164	9.0	1,105,000	48,851,340	12.00 per 1,000	.....
Beaumont, Tex.	1881	40,422	10.4	4,372,400	44,906,380	20.00 per 1,000	.....
Bay City, Mich.	1871	47,554	12.0	2,423,875	36,931,905	1,520,247	718,229
Bayonne, N. J.	1869	76,764	3.75	5,686,222	84,702,845	2,615,694	3,179,744
Berkeley, Cal.	1878	56,036	17.0	1,058,860	53,000,000	16.00 per 1,000	878,940
Bethlehem, Pa.	1918	50,358	17.8	3,600,000	62,850,000	546,826	786,700
Binghamton, N. Y.	1867	66,800	10.0	3,042,852	65,942,119	2,522,107	3,222,371
Birmingham, Ala.	1871	178,806	50.0	10,442,000	145,813,598	2,187,195	4,250,000
Boston, Mass.	1822	748,060	47.81	125,046,800	1,535,941,100	45,201,183	36,410,148
Bridgeport, Conn.	1836	143,555	14.6	10,853,000	182,799,642	29.20 per 1,000	7,284,038
Brockton, Mass.	1881	66,254	21.5	4,631,000	54,729,225	2,473,152	2,278,540
Brookline, Mass.	1705	37,748	6.81	1,306,296	102,016,500	2,245,135	2,537,214
Buffalo, N. Y.	1832	506,775	42.16	53,710,055	687,669,415	19,390,431	26,775,875
Butte, Mont.	1879	41,611	5.2	2,297,504	80,477,255	23.50 per 1,000	.....
Cambridge, Mass.	1846	109,694	6.535	6,332,020	133,393,800	4,620,553	5,095,291
Camden, N. J.	1828	116,309	5.03	9,554,030	131,319,881	3,510,745	4,091,856
Canton, Ohio	1853	87,091	12.6	7,438,769	150,000,000	28.00 per 1,000	.....
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1850	45,566	13.13	1,486,200	47,300,000	11.50 per 1,000	689,758
Charleston, S. C.	1783	67,957	5.85	7,953,500	17,319,675	27.00 per 1,000	.....
Charleston, W. Va.	1863	39,608	6.0	1,500,000	73,316,180	5.70 per 1,000	.....
Charlotte, N. C.	1816	46,338	12.76	4,942,600	84,578,030	10.65 per 1,000	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1839	57,895	6.87	5,307,468	87,628,275	24.30 per 1,000	.....
Chelsea, Mass.	1857	43,184	2.36	1,781,411	40,534,850	1,639,200	1,340,507
Chester, Pa.	1866	58,030	4.72	1,612,649	57,953,101	7.50 per 1,000	.....
Chicago, Ill.	1837	2,701,705	200.37	67,176,000	1,176,570,644	37.76 per 1,000	.....
Chicopee, Mass.	1860	36,214	32.0	1,482,600	33,654,750	26.50 per 1,000	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio	1802	401,247	72.0	40,119,696	489,948,290	7,355,600	9,094,827
Cleveland, Ohio	1836	796,841	56.65	90,000,000	1,569,306,730	20.36 per 1,000	12,189,000
Colorado Springs, Col.	1872	30,105	9.21	2,785,321	33,882,060	571,300	771,760
Columbia, S. C.	1786	37,524	9.0	2,074,000	11,106,625	26.00 per 1,000	835,827
Columbus, Ohio	1816	237,031	23.92	31,054,116	249,288,110	25.50 per 1,000	6,086,533
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1853	36,162	16.4	1,134,000	17,131,444	458,736	485,736
Covington, Ky.	1834	57,121	5.96	2,586,000	32,508,780	984,560	1,551,370
Dallas, Tex.	1856	158,976	23.5	12,271,934	175,379,475	24.40 per 1,000	.....
Danville, Ill.	1834	33,776	10.	310,000	15,696,000	.....	.....
Davenport, Iowa	1839	56,727	16.24	1,600,000	28,458,405	26.00 per 1,000	866,200
Dayton, Ohio	1841	152,559	16.62	7,220,083	231,373,170	29.00 per 1,000	2,298,466
Decatur, Ill.	1856	43,818	7.23	806,000	12,916,645	435,868	783,600
Denver, Col.	1859	256,491	59.25	260,000	245,596,670	27.65 per 1,000	4,933,321
Des Moines, Iowa	1851	126,468	54.0	8,874,260	169,912,300	16.20 per 1,000	2,540,605
Detroit, Mich.	1824	993,678	81.0	154,551,269	1,621,275,520	47,409,137	89,027,969
Dubuque, Iowa	1837	39,141	9.5	1,102,000	31,357,160	565,109	653,832
Duluth, Minn.	1887	98,917	67.37	7,633,000	54,921,826	1,618,350	1,853,250
East Chicago, Ind.	1893	35,967	9.99	715,035	74,000,000	15.20 per 1,000	.....
East Orange, N. J.	1899	50,710	4.0	4,975,740	73,713,246	2,504,481	1,501,916
East St. Louis, Ill.	1865	66,767	13.55	1,149,000	14,477,555	398,500	512,100
Easton, Pa.	1887	33,813	3.49	699,000	34,160,410	10.50 per 1,000	465,557
Elizabeth, N. J.	1855	95,783	9.79	3,695,400	92,214,401	3,820,694	3,820,694
Elmira, N. Y.	1864	45,393	7.41	3,965,500	40,368,534	620,200	619,799
El Paso, Tex.	1873	77,560	13.64	6,607,500	100,935,400	18.00 per 1,000	1,592,000
Erie, Pa.	1851	93,372	20.0	4,190,290	112,831,647	1,435,002	1,490,022
Evanston, Ill.	1892	37,234	7.57	220,100	17,149,407	615,397	1,084,716
Evansville, Ind.	1847	85,264	10.5	1,951,200	29,186,570	914,320	914,320
Everett, Mass.	1892	40,120	3.61	2,403,124	39,094,253	1,410,234	1,647,094
Fall River, Mass.	1854	120,485	41.89	8,100,704	109,913,700	4,884,898	5,715,591
Fitchburg, Mass.	1871	41,029	28.18	2,483,400	40,107,625	1,551,242	2,020,983
Flint, Mich.	1855	91,599	30.0	12,129,006	140,843,900	32.60 per 1,000	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1839	86,549	15.8	911,000	162,174,780	21.00 per 1,000	843,023
Fort Worth, Tex.	1873	106,482	32.0	11,845,000	103,890,589	23.00 per 1,000	(g)
Fresno, Cal.	1885	45,086	8.5	626,500	37,465,850	1,169,170	1,169,170
Galveston, Tex.	1839	44,255	7.79	4,630,510	41,730,150	1,141,535	967,554
Gary, Ind.	1906	55,378	42.32	919,000	129,158,180	1,059,097	1,098,063
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1850	137,634	18.0	8,624,000	152,416,960	5,122,198	2,427,720
Green Bay, Wis.	1854	31,017	13.0	1,343,000	44,760,824	25.00 per 1,000	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	1860	75,917	6.25	2,495,900	67,500,000	877,500	1,284,848
Hartford, Conn.	1784	138,036	17.43	7,331,824	261,980,563	21.00 per 1,000	7,706,359
Haverhill, Mass.	1870	53,884	34.35	1,327,000	54,636,750	2,070,120	2,028,081
Hamilton, Ohio	1854	39,675	5.89	4,618,541	61,000,000	22.00 per 1,000	.....
Hammond, Ind.	1886	36,004	25.0	1,088,300	59,947,880	7.00 per 1,000	.....
Hamtramck, Mich.	1922	48,615	1.9	1,300,663	57,663,100	2,097,587	1,346,092
Hazleton, Pa.	1892	32,277	6.0	838,000	22,436,513	10.00 per 1,000	197,055
Highland Park, Mich.	1918	46,499	4.0	2,513,669	83,028,800	1,421,725	1,769,725
Hoboken, N. J.	1855	68,106	1.3	8,668,397	92,798,932	4,172,714	3,146,077
Holyoke, Mass.	1873	60,203	22.79	3,300,000	86,553,160	2,389,009	2,879,564
Houston, Tex.	1837	138,276	36.0	12,910,828	193,523,520	25.00 per 1,000	5,094,071
Huntington, W. Va.	1871	50,177	12.75	706,130	37,707,150	19.90 per 1,000	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	1831	314,194	44.34	6,336,000	601,903,880	25.11 per 1,000	.....
Jackson, Mich.	1857	48,374	9.0	3,417,845	61,884,310	602,241	1,047,315
Jacksonville, Fla.	1832	91,558	15.35	6,500,000	85,000,000	21.00 per 1,000	2,271,700
Jamestown, N. Y.	1886	38,917	8.7	2,032,478	31,085,906	1,158,070	1,538,645
Jersey City, N. J.	1870	298,103	19.2	42,626,155	421,500,886	18,999,307	19,484,768
Johnstown, Pa.	1889	67,327	5.76	2,900,000	50,000,000	13.25 per 1,000	.....
Joliet, Ill.	1872	38,442	4.5	171,000	8,964,565	306,200	602,574

(g) Budget system not used this year.

City.	Year Inc.	Pop'lat'n 1920.	Area.	Net Debt.	Realty Ass'd Valuation.	Tax Levy.	Budget.
			Sq. Mi.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Kalamazoo, Mich	1885	48,487	8.5	1,310,560	46,083,550	12.00 per 1,000	143,893
Kansas City, Kan	1886	101,177	20.25	10,967,504	93,813,426	13.22 per 1,000	1,766,774
Kansas City, Mo	1853	324,410	60.0	13,642,000	261,722,650	1.25 per 100	4,700,000
Kenosha, Wis	1850	48,487	5.74	2,493,500	46,000,000	1,736,000	1,271,000
Knoxville, Tenn	1792	77,818	26.5	8,217,422	66,000,000	15.90 per 1,000	.....
Kokomo, Ind	1843	30,067	5.1	194,400	50,784,105	5.70 per 1,000	.....
La Crosse, Wis	1856	30,421	11.25	2,194,000	31,930,763	1,085,302	1,291,206
Lakewood, Ohio	1911	41,732	6.0	4,910,687	62,163,550	26.60 per 1,000	210,600
Lancaster, Pa	1818	53,150	4.0	714,000	32,000,000	27.00 per 1,000	660,000
Lansing, Mich	1859	57,327	11.25	5,839,000	93,016,005	1,102,925	1,102,925
Lawrence, Mass	1853	94,270	7.25	4,864,431	87,008,675	3,229,791	3,773,612
Lexington, Ky	1782	41,534	5.0	2,355,970	35,722,050	2.14 per 100	1,234,715
Lima, Ohio	1842	41,326	7.71	6,500,000	50,125,000	118,000	1,600,000
Lincoln, Neb	1871	54,948	12.41	741,000	68,784,000	24.95 per 1,000	882,000
Little Rock, Ark	1837	65,142	17.0	1,285,000	38,480,300	34.70 per 1,000	700,000
Long Beach, Cal	1897	55,593	15.11	3,952,070	103,481,810	11.70 per 1,000	3,726,988
Lorain, Ohio	1894	37,295	11.56	3,500,000	60,644,570	21.80 per 1,000	.....
Los Angeles, Cal	1850	576,673	36.62	58,631,400	1,993,877,220	14,451,550	22,432,648
Louisville, Ky	1828	234,891	40.0	12,961,900	217,500,000	21.00 per 1,000	5,961,150
Lowell, Mass	1836	112,759	14.1	5,825,480	96,268,475	4,057,749	4,621,020
Lynn, Mass	1850	99,148	11.33	4,341,329	89,873,730	106,846	4,001,080
Lynchburg, Va	1786	30,070	7.5	2,613,200	20,969,525	29.95 per 1,000	.....
Macon, Ga	1823	52,995	10.0	600,000	29,399,905	15.00 per 1,000	.....
Madison, Wis	1856	38,378	6.42	3,250,000	68,501,140	2,213,330	3,559,664
Malden, Mass	1882	49,103	4.8	1,728,303	49,083,657	1,519,264	1,773,371
Manchester, N. H	1846	78,384	33.9	5,312,500	93,379,394	2,602,546	3,106,475
McKeesport, Pa	1891	46,781	3.5	998,000	39,179,650	391,769	740,244
Medford, Mass	1892	39,038	8.5	1,360,000	40,428,300	35.00 per 1,000	.....
Memphis, Tenn	1827	162,351	25.3	15,000,000	138,367,040	21.00 per 1,000	.....
Milwaukee, Wis	1846	457,147	25.87	27,750,500	523,475,060	15,234,094	25,464,082
Minneapolis, Minn	1867	380,582	53.29	46,131,201	270,280,729	17,645,206	16,448,690
Mobile, Ala	1814	60,777	17.93	1,303,000	45,854,622	11.00 per 1,000	1,553,519
Moline, Ill	1872	30,734	7.84	135,000	8,047,564	361,742	529,088
Montgomery, Ala	1838	43,464	6.83	2,040,143	32,467,694	28.25 per 1,000	.....
Mount Vernon, N. Y	1892	42,726	4.5	5,210,983	81,563,168	1,956,973	1,956,973
Muncie, Ind	1865	36,524	7.14	192,072	16,334,765	.....	.....
Muskegon, Mich	1873	36,570	6.65	1,736,000	40,238,150	1,790,314	954,189
Muskogee, Okla	1898	30,277	12.0	2,309,562	29,644,340	17.74 per 1,000	.....
Nashville, Tenn	1848	118,342	18.0	11,953,000	79,699,700	17.00 per 1,000	2,445,341
Newark, N. J	1836	414,524	24.0	60,032,200	463,642,878	21,865,104	24,415,104
New Bedford, Mass	1847	121,217	19.39	14,696,000	125,220,800	5,848,471	4,333,247
New Britain, Conn	1871	59,316	12.0	3,657,168	73,784,405	2,367,122	2,367,122
New Brunswick, N. J	1863	32,779	4.5	4,138,882	25,638,940	1,439,945	772,774
Newburgh, N. Y	1865	30,366	4.0	1,556,196	26,576,059	568,244	568,244
New Castle, Pa	1869	44,938	8.2	632,000	29,157,550	12.00 per 1,000	.....
New Haven, Conn	1784	162,537	17.9	9,656,000	250,000,000	25.00 per 1,000	6,175,695
New Orleans, La	1815	387,219	264.56	45,442,724	277,950,000	27.50 per 1,000	6,106,277
Newport, R. I	1784	30,255	7.3	1,759,142	47,607,666	1,193,903	1,380,374
Newport News, Va	1896	35,596	4.31	2,876,000	30,223,002	978,148	978,148
New Rochelle, N. Y	1899	36,213	10.2	3,558,773	84,317,265	2,560,220	3,463,780
Newton, Mass	1873	46,054	18.0	3,214,343	82,173,700	25.40 per 1,000	.....
New York, N. Y	1653	5,620,048	318.0	1,752,291,775	10,596,066,348	295,803,052	353,350,975
Niagara Falls, N. Y	1892	50,760	10.89	8,435,012	104,320,533	1,907,484	2,254,084
Norfolk, Va	1845	115,777	9.32	29,765,000	145,109,662	5,735,338	5,642,934
Norristown, Pa	1812	32,319	3.54	274,000	21,077,560	12.50 per 1,000	.....
Oak Park, Ill	1902	39,858	4.5	551,750	13,941,842	22.70 per 1,000	.....
Oakland, Cal	1852	216,361	60.24	6,372,130	94,035,250	22.50 per 1,000	4,943,853
Ogden, Utah	1851	32,804	16.0	2,128,000	38,834,472	33.34 per 1,000	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla	1891	91,295	16.98	8,530,000	96,235,280	15.80 per 1,000	2,768,727
Omaha, Neb	1857	191,601	37.8	13,465,788	327,212,218	22.26 per 1,000	2,498,285
Orange, N. J	1872	33,268	2.2	2,500,000	27,551,216	36.80 per 1,000	.....
Pasadena, Cal	1886	45,354	15.88	2,128,975	72,465,873	11.80 per 1,000	.....
Passaic, N. J	1873	63,841	3.0	5,215,887	58,835,500	2,516,865	1,405,777
Paterson, N. J	1851	135,875	5.38	4,627,244	128,367,856	2,044,989	2,879,189
Pawtucket, R. I	1886	64,248	8.94	7,196,000	65,314,200	2,096,843	2,202,640
Pensacola, Fla	1832	31,035	9.75	1,750,000	12,069,845	21.00 per 1,000	.....
Peoria, Ill	1843	76,121	9.3	353,000	56,267,000	888,000	1,088,095
Perth Amboy, N. J	1871	41,707	4.62	3,706,140	28,279,243	1,246,957	1,435,703
Petersburg, Va	1784	31,012	4.0	2,470,000	27,000,000	867,000	856,000
Philadelphia, Pa	1854	1,823,779	129.71	239,067,175	2,279,062,000	59,214,802	59,214,802
Pittsburgh, Pa	1816	588,343	45.65	54,720,999	928,864,800	13,007,189	19,672,601
Pittsfield, Mass	1891	41,763	42.43	2,703,150	43,860,035	1,605,573	1,282,126
Pontiac, Mich	1861	34,273	7.5	2,974,500	33,017,600	2,098,861	831,480
Portland, Me	1832	69,272	21.57	4,895,887	68,471,025	3,563,939	3,812,939
Portland, Ore	1850	258,288	66.3	26,752,700	213,710,530	4,425,469	4,534,669
Portsmouth, Ohio	1829	33,011	4.56	2,876,500	50,000,000	20.80 per 1,000	.....
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	1854	35,000	2.78	3,152,413	32,108,505	32.46 per 1,000	.....
Providence, R. I	1832	237,595	18.28	26,272,000	299,789,210	9,484,090	10,561,151
Pueblo, Col	1870	43,050	14.43	860,000	34,000,000	18.70 per 1,000	564,840
Quincy, Ill	1839	35,978	5.94	614,000	11,867,615	21.50 per 1,000	461,734
Quincy, Mass	1889	47,876	16.7	2,923,900	73,086,750	2,360,892	1,890,566
Racine, Wis	1849	58,593	6.13	2,811,000	62,070,822	2,288,599	2,288,599
Reading, Pa	1847	107,784	9.5	2,100,000	102,000,000	10.50 per 1,000	.....
Richmond, Va	1782	171,667	26.0	27,045,000	177,777,000	4,421,054	7,721,293
Roanoke, Va	1884	50,842	9.0	4,651,000	35,000,000	1,066,000	1,233,000
Rochester, N. Y	1834	295,750	32.0	40,134,490	378,285,080	10,765,363	14,526,584
Rock Island, Ill	1841	35,177	10.5	202,210	12,746,133	67.40 per 1,000	.....
Rockford, Ill	1880	65,651	10.82	2,296,749	43,377,704	65.90 per 1,000	.....
Sacramento, Cal	1849	65,908	13.92	5,900,240	12,802,750	1,443,676	2,074,503
Saginaw, Mich	1857	61,903	16.0	2,774,000	66,329,474	1,071,294	1,666,329
St. Joseph, Mo	1851	77,939	13.75	1,404,850	55,830,340	12.00 per 1,000	993,640
St. Louis, Mo	1823	772,897	61.50	19,683,000	829,725,039	24,605,345	22,759,045
St. Paul, Minn	1854	234,698	54.44	14,749,000	151,324,457	61.50 per 1,000	7,820,699
Salem, Mass	1836	42,529	8.0	2,415,500	48,000,000	33.80 per 1,000	1,938,078
Salt Lake City, Utah	1860	118,110	51.9	6,268,500	135,536,080	11.40 per 1,000	2,856,664
San Antonio, Tex	1837	161,379	36.0	7,130,500	133,592,820	16.00 per 1,000	2,300,000
San Diego, Cal	1850	74,683	78.0	12,084,474	12,307,777	2,185,862	2,739,684
San Francisco, Cal	1850	506,676	46.5	70,623,200	547,946,481	34.70 per 1,000	25,708,566
San Jose, Cal	1851	39,642	8.75	15,865,575	25,118,645	14.50 per 1,000	.....

STATISTICS OF THE CHIEF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

City.	Year Inc.	Pop'lat'n 1920.	Area.	Net Debt.	Realty Ass'd Valuation.	Tax Levy.	Budget.
			Sq. Mi.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Savannah, Ga	1789	83,252	6.8	3,503,500	23,968,403	10.67 per 1,000	1,780,000
Schenectady, N. Y	1798	88,723	8.07	6,399,892	77,323,858	3,351,911	3,351,723
Scranton, Pa	1866	137,783	20.3	2,033,000	107,772,215	31.40 per 1,000	1,797,562
Seattle, Wash	1869	315,312	89.57	15,626,400	188,185,711	6,222,764	6,218,758
Sheboygan, Wis	1853	30,955	4.8	1,165,000	35,410,000	29.42 per 1,000	.....
Shreveport, La	1839	43,874	13.25	3,600,000	56,000,000	7.50 per 1,000	715,000
Sioux City, Iowa	1857	71,227	45.0	1,300,000	75,695,482	141.00 pr 1,000	.....
Somerville, Mass	1872	93,091	4.22	1,608,500	81,500,000	2,992,626	3,036,605
South Bend, Ind	1865	70,983	16.0	1,532,500	150,000,000	7.55 per 1,000	910,307
Spokane, Wash	1881	104,437	39.25	4,692,000	82,518,812	1,485,338	2,020,198
Springfield, Ill	1840	59,183	8.64	1,477,500	21,202,965	22.00 per 1,000	.....
Springfield, Mass	1852	129,614	39.9	9,938,712	217,513,630	6,894,008	8,203,160
Springfield, Mo	1855	39,613	7.81	74,000	30,892,345	24.20 per 1,000	292,000
Springfield, Ohio	1850	60,840	11.7	2,128,422	91,270,170	18.90 per 1,000	495,630
Stamford, Conn	1893	35,096	8.12	1,271,000	46,710,715	748,644	895,248
Stockton, Cal	1852	40,296	9.0	2,381,250	55,914,815	15.50 per 1,000	.....
Superior, Wis	1889	39,671	42.0	2,115,425	36,824,430	1,371,671	1,082,686
Syracuse, N. Y	1847	171,717	20.0	17,506,745	203,216,841	7,577,754	5,476,747
Tacoma, Wash	1884	96,965	53.0	7,775,380	59,978,843	1,451,733	1,396,280
Tampa, Fla	1887	51,608	8.6	4,188,200	30,005,635	980,225	966,334
Taunton, Mass	1864	37,137	50.0	2,506,931	28,768,665	1,179,908	1,473,592
Terre Haute, Ind	1853	66,083	9.0	1,275,000	84,581,710	9.60 per 1,000	.....
Toledo, Ohio	1837	243,164	31.74	14,491,426	310,060,730	22.20 per 1,000	4,187,576
Topeka, Kan	1857	50,022	16.0	2,400,000	41,361,770	28.90 per 1,000	.....
Trenton, N. J	1745	119,289	10.0	8,175,836	114,454,432	5,080,102	3,819,510
Troy, N. Y	1816	72,013	9.0	4,949,173	63,659,050	2,011,342	2,734,013
Tulsa, Okla	1898	72,075	9.7	6,760,000	91,745,985	39.30 per 1,000	.....
Utica, N. Y	1832	94,156	18.5	5,757,852	102,449,605	2,733,124	3,358,266
Waco, Tex	1850	38,500	15.0	3,444,500	35,652,110	23.20 per 1,000	1,242,399
Waltham, Mass	1884	30,915	13.56	1,387,500	33,015,850	1,242,719	1,236,570
Washington, D. C	1802	437,571	69.24	1,166,627	725,199,268	14,201,788	24,633,982
Waterbury, Conn	1853	91,715	29.0	9,395,840	107,631,625	4,046,959	4,700,931
Waterloo, Iowa	1868	36,230	1.30	1,274,176	5,682,534	57.15 per 1,000	.....
Watertown, N. Y	1869	31,285	8.70	2,002,235	40,915,990	782,508	1,285,320
West Hoboken, N. J	1855	70,074	1.5	547,916	27,036,260	28,513,642	1,078,927
Wheeling, W. Va	1836	56,208	11.8	3,538,010	70,005,490	13.43 per 1,000	879,960
Wichita, Kan	1870	72,217	10.0	2,223,418	71,050,305	999,035	1,037,953
Wichita Falls, Tex	1893	40,079	10.6	2,699,000	23,524,270	25.50 per 1,000	584,961
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	1871	73,833	4.6	1,816,400	83,500,000	10.00 per 1,000	906,375
Williamsport, Pa	1866	36,198	9.0	460,000	24,864,090	18.00 per 1,000	.....
Wilmington, Del	1832	110,168	11.33	9,905,950	116,613,900	2,888,496	2,888,496
Wilmington, N. C	1866	33,372	5.0	2,643,200	39,237,220	425,687	710,884
Winston-Salem, N. C	.....	48,395	7.58	9,099,000	107,501,143	1,027,994	2,217,465
Woonsocket, R. I	1888	43,496	8.8	5,190,000	38,215,800	20.00 per 1,000	.....
Worcester, Mass	1848	179,754	38.41	10,798,000	226,388,650	6,702,797	8,115,910
Yonkers, N. Y	1872	100,176	21.0	14,426,553	198,000,615	6,031,872	8,604,601
York, Pa	1887	47,512	3.5	1,190,000	35,248,362	353,526	365,285
Youngstown, Ohio	1868	132,358	24.84	10,879,517	326,000,000	17.60 per 1,000	.....

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION.

Chairman—Thomas O. Marvin. *Vice Chairman*—William S. Culbertson; David J. Lewis, Edward P. Costigan, William Burgess, Henry H. Glassie. *Secretary*—John F. Bethune.

MIXED CLAIMS COMMISSION.

(United States and Germany.)

Umpire—Judge Edwin B. Parker.

Commissioner on the part of the United States—Chandler P. Anderson.

Commissioner on the part of Germany—Dr. Wilhelm Kiesselbach.

Joint-Secretary on the part of the United States—Robert E. Newby.

Joint Secretary on the part of Germany—Max Martin.

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

(Treasury Building. The active life of the Corporation, except for the liquidation of its business, ceased July 1, 1923.)

Chairman—Andrew W. Mellon (Secretary of the Treasury), Henry C. Wallace (Secretary of Agriculture).

Managing Director—Eugene Meyer, Jr. (term expires May 17, 1924); *Assistant to the Managing Director*—Floyd R. Harrison.

Directors—George R. Cooksey (term expires May 17, 1924); Dwight F. Davis (term expires May 17, 1926); Fred Starek (term expires May 17, 1926); Frank W. Mondell (term expires May 17, 1926).

Assistants to the Directors—William Ontjes, Snelson Chesney.

General Counsel—Gerard C. Henderson.

Secretary—George P. Lynde.

Treasurer—R. Reyburn Burklin.

BOARD OF UNITED STATES GENERAL APPRAISERS.

(641 Washington Street, New York City.)

Jerry B. Sullivan, *President*; DeWitt P. Dutcher, *Chief Clerk*.

Board 1—Chas. P. McClelland of New York, *Chairman*; Jerry B. Sullivan of Iowa and Geo. Stewart Brown of Maryland.

Board 2—I. F. Fischer of New York, *Chairman*; William B. Howell of New Jersey and George E. Weller of New York.

Board 3—Byron S. Waite of Michigan, *Chairman*; Eugene G. Hay of Minnesota and William C. Adamson of Georgia.

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

(Interior Department Building, Washington, D. C.)

Chairman—Charles Moore; *Vice Chairman*—James L. Greenleaf; James E. Fraser, Louis Ayres, Henry Bacon, H. Siddons Mowbray, Milton B. Medary, Jr.; *Sec. and Exec. Officer*—H. P. Caemmerer.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

(Washington, D. C.)

Commissioners—Bessie P. Brueggeman (*Chairman*), Charles H. Verrill, John J. Keegan; *Secretary*—S. R. Gollbart, Jr.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800, destroyed in 1814, by the burning of the Capitol, afterward replenished by the purchase by Congress of the library of ex-President Jefferson, 6,760 volumes (cost, $23,950); in 1851, 35,000 volumes destroyed by fire; in 1852, partially replenished by an appropriation of $75,000; increased (1) by regular appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the Copyright Law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. One hundred sets of Government publications are at the disposal of the Librarian of Congress for exchange, through the Smithsonian, with foreign Governments, and from this source are received about 12,000 volumes annually. Other special accessions have been: The Peter Force collection (22,529 volumes, 37,000 pamphlets), purchased 1867, cost $100,000; the Count de Rochambeau collection (manuscript), purchased 1883, cost $20,000; the Toner collection (24,484 volumes, numerous pamphlets), the gift in 1882 of Dr. Joseph M. Toner; the Hubbard collection (engravings).

The collection is now the largest in the Western Hemisphere, and third in the world. It comprises over 3,000,000 printed books and pamphlets (including the law library, which, while a division of the Library of Congress, still remains at the Capitol), maps and charts, pieces of music, and photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs numbering about two million.

The collection is rich in history, political science, in official documents, National, State, and foreign, and in Americana, including important files of American newspapers and original manuscripts (Colonial, Revolutionary, and formative periods).

Among the special book collections are the Yudin, of Russian literature (80,000 volumes); the Schiff, of Judaica (about 20,000); the Weber, of Indica; the Hultfeld-Kaas (Scandinavian); the John Boyd Thacher of Incunabula (930 titles). The Orientalia include some 5,000 volumes (fascicules) of Japanese books and about 40,000 volumes (fascicules) of Chinese. The Division of Prints includes certain collections given or lent, besides a large mass of material received by copyright and some by purchase. The manuscript collections are especially noteworthy for material on American history, some of the most distinguished of which has been received by transfer from the executive departments, the library being now regarded as the main custodian of the historical archive material in the possession of the Government. It has the papers of seventeen Presidents and of various American statesmen, Franklin, Morris, Hamilton, &c.

The library is copying largely documents in foreign archive offices and other institutions of concern to American history. It has already a large body of transcripts from such sources. This policy of transcribing and copying, where necessary by facsimile, is applied also to maps and to music. Through it the collection of music, in bulk one of the largest in the world, is especially strengthened in full scores of orchestral and operatic music.

In 1897 the main collection was removed from the Capitol to the building erected for it under the Acts of Congress approved April 15, 1886, October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889, at a cost of $6,347,000 (limit by law, $6,500,000), exclusive of the land, which cost $585,000.

The building was completed in February, 1897, and opened to the public November, 1897. It occupies three and three-quarter acres upon a site ten acres in extent at a distance of 1,270 feet east of the Capitol, and is the largest and most magnificent library building in the world. In the decorations some forty painters and sculptors are represented—all American citizens. The floor space is 326,195 square feet, or nearly eight acres.

The library is maintained by annual appropriations by Congress for various purposes, including the purchase of books and printing and binding. Total appropriation (1923) $928,790. For service and contingent expenses, $616,540; purchase of books, $100,060; building and grounds, $173,021.

Entitled by statute to draw books for home use are various officials at Washington. In addition, special permits are freely issued by the Librarian to persons engaged in research.

Inter-Library Loans—While not a lending library but primarily a reference library, the Library of Congress maintains an inter-library loan system by which special service is rendered to scholarship by the loan to other libraries for the use of investigators engaged in serious research of books.

Copyright Office—The Copyright Office is a distinct division of the Library of Congress and is located on the ground floor, south side; open 9 to 4.30. It is under the immediate charge of the Register of Copyrights, who, by the acts of February 19, 1897, and March 4, 1909, is authorized "under the direction and supervision of the Librarian of Congress" to perform all the duties relating to copyrights. Copyright registration was transferred to the Librarian of Congress by the act of July 8, 1870. Of most articles copyrighted two copies, and of some one copy, must be deposited in the Library of Congress to perfect copyright.

During the year ending June 30, 1923, 148,946 copyright registrations were made.

Hours—The library building is open to the public all days in the year excepting 4th of July and Christmas. The hours are from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays, from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays and holidays and 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. on Saturdays from June 15 to September 15.

Librarians Since the Inception of the Library—1800-1815, the Clerk of the House of Representatives (for the time being); 1815-1829, George Watterston; 1829-1861, John S. Meehan; 1861-1864, John G. Stephenson; 1864-1897 (June 30), Ainsworth R. Spofford; 1897-January 17, 1899, John Russell Young; 1899 (April 5), Herbert Putnam. *Chief Assistant Librarian*, Appleton P. C. Griffin; *Chief Clerk*, Allen R. Boyd; *Secretary*, Jessica L. Farnum.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

(By the Com. of Patents. Appl. inc. patents, designs, and reissues. Caveat Law repealed June 25, 1910.)

Year.	Applications.	Caveats Filed.	Patents.	Cash Received.	Year.	Applications.	Caveats Filed.	Patents.	Cash Received.
				Dollars.					*Dollars.*
1900	41,980	1,731	26,499	1,350,828.53	1912	70,976	.....	37,731	2,118,158.30
1901	46,449	1,842	27,373	1,449,398.16	1913	70,367	.....	35,788	2,084,417.79
1902	49,641	1,851	27,886	1,552,859.08	1914	70,404	.....	41,850	2,251,892.82
1903	50,213	1,771	31,699	1,642,201.81	1915	70,069	.....	44,934	2,290,773.47
1904	52,143	1,808	30,934	1,657,326.53	1916	71,033	.....	45,927	2,345,540.94
1905	54,971	1,896	30,399	1,806,758.14	1917	70,373	.....	42,760	2,258,377.10
1906	56,482	1,885	31,965	1,790,921.38	1918	59,615	.....	39,941	1,977,518.82
1907	58,762	1,967	36,620	1,910,618.14	1919	80,400	.....	38,598	2,417,071.77
1908	61,475	2,110	33,682	1,896,847.67	1920	86,815	.....	39,882	2,679,948.31
1909	65,839	1,948	37,421	2,042,828.14	1921	93,328	.....	41,401	2,775,982.33
1910	64,629	970	35,930	2,025,536.69	1922	88,930	.....	40,297	3,013,954.43
1911	69,121	.....	34,084	2,019,388.03					

Figures in column under "Patents" caption include reissues.

The first patent issued in the U. S., in 1923, was numbered 1,440,362.

Up to Jan. 1, 1921, Great Britain had issued 576,449 patents; France, 627,782; Germany, 350,242; Belgium, over 302,000; Canada, 203,782; Italy, over 163,000; Austria, 111,850; Switzerland, 89,503; Hungary, 79,128; Spain, over 64,000; Sweden, 51,585; Russia, over 32,000; Denmark, 34,556; Japan, 37,453; Norway, 33,127; Australia, 24,179; New Zealand, 21,030; Mexico, 19,927; Argentina, 17,605.

In the United States, one patent or design has been issued for every 35,515 of population; in England, one to each 1,188 of population.

SUGAR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Year (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.	Year (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.	Year (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1910..	4,094,545,936	189,304,952	1915..	5,420,981,867	601,103,749	1920..	7,596,031,927	1,450,793,360
1911..	3,937,978,265	89,436,445	1916..	5,633,161,749	1,685,195,537	1921..	9,712,679,335	789,763,707
1912..	4,104,618,393	1[illegible]2,915,741	1917..	5,332,745,854	1,268,306,254	1922..	8,464,328,546	2,033,682,712
1913..	4,740,641,488	66,569,033	1918..	4,903,327,249	588,521,143	1923..	8,422,483,139	782,251,125
1914..	5,066,821,873	99,862,462	1919..	5,836,043,722	1,065,126,165			

The figures do not include imports from Hawaii and Porto Rico, but they include imports from Cuba and all other countries, including the Philippines.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

Year.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.	Year.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1910.....	710,080,000	1,020,344,000	1,730,424,000	1917.....	489,437,760	1,530,414,000	2,019,651,760
1911.....	721,748,160	1,199,000,000	1,920,743,160	1918.....	571,056,640	1,521,900,000	2,092,956,640
1912.....	325,147,200	1,385,112,000	1,710,259,200	1919.....	241,098,400	1,452,902,000	1,694,000,400
1913.....	601,074,880	1,466,302,000	2,067,376,880	1920.....	352,204,160	2,178,000,000	2,530,204,160
1914.....	493,038,180	1,444,108,000	1,937,136,180	1921.....	655,399,360	2,040,000,000	2,696,377,360
1915.....	277,240,320	1,748,149,000	2,025,389,320	1922.....	628,630,723	1,350,000,000	1,978,630,720
1916.....	621,799,350	1,541,3[illegible]	2,263,113,350	1923.....	472,000,000	1,700,000,000	2,172,000,000

1923 cane sugar production figures above cover only Louisiana.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR, COFFEE AND TEA IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year (Fiscal).	Sugar.		Coffee.		Tea.	
	Consumption, Total.	Consumption Per Capita.	Consumption, Total.	Consumption Per Capita.	Consumption, Total.	Consumption Per Capita.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1910.....	7,360,130,811	79.77	860,414,401	9.33	83,298,019	0.89
1911.....	7,235,972,746	77.24	86[illegible],951,465	9.28	99,366,576	1.04
1912.....	7,862,155,291	82.67	880,551,436	9.23	100,394,896	1.05
1913.....	8,234,477,135	85.32	858,919,058	8.85	93,911,055	0.95
1914.....	8,793,794,928	89.80	992,550,993	10.06	90,147,593	0.90
1915.....	8,626,973,328	86.84	1,055,088,937	10.52	92,174,064	0.91
1916.....	7,960,362,762	79.00	1,128,023,075	10.97	109,075,461	1.07
1917.....	8,467,488,063	82.87	1,264,555,633	12.22	102,739,095	0.98
1918.....	8,086,229,537	78.06	1,080,357,655	10.29	147,348,965	1.38
1919.....	8,773,463,246	83.55	959,177,361	8.99	93,057,297	1.00
1920.....	9,733,449,525	91.46	1,364,251,073	12.90	91,171,255	0.86
1921.....	10,548,451,050	97.82	1,309,010,452	12.32	71,486,507	0.67
1922.....	8,499,276,554	76.98	1,171,601,026	10.67	84,136,503	0.77
1923.....	.....	.....	1,261,038,917	11.46	93,65[illegible],221	0.85

RAW COTTON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Growth Year.	500-lb. Bales (Excl. Linters).	500-lb. Bales (Linters).	Growth Year.	500-lb. Bales (Excl. Linters).	500-lb. Bales (Linters).	Growth Year.	500-lb. Bales (Excl. Linters).	500-lb. Bales (Linters).
1900.....	10,123,027	143,500	1908.....	13,241,799	345,507	1916.....	11,499,930	1,330,714
1901.....	9,509,745	166,026	1909.....	10,004,949	310,433	1917.....	11,302,375	1,125,719
1902.....	10,630,945	196,223	1910.....	11,608,616	397,072	1918.....	12,040,532	929,516
1903.....	9,851,129	194,486	1911.....	15,692,701	557,575	1919.....	11,420,763	607,969
1904.....	13,438,012	241,942	1912.....	13,703,421	609,594	1920.....	13,439,603	440,313
1905.....	10,575,017	229,539	1913.....	14,156,486	638,881	1921.....	7,953,641	397,752
1906.....	13,273,809	321,689	1914.....	16,134,930	856,900	1922.....	9,761,817	607,779
1907.....	11,107,179	268,282	1915.....	11,191,820	931,141			

The U. S. cotton crop grown in 1923 was estimated by the Department of Agriculture, on Oct. 1, that year, at 11,000,000 bales of 500 lbs. each.

There are more than 37,000,000 active cotton spindles (spinning machines) in textile mills in the United States.

The annual loss of growing cotton in the United States due to the boll weevil bug is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at over $200,000,000.

WOOL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year (Fiscal).	Production.	Exports of Domestic.	Domestic Retained for Consumpt'n.	Imports.	Exports of Foreign.	Foreign Retained for Consumpt'n.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1910.....	321,362,750	47,520	321,315,230	263,928,232	4,007,953	259,920,279
1911.....	318,547,900	No exports	318,547,900	137,647,641	8,205,699	129,441,942
1912.....	304,043,400	No exports	304,043,400	193,400,713	1,719,870	191,680,843
1913.....	296,175,300	77,047	296,098,253	195,293,255	4,432,404	190,860,851
1914.....	290,192,000	335,348	289,856,652	247,648,869	1,204,835	246,444,034
1915.....	285,726,000	8,158,300	277,567,700	308,083,429	7,259,934	300,823,495
1916.....	288,490,000	4,418,915	284,071,085	534,828,022	1,803,570	533,024,452
1917.....	281,392,000	2,148,350	279,243,650	372,372,218	1,830,374	370,541,844
1918.....	256,870,000	993,143	255,876,857	379,129,934	1,046,866	378,083,068
1919.....	249,958,000	545,663	249,412,357	422,414,983	605,372	421,809,611
1920.....	235,005,000	6,990,669	238,014,331	427,578,038	13,273,341	412,316,597
1921.....	223,062,000	5,583,669	217,478,331	318,235,873	5,588,129	312,647,744
1922.....	220,155,000	923,700	219,231,300	255,087,236	2,954,869	252,132,367
1923.....	228,031,000	476,045	227,554,955	525,472,657	7,561,292	517,911,365

There are in the United States over 1,000 woolen mills, with 80,000 looms and over 4,000,000 active spindles.

Cotton manufactures in this country in 1921, according to the Census Bureau, represented a valuation of $1,279,168,000, of which woven goods—commonly called textiles—amounted to $949,971,000.

SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the U. S. Bureau of Education, as of 1920.)

STATES.	PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS USED. For Element'y Schools	For Secondary Schools Only.	Total.	Universities, Colleges, Professional Schools.	Junior Colleges.	Normal Schools and Teachers' Colleges.	Private Secondary Schools	Private Commercial Schools	Nurse-Training Schools	Total.
Continental U. S.	.....	.....	271,319	618	92	449	2,093	1,283	1,755	277,609
Alabama	6,297	89	6,386	10	1	14	53	17	26	6,507
Arizona	569	30	599	1	.....	2	5	4	2	613
Arkansas	6,617	25	6,642	9	1	6	17	10	16	6,701
California	6,054	318	6,372	21	11	10	87	66	68	6,635
Colorado	.....	.....	3 413	4	.....	3	13	18	20	3,471
Connecticut	1 446	45	1,491	6	.....	9	54	36	25	1,621
Delaware	446	2	448	1	.....	.....	6	2	3	460
District of Columbia	144	9	153	10	.....	3	24	14	14	218
Florida	2,512	20	2,532	4	.....	1	19	11	12	2,579
Georgia	7,925	36	7,961	23	2	6	49	22	32	8,095
Idaho	1,737	34	1,771	5	1	3	10	6	7	1,801
Illinois	.....	.....	13,872	37	5	13	105	77	114	14,223
Indiana	7,835	146	7,981	21	1	8	34	43	32	8,120
Iowa	.....	.....	12,716	22	2	3	99	35	59	12,936
Kansas	9,362	147	9,509	17	.....	3	26	34	42	9,631
Kentucky	.....	.....	8,820	11	7	8	69	17	23	8,955
Louisiana	3,394	8	3,402	5	1	6	41	17	14	3,486
Maine	3,218	69	3,287	4	.....	6	51	15	28	3,391
Maryland	.....	.....	2,552	18	1	7	39	13	26	2,656
Massachusetts	2,746	210	2,956	26	.....	20	105	65	96	3,268
Michigan	.....	.....	8,941	11	3	40	57	38	44	9,134
Minnesota	8,837	240	9,077	14	3	9	58	34	57	9,252
Mississippi	.....	.....	7,000	6	1	3	24	7	22	7,063
Missouri	8,990	631	9,621	20	14	9	52	46	48	9,810
Montana	3,575	35	3 610	3	.....	1	9	8	14	3,645
Nebraska	.....	.....	7,655	11	.....	5	21	18	33	7,743
Nevada	302	17	342	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	347
New Hampshire	1,193	24	1,217	3	.....	3	23	11	23	1,280
New Jersey	2,036	70	2,106	8	.....	7	61	43	46	2,271
New Mexico	1,392	38	1,430	3	.....	3	9	3	2	1,450
New York	.....	.....	11,824	50	.....	28	239	131	161	12,433
North Carolina	.....	.....	7,994	17	5	19	73	12	53	8,173
North Dakota	5,129	10	5,139	4	.....	6	15	8	15	5,187
Ohio	9,753	574	10,327	40	.....	46	69	79	81	10,642
Oklahoma	6,830	174	7,004	6	.....	7	24	20	25	7,086
Oregon	2,460	213	2,673	9	1	3	18	7	13	2,724
Pennsylvania	14,508	795	15,303	48	.....	22	134	112	183	15,802
Rhode Island	.....	.....	507	3	.....	1	15	10	11	547
South Carolina	4,804	30	4,834	16	.....	6	24	9	23	4,912
South Dakota	5,470	14	5,484	6	1	6	11	7	18	5,533
Tennessee	.....	.....	6,726	14	2	11	49	13	22	6,842
Texas	.....	.....	11,122	20	18	11	39	46	40	11,296
Utah	643	40	683	3	.....	1	13	5	7	712
Vermont	1,680	20	1,700	4	.....	2	16	3	14	1,739
Virginia	.....	.....	6,552	18	10	14	60	12	37	6,683
Washington	3,102	99	3,201	6	1	6	28	24	26	3,292
West Virginia	6,643	51	6,694	5	.....	8	16	10	33	6,766
Wisconsin	8,141	92	8,233	15	.....	39	29	35	39	8,390
Wyoming	1,435	42	1,477	1	.....	.....	1	4	5	1,488
Possessions:										
Alaska	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Canal Zone	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Hawaii	.....	.....	167	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	173
Philippine Islands	3,746	41	3,787	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,787
Porto Rico	1,895	8	1,903	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1,913

In the cases of public schools, both elementary and secondary, there is no definite information as to the actual number of "schools," but only as to the number of school buildings.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC SCHOOL WORK IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Official data compiled by Census Bureau and Bureau of Education.)

ITEM.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Children 5 to 18 years	12,055,443	15,065,767	18,543,201	21,404,322	24,239,948	27,728,788
Ratio, school pop. to tot. pop.	31.3	30.1	29.6	28.3	26.4	26.2
Pupils enrolled	6,871,522	9,867,505	12,722,581	15,503,110	17,813,852	21,578,316
Pct. of childr'n 5 to 18 enrol'd.	57.00	65.50	68.61	72.43	73.49	77.8
Average daily attendance	4,077,347	6,144,143	8,153,635	10,632,772	12,827,307	16,150,035
Pct. of enrol'd child. in attend.	59.3	62.3	64.1	68.6	72.1	74.8
Ave. no. days schools were open	132.2	130.3	134.7	144.3	157.5	161.9
Ave. no. d'ys at'nd'd by each chi	44.7	53.1	59.2	71.8	83.0	94.3
Male teachers	77,529	122,795	125,525	126,588	110,481	95,654
Women teachers	122,986	163,798	238,397	296,474	412,729	583,648
School houses	116,312	178,122	224,526	248,279	265,474	271,319
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Average teacher's salary	189	195	252	325	485	871
Value of school property	130,383,008	209,571,718	342,531,791	550,069,217	1,091,007,512	2,409,719,120
Total receipts	.....	.....	143,194,806	219,765,989	433,063,697	970,570,935
From local tax and approp.	.....	.....	97,222,426	149,486,845	312,221,582	758,896,451
From State tax and approp.	.....	.....	26,345,323	37,886,740	64,604,701	134,278,753
Total expenditures	63,396,666	78,094,687	140,506,715	214,964,618	426,250,434	1,036,151,209
For salaries	37,832,566	55,942,972	91,836,484	137,687,746	253,915,170	613,404,578
For sites, bldgs. and equip.	.....	.....	26,207,041	35,450,820	69,978,370	153,542,852
Exp. per capita of population	1.64	1.56	2.24	2.84	4.64	9 80
Exp. per pupil in ave. att'd	15.55	12.71	17.23	20.21	33.23	64.16
Exp. per d'y for ea. pupil at'g	0.118	0.097	0.128	0.140	0.211	0.396

PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, TEACHERS, EXPENDITURES.

(Source: Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior. Reprinted from the Statistical Abstract of the U. S. Private schools not included, nor are public schools in American colonies.)

School Year.	Population 5 to 18 Years.	Pupils.		Teachers.				Total Expenditure.
		Number Enrolled.	Aver. Daily Attendance.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sal'ies Supt's and Teachers.	
1871....	12,305,600	7,561,582	4,545,317	90,293	129,932	220,225	$42,580,853	$69,107,612
1880....	15,065,767	9,867,505	6,144,143	122,795	163,798	286,593	55,942,972	78,094,687
1890....	18,543,201	12,722,581	8,153,635	125,525	238,397	363,922	91,836,484	140,506,715
1900....	21,404,322	15,503,110	10,632,772	126,588	296,474	423,062	137,687,746	214,964,618
1901....	21,982,797	15,688,602	10,714,613	126,491	305,292	431,783	143,286,204	227,465,664
1902....	22,278,693	15,917,385	11,064,164	120,883	320,936	441,819	151,443,681	238,262,299
1903....	22,655,001	15,999,717	11,053,158	116 720	333,144	449,864	157,635,732	252,804,081
1904....	23,028,248	16,256,038	11,318,256	113,744	341,498	455,242	167,824,753	273,216,227
1905....	23,410,800	16,468,300	11,481,531	110,532	349,737	460,269	177,462,981	291,616,660
1906....	23,792,723	16,641,970	11,712,300	109,179	356,884	466,063	186,483,464	307,765,659
1907....	24,262,936	16,890,818	11,925,672	104,414	376,902	481,316	202,047,814	336,898,333
1908....	24,613,763	17,061,962	12,154,172	104,495	390,968	495,463	219,780,123	371,344,410
1909....	24,239,820	17,506,175	12,684,837	108,300	398,153	506,453	237,013,913	401,397,747
1910....	24,360,888	17,813,852	12,827,307	110,481	412,729	523,210	253,915,470	426,250,434
1911....	24 745,562	18,035,118	12,871,980	110,328	423,278	533,606	266,678,471	446,726,929
1912....	25,167,445	18,182,937	13,302,303	114,559	432,730	547,289	284,945,162	482,886,793
1913....	25,587,331	18,609,040	13,613,656	113,213	452,270	565,483	304,431,681	521,546,375
1914....	26,002 153	19,153,786	14,216,459	114,662	465,396	580,058	323,610,915	555,077,146
1915....	26,425,100	19,693,007	14,964,886	118,435	485,566	604,001	344,668,690	605,460,785
1916....	26,846 976	20,351,687	15,358,927	123,038	499,333	622,371	364,789,265	640,717,053
1918....	27,686,476	20,853,516	15,548,914	105,194	545,515	650,709	436,477,090	763,678,089
1920....	27,728,788	21,732,340	16,248,997	96,987	582,287	679,274	596,174,676	1,045,053,545

Salary figures, 1910 and since, include teachers and principals only; 1918 figures for teachers do not include 9,180 superintendents, 5,119 supervisors, or 12,591 principals, whose salaries, though, are included in the next column. The 1920 figures for teachers do not include 6,583 supervisors and 13,638 principals, whose salaries, though, are included in the next column.

Enrolment of pupils in colonies and dependencies (1919-20)—Alaska, 3,360; Canal Zone, 3,486; Hawaii, 41,350; Philippines, 935,678; Porto Rico, 180,458.

The number of pupils enrolled in public high schools increased from 1,156,995 in 1871 to 2,181,216 in 1920.

The number of pupils enrolled in private and parochial elementary, secondary, commercial and business schools, in 1919-20 was estimated by the U. S. Bureau of Education at 2,034,642, of which 1,057,042 were girls. Of the 2,034,642 pupils, 335,161 were in commercial and business schools.

Of the 21,578,316 enrolled pupils in 1920 in the above table, 2,199,389 (of whom 1,207,176 were girls) were in secondary schools, including normal and vocational.

Public high schools (1920)—Number of teachers, 97,654 (of whom 63,258 are women); number of pupils, 1,857,155 (of whom 1,034,188 are girls); graduates (in 1920), 230,902 (of whom 140,386 were girls).

Pupils in first year, 742,320 (40.1 per cent.); pupils in second year, 498,796 (27.0 per cent.); pupils in third year, 346,684 (18.8 per cent.); pupils in fourth year, 261,369 (14.1 per cent.). The statistics in this year relate only to 11,080 four-year schools reporting, and which had a total of 1,781,322 pupils.

Pupils in military drill in 1920 in public and private high schools totalled 118,703 boys and 4,184 girls.

Colored pupils in public high schools in 1920 totalled 10,505 boys and 19,718 girls.

Irregular attendance is estimated to cost about $175,000,000 a year in the administration of public schools.

Number of pupils in each elementary grade (1920)—First, 4,112,063; second, 2,609,723; third, 2,454,766; fourth, 2,403,743; fifth, 2,169,416; sixth, 1,944,537; seventh, 1,649,739; eighth, 1,553,362.

Number in each year of high school—First, 908,258; second, 566,680; third, 389,347; fourth, 316,931.

Approximately 10,000,000 of the children of the country live in rural territory—that is, in the open country—9,000,000 are enrolled, and 7,000,000 are in average daily attendance in open-country schools.

The average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled in urban schools is 143, in open-country schools, 96.

COST OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN BIG UNITED STATES CITIES, 1919-1920.

City.	Average Daily Attend.	Current Expenses in Year.	City.	Average Daily Attend.	Current Expenses in Year.	City.	Average Daily Attend.	Current Expenses in Year.
Los Angeles.	75,562	$7,272,004	Baltimore...	75,421	$3,697,774	Buffalo.....	52,622	$ 5,459,266
San Fran'co.	48,446	3,588,283	Boston.....	103,839	7,758,717	New York..	735,062	50,205,090
Denver.....	37.373	2.644.068	Detroit.....	100,040	8,663,484	Cincinnati..	41,439	3,864,131
Washington.	52,739	3.932.905	Minneap'lis.	50,227	5,046,659	Cleveland...	100,834	9,013,347
Atlanta.....	26,703	1,377.341	St. Paul....	26,190	2,405,834	Phil'delphia.	201,108	15,311,147
Chicago....	304,518	24.213.129	Kansas City	41,555	3,451,995	Pittsburgh..	70,757	5,508,668
Indianap'lis.	35,005	3,078,202	St. Louis...	82,815	6,301,679	Richmond..	21,622	1,234,875
Louisville...	24,548	1,345,869	Jersey City.	34,915	2,480,617	Seattle.....	39,508	4,190.763
New Orleans	36,832	1,868,610	Newark....	58,896	4,950,745	Milwaukee..	50,445	3,820,638

Figures in current expenses column do not include outlays for capital acquisition.

YEARLY COST OF EDUCATING A PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPIL IN CITIES.

The yearly cost of educating a day school pupil in the public schools of the large cities, in 1921-22 attendance yearly, averaged as follows:

City.	Total Current Expenses	City.	Total Current Expenses	City.	Total Current Expenses
Yonkers, N. Y.....	$121 60	San Francisco, Cal.....	$94.59	Minneapolis, Minn.....	$84.52
Buffalo, N. Y.....	116.60	New York, N. Y.....	93.00	Philadelphia, Pa.....	75.51
Newark, N. J.....	110.89	Milwaukee, Wis.....	92.69	Louisville, Ky.....	69.99
Boston, Mass.....	103.89	Chicago, Ill.....	89.40	Atlanta, Ga.....	51.74
Detroit, Mich.....	102.95	St. Louis, Mo.....	87.85	Nashville, Tenn.....	34.63
Albany, N. Y.....	98.85				

COST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION, BY STATES.

(Data, by the U. S. Bureau of Education, cover school year 1919-20.)

State.	Receipts.		Expenditures.				
	Non-Revenue.	Total Revenue and Non-Revenue.	General Control.	Instruction.	Miscellaneous Current Expenses.	Outlays—New Buildings, Sites, and New Equipment.	Total of Preceding Columns (Not Including Debt Service).
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
United States	185,386,342	1,155,506,640	36,752,316	635,831,929	210,024,112	153,542,852	1,036,151 209
Alabama	913,861	9,450,280	750,920	6,178,176	790,267	1,399,328	9,118,691
Arizona	2,085,231	7,255,066	60,122	2,936,660	1,839,817	1,502,689	6,339,288
Arkansas	206,819	8,038,930	366,800	5,236,575	386,700	1,716,546	7,706,621
California	12,443,479	54,994,316	2,732,007	31,879,712	4,588,113	9,780,466	48,980,298
Colorado	.....	13,461,256	429,826	6,879,681	3,471,245	2,419,413	13,200,165
Connecticut	1,809,532	16,914 116	672,322	10,161,339	3,139,737	2,345,022	16,318,420
Delaware	130,558	1,771,870	104,512	1,106,865	334,810	130,316	1,676,503
Dist. of Columbia	35	4,464,053	70,845	3,093,719	840,746	292,584	4,297,894
Florida	2,622,518	8,904,757	239,001	4,289,119	1,464,830	1,037,983	7,030,933
Georgia	219,018	9,332,670	377,053	7,065,485	926,783	707,132	9,076,453
Idaho	1,829,812	8,638,838	320,000	4,147,801	2,117,941	2,006,200	8,591,942
Illinois	8,772,316	73,936,959	2,167,923	41,780,900	15,100,761	10,308,438	69,358,022
Indiana	.....	40,629,053	756,683	20,504,694	7,503,371	7,000,000	35,764,748
Iowa	6,151,274	40,613,687	444,528	20,733,949	11,322,988	4,832,702	37,334,167
Kansas	.....	25,979,325	500,000	12,991,832	9,020,477	3,744,700	26,257,009
Kentucky	325,253	8,188,214	391,323	5,743,716	1,096,502	885,533	8,117,074
Louisiana	1,819,941	11,676,499	445,460	6,697,393	2,016,542	2,207,539	11,366,934
Maine	340,985	6,565,268	303,967	3,880,950	1,792,383	426,373	6,403,673
Maryland	114,075	5,082,063	246,593	6,257,806	1,264,051	473,949	8,242,399
Massachusetts	.....	36,349,761	1,462,382	28,222,900	8,294,185	2,929,473	40,908,940
Michigan	11,055,688	52,759,082	679,142	23,443,981	13,707,465	9,853,175	47,683,763
Minnesota	9,888,887	41,054,944	1,244,635	18,651,264	8,523,055	7,315,142	35,734,096
Mississippi	.....	4,027,130	278,620	3,490,620	705,556	1,000,000	5,474,796
Missouri	.....	30,914,683	371,429	16,831,754	5,720,576	5,783,431	28,707,190
Montana	1,647,567	13,134,237	588,578	6,685,547	2,856,001	2,077,505	12,207,631
Nebraska	2,044,220	17,614,210	264,000	16,028,366	1,466,517	2,821,186	20,580,069
Nevada	80,000	1,483,797	16,881	888,222	296,291	182,456	1,383,850
New Hampshire	172,233	4,171,478	325,243	2,305,820	997,105	182,501	3,810,669
New Jersey	7,979,653	46,718,017	1,214,121	24,697,071	9,509,316	5,489,319	40,909,827
New Mexico	716,578	4,376,788	92,321	2,211,190	1,276,203	559,883	4,139,597
New York	23,049,640	129,662,735	4,011,964	75,257,414	17,158,251	9,617,690	106 045,319
North Carolina	1,522,084	13,065,975	670,262	7,951,594	1,186,000	2,340,000	12,147,856
North Dakota	928,165	12,765,578	282,783	6,409,741	4,390,919	1,800,000	12,883,443
Ohio	37,535,856	96,046,355	2,483,521	37,631,512	16,745,182	10,566,326	67,426,541
Oklahoma	13,409,527	33,043,595	943,151	12,623,669	4,799,265	4,540,134	22,906,219
Oregon	1,244,261	10,999,495	157,118	6,940,195	978,361	1,922,218	9,997,892
Pennsylvania	11,487,727	85,037 883	4,486,781	47,246,874	13,808,016	7,949,063	73,490,734
Rhode Island	125,946	5,134,361	177,405	3,171,423	1,196,391	221,114	4,766,333
South Carolina	785,322	7,119,583	157,829	4,528,768	782,928	1,157,492	6,627,017
South Dakota	1,959,870	12,375,628	482,406	6,228,350	2,213,790	2,668,350	11,592,896
Tennessee	1,813,559	10,683,550	553,682	6,976,080	1,016,759	1,594,853	10,141,374
Texas	3,126,767	35,423,955	865,219	21,163,293	6,309,314	5,268,384	33,606,210
Utah	3,471,171	9,932,446	500,541	4,235,319	1,514,664	1,989,305	8,239,829
Vermont	21,969	3,508,876	216,973	2,304,786	985,898	80,441	3,588,098
Virginia	.....	11,868,220	249,203	8,027,606	1,919,337	2,778,943	12,975,089
Washington	3,398,955	23,674,050	977.876	13,772,559	4,809,473	1,035,452	20.595,360
West Virginia	.....	11,463,286	377,321	7,530,411	2,089,222	1,405,534	11,402,488
Wisconsin	7,438,489	31,412,652	945,059	16,533,931	5,169,237	4,606,829	27,255,056
Wyoming	697,501	3,787,070	295,985	2,275,297	580,771	589.740	3,741,793
POSSESSIONS:							
Alaska	.....	419,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canal Zone	.....	193,562	13,150	244,372	72,300	14,000	343,822
Hawaii	.....	2,993,519	7,140	146,516	20,246	5,489	180,391
Philippines	.....	9,128,297	53,792	1,599,091	225,869	658,172	2,536,924
Porto Rico	1,200	3,035,450	198,348	2,185,224	375,772	199,901	2,959,245

Non-revenue receipts, mostly local, are derived from loans and bond sales ($167,346,164); from sales of property and proceeds of insurance adjustments ($3,107,025); and from other sources ($14,933,153).

Debt-service expenditures were: Payments of bonds and short-term loans, $59,134,892; payments to sinking funds, $5,121,254.

Permanent school funds (including "funds" which are permanent debts to public schools and are permanent school funds on paper only)—$401,999,307, of which $344,840,574 are State, $24,175,698 are county, and $32,983,035 are local.

Total amount in school sinking funds—$47,692,265.

Receipts from permanent funds, $20,764,592; receipts from leases of school lands, $5,271,506.

Receipts from appropriations—State, $75,703,779; county, $692,843; local, $2,319,161; total—$78,715,783.

Receipts from taxation—State, $58,574,974; county, $102,924,819; local, $652,959,728; total—$814,459,521.

Receipts from Federal Aid for Vocational Education—$2,474,717.

Total revenue receipts—State (including Federal Aid for Vocational Education), $162,559,399; county, $110,813,935; local, $696,746,964; total—$970,120,298.

Expenditures in detail—School boards and business offices, $11,016,098; superintendents and their offices, $23,285,062; compulsory attendance and school census, $2,451,156; teachers' salaries, $565,446,763; text books, $11,786,495; supplies, $30,649,325; wages of janitors and engineers, fuel, light and power, $115,707,229; repairs and replacements, $30,432,039; libraries, $3,053,894; health promotion, $1,850,630; pupils' transportation, $14,025,969; pensions, rent, insurance, contributions, contingencies, $9,285,711; interest on indebtedness, $18,211,831.

VALUE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY USED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES, 1919-1920.

STATE.	Value of Sites and Buildings.	Value of Equipm't (Furnit're, Ap'aratus, Libraries, &c.).	Average Value of School Property Per Pupil Enrolled.
UNITED STATES..	$2,409,719,120		$112
Alabama	$16,495,722	$2,147,130	33
Arizona*	7,385,125	.....	97
Arkansas	14,831,761	2,268,419	35
California	98,826,759	12,170,536	159
Colorado	21,660,542	2,409,842	109
Connecticut*	40,015,380	.....	153
Delaware*	3,518,636	.....	91
Dist. of Columbia	12,126,868	1,185,950	204
Florida	11,943,559	1,604,225	60
Georgia	19,511,163	1,783,982	31
Idaho	12,789,018	2,036,821	129
Illinois	159,742,027	11,776,037	152
Indiana	63,333,358	4,342,249	120
Iowa	63,329,584	3,676,925	130
Kansas*	46,225,422	.....	114
Kentucky*	27,345,540	.....	51
Louisiana*	21,745,918	.....	61
Maine	13,620,039	1,557,460	110
Maryland*	17,000,000	.....	70
Massachusetts	110,566,959	8,980,141	192
Michigan*	102,626,567	.....	148
Minnesota*	74,535,725	.....	148
Mississippi*	12,000,000	.....	29
Missouri	65,605,240	6,120,465	107
Montana	7,559,794	4,111,419	92
Nebraska	36,657,021	5,488,260	135
Nevada	2,247,913	283,962	179
New Hampshire	7,631,250	741,942	130
New Jersey	95,366,529	7,485,867	173
New Mexico	4,683,568	748,927	67
New York	273,981,500	25,437,614	174
North Carolina*	24,057,838	.....	35
North Dakota*	25,344,208	.....	151
Ohio*	170,573,000	.....	167
Oklahoma	28,070,750	7,824,731	61
Oregon	21,315,324	2,161,498	155
Pennsylvania*	229,493,182	.....	143
Rhode Island*	14,378,291	.....	154
South Carolina	16,552,818	2,628,283	40
South Dakota	15,196,227	2,313,600	110
Tennessee	19,343,259	2,636,232	35
Texas	62,306,559	9,078,933	69
Utah	14,926,043	4,043,744	162
Vermont	6,347,288	1,405,000	125
Virginia*	22,424,104	.....	44
Washington	38,835,564	5,368,704	152
West Virginia	24,920,819	2,984,914	81
Wisconsin*	58,458,765	.....	126
Wyoming	4,514,392	948,390	127
POSSESSIONS			
Alaska	500,000	54,000	165
Canal Zone	560,000	30,000	169
Hawaii	2,316,862	261,465	62
Philippines*	11,364,399	.....	12
Porto Rico	2,801,066	1,442,024	24

* Figures cover also value of equipment, etc.

THE SHARE OF THE STATES IN COST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION.

According to figures compiled in the Federal Bureau of Education for the year 1920, the proportions of school revenues provided in the country as a whole by the three important units—State, county and local district—were 16.8 per cent., [illegible] per cent.; and 71.8 per cent., respectively.

The respective percentages of school revenues contributed by the several States as such in 1920 are as follows:

Alabama	51.3	Iowa	1.5
Arizona	18.7	Kansas	2.3
Arkansas	23.7	Kentucky	37.1
California	20.4	Louisiana	24.5
Colorado	9.0	Maine	35.6
Connecticut	12.3	Maryland	41.6
Delaware	35.3	Massachusetts	12.3
Florida	7.2	Michigan	17.1
Georgia	43.5	Minnesota	19.5
Idaho	9.7	Mississippi	52.1
Illinois	8.7	Missouri	11.9
Indiana	10.6	Montana	9.9
Nebraska	6.6	Rhode Island	[illegible]
Nevada	26.6	South Carolina	15.8
New Hampshire	8.7	South Dakota	16.6
New Jersey	35.6	Tennessee	17.8
New Mexico	17.6	Texas	54.0
New York	12.1	Utah	31.5
North Carolina	30.1	Vermont	33.1
North Dakota	12.1	Virginia	36.7
Ohio	7.3	Washington	18.1
Oklahoma	7.5	West Virginia	6.4
Oregon	4.8	Wisconsin	15.6
Pennsylvania	15.9	Wyoming	24.3

PUPILS IN PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, 1919-20.

STATES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
CONTINENTAL U. S.	977,600	1,057,042	2,034,642
Alabama	9,203	11,281	20,484
Arizona	1,689	1,855	3,544
Arkansas	1,758	2,676	4,434
California	24,119	25,595	49,714
Colorado	3,830	4,965	8,795
Connecticut	32,192	36,034	68,226
Delaware	3,179	3,902	7,081
District of Columbia	12,726	10,981	23,707
Florida	4,295	3,895	8,190
Georgia	7,468	9,262	16,730
Idaho	1,578	2,623	4,201
Illinois	129,803	137,974	267,777
Indiana	17,794	18,063	35,857
Iowa	19,261	19,519	38,780
Kansas	12,024	15,875	27,899
Kentucky	6,609	14,210	20,819
Louisiana	16,069	15,305	31,374
Maine	8,372	10,244	18,616
Maryland	14,161	16,027	30,188
Massachusetts	73,954	70,670	144,624
Michigan	43,975	47,202	91,177
Minnesota	27,010	27,964	54,974
Mississippi	4,884	4,554	9,438
Missouri	32,306	33,276	65,582
Montana	2,327	4,149	6,476
Nebraska	15,092	12,981	28,073
Nevada	209	339	548
New Hampshire	12,522	11,820	24,342
New Jersey	25,940	28,757	54,697
New Mexico	2,060	2,717	4,777
New York	133,987	141,999	275,986
North Carolina	12,929	13,711	26,640
North Dakota	3,673	5,229	8,902
Ohio	57,032	67,191	124,223
Oklahoma	4,714	8,921	13,635
Oregon	4,529	4,720	9,249
Pennsylvania	79,992	91,540	171,532
Rhode Island	12,442	14,148	26,590
South Carolina	5,370	4,772	10,142
South Dakota	2,750	3,055	5,805
Tennessee	13,686	13,614	27,300
Texas	13,938	12,852	26,790
Utah	3,830	3,964	7,794
Vermont	4,084	3,925	8,009
Virginia	8,067	7,345	15,412
Washington	7,777	8,507	16,284
West Virginia	2,788	3,754	[illegible]
Wisconsin	38,996	42,331	81,327
Wyoming	607	749	1,356
OUTLYING POS'NS			
Hawaii	4,542	3,719	8,261
Philippines	20,673	19,706	40,379
Porto Rico	.....	.....	6,567

Of the pupils in the above table, 1,485,561 were in elementary schools; 213,920 were in secondary schools, and 335,161 were in commercial and business schools.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

(U. S. Census Returns, Jan. 1, 1920.)

State.	Children 7 to 13 Years of Age.		14 to 15 Years of Age.		16 to 17 Years of Age.		18 to 20 Years of Age.	
	Total Number.	Attending School.	Total Number.	Attending School.	Total Number	Attending School.	Total Number	Attending School.
Alabama	428,939	344,699	107,620	83,417	101,488	49,559	136,001	22,213
Arizona	48,479	38,179	11,731	8,663	15,769	4,874	18,485	2,671
Arkansas	312,478	256,263	81,372	62,632	75,578	38,423	100,442	17,797
California	376,303	352,563	93,346	83,191	94,520	51,694	153,985	33,661
Colorado	129,178	121,353	82,562	28,676	31,957	16,997	46,209	9,319
Connecticut	180,085	170,486	44,058	32,990	43,256	14,290	63,200	7,326
Delaware	28,707	27,336	7,432	5,997	7,582	2,968	11,018	1,458
Dist. of Columbia	41,665	38,962	11,456	9,530	12,455	5,566	24,375	3,947
Florida	151,641	126,189	37,757	29,675	37,395	17,027	53,926	6,912
Georgia	517,974	409,754	133,941	90,718	123,760	49,133	177,629	30,781
Idaho	68,198	65,102	16,746	15,342	15,640	9,741	21,694	4,842
Illinois	860,832	815,080	217,579	171,810	220,232	81,699	321,204	39,627
Indiana	389,445	369,713	103,421	82,964	103,812	41,405	148,603	21,155
Iowa	325,918	309,744	87,074	74,732	87,718	45,078	126,538	24,524
Kansas	255,474	241,531	67,131	59,015	66,061	35,914	94,814	19,707
Kentucky	387,388	342,974	100,749	78,178	96,412	40,983	133,118	18,391
Louisiana	368,507	234,249	81,865	53,736	76,271	28,053	107,559	11,508
Maine	99,350	93,615	26,259	21,967	25,964	12,082	37,249	6,635
Maryland	196,735	182,147	52,355	38,525	53,048	16,812	78,968	8,572
Massachusetts	483,762	464,752	122,214	90,290	121,257	49,260	179,979	28,822
Michigan	477,976	453,652	119,811	103,747	119,423	47,055	176,534	21,711
Minnesota	335,458	314,905	89,059	76,759	89,606	38,055	129,164	21,377
Mississippi	328,372	263,130	87,096	65,465	79,562	41,152	107,162	19,955
Missouri	471,725	440,394	126,694	103,959	125,220	54,963	178,055	25,079
Montana	77,026	71,513	18,024	16,058	17,225	10,036	23,611	5,014
Nebraska	190,593	178,910	49,228	42,315	47,936	23,830	70,385	11,906
Nevada	8,570	7,755	2,059	1,829	1,945	1,195	3,027	665
New Hampshire	55,158	51,544	14,210	12,312	14,322	5,979	20,891	3,228
New Jersey	426,665	404,928	104,198	74,481	103,836	31,016	151,341	15,194
New Mexico	60,430	52,829	14,931	12,002	13,602	6,885	20,775	3,408
New York	1,307,158	1,226,918	325,678	265,353	330,102	107,688	498,368	56,946
North Carolina	460,696	401,846	118,416	91,619	109,719	54,942	150,743	28,832
North Dakota	111,711	102,876	26,900	23,489	25,143	13,417	34,266	6,507
Ohio	732,550	703,560	185,015	162,380	186,142	82,659	283,092	40,818
Oklahoma	356,225	304,665	89,884	73,720	85,053	46,088	117,777	19,774
Oregon	99,562	94,312	25,623	23,224	25,017	14,931	37,502	9,146
Pennsylvania	1,242,638	1,174,140	304,458	242,323	309,143	101,375	424,172	45,838
Rhode Island	78,318	74,872	20,004	11,827	21,019	5,527	30,393	3,273
South Carolina	315,069	274,429	82,374	64,264	73,885	36,318	105,236	18,066
South Dakota	97,665	91,322	24,684	21,411	24,240	12,757	34,682	6,453
Tennessee	390,677	333,118	101,744	80,780	98,001	49,669	134,266	24,976
Texas	779,222	652,476	204,454	161,644	195,909	95,616	287,404	40,952
Utah	74,957	71,611	18,909	17,719	17,435	12,456	24,738	6,112
Vermont	46,175	43,336	12,276	10,577	12,197	5,611	16,654	3,020
Virginia	382,533	324,292	97,568	73,671	94,348	47,769	135,531	20,305
Washington	171,819	102,750	43,386	38,442	42,391	23,105	63,814	13,715
West Virginia	239,199	213,053	58,752	48,331	58,161	24,599	81,591	11,061
Wisconsin	372,123	351,629	99,405	77,326	96,598	40,763	136,840	19,953
Wyoming	25,465	24,554	6,142	5,294	5,796	3,047	9,071	1,492
United States	15,306,793	13,869,010	3,907,710	3,124,129	3,828,131	1,644,061	5,522,082	814,651

Total in attendance at above age periods—19,451,851.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

State.	Enrolment in Elementary and High Schools.		Per Cent. of School Population in School.		State.	Enrolment of Elementary and High Schools.		Per Cent. of School Population in School.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Alabama	401,582	168,358	85.6	56.1	N. Carolina	478,189	213,060	83.3	80.5
Arkansas	360,826	122,346	86.9	82.4	Oklahoma	544,821	44,461	92.5	94.0
Delaware	31,897	6,586	71.1	85.8	S. Carolina	226,065	251,980	87.6	80.8
Dist. of Col.	45,775	19,523	82.6	88.3	Tennessee	512,821	107,031	89.1	81.0
Florida	157,666	67,494	88.3	71.7	Texas	860,123	175,525	72.9	76.1
Georgia	428,960	261,958	81.2	64.7	Virginia	360,941	144,249	76.2	66.8
Louisiana	236,301	117,778	70.0	53.6	W. Virginia	328,719	17,537	79.6	84.5
Maryland	197,088	44,530	66.3	69.4					
Mississippi	220,861	191,809	80.2	60.8	Total	6,038,670	1,980,673	80.6	69.8
Missouri	646,035	26,448	78.5	73.7					

THE PROBLEM IN DELAWARE.

An intensive study of the Negro education problem in Delaware by Richard Watson Cooper and Hermann Cooper, at the instance of Pierre S. du Pont, states that it is difficult to give proper schooling to colored children on account of their scattered location on farms and in small and separated agricultural communities.

Absence of Negro children from their classes, the report says, is chiefly due to work which they have to do, generally on the farms; and to parental indifference.

"What the colored children most need," it is added, "is attendance at the new schools now provided for them for a full school year of 180 days and an energetic community organized about the new school buildings and school grounds as a centre for an invigorated community life."

SUBJECTS STUDIED IN CITY HIGH SCHOOLS (PER CENT. OF PUPILS).

Foreign languages—Latin, 23.33; French, 21.20; German, 1.50; Spanish, 21.09; Greek, .27; Swedish, .09; Italian, .06; Norse, .06; Bohemian, .02; Hebrew, .01;

Sciences—Astronomy, .10; physics, 8.59; chemistry, 8.88; general science, 14.84; physical geography, 2.68; botany, 2.89; zoology, 1.23; biology, 8.96; geology, .17; physiology, 4.61; hygiene and sanitation, 11.71; agriculture, .27; home economics, 12.47; electricity, .23.

Commercial subjects—Bookkeeping, 18.40; shorthand, 13.54; typewriting, 18.50; commercial arithmetic, 1.07; commercial law, 1.06; commercial geography, 1.90; commercial history, .82; economics, 3.78; penmanship, 2.53; salesmanship, .46; arithmetic 9.09; office practice, .90; business organization, .07; spelling, .53;

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, URBAN AND RURAL.

Age Period.	All Classes.		Native White.				Foreign-Born White.		Negro.	
			Native Parentage.		For. or Mixed Parentage.					
	No. Attending.	Per Cent.	No. Attending.	Per Cent.	No. Attending.	Per Cent.	No. Attending	Per Cent.	No. Attending.	Per Cent.
U. S., 1920:										
5 to 20 years, incl.	21,373,976	64.3	13,418,814	66.9	5,342,552	65.8	517,162	44.2	2,030,269	53.5
Male	10,663,547	64.1	6,716,784	66.6	2,679,286	66.0	264,332	45.8	969,066	52.4
Female	10,710,429	64.5	6,702,030	67.3	2,663,266	65.7	252,830	42.7	1,061,203	54.5
5 and 6 years	1,922,125	41.0	1,177,580	40.9	578,829	47.1	17,530	38.9	142,987	27.7
7 to 13 years	13,869,010	90.6	8,584,679	92.2	3,596,717	94.1	318,040	84.1	1,331,043	76.5
14 and 15 years	3,124,129	79.9	1,982,664	83.9	708,123	77.9	106,622	66.7	317,355	68.7
16 and 17 years	1,644,061	42.9	1,111,569	48.7	308,727	34.5	48,180	23.5	168,760	39.2
18 to 20 years	814,651	14.8	562,322	17.5	150,156	11.9	26,790	7.0	70,124	10.8
Urban population										
5 and 6 years	1,019,943	49.0	513,254	48.9	444,165	50.3	13,884	45.3	47,108	40.9
7 to 13 years	6,369,136	94.4	3,201,105	94.9	2,546,876	94.9	242,759	88.1	371,303	90.7
14 to 20 years	2,458,904	39.3	1,372,625	44.1	787,986	37.3	145,943	25.0	146,340	33.1
Rural population										
5 and 6 years	902,182	34.7	664,326	36.4	134,664	39.0	3,646	25.3	95,879	23.9
7 to 13 years	7,499,874	87.6	5,383,574	90.6	1,049,841	92.2	75,281	73.4	959,740	72.2
14 to 20 years	3,123,937	44.6	2,283,930	48.1	379,020	39.7	35,649	22.1	409,899	37.3
U. S., 1910:										
5 to 20 years, incl.	17,646,877	59.2	10,892,753	63.2	4,438,061	62.0	614,598	38.7	1,644,759	44.7
Male	8,833,533	59.1	5,488,627	63.2	2,227,356	62.3	315,616	38.3	771,587	42.9
Female	8,813,344	59.4	5,404,126	63.2	2,210,705	61.7	298,982	39.1	873,172	46.4
5 and 6 years	1,406,026	34.6	836,983	34.0	421,282	43.6	41,098	40.0	103,184	19.9
7 to 13 years	11,146,173	86.1	6,744,539	88.2	2,895,974	92.6	417,370	87.1	1,056,791	64.1
14 and 15 years	2,676,465	75.0	1,664,279	80.3	656,769	73.6	88,263	58.9	257,894	58.3
16 and 17 years	1,573,377	43.1	1,060,244	51.1	315,889	34.5	38,243	17.5	152,145	35.5
18 to 20 years	844,836	15.2	586,708	19.6	148,147	11.8	29,624	4.6	74,745	11.7
Urban population										
5 and 6 years	654,093	42.3	296,855	39.8	295,979	47.1	34,207	43.9	26,652	28.8
7 to 13 years	4,627,889	91.8	2,177,151	92.2	1,871,735	93.7	325,967	89.9	249,797	79.5
14 to 20 years	1,914,008	34.3	1,019,929	41.4	665,216	33.7	121,721	15.6	103,472	28.7
Rural population										
5 and 6 years	751,933	29.8	540,128	31.4	125,303	37.1	6,891	27.7	76,532	18.0
7 to 13 years	6,518,284	82.4	4,567,388	86.4	1,024,239	90.7	91,403	78.4	806,994	60.5
14 to 20 years	3,180,670	44.3	2,291,302	49.1	455,589	41.7	34,409	15.3	381,312	33.2

"Per cent." in the above table means "per cent. of all children of that age and class, attending and non-attending.

POPULATION OF COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AGE (7 TO 14 YEARS), PERCENTAGES IN ATTENDANCE.

(Taken from reports of the Bureau of the Census.)

State.	Total 7 to 14 Years.	Attending School Sept. 1, 1919, to Jan. 1, 1920.		Per Cent. Attending School, 1910.
		Number.	Per Cent.	
Cont'ntal U. S.	15,306,793	13,869,010	90.6	86.1
Alabama	428,939	344,699	80.4	66.3
Arizona	48,479	38,179	78.8	71.8
Arkansas	312,478	256,263	82.0	74.2
California	376,303	352,563	93.7	91.6
Colorado	129,178	121,353	93.9	90.9
Connectic't.	180,085	170,486	94.7	95.6
Delaware	28,707	27,336	95.2	87.0
Dist of Col.	41,665	38,962	93.5	90.4
Florida	151,641	126,189	83.2	70.5
Georgia	517,974	409,754	79.1	70.5
Idaho	68,198	65,102	95.5	87.4
Illinois	860,832	815,080	94.7	92.5
Indiana	389,445	369,713	94.9	93.3
Iowa	325,918	309,744	95.0	93.2
Kansas	255,474	241,531	94.5	92.3
Kentucky	387,388	342,974	88.5	81.3
Louisiana	308,507	234,249	75.9	58.8
Maine	99,350	93,615	94.2	92.3
Maryland	196,735	182,147	92.6	86.4
Mass	483,762	464,752	96.1	96.0
Michigan	477,976	453,652	94.9	94.1
Minnesota	335,458	314,905	93.9	93.0
Mississippi	328,372	263,130	80.1	75.4
Missouri	471,725	440,394	93.4	90.1
Montana	77,026	71,513	92.8	87.1
Nebraska	190,593	178,910	93.9	92.9
Nevada	8,570	7,755	90.5	87.9
New Hamp.	55,158	51,544	93.4	94.9
New Jersey	426,665	404,928	94.9	92.6
N. Mexico	60,430	52,829	87.4	77.2
New York	1,307,158	1,226,918	93.9	93.7
N. Carolina	460,696	400,846	87.0	76.5
N. Dakota	111,711	102,876	92.1	86.1
Ohio	732,550	703,560	96.0	94.1
Oklahoma	355,225	304,665	85.8	86.1
Oregon	99,562	94,312	94.7	90.3
Pennsylv'ia	1,242,638	1,174,140	94.5	92.3
Rhode Is.	78,318	74,872	95.6	93.9
S. Carolina	315,069	274,429	87.1	67.6
S. Dakota	97,665	91,322	93.5	87.7
Tennessee	390,677	333,118	85.3	77.2
Texas	779,222	652,476	83.7	76.8
Utah	74,957	71,611	95.5	91.6
Vermont	46,175	43,336	93.9	95.7
Virginia	382,533	324,292	84.8	74.5
Wash'gton	171,819	162,750	94.7	91.1
W. Virginia	239,199	213,053	89.1	87.8
Wisconsin	372,123	351,629	94.5	93.7
Wyoming	26,465	24,554	92.8	88.8
Outlying				
Alaska	7,531	4,626	61.4	60.6
Hawaii	38,701	36,226	93.9	.....
Canal Zone.	5,432	3,006	55.3	.....
Philippines.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico.	282,602	160,782	56.9	.....

School Attendance—The fourteenth census inquiry as to school attendance was as to whether the person had attended school at any time between September 1, 1919, and January 1, 1920.

The number of persons shown by the report as attending school in 1920 is not, therefore, identical with the number simultaneously in attendance at any time in 1919 or 1920.

At the thirteenth census the period covered by inquiry extended from September 1, 1909, to April 15, 1910.

The comparability of the figures is not affected materially by the difference between the lengths of the two periods, since nearly all persons who attended school at any time during the scholastic year, 1919-1920, began their attendance prior to January 1.

ILLITERACY, URBAN AND RURAL.

"Per cent.", as used in the following U. S. Census table, means the percentage of illiterates in any class among the total number of persons in the United States of that class. Those numbers may be found in the age-group tables of population, elsewhere in the ALMANAC.

Age Period.	All Classes, Illiterate.		Native White.				Foreign-Born White, Illiterate.		Negro, Illiterate.	
			Native Parentage, Illiterate.		For. or Mixed Parentage, Illiterate.					
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
UNITED STATES, 1920:										
10 years and over	4,931,905	6.0	1,109,875	2.5	132,697	0.8	1,763,740	13.1	1,842,161	22.9
Male	2,540,209	6.0	614,612	2.7	70,095	0.8	866,822	11.7	942,368	23.5
Female	2,391,696	5.9	495,263	2.3	62,602	0.7	896,918	14.8	899,793	22.3
10 to 15 years	292,467	2.3	85,485	1.1	16,632	0.6	18,183	4.4	166,416	11.5
Male	169,831	2.7	50,895	1.3	8,699	0.6	9,096	4.4	98,144	13.6
Female	122,636	2.0	34,590	0.9	7,933	0.5	9,087	4.4	68,272	9.3
16 to 20 years	306,327	3.3	86,079	1.6	13,707	0.6	38,412	6.6	162,758	15.1
Male	178,010	3.9	54,374	2.0	7,193	0.7	17,663	6.2	95,995	19.3
Female	128,317	2.7	31,705	1.1	6,514	0.6	20,749	6.9	66,763	11.5
21 years and over	4,333,111	7.1	938,311	3.0	102,358	0.9	1,707,145	13.7	1,512,987	27.4
Male	2,192,368	7.0	509,343	3.2	54,203	0.9	840,063	12.1	748,229	26.8
Female	2,140,743	7.3	428,968	2.8	48,155	0.8	867,082	15.6	764,758	28.0
URBAN POPULATION.										
10 years and over	1,955,112	4.4	155,493	0.8	55,620	0.5	1,327,520	13.0	402,170	13.4
Male	926,289	4.2	79,325	0.8	26,420	0.5	626,044	11.4	183,775	12.6
Female	1,028,823	4.7	76,168	0.8	29,200	0.5	701,476	14.9	218,395	14.2
10 to 15 years	28,710	0.5	8,346	0.3	5,138	0.2	5,651	1.8	9,476	2.8
16 to 20 years	58,961	1.3	10,948	0.5	5,303	0.4	21,839	4.7	20,399	6.1
21 years and over	1,867,441	5.5	136,199	1.0	45,179	0.6	1,300,030	13.8	372,295	16.0
RURAL POPULATION.										
10 years and over	2,976,793	7.7	954,382	3.8	77,077	1.4	436,220	13.3	1,439,991	28.5
Male	1,613,920	8.0	535,287	4.2	43,675	1.6	240,778	12.4	758,593	29.8
Female	1,362,873	7.4	419,095	3.5	33,402	1.3	195,442	14.4	681,398	27.2
10 to 15 years	263,757	3.8	77,139	1.6	11,494	1.2	12,532	11.9	156,940	14.2
16 to 20 years	247,366	5.2	75,131	2.3	8,404	1.3	16,573	13.5	142,359	19.0
21 years and over	2,465,670	9.1	802,112	4.8	57,179	1.5	407,115	13.3	1,140,692	35.7
UNITED STATES, 1910:										
10 years and over	5,516,163	7.7	1,378,884	3.7	155,388	1.1	1,650,361	12.7	2,227,731	30.4
Male	2,814,950	7.6	715,926	3.8	80,129	1.2	866,450	11.8	1,096,000	30.1
Female	2,701,213	7.8	662,958	3.7	75,259	1.1	783,911	13.9	1,131,731	30.7
10 to 15 years	439,848	4.1	139,117	2.2	17,135	0.6	18,051	4.2	257,386	18.9
Male	253,794	4.6	82,299	2.6	8,[illegible]69	0.7	8,755	4.0	149,528	22.0
Female	186,054	3.5	56,818	1.8	8,196	0.6	9,296	4.3	107,858	15.8
16 to 20 years	506,298	5.5	126,340	2.5	19,305	0.9	124,817	14.6	227,697	21.3
Male	287,553	6.3	76,585	3.0	10,469	1.0	69,064	15.1	127,337	25.5
Female	218,745	4.7	49,755	2.0	8,836	0.8	55,753	13.9	100,360	17.6
21 years and over	4,570,017	8.9	1,113,427	4.3	118,918	1.3	1,507,493	12.9	1,742,648	35.7
Male	2,273,603	8.4	557,042	4.2	60,691	1.3	788,631	11.9	819,135	33.3
Female	2,296,414	9.4	556,385	4.5	58,227	1.3	718,862	14.4	923,513	38.0
URBAN POPULATION.										
10 years and over	1,748,830	5.1	128,937	0.9	58,964	0.7	1,157,524	12.5	392,974	17.6
Male	826,451	4.8	60,170	0.9	26,704	0.6	567,242	11.3	163,834	15.6
Female	922,379	5.4	68,767	1.0	32,260	0.7	590,282	14.0	229,140	19.5
10 to 15 years	39,124	0.9	8,433	0.4	4,725	0.3	8,716	2.6	17,077	6.4
16 to 20 years	134,022	3.2	10,778	0.6	7,772	0.6	90,757	13.6	24,162	8.9
21 years and over	1,575,684	6.1	109,726	1.1	46,467	0.8	1,058,051	12.8	351,735	20.8
RURAL POPULATION.										
10 years and over	3,767,333	10.1	1,249,947	5.4	96,424	1.9	492,837	13.3	1,834,757	36.0
Male	1,988,499	10.1	655,756	5.4	53,425	2.0	299,208	13.0	932,166	36.1
Female	1,778,834	10.1	594,191	5.3	42,999	1.8	193,629	13.6	902,591	36.0
10 to 15 years	400,724	6.1	130,684	3.0	12,440	1.3	9,335	9.1	240,309	22.0
16 to 20 years	372,276	7.4	115,562	3.5	11,533	1.5	34,060	17.9	203,535	25.5
21 years and over	2,994,333	11.6	1,003,701	6.4	72,451	2.2	449,442	13.1	1,390,913	43.5

ONE SCHOOL CHILD IN FIVE IS UNDERWEIGHT.

(From a June, 1923, bulletin of the U. S. Public Health Service.)

For the purpose of comparing different indices of nutrition, a group of 506 children who had the following qualifications were selected from much larger numbers: (*a*) Native white of native parentage and native grandparents; (*b*) no physical defects; and (*c*) nutrition "good" or "excellent" as judged from clinical evidence.

These children were selected after careful physical examination as being in good health so far as the medical examiner (United States Public Health Service) could determine.

Three standards of weight were applied to them. It was found that according to the Wood standard (height-weight-age tables), 20 per cent. of these children were more than 10 per cent. underweight; according to Dreyer's standard (stem length and chest circumference tables), 13 per cent. of the children were more than 10 per cent. underweight; and according to Pirquet's "pelidisi" method, 17 per cent. had pelidisi of 94 or less and were underweight according to this standard.

A cross tabulation was made to ascertain whether children underweight according to one standard were underweight according to other standards. Although the percentage of children who were underweight did not vary greatly when different standards were applied (13, 17, and 20 per cent.), many individuals classed as underweight by one standard were classed as normal or, in a few cases, overweight, by one or both of the other standards.

Out of 506 children, 210 were classed as underweight by one or more of the three standards used; of these 210 cases, all three standards agreed on 15 cases as being underweight. These children were selected as the best specimens of health that could be found among school children.

In spite of this fact, one-fifth of them were underweight according to the standard most frequently used in school health work in the United States.

UNDERNOURISHMENT IN PRE-SCHOOL AGE.

According to the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor only 25 of 6,015 tots, 2 to 7 years of age, at Gary, Indiana, were found to be sufficiently nourished to classify into the "A-diet group" when examined by agents of the Government.

By A-diet was meant milk, whole cereal, and fruit or vegetable daily.

Over 57 per cent. of the children drank coffee, and over 57 got no milk; over 45 per cent. lacked as many as four of the foods usually included in a child's diet.

Nearly 65 per cent. of those examined possessed decayed teeth; 14.9 per cent. had bone defects, due to defective diet.

ILLITERACY BY STATES IN 1920.

(By the Bureau of the Census.)

State.	Population, 10 Years of Age and Over.		Native White Population, 10 Years of Age and Over.		Foreign-Born Whites, 10 Years of Age and Over.		Negroes, 10 Years of Age and Over.	
	Total.	Illiterates.	Total.	Illiterates.	Total.	Illiterates.	Total.	Illiterates.
Alabama	1,730,421	278,082	1,038,602	65,394	17,393	1,893	674,004	210,690
Arizona	255,461	39,131	152,875	3,233	70,053	19,219	7,319	338
Arkansas	1,302,905	121,837	925,474	41,411	13,834	1,145	363,403	79,245
California	2,870,855	95,592	2,075,167	8,747	664,983	69,768	33,391	1,579
Colorado	747,485	24,208	620,163	8,624	114,285	14,224	9,909	619
Connecticut	1,087,797	67,265	697,892	2,927	371,666	63,131	17,441	1,078
Delaware	178,930	10,508	134,741	2,427	19,541	3,373	24,598	4,700
District Columbia	377,295	10,509	254,522	640	28,292	1,728	93,782	8,052
Florida	751,787	71,841	450,630	13,166	42,057	2,657	258,449	55,639
Georgia	2,150,230	328,838	1,237,776	66,796	16,028	861	896,127	261,115
Idaho	326,051	4,924	282,667	914	38,379	2,501	814	44
Illinois	5,184,993	173,987	3,829,325	30,907	1,194,979	131,996	157,205	10,476
Indiana	2,356,214	52,034	2,138,143	27,929	149,239	17,555	68,361	6,476
Iowa	1,913,155	20,680	1,672,815	8,275	223,752	11,004	15,902	1,283
Kansas	1,396,725	22,821	1,238,566	7,179	108,006	11,291	48,166	4,228
Kentucky	1,837,434	155,014	1,614,064	112,206	30,603	2,244	192,657	40,548
Louisiana	1,366,066	299,092	784,198	81,957	44,244	9,707	536,360	206,730
Maine	621,233	20,240	514,762	8,396	104,585	11,604	1,091	64
Maryland	1,158,953	64,434	862,553	15,368	101,155	13,575	194,825	35,404
Massachusetts	3,161,769	146,667	2,002,534	7,788	1,063,572	135,720	37,613	2,565
Michigan	2,895,606	88,046	2,124,975	14,172	713,228	70,535	52,139	2,203
Minnesota	1,877,132	34,487	1,380,415	5,955	482,231	26,242	7,776	244
Mississippi	1,338,612	229,734	625,923	22,242	7,918	1,057	703,627	205,813
Missouri	2,037,771	83,403	2,399,809	47,066	184,394	17,669	152,861	18,528
Montana	421,443	9,544	318,532	1,067	91,729	5,178	1,450	87
Nebraska	1,012,552	13,784	849,914	3,360	148,209	9,468	11,489	556
Nevada	63,905	3,802	43,837	157	14,586	1,241	313	16
New Hampshire	361,930	15,788	271,844	1,973	89,472	13,746	420	33
New Jersey	2,494,246	127,661	1,666,154	9,696	729,799	111,595	96,701	5,910
New Mexico	267,595	41,637	220,893	25,519	26,786	7,250	5,362	228
New York	8,402,786	425,022	5,466,635	28,406	2,752,055	389,603	171,303	5,032
North Carolina	1,844,673	241,603	1,284,208	104,844	6,981	474	545,542	133,674
North Dakota	470,210	9,937	335,124	1,307	129,951	7,238	405	16
Ohio	4,624,456	181,006	3,795,373	33,726	669,924	84,387	157,912	12,715
Oklahoma	1,513,951	56,844	1,320,407	30,418	39,020	5,456	114,536	14,205
Oregon	638,987	9,317	526,579	1,990	100,672	5,172	1,893	80
Pennsylvania	6,769,322	312,699	5,155,382	38,870	1,371,402	258,812	240,027	14,645
Rhode Island	483,788	31,312	304,225	2,255	171,032	28,169	8,192	839
South Carolina	1,219,316	220,667	593,709	38,742	6,327	391	618,928	181,422
South Dakota	482,195	8,109	387,602	1,490	81,781	3,848	678	35
Tennessee	1,777,762	182,629	1,400,917	101,809	15,297	1,263	354,426	79,532
Texas	3,556,614	295,844	2,648,333	80,643	332,955	114,417	572,719	102,053
Utah	331,530	6,264	269,741	925	55,724	3,504	1,273	59
Vermont	284,472	8,488	241,286	3,613	42,701	4,837	454	28
Virginia	1,748,868	195,159	1,196,920	70,475	30,325	2,150	520,657	122,322
Washington	1,101,929	18,526	827,734	2,379	244,881	11,630	6,064	245
West Virginia	1,083,395	69,413	953,822	44,324	60,679	14,548	68,826	10,513
Wisconsin	2,069,567	50,397	1,601,443	10,449	456,420	38,359	4,456	182
Wyoming	150,993	3,149	122,638	421	24,762	2,233	1,251	56
Total, U. S.	82,739,315	4,931,905	60,861,863	1,242,572	13,497,886	1,763,740	8,053,225	1,842,161

PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS OF ILLITERATES.

State.	Pct. Illiterates in Pop., 10 Yrs. and Over, 1920.					Per Cent. Illit'r'tes in Population 10 to 15 Years of Age.		State.	Pct. Illiterates in Pop., 10 Yrs. and Over, 1920.					Per Cent. Illit'r'tes in Population 10 to 15 Years of Age.	
	All Classes.	Native White.		Foreign-Born Whites.	Negro.				All Classes.	Native White.		Foreign-Born Whites.	Negro.		
		Native Parents.	For. or Mix. Parents.			1910.	1920.			Native Parents.	For. or Mix. Parents.			1910.	1920.
Ala.	16.1	6.4	1.7	10.9	31.3	16.2	7.6	N. H.	4.4	.6	1.1	15.4	6.7	.5	.3
Ariz.	15.3	1.3	4.6	27.5	4.6	15.3	11.5	N. J.	5.1	.7	.4	15.3	6.1	.6	.3
Ark.	9.4	4.6	2.0	8.3	21.8	7.9	5.2	N. M.	15.6	11.9	8.2	27.1	4.3	11.3	5.9
Cal.	3.3	.4	.5	10.5	4.7	.7	.6	N. Y.	5.1	.6	.5	14.2	2.9	.4	.2
Col.	3.2	1.7	.6	12.4	6.2	.9	.8	N. C.	13.1	8.2	1.9	6.8	24.5	10.1	4.2
Conn.	6.2	.4	.4	17.0	6.2	.4	.3	N. D.	2.1	.3	.5	5.6	4.0	1.2	.3
Del.	5.9	2.0	.6	17.3	19.1	1.6	.5	Ohio	2.8	1.0	.6	12.6	8.1	.3	.3
D. of C.	2.8	.3	.2	6.1	8.6	.4	.2	Okla.	3.8	2.4	1.2	14.0	12.4	2.4	1.8
Fla.	9.6	3.1	1.1	6.3	21.5	10.0	5.7	Ore.	1.5	.4	.3	5.1	4.7	.2	.2
Ga.	15.3	5.5	1.1	5.4	29.1	13.6	8.3	Pa.	4.6	.8	.6	18.9	6.1	.6	.3
Idaho	1.5	.3	.3	6.5	5.4	.4	.4	R. I.	6.5	.5	.9	16.5	10.2	.9	.3
Ill.	3.4	1.1	.4	11.0	6.7	.4	.2	S. C.	18.1	6.6	1.0	6.2	29.3	17.2	6.1
Ind.	2.2	1.4	1.0	11.8	9.5	.3	.2	S. D.	1.7	.3	.5	4.7	5.2	.6	.3
Iowa	1.1	.5	.4	4.9	8.1	.3	.2	Tenn.	10.3	7.4	1.5	8.3	22.4	7.4	5.1
Kan.	1.6	.6	.5	10.5	8.8	.3	.4	Tex.	8.3	2.2	9.4	33.8	17.8	6.2	4.9
Ky.	8.4	7.3	1.3	7.3	21.0	6.0	2.8	Utah	1.9	.3	.3	6.3	4.6	.7	.4
La.	21.9	11.4	3.5	21.9	38.5	24.5	14.1	Vt.	3.0	1.1	2.8	11.3	6.2	.4	.3
Me.	3.3	1.3	2.9	11.1	5.9	1.0	.8	Va.	11.2	6.1	1.0	7.1	23.5	9.2	5.4
Md.	5.6	2.0	.9	13.4	18.2	2.6	1.5	Wash.	1.7	.3	.3	4.7	4.0	.4	.2
Mass.	4.7	.3	.5	12.8	6.8	.3	.2	W. Va.	6.4	4.8	1.5	24.0	15.3	2.7	1.8
Mich.	3.0	.6	.7	9.9	4.2	.3	.2	Wis.	2.4	.5	.8	8.4	4.1	.3	.2
Minn.	1.8	.4	.5	5.4	3.1	.3	.3	Wyo.	2.1	.4	.3	9.0	5.3	.5	.5
Miss.	17.2	3.6	2.3	13.3	29.3	12.9	9.3	OUTLYING POSSES'NS							
Mo.	3.0	2.2	.9	9.6	12.1	1.2	.7								
Mont.	2.3	.3	.3	5.6	6.0	1.3	.4	Alaska	24.8	.6	.3	3.4	1.6	.....	.....
Neb.	1.4	.4	.4	6.4	4.8	.3	.2	Contin'tal U. S.	6.0	2.5	.8	13.1	22.9	4.1	2.3
Nev.	5.9	.4	.2	8.5	5.1	4.4	1.6								

ILLITERACY IN BIG UNITED STATES CITIES.

(U. S. Census, 1920 returns. Illiterates are those 10 years old and over who cannot read or write.)

NOTE.—All the figures in the table relate to persons 10 years old or over.

City.	Whole Population.		Native White Pop.		For.-Born Whites		Negroes.	
	Total.	Illiterates.	Total.	Illiterates.	Total.	Illiter'tes	Total.	Illiter'tes
Akron, Ohio	171,936	5,958	129,603	232	37,213	5,425	4,985	272
Albany, N. Y.	96,322	2,918	77,708	274	17,471	2,582	1,080	41
Atlanta, Ga.	166,000	11,031	108,208	1,339	4,676	223	53,086	9,465
Baltimore, Md.	599,978	26,248	424,643	2,731	83,083	11,622	91,891	11,822
Birmingham, Ala.	144,738	12,200	80,757	585	5,997	936	57,960	10,674
Boston, Mass.	611,539	24,524	359,954	517	236,320	23,407	14,162	317
Bridgeport, Conn.	112,367	7,743	64,557	117	45,795	7,411	1,911	172
Buffalo, N. Y.	407,079	17,095	283,219	787	119,685	16,180	3,978	111
Cambridge, Mass.	89,329	2,736	53,290	72	31,624	2,547	4,314	108
Camden, N. J.	91,650	4,544	64,697	368	19,955	3,510	6,945	654
Chicago, Ill.	2,171,021	99,133	1,273,573	2,419	797,618	92,473	96,961	3,764
Cincinnati, Ohio	338,941	6,741	270,323	1,055	42,564	2,843	25,989	2,841
Cleveland, Ohio	629,456	33,164	362,873	624	236,244	30,946	29,994	1,563
Columbus, Ohio	199,564	5,664	104,593	2,270	15,891	1,788	18,959	1,584
Dallas, Tex.	133,401	4,252	104,175	529	8,394	1,375	20,862	2,348
Dayton, Ohio	125,828	2,360	105,171	439	12,960	1,202	7,660	717
Denver, Col.	220,549	4,150	177,218	531	37,203	3,328	5,442	222
Des Moines, Iowa	104,924	1,395	89,119	309	11,110	800	4,627	282
Detroit, Mich.	793,316	29,954	474,161	1,074	282,257	27,389	36,169	1,417
Fall River, Mass.	93,556	11,178	51,520	509	41,736	10,632	245	27
Fort Worth, Tex.	89,418	3,509	68,683	393	6,860	2,062	13,763	1,034
Grand Rapids, Mich.	111,152	3,683	82,102	174	28,065	3,491	918	17
Hartford, Conn.	111,756	5,662	67,945	92	40,176	5,286	3,482	266
Houston, Tex.	115,388	6,217	74,604	469	11,459	2,592	29,284	3,152
Indianapolis, Ind.	264,049	5,463	217,576	1,595	16,818	1,390	29,551	2,458
Jersey City, N. J.	234,339	10,089	152,347	367	75,232	9,431	6,669	260
Kansas City, Kan.	81,254	3,008	57,862	481	11,253	1,561	12,074	964
Kansas City, Mo.	277,054	5,573	222,445	766	26,810	3,077	27,640	1,696
Los Angeles, Cal.	498,894	10,203	365,618	807	108,684	7,887	13,524	575
Louisville, Ky.	197,886	7,946	151,095	1,828	11,569	869	35,187	5,245
Lowell, Mass.	90,509	6,231	52,739	245	37,549	5,960	144	6
Memphis, Tenn.	137,619	9,280	78,567	423	5,704	534	53,294	8,310
Milwaukee, Wis.	368,002	10,950	257,042	454	108,934	10,429	1,949	60
Minneapolis, Minn.	314,012	3,844	223,176	317	87,083	3,379	3,499	122
Nashville, Tenn.	98,420	7,054	65,665	1,291	2,365	175	30,385	5,588
New Bedford, Mass.	96,341	11,631	44,849	317	47,636	10,330	3,781	954
New Haven, Conn.	128,063	8,046	79,058	142	45,101	7,738	3,768	149
New Orleans, La.	319,902	19,010	209,629	2,139	25,632	3,572	84,314	13,234
New York, N. Y.	4,522,689	281,121	2,414,134	6,552	1,968,535	270,788	132,487	2,756
Newark, N. J.	327,434	19,721	197,445	539	115,609	18,403	14,067	626
Norfolk, Va.	96,693	6,111	53,157	597	6,511	392	36,874	5,111
Oakland, Cal.	182,851	4,638	127,754	307	44,575	3,489	4,847	121
Omaha, Neb.	158,554	4,011	114,347	236	35,017	3,334	8,981	408
Paterson, N. J.	110,243	6,903	64,284	283	44,564	6,544	1,325	40
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,477,666	58,631	967,608	2,764	393,747	50,379	115,057	5,316
Pittsburgh, Pa.	468,573	20,297	316,882	885	119,182	17,712	32,172	1,661
Portland, Ore.	217,561	3,654	166,639	314	46,338	2,701	1,381	69
Providence, R. I.	191,960	11,417	118,853	421	68,278	10,434	4,664	530
Reading, Pa.	87,768	3,043	77,554	594	9,449	2,417	756	30
Richmond, Va.	140,804	7,931	91,425	898	4,576	359	44,754	6,665
Rochester, N. Y.	239,616	10,871	168,082	302	70,085	10,531	1,374	26
St. Louis, Mo.	653,164	17,634	489,042	2,233	102,490	10,327	61,235	4,996
St. Paul, Minn.	192,279	3,046	138,074	251	51,086	2,717	2,990	67
Salt Lake City, Utah	93,096	970	72,746	148	19,182	773	645	20
San Antonio, Tex.	131,362	14,955	84,925	2,822	33,977	11,233	12,256	875
San Francisco, Cal.	440,564	8,520	287,855	563	138,475	6,585	2,176	68
Scranton, Pa.	106,912	6,941	78,110	314	28,321	6,614	475	11
Seattle, Wash.	267,361	4,061	184,801	253	71,988	2,608	2,622	49
Spokane, Wash.	86,917	637	69,523	73	16,488	550	626	20
Springfield, Mass.	105,680	3,939	72,388	276	30,857	3,536	2,279	118
Syracuse, N. Y.	141,279	5,607	108,156	398	31,936	5,158	1,124	40
Toledo, Ohio	199,796	4,897	157,014	612	37,667	4,002	5,030	254
Trenton, N. J.	94,114	6,500	60,807	226	29,676	5,995	3,559	245
Washington, D. C.	377,295	10,509	254,522	640	28,292	1,728	93,782	8,053
Wilmington, Del.	88,863	4,907	63,397	345	16,075	3,083	9,354	1,473
Worcester, Mass.	143,725	6,779	89,769	237	52,821	6,507	1,044	27
Yonkers, N. Y.	78,739	4,309	51,635	81	25,439	4,162	1,612	56
Youngstown, Ohio	102,225	5,815	63,917	157	33,343	5,332	5,769	316

The pronounced differences between the percentages of illiteracy for the total population and for native whites which appear for many cities are due to the large proportions of illiterates among the foreign-born whites and the Negroes, the former having a considerable effect upon the average percentages in the Northern cities, and the latter in the Southern cities. For example, in Fall River, Mass., where the illiteracy in the population 10 years of age and over was 11.9 per cent. for all classes combined, it was only 1 per cent. for the native, but was 25.5 per cent. for the foreign-born whites. Again, in Birmingham, Ala., the percentage of illiteracy was 8.4 for the total population, 0.7 for the native whites, and 18.4 for the Negroes.

ECONOMIC COST OF ILLITERACY.

(From a Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Education.)

Marian K. Clark, of the New York State Industrial Commission, estimates that one-half of the accidents in factories, with a resultant loss of $50,000 per day to industries, are due to ignorance of the language.

There are 800,000 factory workers in New York State who cannot speak English. In 1916 $11,500,000 was paid out in that State in accordance with the workingman's compensation law, an amount which would be increased to $35,000,000 if to it were added loss of wages, labor turnover, doctor bills, and administration of the law.

Statistics of the United States Department of Labor show that the rate of accidents in the iron and steel industry during a period of eight years was highest among the non-English speaking workers and showed little decrease from year to year.

In mining, the most hazardous occupation in this country, lack of ability to read the English language is a tremendous handicap. In 1919 Mr. Manning, then Director of the Bureau of Mines, stated that 465,000 men in the mining industry came from non-English speaking races and many were illiterate.

He stated that if these men were taught to read and write English it would be a tremendous economic factor in the industry through a reduction in the casualty list. He says:

"The mines that employ numbers of foreigners generally have the precautionary rules printed in the different languages, but if the foreigner cannot even read his own language these safety guides are of no value to him. The best estimates from a number of the larger mining States are to the effect that the non-English speaking foreigners suffer twice the fatalities that the English-speaking miners do.

"This means an excess of 930 non-English speaking foreigners killed each year, and I may say unnecessarily. If the average State compensation is $3,000, which is a fair figure, the total economic loss each year to the country through the excess of deaths of non-English speaking miners alone amounts to $2,790,000.

"On the same basis it is estimated that the excess of non-English speaking miners injured each year amounts to 69,750 men. This is a loss in wages alone of $1,743,750. Taking the excess of deaths and injuries together due to non-English speaking foreigners the economic loss each year reaches $4,533,750.

"This is entirely aside from the other costs to the industry in production lost."

ROSENWALD RURAL SCHOOLS.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund has aided in building more than 2,000 rural schoolhouses for Negroes in fourteen Southern States. By June 30, 1924, the total will be over 2,500, the fund having provided $550,000 as its share of the cost of the additional 500.

Up to Oct. 15, 1923, 2,036 buildings, requiring 4,900 teachers and providing accommodations for 221,000 pupils, were completed at a total cost of $7,620,000.

Of this amount the Negroes gave about $1,880,000, the whites $400,000, public funds $3,880,000, and the Julius Rosenwald Fund $1,450,000.

Classified by types the buildings include 525 one-teacher schools, 740 two-teacher schools, 323 three-teacher schools, 197 four-teacher schools, 75 five-teacher schools, 75 six-teacher schools, 37 schools above six-teacher, and 64 teachers' homes.

The number of school buildings erected in each State and their total value are:

STATE.	Scho'ls	Total Value.	STATE.	Scho'ls	Total Value.	STATE.	Scho'ls	Total Value.
Alabama	275	$530,368	Maryland	45	$255,710	Tennessee	166	$670,202
Arkansas	103	344,191	Mississippi	250	1,056,200	Texas	128	409,597
Florida	10	67,345	North Carolina	341	1,314,106	Virginia	162	601,338
Georgia	95	329,892	Oklahoma	46	229,715			
Kentucky	82	365,684	South Carolina	132	784,551	Total	2,036	$7,619,684
Louisiana	201	660,785						

Construction is directed and funds administered by State Superintendents of Education. The completed buildings become public school property. A condition of aid from the Julius Rosenwald Fund is that the Negroes raise an amount equal to or greater than that given by the fund, securing this from their own contributions of money or labor, from white friends, and from public funds.

ROSENWALD AID TO NEGRO Y. M. C. A.

Julius Rosenwald has contributed $25,000 toward the cost of each of thirteen Y. M. C. A. buildings for Negro men and boys, and of each of two Y. W. C. A. buildings for colored women and girls in the following cities:

Y. M. C. A.—Atlanta, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St Louis and Washington.

Y. W. C. A.—New York and Philadelphia.

The Negro population of these cities is about 1,000,000.

Mr. Rosenwald has paid $375,000 toward buildings costing about $2,570,000.

LAETARE MEDAL WINNERS.

The Laetare Medallist is selected each year by the Academic Council of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana.

The following is the list of American Catholic leaders who have received the Laetare Medal:

1883—John Gilmary Shea, historian of the Catholic Church in America.
1884—Patrick J. Keeley, architect.
1885—Elizabeth Allen Starr, author.
1886—General John Newton, military engineer.
1887—Edward Preuss, selected as medalist, but in fulfilment of a vow declined to receive the honor.
1888—Patrick V. Hickey, founder Catholic Review.
1889—Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey, novelist.
1890—William J. Onahan, organizer of the first American Catholic Congress.
1891—Daniel Dougherty, lawyer, orator.
1892—Henry F. Brownson, author.
1893—Patrick Donahue, founder of the Boston Pilot.
1894—Augustin Daly, theatrical manager.
1895—Mrs. James Sadlier, writer of fiction.
1896—General William S. Rosecrans, leader of the Army of the Cumberland in the Civil War.
1897—Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, surgeon, grandnephew of Robert Emmet.
1898—Timothy E. Howard, member of the Supreme Court of Indiana.
1899—Mary Gwendolin Caldwell, benefactor of the Catholic University.
1900—John A. Creighton, philanthropist and founder of Creighton University.
1901—William Bourke Cockran, lawyer, orator.
1902—Dr. John B. Murphy, surgeon.
1903—Charles J. Bonaparte, lawyer and attorney-general under President Roosevelt.
1904—Richard C. Kerens, philanthropist and former ambassador to Austria.
1905—Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, business man of Boston, friend of the poor.
1906—Dr. Francis Quinlan.
1907—Katherine E. Conway, author, one of the makers of the Pilot and the Republic, of Boston.
1908—James C. Monaghan, lecturer, in the consular service of the U. S.
1909—Francis Tiernan (Christian Reid), a leader in Catholic literary circles.
1910—Maurice Francis Egan, teacher, writer, former American minister to Denmark.
1911—Agnes Repplier, essayist.
1912—Thomas B. Mulry, charity worker, head of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.
1913—Charles B. Herberman, blind scholar, editor-in-chief of the Catholic Encyclopedia.
1914—Edward Douglas White, late chief justice of the United States.
1915—Miss Mary V. Merrick, who founded the work of the Christ Child Society.
1916—Dr. James J. Walsh, physician and author.
1917—William Shepherd Benson, chief of naval operations, U. S. Navy, in World War.
1918—Joseph Scott, lawyer.
1919—George L. Duval, business man and philanthropist.
1920—Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, physician, historian.
1921—Miss Elizabeth Nourse, artist.
1922—Charles Patrick Neill, economist.
1923—Walter G. Smith, lawyer, ex-pres. American Bar Association.

RANK OF THE STATES IN COLLEGE EDUCATION.

The following table shows the number and places of residence of college (including university) and professional students, school year of 1920-21, excluding independent theological schools and teachers' training institutions.

STATE.	College Students Who Reside in the State.	People in the State to Each College Student Residing Therein	College Students Residing in State Who Attend Inst'ons in State.	Total College Students Attending Institutions in State.
Alabama....	5,299	443	3,680	4,354
Arizona.....	1,174	284	835	1,171
Arkansas....	3,094	566	1,830	2,020
California...	20,481	168	18,417	22,460
Colorado....	5,302	178	3,228	6,226
Connecticut.	5,568	248	1,985	4,738
Delaware....	699	320	316	402
Dist. of Col..	4,600	96	3,381	9,718
Florida.....	2,588	374	1,528	1,780
Georgia.....	6,078	477	4,670	6,614
Idaho.....	2,383	182	1,102	1,304
Illinois.....	28,887	225	22,683	34,935
Indiana.....	15,548	189	11,246	14,911
Iowa.....	18,867	128	14,853	17,068
Kansas.....	11,786	151	9,335	10,494
Kentucky...	4,857	498	3,042	3,730
Louisiana...	4,156	433	3,121	4,333
Maine.....	2,966	259	1,917	2,391
Maryland...	3,409	427	1,892	4,319
Mass.....	16,072	240	11,924	24,136
Michigan ...	14,757	249	12,285	17,208
Minnesota ..	12,983	184	10,519	12,561
Mississippi..	5,078	346	3,287	3,482
Missouri....	13,996	244	10,947	14,101
Montana....	2,972	185	1,902	2,191
Nebraska...	8,607	151	7,042	8,261
Nevada.....	465	167	341	559
New Hamp..	1,865	238	945	2,848
New Jersey .	10,744	294	1,957	4,199
New Mexico.	709	509	330	504
New York...	49,282	211	40,036	55,130
No. Carolina.	7,720	332	5,875	6,902
No. Dakota .	2,523	256	1,512	1,792
Ohio.....	29,617	195	23,508	28,222
Oklahoma...	7,709	264	5,918	6,356
Oregon.....	7,020	112	5,992	8,015
Pennsylvania	34,491	253	27,412	36,262
Rhode Island	2,173	279	1,346	2,184
So. Carolina.	6,250	270	4,922	5,517
So. Dakota..	3,379	189	2,090	2,322
Tennessee...	3,874	604	2,197	4,359
Texas.....	12,800	365	9,918	10,575
Utah.....	3,283	137	2,741	3,276
Vermont....	1,724	205	1,070	1,671
Virginia.....	7,296	317	5,374	8,626
Washington.	8,780	155	6,936	8,588
West Virgina	4,490	326	2,722	3,249
Wisconsin...	10,603	249	8,295	11,710
Wyoming...	906	215	393	493
U. S.....	439,910	240	329,497	448,267

The total, 448,267, includes 6,901 students from foreign countries and 1,456 students from American possessions.

NOTE BY THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

This study of the residence of university and college students reveals conclusively for the first time that the proportion of students to population is greatest in the States west of the Mississippi River, and lowest, as would be expected on account of the large Negro population, in the Southern States. In other words, although the larger and more famous institutions are usually found east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River, they do not draw as large proportions of their population into colleges and universities as do the Western States.

Another interesting fact is that the well-developed Middle Western and Far Western States exceed the other States in the proportion of their students that are taken care of in their own institutions. The average for all the States is 74.9 per cent. In other words, taking the country as a whole, three students out of every four go to college or university in their home State.

Notwithstanding the fact that some of the Eastern States do not have a high proportion of their students in their own institutions, they have great drawing power on students from other States. The States which are conspicuous in drawing more students to their institutions than they have students in college anywhere in the country are Oregon, California, Colorado, New York, Illinois, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The States which are not taking care of as many students as reside in those States respectively are Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, Wyoming, Connecticut, North Dakota, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Maine, West Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama, Florida and Texas.

LAND-GRANT COLLEGES.

Land-grant colleges which were first established by an Act of Congress signed by President Lincoln on July 2, 1862, now number 68, of which 24 are State universities, 27 are colleges, and 17 are institutions for colored persons.

The 27 colleges are known by various names as colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, State colleges, polytechnics, etc. Nine call themselves colleges of agriculture or agricultural colleges.

All give instruction in both agriculture and mechanic arts or engineering except in Massachusetts where the instruction in agriculture is given in the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the instruction in engineering is provided in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In all of the States the agricultural experiment station is under the management of the land-grant college except as follows: (1) In Ohio the experiment station is entirely separate; (2) in New York the Federal funds are divided between two stations one of which is under the land-grant college; (3) in New Jersey and in Connecticut each there is a State station and an agricultural college station.

There are numerous branch experiment stations in many States.

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Alabama, Auburn, Uniontown, Tuskegee Institute; Alaska (Federal); Arizona, Tucson; Arkansas, Fayetteville; California, Berkeley; Colorado, Fort Collins; Connecticut, New Haven and Storrs; Delaware, Newark; Florida, Gainesville; Georgia, Experiment; Guam, Island of Guam (Federal); Hawaii, Honolulu (Federal), Sugar Planters; Idaho, Moscow; Illinois, Urbana; Indiana, La Fayette; Iowa, Ames; Kansas, Manhattan; Kentucky, Lexington; Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Audubon Park, New Orleans (Sugar Station); Calhoun, Crowley (Rice Station), Hammond (fruit and truck); Maine, Orono; Maryland, College Park; Massachusetts, Amherst; Michigan, East Lansing; Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul; Mississippi, Agricultural College; Missouri, Columbia Mountain Grove (fruit); Montana, Bozeman; Nebraska, Lincoln; Nevada, Reno; New Hampshire, Durham; New Jersey, New Brunswick; New Mexico, State College; New York, Ithaca (Cornell), Geneva; North Carolina, Raleigh; North Dakota, Agricultural College; Ohio, Wooster; Oklahoma, Stillwater; Oregon, Corvallis; Pennsylvania, State College; Porto Rico, Mayaguez (Federal), Rio Piedras (Insular); Rhode Island, Kingston; South Carolina, Clemson College, South Dakota, Brookings; Tennessee, Knoxville; Texas, College Station; Utah, Logan; Vermont, Burlington; Virginia, Blacksburg, Norfolk (truck); Virgin Islands (Federal), St. Croix; Washington, Pullman; West Virginia, Morgantown; Wisconsin, Madison; Wyoming, Laramie.

The land-grant colleges in the year ended June 30, 1921, had 17,742 professors and instructors and 189,168 students enrolled, of whom 11,527 were in colored colleges; libraries—bound volumes 5,072,826; pamphlets, 1,879,030.

Income—From State funds, $34,338,779; from U. S. funds, $3,858,522; from endowments, tuition, gifts, etc. $28,347,543; funds for experiment stations, $6,170,676; funds for extension service, $12,842,597; total income, all sources, $85,558,117.

Value of property (including land-grant funds, endowments, real estate, etc.) $233,338,700 (of which the land-grant funds, including unsold land, totaled $31,129,952).

Total number of acres of land received under grants of 1862 or in lieu thereof, 10,928,295; acres still unsold, 813,454, valued at $8,092,236.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY STATISTICS.

(Including technical and women's; excluding independent professional schools.)

Item.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
No. inst'ns report'g	657	664	602	670
PROFS. AND INST'RS.				
Preparatory depts.:				
Men	.....	2,572	2,716	2,714
Women	.....	1,506	1,260	1,568
Total	2,803	4,078	3,932	4,282
Collegiate depts.:				
Men	.....	9,014	13,428	21,644
Women	.....	2,205	1,549	6,469
Total	6,198	11,219	14,977	28,113
Professional depts.:				
Men	.....	4,298	6,870	10,603
Women	.....	65	63	312
Total	1,755	4,363	6,933	10,915
Tot., exc. duplicates				
Men	6,834	14,546	21,813	34,111
Women	1,084	3,674	2,854	8,771
Total	7,918	18,220	24,667	42,882

Item.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
STUDENTS.				
Preparatory depts.:				
Men	29,530	34,814	42,616	38,398
Women	22,219	21,471	17,776	20,911
Total	51,749	56,285	60,392	59,309
Collegiate depts.:				
Men	44,650	68,047	113,074	212,405
Women	20,624	36,051	40,792	128,677
Total	65,274	104,098	153,866	341,082
Graduate depts.:				
Men	1,973	4,112	6,504	9,837
Women	409	1,719	2,649	5,775
Total	2,382	5,831	9,153	15,612
Professional depts.:				
Men	15,342	29,324	37,903	53,295
Women	269	1,021	1,338	3,836
Total	15,611	30,345	39,241	67,131
Tot., no., exc. dups.:				
Men	102,618	136,297	200,339	334,226
Women	53,831	60,866	73,745	187,528
Total	156,449	197,163	274,084	521,754

Item.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Collegiate & resident graduate students:				
Men	44,926	72,139	119,578	222,242
Women	20,874	37,770	64,005	134,452
Total	65,800	109,929	183,583	356,694
Undergraduate and graduate students:				
In public inst'ns—				
Men	.....	26,147	49,919	102,711
Women	.....	7,820	17,707	53,915
Total	.....	33,967	67,626	156,626
In private inst's—				
Men	.....	46,012	70,663	119,531
Women	.....	29,950	46,423	80,537
Total	.....	75,962	117,086	200,068
Students in engineering courses:				
Gen. engineering	.....	.....	.....	10,231
Civil engineering	1,195	3,140	7,889	8,859
Mechanical eng'g	.....	4,459	6,377	11,789

Item.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Electrical eng'r'g	.....	2,555	5,450	9,469
Mining engin'r'g	.....	1,261	2,656	3,048
Chemical engin'g	.....	.....	869	5,743
DEGREES CONFERRED.				
Baccalaureate:				
Men	.....	9,549	15,267	23,272
Women	.....	4,471	7,420	15,280
Total	7,319	14,020	22,687	38,552
Graduates:				
Men	.....	1,628	1,920	3,457
Women	.....	324	602	1,396
Total	1,145	1,952	2,522	4,853
Honorary	727	701	672	989
Ph. D. degrees, on examination:				
Men	.....	322	365	439
Women	.....	20	44	93
Total	.....	342	409	532

Does not include degrees conferred by professional schools.
Figures as to students and teachers for 1920 include 82 independent professional schools.

Item.	1910.	1920.
PROPERTY.		
No. fel'wships & schol'rships	9,973	21,490
Volumes in the libraries	14,059,180	24,191,204
Value apparatus, machinery, library and furniture	*53,856,955*	*110,847,727*
Value of grounds	*67,688,727*	*110,555,552*
Value buildings, inc. dorms.	*211,440,008*	*425,127,128*
Value of dormitories	*17,158,536*	*69,303,142*
Amount of productive funds	*259,376,878*	*556,360,145*
RECEIPTS.		
From student fees	*24,555,373*	*62,941,909*
From productive funds	*12,276,206*	*26,165,860*
From State or city	*19,806,899*	*52,821,197*
From Federal Government	*4,667,298*	*12,782,044*
From private benefactions:		
For inc. of endowment	*10,496,367*	*50,906,752*
For other purposes	*9,575,648*	*14,379,407*
Total benefactions	*20,072,015*	*65,286,159*
From all other sources	*7,092,943*	*20,145,928*
Tot. receipts as dist'd above	*88,369,754*	*240,141,904*
Tot. receipts, exc. endowm't	*77,873,387*	*189,755,152*
Tot. receipts, inc. endowm't	*88,369,734*	*240,141,904*
DERIVATIVE STATISTICS.		
Pct. of all students in—		
Preparatory departments	22.0	11.4
Collegiate departments	56.1	65.4
Graduate departments	3.3	3.0
Professional departments	14.3	10.9
Other departments	.....	12.6

Item.	1910.	1920.
Pct. of collegiate & resident graduate students:		
Men	65.1	62.3
Women	34.9	37.7
Pct. of all students:		
Men	73.1	64.1
Women	26.9	65.9
Pct. first degrees conf'd on—		
Men	67.3	60.4
Women	33.7	39.6
Pct. of graduate degrees conferred on—		
Men	76.1	71.2
Women	23.9	28.8
Pct. of instructors:		
Men	88.4	79.5
Women	11.6	20.5
Pct. receipts derived from—		
Student fees	27.8	26.2
Productive funds	13.9	10.9
State or city	22.3	22.0
Federal Government	5.2	5.3
Private benefactions	22.8	27.2
All other sources	8.0	8.4
Income per student (total)	*958*	*363*
Prod. funds per student (tot.)	*940*	*1,066*
Vols. in library per school	23,354	36,106
Av'ge value all property per school, exc. prod. funds	*558,132*	*964,971*
Av. val. all prop. per student, exc. prod. funds (total)	*1,215*	*1,239*

Italic figures represent dollars.

STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES, 1889-1919.

Year.	Total Number.		Year.	Total Number.		Year.	Total Number.	
	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.
1889-90	44,926	20,874	1899-1900	72,159	37,770	1909-10	119,578	64,005
1890-91	46,220	22,036	1900-1901	75,472	38,900	1910-11	119,026	64,546
1891-92	51,163	23,385	1901-02	78,133	40,569	1911-12	125,750	72,703
1892-93	55,305	24,632	1902-03	82,394	42,731	1912-13	128,544	73,587
1893-94	59,814	28,657	1903-04	86,006	42,057	1913-14	139,373	77,120
1894-95	62,053	29,739	1904-05	92,161	45,562	1914-15	152,307	84,861
1895-96	65,143	32,244	1905-06	97,738	50,826	1915-16	164,075	95,436
1896-97	64,662	32,472	1906-07	96,575	53,125	1917-18	142,768	111,345
1897-98	67,018	34,040	1907-08	106,945	54,815	1919-20	222,242	134,452
1898-99	67,505	35,746	1908-09	119,480	62,997			

The figures in the above table include collegiate and resident graduate students.

These and all the rest of the data in relation to higher institutions and public schools on preceding and following pages, unless otherwise indicated, are supplied by the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, 1919-1920.

State.	Prepar'tory Depart-ments.		Collegiate Departments.		Graduate Depart-ments.		Profes'n'l Depart-ments.		All Other Students.		Total No. (Excluding Duplicates).	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Cont'nt'l U. S.	38,398	20,911	212,405	128,677	9,837	5,775	53,295	3,836	27,533	38,326	334,226	187,528
Alabama	885	441	2,305	1,107	8	3	340	0	228	275	3,694	1,762
Arizona	0	0	551	330	27	27	28	2	175	76	676	412
Arkansas	489	445	1,008	751	2	2	22	1	124	775	1,603	1,538
California	1,583	442	9,467	8,106	555	796	2,441	246	516	707	13,909	9,871
Colorado	417	82	2,135	1,156	37	21	267	37	79	217	2,876	1,335
Connecticut	51	0	3,853	364	248	43	322	13	87	85	4,122	505
Delaware	0	0	301	133	0	0	0	0	64	0	365	133
Dist. of Columbia	13	26	3,107	2,268	446	62	3,479	198	215	10	6,845	2,556
Florida	153	213	744	812	20	18	144	2	25	41	1,069	1,076
Georgia	1,511	1,546	3,452	2,156	55	90	1,183	38	230	1,245	6,385	4,471
Idaho	253	132	568	446	7	6	36	0	72	161	918	706
Illinois	2,928	1,605	13,363	10,771	2,076	1,407	3,997	283	4,575	4,097	26,892	18,046
Indiana	1,051	993	7,200	4,404	132	80	1,365	40	1,030	1,361	10,451	6,369
Iowa	2,412	738	6,474	5,268	355	272	1,157	47	885	2,937	10,789	8,197
Kansas	1,159	398	4,982	3,560	102	71	617	41	1,010	1,428	7,571	5,199
Kentucky	1,304	1,053	1,645	1,070	35	17	768	258	261	433	4,010	2,710
Louisiana	246	250	1,202	857	33	22	542	25	721	405	2,738	1,364
Maine	0	0	1,866	627	17	4	81	3	44	8	2,005	642
Maryland	751	418	3,526	1,793	167	59	1,432	94	1,202	552	7,031	2,732
Massachusetts	1,859	11	14,590	8,560	876	299	4,719	395	39	103	21,967	9,367
Michigan	480	0	9,312	3,294	274	82	1,578	61	598	180	11,200	3,617
Minnesota	1,994	844	6,441	5,344	425	139	1,468	77	161	682	10,422	6,788
Mississippi	490	195	1,966	1,228	12	2	165	7	49	280	2,653	1,543
Missouri	1,052	1,573	5,407	3,971	163	91	2,567	230	408	1,530	9,421	6,898
Montana	229	17	877	696	0	0	62	11	13	83	1,144	583
Nebraska	487	526	2,844	3,087	156	130	798	49	378	962	4,605	4,483
Nevada	0	0	241	182	3	4	0	0	3	22	244	186
New Hampshire	0	0	2,442	187	5	0	34	0	0	0	2,481	187
New Jersey	272	13	3,227	263	152	2	317	30	31	115	3,878	357
New Mexico	149	32	286	212	7	3	0	0	172	19	692	314
New York	4,298	1,558	27,003	11,524	1,310	835	8,392	671	5,022	3,645	44,738	17,841
North Carolina	573	803	3,498	2,616	87	25	559	13	90	1,187	4,572	4,313
North Dakota	551	208	778	645	18	5	104	24	188	302	1,572	1,205
Ohio	1,842	292	13,177	9,652	249	199	2,687	125	1,360	2,899	19,039	12,660
Oklahoma	443	605	1,794	1,467	41	35	463	47	736	717	3,393	2,794
Oregon	93	98	3,644	2,230	75	30	414	153	393	542	4,485	2,842
Pennsylvania	2,242	498	17,162	6,700	757	409	4,228	246	3,831	3,234	28,018	10,669
Rhode Island	0	0	1,273	326	73	35	0	0	31	0	1,377	361
South Carolina	388	85	2,376	1,750	49	13	245	8	66	417	3,224	2,262
South Dakota	268	215	685	588	6	9	222	21	466	463	1,654	1,441
Tennessee	1,184	1,038	2,162	1,158	54	11	1,451	79	106	367	4,895	2,470
Texas	1,143	2,118	5,602	6,403	81	98	1,203	78	860	2,581	8,743	9,938
Utah	567	219	1,188	794	46	21	199	12	0	0	2,000	1,046
Vermont	110	0	978	445	0	3	102	1	1	4	1,193	450
Virginia	406	766	4,206	2,003	65	11	1,123	29	93	1,153	5,877	3,297
Washington	771	112	4,243	2,772	163	100	355	83	140	73	5,609	3,139
West Virginia	118	110	1,265	996	20	17	129	8	237	343	1,739	1,444
Wisconsin	1,119	128	5,795	3,490	345	167	1,490	44	499	1,473	9,165	5,175
Wyoming	64	72	194	115	0	0	0	0	19	47	277	234
Outly'g possessions:												
Hawaii	0	0	90	16	1	0	0	0	18	46	[illegible]	62
Porto Rico	155	85	116	159	0	0	59	20	58	232	388	496

Schools of theology had 7,216 students; schools of medicine, 14,242; schools of dentistry, 8,809; schools of pharmacy, 5,026; schools of veterinary medicine, 908; schools of engineering, 51,908; summer schools, 94,838; short winter course, 9,240; extension courses, 70,031; correspondence courses, 13,067.

The above table covers students in all universities, colleges, and professional, including institutions under public control and those under private control.

Institutions under private control had (excluding duplicates), 200,219 male students and 125,659 female students.

Institutions under public control had (excluding duplicates), 134,007 male students and 61,869 female students.

Undergraduate students in all universities and colleges numbered 162,558 men and 96,908 women, a total of 259,466.

RECEIPTS OF UNIVERSITIES COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

(School year 1919-20; data by U. S. Bureau of Education.)

STATE.	From Student Fees.	From Productive Funds.	From State or City.	From U. S. Government.	From Private Benefactions.		Other and Total Receipts.
					For Endowment.	For Other Purposes.	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	947,480	164,333	375,716	219,701	131,500	37,117	1,991,503
Arizona	98,690	22,140	488,867	101,722	.....	60,000	836,415
Arkansas	469,898	39,042	250,000	148,637	55,000	128,538	1,234,531
California	1,945,140	1,680,205	2,682,597	159,339	682,221	755,796	9,253,599
Colorado	323,844	104,598	1,051,238	122,750	8,653	2,087	1,808,183
Connecticut	1,270,629	1,701,800	426,111	84,547	1,051,545	849,088	5,647,870
Delaware	109,838	24,446	94,045	94,528	2,720	55,585	416,425
District of Columbia	803,342	55,147	.....	121,938	92,975	203,171	1,578,725
Florida	238,820	77,154	350,710	55,000	.....	25,083	749,267
Georgia	1,513,863	217,059	479,918	152,418	400,286	498,323	3,502,083
Idaho	75,333	138,973	483,890	103,472	32,146	55,071	975,616
Illinois	4,439,200	2,292,777	2,871,500	281,076	2,257,635	1,085,867	13,993,159
Indiana	1,070,356	406,854	1,438,650	232,213	272,569	166,909	4,015,018
Iowa	2,113,783	511,687	2,807,733	218,338	1,377,090	368,739	8,710,061
Kansas	887,521	197,648	1,867,103	192,535	343,205	506,257	4,559,534
Kentucky	607,590	217,071	497,572	416,756	632,881	263,651	2,861,465
Louisiana	473,866	326,458	210,042	165,221	471,720	113,452	1,912,450
Maine	305,353	184,602	220,983	119,986	321,220	1,176	1,267,776
Maryland	983,316	546,395	394,327	2,375,582	2,445,933	610,742	7,907,177
Massachusetts	7,000,699	3,914,383	962,859	110,407	18,762,623	807,630	32,407,857
Michigan	1,048,637	286,160	3,331,469	221,894	153,259	134,318	6,151,804
Minnesota	2,144,263	382,736	2,948,851	191,810	492,936	260,063	7,335,082
Mississippi	540,803	107,332	787,707	201,465	4,450	181,904	2,048,261
Missouri	1,756,737	807,968	920,298	255,250	1,069,825	371,312	5,507,031
Montana	118,184	20,363	791,501	111,558	18,250	.....	1,161,342
Nebraska	508,031	147,552	1,532,425	163,225	59,393	204,635	3,221,474
Nevada	47,133	14,701	241,708	95,692	550	.....	419,357
New Hampshire	628,893	266,967	198,075	104,579	749,126	140,663	2,231,951
New Jersey	997,349	508,511	316,978	142,338	552,242	101,722	2,698,456
New Mexico	116,897	88,684	263,850	113,324	.....	10,704	609,905
New York	8,818,893	3,869,496	2,430,066	2,525,306	9,353,193	1,005,498	30,197,217
North Carolina	1,030,602	147,948	743,843	232,343	347,848	88,516	2,779,479
North Dakota	204,471	191,044	567,680	117,071	113,000	119,850	1,476,706
Ohio	2,800,004	1,190,952	3,032,298	243,699	648,048	700,134	9,276,137
Oklahoma	278,955	238,553	1,631,784	197,580	23,000	109,999	2,530,097
Oregon	386,600	132,514	1,823,653	120,383	88,947	162,214	2,812,124
Pennsylvania	5,677,984	2,595,060	2,116,616	288,541	4,609,832	1,485,253	19,000,979
Rhode Island	304,812	146,983	135,929	91,492	613,620	749,671	2,072,717
South Carolina	1,028,665	77,700	1,250,405	172,223	121,414	63,300	2,971,418
South Dakota	190,841	184,782	750,658	132,140	35,674	132,384	1,619,940
Tennessee	844,759	343,425	273,000	204,821	1,332,060	358,141	3,710,389
Texas	2,611,637	549,862	2,238,121	350,225	103,946	569,352	7,153,627
Utah	50,482	12,800	1,127,566	106,651	.....	.....	1,347,498
Vermont	314,716	126,948	161,973	105,537	331,803	64,716	1,296,989
Virginia	2,212,416	361,792	733,008	205,025	301,308	302,430	4,590,782
Washington	598,689	170,567	1,825,292	142,316	.....	147,700	3,240,440
West Virginia	193,330	44,765	562,561	162,490	196,562	56,121	1,268,390
Wisconsin	1,728,250	277,395	1,926,160	209,264	265,544	263,570	5,339,033
Wyoming	80,215	49,528	203,858	98,536	.....	955	444,655
United States	62,941,909	26,165,860	52,821,194	12,782,944	50,906,752	14,379,407	240,141,994

Of the receipts from student fees, $40,103,503 was for tuition and other educational services; $4,802,445 was for room rent; and $18,035,961 was for board, etc.

Of the receipts from State or city, $6,721,140 was for increase of plant, and $46,100,054 was for current expenses.

Of the receipts from private benefactions, $7,274,401 was for increase of plant, and $7,105,006 was for current expenses, these two items making up the total "for other purposes."

The total receipts, exclusive of additions to endowment, were $189,235,242.

Hawaii colleges' receipts—From student fees, $308; from State or city, for current expenses, $53,487; from U. S. Government, $50,000; from private benefactions, $13,025; other and total—$137,999.

Porto Rico colleges' receipts—From student fees, for tuition, $7,969; from productive funds, $2,923; from State or city, $145,921; from the U. S. Government, $50,000; other and total—$213,124.

COLLEGE INCOMES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

Income of institutions under public control—From productive funds, $3,376,995; from U. S. Gov't, State, or city, $61,944,219; from private benefactions, $1,900,754; from student fees and other sources, $24,082,217; total—$91,304,185.

Income of institutions under private control—From productive funds, $22,788,865; from U. S. Gov't, State, or city, $3,659,919; from private benefactions, $63,385,405; from students fees and other sources, $59,003,620; total—$148,837,809.

Of the institutions under private control, those located in the following States received in the 1919-20 school year, private benefactions exceeding $1,000,000 per State—Connecticut, $1,900,633; Illinois, $3,308,102; Iowa, $1,744,829; Maryland, $3,056,675; Massachusetts, $19,570,253; Missouri, $1,400,126; New York, $10,355,474; Ohio, $1,306,123; Pennsylvania, $6,095,085; Rhode Island, $1,363,291; Tennessee, $1,640,844.

BEGINNINGS OF FAMOUS FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

The University of Oxford is said to have been founded by King Alfred in 872.

The first college of the University of Cambridge was founded by Hugo, Bishop of Ely, in 1257.

The University of Paris was founded by King Philip II. about 1200.

The first university in the German Empire was at Prague, Bohemia, 1348.

Czar Alexander I. founded the Universities of St. Petersburg and Moscow in 1802.

The oldest Spanish university is that of Salamanca, founded in 1240.

The University of Copenhagen, Denmark, was founded in 1479.

The oldest Italian universities are Bologna, founded 1200; Padua, 1222; Naples, 1224; Genoa, 1243; Perugia, 1276; Macerata, 1290. There were nine more founded between 1300 and 1550. Italy was the greatest resort of students for the higher education in the middle ages.

Trinity College, Dublin, was incorporated by royal charter in 1591.

The University of Edinburgh was founded in 1582 by a charter granted by King James VI. of Scotland.

The University of Jagielle, of Cracow, Poland, where Copernicus received his education, was founded in 1364 by the Polish King Kazimiers the Great, and endowed by a later Polish King, Jagielle, in 1400.

Note—The dates of founding of the higher institutions in the United States and Canada will be found in the tables of American colleges and universities.

PROPERTY OF UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

STATE.	Volumes in Library.	Value of Library, Scientific Apparatus, Machinery & Furniture.	Value of Grounds.	Value of Buildings (Including Dormitories).	Value of Dormitories.	Productive Funds.
	Number.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	125,176	855,940	759,791	4,237,620	1,480,830	2,489,408
Arizona	32,600	205,900	213,264	909,360	234,500	10,500
Arkansas	81,343	639,105	333,080	2,930,450	924,700	769,842
California	1,027,689	6,283,384	1,660,953	23,683,453	2,079,304	45,283,688
Colorado	245,779	910,293	771,189	3,031,135	150,889	1,636,805
Connecticut	1,516,640	3,400,678	4,954,407	12,794,828	3,499,164	30,366,252
Delaware	27,000	258,272	354,944	1,051,698	319,200	394,716
District of Columbia	431,992	727,007	1,706,586	4,436,565	160,000	3,850,910
Florida	83,111	414,168	324,572	1,860,376	555,000	1,423,557
Georgia	290,643	1,437,745	2,756,375	7,862,813	2,484,776	5,070,903
Idaho	56,700	511,728	185,000	1,197,243	159,000	1,719,463
Illinois	1,828,636	7,836,373	9,756,141	24,125,510	3,296,290	46,943,400
Indiana	536,711	3,667,619	2,992,783	10,347,999	674,000	7,948,058
Iowa	580,179	4,807,772	2,828,147	12,836,996	2,040,604	10,796,737
Kansas	469,200	2,622,987	2,053,259	7,769,154	497,923	3,821,729
Kentucky	207,112	946,636	1,246,566	3,795,689	1,013,573	4,042,352
Louisiana	166,134	863,252	1,381,581	3,777,667	1,001,738	6,488,357
Maine	296,000	1,347,639	54,000	2,890,666	620,487	3,679,126
Maryland	486,372	2,566,323	2,923,000	17,565,295	1,459,633	10,807,551
Massachusetts	3,326,606	6,585,284	6,006,677	27,652,150	5,667,828	92,570,783
Michigan	661,646	3,912,412	1,700,559	9,447,287	980,199	3,411,051
Minnesota	507,788	3,665,994	4,020,093	12,019,609	2,604,276	7,818,170
Mississippi	97,842	1,064,727	618,520	3,212,063	1,046,400	1,650,880
Missouri	712,286	3,787,235	2,749,604	11,265,503	2,357,413	17,152,282
Montana	74,500	389,528	222,684	1,102,145	135,000	.....
Nebraska	228,940	1,104,291	2,133,673	3,919,474	202,575	2,448,750
Nevada	35,500	222,262	291,290	274,978	72,516	329,240
New Hampshire	203,765	353,477	422,000	3,397,321	1,303,390	5,283,961
New Jersey	613,526	712,143	1,274,800	3,191,764	414,000	13,243,132
New Mexico	34,562	348,682	89,500	675,879	92,200	69,915
New York	2,327,391	11,730,927	15,470,520	66,950,414	6,151,434	91,564,381
North Carolina	262,498	1,444,063	1,270,621	6,575,275	2,708,759	2,935,840
North Dakota	104,750	758,875	314,200	1,726,375	296,300	3,787,505
Ohio	1,410,005	6,052,021	7,702,283	20,918,984	3,278,483	23,004,407
Oklahoma	91,480	943,042	360,768	3,453,207	581,645	3,924,800
Oregon	216,304	1,109,475	1,437,777	3,392,156	527,441	4,244,264
Pennsylvania	1,785,471	11,296,527	10,541,597	44,771,802	6,474,099	48,455,206
Rhode Island	295,200	172,712	137,500	675,000	.....	3,266,200
South Carolina	231,469	1,769,779	3,232,653	6,634,124	1,026,942	1,735,073
South Dakota	101,936	505,252	335,457	2,149,209	570,000	967,723
Tennessee	262,545	1,344,892	2,102,296	5,460,240	1,678,821	8,832,662
Texas	429,192	3,583,151	2,748,283	10,776,350	3,792,079	5,046,549
Utah	103,751	623,410	79,500	1,851,600	.....	120,000
Vermont	193,000	612,826	133,879	2,314,487	578,196	2,580,800
Virginia	441,400	1,670,522	1,996,207	8,883,736	2,107,693	7,369,458
Washington	251,507	1,401,865	1,799,531	3,493,129	387,960	8,448,958
West Virginia	93,000	68,000	809,500	2,874,000	135,000	973,329
Wisconsin	558,327	2,986,532	3,172,942	8,434,345	1,490,882	6,674,926
Wyoming	46,000	325,000	125,000	530,000	80,000	806,546
Continental U. S.	24,191,204	110,847,727	110,555,552	425,127,123	69,393,142	556,350,145
OUTLYING POSSESSIONS:						
Hawaii	21,788	169,484	202,700	72,622	.....	.....
Porto Rico	8,000	101,613	55,902	185,649	.....	11,109

NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	Schools.	Nurse Pupils.	Graduates.	Capacity of Hospitals (Beds).	YEAR.	Schools.	Nurse Pupils.	Graduates.	Capacity of Hospitals (Beds).
1880	15	323	157	.....	1904-05	862	19,824	5,795	145,506
1884-85	34	793	218	.....	1909-10	1,129	32,636	8,140	214,597
1889-90	35	1,552	471	.....	1914-15	1,509	46,141	11,118	256,325
1894-95	131	3,985	1,498	.....	1919-20	1,755	54,953	14,980	321,619
1899-1900	432	11,164	3,456	84,227					

Of the 1919-20 schools 180 are affiliated with colleges or universities.
In the scholastic year 1919-20 the average daily number of patients was 252,823.

SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

(A List Prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.)

Departments, or courses, in journalism exist in the following colleges and universities in the United States:

State Colleges and Schools—Colorado Agricultural College, Connecticut Agricultural College, Georgia Technical School of Commerce, Indiana State Normal School, Iowa State College, Kansas State Agricultural College, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Michigan Agricultural College, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, North Carolina College for Women, New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Pennsylvania State College, Purdue University, South Dakota State College, Utah Agricultural College, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Washington State College.

State Universities—Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Endowed Colleges and Universities—Akron Municipal University, Beloit College, Boston University, Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Bucknell College, Buena Vista College, Carleton College, Coe College, Colby College, Columbia University, De Pauw University, Drake University, Emmanuel Missionary College, Emporia College, George Washington University, Goucher College, Knox College, Lawrence College, Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Marquette University, McKendree College, Mercer University, Morningside College, Municipal University of Akron, Northwestern University, Notre Dame University, Ohio Northern University, Pomona College, Ripon College, Southern California University, Syracuse University, Western Reserve University.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

(Data by U. S. Bureau of Education.)

The number of State directors and supervisors for vocational education employed under control of State boards has increased from 139 in 1918 to 226 in 1922.

The number of schools of all types under approved State plans has increased from 1,741 in 1918 to 4,945 in 1922; and the total enrolment in these schools during the same period has increased from 164,186 to 475,828.

EXPENDITURES FOR ALL TYPES OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, NOT INCLUDING TEACHER-TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

Year.	Total Amount.	From Fed. Money.		From State Money.		From Local Money.	
		Amount.	Pct.	Amount.	Pct.	Amount.	Pct.
1922	$12,554,294	$2,854,046	22.7	$3,594,285	28.6	$6,105,962	48.6
1921	10,507,197	2,391,088	22.8	3,122,828	29.7	4,993,280	47.5
1920	6,888,501	1,745,299	25.3	2,008,305	29.2	3,134,897	45.5
1919	3,970,607	1,135,823	28.6	1,166,405	29.4	1,668,378	42.0
1918	2,610,921	638,430	24.5	833,493	31.9	1,138,997	43.6
Grand Total	$36,531,522	$8,764,689	24.0	$10,725,318	29.4	$17,041,514	46.6

EXPENDITURES FOR TEACHER-TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

Year.	Total Amount.	From Fed. Money.		From State Money.		From Local Money.	
		Amount.	Pct.	Amount.	Pct.	Amount.	Pct.
1922	$2,215,848	$1,000,523	45.2	$919,862	41.5	$295,462	13.3
1921	2,111,165	966,505	45.8	951,671	45.1	192,987	9.1
1920	1,646,662	731,203	44.4	661,979	40.2	253,479	15.4
1919	981,169	424,184	43.2	400,221	40.8	156,762	16.0
1918	408,829	184,954	45.2	181,168	44.3	42,706	10.4
Grand Total	$7,363,674	$3,307,372	45.0	$3,114,903	42.2	$941,398	12.8

By the terms of the Sweet Act, approved Aug. 9, 1921, all activities of the Federal Board having to do with the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, sailors and marines were transferred to the newly-created Veterans' Bureau. The original act providing for this service was approved June 27, 1918. Full accounts of the work are to be found in the annual reports of the Federal Board for 1920, 1921 and 1922.

The Smith-Sears Act, approved June 2, 1920, provided "for promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment," and vested the administration of the act in the Federal Board for Vocational Education. No reliable data are available concerning the number of men and women who are vocationally unfit or disabled.

According to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, 43 States are now maintaining part-time schools of various types for the benefit of young persons who have left public school to go to work, and 21 States have enacted State-wide mandatory or permissive part-time school laws.

The number of youths in part-time schools increased from 53,000 in 1918 to 228,000 in 1922.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From a 1923 bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education.)

Following the close of the Civil War, the number of medical schools in the United States rapidly increased until in 1906 there were 162—more than in all the rest of the world. The educational standards, however, were considerably lower than those in other leading countries, so that the evident need was for "fewer but better medical schools."

During the past 18 years the number of medical schools has been reduced by just one-half—from 162 to 81—about two-thirds of the reduction being due to mergers.

The number of colleges enforcing higher entrance requirements during the 18 years increased from 2 to 74, and the entrance requirements of medical schools of the United States are now equal to those in medical schools abroad.

From the best available information, it appears that, prior to 1900, less than one-fourth of the medical schools required even a high-school education for admission.

In 1907, about 80, or approximately one-half, and in 1910 about 100, or three-fourths of the medical schools, announced an entrance requirement of at least a high-school education. In the other colleges a common-school education was all that was necessary to secure admission.

OVERSUPPLY OF STUDENTS.

The merging of medical schools resulted also in a decrease in the number of medical students. The oversupply of medical schools in 1904 meant also an oversupply of medical students.

The total number was reduced from 28,142 in 1904 to 13,052—the lowest number—in 1919, but since that year the number increased to 14,088 in 1920, to 14,872 in 1921, and to 16,140 in 1922.

The reduction in the number of students was of those having lower educational qualifications, while the number of those in the higher-standard medical schools increased from 1,761 in 1904 to 15,477 in 1921.

Although the total number of graduates decreased from 5,742 in 1904 to 3,192 in 1921, the number of those graduating from the higher-grade medical schools increased from 369 in 1904 to 3,112 in 1921.

There were only 2,529 students graduated in 1923, this being the small class which entered the medical schools in 1918, the war year. The numbers who will graduate in 1923, in 1924, and in 1925 are estimated at 3,200, 4,100, and 5,200.

Endowments of medical schools have been increased; new and larger buildings have been erected; more and better equipped laboratories have been added; well selected libraries have been installed; more all-time and better trained professors have been secured; new and larger teaching hospitals have been built, or a larger control of other hospitals has been secured, and greatly improved methods of instruction have been adopted.

At present 47 medical schools are limiting their enrolments to 25 to 125 students in each class, and report a total capacity for 11,925 students.

Nineteen others have an estimated capacity for 4,400 students, making a total capacity in the 66 Class A medical schools for 15,925 students. During the session of 1921-22 these colleges enrolled 14,625 students, while 1,515 were in Class B and Class C colleges.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES.

Reports from 69 medical schools in regard to income and expenditures during 1920-21 show that the average income was $130,672, including $35,135 (26.9 per cent.) obtained from students' fees, and $95,537 from other sources.

The average expenditure by each college was $123,947, including $46,162 (37 per cent.) for all-time teachers, $21,131 (17 per cent.) for part-time teachers, $19,068 for wages, and $36,974 for maintenance and supplies.

The average yearly fee obtained from each student was $185, and the average amount expended for each student was $655.

In 1916 the average fee paid by each student was $150, and the average amount expended for each student was $419.

Physicians are following the general trend of population toward the cities, but in a larger proportion. Statistics show that 47.1 per cent. of the population of the United States is now contained in cities of 5,000 and over, while 63 per cent. of all physicians are located in those cities.

COLLEGES WITH $1,000,000 ENDOWMENT OR OVER.

Institution.	Location.	Amount.	Institution.	Location.	Amount.
Alabama Univ	Tuscaloosa, Ala	$1,250,000	McMaster Univ	Toronto, Can	$1,000,000
Allegheny College	Meadville, Pa	1,300,000	Middlebury College	Middlebury, Vt	2,180,000
Amherst College	Amherst, Mass	6,500,000	Mills College	Oakland, Cal	1,500,000
Andover Theo. Sem.	Cambridge, Mass	1,000,000	Minn., Univ. of	Minneapolis, Minn	2,110,195
Armour Inst. Tech.	Chicago, Ill	1,500,000	Missouri Univ	Columbus, Mo	1,664,345
Auburn Theo. Sem.	Auburn, N. Y	1,093,111	Mt. Holyoke College	So. Hadley, Mass	2,956,504
Barnard College	New York City	4,304,964	Newcomb Sem. Col.	New Orleans, La	2,235,000
Bates College	Lewiston, Me	1,250,000	New York Univ	New York, N. Y	2,761,449
Beirut, Amer. U. of	Beirut, Syria	1,071,583	No. Car., Univ. of	Chapel Hill, N. C	1,359,943
Beloit College	Beloit, Wis	2,700,000	No. Dak. Agric. Col.	Fargo, N. D	1,350,000
Berea College	Berea, Ky	1,500,000	North Dakota Univ	Grand Forks, N. D	2,200,000
Bethany College	Bethany, W. Va	1,400,000	Northwestern Univ	Chicago, Ill	5,000,000
Boston Univ	Boston, Mass	2,799,108	Notre Dame du lac, Univ. of	Notre Dame, Ind	1,000,000
Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me	3,060,512	Oberlin College	Oberlin, Ohio	6,644,000
Bradley Poly. Inst.	Peoria, Ill	1,750,000	Ohio State Univ	Columbus, Ohio	1,057,491
Brown Univ	Providence, R. I	6,697,760	Ohio Wesleyan Univ.	Delaware, Ohio	1,700,000
Bryn Mawr College	Bryn Mawr, Pa	5,596,000	Park College	Parkville, Mo	1,168,651
Buffalo Univ	Buffalo, N. Y	5,177,000	Peabody, Geo., Col	Nashville, Tenn	2,618,636
Cal. Inst. of Tech	Pasadena, Cal	5,500,000	Pennsylvania Univ	Philadelphia, Pa	10,208,000
California Univ	Berkeley, Cal	8,407,775	Pittsburgh, Univ. of	Pittsburgh, Pa	1,054,664
Carleton College	Northfield, Minn	2,500,000	Pomona College	Claremont, Cal	1,443,317
Carnegie Inst. Tech.	Pittsburgh, Pa	9,506,000	Princeton Univ	Princeton, N. J	12,766,650
Case Sch. Ap. Sci	Cleveland, Ohio	2,500,000	Princeton Theo. Sem.	Princeton, N. J	3,733,566
Cath. Univ. of Amer	Washington, D. C	3,500,000	Radcliffe College	Cambridge, Mass	4,000,000
Chattanooga, U. of	Chattanooga, Tenn	1,000,000	Reed Inst	Portland, Ore	2,000,000
Chicago, Univ. of	Chicago, Ill	32,054,643	Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	Troy, N. Y	2,610,000
Cincinnati, Univ. of	Cincinnati, Ohio	4,653,813	Rice Institute	Houston, Tex	10,000,000
Clark Univ	Worcester, Mass	4,240,000	Richmond, Univ. of	Richmond, Va	1,862,139
Coe College	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1,200,000	Robert College	Constantinople	1,600,000
Colby College	Waterville, Me	1,100,000	Rochester Theo. Sem.	Rochester, N. Y	1,952,685
Colgate Univ	Hamilton, N. Y	2,995,051	Rochester, Univ. of	Rochester, N. Y	13,101,487
Colorado College	Colorado Springs	1,800,000	Rose Poly	Terre Haute, Ind	1,200,000
Columbia College	Dubuque, Iowa	1,000,000	Rutgers College	New Brunswick, N.J.	1,500,000
Columbia Univ	New York, N. Y	41,300,909	St. Laurence Univ	Canton, N. Y	1,176,789
Conn. College for Women	New London, Conn.	1,000,000	St. Mary's College	St. Mary's, Kan	1,367,231
Cooper Union	New York, N. Y	4,652,106	Simmons College	Boston, Mass	2,585,000
Cornell College	Mt. Vernon, Iowa	1,584,096	Smith College	Northampton, Mass.	5,359,353
Cornell Univ	Ithaca, N. Y	19,500,000	Stetson, J. B., Univ.	De Land, Fla	1,023,000
Crozer Theo. Sem	Chester, Pa	1,556,815	South, Univ. of the	Sewanee, Tenn	1,002,894
Dalhousie Univ	Halifax, N. S	1,350,000	SouthBap. Theo. Sem.	Louisville, Ky	2,100,000
Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H	6,647,497	SouthernMeth. Univ.	Dallas, Tex	1,666,000
Decatur College	Decatur, Ill	1,377,735	*Southern Cal. Univ.*	Los Angeles, Cal	1,129,265
Denison Univ	Granville, Ohio	3,500,000	Stevens Inst. Tech	Hoboken, N. J	1,800,000
De Pauw Univ	Greencastle, Ind	2,788,697	Swarthmore College	Swarthmore, Pa	3,100,000
Emory Univ	Atlanta, Ga	2,275,000	Teachers' College	New York, N. Y	4,412,449
Garrett Bib. Inst	Evanston, Ill	1,586,630	Texas, Univ. of	Austin, Tex	10,856,372
Gen. Theo. Sem., P.E. Ch. in U. S	New York, N. Y	2,474,117	Trinity College	Hartford, Conn	2,182,000
Goucher College	Baltimore, Md	1,350,000	Tufts College	Medford, Mass	3,346,863
Grinnell College	Grinnell, Iowa	2,880,000	Tulane University	New Orleans, La	5,169,538
Hamilton College	Clinton, N. Y	3,321,864	Tuskegee Nor. Inst	Tuskegee, Ala	2,600,000
Hamline Univ	St. Paul, Minn	1,100,000	Union College	Schenectady, N. Y.	2,100,000
Harvard Univ	Cambridge, Mass	52,958,336	Vanderbilt Univ	Nashville, Tenn	6,800,000
Haverford College	Haverford, Pa	3,500,000	Vassar College	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	5,355,269
Hobart College	Geneva, N. Y	1,100,000	Vermont, Univ. of	Burlington, Vt	1,000,000
Johns Hopkins Univ.	Baltimore, Md	22,000,000	Victoria College	Toronto, Can	1,260,000
Kenyon College	Gambier, Ohio	1,446,000	Virginia, Univ. of	Charlottesville, Va.	2,994,414
Knox College	Galesburg, Ill	2,000,000	Wabash College	Crawfordsville, Ind.	1,135,809
Lafayette College	Easton, Pa	2,000,000	Washington Univ	St. Louis, Mo	11,579,834
Lake Forest College	Lake Forest, Ill	1,200,000	Washington, Univ. of	Seattle, Wash	4,389,256
Lawrence College	Appleton, Wis	1,719,637	Wash'ton & Jef. Col.	Washington, Pa	1,049,675
Lehigh Univ	Bethlehem, Pa	3,000,000	Wash'ton & Lee Univ.	Lexington, Va	1,250,868
Leland Stanford Jr. Univ	Stanford Univ., Cal.	27,279,571	Wellesley College	Wellesley, Mass	3,053,316
Lewis Inst	Chicago, Ill	1,125,000	Wells College	Aurora, N. Y	1,203,918
Lindenwood College	St. Charles, Mo	1,600,000	Wesleyan Univ	Middletown, Conn	4,408,010
Macalester College	St. Paul, Minn	1,342,759	Western Res. Univ.	Cleveland, Ohio	4,148,840
Marietta College	Marietta, Ohio	1,090,000	Westhampton Col	U. of Richmond, Va.	1,679,863
Marquette Univ	Milwaukee, Wis	1,093,721	Wheaton College	Norton, Mass	1,000,000
Mass. Inst. Tech	Cambridge, Mass	17,200,000	Whitman College	Walla Walla, Wash	1,200,000
MacDonald College	Quebec, Can	4,000,000	*Williams College*	Williamstown, Mass.	3,428,204
McCormick Theo. Sem	Chicago, Ill	2,377,584	Wisconsin, Univ. of	Madison, Wis	5,680,219
McGill University	Montreal, Can	16,805,000	Wooster, College of	Wooster, Ohio	2,150,000
			Worcester Poly. Inst.	Worcester, Mass	2,040,000
			Wyoming, Univ. of	Laramie, Wyo	1,243,364
			Yale University	New Haven, Conn	35,764,883

The endowment figures of those colleges the names of which appear in *italics* are of 1922, no later figures having been supplied by those institutions.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE.

Secretary's office: Journalism Building, Columbia University, N. Y. City.

Board of Trustees: H. P. Judson, University of Chicago, Chairman; J. G. Hibben, Princeton University, Vice Chairman; J. W. Cunliffe, Columbia University, Secretary; H. B. Thompson, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City, Treasurer; C. A. Duniway, 50 Russell Square, London, W. C., England, President and Director British Division; Mr. R. H. Simpson, 50 Russell Square, London, W. C., England, Secretary and Assistant Director British Division; Prof. Algernon Coleman, 173 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, Director Continental Division; Dr. H. S. Krans, 173 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, France, Secretary and Assistant Director Continental Division.

Trustees (*Institutional*): Mr. Henry Mills, University of California; Livingston Farrand, Cornell University; A. L. Lowell, Harvard; C. B. Vibbert, Illinois; D. Kinley, University of Michigan; L. D. Coffman, University of Minnesota; E. B. Babcock, N. Y. University; T. F. Holgate, Northwestern University; S. F. Houston, Pennsylvania University; J. G. Hibben, Princeton University; J. R. Angell, Yale. *Association of American Colleges:* W. A. Shanklin, Wesleyan University; D. J. Cowling, Carleton College; J. H. T. Main, Grinnell College. *American Association Professors:* E. C. Armstrong, Princeton; A. O. Lovejoy, Johns Hopkins; H. W. Tyler, Mass. Inst. of Tech.

Elective: Mr. W. R. Castle jr., Harvard; F. J. Goodnow, Johns Hopkins; Edwin Farnham Greene, Wellesley College; Prof. G. H. Nettleton, Yale; Dr. A. P. Stokes, Yale; Mr. Charles L. Pack, Western Reserve; Mr. H. B. Thompson, Princeton; President M. Woolley, Mount Holyoke College.

Ex-Officio: Dr. Charles R. Mann, Director, American Council on Education; Dr. S. P. Duggan, Director, Institute of International Education.

AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

This list is based on the 1921-1922 Education Directory of the United States Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior.

Where the name of the institution is in *italics*, the figures are from the 1923 ALMANAC. In other cases the data are from questionnaires returned by the institutions in the year 1923.

The abbreviations following the names of the colleges indicate: *Co-ed.*, co-educational; *Ex.*, has extension courses; *S.*, has summer school; *W.*, for women only.

NAME.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Abilene Christian (S.)	Abilene, Tex.	1912	Jesse P. Sewell	459	35
Adelphi (W., E., S.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1896	Frank D. Blodgett	365	28
Adrian (Co-ed.)	Adrian, Mich.	1859	Harlan L. Feeman	165	16
Agnes Scott (W.)	Decatur, Ga.	1889	J.R.McCain, Act.Pres.	456	42
Akron, Municipal Univ. of (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Akron, Ohio	1870	Parke Rexford Kolbe	899	52
Alabama, Univ. of (Co-ed.)	University, Ala.	1831	Geo. H. Denny	2,035	215
Alabama, Woman's Col. of (W.)	Montgomery, Ala.	1908	Walter D. Agnew	450	41
Albany (Co-ed.)	Albany, Ore.	1866	Clarence W. Greene	214	14
Albion (Co-ed.)	Albion, Mich.	1861	John W. Laird	620	37
Albright (Co-ed., Ex.)	Myerstown, Pa.	1895	L. Clarence Hunt	204	17
Alfred Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Alfred, N. Y.	1836	Boothe Colwell Davis	479	33
Allegheny (Co-ed.)	Meadville, Pa.	1815	Fred W. Hixson	557	35
American Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Washington, D. C.	1892	Lucius C. Clark	250	45
Amherst	Amherst, Mass.	1821	George D. Olds, Act'g.	525	53
Anderson (W.)	Anderson, S. C.	1910	Graves L. Knight	257	25
Antioch (Co-ed.)	Yellow Springs, Ohio	1853	Arthur E. Morgan	375	38
Arizona, Univ. of (Co-ed., Ex., S.)	Tucson, Ariz.	1885	Cloyd Marvin	1,720	115
Arkansas (Co-ed.)	Batesville, Ark.	1872	E. B. Tucker	180	20
Arkansas, Univ. of (Co-ed., Ex.)	Fayetteville, Ark.	1871	John C. Futrall	1,500	80
Armour Inst. of Tech. (Ex.)	Chicago, Ill.	1892	Howard M. Raymond	740	70
Asbury (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Wilmore, Ky.	1890	Henry C. Morrison	550	30
Ashland (Co-ed., Ex.)	Ashland, Ohio	1878	Edwin E. Jacobs	214	14
Atlanta Univ. (Co-ed.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1869	Myron W. Adams	104	6
Atlantic Christian (Co-ed.)	Wilson, N. C.	1902	H. S. Hilley	170	16
Augsburg Sem. (Co-ed.)	Minneapolis, Minn.	1869	George Sverdrup	174	19
Augustinian College (S.)	Villanova, Pa.	1843	F. A. Driscoll	519	24
Aurora (Co-ed.)	Aurora, Ill.	1892	Orrin R. Jenks	108	13
Austin (Co-ed., S.)	Sherman, Tex.	1849	Thomas S. Clyce	266	13
Baker Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Baldwin City, Kan.	1858	Wallace B. Fleming	517	35
Baldwin-Wallace (Co-ed.)	Berea, Ohio	1845	A. B. Storms	994	51
Barnard (W.)	New York City	1889	Nicholas M. Butler	823	101
Bates (Co-ed., Ex.)	Lewiston, Me.	1864	Clifton D. Gray	587	39
Baylor (W., S.)	Belton, Tex.	1845	J. C. Hardy	1,664	75
Baylor Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Waco, Tex.	1845	S. P. Brooks	1,221	66
Beaver (W.)	Beaver, Pa.	1857	C. Mace Thomas	265	22
Beloit (Co-ed., S.)	Beloit, Wis.	1846	W. A. Hamilton	556	51
Beirut, Amer. Univ. of (Co-ed.)	Beirut, Syria	1868	Bayard Dodge	899	95
Benedict (Co-ed.)	Columbia, S. C.	1870	C. B. Antisdel	703	36
Berea (Co-ed., S.)	Berea, Ky.	1855	Wm. J. Hutchins	2,400	85
Bessie Tift (W.)	Forsyth, Ga.	1849	A. Chamlee	300	19
Bethany College (Co-ed., S.)	Lindsborg, Kan.	1881	Ernst F. Phillbiad	578	43
Bethany (Co-ed., Ex.)	Bethany, W. Va.	1840	Cloyd Goodnight	250	24
Bethel (Co-ed., Ex.)	Newton, Kan.	1887	J. H. Langenwalter	300	20
Birmingham-Southern (Co-ed., Ex.)	Birmingham, Ala.	1859	Guy E. Snavely	632	28
Bishop (Co-ed.)	Marshall, Tex.	1881	C. H. Maxson	346	22
Blue Mountain	Blue Mountain, Miss.	1873	W. Lowrey	236	23
Blue Ridge (Co-ed.)	New Windsor, Md.	1910		100	21
Bluffton (Co-ed., S.)	Bluffton, Ohio	1900	Samuel K. Mosiman	194	24
Boston	Chestnut Hill, Mass.	1863	Wm. Devlin	811	38
Boston Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Boston, Mass.	1869	Lemuel H. Murlin	7,451	367
Bowdoin	Brunswick, Me.	1794	Kenneth C. M. Sills	450	33
Bradley Poly. Inst. (Co-ed.)	Peoria, Ill.	1897	Theodore C. Burgess	1,400	84
Brenau (W.)	Gainesville, Ga.	1878	H. J. Pearce	450	40
Bridgewater (Co-ed.)	Bridgewater, Va.	1880	Paul H. Bowman	234	24
Brown Univ. (Co-ed.)	Providence, R. I.	1764	W. H. P. Faunce	1,384	100
Brown Univ., Women's Col. of (W.)	Providence, R. I.	1891	Margaret S. Morris	420	40
Bryn Mawr (W.)	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	1885	Marion E. Park	477	70
Bucknell Univ. (Co-ed.)	Lewisburg, Pa.	1846	Emory W. Hunt	904	46
Buena Vista (Co-ed., Ex.)	Storm Lake, Iowa	1891	Arthur M. Boyd	140	17
Buffalo, Univ. of (Co-ed.)	Buffalo, N. Y.	1846	Samuel P. Capen	1,580	246
Butler Univ. (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Indianapolis, Ind.	1855	Robert J. Aley	1,127	40
California, Univ. of (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Berkeley, Cal.	1868	W. W. Campbell	15,559	1,329
California Inst. of Tech.	Pasadena, Cal.	1891	R. A. Millikan	496	46
Campion College	Prairie du Chien, Wis.	1871	A. H. Rohde	136	20
Canisius College (S., Ex.)	Buffalo, N. Y.	1870	Peter Cusick	325	30
Capital Univ. (Co-ed.)	Columbus, Ohio	1830	Otto Mees	497	35
Carleton College	Northfield, Minn.	1866	D. J. Cowling	842	65
Carnegie Inst. of Tech. (Co-ed., S.)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1903	Thomas S. Baker	4,200	305
Carroll College (Co-ed.)	Waukesha, Wis.	1846	William A. Ganfield	350	25
Carson and Newman (Co-ed., Ex.)	Jefferson City, Tenn.	1851	Oscar E. Sams	400	27
Carthage College (Co-ed.)	Carthage, Ill.	1870	H. D. Hoover	350	28
Case School Applied Science (S.)	Cleveland, Ohio	1881	Charles S. Howe	637	64
Catholic Univ. of America (S.)	Washington, D. C.	1887	Thos. J. Shahan	1,200	103
Catholic Univ. of Oklahoma	Shawnee, Okla.	1915	D. Blaise	115	11
Cedar Crest (W., Ex.)	Allentown, Pa.	1867	Wm. F. Curtis	190	20
Cedarville (Co-ed.)	Cedarville, Ohio	1894	W. R. McChesney	150	15
Centenary (Co-ed.)	Shreveport, La.	1839	George S. Sexton	250	14
Central (Co-ed.)	Fayette, Mo.	1854	Paul H. Linn	337	16
Central Baptist (W.)	Conway, Ark.	1890	D. S. Campbell	200	22
Central Holiness Univ.	University Park, Iowa	1905	J. L. Brasher	212	25
Centre	Danville, Ky.	1819	R. Ames Montgomery	304	16
Central Wesleyan (Co-ed., Ex.)	Warrenton, Mo.	1864	O. E. Kriege	275	23
Charleston, College of (Co-ed., Ex.)	Charleston, S. C.	1785	H. Randolph	313	13
Chattanooga, Univ. of (Co-ed., Ex.)	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1866	Arlo A. Brown	298	16
Chicago, Univ. of (Co-ed., S.)	Chicago, Ill.	1892	Ernest DeW. Burton	12,745	405
Chicora (W.)	Columbia, S. C.	1890	S. C. Byrd	298	34
Cincinnati, Univ. of (Co-ed., S.)	Cincinnati, Ohio	1870	Frederick C. Hicks	4,298	361
Citadel, The	Charleston, S. C.	1842	O. J. Bond	317	22
City of New York, Col. of (Ex., S.)	New York City	1847	S. E. Mezes	12,884	587
Clark Univ. (Co-ed.)	South Atlanta, Ga.	1870	Bd. of Ed. for Negroes	517	23

Name.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Officia'	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Clark Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Worcester, Mass	1889	Wallace W. Atwood	211	36
Clarkson College of Tech	Potsdam, N. Y	1896	John P. Brooks	231	20
Coe (Co-ed., Ex., S.)	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1881	Harry M. Gage	1,080	60
Coker (W.)	Hartsville, S. C	1908	E. W. Sikes	223	23
Colby (Co-ed.)	Waterville, Me	1819	Arthur J. Robers	504	33
Colgate Univ	Hamilton, N. Y	1819	George Barton Cutten	739	56
Colorado (Co-ed., S.)	Colorado Springs, Col	1874	C. A. Duniway	700	65
Colorado (W.)	Denver, Col	1889	J. W. Bailey	120	15
Colorado School of Mines	Golden, Col	1872	Victor C. Alderson	553	31
Colorado, Univ. of (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Boulder, Col	1876	George Norlin	2,810	275
Columbia (S.)	Dubuque, Iowa	1873	E. D. Howard	650	38
Columbia Univ. (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	New York City	1754	Nicholas M. Butler	11,755	1,210
Concordia (Co-ed.)	Moorhead, Minn	1891	J. A. Aasgaard	355	27
Connecticut (W.)	New London, Conn	1911	Benj. T. Marshall	415	45
Converse (W.)	Spartanburg, S. C	1890	Robert P. Pell	383	37
Cooper Union	New York City	1859	R. Fulton Cutting	3,143	100
Cornell (Co-ed., Ex.)	Mount Vernon, Iowa	1853	Harlan Updegraff	725	52
Cornell Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Ithaca, N. Y	1865	Livingston Farrand	5,672	748
Cotner (Co-ed.)	Bethany, Neb	1889	Chas. E. Cobbey	350	32
Cox	College Park, Ga	1842	Wm. S. Cox	114	20
Creighton Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Omaha, Neb	1878	John F. McCormick	1,584	191
Culver-Stockton (Co-ed.)	Canton, Mo	1853	John H. Wood	145	14
Cumberland Univ. (Co-ed.)	Lebanon, Tenn	1842	John R. Harris	650	20
Dakota Wesleyan Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Mitchell, S. D	1883	E. D. Kohlstedt	431	32
Dallas, Univ. of	Dallas, Tex	1910	M. F. Winne	170	23
Dana (Co-ed.)	Blair, Neb	1886	C. X. Hansen	175	14
Daniel Baker	Brownwood, Tex	1888	S. E. Chandler	209	18
Dartmouth	Hanover, N. H	1769	Ernest M. Hopkins	2,075	169
Davidson	Davidson, N. C	1836	Wm. J. Martin	550	28
Davis and Elkins (Co-ed., S.)	Elkins, W. Va	1904	J. E. Allen	360	16
Dayton, Univ. of (Ex.)	Dayton, Ohio	1850	Jos. A. Tetzlaff	760	62
Defiance (Co-ed., S.)	Defiance, Ohio	1902	A. G. Caris	310	27
Delaware, Univ. of (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Newark, Del	1833	Walter Hullihen	524	62
Denison Univ. (Co-ed.)	Granville, Ohio	1830	C. W. Chamberlain	850	70
De Paul Univ. (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Chicago, Ill	1898	Thos. F. Levan	2,007	130
De Pauw Univ. (Co-ed., Ex.)	Greencastle, Ind	1837	George R. Grose	1,400	80
Des Moines Univ. (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Des Moines, Iowa	1852	John W. Million	1,200	49
Detroit, Univ. of (Co-ed., S.)	Detroit, Mich	1877	John P. McNichols	1,525	100
Dickinson (Co-ed.)	Carlisle, Pa	1783	James H. Morgan	500	27
Doane (Co-ed.)	Crete, Neb	1872	John N. Bennett	247	23
Drake Univ	Des Moines, Iowa	1881	A. Holmes	2,291	80
Drexel Institute	Philadelphia, Pa	1891	K. G. Matheson	2,818	90
Dropsie (Co-ed., Ex.)	Philadelphia, Pa	1907	Cyrus Adler	23	6
Drury (Co-ed.)	Springfield, Mo	1873	Thomas W. Nadal	433	28
Dubuque, Univ. of (Co-ed., S.)	Dubuque, Iowa	1852	C. M. Steffins	288	28
Due West, College of (W.)	Due West, S. C	1859	R. L. Robinson	165	18
D'Youville (W.)	Buffalo, N. Y	1908	Sister Verecunda	136	18
Duquesne Univ	Pittsburgh, Pa	1878	M. A. Hehir	2,500	87
Earlham (Co-ed., Ex.)	Richmond, Ind	1859	David M. Edwards	476	33
Eastern	Manassas, Va	1900	R. H. Holliday	125	15
Ellsworth	Iowa Falls, Iowa	1890	F. Meyer	350	18
Elmira (W., Ex.)	Elmira, N. Y	1855	Frederick Lent	497	40
Elon (Co-ed.)	Elon College, N. C	1889	W. A. Harper	350	30
Emmanuel (W.)	Boston, Mass	1919	Sister Mary	160	23
Emmanuel Missionary (Co-ed., S.)	Berrien Springs, Mich	1901	Frederick Griggs	478	31
Emory and Henry (Co-ed., S.)	Emory, Va	1838	James N. Hillman	230	15
Emory Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Atlanta, Ga	1914	Harvey W. Cox	1,047	178
Emporia, College of (Co-ed.)	Emporia, Kan	1882	F. W. Lewis	385	27
Erskine (Co-ed.)	Due West, S. C	1837	R. C. Grier	148	7
Eureka (Co-ed.)	Eureka, Ill	1855	S. G. Harrod, Acting	238	24
Evansville (Co-ed., Ex.)	Evansville, Ind	1919	Alfred F. Hughes	407	33
Ewing (Co-ed., S.)	Ewing, Ill	1867	August Griesel, Acting	130	11
Fairmount (Co-ed., Ex., S.)	Wichita, Kan	1895	John D. Finlayson	500	20
Fargo	Fargo, N. D	1887	G. R. Vowles	490	21
Findlay (Co-ed.)	Findlay, Ohio	1882	Wm. Harris Guyer	546	21
Fisk Univ. (Co-ed., Ex., S.)	Nashville, Tenn	1865	Fayette A. McKenzie	651	43
Flora Macdonald (W.)	Red Springs, N. C	1896	Chas. G. Vardell	280	29
Florida State (W., S.)	Tallahassee, Fla	1905	Edward Conradi	781	61
Florida, Univ. of (S., Ex.)	Gainesville, Fla	1905	A. A. Murphree	1,316	77
Fordham Univ	New York City	1841	Edward P. Tivnan	636	161
Franklin (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Franklin, Ind	1834	Charles E. Goodell	418	21
Franklin and Marshall	Lancaster, Pa	1787	Harvey H. Apple	505	23
Friends Univ. (Co-ed.)	Wichita, Kan	1898	W. O. Mendenhall	360	18
Furman Univ. (S.)	Greenville, S. C	1852	W. J. McGlothlin	416	24
Gallaudet (Co-ed.)	Washington, D. C	1864	Percival Hall	119	19
Galloway	Searcy, Ark	1890	J. M. Williams	250	26
Geneva College (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Beaver Falls, Pa	1848	A. A. Johnston	292	17
Geo. Washington Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Washington, D. C	1821	Howard L. Hodgkins	4,972	230
Georgetown (Co-ed., Ex.)	Georgetown, Ky	1829	Dr. M. B. Adams	361	26
Georgetown Univ	Washington, D. C	1789	John B. Creeden	2,519	226
Georgia School of Technology	Atlanta, Ga	1833	M. L. Brittain	1,821	131
Georgia State (W., S.)	Milledgeville, Ga	1889	M. M. Parks	910	64
Georgia, Univ. of (Co-ed., S.)	Athens, Ga	1785	David C. Barrow	1,744	125
Gettysburg (Co-ed., S.)	Gettysburg, Pa	1832	Henry W. A. Hanson	581	35
Gonzaga Univ	Spokane, Wash	1887	W. J. Fitzgerald	758	63
Gooding (Co-ed.)	Gooding, Idaho	1917	Charles W. Tenney	158	13
Goshen (Co-ed.)	Goshen, Ind	1895	Daniel Kauffman	200	16
Goucher (W.)	Baltimore, Md	1885	William W. Guth	986	84
Grand Island (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Grand Island, Neb	1892	John Mason Wells	144	13
Grand View	Des Moines, Iowa	1895	C. P. Hojbjerg	100	15
Greensboro (W.)	Greensboro, N. C	1838	S. B. Turrentine	335	23
Greenville (Co-ed.)	Greenville, Ill	1892	Eldon G. Burritt	400	23
Greenville Womans (W.)	Greenville, S. C	1854	David M. Ramsay	602	40
Grenada (W.)	Grenada, Miss	1852	J. B. Countiss	200	18
Grinnell (Co-ed.)	Grinnell, Iowa	1847	J. H. T. Main	782	65
Grove City (Co-ed., S.)	Grove City, Pa	1879	Weir C. Ketler	555	27
Guilford (Co-ed.)	Greensboro, N. C	1837	Raymond Binford	245	22
Gustavus Adolphus	St. Peter, Minn	1862	O. J. Johnson	452	22
Hamilton	Clinton, N. Y	1812	Frederick C. Ferry	318	31
Hamlin Univ. (Co-ed.)	St. Paul, Minn	1854	Samuel F. Kerfoot	607	41

Name.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Hampden-Sidney	Hampden-Sidney, Va.	1776	J. D. Eggleston	217	12
Hanover	Hanover, Ind	1827	W. A. Willis	371	15
Harvard Univ. (Ex.)	Cambridge, Mass	1636	Abbott L. Lowell	6,357	1,009
Hastings (Co-ed., S.)	Hastings, Neb	1883	Calvin H. French	356	32
Haverford	Haverford, Pa	1833	Wm. W. Comfort	211	25
Hawaii, Univ. of (Co-ed., Ex.)	Honolulu, T. H	1920	Arthur L. Dean	296	42
Heidelberg Univ. (Co-ed.)	Tiffin, Ohio	1850	Charles E. Miller	415	21
Hendrix College (Co-ed.)	Conway, Ark	1884	J. H. Reynolds	319	18
Highland (Co-ed.)	Highland, Kan	1857	J. L. Howe	40	6
Hillsdale (Co-ed.)	Hillsdale, Mich	1844	Wm. Gear Spencer	551	24
Hiram (Co-ed.)	Hiram, Ohio	1850	Miner Lee Bates	382	26
Hobart	Geneva, N. Y	1822	Murray Bartlett	377	26
Hollins (W.)	Roanoke County, Va	1842	Matty L. Cocke	332	33
Holy Cross	Worcester, Mass	1843	James J. Carlin	875	48
Hood (W.)	Frederick, Md	1893	Jos. H. Apple	434	34
Hoper (Co-ed.)	Holland, Mich	1866	Edward D. Dimnent	603	25
Howard (Co-ed., S.)	Birmingham, Ala	1842	John C. Dawson	410	20
Howard Univ. (Co-ed.)	Washington, D. C	1867	J. Stanley Durkee	2,054	148
Hudson-Brown	Arkadelphia, Ark	1890	James M. Workman	336	27
Hunter (W. Ex.)	New York City	1870	G. S. Davis	3,555	214
Huron (Co-ed.)	Huron, S. D	1883	George S. McCune	350	24
Idaho, College of (Co-ed.)	Caldwell, Idaho	1891	Wm. J. Boone	247	16
Idaho, Univ. of (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Moscow, Idaho	1889	A. H. Upham	1,450	126
Illinois (Co-ed.)	Jacksonville, Ill	1829	C. H. Rammelkamp	503	27
Illinois, Univ. of (Co-ed., Ex.)	Urbana, Ill	1867	David Kinley	7,927	1,161
Illinois Wesleyan Univ. (Co-ed.)	Bloomington, Ill	1850	Wm. J. Davidson	961	53
Illinois Woman's (W.)	Jacksonville, Ill	1846	Joseph R. Harker	541	36
Indiana Central (Co-ed., S.)	Indianapolis, Ind	1905	I. J. Good	295	18
Indiana Univ. (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Bloomington, Ind	1820	William L. Bryan	3,717	213
Industrial Arts, College of (W., S.)	Denton, Tex	1903	F. M. Bralley	1,505	110
International Y. M. C. A. (S.)	Springfield, Mass	1885	Laurence L. Doggett	414	28
Iowa Wesleyan College (Co-ed., S.)	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	1842	U. S. Smith	355	24
Irving (W.)	Mechanicsburg, Pa	1857	E. E. Campbell	100	15
Jamestown (Co-ed.)	Jamestown, N. D	1909	B. H. Kroeze	336	21
Jefferson	Convent, La	1831	P. F. Quinn	150	16
Jewell, Wm. (Co-ed.)	Liberty, Mo	1849	H. C. Wayman	404	16
John B. Stetson Univ. (Co-ed.)	De Land, Fla	1883	Lincoln Hulley	543	41
Johns Hopkins Univ. (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Baltimore, Md	1867	Frank J. Goodnow	1,533	370
Judson (W.)	Marion, Ala	1838	Paul V. Bomar	288	27
Juniata (Co-ed., S.)	Huntington, Pa	1876	I. H. Brumbaugh	399	25
Kalamazoo (Co-ed.)	Kalamazoo, Mich	1833	Allan Hoben	377	22
Kansas City Univ. (Co-ed.)	Kansas City, Kan	1894		332	19
Kansas, Univ. of (Co-ed., S.)	Lawrence, Kan	1866	Ernest H. Lindley	3,999	296
Kan. Wesleyan Univ. (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Salina, Kan	1886	L. B. Bowers	820	30
Kenka (W., S.)	Kenka Park, N. Y	1890	A. H. Norton	68	12
Kentucky, Univ. of (Co-ed., S.)	Lexington, Ky	1866	Frank L. McVey	1,800	150
Kentucky Wesleyan (Co-ed.)	Winchester, Ky	1861	W. B. Campbell	200	15
Kenyon College	Gambier, Ohio	1824	W. F. Peirce	225	19
King	Bristol, Tenn	1867	Tilden Scherer	96	9
Knox (Co-ed.)	Galesburg, Ill	1837	James L. McConaughy	550	53
Knoxville (Co-ed.)	Knoxville, Tenn	1875	J. Kelly Giffen	375	30
Lafayette	Easton, Pa	1832	John H. MacCracken	944	80
La Grange (W.)	La Grange, Ga	1831	W. E. Thompson	177	30
Lake Erie (W.)	Painesville, Ohio	1859	Vivian B. Small	164	24
Lake Forest Univ. (Co-ed.)	Lake Forest, Ill	1857	Herbert McC. Moore	220	22
Lander (W.)	Greenwood, S. C	1872	B. R. Turnipseed	300	27
La Salle	Philadelphia, Pa	1863	Brother Lucian	300	15
Lawrence (Co-ed., Ex.)	Appleton, Wis	1847	Samuel Plantz	857	69
Lebanon Valley (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Annville, Pa	1866	G. D. Gossard	290	25
Lehigh Univ.	Bethlehem, Pa	1866	C. R. Richards	1,062	105
Leland Stanf'd, Jr., U. (Co-ed., S.)	Stanf'd Univ., Calif	1885	Ray Lyman Wilbur	3,030	315
Lenoir (Co-ed., S.)	Hickory, N. C	1891	John C. Peery	304	22
Lewis Institute (Co-ed.)	Chicago, Ill	1895	George N. Carman	1,500	75
Lincoln (S.)	Lincoln, Ill	1865	A. E. Turner	150	18
Lincoln Mem. Univ., (Co-ed., S.)	Harrogate, Tenn	1898	R. O. Matthews	819	21
Lincoln Univ.	Chester Co., Pa	1854	John B. Rendall	242	13
Lindenwood (W., S.)	St. Charles, Mo	1827	John L. Roemer	418	36
Linfield (Co-ed.)	McMinnville, Ore	1858	L. W. Riley	287	20
Little Rock (S., Ex.)	Little Rock, Ark	1907	Albert L. Fletcher	150	14
Livingstone (Co-ed., S.)	Salisbury, N. C	1882	D. C. Suggs	376	26
Lombard (Co-ed.)	Galesburg, Ill	1851	George M. Tilden	300	22
Loretto (W., S., Ex.)	Webster Grove, Mo	1916	M. Edith Laughran	84	23
Louisiana (Co-ed., S.)	Pineville, La	1906	C. Cottingham	307	24
Louisville, Univ. of	Louisville, Ky	1837	A. Y. Ford	576	198
Lowell Textile School (Co-ed.)	Lowell, Mass	1895	Chas. H. Eames	260	38
Loyola	Baltimore, Md	1852	J. A. McEneany	70	10
Loyola Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Chicago, Ill	1909	William H. Agnew	3,000	225
Loyola Univ. (S., Ex.)	New Orleans, La	1912	E. Cummings	408	105
Luther	Decorah, Iowa	1861	Oscar L. Olson	307	23
Lynchburg (Co-ed.)	Lynchburg, Va	1903	J. T. T. Hundley	221	27
Macalester (Co-ed.)	St. Paul, Minn	1885	Richard U. Jones	464	34
Maine, Univ. of (Co-ed., S.)	Orono, Maine	1865	Clarence Cook Little	1,288	153
Manchester (S.)	N. Manchester, Ind	1889	Otho Winger	550	25
Manhattan	New York City	1853	Brother Thomas	700	34
Marietta (Co-ed., S.)	Marietta, Ohio	1835	Edward D. Parsons	303	19
Marion Institute	Marion, Ala	1842	W. L. Murfee	250	18
Marquette Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Milwaukee, Wis	1907	Albert C. Fox	3,000	275
Maryland, for Women (W.)	Lutherville, Md	1853		125	20
Maryland, Univ. of (Co-ed., S.)	Col. Pk., Balti., Md	1807	Albert F. Woods	2,835	419
Maryville (Co-ed.)	Maryville, Tenn	1819	Samuel T. Wilson	801	39
Marywood (W.)	Scranton, Pa	1917	Mother M. Casimir	136	25
Mass. Inst. of Tech. (Co-ed., S.)	Cambridge, Mass	1861	Samuel W. Stratton	3,180	382
McKendree (Co-ed.)	Lebanon, Ill	1828	Cameron Harmon	120	14
McPherson (Co-ed., S.)	McPherson, Kas	1888	D. W. Kurtz	500	26
Mercer Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Macon, Ga	1833	Rufus W. Weaver	1,184	102
Meredith (W.)	Raleigh, N. C	1891	Chas. E. Brewer	407	37
Miami Univ. (Co-ed.)	Oxford, Ohio	1809	Raymond M. Hughes	1,460	93
Michigan Coll. of Mines	Houghton, Mich	1885	F. W. McNair	336	30
Michigan, Univ. of (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Ann Arbor, Mich	1837	M. L. Burton	9,222	664
Middlebury (Co-ed., S.)	Middlebury, Vt	1800	Paul Dwight Moody	538	43

Name.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Midland (Co-ed., S.)	Fremont, Neb.	1887	J. F. Frueger	284	27
Milligan (Co-ed.)	Milligan Coll., Tenn.	1881	H. J. Derthick	180	15
Millikin, James, Univ. (Co-ed.)	Decatur, Ill.	1901	Board of Managers	1,053	58
Mills College (W.)	Oakland, Calif.	1885	Aurelia H. Reinhardt	525	70
Millsaps (Co-ed., S.)	Jackson, Miss.	1892	Alexander F. Watkins	338	15
Milton (Co-ed.)	Milton, Wis.	1867	Alfred E. Whitford	144	13
Milwaukee-Downer (W., Ex.)	Milwaukee, Wis.	1895	Lucia R. Briggs	320	40
Minnesota, U. of (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Minneapolis, Minn.	1851	L. D. Coffman	8,983	511
Mississippi (S.)	Clinton, Miss.	1826	J. W. Provine	425	22
Mississippi State (W.)	Columbus, Miss.	1885	J. C. Fant	1,099	77
Mississippi, Univ. of (Co-ed.)	Oxford, Miss.	1845	Joseph N. Powers	738	39
Missouri, Univ. of (Co-ed.)	Columbia, Mo.	1839	Stratton D. Brooks	6,582	270
Missouri Valley (Co-ed., S.)	Marshall, Mo.	1889	Wm. H. Black	226	12
Missouri Wesleyan (Co-ed., S.)	Cameron, Mo.	1883	Ernest F. Buck	341	22
Monmouth (Co-ed.)	Monmouth, Ill.	1856	Thos. H. McMichael	550	21
Montana St. Sch. of Mines (Co-ed.)	Butte, Mont.	1893	G. W. Craven	112	14
Montana Wesleyan (Co-ed.)	Helena, Mont.	1889	Allen C. Lemon	211	17
Moravian Seminary (W.)	Bethlehem, Pa.	1742	R. Riemer	167	25
Montana, St Univ. of (Co-ed., S.)	Missoula, Mont.	1895	C. H. Clapp	1,519	84
Morgan (Co-ed., S.)	Baltimore, Md.	1867	John O. Spencer	480	40
Morganside (Co-ed., S.)	Sioux City, Iowa	1894	Frank E. Mossman	825	40
Morris Brown Univ. (Co-ed.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1885	John H. Lewis	900	35
Mt. Holyoke (W.)	South Hadley, Mass.	1837	Mary E Woolley	781	109
Mt. St. Charles	Helena, Mont.	1910	Norbert C. Hoff	178	15
Mt. St. Joseph's	Baltimore, Md.	1876	Brother Antoninus	350	20
Mt. St. Joseph (W.)	Dubuque, Iowa	1901	Sister M. Gervane	131	30
Mt. Saint Mary's	Emmitsburg, Md.	1808	B. J. Bradley	537	53
Mt. St. Mary's (W., S.)	N. Plainfield, N. J.	1908	Cecelia Scully	85	10
Mt. St. Vincent, Coll. of	Mt. St. Vincent, N. Y.	1911	Patrick J. Hayes	250	30
Mt. Union (S.)	Alliance, Ohio	1846	W. H. McMaster	467	29
Muhlenberg (Ex., S.)	Allentown, Pa.	1867	John A. W. Haas	285	29
Muskingum (Co-ed.)	New Concord, Ohio	1837	J. Knox Montgomery	635	40
Nebraska, Univ. of (Co-ed.)	Lincoln, Nebr.	1870	Board of Regents	6,500	350
Nebraska Wesl'y'n U. (Co-ed., S.)	University Place, Neb.	1887	L. B. Schreckengast	805	48
Nevada, Univ. of (Co-ed., S.)	Reno, Nev.	1874	Walter E. Clark	803	64
Newberry (Co-ed., S.)	Newberry, S. C.	1856	S. J. Derrick	302	14
Newcomb	New Orleans	1886	Pierce Butler	612	59
New Hampshire, U. of (Co-ed., S.)	Durham, New Hamp.	1886		1,090	90
New Jersey (W.)	New Brunswick, N. J.	1918	Mabel S. Douglass	420	49
New Mex. Sch. of Mines (Co-ed.)	Socorro, New Mex.	1889	E. H. Wells	100	8
N. Mex., St. U. of (S., Ex., Co-ed.)	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1892	David S. Hill	374	33
New Rochelle, Coll. of (W.)	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1897	M. Irene	487	38
N. Y. St. Lib. Sch. (Co-ed., Ex.)	Albany, N. Y.	1887	J. I. Wyer	49	16
N. Y. State Coll. of Forestry	Syracuse, N. Y.	1911	Franklin Moon	350	36
New York University (Co-ed., S.)	New York City	1831	Elmer E. Brown	14,643	608
Niagara University	Niagara Coll., N. Y.	1857	W. E. Katzenberger	350	25
North Carolina (W., S., Ex.)	Greensboro, N. C.	1892	J. I. Foust	1,285	143
N. Carolina, U. of (part Co-ed., S.)	Chapel Hill, N. C.	1789	Harry W. Chase	1,975	130
Northeastern Univ. (S., Ex.)	Boston, Mass.	1898	Frank Palmer Speare	4,487	165
North Dakota, Univ. of (Co-ed.)	Grand Forks, N. D.	1883	Thomas J. Kane	1,550	98
Northland (Co-ed.)	Ashland, Wis.	1892	J. D. Brownell	182	16
Northwestern (Co-ed., Ex.)	Naperville, Ill.	1861	E. E. Rall	447	40
Northwestern Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Evanston & Chicago	1851	Walter D. Scott	8,010	592
Northwestern (Co-ed.)	Watertown, Wis.	1865	E. E. Kowalke	282	16
Norwich Univ (S.)	Northfield, Vt.	1819	Chas. A. Plumley	275	26
Notre Dame of Md., Coll. of (W.)	Baltimore, Md.	1896	M. Philemon	85	14
Notre Dame Univ. (S.)	Notre Dame, Ind.	1842	Matthew Walsh	1,799	125
Oakland City	Oakland City, Ind.	1890	W. P. Dearing	1,018	37
Oberlin (Co-ed.)	Oberlin, Ohio	1833	Henry C. King	1,675	173
Occidental (Co-ed.)	Los Angeles, Cal.	1887	Remsen du Bois Bird	521	38
Ogden	Bowling Green, Ky.	1877	Charles E. Whittle	150	8
Ohio Northern Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Ada, Ohio	1871	Albert E. Smith	1,430	45
Ohio State Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Columbus, Ohio	1870	W. O. Thompson	8,583	673
Ohio Univ. (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Athens, Ohio	1804	Elmer B. Bryan	1,698	100
Ohio Wesleyan Univ. (Co-ed.)	Delaware, Ohio	1842	John W. Hoffman	1,889	120
Okla. Baptist Univ. (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Shawnee, Okla.	1915	J. B. Lawrence	323	16
Oklahoma City (Co-ed., S.)	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1919	E. M. Antrim	381	15
Oklahoma College for Women (W.)	Chickasha, Okla.	1908	G. W. Austin	565	43
Oklahoma, Univ. of (Co-ed.)	Norman, Okla.	1892	J. S. Buchanan, Acting	3,596	173
Olivet (Co-ed.)	Olivet, Mich.	1844	Paul F. Voelker	335	25
Omaha, Univ. of (Co-ed.)	Omaha, Neb.	1909	D. J. Jenkins	550	21
Oregon, Univ. of (Co-ed., S. Ex.)	Eugene, Ore.	1876		2,589	137
Ottawa Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Ottawa, Kan.	1865	S. E. Price	455	25
Otterbein (Co-ed.)	Westerville, Ohio	1847	W. G. Clippinger	546	31
Ouachita (Co-ed.)	Arkadelphia, Ark.	1886	Chas. E. Disken	300	23
Our-Lady-of-the-Lake (W., S.)	San Antonio, Tex.	1912	H. A. Constantineau	137	23
Oxford College (W.)	Oxford, Ohio	1830	Eleanor N. Adams	205	23
Ozarks, College of the (Co-ed.)	Clarksville, Ark.	1889	Wiley Lin Hurie	160	12
Pacific, College of the (Co-ed.)	San Jose, Cal.	1851	Tully C. Knoles	480	45
Pacific (Co-ed.)	Newberg, Ore.	1891	Levi T. Pennington	165	15
Pacific Union (Co-ed., S.)	La Jota, Cal.	1909	W. E. Nelson	553	35
Pacific Univ. (Co-ed.)	Forest Grove, Ore.	1849	W. C. Weir	282	24
Paine, The (Co-ed.)	Augusta, Ga.	1883	Ray S. Tomlin, Acting	202	18
Park (Co-ed.)	Parkville, Mo.	1875	Frederick W. Hawley	447	25
Payne, Howard (Co-ed., S.)	Brownwood, Tex.	1889	Thos. H. Taylor	673	38
Parsons (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Fairfield, Iowa	1875	Howard McDonald	305	20
Penn (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Oskaloosa, Iowa	1873	H. E. McGrew	256	25
Pennsylvania (W.)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1870	Cora Helen Collidge	227	20
Pennsylvania State (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	State College, Pa.	1855	John M. Thomas	3,499	320
Pennsylvania Military	Chester, Pa.	1821	Chas. E. Hyatt	150	25
Pennsylv'a, Univ. of (part Co-ed., S.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1740	Josiah H. Penniman	7,435	950
Philippines, Univ. of	Manila, P. I.	1908	G. P. Benton	4,693	319
Phillips Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Enid, Okla.	1907	I. N. McCash	778	35
Piedmont (Co-ed.)	Demorest, Ga.	1897	Frank E. Jenkins	250	20
Pittsburgh, Univ. of (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1787	John G. Bowman	6,882	492
Polytechnic Institute	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1854	F. W. Atkinson	465	47
Pomona (Co-ed.)	Claremont, Cal.	1887	James A. Blaisdell	862	69
Ponce Rico, Univ. of (S.)	Rio Piedras, P. R.	1903	Juan B. Huyke	1,750	102
Prairie View State Norm. & Ind. (S.)	Prairie View, Tex.	1879	W. B. Bizzell	800	55
Presbyterian, of S. C.	Clinton, S. C.	1880	D. M. Douglas	180	16

Name.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Princeton Univ	Princeton, N. J	1746	John Grier Hibben	2,373	260
Providence	Providence, R. I	1919	W. D. Noon	378	16
Puget Sound, College of (Co-ed., S.)	Tacoma, Wash	1903	Edward H. Todd	325	18
Purdue Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	West Lafayette, Ind	1869	Edward C. Elliott	3,107	304
Queens (W.)	Charlotte, N. C	1857	W. H. Frazer	250	25
Radcliffe (W.)	Cambridge, Mass	1879	Ada L. Comstrock	756	140
Randolph Macon	Ashland, Va	1830	Robert E. Blackwell	200	12
Randolph-Macon Woman's (W.)	Lynchburg, Va	1893	D. R. Anderson	667	51
Redlands, Univ. of (Co-ed.)	Redlands, Cal	1909	V. L. Duke	414	30
Reed Institute (Co-ed.)	Portland, Ore	1910	Richard F. Scholz	300	30
Regis	Denver, Col	1888	Robert M. Kelley	290	21
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst. (S.)	Troy, N. Y	1824	Palmer C. Ricketts	1,098	100
Rhode Island State (Co-ed.)	Kingston, R. I	1892	Howard Edwards	392	35
Rice Institute (Co-ed.)	Houston, Tex	1912	Edgar Odell Lovett	937	60
Richmond, Univ. of (Co-ed.)	Richmond, Va	1832	F. W. Boatwright	821	47
Rio Grande (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Rio Grande, Ohio	1876	H. T. Houf	160	14
Ripon (Co-ed.)	Ripon, Wis	1851	Silas Evans	450	31
Roanoke	Salem, Va	1853	Chas. J. Smith	205	23
Robert	Constantinople, Turk	1863	C. F. Gates	438	64
Rochester Mechanics Institute	Rochester, N. Y	1885	John A. Randall	750	60
Rochester, Univ. of (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Rochester, N. Y	1850	Rush Rhees	753	69
Rock Hill	Ellicott City, Md	1853	Brother Felician	120	15
Rockford College (W., Ex.)	Rockford, Ill	1847	William A. Maddox	349	45
Rollins (Co-ed.)	Winter Park, Fla	1885	R. J. Sprague	350	32
Rosary (W.)	River Forest, Ill	1922	Sister M. Clementine	163	30
Rose Polytechnic Institute	Terre Haute, Ind	1874	Philip B. Woodworth	240	18
Russell Sage (W.)	Troy, N. Y	1916	Eliza Kellas	310	32
Rutgers (S.)	New Brunswick, N. J	1766	W. H. S. Demarest	791	108
Sacred Heart, College of the (W.)	Manhattanville, N. Y	1917	Ruth Burnett	138	23
Sacred Heart, Col. & Acad. of the (W.)	Clifton, Cincinnati, O	1869	Mary Nolan	135	18
St. Ambrose (S.)	Davenport, Iowa	1882	W. L. Hannon	340	22
St. Benedict's	Atchison, Kan	1859	Martin Veth	350	30
St. Bernard	St. Bernard, Ala	1892	Barnard Menges	170	25
St. Bonaventure's Sem. and College	Allegany, N. Y	1856	Thomas Plassman	500	25
St. Catherine, College of (W., S.)	St. Paul, Minn	1911	Sister Antonia	480	35
St. Elizabeth, College of (W.)	Convent Station, N. J	1899	Sister Marie Jose	215	35
St. Francis College	Brooklyn, N. Y	1858	Brother David	80	16
St. Francis Xavier (W., S., Ex.)	Chicago, Ill	1846	Mother Sophia Mitchell	139	15
St. Genevieve's College and Acad	Asheville, N. C	1909	M. L. Lorin	50	18
St. Gregory's College for Boys	Shawnee, Okla	1915	D. Blaine	100	10
St. Ignatius	Cleveland, Ohio	1886	Thomas J. Smith	225	12
St. Ignatius	San Francisco, Cal	1855	Plus L. Moore	231	19
St. John's (Ex.)	Annapolis, Md	1696	T. Fell	176	17
St. John's	Brooklyn, N. Y	1870	J. W. Moore	221	48
St. John's Univ	Toledo, Ohio	1898	Francis X. Busch	312	36
St. Joseph	Philadelphia, Pa	1852	A. G. Brown	116	14
St. John's Univ	Collegeville, Minn	1857	A. Deutsch	431	32
St. Lawrence Univ. (Co-ed.)	Canton, N. Y	1856	Richard E. Sykes	1,631	95
St. Louis	San Antonio, Tex	1894		300	23
St. Louis Univ. (S.)	St. Louis, Mo	1818	Wm. F. Robinson	3,246	314
St. Mary's	Oakland, Cal	1863	Brother U. Gregory	516	32
St. Mary's	St. Mary's, Kan	1869	B. J. Rodman	500	38
St. Mary's	St. Mary, Ky	1821	Michael Jaglowicz	125	10
St. Mary's Col. and Acad. (W., S.)	Prairie du Chien, Wis	1872	Mother M. Angela	130	16
St. Mary-of-the-Woods (W.)	Terre Haute, Ind	1840	Sister of Providence	200	24
St. Michael's	Winooski Park, Vt	1905	Wm. Jeanmarie	150	15
St. Olaf	Northfield, Minn	1874	L. W. Boe	947	63
St. Peter's	Jersey City, N. J	1878	T. F. Graham	500	27
St. Proconius (S.)	Lisle, Ill	1901	Valentine Kohlbeck	207	23
St. Stephen's	Annandale, N. Y	1860	Bernard I. Bell	122	16
St. Teresa, College of (W.)	Winona, Minn	1911	Mother M. Leo Tracy	302	30
St. Thomas, College of	St. Paul, Minn	1887	Thomas E. Cullen	864	50
St. Viator	Bourbonnais, Ill	1868	T. J. Rice	450	28
St. Vincent (S., Ex.)	Beatty, Pa	1864	A. Stehle	570	52
St. Xavier (S.)	Cincinnati, Ohio	1840	Hubert F. Brockman	280	24
Salem Acad. & College (W., S., Ex.)	Winston-Salem, N. C	1771	H. E. Rondthaler	420	35
Salem College (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Salem, W. Va	1888	S. Orestes Bond	465	22
Santa Clara, Univ. of	Santa Clara, Cal	1851	Zachens J. Maher	385	42
Seton Hall (W., S.)	Greensburg, Pa	1918	Mother M. R. Creed	181	34
Seton Hall	South Orange, N. J	1856	Thos. H. McLaughlin	461	21
Shaw Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Raleigh, N. C	1865	J. L. Peacock	417	29
Shorter	Rome, Ga	1873	W. D. Furry	270	24
Silliman Collegiate Institute	Clinton, La	1852	W. B. Currie	100	12
Simmons (Co-ed., S.)	Abilene, Tex	1891	J. D. Sandefer	822	30
Simmons (W., S., Ex.)	Boston, Mass	1899	Henry Lefavour	1,320	120
Simpson (Co-ed., S.)	Indianola, Iowa	1867		884	39
Sioux Falls Univ. (Co-ed.)	Sioux Falls, S. D	1883	Fred G. Boughton	197	19
Skidmore (W., Ex.)	Saratoga Springs, N.Y	1911	Chas. H. Keyes	394	45
Smith (W.)	Northampton, Mass	1871	Wm. A. Neilan	2,030	186
Smith, Johnson C., Univ. (S.)	Charlotte, N. C	1867	H. L. McCrorey	235	19
South, Univ. of the (S.)	Sewanee, Tenn	1858	Benj. F. Finney	250	29
South Carolina, Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Columbia, S. C	1801	Wm. Davis Melton	746	45
South Dakota, Univ. of (Co-ed., Ex.)	Vermilion, S. D	1882	Robert L. Slagle	964	64
Southern Method. Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Dallas, Tex	1915	Chas. C. Selectman	1,277	73
Southwestern College (Co-ed.)	Winfield, Kan	1885	Albert E. Kirk	726	42
Southwestern Presbyterian Univ	Clarksville, Tenn	1875	Chas. E. Diehl	158	13
Southwestern Univ. (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Georgetown, Tex	1873	Paul Whitfield Horn	461	25
Sterling (Co-ed.)	Sterling, Kan	1887	R. T. Campbell	241	15
Stevens Institute of Technology	Hoboken, N. J	1870	A. C. Humphreys	614	15
Susquehanna Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Selinsgrove, Pa	1858	Charles T. Aikens	345	27
Swarthmore (Co-ed.)	Swarthmore, Pa	1864	Frank Aydelotte	500	47
Sweet Briar (W.)	Sweet Briar, Va	1906	Emilie W. McVea	306	34
Syracuse Univ. (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Syracuse, N. Y	1870	Charles K. Flint	5,521	496
Tabor (Co-ed.)	Tabor, Iowa	1866	S. Edward Lynd	91	12
Talladega (Co-ed.)	Talladega, Ala	1867	Frederick A. Sumner	519	30
Tarkio (Co-ed.)	Tarkio, Mo	1883	J. A. Thompson	249	21
Taylor Univ. (Co-ed.)	Upland, Ind	1846	John Paul	314	27
Temple Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Philadelphia, Pa	1884	Russell H. Conwell	8,675	450
Tennessee (W.)	Murfreesboro, Tenn	1907	E. L. Atwood, Acting	131	17
Tennessee, Univ. of (Co-ed., Ex.)	Knoxville, Tenn	1794	H. A. Morgan	1,655	247

Name.	Location.	Year Organ	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Texas Christian Univ	Fort Worth, Tex	1873	E. M. Waits	635	60
Texas Presbyterian	Milford, Tex	1902	French W. Thompson	160	26
Texas, Univ. of (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Austin, Tex	1883		5,022	345
Thiel (Co-ed., Ex.)	Greenville, Pa	1870	Carl A. Sundberg	336	16
Toledo, Univ. of City of (Co-ed., S.)	Toledo, Ohio	1884	A. M. Stowe	1,905	35
Transylvania (Co-ed.)	Lexington, Ky	1783	Andrew D. Harmon	269	30
Trinity	Durham, N. C			625	60
Trinity	Hartford, Conn	1823	R. B. Ogilby	265	30
Trinity College (W.)	Washington, D. C	1897	Sister Raphael	351	50
Trinity	Waxahachie, Tex	1869	John H. Burma	387	21
Tufts (part Co-ed.)	Tufts College, Mass	1852	John A. Converse	2,094	368
Tulane Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	New Orleans, La	1834	A. B. Dinwiddie	2,542	373
Tulsa, Univ. of (Co-ed.)	Tulsa, Okla	1894	J. M. Gordon	400	20
Tusculum (Co-ed.)	Greeneville, Tenn	1794	C. O. Gray	200	20
Union Christian (Co-ed., S.)	Merom, Ind	1859	W. S. Alexander	102	12
Union (Co-ed., S.)	College View, Neb	1891	O. M. John	378	24
Union (Ex.)	Schenectady, N. Y	1795	Chas. A. Richmond	670	60
Union Univ. (Co-ed., Ex., S.)	Jackson, Tenn	1842	H. E. Watters	773	23
U. S. Military Academy	West Point, N. Y	1802	Gen. Fred W. Sladen	1,156	163
U. S. Naval Academy	Annapolis, Md	1845	Henry B. Wilson	2,104	251
Upper Iowa Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Fayette, Iowa	1858	James P. Van Horn	225	23
Upsala (Co-ed.)	Kenilworth, N. J	1893	C. G. Erickson	92	10
Ursinus (Co-ed., S.)	Collegeville, Pa	1869	Geo. L. Omwake	248	22
Utah, Univ. of (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Salt Lake City, Utah	1850	George Thomas	2,533	168
Valparaiso Univ. (Co-ed.)	Valparaiso, Ind	1873	Horace M. Evans	1,800	63
Vanderbilt Univ. (Co-ed.)	Nashville, Tenn	1873	James H. Kirkland	1,395	180
Vassar College (W.)	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	1861	Henry N. MacCracken	1,148	146
Vermont, Univ. of (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Burlington, Vt	1791	Guy W. Bailey	1,137	141
Villanova, College of (S.)	Villanova, Pa	1843	F. A. Driscoll	441	35
Virginia Military Institute (S.)	Lexington, Va	1839	E. W. Nicholas	613	45
Virginia Union Univ. (S., Ex.)	Richmond, Va	1865	Wm. J. Clark	402	20
Virginia, Univ. of (part Co-ed., S., Ex)	Charlottesville, Va	1819	Edwin A. Alderman	1,750	208
Wabash	Crawfordsville, Ind	1832	George L. Mackintosh	488	25
Wake Forest College (S.)	Wake Forest, N. C	1834	Wm. L. Poteat	536	40
Wartburg	Clinton, Iowa	1868	Otto L. Proehl	110	9
Washburn (Co-ed., S.)	Topeka, Kan	1865	Parley P. Womer	920	58
Washington (Co-ed)	Chestertown, Md	1723	Paul E. Titsworth	168	15
Washington	Washington Col., Pa	1795	J. T. Cooter	122	7
Washington (Co-ed.)	Washingt'n Col., Tenn	1795	Hubert S. Lyle	125	9
Washington Missionary (Co-ed.)	Washington, D. C	1904	Harvey A. Morrison	268	27
Washington State (Co-ed.)	Pullman, Wash	1890	E. O. Holland	2,700	200
Washington Univ. (Co-ed., Ex., S.)	St. Louis, Mo	1853	Herbert S. Hadley	3,316	381
Wash'gt'n, U. of (Co-ed, S., Ex.)	Seattle, Wash	1861	Henry Suzzalis	5,819	260
Washington and Jefferson (S., Ex.)	Washington, Pa	1802	Simon Strouse Baker	466	31
Washington & Lee Univ	Lexington, Va	1749	Henry L. Smith	782	66
Waynesburg (Co-ed.)	Waynesburg, Pa	1850	Paul R. Stewart	200	20
Wellesley (W.)	Wellesley, Mass	1875	Ellen Fitz Pendleton	1,533	142
Wells College (W.)	Aurora, N. Y	1868	Kerr D. Macmillan	219	35
Wesleyan (W.)	Macon, Ga	1836	Wm. F. Quillian	576	43
Wesleyan Univ. (Co-ed.)	Middletown, Conn	1831	Wm. Arnold Shanklin	535	55
Western (W.)	Oxford, Ohio	1855	W. W. Boyd	323	35
Western Maryland (Co-ed., Ex.)	Westminster, Md	1868	Albert N. Ward	350	26
Western Reserve Univ. (S.)	Cleveland, Ohio	1826	D. Williamson, Acting	2,332	456
Western Union (Co-ed.)	LeMara, Iowa	1900	C. A. Mock	265	14
Westminster	Fulton, Mo	1849	E. E. Reed	220	13
Westminster	New Wilmington, Pa	1852	W. C. Wallace	336	19
W. Virginia Univ. (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Morgantown, W. Va	1867	Frank B. Trotter	1,945	178
W. Virginia Wesleyan (Co-ed., S.)	Buckhannon, W. Va	1890	Elmer G. Cutshall	425	30
Wheaton (Co-ed., S.)	Wheaton, Ill	1860	Chas. A. Blanchard	257	14
Wheaton (W.)	Norton, Mass	1834	Samuel V. Cole	359	35
Whitman (Co-ed.)	Walla Walla, Wash	1866	Stephen B. L. Penrose	497	36
Whittier (Co-ed.)	Whittier, Calif	1901	H. N. Wright	205	23
Whitworth	Spokane, Wash	1890	W. H. Robinson	155	16
Wilberforce Univ. (Co-ed)	Wilberforce, Ohio	1856	J. A. Gregg	920	62
Williamette Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Salem, Oregon	1842	Carl G. Doney	577	30
William and Mary (Co-ed)	Williamsburg, Va	1693	J. A. C. Chandler	850	50
Williams	Williamstown, Mass	1793	Harry A. Garfield	632	58
Wilmington (Co-ed., S., Ex.)	Wilmington, Ohio	1871	J. Edwin Jay	425	27
Wilson (W.)	Chambersburg, Pa	1869	Ethelbert D. Warfield	399	35
Winthrop (W.)	Rock Hill, S. C	1886	David B. Johnson	1,415	130
Wisconsin, Univ. of (Co-ed., Ex.)	Madison, Wis	1849	E. A. Birge	7,825	380
Wittenburg (Co-ed., S.)	Springfield, Ohio	1845	Rees Edgar Tulloss	720	42
Woman's Tennessee	Murfreesboro, Tenn	1907	G. J. Burnett	124	19
Wooford	Spartanburg, S. C	1854	H. N. Snyder	345	14
Wooster (Co-ed., S.)	Wooster, Ohio	1866	Charles F. Wishart	807	45
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	Worcester, Mass	1865	Ira N. Hollis	504	58
Wyoming, Univ. of (Co-ed., S.)	Laramie, Wyo	1886	A. G. Crane	790	70
Yale Univ	New Haven, Conn	1701	James R. Angell	3,789	452
Yankton (Co-ed., S.)	Yankton, S. D	1881	Henry K. Warren	451	20
York (Co-ed.)	York, Neb	1890	W. O. Jones	519	22

CANADIAN COLLEGES.

Acadia Univ. (Co-ed.)	Wolfville, N. S	1838	F. W. Patterson	307	22
Alberta Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Calgary, Alberta	1906	H. M. Tory	1,300	100
Alma (W., S.)	St. Thomas, Ont	1876	P. S. Dobson	275	18
British Columbia, Univ. of	Vancouver, B. C	1912	L. S. Klinck	1,194	110
Laval Univ. (Ex.)	Quebec, Can	1852	C. N. Gariepy	567	105
Macdonald College	Ste. A'e de Bell., Que	1907	D. C. Harrison	350	56
McGill Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Montreal, Can	1821	Arthur W. Currie	2,784	399
Mt. Allison Univ. (Co-ed.)	Sackville, N. B	1863	Geo. Trueman	256	18
McMaster Univ. (Co-ed., Ex.)	Toronto, Can	1887	H. P. Whidden	330	24
New Brunswick Univ. (Co-ed.)	Fredericton, N. B	1860	C. C. Jones	175	12
Nova Scotia Agr. Col. (Co-ed., S.)	Truro, Nova Scotia	1905	M. Cumming	150	14
Nova Scotia Nor. Col. (Co-ed., S.)	Truro, Nova Scotia	1855	David Sloan	355	13
Provincial Inst. of Tech. & Art	Calgary, Alberta	1916	Joe H. Ross	295	12
Queens Univ. (Co-ed., S.)	Kingston, Ont	1841	R. Bruce Taylor	1,164	102
Sainte-Marie	Montreal, Que	1848	R. F. L. Lalande	650	22
Toronto, Univ. of (Co-ed., S.)	Toronto, Can	1827	Robert A. Falconer	4,767	631
Victoria (Ex.)	Toronto, Can	1836	R. P. Bowles	599	30

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Rhodes Scholarships to the University of Oxford are assigned to each State in the Union. The scholarships are tenable for three years and have the value of £350 a year. To be eligible a candidate must be—(a) A male citizen of the United States; (b) Over 19 and not over 25 years of age; (c) Above sophomore standing in some recognized degree-granting university or college in the United States. Candidates may apply either from the State in which they have their ordinary private domicile, home, or residence, or from the State in which they have received at least two years of their college education.

Selections are made on the basis of the candidate's record in school and college, supplemented by references of persons who know him and by a personal interview with the Committee of Selection. There is no written examination. Elections are made on the basis of—(1) Qualities of manhood, force of character, and leadership; (2) Literary and scholastic ability and attainments; (3) Physical vigor, as shown by interest in outdoor sports or in other ways. No restriction is placed on a Rhodes scholar's choice of studies. He may read for the Oxford B. A. in any of the Final Honor Schools, he may enter for any one of the so-called Diploma Courses, or, if qualified by previous training, may be admitted to read for advanced degrees such as the B. Sc., B. Litt., B. C. L., or Ph. D.

An election is held each year in two-thirds of the States of the Union.

In 1924 one scholar will be elected in the following States: Ala., Ark., Cal., Col., Conn., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa; Kan., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., Ohio, Ore., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Tex., Vt., Va., Wash., and Wis.

Applications will be due on or before Oct. 25, 1924; the election will be held on Dec. 6, 1924; and the Rhodes scholars so elected will enter Oxford in October, 1925.

Application blanks and further information may be obtained from the officers of any college or university in the United States or from President Frank Aydelotte, American Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

The 1923 Rhodes scholar from New York is Waldon Pell, 2d (Princeton University), 230 East 79th St., New York City.

The Secretary of the Committee of Selection for New York State is Dr. Augustus S. Downing, State House, Albany.

WORKERS' COLLEGE AT KATONAH, NEW YORK.

(Contributed by the Executive Secretary.)

Brookwood, the first educational enterprise for resident students from the organized labor movement, was established in October, 1921, at Katonah, N. Y. The studies undertaken are of college grade and cover a course of two years. The first class was graduated in June, 1923, consisting of 15 students from 9 industries and 7 nationalities. Six of these were girls and 9 men. The total enrolment for the year 1922-3 was 32. For the year 1923-4 it will be about 45.

The faculty consists of A. J. Muste, Chairman, Instructor in History; Josephine Colby, in English; David J. Saposs, in Labor Problems; Everett Dean Martin, in Psychology; Arthur W. Calhoun, in Social Economics; Mildred C. Calhoun, in English; and Toscan Bennett, Executive Secretary. In addition to these, outside lecturers handle various phases from time to time.

The first year courses are "How to Study," "History of Civilization", "Social Economics," "Psychology" and "The Use of the English Language." These courses are all designed to give a general background on the basis of which the more specialized work of the second year can be established.

The second year courses are more immediately related to the labor movement and its problems and consist of "Theory and Practice of Government," "History of American Labor Movement," "Trade Union Administration," "Trade Union Organization Work," "Contemporary History in other Countries" and "How to use the English Language."

The last ten weeks of the second year are exclusively devoted to a "Seminar in Strategy of the Labor Movement." A course in Public Speaking is also provided and special courses in Journalism, Workers' Education and Statistics may be taken by qualified students.

The Journalism class publishes the Brookwood Review, a monthly paper containing articles by all the students of Economics, Sociology and Labor.

A Labor Co-operating Committee serves "to keep Brookwood close to the heart and purpose of the American Labor Movement." It has power of veto on the engaging of teachers and on the budget in whole or in part and may initiate a referendum vote among its members on questions affecting the institution. It appoints from its own number a sub-committee of three, known as the Brookwood Visiting Committee, who have full faculty and community status with a right to a voice and a vote in the meetings of both bodies.

The members of the Labor Co-operating Committee are: John Fitzpatrick, Chairman (Chicago Fed. of Labor); Abraham Lefkowitz, Sec.-Treas. (Amer. Fed. of Teachers); James H. Maurer (Penn. Fed. of Labor); John Brophy, (United Mine Workers); Rose Schneiderman, (National Women's Trade Union League); Charles Kurtz, (International Assoc. of Machinists); Jay G. Brown, (International Union of Timber Workers); Thomas Van Lear, (International Assoc. of Machinists); Fannia M. Cohn, (International Ladies Garment Workers); Phil. E. Ziegler, (Brotherhood of Railway Clerks).

On educational problems the Educational Advisory Committee is consulted. This committee consists of Walton H. Hamilton, Ph. D., of Amherst College; Joseph H. Willits, Ph. D., of the Univ. of Penn.; William F. Ogburn, Ph. D., of Columbia Univ.; Leo Wolman, Ph. D., of the New School of Social Research.

Brookwood is organized in three groups on the functional basis, each group having the necessary powers to fulfil its appropriate duties. These groups are the Faculty, the Student Body, and the Community, the last consisting of the first two groups meeting together to decide such matters as affect the community as such, for although Brookwood is primarily an educational institution it is also a self-governing community.

ELKS, BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF.

Grand Lodge officers for 1923-24: *Grand Exalted Ruler*—James G. McFarland, Watertown, S. D. *Grand Esteemed Leading Knight*—Harry M. Ticknor, Pasadena, Calif. *Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight*—George J. Winslow, Utica, N. Y. *Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight*—Clement Scott, Vancouver, Wash. *Grand Secretary*—Fred C. Robinson, Congress Hotel, Chicago. *Grand Treasurer*—John K. Burch, Grand Rapids, Mich. *Grand Tiler*, Joseph F. Mayer, Globe, Arizona. *Grand Inner Guard*—W. P. Murphey, Brownwood, Texas. *Grand Chaplain*—Rev. Dr. John Dysart, Flint, Mich. *Grand Esquire*—Chas.H. Grakelow, Philadelphia. *Secretary to Grand Exalted Ruler*—Charles D. Ray, Watertown, S. D.

Elks National Memorial Headquarters Commission: John K. Tener (Chairman), Charleroi, Pa.; Joseph T. Fanning (Sec., Treas. and Exec. Director), 50 East 42nd St., N. Y. City; James R. Nicholson, Boston; Edward Rightor, New Orleans; Fred Harper, Lynchburg, Va.; Bruce A. Campbell, East St. Louis, Ill.; William M. Abbott, San Francisco; Rush L. Holland, Colorado Springs; Frank L. Rain, Fairbury, Neb.; William W. Mountain, Toledo; J. Edgar Masters, Charleroi, Pa.

Board of Grand Trstees: Chairman, W. E. Drislane, Albany, N. Y.; Robert A. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; Louis Boismenue, East St. Louis, Ill.; John Halpin, Kansas City, Mo.; Robert A. Scott, Linton, Ind.

The Elks' Support Fund has provided vocational training, at a cost of $69,000 to 106 disabled American boys.

The total receipts of the War Relief Commision were $428,010; disbursements, $191,734.

Disbursements for charity in the last three years: (1920) $1,566,234.63; (1921) $2,044,218.97; (1922) $2,017,561.11.

Total membership, 875,000, by States as follows: (April 1, 1923)—Ala., 2,911; Alaska, 1,734; Ark., 6,159; Ariz., 7,298; Calif., 52,994; Canal Zone, 228; Colo., 20,820; Conn., 15,999; N. Dak., 6,355; So. Dak., 9,477; Del., 1,030; Dist. of Col., 2,654; Fla., 5,801; Ga., 5,556; Guam, 170; Hawaii, 1,223; Idaho, 9,234; Ill., 47,757; Ind., 28,686; Iowa, 21,349; Kan., 15,660; Ky., 10,315; La., 12,540; Me., 3,909; Md., 4,040; Mass., 39,144; Mich., 31,622; Minn., 18,049; Miss., 4,213; Mo., 14,562; Mont., 8,511; Neb., 12,822; Nev., 3,000; N. H., 5,288; N. J., 41,984; N. Y., 77,040; N. M., 3,463; N. C., 4,354; Ohio, 49,059; Okla., 12,135; Ore., 13,209; Pa., 69,770; Philippines, 557; Porto Rico, 339; R. I., 5,897; S. C., 1,985; Texas, 21,088; Tenn., 6,179; Utah, 4,938; Vt., 2,166; Va., 8,536; Wash., 30,442; W. Va., 11,655; Wis., 21,397; Wyo., 4,523.

The largest lodge is Brooklyn, No. 22, with 11,636 members.

MASONIC GRAND LODGES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

State.	No. of Members.	Grand Secretary.	Residence of Secretary.	State.	No. of Members.	Grand Secretary.	Residence of Secretary.
Alabama	48,126	G.A.Beauchamp	Montgomery	Nebraska	37,380	F. E. White	Omaha
Alb'ta, Can.	11,405	S. Y. Taylor	Calgary	Nevada	2,445	E.D.Vanderleith	Carson City
Arizona	4,889	C. J. Roskruge	Tucson	N.Brunsw'k	4,897	J. T. Hartt	St. John
Arkansas	32,478	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock	N. Hamp.	14,186	H. M. Cheney	Concord
B. Columbia	11,033	W.DeW. Smith	N. W'minster	New Jersey	68,816	Isaac Cherry	Trenton
California	93,179	John Whicher	S. Francisco	N. Mexico	5,630	A. A. Keen	Albuquerque
Canada	91,879	W. McG. Logan	H'milt'n,Ont.	New York	286,594	R. J. Kenworthy	New York
Colorado	28,027	Wm. W. Cooper	Denver	N. Carolina	36,576	W. W. Wilson	Raleigh
Connecticut	37,760	Geo. A. Kies	Hartford	N. Dakota	14,375	W. L. Stockwell	Fargo
Delaware	5,576	J. F. Robinson	Wilmington	Nova Scotia	9,498	James C. Jones	Halifax
Dist. of Col	18,671	A. W. Johnston	Washington	Ohio	172,341	J. H. Bromwell	Cincinnati
Florida	22,691	W. P. Webster	Jacksonville	Oklahoma	55,231	W. M. Anderson	Okla City
Georgia	66,960	Frank P. Baker	Macon	Oregon	23,747	D. R. Cheney	Portland
Idaho	8,776	Curtis F. Pike	Boise	Pennsylv'ia	180,476	John A. Perry	Philadelphia
Illinois	247,570	Owen Scott	Camp Point	Pr. Edw. Isl.	1,085	E. T. Carbonell	Charlottet'n
Indiana	113,804	Wm. H. Swyntz	Indianapolis	Quebec	12,059	W.W.Williamson	Montreal
Iowa	78,600	W. R. Parvin	Cedar Rapids	Rhode Isl'd.	15,436	S. P. Williams	Providence
Kansas	69,150	A. K. Wilson	Topeka	Saskatch'an	11,970	W. P. Tate	Regina
Kentucky	69,260	F. W. Hardwick	Louisville	S. Carolina	27,146	O. F. Hart	Columbia
Louisiana	29,594	J. A. Davilla	New Orleans	S. Dakota	17,792	G. A. Pettigrew	Sioux Falls
Maine	40,677	Chas. B. Davis	Portland	Tennessee	43,283	S. M. Cain	Nashville
Manitoba	10,208	J. A. Ovas	Winnipeg	Texas	17,492	W. B. Pearson	Waco
Maryland	29,198	George Cook	Baltimore	Utah	4,036	S. H. Goodwin	Salt Lake C.
Mass'chu'ts	103,188	F. W. Hamilton	Boston	Vermont	17,801	H. H. Ross	Burlington
Michigan	128,599	Lou B. Winsor	G'd Rapids	Virginia	38,786	C. A. Nesbitt	Richmond
Minnesota	51,014	John Fishel	St. Paul	Washington	38,412	H. W. Tyler	Tacoma
Mississippi	29,317	Edw. L. Faucett	Meridian	W. Virginia	29,404	J. M. Collins	Charleston
Missouri	104,084	Frank R. Jesse	St. Louis	Wisconsin	46,334	W. W. Perry	Milwaukee
Montana	17,676	Cornelius Hedges	Helena	Wyoming	6,513	J. M. Lowndes	Casper

Total membership—U. S., 2,690,833; Canada, 166,268; Latin America, 13,000; Australasia, 118,818; United Kingdom, 417,000; Continental Europe, 152,000.

GRAND LODGE F. & A. M., STATE OF N. Y.

Grand Master—Arthur S. Tompkins, Nyack. *Deputy Grand Master*—William A. Rowan, New York. *Senior Grand Warden*—Harold J. Richardson, Lowville. *Junior Grand Warden*—Charles H. Johnson, Albany. *Grand Treasurer*—Jacob C. Klink, Brooklyn. *Grand Secretary*—Robert Judson Kenworthy, Masonic Hall, New York City.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, 1921-1922.

Grand Master—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Stratharn, K. G. *Pro-Grand Master*—Br. the Rt. Hon. Lord Ampthill, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E. *Deputy Grand Master*—Br. Sir Frederick Halsey, Bart., P. C. *Grand Wardens*—H. R. H. the Duke of York; and Lord Hewart of Bury. *Grand Chaplains*—the Rt. Rev. George Nickson, Bishop of Bristol; and Rev. Prebendary G. H. Perry. *Treasurer*—Sir John Ferguson, K. B. E. *Grand Registrar*—Sir Thos. W. Chitty.

ODD FELLOWS, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF

Officers of the Sovereign Lodge: *Grand Sire*—Lucian J. Eastin, St. Joseph, Mo.; *Grand Secretary*—J. Edward Kroh, Baltimore. Total membership in the order, in the world, 2,674,456, of which 1,938,476 are males. There are 16,829 lodges, and 3,631 subordinate encampments, the latter having 353,495 members. The number of Rebekah lodges is 10,156, with a membership of 1,065,122. They are women. The total amount of relief paid out in 1921 was $7,660,354.71.

The New York State Officers are: *Grand Master* R. G. Waller, Port Washington, N. Y. *Grand Secretary*—Harry Walker, 31 Union Square West, N. Y. City. Membership in the Empire State, as of Jan. 1, 1923, was 904 lodges, with 144,914 members. Rebekah lodges numbered 622. Relief paid out in the State in 1922 was $511,400.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander in Chief—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. *Recorder in Chief*—Brevet Capt. John O. Foering, 1805 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized by officers and ex-officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States who took part in the war of 1861-65. Total membership of the Loyal Legion, 5,407, as of April 30, 1922.

ROLL OF COMMANDERIES, OCTOBER 1, 1923.

No.	Commandery of the—	H'dqua'ters.	Instituted.	Recorder.	Address.
1	State of Pa.	Philadelphia	Apr. 15, 1865	Brevet Captain John O. Foering	1805 Pine St., Philadelphia.
2	State of N. Y.	N. Y. City	Jan. 17, 1866	Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. S. Cogswell	140 Nassau St., New York.
3	State of Me.	Portland	Apr. 25, 1866	John F. Dana	57 Exchange St., Portland.
4	State of Mass.	Boston	Mar. 4, 1868	Capt. Chas. W. C. Rhoades	Cadet Armory, Boston.
5	State of Cal.	S. Francisco	Apr. 12, 1871	Col. William C. Alberger	Civic Auditorium.
6	State of Wis.	Milwaukee	May 15, 1874	Act.Asst.P'ym'ster J.W.Meacham	Enterprise Bldg., Milw'kee
7	State of Ill.	Chicago	May 8, 1879	John H. Stevens	320 Ashland Bk., Chicago.
8	Dist. of Col.	Washington	Feb. 1, 1882	Grahame H. Powell	Kellogg Bldg., Washington.
9	State of Ohio	Cincinnati	May 3, 1882	F. W. Hinkle	Masonic Temple.
10	State of Mich.	Detroit	Feb. 4, 1885	Brig.-Gen. Chas. A. Coolidge	Memorial Hall Bg., Detroit
11	State of Minn.	St. Paul	May 6, 1885	First Lieut. Chas. R. Wilkinson	Minneapolis.
12	State of Ore.	Portland	May 6, 1885	First Lieut. Joseph E. Hall	Ainsworth Bldg., Portland.
13	State of Mo.	St. Louis	Oct. 21, 1885	Capt. W. F. Henry	Temple Bldg., St. Louis.
14	State of Neb.	Omaha	Oct. 21, 1885	First Lieut. Frank B. Bryant	625 N. 41st Ave., Omaha.
15	State of Kan.	Leavenw'th	Apr. 22 1886	Capt. John T. Taylor	Wulfekuhler Bk. Building.
16	State of Iowa	Des Moines	Oct. 20, 1886	W. T. Clarke	Des Moines.
17	State of Col.	Denver	June 1, 1887	Lieut. Wm. H. Whitehead	Kittredge Bldg., Denver.
18	State of Ind.	Indianapolis	Oct. 17, 1888	R. Carl Scott	711 Lemcke Building.
19	State of Wash.	Seattle	Jan. 14. 1891	Capt. Horton C. Force	1212 Hoge Bldg., Seattle.
20	State of Vt.	Burlington	Oct. 14, 1891	Capt. H. S. Howard	Stannard Memorial Hall.
21	State of Md.	Baltimore	Dec. 8, 1904	Edwin C. Irelan	508 Md. Casualty Building.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, an Englishman, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States to found an institution for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian Building, was erected on land given by the United States.

The Institution is legally an establishment, having as its members the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Chief Justice, and the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents consisting of the Vice President, the Chief Justice, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress.

The Regents are empowered to accept gifts without action of Congress in furtherance of the purposes of the Institution, and to administer trusts in accord therewith. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is its executive officer and the director of its activities.

The Institution maintains a library, numbering about 360,000 volumes, which consists mainly of transactions of learned societies, and scientific periodicals. While the body of the library is deposited in the Library of Congress and accessible to all its readers, a working library is maintained at the Institution.

The Institution has charge of the National Museum, the National Gallery of Art, including the Freer Gallery of Art, the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory, and the United States Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

The United States National Museum is the depository of the national collections. It is rich in the natural history, geology, paleontology, archeology and ethnology of America, and has collections illustrating American history, including large war collections illustrative of the part taken by the United States in the recent conflict, as well as many series relating to the arts and the industrial arts. It is an educational and research museum, and issues scientific publications.

The National Museum occupies three special structures, built in 1881, 1911 and 1917, respectively, containing 650,000 square feet of floor space. The amount of the annual appropriations made by Congress for the support of the Museum for the fiscal year 1924 is $452,500.

The buildings are opened to the public 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., week days, and, in addition, the Natural History Building at the foot of Tenth Street is opened Sundays, 1:30 P. M. to 4:30 P. M.

The National Gallery of Art contains numerous important art works acquired by the Smithsonian Institution during the first half century of its existence, including a valuable collection of etchings and engravings from George P. Marsh; more recent are the Harriet Lane Johnston bequest comprising numerous portraits and other works by British, Flemish, Dutch, and Italian masters; the Ralph Cross Johnson collection of rare paintings by Italian, English, French, Flemish, and Dutch masters; the William T. Evans collection, comprising 150 examples of the works of contemporary American artists, and numerous collections of minor importance; also the great gift of Charles L. Freer, comprising rich collections of Chinese and Jananese art in every branch, with many paintings and etchings by Whistler, and the famous "Peacock Room," besides important works by Thayer, Dewing, Homer, and Tryon.

The Freer collection is administered as a separate unit of the National Gallery and occupies the building furnished by the donor.

The National Gallery collections, other than the Freer, are for the present housed in the Natural History building of the National Museum.

Bureau of American Ethnology, for the study of the American Indian; the *International Exchanges*, for the exchange of governmental and scientific publications between the United States and foreign countries; the *Astrophysical Observatory* for the investigation of radiation phenomena; the *National Zoological Park*, at Washington, containing about 1,500 animals, and the Regional Bureau of the *International Catalogue of Scientific Literature*, for the preparation of a classified index to the current scientific literature of the United States, are also branches of the Institution.

INDEPENDENCE HALL NATIONAL MUSEUM, PHILADELPHIA.

(Data Supplied by Wilfred Jordan, the Curator.)

Independence Hall was at first called "The State House of Pennsylvania." It now comprises the main or central building (Independence Hall), two arcades connecting it with two two-story buildings called the Wings or Province Halls, and two separate corner buildings, one Congress Hall, the other Old City Hall, one on the corner of Fifth Street and the other on the corner of Sixth Street, facing on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The State House group of buildings was designed and built by Andrew Hamilton, a Philadelphia lawyer, who bought the land, for which he created a trust. Congress and City Halls were in Hamilton's original scheme of the State House group, but were not built until after the close of the Revolution. The group of buildings covers a frontage of 396 feet on Chestnut Street.

The original building (Independence Hall) in the group was begun in 1732 and was opened and first put to use in September, 1736, when William Allen, Mayor and prominent merchant of Philadelphia, gave a dinner to the citizens. In October, 1736, the Legislature, of which Benjamin Franklin was clerk, moved into the completed part of the structure, then known as the "East Room." In June, 1753, Pass & Stow placed in position in the State House steeple the Liberty Bell, weighing 2,080 pounds. The State House was practically completed in 1759. Here are some of the historical events that have taken place in Independence Hall:

June 15, 1775, Washington accepted his appointment as General of the Continental Army.

July 4, 1776, Colonies issued the Declaration of Independence.

July 15, 1776, convention to form a new Constitution for Pennsylvania met here.

September 11 and October 4, 1777, American officers captured at the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown were held prisoners in the building by the British.

Congress, which convened in Independence Hall March 4, 1777, left again on September 18, 1777; returned July 2, 1778, and continued to sit there until the close of the Revolution.

July 9, 1778, the Articles of Federation and Union between the States were signed in Declaration Chamber by eight States. The five remaining States signed later, the last, Maryland, on March 1, 1781.

May 14, 1787, the Federal Convention to frame a Constitution for the United States assembled, sitting until September.

December 13, 1787, the Pennsylvania Convention met to ratify the Philadelphia Constitution.

In 1824 Lafayette was given a reception there.

December 6, 1790, the Congress of the United States occupied the County Building, now known as Congress Hall, one of the Independence Hall group, and remained there until the seat of Government was removed to Washington in 1800.

March 4, 1793, George Washington was inaugurated in Congress Hall, at the beginning of his second term as President; and John Adams was inaugurated there March 4, 1797. The House of Representatives occupied the lower floor and the Senate the second floor.

February 7, 1791, the Supreme Court of the United States held its first session on the second floor of the City Building, now known as Old City Hall, one of the Independence Hall group, and stayed there until August 15, 1800. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania sat on the second floor of the building also. The City Building was used as the municipal headquarters until March 27, 1895.

In 1816 the City of Philadelphia bought the entire property.

There are many historic oil portraits in the National Portrait Gallery, including Washington and other early American public men.

Independence Hall was formally thrown open as a public historical museum July 4, 1876, although parts of the building were used as a museum as early as 1790. Cost of its annual upkeep is $25,000. Its art collection, made up in the main of original pictures of celebrities of Colonial and Revolutionary times, is worth over $500,000. The museum collection consists of furniture, manuscripts, musical instruments, water colors, missiles, maps, coins, currency, weapons, metals, prints, wearing apparel, utensils, and books.

There are no pay days. The National Museum is open to the public daily throughout the year, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., Sundays, 1 to 4 P. M., except Christmas and Thanksgiving. The National Museum, Independence Hall group, is located on the south side of Chestnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and can be reached from the central hotel district and the railroad stations by trolleys or subway trains. A series of free bulletins are issued, which will be mailed upon request.

MOUNT VERNON MUSEUM, AND TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

"MOUNT VERNON," on the west shore of the Potomac River, 15 miles below Washington, belongs to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. It was built in 1743 by Lawrence, half brother of George Washington. On the death of Lawrence and of his only daughter, George Washington inherited the estate and went there to live soon after his marriage in 1759. He died and was buried there in 1799. In 1855 John Augustine Washington offered it for sale. A patriotic daughter of South Carolina, Ann Pamela Cunningham, devoted herself to raising $200,000 required for the purpose. In 1858 the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union was organized, with Miss Cunningham as regent, and vice regents representing 12 States. Contributions were solicited and popular support was enlisted. The full sum was in hand before the end of 1859, and in 1860 Mount Vernon became the property of the association. A further fund was provided for permanent care and maintenance. Portions of the original estate that had been sold have been acquired again; buildings which had fallen into ruin have been restored; the deer park under the hill has been restocked; the mansion has been repaired; many articles of furniture and adornment have been restored to the several rooms; numbers of valuable relics and mementoes of George and Martha Washington and of their time have been deposited here, including the key of the Bastile, presented to Washington by Lafayette in 1789. The area of the estate is 237½ acres.

The regent is Miss Harriet Clayton Comegys, elected 1909; there are 34 vice regents from as many States.

THE CITY ART MUSEUM OF ST. LOUIS.

The City Art Museum of St. Louis was established in 1879 and became a municipal institution in 1909. The building is in Forest Park, 160x350 feet, with forty-four galleries on three floors.

The collections include paintings, prints, sculpture, textiles, arms and armor, furniture, metal work, Chinese, Japanese, and Persian art, Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities. The modern paintings include examples by American, French, Dutch, Spanish, British, Russian, Swedish, and Belgian artists. There is a small group of paintings by old Italian, French, Flemish and English masters.

The sculpture embraces examples by American and European artists. In the Chinese collection are ceramics, bronzes, jades, textiles, paintings and sculpture, representative of the historic periods of Chinese culture.

The department of European decorative arts includes Gothic and Renaissance tapestries, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century French furniture, sixteenth century Italian furniture, eighteenth century English silver and furniture, Limoges enamels, metal work, etc.

The collection of classical antiquities contains Greek sculpture in marble and bronze, vases, glass, mosaic and gems, Roman portrait busts, glass, etc.

The museum is open daily, except Christmas and New Year's days, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission is free.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

The Pan-American Union is the international organization and office maintained in Washington, D. C., by the twenty-one American republics, as follows: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. It is devoted to the development and advancement of commerce, friendly intercourse, and good understanding among these countries. It is supported by quotas contributed by each country, based upon the population. The Union publishes a monthly bulletin in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, which is a record of Pan-American progress. It also publishes numerous special reports and pamphlets on various subjects of practical information. Its *library*, the Columbus Memorial *Library*, contains 50,000 volumes, 25,000 photographs, 185,000 index cards, and a collection of 1,600 maps. The Union is housed in a building erected through the gifts of Andrew Carnegie and the contributions of the American republics.

Director-General—Dr. L. S. Rowe; *Assistant Director*—Francisco J. Yanes.

PROMINENT SOCIAL CLUBS IN BIG CITIES IN UNITED STATES.

Atlanta—*Athletic*, 37 Auburn Ave.; *Capital City*, Peachtree and Harris Sts.

Baltimore—*Arundel*, 1000 N. Charles St.; *Baltimore*, No. 2 W. Madison St.; *Country*, Roland Park; *Johns Hopkins*, University Parkway; *Maryland*, Charles and Eager Sts.; *Merchants*, 206 E. Redwood St.; *University*, Charles and Madison Sts.

Boston—*Algonquin*, 217 Commonwealth Ave.; *Automobile*, 100 Stuart St.; *Boston Art*, Newbury and Dartmouth Sts.; *Boston Athletic*, Exeter and Blagden Sts.; *Chilton*, 152 Commonwealth Ave.; *Exchange*, Milk and Battery March Sts.; *Harvard*, 374 Commonwealth Ave.; *Mayflower*, 6 Park St.; *New Riding*, 52 Hemenway St.; *St. Botolph*, 4 Newbury St.; *Somerset*, 42 Beacon St.; *Tavern*, 4 Boylston Pl.; *Tennis and Racquet*, 939 Boylston St.; *Union*, 8 Park St.; *University*, 270 Beacon St.

Buffalo—*Canoe*, 508 Erie Co. Bank Bldg.; *Country*, Main St.; *Garret*, 91 Cleveland Ave.; *Park*, Nottingham Terrace and N. Lincoln Blvd.; *Saturn*, 417 Delaware Ave.

Charleston—*Carolina Yacht*; *Charleston*, 7 Meeting St.; *Country*.

Chicago—*Casino*, 167 E. Delaware Pl.; *Caxton*, 410 S. Michigan Ave.; *Chicago*, 404 S. Michigan Ave.; *Chicago Athletic Assoc.*, 12 S. Michigan Blvd.; *Friday*, 743 N. Michigan Ave.; *Fortnightly*, 203 Michigan Ave.; *Literary*, 410 S. Michigan Ave.; *South Shore Country*, 70th St. and the Lake; *Union League*, 108 Jackson Blvd.; *Woman's Country*, 410 S. Michigan Ave.

Cincinnati—*Business Men's*, Eighth and Race Sts.; *Commercial*; *Country*, Grandin Rd.; *Queen City*, Seventh and Elm Sts.; *University*, Broadway and Fourth St.

Cleveland—*Country*, Lake Shore Blvd.; *Mayfield Country*, S. Euclid, O.; *Roadside*, Yale Ave. and E. 91st St.; *Tavern*, 3522 Prospect Ave.; *Union*, 1211 Euclid Ave.; *University*, 3813 Euclid Ave.

Dayton—*Buz Fuz*, W. First St.; *City*, First and Main Sts.; *Country*, Oakwood.

Detroit—*College*, 72 Peterboro St.; *Country*, Grosse Pte. Farms; *Detroit*, Fort and Cass Sts.; *Detroit Athletic*, 241 Madison Ave.; *Detroit Boat*, Belle Isle; *Ingleside*, 35 Atkinson St.; *Twentieth Century*, 62 E. Columbia St.; *University*, 1411 E. Jefferson St.; *Yondotega*, 518 Jefferson St.

Los Angeles—*California*, 453 S. Hill St.; *Jonathan*, Pacific Electric Bldg.; *University*, 251 S. Hill St.

Minneapolis—*Minikahda*, West Shore, Lake Calhoun; *Minneapolis*, S. Second Ave. and 8th St.

New Orleans—*Boston*, 824 Canal St.; *Chess, Checkers and Whist*, Baronne and Canal Sts.; *Louisiana*, Canal and Carondelet Sts.; *Country*, Napoleon Ave. and Metairie Ridge; *Pickwick*, Canal near Rampart St.; *Round Table*, 6380 St. Charles Ave.

Philadelphia—*Acorn*, 1618 Walnut St.; *Art*, 220 S. Broad St.; *Art Alliance*, Rittenhouse Sq.; *Franklin Inn*, Camac and St. James Sts.; *Markham*, 212 S. 15th St.; *Penn*, 720 Locust St.; *Philadelphia*, 1301 Walnut St.; *Princeton*, 1223 Locust St.; *Rabbit*, Belmont Ave. and West Park St.; *Racquet*, 215 S. 16th St.; *Rittenhouse*, 1811 Walnut St.; *St. Anthony*, 32 S. 22d St.; *Sedgeley*, Fairmount Park; *Union League*, Broad and Walnut Sts.; *University*, 1510 Walnut St.

Pittsburgh—*Duquesne*, 325 Sixth Ave.; *Pittsburgh*, 425 Penn Ave.; *Pittsburgh Athletic*, Grant Blvd. and 5th Ave.; *Union*, 1st Nat. Bank Bldg.; *University*, 4439 Bigelow Blvd.

Providence—*Art*, 11 Thomas St.; *Hope*, 6 Benevolent St.; *Psi Upsilon*, 4 Manning St.; *Squantum Assoc.*, E. Providence; *University*, 219 Benefit St.; *Wannamoisett Country*, E. Providence.

Richmond—*Commonwealth*, 401 W. Franklin St. *Westmoreland*, 601 E. Grace St.; *Woman's* 211 E. Franklin St.

St. Louis—*Commercial*; *Log Cabin*, Clayton Rd.; *Racquet*, 476 N. Kingshighway; *Round Table*: *St. Louis*, 3663 Lindell Blvd.; *University*, 607 N. Grand Ave.; *Wednesday*, Taylor and Westminster Sts.; *Woman's*, 4600 Lindell Blvd.

St. Paul—*Minnesota*, 4th and Washington Sts.; *Town and Country*, Desnoyer Pk.; *University*, Summit and Ramsey Sts.

San Francisco—*Bohemian*, Post and Taylor Sts.; *Century*, Franklin and Sutter Sts.; *Family*, 545 Powell St.; *Francisca*, 560 Sutter St.; *Pacific Union*, 1000 California St.; *Town and Country*, 218 Stockton St.; *University*, Powell and California Sts.

Savannah—*Chatham Hunt*; *Cotillion*.

Washington—*Alibi*, 1806 I St.; *Army and Navy*, Farragut Sq.; *Cosmos*, 1520 H St.; *Metropolitan*, 1700 H St.; *Racquet*, 1135 Sixteenth St.; *Riding and Hunt*, 2200 P St.; *University*, 15th and I Sts.; *Washington*, 1701 K St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.

At the head of the Roman Catholic Church is the SUPREME PONTIFF, PIUS XI., Achille Ratti, born at Desio, Italy, May 31, 1857, made Archbishop of Milan, April, 1921; Cardinal, June 13, 1921; elected Pope, as successor of Benedict XV., Feb. 6, 1922; crowned Feb. 12, 1922. The Pontiff is, in orders, a Bishop. His ecclesiastical title is: His Holiness, the Pope; Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ; Successor of St. Peter; Prince of the Apostles; Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church; Patriarch of the West; Primate of Italy; Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province; Sovereign of the Temporal Dominions of the Holy Roman Church.

NEW RULE AS TO ELECTION OF A POPE.

The American Cardinals reached Rome too late to cast their ballots for a successor to Benedict XV. In consequence, the new Pope, Pius XI., has made a change in the regulations, extending the interval between the death of a Pope and the election of his successor, so as to give the foreign Cardinals a chance to take part.

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

The College of Cardinals, when complete, is made up of 70 members, of whom 6 are Cardinal-Bishops, 50 are Cardinal-Priests, and 14 are Cardinal-Deacons. The College is the Senate of the Roman Church. They advise the Pope and elect his successor. The Cardinal-Bishops take their titles from the Suburban Sees of Rome: Porto and Santa Rufina, Albano, Palestrina, Sabina, Frascati, and Velletri.

NAME.	Office or Dignity.	Nationality	Year of Birth.	Year of Creation.
Cardinal-Bishops—				
Vincenzo Vannutelli	Bishop of Palestrina, Arch-priest of Patr. Liberian Basilica, Datary of the Pope	Italian	1836	1889
Gaetano De Lai	Bishop of Sabina, Secretary of the Sacred Consistorial Congregation	Italian	1853	1907
Antonio Vico	Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina, Prefect of the S. C. of Rites	Italian	1847	1911
Gennaro Granito Pignatelli di Belmonte	Bishop of Albano	Italian	1851	1911
Basilio Pompilj	Vicar-Gen. of Rome, Card.-Bishop of Velletri	Italian	1858	1911
Giovanni Cagliero	Bishop of Frascati	Italian	1838	1915
Cardinal-Priests—				
Michael Logue	Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland	Irish	1840	1893
Giuseppe Francica-Nava di Bontife	Archbishop of Catania	Italian	1846	1899
Leo de Skrbensky	Archbishop of Olmutz	Austrian	1863	1901
Rafael Merry del Val	Sec. of the Congr. the Holy Office, Archpriest of the Vatican Basilica	Spanish	1865	1903
Joaquin Arcoverde de Albuquerque Cavalcanti	Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro	Brazilian	1850	1905
Ottavio Cagiano de Azevedo	Chancellor of the Church	Italian	1845	1905
Pietro Maffi	Archbishop of Pisa	Italian	1858	1907
Alessandro Lualdi	Archbishop of Palermo	Italian	1858	1907
Desire Mercier	Archbishop of Malines	Belgian	1851	1907
Pietro Gasparri	Pontifical Secretary of State, Camerlengo of the Church	Italian	1852	1907
Louis Henri Joseph Lucon	Archbishop of Rheims	French	1842	1907
Paulin Pierre Andrieu	Archbishop of Bordeaux	French	1849	1907
Antonio Mendes Bello	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1842	1911
Francis Bourne	Archbishop of Westminster	English	1861	1911
William O'Connell	Archbishop of Boston	American	1859	1911
Willem van Rossum	Prefect Congreg. De Propaganda Fide	Dutch	1854	1911
Louis Nazaire Begin	Archbishop of Quebec	Canadian	1840	1914
John Csernoch	Archbishop of Esztergom (Gran)	Hungarian	1852	1914
Gustav Piffl	Archbishop of Vienna	Austrian	1864	1914
Andrew Francis Fruhwirth		German	1845	1915
Alfonso Maria Mistrangelo	Archbishop of Florence	Italian	1852	1915
Rafael Scapinelli di Leguigno		Italian	1858	1915
Pietro La Fontaine	Patriarch of Venice	Italian	1860	1916
Donato Sbarretti	Prefect Congreg. of the Council	Italian	1856	1916
Louis Ernest Dubois	Archbishop of Paris	French	1856	1916
Tommaso Pio Boggiani		Italian	1863	1916
Alessio Ascalesi	Archbishop of Benevento	Italian	1872	1916
Louis Joseph Maurin	Archbishop of Lyons	French	1859	1916
Alexander Kakowski	Archbishop of Warsaw	Polish	1863	1919
Edmund Dalbor	Archbishop of Posen	Polish	1869	1919
Adolph Bertram	Archbishop of Breslau	German	1859	1919
Augusto Silj	Prefect of the Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature	Italian	1846	1919
Francisco Ragonesi		Italian	1850	1921
Michael Faulhaber	Archbishop of Munich	German	1869	1921
Dennis J. Dougherty	Archbishop of Philadelphia	American	1865	1921
Juan Benlloch y Vivo	Archbishop of Burgos	Spanish	1864	1921
Francisco Vidal y Barraquer	Archbishop of Tarragona	Spanish	1868	1921
Karl Joseph Schulte	Archbishop of Cologne	German	1871	1921
Giovanni Tacci-Porcelli	Sec. Congreg. of Oriental Church	Italian	1863	1921
John Bonzano		Italian	1867	1922
Achille Locatelli		Italian	1856	1922
Enrico Reig y Casanova	Archbishop of Toledo, Primate of Spain	Spanish	1859	1922
Alessio Charost	Archbishop of Rennes	French	1860	1922
Eugenio Tosi	Archbishop of Milan	Italian	1863	1922
Arturo Stanislas Touchet	Bishop of Orleans	French	1848	1922
John B. Nasalli-Rocco	Archbishop of Bologna	Italian	1872	1923
Cardinal-Deacons—				
Gaetano Bisleti	Commendatory Grand Prior Sov. Order of Malta in Rome, Prefect of S. C. of Seminaries and Universities	Italian	1856	1911
Louis Billot		French	1846	1911
Michele Lega	Prefect of the Congregation of Sacraments	Italian	1860	1914
Francis Aidan Gasquet	Librarian of the Church	English	1846	1914
Oreste Giorgi	Grand Penitentiary	Italian	1856	1916
Camillo Laurenti	Prefect of the S. C. of Religious	Italian	1862	1921
Giuseppe Mori		Italian	1850	1922
Franz Ehrle		German	1845	1922
Luigi Sincero		Italian	....	1923

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Apostolic Delegate to the United States—Archbishop Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi. The office of the Apostolic Delegation is at No. 1811 Biltmore St., Washington, D. C.

ARCHBISHOPS.

		Cons.
Baltimore, Md	Michael J. Curley	1914
Boston, Mass	W. O'Connell, Cardinal	1901
Chicago, Ill	George W. Mundelein	1909
Cincinnati, Ohio	Henry Moeller	1900
Dubuque, Iowa	James J. Keane	1902
Milwaukee, Wis	Sebastian G. Messmer	1892
New Orleans, La	John W. Shaw	1910
New York, N. Y	Patrick J. Hayes	1914
Oregon City, Ore	Alexander Christie	1898
Philadelphia, Pa	D. J. Dougherty, Cardinal	1903
St. Louis, Mo	John Joseph Glennon	1896
St. Paul, Minn	Austin Dowling	1912
San Francisco, Cal	E. J. Hanna	1912
Santa Fe, N. Mex	Albert Daeger	1919

BISHOPS.

		Cons.
Albany, N. Y	Edmund F. Gibbons	1914
Alexandria, La	Cornelius Van de Ven	1904
Alton, Ill	J. A. Griffin	1923
Altoona, Pa	J. J. McCort	1920
Baker City, Ore	J. F. McGrath	1903
Baltimore, Md	O. B. Corrigan (Auxiliary)	1909
Baltimore, Md	T. J. Shahan (Rector, Catholic University)	1914
Belleville, Ill	Henry Althoff	1914
Bismarck, N. Dak	Vincent Wehrle, O. S. B	1910
Boise, Idaho	Daniel M. Gorman	1918
Boston, Mass	Jos. G. Anderson (Auxil'y)	1909
Brooklyn, N. Y	Thos. E. Molloy	1920
Buffalo, N. Y	William Turner	1919
Burlington, Vt	Joseph J. Rice	1910
Charleston, S. C	William T. Russell	1917
Cheyenne, Wyo	P. A. McGovern	1912
Chicago, Ill	Edward F. Hoban	1921
Cleveland, Ohio	Joseph Schrembs	1911
Columbus, Ohio	J. J. Hartley	1904
Concordia, Kan	Francis J. Tief	1921
Corpus Christi, Tex	Emanuel B. Ledvina	1921
Covington, Ky	Ferdinand Brossart	1916
Crookston, Minn	Timothy Corbett	1910
Dallas, Tex	Joseph P. Lynch	1911
Davenport, Iowa	James Davis	1904
Denver, Col	J. Henry Tihen	1911
Des Moines, Iowa	Thomas W. Drumm	1919
Detroit, Mich	M. J. Gallagher	1916
Duluth, Minn	J. T. McNicholas, O. P	1918
El Paso, Tex	A. J. Schuler	1915
Erie, Pa	J. M. Gannon	1918
Fall River, Mass	Daniel F. Feehan	1907
Fargo, N. Dak	James O'Reilly	1910
Fort Wayne, Ind	Herman J. Alderding	1900
Galveston, Tex	C. E. Byrne	1918
Grand Island, Neb	J. A. Duffy	1913
Grand Rapids, Mich	Edward D. Kelly	1911
Great Falls, Mont	M. C. Lenihan	1904
Green Bay, Wis	Paul P. Rhode	1908
Harrisburg, Pa	P. R. McDevitt	1916
Hartford, Conn	John J. Nilan	1910
	John G. Murray (Auxil'y)	1920
Helena, Mont	John P. Carroll	1904
Indianapolis, Ind	Joseph Chartrand	1910
Kansas City, Mo	Thomas Lillis	1904
La Crosse, Wis	A. J. McGavick	1899
Lafayette, La	J. B. Jeanmard	1918
Lead City, S. Dak	John J. Lawler	1910
Leavenworth, Kan	John Ward	1911
Lincoln, Neb	C. J. O'Reilly	1903
Little Rock, Ark	John B. Morris	1906
Los Angeles, Cal	John J. Cantwell	1917
Louisville, Ky	Denis O'Donaghue	1900
Manchester, N. H	G. A. Guertin	1907
Marquette, Mich	Paul J. Nussbaum	1913
Mobile, Ala	Edward P. Allen	1897
Nashville, Tenn	Thomas S. Byrne	1894
Natchez, Miss	John E. Gunn	1911
Newark, N. J	John J. O'Connor	1901
New Orleans, La	J. M. Laval (Auxiliary)	1911
New York, N. Y	(Bishop Auxiliary) John J. Dunn	1921
Ogdensburg, N. Y	J. H. Conroy	1912
Oklahoma, Okla	Theophile Meerschaert	1891
Omaha, Neb	J. J. Harty	1903
Peoria, Ill	Edmund M. Dunne	1909
Philadelphia, Pa	Michael J. Crane (Auxil'y)	1921
Pittsburgh, Pa	Hugh C. Boyle	1921
Portland, Me	Louis S. Walsh	1906
Porto Rico	Geo. J. Caruana	1921
Providence, R. I	Wm. A. Hickey	1919
Richmond, Va	D. J. O'Connell	1908
Rochester, N. Y	Thos. F. Hickey	1905
Rockford, Ill	Peter J. Muldoon	1901
St. Augustine, Fla	Patrick Barry	1922
St. Cloud, Minn	J. F. Busch	1910
St. Joseph, Mo	Francis Gilfillan (Coadj.)	1922
Sacramento, Cal	Patrick J. Keane	1920
Salt Lake C., Utah	J. S. Glass, C. M	1915
San Antonio, Tex	Arthur J. Drossaerts	1918
Savannah, Ga	Michael J. Keyes	1922
Scranton, Pa	M. J. Hoban	1896
Seattle, Wash	Edward O'Dea	1896
Sioux City, Iowa	Edmond Heelan	1919
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	B. J. Mahoney	1922
Spokane, Wash	A. F. Schinner	1905
Springfield, Mass	Thos. M. O'Leary	1921
Superior, Wis	Joseph G. Pinten	1922
Syracuse, N. Y	Daniel J. Curley	1923
Toledo, Ohio	Samuel A. Stritch	1921
Trenton, N. J	Thomas J. Walsh	1918
Tucson, Ariz	D. J. Gercke	1923
Wheeling, W. Va	John J. Swint	1922
Wichita, Kan	Augustus J. Schwertner	1921
Wilmington, Del	John J. Monaghan	1897
Winona, Minn	Patrick R. Heffron	1910

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

	Residence.	Elected.
*Earl Cranston	New Richmond, Ohio	1896
*Joseph C. Hartzell	Miss. Bis., Blue Ash, Ohio	1896
*John W. Hamilton	Washington, D. C	1900
Joseph F. Berry	Philadelphia, Pa	1904
Wm. F. McDowell	Washington, D. C	1904
William Burt	Buffalo, N. Y	1904
Luther B. Wilson	New York City, N. Y	1904
*Thomas B. Neely	Philadelphia, Pa	1904
*Isaiah B. Scott	Miss. Bis., Nashville, Tenn	1904
William F. Anderson	Cincinnati, Ohio	1908
John L. Nuelsen	Zurich, Switzerland	1908
William A. Quayle	St. Louis, Mo	1908
Edwin H. Hughes	Boston, Mass	1908
Frank M. Bristol	Chattanooga, Tenn	1908
Homer C. Stuntz	Omaha, Neb	1912
Theo. S. Henderson	Detroit, Mich	1912
William O. Shepard	Portland, Ore	1912
Francis J. McConnell	Pittsburgh, Pa	1912
Frederick D. Leete	Indianapolis, Ind	1912
*Richard J. Cooke	Athens, Tenn	1912
Wilbur P. Thirkield	Mexico City, Mex	1912
Herbert Welch	Seoul, Korea	1916
Thomas Nicholson	Chicago, Ill	1916
A. W. Leonard	San Francisco, Cal	1916
W. F. Oldham	Buenos Ayres, Argentina	1916
C. B. Mitchell	St. Paul, Minn	1916
Francis W. Warne	Lucknow, India	1920
John W. Robinson	Bombay, India	1920
Eben S. Johnson	Cape Town, South Africa	1920
Lauress J. Birney	Shanghai, China	1920
Fred B. Fisher	Calcutta, India	1920
Ernest L. Waldorf	Wichita, Kan	1920
Charles E. Locke	Manila, P. I	1920
Ernest G. Richardson	Atlanta, Ga	1920
Charles W. Burns	Helena, Mont	1920
Anton Bast	Copenhagen, Denmark	1920
Edgar Blake	Paris, France	1920
George H. Bickley	Singapore, Straits Settle't	1920
F. T. Keeney	Foochow, China	1920
H. Lester Smith	Bangalore, India	1920
Charles L. Mead	Denver, Col	1920
Robert E. Jones	New Orleans, La	1920
Matthew W. Clair	Monrovia, Liberia	1920

*Retired.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

	Residence.	Elected.
E. R. Hendrix	Kansas City, Mo	1886
Warren A. Candler	Atlanta, Ga	1898
James Atkins	Waynesville, N. C	1906
Collins Denny	Richmond, Va	1910
W. B. Murrah	Memphis, Tenn	1910
Edwin D. Mouzon	Nashville, Tenn	1910
John M. Moore	Dallas, Tex	1918
W. F. McMurry	Louisville, Ky	1918
U. V. W. Darlington	Huntington, W. Va	1918
H. M. Du Bose	San Francisco	1918
W. N. Ainsworth	Macon, Ga	1918
James Cannon, Jr	Birmingham, Ala	1918
H. M. Dobbs	Anniston, Ala	1922
J. E. Dickey	Waco, Tex	1922
W. B. Beauchamp	Nashville, Tenn	1922
S. R. Hay	Shanghai, China	1922
H. A. Boaz	Seoul, Korea	1922

BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Alabama—Charles M. Beckwith, Montgomery; William G. McDowell, Jr., Coadjutor, Auburn.
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe (miss.), Seattle, Wash.
Arizona—Julius W. Atwood (miss.), Phoenix.
Arkansas—James R. Winchester, Little Rock; E. W. Saphore, Suffragan, Little Rock; E. T. Demby, Suffragan, Little Rock.
California—William Ford Nichols, San Francisco; E. L. Parsons, Coadjutor, San Francisco. Sacramento: W. H. Moreland. San Joaquin: L. C. Sanford (miss.), Fresno. Los Angeles: Joseph H. Johnson. Pasadena: W. B. Stevens, Coadjutor.
Colorado—I. P. Johnson, Denver; Frederick Ingley, Coadjutor.
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster, Hartford; E. C. Acheson, Suffragan, Middletown.
Dakota, North—J. Pontz Tyler (miss.), Fargo.
Dakota, South—H. L. Burleson, Sioux Falls. W. B. Roberts, Suffragan.
Delaware—Philip Cook, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—James E. Freeman, Washington.
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed, Jacksonville. South Florida: Cameron Mann, Orlando.
Georgia—Frederick F. Reese, Savannah. Atlanta: Henry J. Mikell.
Idaho—Frank H. Touret (miss.), Boise.
Illinois—Charles Palmer Anderson; S. M. Griswold, Suffragan, Chicago. Quincy: M. Edward Fawcett. Springfield: G. H. Sherwood, Springfield.
Indiana—Joseph M. Francis, Indianapolis. Northern Indiana: John H. White, South Bend.
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison, Davenport. Harry S. Longley, Coadjutor, Des Moines.
Kansas—James Wise, Topeka. Salina: Robert H. Mize.
Kentucky—Charles Edward Woodcock, Louisville. Lexington: Lewis W. Burton, Lexington.
Louisiana—Davis Sessums, New Orleans.
Maine—Benjamin Brewster, Portland.
Maryland—John G. Murray, Baltimore. Easton: Geo. W. Davenport.
Massachusetts—William Lawrence; Charles L. Slattery, Coadjutor, Boston; S. G. Babcock, Suffragan, Boston. Western: Thomas F. Davies, Springfield.
Michigan—Herman Page (elect), Detroit. Marquette: R. Le R. Harris. Western: J. N. McCormick, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Frank A. McElwain, Minneapolis. Duluth: Granville G. Bennett, Duluth.
Mississippi—Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson. Wm. Mercer Green, Coadjutor, Meridian.
Missouri—F. F. Johnson, St. Louis. Western: Sidney C. Partridge, Kansas City.
Montana—William F. Faber, Helena; H. H. H. Fox, Suffragan, Billings.
Nebraska—Ernest Vincent Shayler, Omaha. Western: George A. Beecher (miss.), Hastings.
Nevada—George C. Hunting (miss.), Reno.
New Hampshire—Edward M. Parker, Concord.
New Mexico—F. B. Howden (miss.), Albuquerque.
New Jersey—Paul Matthews; Albion W. Knight, Coadjutor (elect), Trenton. Newark: Edwin S. Lines, Newark; Wilson R. Stearly, Coadjutor.
New York—Wm. T. Manning, New York City; Arthur S. Lloyd and Herbert Shipman, Suffragans. Central: Charles Tyler Olmstead, Utica; Charles Fiske, Coadjutor, Syracuse. Western: Charles H. Brent, Buffalo; D. L. Ferris, Suffragan, Rochester. Albany: Richard H. Nelson, Albany; G. A. Oldham, Coadjutor, Albany. Long Island: Frederick Burgess, Garden City.
North Carolina—Joseph Blount Cheshire, Raleigh; Edwin A. Pennick, Coadjutor, Charlotte; H. B. Delany, Suffragan. East Carolina: T. C. Darst, Wilmington. Western North Carolina: J. M. Horner.
North Dakota—(See Dakota, North.)
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard, Cleveland; Frank Du Moulin, Coadjutor, Cleveland. Southern: Boyd Vincent, Cincinnati; Theo. I. Reese, Coadjutor, Columbus.
Oklahoma—Theo. P. Thurston (miss.), Muskogee.
Oregon—Walter Taylor Sumner, Portland. Eastern: W. P. Remington (miss.), Baker.
Pennsylvania—P. M. Rhinelander; Thos. J. Garland, Suffragan, Philadelphia. Pittsburgh: Alexander Mann. Bethlehem: E. Talbot; Frank W. Sterrett, Coadjutor, South Bethlehem. Harrisburg: James H. Darlington. Erie: John C. Ward.
Rhode Island—J. De W. Perry, Jr., Providence.
South Carolina—W. A. Guerry, Charleston. Upper South Carolina: Kirkman G. Finlay, Columbia.
South Dakota—(See Dakota, South.)
Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis. J. N. Maxon, Nashville, Coadjutor.
Texas—George Herbert Kinsolving, Austin; Clinton S. Quin, Coadjutor, Houston. Dallas: Alexander C. Garrett; H. T. Moore, Coadjutor. Western: William T. Capers. San Antonio. Northern: Edward A. Temple (miss.), Amarillo.
Utah—Arthur W. Moulton (miss.), Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall, Burlington. Burlington: George Y. Bliss, Coadjutor.
Virginia—William C. Brown, Richmond. Southern: B. D. Tucker, Lynchburg; A. C. Thomson, Coadjutor, Portsmouth. Southwestern: Robert C. Jett, Roanoke.
West Virginia—W. L. Gravatt, Charleston; Robert E. L. Strider, Coadjutor, Wheeling.
Wisconsin—William Walter Webb, Milwaukee. Fond du Lac: Reginald H. Weller.
Washington—Olympia: F. W. Keator, Tacoma. Spokane: Herman Page (miss.).
Wyoming—Nathaniel S. Thomas (miss.), Cheyenne.
Africa—Liberia: W. H. Overs (miss.); Theo. M. Gardner (miss.), Suffragan, Cape Palmas.
Brazil—Southern: L. L. Kinsolving (miss.), Rio Grande do Sul.
China—Frederick R. Graves (miss.), Shanghai. Hankow: Logan H. Roots (miss.). Anking: D. Trumbull Huntington.
Hayti—H. R. Carson (miss.).
Panama Canal Zone—James C. Morris (miss.), Ancon.
Cuba—Hiram R. Hulse (miss.).
Virgin Islands—C. B. Colmore, in charge.
Dominica—C. B. Colmore, in charge.
Japan—John McKim (miss.), Tokio. Kioto: Henry St. G. Tucker (miss.).
Hawaiian Islands—John D. Lamothe (miss.), Honolulu.
Mexico—Henry D. Aves (miss.), Guadalajara.
Philippines—Gouverneur F. Mosher (miss.), Manila.
Porto Rico—Chas. B. Colmore (miss.), San Juan. Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, President National Council, 281 Fourth Ave., New York City.

RETIRED BISHOPS.

A. R. Graves, late Bishop of Kearney, Sonora, Cal.
Wm. M. Brown, late Bishop of Arkansas, Galion, O.
Lemuel H. Wells, late Spokane, Tacoma, Wash.
A. W. Knight, late Bishop of Cuba, Trenton, N. J.
James S. Johnston, late Bishop of West Texas, San Antonio.
Paul Jones, late Bishop of Utah, Orange, N. J.
E. W. Osborne, late Bishop of Springfield, San Diego, Cal.
Henry B. Restarick, late Bishop of Hawaii, Honolulu.
R. L. Paddock, late Bishop of East Oregon, Williamstown, Mass.
James D. Morrison, late Bishop of Duluth, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

Moderator, Dr. Charles F. Wishart, Wooster, Ohio; *Stated Clerk*, Dr. Lewis S. Mudge, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

The organization is national, not sectional, and has working branches in every State in the Union.

Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.; *General Secretary*, Dr. John A. Marquis, No. 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.; *Home Secretary*, Dr. William P. Schell, No. 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.; *General Secretary*, (vacant, Oct. 27, 1923), No. 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

(Contributed by that organization, as of September, 1923.)

The officers of the Association are: *President*, Mrs. Frederick Paist, of Philadelphia, Pa.; *Vice-Presidents*, Mrs. John Hanna, of Dallas, Texas; Mrs. C. R. Wilson, of Detroit, Mich.; *Secretaries*, Mrs. E. B. Kinsworthy, of Little Rock, Ark., and Miss Marjorie Collier, of Colorado College.

The officers of the National Board are: *President*, Mrs. Robert E. Speer; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Mrs. John French; *Secretary*, Miss Katherine Lambert; *Treasurer*, Mrs. Samuel J. Broadwell; *Assistant Treasurer*, Miss Margaret Mead.

The *General Secretary* is Miss Mabel Cratty, No. 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

CHURCH MEMBERS IN UNITED STATES, BY STATES, 1916.

(Figures taken from official U. S. Religious Census.)

STATE.	All Denom'tions.	Roman Catholic.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Presbyterian.	Congregational	Prot. Epis.	Unitarian	Lutheran.	Reformed.
Ala.	1,099,465	37,482	323,400	518,706	20,428	4,822	10,069	.....	.....	.....
Ariz.	117,014	84,742	5,651	2,927	4,353	539	2,318	.....	.....	.....
Ark.	583,209	21,120	176,806	287,349	18,213	740	4,431	.....	.....	107
Cal.	893,366	494,539	96,818	39,570	54,011	34,180	30,018	3,343	7,582	148
Col.	257,977	104,982	38,584	18,548	25,667	11,782	8,437	638	2,738	221
Conn.	724,692	483,834	36,181	26,243	3,143	71,188	48,854	316	14,971	1,600
Del.	86,524	30,183	37,521	3,651	6,197	.....	4,656	.....	940	.....
D. of C.	164,413	51,421	20,836	39,978	9,338	3,255	18,295	.....	3,050	705
Fla.	324,856	24,650	114,821	131,107	10,170	2,878	10,399	184	.....	.....
Ga.	1,234,132	18,214	387,775	721,140	25,181	6,119	11,098	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	135,386	17,947	11,373	5,682	6,943	2,827	2,404	.....	.....	83
Ill.	2,522,373	1,171,381	287,931	170,452	114,857	57,926	40,725	1,593	187,746	9,196
Ind.	1,777,341	272,288	271,596	85,786	59,209	5,768	8,848	376	47,879	10,642
Iowa	937,334	262,513	199,036	44,939	68,899	39,524	8,126	1,004	83,925	7,575
Kansas	610,347	128,948	151,348	60,383	45,263	16,894	5,843	258	30,512	1,420
Ky.	967,602	160,185	155,129	367,731	48,423	712	9,383	.....	.....	2,058
La.	863,067	509,910	81,273	213,018	9,636	1,765	11,632	.....	.....	.....
Me.	255,293	148,530	22,551	35,492	320	21,641	5,628	2,488	.....	.....
Md.	602,587	219,530	161,287	44,055	19,603	875	38,469	.....	33,555	15,801
Mass.	1,977,482	1,410,208	75,965	86,551	10,319	133,509	75,217	41,587	.....	271
Mich.	1,181,431	572,117	144,094	49,766	48,989	35,597	33,409	1,478	101,608	14,903
Minn.	931,388	415,664	59,576	28,156	32,494	22,987	22,635	1,898	264,649	1,914
Miss.	762,977	32,160	226,356	441,293	19,758	371	6,132	.....	.....	.....
Mo.	1,370,551	445,352	241,751	252,107	67,628	10,479	14,309	911	45,303	1,204
Mont.	137,566	78,113	13,873	4,073	6,792	3,841	4,607	375	9,129	136
Neb.	440,791	135,537	81,879	19,643	26,333	19,423	7,931	549	66,906	3,597
Nev.	16,145	8,742	777	356	501	261	1,207	.....	444	.....
N. H.	210,736	136,020	13,574	17,335	908	20,084	6,155	3,890	.....	.....
N. J.	1,337,983	790,764	131,211	80,918	102,290	10,839	67,996	1,291	19,680	38,772
N. M.	209,809	177,727	11,505	6,721	3,892	366	1,718	.....	.....	.....
N. Y.	4,315,404	2,745,552	328,250	182,443	222,888	65,021	227,685	6,288	73,581	73,991
N. C.	1,080,723	4,989	338,979	535,299	69,898	3,125	18,545	994	19,450	6,109
N. D.	225,877	95,859	13,479	6,268	9,295	8,913	2,455	.....	72,026	1,435
Ohio	2,291,793	843,856	399,045	105,753	160,413	45,606	47,175	1,700	93,192	56,101
Okla.	424,492	47,427	113,202	129,436	23,618	3,419	3,566	.....	3,899	486
Ore.	179,468	49,728	30,381	15,635	16,672	6,373	5,726	532	4,499	755
Pa.	4,114,527	1,830,532	427,509	194,262	405,493	16,444	118,687	1,828	371,674	210,978
R. I.	344,060	261,312	7,801	18,771	2,205	10,531	20,176	1,412	.....	.....
S. C.	794,126	9,514	278,854	413,630	38,361	501	11,000	.....	14,788	40
S. D.	199,017	72,113	21,429	8,852	9,855	11,762	8,156	.....	46,947	2,100
Tenn.	840,133	23,015	286,143	320,442	71,821	2,185	9,910	124	.....	374
Tex.	1,784,620	402,874	418,121	646,494	68,229	2,377	17,116	414	19,187	.....
Utah	280,848	10,000	1,848	1,305	2,254	1,616	1,469	.....	.....	.....
Vt.	145,682	78,178	16,808	9,797	1,157	22,912	6,000	1,833	.....	.....
Va.	949,136	36,671	147,954	456,095	49,186	360	33,593	235	14,610	2,440
Wash.	283,709	97,418	40,020	17,738	30,559	16,137	10,881	2,176	17,359	385
W. Va.	427,865	60,337	154,519	78,679	27,349	316	6,831	265	.....	1,015
Wis.	1,162,032	594,836	63,331	20,425	23,459	30,534	18,451	508	297,310	10,427
Wyo.	39,505	12,801	4,293	1,841	2,514	1,951	3,890	.....	704	.....
U.S. Total	41,926,854	15,721,815	7,166,451	7,153,313	2,255,626	791,274	1,092,821	82,515	2,467,516	537,822

Members of other denominations in 1916—Adventist bodies, 114,915; Armenian Church, 27,450; Assemblies of God, 6,703; Bahais, 2,884; Brethren, Plymouth, 13,717; Brethren, River, 5,389; Brethren in Christ, 3,805; Buddhists, 5,639; Catholic Apostolic, 2,768; Christadelphians, 2,922.

Christian and Missionary Alliance, 9,625; Christian Church (Amer. Christian Convention), 118,737; Christian Union, 13,692; Church of God and Saints of Christ 3,311; Churches of Christ, 317,937; Churches of God, General Assembly, 7,784; Churches of God in North America, 28,376; Churches of the Living God, 11,635.

Churches of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), 7,085; Disciples of Christ, 1,226,028; Eastern Orthodox churches, 249,840; Evangelical Association, 120,756; Evangelical Protestant Church, 17,962; Free Christian Zion Church, 6,225.

1923 CHURCH MEMBERSHIP (ESTIMATED BY FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES).

All denominations—members, 47,461,558; churches, 243,590; ministers, 214,583; funds raised in 1922 for church porposes, $505,052,978.

Membership, by denominations:

Adventists (5 bodies), 1,133,666.

Baptists, Northern Convention, 1,274,250; Southern Convention, 3,374,165; National Convention, 3,253,733; others (14 bodies), 265,387; total—8,167,535.

Brethren, German Baptist (Dunkers), 136,432.

Christian Church (General Convention), 94,153.

Churches of Christ, Independent, 317,937; *Churches of God* in No. Amer. (General Eldership), 26,416.

Congregational, 838,271.

Disciples of Christ, 1,218,849.

Eastern Orthodox (7 bodies), 456,054.

Evangelical Church, 259,417; Synod of No. Amer., 317,986; total—579,403.

Friends (Quakers) (4 bodies), 106,548.

Jewish, 1,600,000; *Latter Day Saints* (Mormons), (2 bodies), 604,982.

Lutherans, United Lutheran Ch. in Amer., 801,250; Synodical Conference (5 bodies), 827,447; other (16 bodies), 886,965; total—2,515,662.

Mennonites (16 bodies), 91,603.

Methodists, white: M. E., north, 4,279,586; M. E., south, 2,405,257; Meth. Prot., 186,275; other white (5 bodies), 85,295; *Negro*: African M. E., 551,766; A. M. E. Zion, 412,328; Colored M. E., 366,315; other Negro (6 bodies), 42,466; total—8,304,948.

Moravian (3 bodies), 36,854; *Old Catholic* Churches in America, 14,875.

Presbyterian, Presby. Ch., in the U. S. A., 1,722,254; Presby, Ch. in the U. S., 411,854; Cumberland Presby. Ch., 65,425; United Presby. Ch. of No. Amer., 162,780; other (5 bodies), 40,079; total—2,402,392.

Protestant Episcopal, 1,118,396; *Reformed Episcopal*, 13,022.

Reformed, Ref. Ch., in the U. S., 337,526; Ref. Ch., in America, 141,222; Christian Reformed, 46,413; total—525,161.

Roman Catholic, 18,104,804.

Salvation Army, 52,291.

Unitarian, 108,560.

United Brethren (2 bodies), 390,472.

Universalist, 58,566.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

(These figures are from the Official Catholic Directory for 1923, copyrighted by P. J. Kenedy & Sons.)

Diocese.	Clergy.	Churches.	Parish Pupils.	Catholic Populat'n.	Diocese.	Clergy.	Churches.	Parish Pupils.	Catholic Populat'n.
Baltimore	518	229	34,444	298,375	Kansas City	151	106	10,237	77,000
Boston	870	306	79,243	900,000	La Crosse	227	226	12,616	117,153
Chicago	1,071	364	147,255	1,150,000	Lafayette	86	94	4,345	170,000
Cincinnati	416	220	36,481	218,000	Lead	88	184	1,223	37,300
Dubuque	276	235	16,085	114,500	Leavenworth	195	126	11,291	69,821
Milwaukee	440	306	43,305	280,000	Lincoln	109	139	3,522	35,684
New Orleans	306	208	24,770	343,331	Little Rock	86	108	4,230	25,737
New York	1,171	405	98,208	1,273,291	Los Ang.-S. Diego	229	237	15,000	195,000
Oregon City	156	116	7,386	60,000	Louisville	203	166	16,396	128,765
Philadelphia	836	370	103,038	721,543	Manchester	164	117	19,995	141,489
St. Louis	622	334	39,837	435,693	Marquette	98	137	8,216	85,896
St. Paul	367	265	26,182	275,000	Mobile	136	111	6,788	47,200
San Francisco	441	220	17,898	305,314	Monterey-Fresno	53	63	2,061	51,265
Santa Fe	101	390	5,740	146,396	Nashville	53	58	4,415	25,450
Albany	314	207	22,692	221,676	Natchez	60	105	3,502	31,512
Alexandria	38	75	2,741	44,445	Newark	593	244	71,924	599,420
Alton	212	162	11,303	87,000	Ogdensburg	160	164	5,146	101,745
Altoona	156	116	14,762	147,224	Oklahoma	113	153	7,406	57,017
Baker City	26	53	817	7,014	Omaha	222	164	11,579	83,357
Belleville	133	133	11,843	73,200	Peoria	245	231	15,344	119,182
Bismarck	78	152	2,885	37,428	Pittsburgh	631	390	75,618	550,050
Boise	66	114	1,871	18,991	Portland	171	162	18,751	154,735
Brooklyn	601	261	75,498	861,733	Providence	278	119	22,810	279,345
Buffalo	486	245	44,850	345,000	Richmond	96	100	6,285	43,500
Burlington	108	96	8,356	88,137	Rochester	328	151	26,374	189,327
Charleston	32	38	1,235	10,000	Rockford	117	98	6,668	60,918
Cheyenne	26	55	559	23,661	Sacramento	77	107	2,130	55,100
Cleveland	402	213	55,532	500,000	St. Augustine	57	77	4,337	51,014
Columbus	184	146	16,459	107,961	St. Cloud	178	141	6,791	67,205
Concordia	94	95	5,070	41,118	St. Joseph	98	98	4,146	44,201
Corpus Christi	53	117	2,873	98,914	Salt Lake	27	28	837	12,340
Covington	95	81	8,660	60,600	San Antonio	169	182	9,781	134,374
Crookston	54	78	1,474	28,425	Savannah	63	60	4,479	19,447
Dallas	100	121	5,499	40,000	Scranton	308	236	27,300	274,978
Davenport	143	124	6,908	57,500	Seattle	151	144	7,414	85,000
Denver	207	249	9,290	113,722	Sioux City	160	144	9,787	65,753
Des Moines	98	92	4,350	36,964	Sioux Falls	150	197	6,170	72,907
Detroit	421	280	66,451	510,980	Spokane	89	99	2,435	28,776
Duluth	80	101	3,955	64,215	Springfield	417	409	36,311	410,126
El Paso	75	129	4,144	107,409	Superior	102	154	4,546	58,950
Erie	193	171	12,297	113,174	Syracuse	165	138	16,884	173,200
Fall River	183	99	12,562	179,870	Toledo	207	145	20,008	140,297
Fargo	124	176	4,671	69,871	Trenton	235	218	29,903	212,105
Fort Wayne	349	173	28,421	154,049	Tucson	62	105	2,000	82,500
Galveston	114	144	6,963	94,174	Wheeling	111	125	5,465	65,754
Grand Island	65	94	1,683	21,103	Wichita	119	151	5,784	44,677
Grand Rapids	187	221	21,701	148,723	Wilmington	59	51	5,064	34,275
Great Falls	55	128	2,342	31,624	Winona	125	124	7,590	68,800
Green Bay	253	226	21,292	159,875	North Carolina	48	63	1,075	8,254
Harrisburg	132	98	12,655	80,540	Ruthenian-Greek	221	296	41,144	503,738
Hartford	434	255	44,712	554,868	Alaska	20	36	465	9,100
Helena	99	97	6,424	63,743					
Indianapolis	274	199	21,070	133,780	Total	22,545	17,062	1,922,420	18,260,793

Italic dioceses are archdioceses. Cardinals, 2 (Boston, Philadelphia); bishops, 94; secular clergy, 16,459 (included in total in table); churches with residential priests, 11,228; missionary churches, 5,834; seminaries, 108 (students, 8,778); colleges for boys, 236; academies for girls, 723; parishes with schools, 6,406; orphan asylums, 312; orphans, 47,971; homes for the aged, 118.

DATA FOR NEW YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN.

(Brooklyn figures in parentheses.)

Secular clergy, 759 (489); religious clergy, 412 (112); total clergy, 1,171 (601); churches with residential priests, 319 (240); missions with churches, 86 (21); total churches, 405 (261); seminaries, 3—students, 693 (2—students, 454); colleges for boys, 31 (5); academies for girls, 50 (11); parishes with schools, 288—children attending, 98,208 (123—students attending, 75,498); orphan asylums, 9 (12); orphans, 3,147 (2,820); homes for the aged, 5 (4); Catholic population, 1,273,291 (861,733).

CATHOLIC BOYS' BRIGADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Founded in 1916, by the late Cardinal Farley, New York City—a national official organization for Catholic boys. National office: National Catholic Welfare Council, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. General Executive Headquarters, 128 West 37th Street, New York. This movement aims to improve, it is announced, the religious and civic character of boys. It has a program of athletics, sports, military exercises, signalling, first aid, civics, music, entertainments, hikes, camping, parades, contests and employment; it aims to promote patriotism, religious practices and higher education. Membership is open to all manly boys 10 years of age or over. *Junior and Senior division* branches all over the country and has its own uniform. Executive officers, N. Y. General headquarters, 130 West 37th St., New York City: Rev. Thomas J. Lynch, Director General; Rev. Fr. Kilian, O. M. Cap., Chief Commissioner; Michael F. Lonergan, Executive Secretary.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

(Prepared by That Organization, as of September, 1923.)

National Headquarters, 120-130 West 14th Street, New York City.

In 1920 the United States branch of the movement underwent a thorough reorganization. Three territories were created, with headquarters respectively in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Separate editions of the War Cry were published in each territory. Commander Evangeline Booth was, up to the time of going to press, in general charge of the work in the entire country.

International officials—William Bramwell Booth, eldest son of the founder of the Salvation Army, is General of the entire organization, the international headquarters being in London, England. His wife, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, has charge of the work in the British Isles. Next in rank comes Commissioner Edward J. Higgins, Chief of the Staff, who some years ago was Chief Secretary for the work in the United States of America.

DOMESTIC STATISTICS.

In the United States the Salvation Army has 1,262 field corps and outposts, 3,940 field officers and cadets, 17,154 local officers and bandsmen, 73 hotels for men, 1 hotel for women, 11 young women's boarding houses, 95 industrial homes, 8 children's homes, 31 rescue homes and maternity hospitals, 13 slum posts and nurseries, and 11 general hospitals and dispensaries.

The Salvation Army gives each year about 450,000 Christmas dinners, 175,000 toys, and over 25,000 Thanksgiving dinners.

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The year of establishment is in parentheses. The other figures are those of membership. For organizations not in this list, see Index. Some in this list appear elsewhere with more detail.

Abolish War, Association to (1915), 7 Wellington Terrace, Brookline, Mass.; Pres., Rev. Chas. F. Dole; Sec., Rev. Henry W. Pinkham.

Accountants, American Institute of (1887), 135 Cedar St., N. Y. C.; 1,822; Sec., A. P. Richardson.

Acorn, Colonial Order of, N. Y. Chapter (1894), 42 Broadway; 125; Chancellor, Schuyler Schrifflin; Recorder, Col. C. W. Throckmorton.

Actors' Church Alliance (1917), Church of the Transfiguration (Little Church Around the Corner); Hon. Pres., Bishop Manning; Pres., Geo. Arliss; Gen. Sec., Rev. W. E. Bentley.

Actors' Equity Association (1913), 115 W. 47th St., N. Y.; 11,348; Pres., J. Emerson; Sec., Frank Gilmore.

Actors' Fidelity League (1919), 15 E. 45th St., N. Y.; Pres., Henry Miller; Sec., Howard Kyle.

Actors' Fund of America (1882), 701 Seventh Ave., N. Y.; 2,165; Pres., Daniel Frohman; Sec., W. C. Austin.

Actuarial Society of America (1889), 256 Broadway, N. Y.; Pres., Robert Henderson, 2d, Equit. Life Ins. Soc., 120 Broadway, N. Y.; Sec., J. S. Thompson, Mutual Life Ins. Co., 256 Broadway, N. Y.

Actuaries, American Institute of (1909), 285; Pres., L. M. Cathles (Amer. Re-insurance Co., 110 William St., N. Y.); Sec., D. F. Campbell, 343 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Advertising Clubs, Associated (1905), 383 Madison Ave., N. Y.; 25,000; Manager, Carl Hunt; Sec., Jesse H. Neal.

Advertising Clubs of the World, Associated (1916), 110 W. 40th St., N. Y.; Pres., Lou E. Holland of Kansas City.

Advertising Commission, National: Pres., Frank W. McClure (Chicago); Sec., Chas. O. Hatfield (St. Louis).

Aeronautic Association, National (1922), 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 1,759; V. P., B. H. Mulvihill; Sec., J. B. Coleman.

African Blood Brotherhood (1919), 2299 Seventh Ave., N. Y.; 53,000; Exec. Head, Cyril V. Briggs; Sec., Theo. Burrell, 166 W. 129th St., N. Y.

Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society (1791), 125 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.; 800; Pres., Dr. J. M. Clarke, 453 State St., Albany, N. Y.; Sec., H. H. Kohn, 66 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Association Gen. des Alsaciens-Lorrains d'Amerique (1916), 542 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; 2,450; Pres., Albert Blum; Sec., Felix Wilder Stein.

Amateur Athletic Union of U. S. (1888), 305 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.; 200,000; Pres., Wm. C. Prout (care Boston A. A.); Sec., Fred. W. Rubien.

Amateur Oarsmen, National Association of (1872), 165 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 150 clubs; Pres., J. D. Denegre, St. Paul, Minn.; Sec., J. F. Mulcahy, P. O. Box 740, N. Y. City.

American Academy in Rome (1894), 101 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Wm. R. Mead; Director, G. P. Stevens, Rome, Italy; Sec., C. Grant La Farge; Exec. Sec., Roscoe Guernsey.

American Constitutional League (1917), 27 William St., N. Y. C.; 200; Ch. Exec. Com., E. P. Wheeler; Sec., H. S. Carr.

American Defense Soc., Inc. (1915), 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; Chairman, Elon H. Hooker; Asst. Chairman, C. M. Penfield.

American Federation of Labor (1881), Washington, D. C.; Pres., Samuel Gompers; Sec., Frank Morrison, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

American Legion (1919), 400,000; National Commander, John H. Quinn, San Francisco; Vice Commander, Ryan Duffy, Wis.; Thurman Mann, N. C.; Wm. B. Healey, Pa.; Celers M. Stoddard, Ariz.; Lester Albert, Idaho; Nat. Chaplain, Ezra C. Clemens, Minn.

American Legion, Woman's Auxiliary (1921), The Chellant, Indianapolis, Ind.; 200,252; Pres., Dr. Kate W. Barrett, 408 Duke St., Alexandria, Va.; Sec., Bess. W. Wetherholt.

American Irish Historical Society (1897), 132 E. 16th St., N. Y.; Pres., J. J. Lenehan; Sec., Santiago P. Cahill.

American Merchant Marine Library Association, 82 Beaver St., N. Y.; Pres., Mrs. Henry Howard; Sec., Cephas C. Smith.

American University Union in Europe (1917), Columbia University, N. Y.; Ch. Board of Trustees, Dr. H. P. Judson, 1146 E. 59th St., Chicago; Sec., J. W. Cunliffe.

American Wars, Society of (1897), 314 Seventh St., N. E., Washington, D. C.; 325; Commander General, Rear Admiral Franklin J. Drake, The Wyoming, Washington, D. C.; Sec., Lieut. Milo C. Summers.

American Wars of the U. S., Society of, Commandery of State of N. Y. (1910), 144 E. 74th St., N. Y.; 300; Commander, Lt. Col. Wm. T. Starr; Sec., Lieut. Clarence A. Manning.

Americans, United Order of (1893), Milwaukee, Wis.; 10,453; Nat. Pres., R. C. Sherrard, 700-717 N. La Salle St., Chicago; Nat. Sec., Geo. W. Blain, 301 Colby-Abbot Bldg., Milwaukee.

Anglers League, United (1904), 63 Park Row, N. Y.; 1,000; Pres. Emeritus, Dr. B. M. Briggs, 106 Willoughby St., Brooklyn; Pres., Gus Christman, 266 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn; Fin. Sec., C. A. Sommer.

Anti-Cigarette League of State of N. Y. (1912), 209 W. 107th St., N. Y.; State Supt., J. H. M. Burnett; Sec., S. Carlen.

Anti-Horse Thief Association, National (1854), Coweta, Okla.; 36,000; Nat. Pres., P. A. Fox, Coweta, Okla.; Sec., J. M. Pense, Morrisonville, Ill.

Anti-Profanity League (1902), Ware, Mass.; 30,000; Sec., R. D. Sawyer.

Anti-Saloon League of America (1895), Westerville, Ohio; Pres., Bishop T. Nicholson, D. D. Chicago; Gen. Supt., Rev. P. A. Baker; Sec., Rev. S. E. Nicholson, LL. D.; Nat. Hqrs. also 30 Bliss Bldg., Washington; Legislative Supt., Wayne B. Wheeler.

Anti-Saloon League of N. Y. (1899), 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y.; Manhattan; Supt., Wm. H. Anderson; Sec., Rev. Geo. C. Moor, D. D., Madison Ave., Baptist Church, 31st St.

Antiquarian Society, American (1812), Worcester, Mass.; 175; Librarian, C. S. Brigham.

Applied Christianity, American Board of (1921), 9 W. 48th St., N. Y.; 400; Pres. and First Director, Eugene M. Camp.

Archaeological Institute of America (1880), Johns-Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.; 2,300; Pres., Prof. R. V. D. Maguffin; Gen. Sec., Prof. D. M. Robinson.

Archery Assoc. of the U. S., Nat'l; Pres., H. S. Taylor, 22 Union St., Greenfield, Mass.; Sec., L. C. Smith, 613 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Architects, American Institute of (1857), 1741 New York Ave., N. W. (The Octagon House) Washington, D. C.; 2,700; Sec., Edwin H. Brown.

Architects, N. Y. Society of (1906), 29 W. 39th St., Manhattan; 300; J. R. Gordon; Sec., A. W. Johnson.

Architects, Society of Beaux Arts (1894), 126 E. 75th St., N. Y.; 255; Pres., J. G. Rogers; Sec., J. W. O'Connor.

Architectural League of N. Y. (1888), 215 W. 47th St., 732; Sec., L. Y. Solon.

Arion Singing Society (1865), 1002 Bushwick Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 600; Pres., Dr. Carl E. Moehle; Sec., R. Fisher.

Armenian Gen. Benevolent Union (1906), 402 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.; 8,000; Ch., Dr. M. G. Yardume, 558 Tremont St., Boston; Gen. Sec., B. Der Bedrosian.

Army and Navy Union of U. S. of A. (1888), Pittsburgh, Pa.; 28,000; Nat. Commander, Henry Ebert, 3726 Evergreen Road, Pittsburgh; Nat. Adjutant, J. B. Sanders, 1241 Juniata St.

Army of the Potomac, Society of (1869), 718 E. 5th St., Brooklyn; 250; Pres., Col. Jas. M. Schoonmaker, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sec.-Treas., Chas. A. Shaw, U. S. N.

Army of Santiago de Cuba, Society of (1898), 3,782; Pres., Gen. E. J. McClernand, U. S. A.; 128 N. 3d St., Easton, Pa.; Sec., Col. C. A. Williams, Apt. 205, The Ontario, Washington, D. C.

Art Alliance of America (1914), 65 E. 56th St. N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., Hon. Henry White; Sec., Miss H. E. Brewer and Office Sec., Miss H. M. Hilley.

Art Center, Inc. (1920), 65 E. 56th St., N. Y. C.; 2,600; Pres., Mrs. R. Hitchcock; Sec., Ray Greenleaf.

Art Students' League (1875), 215 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 2,800; Pres., Gifford Beal; Sec., Marion Freeman.

Arts, American Federation of (1909), 1741 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.; 350 affiliated organizations, about 6,000 individual members; Pres., R. W. De Forest, 30 Broad St., N. Y.; Sec. Miss Leila Mechlin.

Arts and Letters, American Academy of (1904), 633 W. 155th St., N. Y.; Pres., Wm. M. Sloane, Princeton, N. J.; Sec., C. W. Johnson, 327 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

Arts and Letters, National Institute of Pres., Maurice Francis Egan; Sec., John H. Finley.

Associated Press (1900), 51 Chambers St., Manhattan; 1,250; Pres., F. B. Noyes (Washington Star), 1st V. P., Florence D. White (N. Y. Eve. World); Sec., Melville E. Stone; Treas., J. R. Youatt.

Astronomical Society, American (1899), Madison, Wis.; 400; Pres., W. W. Campbell, Mt. Hamilton, Cal.; Sec., Joel Stebbins.

Audubon Societies, National Association of (1905), 1974 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 7,200; Pres., T. G. Pearson; Sec., Wm. F. Wharton, Groton, Mass.

Authors' Guild (1920), 22 E. 17th St., N. Y. C.; 430; Pres., Alice Duer Miller; Sec., Eric Schuler.

Authors' League of America, Inc. (1912), 22 E. 17th St., N. Y. C.; 1,800; Pres., Ellis Parker Butler; Man. Sec., Luise M. Sillcox.

Automobile Association, American (1902), 1108 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Geo. C. Diehl, Buffalo, N. Y.; Sec., Arthur Fifoot, 135 Church St., Hartford, Conn.

Automobile Association, N. Y. State (1903), 108 State St., Albany, N. Y.; 25,000; Sec., Herbert W. Baker.

Automobile Club of America (1899), 242 W. 55th St., N. Y. C.; 4,525; Pres., Arthur Woods; Sec., Elmer Thompson.

Automotive Engineers, Inc., Society of (1906), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 5,500; Pres., H. M. Crane, 44 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss C. F. Clarkson.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association (1875, 1886), Brandon, Vt.; 1,800; Pres., J. W. Linn, Manhattan, Kansas; Sec., C. L. Burlingham.

Aztec Club of 1847 (1847), Washington, D. C.; 235; Hon. Pres. for life, Brig. Gen. H. G. Gibson; Pres., Rear Adm'l, C. J. Badger, 3508 Lowell St., Washington, D. C.; Sec. Major, E. E. Hume P. O. Box 1,704.

Bald Head Club of America (1912), Lakeville, Conn.; 800; Mgr., Clifford Perkins, Hartford, Conn.; Sec., W. W. Norton.

Bankers' Association, American (1875), 110 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 23,000; Pres., Walker W. Head, Omaha, Neb.; Exec. Mgr., F. N. Shepherd; Sec., Wm. G. Fitzwilson.

Bankers' Association, N. Y. State (1894), 128 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 1,133; Pres., W. G. Nash (V. P. Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co., Woolworth Bldg.); Sec., E. J. Gallien.

Bankers, Association of Investment, 111 W. Monroe St., Chicago; 600; Pres., Jno. A. Prescott, 918 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Sec., Fred R. Fenton.

Banking, American Institute of (1900), 5 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Jacob C. Klinck.

Baptist Convention, Board of Education of the Northern (1887), 276 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 21; Sec., F. W. Padelford.

Baptist Convention, Northern (1907), 5109 Waterman Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Pres., C. S. Shank, 1,002 Alaska Bldg., Seattle, Wash.; Sec., Rev. W. C. Bitting.

Baptist Convention, Southern, Home Mission Board (1845), Atlanta, Ga.; Cor. Sec., B. D. Gray, Treas., C. S. Carnes.

Baptist Foreign Mission Society, American (1814), 276 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Treas., G. B. Huntington; Sec., W. B. Lipphard; Home Sec., P. H. J. Lerrigo.

Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Woman's American (1871), 276 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Mrs. W. A. Montgomery, 144 Dartmouth St., Rochester, N. Y.; Treas., Miss A. M. Hudson.

Baptist Historical Society, American (1853), 1701 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.; Pres., S. B. Meeser, D. D. Crozer, Theo. Seminary, Chester, Pa.; Sec., Rev H. W. Barras, D. D.

Baptist Publication Society, American (1824), 1701 Chestnut St., Phila, Pa.; Board of Managers; Sec., C. N. Brink.

Baptist Home Mission Society, American (1832), 23 E. 26th St., N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., C. L. White, D. D.

Baptist Young People's Union of America (1891), 143 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago; Gen. Sec., Jas. A. White.

Bar Association, American (1878), Baltimore, Md.; 20,000; Pres., R. E. L. Saner, Dallas, Tex.; Sec., W. Thomas Kemp, 901 Maryland Trust Bldg., Baltimore; Treas., Fred E. Wadhams, 88 Chapel St., Albany, N. Y.

Bar Association, Bronx County (1902), 1187 Washington Ave.; 284; Pres., Archie B. Morrison, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Wm. F. Wund, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

Bar Association, Brooklyn (1889), 43 Remsen St.; 700; Pres., E. J. Byrne; Sec., H. S. Rasquin.

Bar Association, City of New York (1870), 42 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Henry A. Taft; Rec. Sec., Chas. H. Strong.

Bar Association, N. Y. State (1876), 95 State St., Albany, N. Y.; 3,647; Pres., Wm. N. Dykman, 177 Montague St., Brooklyn; Sec., C. W. Walton.

Baron de Hirsch Fund (1891), Room 644, 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 13; Managing Director, Eugene S. Benjamin; Sec., Max J. Kohler, 253 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Bavarian Nat'l Association of North America (1884), 756 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.; 4,000; Gr. Pres., P. A. Hoernig; Sec., C. H. North.

Bible Society, American (1816), Bible House, Astor Place, N. Y. C.; Pres., C. H. Cutting, 37 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Secs., Dr. W. I. Haven, and F. H. Mann, Bible House.

Biblical Literature and Exegesis, Society of (1880), 7 Buckingham Pl., Cambridge, Mass.; 353; Pres., Prof. Max L. Margolis (Pres. of Dropsie College, Broad and York Sts., Phila.); Sec., Henry J. Cadbury.

Big Brother Movement, Inc. (1904), 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., Hon. F. C. Hoyt; Sec., R. C. Sheldon.

Big Brother and Sister Federation, Inc. (1921), 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 54; Pres., Geo. MacDonald; Sec., R. C. Sheldon.

Blind, N. Y. Association for (1906), The Light House, 111 E. 59th St., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Pres., Hon. Dr. Jno. H. Finley; Sec., Miss Daisy E. Rogers.

Blue Goose, Ancient and Honorable Order of (1906), Milwaukee, Wis.; 5,700; Most Loyal Grand Gander, W. P. Fess, McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg, Canada; Sec., Paul E. Rudd.

B'nai B'rith, Ind. Order, District No. 1 (1878), 2307 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 11,500; Pres., Hon. J. Caplan, 42 Church St., New Haven, Conn.; Sec., Max Levy.

Board of Trade, Bronx (1894), 137th St. and Third Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,350; Pres., A. Goldman; Exec. Sec., C. E. Reid.

Board of Trade and Transportation, New York (1873), 41 Park Row, N. Y. C.; Pres., Lee Kohns, 46 Warren St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Frank S. Gardner.

Boat Owners Association, Inc., N. Y. (1914), 80 Broad St., N. Y. C.; 150; Pres., R. G. Narelle, 17 Battery Pl.; Sec., E. Stavey.

Bohemian Gymnastic Association (1867), 420 E. 71st St., N. Y. C.; 550; Pres., J. Modr; Sec., A. Gregar.

Bookfellows, Order of (1919), Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 3,500; Pres., Geo. S. Seymour; Sec., Flora W. Seymour.

Book Publishers, National Association of (1920), 334 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 56; Pres., J. W. Hiltman; Sec., Fred. G. Melcher.

Booksellers Association, American (1900), 156 Fifth Ave., Manhattan, N. Y. C.; 600; Pres., Simon L. Nye (care S. Kann Sons Co.), Pennsylvania Ave. and 8th St., Washington, D. C.; Sec., Belle M. Walker.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers', Nat'l Association of U. S. (1904), Pres., Frank R. Briggs (Boston); Sec., J. Dudley Smith (N. Y.).

Botanical Society of America (1906), 900; Pres., Dr. B. M. Duggar, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.; Sec., I. F. Lewis, University, Va.

Boy Rangers of America (1914), Nat'l Hdqrs., 10 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.; Hon. Pres., Gen. Leonard Wood; Chief Guide, Emerson Brooks.

Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York; 220 W. 42d St., Manhattan; Pres., Franklin D. Roosevelt; Sec., Arthur W. Procter.

Boy Scouts of America (1910), 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 600,000; Chief Scout Executive, Jas. E. West.

Boys' Club Federation (1906), 3037 Grand Central Terminal Bldg., N. Y. C.; 160,000; Exec. Sec., C. J. Atkinson.

Brewers' Association, U. S. (1862), 50 Union Sq., N. Y. C.; 700; Pres., C. W. Freigenspan, 2 Freeman St., Newark, N. J.; Sec., Hugh F. Fox.

Brith Abraham, Order (1859), 266 Grand St., N. Y. C.; Grand Master, Aaron J. Levy; Grand Sec., Max L. Hollander; Grand Treas., Max S. Wolf.

Broadway Association (1912), 1270 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Pres., Lewis E. Pierson (Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.); Sec., S. C. Mead.

Brooklyn Federation of Churches (1921), 69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pres., Rev. J. H. Melish; Exec. Sec., Dr. F. M. Gordon.

Brooklyn Teachers' Association (1874), Maxwell Training School, Park Place near Nostrand Ave.; 6,339; Pres., F. J. Arnold; Sec., Emma E. Germain, P. S. 118, Brooklyn.

Brotherhood of America (1847), 2208 Frankford Ave., Phila, Pa.; 11,428; Supreme Washington, Harry E. Beard, 11th Ave. and 26th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., John Ruhl.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew (1883), Church House, 202 So. 19th St., Phila., Pa.; Editor, Geo. H. Randall; Sec., G. Frank Shelby.

Builders, N. Y. State Association of (1896), Builders' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; 1,800; Pres., Harry C. Taylor.

Building and Loan Associations, U. S. League of Local (1892), Station A., Cincinnati, Ohio. 62 State League Members; Sec., H. F. Cellarius.

Building Trade Employers' Association of City of New York (1903), 34 W. 33d St., N. Y. C.; 900; Ch. Board of Governors, C. G. Norman; Sec., S. B. Donnelly.

Camp Fire Girls, Inc. (1912), 31 E. 17th St., N. Y. C.; 150,000; Pres., Mrs. O. Harriman; Sec., L. F. Scott.

Canadian Club of N. Y. (1885), Hotel Belmont, N. Y. C.; 1,300; Pres., Leslie Sutherland, 2396 Third Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. C. F. Jones, 110 Madison Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

Cancer, American Society for Control of (1912), 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Managing Dir., Dr. Geo. A. Soper; Sec., Thos. M. Debevoise.

Canners Association, National (1909), 1739 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Sec., T. E. Gorrell.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (1910), 2 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Hon. Elihu Root; Sec., Dr. Jas. B. Scott; Dir. of Division of Intercourse and Education; N. M. Butler, 407 W. 117th St., N. Y. C.

Carnegie Endowment in Europe, Inc. (1922), Elihu Root, Nicholas Murray Butler, Austin G. Fox.

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission (1904), 2307 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 21; Pres., W. J. Holland; Sec., F. M. Wilmot.

Carnegie Institution of Washington (1903), 16th and P Sts., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Dr. Jno. C. Merriam; Admin. Sec., Walter M. Gilbert.

Casualty Actuarial Society (1914), 43 Cedar St., N. Y. C.; 224; Pres., Harwood E. Ryan, 16 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Richard Fondiller.

Catholic Alumnae, Internat'l Federation of (1914), 324 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.; 50,000; Pres., Mrs. H. M. Benzinger, 11 East Chase St., Baltimore, Md.; Exec. Sec., Miss F. A. Colford, Wilkins Bldg., 1512 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Catholic Benevolent Legion, Sup. Council; 325 Hart St., Brooklyn; Pres., C. C. Keenan, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn; Sec., J. E. Dunn, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Catholic Boys' Brigade of U. S. (1916), 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Exec. Offices, 130 W. 37th St., N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., M. F. Lonergan.

Catholic Church Extension Society (1907), 180 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Pres. Rt. Rev. F. C. Kelley, D. D., L. L. D.; Sec., Rev. W. D. O'Brien, L. L. D.

Catholic Daughters of America; 145 So. 3d Ave., Mechanicsville, N. Y.; Supreme Regent, Miss M. C. Duffy, Newark, N. J.; Nat'l Sec., Miss K. M. Rosney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Catholic Educational Association (1904), 1651 E. Main St., Columbus, Ohio; 2,300; Pres., Gen. Rt. Rev. T. J. Shahan, D. D.(Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, D. C.); Sec. Gen., Rt. Rev. F. W. Howard, D. D.

Catholic Fraternal League (1893), 185 Sumner St., Boston, Mass.; 1,904; Pres., John Merrill; Sec., Jas. F. Reynolds.

Catholic Order of Foresters (1883), 30 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; 132,000; High Chief Ranger, T. H. Cannon; High Sec., T. F. McDonald.

Catholic Society for the Propagation of the Faith (1906), 343 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 800,000; Pres. and Treas., Rt. Rev. Joseph Freri; Sec., Rev. Wm. Quinn.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America (1872), Pittsburgh, Pa.; 100,000; Pres., Rev. J. G. Beane, S. T. B.; Sec., Thos. E. McCloskey, Danbury, Conn.

Catholic Welfare Council, National (1919), 1312 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.; Ch. Admin. Com., Most Rev. Edw. J. Hanna, 1100 Franklin St., San Francisco; Sec., Rev. J. J. Burke, C. S. P.

Catholic Women, National Council (1920), 1312 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.; 500,000; Pres., Mrs. M. Gavin, 12 E. 65th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss A. G. Regam.

Catholic Writers' Guild (1919), Hotel Embassy, Broadway at 70th St., N. Y. C.; 350; Pres., Dr. Conde B. Pallen, 80 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., T. C. Quinn.

Catholic Young Men's Nat'l Union (1875), 157 No. 15th St., Phila, Pa.; 163,000; Pres., M. J. Slattery, 850 No. 63d St., Phila.; Sec., J. J. Corrigan, 41 Landur St., Providence, R. I.

Central Mercantile Association (1912), 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 800; Pres., C. S. Mitchell; Sec., J. E. Kean.

Chamber of Commerce, Brooklyn (1917), 32 Court St.; 4,277; Sec., Grant E. Scott.

Chamber of Commerce of Borough of Queens (1911), Bridge Plaza, L. I. City; 1,139; Pres., G. H. Willcockson (care Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.); Sec., W. I. Willis.

Chamber of Commerce, National Automobile; Pres., Col. Chas. Clifton (Pierce-Arrow); Sec., A. J. Brosseau (Mack Motor Car Co.).

Chamber of Commerce of State of N. Y. (1768), 65 Liberty St., N. Y. C.; Pres., I. T. Bush, 132 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., C. T. Gwynne.

Chamber of Commerce, Staten Island (1895), 2 Arrietta St., Tompkinsville; Pres., A. L. Schwab; Sec., Wm. H. Day, 8 Hasbrouck Hill, Stapleton.

Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A. (1912), Washington, D. C.; Pres., Julius H. Barnes Duluth, Minn.; Sec., David A. Skinner, Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Charities Aid Association, N. Y. State (1872), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 12,000; Sec., Homer Folks.

Charity Organization Society of the City of New York (1882), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 10,637; Central Council; Pres., R. W. de Forest; Sec., Lawson Purdy.

Chautauqua Institution (1874), Chautauqua, New York; 500,000; Pres., A. E. Bestov.

Chemical Industry, Society of (1881), Headquarters, London, Eng.; Central House, 46 Finsbury Sq.; American Section, Columbia Univ.; Pres., Prof. Ralph H. McKee, Sec., Dr. Allen Rogers, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

Chemical Society, American (1876), 1709 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 14,665; Pres., E. C. Franklin, Stanford Univ., Calif.; Sec., Chas. L. Parsons.

Chicago Crime Commission (1919), 21 N. La Salle St.; 130; Operating Director, Col. H. B. Chamberlain; Sec., Emil C. Wetten.

Child Conservation League of America (1913), 205 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.; 36,000; Pres., W. S. Hall, Ph. D., M. D.; 3136 Ivison Ave., Berwyn, Ill.; Sec., Miss F. F. Hannenberg.

Child Health Association, American; 532 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Pres., Herbert Hoover; Sec., Philip Van Ingen, M. D.

Child Health Organization of America, 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; Chairman, Dr. L. Emmett Holt; Director, Sally Lucas Jean.

Child Labor Committeet Nat'l (1904), 1230 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 13,000; Chairman, Dr. S. McC. Lindsay, Room 611, Kent Hall, Columbia Univ., New York City.

Child Welfare Association, National, Inc. (1912), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,060; Pres., Hon. Wm. H. Wadhams; Sec., C. F. Powlinson.

Children of American Revolution, Nat'l Society (1896), Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.; 20,000; Pres., Mrs. F. W. Mondell, 2110 O St., Washington, D. C.; Sec., Mrs. Frank S. Ray, the New Berne, Washington, D. C.

Children's Aid Society (1855), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 4,000; Pres., W. C. Osborne, 170 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., C. L. Brace.

Christian Endeavor, United Society (1881), 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.; Pres., F. E. Clark; Sec. E. P. Gates.

Christian and Missionary Alliance (1888), 690 Eighth Ave., N. Y. C.; 75,000; Pres., Rev. P. Rader, 829 Barry Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Sec., W. S. Poling.

Churchwoman's League for Patriotic Service (1919), care Church Club, 130 E. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 1,020; Pres., Mrs. H. G. Sanford, 112 E. 64th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Mrs. E. de P. Hosmer.

Cincinnati, Society of (1783), 214 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.; Pres., Winslow Warren, Dedham, Mass.; Sec., John C. Daves.

Cincinnati, Society in State of N. Y. (1783), 25 Broad St., N. Y. C.; 102; Pres., Hon. Francis Key Pendleton; Sec., Wm. S. Thomas, M. D.

Citizens Union of the City of New York (1897), 41 Park Row, N. Y. C.; Chairman, W. J. Schieffelin; Sec., W. T. Arnott.

City History Club (1897), 105 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., Mrs. A. B. Hepburn; Sec., Mrs. Carr Van Anda.

City Managers' Association (1914), Frazer Hall, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence; 400; Pres., Louis Brownlow, Petersburg, Va.; Sec., J. G. Stutz.

City Mission Society, N. Y. (1827), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Wm. S. Coffin.

Civic Association, American (1904), 907 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 1,500; Pres., J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; Sec., Harlean James.

Civic Federation, The National (1900), 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Alton B. Parker; Ch. Exec. Council, Ralph M. Easley.

Civic Forum (1907), 113 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; Director, R. E. Ely; Chairman, Alton B. Parker.

Civil Liberties Union, American (1920), 100 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Ch., H. F. Ward, 25 Franklin St., Englewood, N. J.; Dir. and Sec., R. N. Baldwin, 110 Waverly Pl., N. Y. City.

Civil Service Employees at Navy Yards and Stations, Nat'l Association of (1908), 1874 E. 12th St., Brooklyn.

Civil Service Reform League, National (1881), 8 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Pres., W. D. Foulke, Richmond, Ind.; Sec., H. W. Marsh.

Civil Service Society, Inc., N. Y. (1909), 2129 Cortelyou Road, Brooklyn; 10,000; Pres., F. J. Prall; 1756 Forty-sixth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Classical League, American (1919), Princeton, N. J., Room 51, First Nat. Bank Bldg.; 2,364; Pres., A. F. West; Sec., Prof. S. H. Weber, 106 Broadmead, Princeton, N. J.

Clearing House Association, N. Y. (1853), 77 Cedar St., N. Y. C.; 40; Pres., Walter E. Frew; Sec., Lewis L. Clarke; Mgr., Wm. G. Gilpin.

Cloak and Suit Mfrs.' Association, American (1919), 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 900; Mgr. H. Miller; Sec., R. P. Greensky, 122 W. 27th St.

C. C. N. Y., Association Alumni of (1853), Convent Ave., 139th St.; Pres., R. F. Wagner; Sec., D. A. Roberts.

Coffee and Sugar Exchange, New York (1881), 113 Pearl St., N. Y. C.; 323; Pres., E. F. Diercks; Supt., C. B. Stroud.

Colleges, Association of American (1914), 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 274; Rec. Sec., Dean C. N. Cole, Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.; Exec. Sec., Robert L. Kelly.

Colonial Dames of America (1890), 324 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 750; Pres., Mrs., H. P. Loomis, 59 E. 56th St., N. Y. C.; Rec. Sec., Miss Barrowe; Cor. Sec., Miss A. A. Sands, 21 E. 61st St., N. Y. C.

Colonial Daughters of America, Nat'l Society (1892), Washington, D. C.; 9,000; Nat. Pres., Mrs. J. R. Lamar, Muscogee Road, Atlanta, Ga.; Nat. Sec., Mrs. B. Wendell, 358 Marlboro St., Boston, Mass.

Colonial Sons and Daughters (1920), 15 W. 107th St., N. Y. C; 100; Gov. Gen., E. Frye Barker; Sec., H. G. Ambrose.

Colonial Wars, General Society of (1892), 200 W. 58th St., N. Y. C.; 3,600; Gov. Gen. W. W. Ladd, 20 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Walter Geer.

Colonization Society, American (1816), 516 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Pres., H. L. West, 2659 Conn. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Sec., Paul Sleman.

Colored People, Nat'l Association for the Advancement of (1919), 69 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 100,000; Pres., Moorfield Storey, 735 Exchange Bldg., Boston, Mass.; Ch. of Board, Mary White Ovington, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

Columbia Alumni Federation (1913); 311 East Hall, Columbia Univ.; 6,000; Pres., Geo. R. Beach; Sec., C. G. Proffitt.

Commercial Law League of America (1895), 108 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; 8,500; Pres., C. D. Ritter, 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; Sec., F. A. Lind.

Commercial Travelers of America, United (1888), Columbus, Ohio; 110,247; Supreme Counselor, W. J. Sullivan, 941 W. Van Buren St., Chicago; Sec., Walter D. Humphrey.

Commission Merchants of U. S., Nat'l League of (1893), 627 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 847; Pres., Chester Franzell, 15 Penna. Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gen. Mgr. and Sec., R. S. French.

Community Councils, Inc. of the City of New York (1918), Room 2240 Municipal Bldg., N. Y. C.; 50,000; Pres., Mrs. C. C. Bauer, 981 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., J. E. Dunningham.

Companions of the Forest of America (1885), 271 W. 125th St., N. Y. C.; 92,000; Sec., Anne E. Poth.

Composers, Authors and Publishers, American Society of (1914), 56 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.; 297; Gen. Mgr., J. C. Rosenthal; Sec., Glen MacDonough.

Conciliation, American Association for International (1907), 407 W. 117th St., N. Y. C.; 18,000; Ch. Exec. Com., Nicholas Murray Butler; Exec. Sec., Margaret C. Alexander.

Confederate Veterans, United (1889), New Orleans, La.; Com. in Chief, Box 292, Louisville, Ky.; Adj. Gen., Maj. Gen. I. P. Barnard, 207 West Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.

Congregational Association, American (1853), 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; 198; Pres., Rev. Edw. M. Noyes.; Sec., Thos. Todd, Jr.

Congregational Conference, Inc., N. Y. (1833), 287 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; Supt., Rev. W. H. Rollins, D. D.; Sec., Rev. W. P. Harmon, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Congregational Women's Board of Missions (1868), 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; 63,300; Pres., Mrs. F. H. Warner, 30 Ridgeview Ave., White Plains, N. Y.; Home Sec., Miss Helen B. Calder.

Conjurers' Association, Nat'l (1911), 109 W. 54th St., N. Y. C.; 810; Grand Seer, Harry Bouton ("The Great Blackstone,") Fox Lake, Wis.; Sec., Chas. K. Hill, 703 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. (1876), Broad and Beaver Sts., N. Y. C.; 450; Pres., L. Tweedy; Sec., J. E. Lynch.

Consumers' League, National (1899), 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Pres., Newton D. Baker, Cleveland, O.; Gen. Sec., Mrs. Florence Kelley.

Consumers' League of New York (1890), 289 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Mrs. Percy Jackson; Sec., Mrs. Clara M. Beyer.

Cootie, Military Order of the U. S. A. (1920), 909½ Commerce St., Tacoma, Wash.; 16,000; Sup. Commander, F. W. Kine; Sup. Quartermaster, R. R. Roberts.

Copyright League, Amer. (1883), 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., R. U. Johnson.

Corset Mfrs. Association of U. S. (1907), Room 1404, 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 60; Pres., W. M. Titus, Bay State Corset Co., Springfield, Mass.; Sec., F. D. Dodge.

Cotton Association, American; St. Matthews, S. C.; Pres., J. S. Wannamaker, Sec.-Treas., Harvie Jordan.

Cotton Exchange, N. Y. (1870), 60 Beaver St., N. Y. C.; 450; Pres., E. E. Bartlett jr.; Sec., Thos. Hale.

Cotton Mfrs. Association, American (1897), Charlotte, N. C.; 1,087; Pres., W. E. Beattie, Greenville, S. C.; Sec.-Treas., W. Adams.

Cotton Mfrs., Nat'l Association of (1894), 45 Milk St., Boston, Mass.; 1,005; Exec. Sec., Harry C. Meserve.

County Lawyers' Assoc., N. Y. (1908), 165 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 4,351; Pres. Hon. J. A. O'Gorman, 37 Wall St.; Sec., J. E. O'Brien, 36 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.

Court of Honor Life Association (1895), Springfield, Ill.; 77,000; Pres., A. L. Hereford; Sec., L. M. Gixon.

Craftsmen, N. Y. Society of (1906), 65 E. 56th St., 400; Pres., C. B. Upjourn, 171 W. 81st St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Mrs. M. S. Ryerson.

Credit Men's, National Association of (1896), 41 Park Row, N. Y. C.; 31,000; Sec., J. H. Fregoe.

Criminal Bar, Association of; Pres., Ely Rosenberg; Sec., Chas. A. Hickey.

Criminal Laws and Criminology, American Institute of; Pres., James Bronson Reynolds, North Haven, Conn., Sec., Robt. H. Gault, Evanston, Ill.

Crop Protection Institute (1920), care Nat. Research Council, 20th and B Sts., Washington, D. C.; 330; Ch. Board of Govs., W. C. O'Kane, Durham, N. H.; Sec., Paul Moore.

Dairymen's League, Inc. (1919), 120 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 70,000; Pres., G. W. Slocum; Sec., A. Manning.

Dante League of America (1917), care Nat'l Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Park; 40; Pres., Dr. T. W. Murray; Sec., Miss Marie Frugone, 3302 Ave. D, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Daughters of America (1891), 1,002; Home Savings and Loan Bldg., Youngstown, Ohio; 115,000; Pres., Julia T. Roth.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Nat'l Society (1890), Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.; Pres., Mrs. Anthony Wayne, Cook, Pa.; Cor. Sec., Mrs. F. P. Shumway, Mass.

Daughters of the Cincinnati (1894), New York, N. Y.; 200; Hon. Pres., Miss Julia Chester Wells; Pres., Miss Julia G. McAllister; Sec., Miss Jennie Hinman, 35 E. 84th St., N. Y. C.

Daughters of 1812, Nat'l Society, U. S. (1892), Pres., Mrs. S. P. Davis, 523 E. Capitol Ave., Little Rock, Ark.; Sec., Mrs. J. F. Weinman, 2214 Battery St., Little Rock, Ark.

Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, Nat'l Society, N. Y. State (1902), 43 Bleecker St., Newark, N. J.; 350; Pres., Mrs. C. D. Ward, 702 St. Nicholas Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Mrs. J. S. Bradley.

Daughters of the King (1885), 84 Bible House, Astor Pl., New York; 6,500; Acting Pres., Mrs. A. A. Birney; Sec., Miss Barbara Horn.

Daughters of the Revolution (1891), 15 W. 37th St., N. Y. C.; Pres. Gen., Mrs. Chas. A. Latham, 17 Pleasant Pl., Arlington, N. J.; Cor. Sec., Mrs. W. L. Cunningham, 2351 Grand Concourse.

Daughters of the Revolution, N. Y. State Society (1891), Hotel Astor, N. Y. City; 300; Regent, Mrs. Wm. D. Martin, 175 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn; Sec., Mrs. H. W. Will, 138 Prospect Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Daughters of Union Veterans (1885), Nat. Pres., Mrs. D. I. Thayer, Chicago; Sec., M. Katherine Compton, Chicago.

Deaf, Nat'l Association of the (1880), 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.; 3,000; Pres., James H. Cloud; Sec., Arthur L. Roberts.

Dental Society of State of New York (1868), Pres., Dr. Albert W. Twiggar, Ossining, N. Y.; Sec., Dr. A. P. Burkhart, 89 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence (1907), Philadelphia, Pa.; 400; Pres. Carl Magee Kneass; Sec., John Calvert, 1615 Sansom St., Phila, Pa.

Design, Nat'l Academy of (1825), 175 W. 109th St., N. Y. C.; 283; Pres., E. H. Blashfield; Sec., C. C. Curran, 36 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.

Devastated France, American Committee for (1918), 16 E. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 5,000; Commissioner in France, Mrs. A. M. Dike, 15 Boulevard Lannes, Paris; Ch. Exec. Com., Miss Anne Morgan; Sec., Miss Elizabeth Scarborough.

Dialect Society, American (1889). Warren House, Cambridge, Mass.; 460; Pres., W. A. Neilson, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Sec., Dr. Percy W. Long.

Dickens Fellowship (1902), 14 Cliffords Inn, Fleet St., London, Eng.; 119 E. 19th St., N. Y. C.; 300; Pres., Rev. H. Duffield, 20 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss M. P. Sabue, 2473 Davidson Ave., N. Y. C.

Disabled American Veterans of World War (1921), Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Nat. Commander, J. A. McFarland, Dalton, Ga.; Nat. Adjt., R. A. Lasance, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Downtown League (1917), 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; 2,900; Pres., David Robinson; Sec., A. J. Smith.

Drama League of America (1910), 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.; 200,000; Pres., Francis Neilson; Nat. Exec. Sec., Harold A. Ehrensperger.

Drama League, Inc., N. Y. (1913), 29 W. 47th St., N. Y. C.; 1,200; Pres., Dr. S. M. Tucker; Sec., Katherine Stebbins.

Dramatists, American (1919) 22 E. 17th St., N. Y. C.; 300; Pres., Edw. C. Carpenter; Sec., Percival Wilde.

Druggists, Nat'l Assoc. of Retail (1898), 168 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; 15,000; Pres., J. H. Webster, Detroit, Mich.; Sec., S. C. Henry.

Druggists Association, Nat'l Wholesale (1876), 51 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C.; 697; Pres., F. E. Bogart, care Farrand, Williams and Clark, Detroit, Mich.; Sec., C. H. Waterbury.

Druids, United Ancient Order of (1830), 14 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis, Ind.; 15,000; Supreme Arch, W. F. Durr, 2231 Fourth St., New Orleans, La.; Sup. Sec., Chas. G. N. Geider.

Dry Goods Association, Nat'l Retail (1911), 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Managing Director, Lew Hahn.

Eagles, Fraternal Order of (1898), Kansas City, Mo.; 500,000; Pres., Col. Herbert Choynoki, 110 Sutter St., San Francisco; Sec., J. S. Parry, Gumbel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Eastern Railways, Committee on Public Information of, 143 Liberty St., Rector 4439; Sec., Robert S. Brinkerd.

Eastern Star, Gen'l Gr. Chap., Order of (1876), Masonic Temple, Washington, D. C.; 1,500,000; Grand Matron, Mrs. C. R. Franz, 700 Laura St., Jacksonville, Fla.; Grand Sec., Mrs. M. E. Keyes.

Economic Association, American (1886), Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.; 3,050; Pres., Prof. Carl C. Plehn, Univ. of California, Berkeley, Calif.; Sec., Prof. Ray B. Westerfield.

Economic League, National (1912), 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; 3,500; Sec., J. W. Beatson; Exec. Council controls.

Editorial Association, National (1885), 131 E. Sixth St., St. Paul, Minn.; 3,000; Pres., Wallace Odell, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., H. C. Hoefling.

Education, American Council on (1918), 22 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.; (N. B. 13 Constitutional Members, 145 Institutional, 13 Associate); Director, C. R. Mann; Sec., Prof. C. J. Tilden, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.

Education Association of the U. S., Nat'l (1857), 1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 150,000; Pres., Olive M. Jones, N. Y.; Sec., J. W. Crabtree, Washington, D. C.

Eighteen-Twelve, General Society of War of (1894), Phila, Pa.; 650; Pres., Gen. J. Cadwalader; Sec. Gen., J. W. Cox, 88 Willett St., Albany, N. Y.

Electragists, Internat'l Association of (formerly Nat'l Asso. Electrical Contractors and Dealers) (1901), 15 W. 37th St., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Pres., J. R. Strong, 526 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., F. Johnson.

Electric Light Association, Nat'l (1885), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 12,500; Pres., Walter M. Johnson, Phila.; Man'g Director, M. H. Aylesworth.

Electric Railway Association, American (1882, 1905), 8 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 3,050; Pres., C. D. Emmon, 1005 Continental Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; Exec. Sec., J. W. Welsh.

Electrical Board of Trade of the City of New York (1923), Pres., Arthur Williams (Edison Co.); Sec., John MacIntyre; 36.

Electrical Contractors and Dealers, Nat'l Association of (1901), 15 W. 37th St., N. Y. C.; (Now Electragists-International, Assoc. of—q. v.).

Electrical Engineers, American Institute of (1884), 20 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 15,298; Pres., Harris J. Ryan, Stanford Univ., Calif.

Electrical Society, N. Y. (1881), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 830; Pres., P. Torchio, 124 E. 15th St., Sec., T. C. Martin.

Electrochemical Society, American (1902), Columbia Univ., N. Y.; Pres., A. Y. Hinckley (Nat. Carbon Carbide Co.); Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Sec., C. G. Fink.

Elks, B. & P. Order of; 703,850; Gr. Ex. Ruler, Wm. W. Mountain, Toledo, O.; Gr. Sec., F. C. Robinson, Dubuque, Ia.; Manhattan Lodge, No. 1, 116 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.

Elks, B. & P. Order of, N. Y. State Association, Pres., Philip Clancy (Niagara Falls); Sec., Amon W. Foote (Utica); Treas., Jay Farrier (Oneida).

Engineering Foundation (1914), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 16; Ch. C. F. Rand; Sec., A. D. Flinn.

Engineering Society, United (1904), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Alfred D. Flinn.

Engineering Standards Committee, American (1917), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; Ch., A. W. Whitney; Sec., P. G. Agnew.

Engineers, Civil American Society of (1852), 33 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 10,805; Pres., Chas. F. Loweth; Sec., Jno. H. Dunlap.

Engineers of City of New York, Municipal (1902), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., Clarence F. Bell, 2200 Municipal Bldg.; Sec., Vernon S. Moore.

Engineers, Mechanical, American Society of (1880), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 17,500; Pres., Jno. L. Harrington, Kansas City, Mo.; Sec., Calvin W. Rice.

English Speaking Union of the U. S. (1920), 345 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 7,500; Pres., Hon. J. W. Davis, 15 Broad St., N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., John Daniels.

Episcopal Diocese of N. Y., Diocesan Conference; Pres., Wm. T. Manning, D. D., 187 Fulton St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Chas. K. Gilbert, D. D., 416 Lafayette St., N. Y. C.

Erectors' Association, National (1903), 286 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 44; Counsel, W. Drew; Sec., Miss Bessie L. Crocker.

Ethical Culture, Society for (1876), 2 W. 64th St., N. Y. C.; 1,200; Pres., R. D. Kohn; Sec., R. C. Adams.

Ethnological Society, American (1842), Amer. Museum of Natural History; 130; Pres., Dr. E. C. Parsons, Harrison, N. Y.; Sec., Dr. F. Boas, Columbia Univ., N. Y.

Eugenics Research Association (1913), Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.; 400; Pres., A. Johnson (Com. on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Rep., Washington, D. C.); Sec., H. H. Laughlin.

Evangelistic, Bureau of the U. S. A., Nat'l Inter-denominational (1915), 1111 Walnut St., Cairo, Ill.; 1,500; Pres., Rev. S. R. Skelton; Sec., Prof. W. Robertson.

Fair Trade League, American (1913), 71 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Sec., Frank S. Douglass, Jr.; Sec.-Treas., Edmond A. Whittier.

Farm and Garden Association, Woman's Nat'l (1912), 1728 Stevens Bldg., Chicago; 4,000; Pres., Mrs. Russell Tyson; Sec., Mrs. P. L. Richtmyer.

Farm Congress, International (1906), Continental Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Pres., W. K. James; Sec., E. Y. Blum.

Farm Organization, National Board of (1917), Temple of Agric, Hdqrs., 1731 I St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 900,000; Chairman, Chas. S. Barrett, Union City, Ga.; Sec., C. W. Holman.

Farmers' National Council (1919), Bliss Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Hon. H. F. Baker, Wendock, Mich.

Federal Council of Church of Christ in America (1908), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; (150,000 churches); Pres., Dr. Robert E. Speer; Secs., Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. Saml. McCrea Cavert.

Federation de l'Alliance Francaise (1902), 32 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; Hon. Pres., Ambassador J. J. Jusserand; Pres., J. Le Roy White; Vice-Pres. Gen., Frank D. Pavey; Sec. Gen., Felix Weil.

Federation of Churches, N. Y. (1895), 71 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., W. S. Moore; Gen. Sec., Wm. B. Millar.

Fifth Avenue Association, Inc. (1907), 358 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,350; Pres., R. G. Cooke; Gen. Mgr., W. J. Pedrick; Sec., T. W. Hughes.

Fine Arts Federation of N. Y. (1895), 215 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Arnold W. Brunner, 101 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Wm. L. Harris, 120 W. 59th St., N. Y. C.

Fine Arts Society, American (1889), 215 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., (and Treas.), Wm. A. Coffin; Sec., C. J. Miller.

Fire Underwriters, Nat'l Board of (1866), 76 William St., N. Y. C.; Pres., J. B. Morton, 4th and Walnut Sts., Phila.; Sec., Sumner Ballard, 18 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C.

Firemen's Association, Uniformed (1918), 402 World Bldg., N. Y. C.; 4,700; Sec., A. Rosenberg.

Fish, Game and Forest League, N. Y. State (1865), 312 Cahill Bldg., Syracuse N. Y.; 15,000; Pres., Dr. A. T. Sitterly, Schenectady, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Cronk S. Rogers; Fin. Sec., W. S. Morey.

Fisheries Society, American (1910), Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.; 697; Pres., G. C. Leach; Exec. Sec., Ward T. Bower.

Fordham University Alumni (1859), Fordham University, Bronx; Pres., W. A. Lynch; Sec., E. Reynaud.

Foreign Born Citizens, League of (1913), 342, Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 6,000; Pres., N. Phillips, 565 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., H. Fields.

Foreign Missions, American Board of, Commissioners for (1810), 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. (Cong.).

Foreign Policy Association (1918), 3 W. 29th St. 2,600; Ch., J. G. McDonald; Sec., Miss C. Merriman.

Foreign Press Correspondents in the U. S., Association (1918), 66 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 100; Pres., W. W. Davies; Sec.-Treas., S. J. Clarke of Daily Telegraph, London.

Foreign Trade Council, National (1914), 1 Hanover Sq., N. Y. C.; Chairman, Jas. A. Farrell; Sec., O. K. Davis.

Foresters of America (1832), 275 Grove St., Jersey City, N. J.; 165,000; Supreme Chief Ranger, G. P. Sullivan, Derby, Conn.; Sec., T. M. Donnelly.

Foresters, Independent Order of (1881), Toronto, Canada; 160,000; Supreme Chief Ranger, W. H. Hunter; Sup. Sec., Geo. E. Bailey, Temple Bldg., Toronto.

Foresters, Society of American (1900), 930 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 860; Pres., Prof. Ralph S. Hosmer, Dept. of Forestry, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.; Sec., W. N. Sparhawk.

Forestry Association, American (1875), 1214 16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; 14,500; Exec. Sec., O. M. Butler; Bus. Mgr., C. V. Maudlin.

Forestry Association, N. Y. State (1914), 93 State St., Albany, N. Y.; 1,500; Sec., J. R. Simmons.

Founders and Patriots of America, Gen. Court; Gov. Gen., H. S. Kissam, 346 W. 93d St., N. Y. C.; Gen. Sec., Wm. A. Payne, 286 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Founders and Patriots of America, N. Y. Society of (1896), 197; Gov. L. A. Ames, 99 Fulton St., N. Y. C.; Sec., C. S. Molineux, 117 Fort Greene Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Foundrymen's Association, Inc., American (1896), 140 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; 1,600; Pres., G. H. Clamar (care Ajax Metal Co., Phila.); Sec.-Treas., C. E. Hoyt.

Fourth Division Association of N. Y.; Hon. Pres., Gen. Geo. W. Cameron; Pres., Col. Edward Canfield, Jr.; Sec., Lieut. Jacob Rubinoff.

Franco-American Board of Commerce and Industry (1919), 175 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Emile Utard; Sec., Theodore Seltzer.

Fraternal Congress of America, Nat'l (1913), 1186 E. of L. E. Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; (92 Fraternal Socs.); Sec., W. E. Futch.

Free Lance Artists, Guild of (1920), 22 E. 17th St., N. Y. C.; 308; Pres., Walter D. Teague; Sec., Eric Schuler.

Freemasons, A. A. S. R., 33d Degree, Southern (1801), House of the Temple, 16th and S Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.; 256,506; Sov. Grand Commander, Jno. H. Cowles; Sec. Gen., Perry W. Weidner.

Freemasons, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Supreme Council (1813), Grand Orient, Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.; 245,000; M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander, L. M. Abbot, 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.; Gr. Sec., R. A. Shirreis, 299 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Freemasons, Mystic Shrine; Imperial Potentate, Conrad V. Dykeman, Brooklyn; Imperial Recorder, Benj. W. Rowell, Boston.

Freemasons, St. John's Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Masons, 541 Classon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Grand Master, Louis N. Paultry; Grand Sec., Elliot F. Chubb.

Free Sons of Israel, Independent Order (1849), 3109 Broadway, N. Y.; 8,000; Grand Master, Solon J. Liebeskind, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., H. J. Hyman.

Free Trade League (1918), 9 S. William St., N. Y. C.; Pres., G. H. Putnam, 2 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., E. J. Shriver.

French Chamber of Commerce (1896), 456 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., H. E. Gourd; Sec., Felix Boulin.

French Institut in the U. S. (1911), 599 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., McDougall Hawkes; Sec. Gen. Thomas Hastings.

Friendly Aid Society (1892), Florence Baker House, 597 First Ave., N. Y. C.; Head Worker, Miss Elizabeth B. Bowles; Sec., Miss Edith Kendall.

Friends (Quaker) General Conference (1900), 140 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 17,513; Chairman Central Committee, Arthur C. Jackson, 4530 Tacony St., Frankford, Pa.; Sec., J. Bernard Walton.

Gas Association, American (1919), 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Pres., J. B. Klumpp (United Gas Improvement Co., Phila.); Sec., O. H. Fogg.

General Education Board (1902), 61 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 16; Pres., Dr. W. Rose; Secs., Dr. A. Flexner, Trevor Arnett.

Geographic Society, National (1899), Washington, D. C.; 750,000; Pres., Gilbert Grosvenor; Sec., O. P. Austin.

Geographical Society, American (1851), Broadway at 156th St., N. Y. C.; 4,000; Pres., J. Greenough; Dir. Isaiah Bowman.

Geological Society of America (1888), Columbia Univ., 118th St. and Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C.; 488; Pres., David White, U. S. Geol. Survey, Washington, D. C.; Sec., Dr. C. P. Berkey.

German Press Club (1885), 22 N. William St., N. Y. C.; 160; Pres., Jacob Grammer; Sec., F. Marquardt, 2449 Maclay Ave., Bronx.

German Society of City of New York (1784), 147 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., H. C. Kudlich; Mgr., A. Bossert.

Girl Scouts, Inc. (1912), 189 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 375,833; Pres., Mrs. H. Hoover; Sec., Mrs. J. D. Rippin.

Girls' Clubs, Nat'l League of (1897), 472 W. 24th St., N. Y. C.; 14,000; Pres., Mrs. B. Pollack, 53 E. 77th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Mary Ely.

Girls' Clubs, N. Y. League of (1885), 15 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.; 2,500; Sec., Louise P. Evans; Treas., Mrs. J. E. Davis.

Girls' Friendly Society in America (1877), 15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 59,000; Pres., Miss F. W. Sibley, 1043 Parker Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Sec., Miss M. M. McGuire.

Girls' Friendly Society of Diocese of N. Y., Inc. (1883), 133 E. 45th St.; 5,000; Pres., Mrs. Julius W. Pfau; Sec., Mrs. W. W. Smith; Exec. Sec., Miss Madeline Hicks.

Golf Association, U. S. (1894), 55 John St., N. Y. C.; 606 clubs; Pres., J. Frederic Byers, 235 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sec., C. S. Lee.

Good Templars, Nat'l Grand Lodge of (1905), Beverly, Mass.; 20,000; Nat. Chief Templar, Dr. E. C. Dinwiddie, Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Sec., W. O. Wylie.

Gospel Among Seamen in Port of N. Y., Society for Promoting the (1818-1918), 166 11th Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Wm. B. Isham; 17 Battery Pl., Sec., Rev. K. P. Miller, Ph. D.

Grand Army of the Republic (1866), 85,676; Com. in Chief, Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, Van Wert, O.; Adjt. Gen., A. S. Burt, Van Wert, O.

Grocers' Association, Nat'l Wholesale (1906), 6 Harrison St., N. Y. C.; 1,400; Pres., J. W. Herscher (Hubbard Grocery Co.); Charleston, W. Va.; Sec., M. L. Toulme.

Grocers, Nat'l Association of Retail (1893), 416 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 75,000; Pres., Phillip A. De Puyt, 449 Monroe Ave., Rochester, N. Y.; Sec., H. C. Balsiger.

Grocers' Association, N. Y Retail (1883), 1253 Lexington Ave.; 500; Mgr., F. H. Otten; Sec., H. C. Kloef Korn, 561 Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.

Grocers, N. Y. State Association of Retail (1891), 296 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 5,000; Pres., J. F. Tiemann, 505 N. Jones St., Rome, N. Y.; Sec., J. H. Meyer.

Guernsey Cattle Club, American (1878), Peterboro, N. H.; Pres., Robt. Scoville, 67 Wall St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Wm. H. Caldwell.

Hackney Horse Society, Inc., American (1891), Merrick, N. Y.; 230; Pres., R. C. Vanderbilt, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. C.; Sec., Gurney C. Gue.

Harlem Board of Commerce (1896), 290 Lenox Ave., N. Y. C.; 600; Pres., F. W. Clinton; Sec., F. Irving Holmes; Exec. Sec., C. H. Fuller.

Hay Fever Association, U. S. (1873), Pres., James R. Offield, Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Mrs. Bessie Hudson Greene, Box 201, Bethlehem, N. H.

Hebrew Congregations, Union of American (1873), Merchants' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.; 43,678; Pres., C. Shohl; Sec., Rabbi George Zepin.

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of N. Y. (1879), Pleasantville, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., L. W. Goldrich; Sec., J. H. Wise, 58 Leonard St., N. Y. C.

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America (1911), 425 Lafayette St., N. Y. C.; 125,000; Pres., J. L. Bernstein; Gen. Mgr., I. L. Asofsky.

Hibernians in America, Ancient Order of (1836), 176,817; Nat. Pres., M. Donohoe, 2838 Frankford Ave., Phila.; Sec., M. W. Delaney, 937 W. 54th Pl., Chicago, Ill.

Highway Traffic Association, Nat'l; Pres., Prof. A. H. Blanchard, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Sec., Elmer Thompson, care Automobile Club of Amer., 247 W. 54th St.

Hispanic Society of America (1904), 156th St., west of Broadway, N. Y. C.; 100; Pres., Archer M. Huntington.

Historical Association, American (1884), 1140 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 2,800; Pres., Edw. P. Cheyney (Univ. of Pa., Phila.); Sec., J. S. Bassett.

Historical Association, N. Y. State (1899), Glens Falls, N. Y.; 1,000; Pres., Hon. G. D. B. Hasbrouck, LL. D., Kingston, N. Y.; Sec., Fred B. Richards.

Historical Society, National (1915), 37 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., F. Allaben; Sec., M. T. R. Washburn.

Historical Society, New York (1804), 170 Central Park West, N. Y. C.; 800; Pres., J. A. Weekes; Librarian, A. J. Wall.

History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland; Pres., J. Montgomery Gambrill (Teachers' College, Columbia Univ.); Sec., Miss L. C. Van Bibber, 129 East North Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Holland Society of New York (1885), 90 West St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., D. Van Buskirk, 734 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.; Sec., F. R. Keator.

Home Economics Association, American (1908), Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C.; 4,360; Pres., Miss Alice Blood, Simmons College, Boston, Mass.; Exec. Sec., Miss Leta Bone.

Home Market Club (1887), 99 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.; 1,000; Exec. Sec., W. H. Cliff; Treas. and Editor, F. B. Hill.

Homeopathy, American Institute of (1844), 829 Marshall Field Bldg., Chicago; 3,500; Pres., Dr. L. E. Siemon, 5005 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.; Sec., Dr. C. A. Harkness.

Honest Ballot Association (1910), 120 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 450; Pres., C. E. Hughes jr.; Acting Sec., N. J. Palser.

Horological Institute of America (1921), Nat. Research Council, 20th and B Sts., Washington, D. C.; 250; Pres., Edw. H. Hufnagel, 54 So. 4th Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Sec., Paul Moore.

Horseshow Association of America, Ltd. (1883), 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., A. B. Maclay; Sec., C. W. Smith.

Horticultural Society of N. Y. (1900), 598 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., T. A. Havemeyer; Sec., Frederic R. Newbold.

Horticultural Society, N. Y. State (1855), Pres. C. S. Wilson, Hall, N. Y.; Sec., R. P. McPherson, R. F. D., Le Roy, N. Y.

Hospital Fund of N. Y., United (1897), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., W. F. Morgan; Sec., J. McV. Breed; Gen. Sec., F. D. Greene.

Hotel Association, American, of U. S. and Canada (1922), Auditorium Tower, Chicago; Pres., F. A. Dudley (United Hotels Co., Niagara Falls); Sec. and Treas., J. K. Blatchford.

Hotel Association of New York City (1878), 334 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 450; Pres., F. A. Muschenheim, Hotel Astor, Times Sq., N. Y. C.; Sec., I. Fluegelman, Hotel Hamilton, 143 W. 73d St., N. Y. C.

Housing Association, Nat'l (1910), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 706; Sec., Lawrence Veiller.

Huguenot Society of America (1883), 2 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.; 470; Pres., Gen. W. J. Sheffelin; Sec. Gen., Miss M. A. Jackson.

Human Progress Assoc. (1922), 220 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 900; Pres., Karl D. Chambers; Sec., Miss Dorothy Tyroler.

Humane Association, American (1877), 80 Howard St., Albany, N. Y.; 10,000; Pres., Wm. O. Stillman; Sec., N. J. Walker.

Humane Education Society, American (1889), 180 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.; 600; Pres. Dr. F. H. Rowley; Sec., Guy Richardson.

Hungarian Jews in America, Federation of (1917), 222 E. 14th St., N. Y. C.; 50,000; Pres., Dr. S. Buckler, 38 Park Row, N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., B. Price, 311 E. 8th St., N. Y. C.

Hunter College, Association, Alumnae of (1871), Park Ave. and 68th St., N. Y. C.; 2,890; Pres., Mrs. W. C. Popper; Sec., Miss J. Seligman, 124 E. 80th St., N. Y. C.

Ice Industries, National Association of (1917), 163 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; 2,040; Sec., Leslie C. Smith.

Illuminating Engineering Society (1906), 29 W. 36th St., N. Y. C.; 1,350; Pres., Ward Harrison (Nat. Lamp Works, Nela Park, Cleveland, O.); Sec., S. G. Hibben, Westinghouse Lamp Co., 165 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Illustrators, Society of (1901), Art Center Bldg., N. Y. C.; 350; Pres., Dean Cornwell; Sec., Willard Fairchild (care Geo. Batten Co.), 383 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Independent Artists, Society of (1917), 1947 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 600; Pres., J. Sloan, 88 Washington, Pl., N. Y. C.; Sec., A. S. Baylinson.

Indian Rights Association (1882), 995 Drexel Bldg., Phila, Pa.; 1,200; Pres., Herbert Welsh; Sec., M. K. Sniffen.

Industrial Conference Board, National (1916); Ch., Fred. P. Fish, Boston, Mass.; Mg. Dir., Magnus W. Alexander, 10 E. 39th St., N. Y. C.

Industrial Democracy, League for (1905), 70 Fifth Ave., Room 931, N. Y. C.; 1,000; Directors, Dr. H. W. Laidler, 44 Prospect Park, S. W., Brooklyn, N. Y.; N. M. Thomas, 100 E. 17th St., N. Y. C.

Insurance Society of N. Y. (1901), 84 William St., N. Y. C.; 1,200; Sec.-Treas., E. R. Hardy.

International Free Trade League (1918), Boston, Mass.; 775; Sec., Kenneth B. Ellman, 38 St. Botolph St., Boston.

International Lyceum and Chautauqua Assoc. (1902), 742 Marshal Field Annex Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Pres. Paul M. Pearson; Sec., Thomas A. Burke.

Iron and Steel Institute, American (1908), 40 Rector St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Elbert H. Gary, 71 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., E. A. F. Clarke.

Italian Chamber of Commerce, Inc. (1887), 99 Hudson St., N. Y. C.; 705; Pres., G. Vitelli, 277 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. A. C. Bonaschi, 1966 Valentine Ave., Bronx.

Japan Society, Inc. (1907), 25 W. 43rd St., N. Y.; 1,400; Pres., H. W. Taft; Sec. E. C. Worden.

Jersey Cattle Club, Amer. (1868), 324 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 1,006; Pres. M. D. Munn, 910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago; Sec., R. M. Gow.

Jewelers' Board of Trade, National (1874), 15 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C.; Pres., G. H. Niemeyer care Handy & Harman, 59 Cedar St., N. Y. C.; Sec., F. C. Backus.

Jewelers Assoc., Amer. Nat. Retail (1906), Neenah, Wis.; 5,000; Pres., Edw. H. Hufnagel, 54 S. Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Sec., A. W. Anderson.

Jewelers Security Alliance of U. S. (1883), 15 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C.; Pres., J. W. Alford, 11 John St., N. Y. C.; Sec., J. H. Noyes.

Jewish Agricultural Society, Inc. (1900), 174 Second Ave., N. Y. C.; Gen. Mgr., G. Davidson; Sec., R. Arkush.

Jewish Charities, Brooklyn Federation of (1909), Eagle Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 10,350; Exec. Director, M. D. Waldman.

Jewish Committee, American (1906), 171 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Pres., Louis Marshall; Sec., H. Schneiderman.

Jewish Congress, American (1917), 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 400; Pres., N. Straus; Sec. B. G. Richards.

Jewish Historical Society, American (1892), 531 W. 123d St., N. Y. C.; 462; Pres., A. S. W. Rosenbach, 1320 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Sec., A. M. Friedenberg, 38 Park Row, N. Y. C.

Jewish Nat'l Workers Alliance of Amer. (1913), 228 E. Broadway, N. Y. C.; 6,000; Pres., M. L. Brown; Sec., S. Goldstein.

Jewish Philanthropic Societies of N. Y. City, Federation for the Support of (1916), 114 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 30,000; Pres., Arthur Lehman, 16 William St., N. Y. C.; Sec., L. Vogelstein; Exec. Dir., Solomon Lowenstein.

Jewish Valor Legion (1921), 101 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 236; Commander, Sydney G. Gumpertz.

Jewish Women, Council of (1893), 305 W. 98th St., N. Y. C.; 45,000; Pres. Miss Rose Brenner; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Harry Sternberger.

Jewish Women, Council of, New York section; Pres., Mrs. Irving Lehman; Hon. Pres., Mrs. Alex. Kohut and Mrs. Wm. D. Sporborg; Cor. Sec., Miss Sara X. Schottenfels.

Junior League of City of N. Y., Inc. (1900), 6 E. 45th St., N. Y. C.; 1,500; Pres., Mrs. H. P. Pennington; Sec., Mrs. L. King.

Junior Order United American Mechanics (1853), 729 Stephen Girard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; 310,000; Pres., J. D. Tunison, 8512 104th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.; Sec., J. L. Wilmeth, Box 874, Philadelphia, Pa.

Juvenile Street Cleaning (1897), Municipal Bldg., D. S. C., N. Y. C.; 30,000; Pres., R. S. Simons; Sec., Edwin Cinetto, 265 William St., N. Y. C.

Kindergarten Association, National (1909), 8 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Bradley Martin; Cor. Sec., Miss Bessie Locke.

Kindergarten Union, Internat'l (1892), Springfield, Mass.; Pres., Miss Ella R. Boyce, Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sec., Miss May Murray, 40 High St., Springfield, Mass.

Kiwanis Club, Internat'l (1915), Fed. Reserve Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; 80,743; Pres., E. F. Arras, Huntington Bank Bldg., Columbus, Ohio; Sec., F. C. W. Parker.

Knights of Columbus (1882), New Haven, Conn., 800,000; Supreme Knight, J. A. Flaherty; Sup. Sec., W. J. McGinley, New Haven, Conn.

Knights of the Golden Eagle (1873), 814 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 67,573; Pres., Thos. A. Jenkins, Ironton, Ohio; Sec., Jno. B. Treibler.

Ku Klux Klan, Knights of the, Inc. (1915), 2621 Peachtree Road, Atlanta, Ga.; Imperial Wizard, Dr. H. W. Evans (Box 1204); Imperial Kligraph (P. O. Box 1204).

Knights of Pythias, Supreme Lodge (1864), Minneapolis, Minn. (754 Security Bldg.); 896,894; Supreme Chancellor, Geo. C. Cabell, Chamberlaine Bldg., Norfolk, Va.; Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, Harry M. Love.

Knights of Pythias, N. Y. Grand Lodge, (1868), 280 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 35,000; Gr. Chancellor, 32 Court St., Brooklyn; Gr. Keeper of Records and Seal, Wm. Ladew.

Labor Legislation, American Assoc. for (1906), 131 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., John B. Andrews.

Laundry Owners Nat'l Assoc. (1883), La Salle, Ill. (Box 202), 2,100; Pres., Chas. F. Leininger, 1292 E. 20th St., Cleveland, O.; Gen. Mgr., W. E. Fitch.

Law, American Society of Internat'l (1906), 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; 2,000; Pres., Hon. Elihu Root, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. Jas. Brown Scott.

Law Schools, Association of American (1900), Law Bldg., Iowa City; 55; Pres., Henry Craig Jones; Sec., Ralph W. Aigler, Univ. of Mich. Law School, Ann Arbor, Mich.

League of Nations Non-Partisan Assn. (1922), 15 W. 37th St., N. Y. C.; Pres. Former U. S. Supreme Court Justice John H. Clarke; Ch. Exec. Com., Everett Colby; Sec., Chas. C. Bauer.

Legal Aid Societies, National Alliance of (1912), Pres., Albert F. Bigelow; Chairman of Central Committee, Leonard McGee, 239 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Legal Aid Society (1876), 239 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 900; Atty. in Chief, L. McGee; Sec., C. P. Kitchel, 43 Cedar St., N. Y. C.

Legislative Correspondents Assoc. of State of N. Y. (1890), Capital, Albany; 75; Pres., Harold P. Jarvis (Buffalo Enquirer); Sec., H. J. Adamson, Box 154, Capitol Station, Albany, N. Y.

Letter Carriers, Nat'l Assoc. of (1889), A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 43,000; Pres., Edw. J. Gainor; Sec., Ed. J. Cantwell.

Letter Carriers, N. Y. State Assoc. (1890), Rochester, N. Y. (66 Croydon Road); 3,500; Pres., Jos. T. Tinnelly, Albany, N. Y.; Sec., Leroy Van Duzer.

Library School, N. Y. State (1887), State Education Bldg., Albany, N. Y.; Director, J. W. Wyer; Vice Director, Edna W. Sanderson.

Library Association, American (1876), 78 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; 6,022; Sec. C. H. Milam.

Life Underwriters Assoc. of N. Y. (1887), 56 John St., N. Y. C.; 1,070; Pres., Graham C. Wells, 149 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., H. B. Watson, Jr.

Life Underwriters, National Assoc. of (1889), 25 W. 43d St., N. Y. C., 15,000; Exec. Sec., E. M. Ensign.

Lions Clubs, Internat'l Assoc. of (1917), Room 348, McCormick Bldg., 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 35,000; Pres., J. S. Noel (Noel Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.); Sec., Melvin Jones.

Long Island Rowing Assoc. (1868), L. I. City; 2,500; Pres., R. H. Pelton, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y. C.; Sec., T. J. Brennan, 143 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

Long Island Assoc. (1921), 334 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., F. G. Holly; Sec., C. G. Pennington, L. I. R.R., Penna. Station, N. Y. C.

Lord's Day Alliance of N. Y. State (1921), 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Rev. E. Watson, D. D. Ph.D., Boston, Mass.; Gen. Sec., Rev. James Fergusin.

Lord's Day Alliance of U. S. (1888), 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 17 denominations; Pres., J. Yerkes, 128 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., Rev. H. L. Bowlby, D.D.

Loyal Legion of U. S., Military Order of the (1885), 1805 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 5,025; Commander in Chief, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the Rochambeau, Washington, D. C.; Recorder in Chief, Capt. J. D. Foering.

Loyal Orange Institution (1868), 229 Rhode Island Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 35,763; Sup. Grand Master, Robt. A. Gilmore, Holmesburg, Phila., Pa.; Sec., Wm. J. Kirkland.

Lucy Stone League (1921), 412 W. 47th St., N. Y. C.; 175; Pres., Ruth Hale, 333 W. 85th St., N. Y.; Sec., Jane Grant.

Lumber Trade Association, New York (1886), N. Y. C.; 17 W. 46th St.; 146; Pres., J. F. Murphy, 34th St. and E. River; Sec., H. B. Cohe.

Luther League of America (1895), 427 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; 35,000; Pres. and Ch. Exec. Com., Walter Banker, 57 W. Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Sec., Harry Hodges.

Luther League of N. Y., District (1893), Drexler Bldg., Phila., Pa.; 500; Pres., Rev. A. J. Traver, 1770 Grand Concourse, N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Emma Muff.

Lutheran Church in America, United (1918), 437 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 810,707; Pres., Rev. F. H. Knubel, D.D., L.L.D.; Sec., Rev. M. G. G. Scherer, D.D.

Lutheran Council, Nat'l (1918), 437 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Exec. Director, Rev. J. A. Morehead, D.D., L.L.D.

Lutheran League of N. Y. City (1888) 236 W. 65th St. N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss E. Wirsing.

Lutheran Zion Church, Evan. (1892), 339 E. 84th St. N. Y.; 5,630; Pastor, Rev. Dr. Wm. Popelka, 338 E. 84th St., N. Y. C.; Sec. Dr. Wm. Braecklein, South St., Woodside, L. I.

Maccabees (1883), 5065 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.; 245,000; Sup. Commander, D. P. Markey; Sup. Record Keeper, Thos. Watson.

Manhattan College, Alumni Assn. of (1869), Broadway at 131st St., Pres., J. J. Curtin; Sec., W. L. Grady.

Manufacturers of the U. S. A., Nat'l Association (1905), 50 Church St., N. Y. C.; 6,000; Pres., J. E. Edgerton, Nashville, Tenn.; Sec., Geo. S. Boudinot, 50 Church St., N. Y. C.

Marine Corps League (1923), Nat. Commandant, Mgr. Gen. John A. Lejeune; Ch. of Staff, Merle MacAllister.

Marine Underwriters, American Institute of (1898), 56 Beaver St., N. Y. C.; (34 Cos., 37 Individuals), Pres., Wm. H. McGee; Exec. Sec., Ernest G. Driver.

Maritime Association of Port of New York (1873), 78 Broad St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., Chas. H. Potter, 11 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., C. Parker Runyon.

Masters and Mates, etc., Neptune Association of Licensed (1912), 21 Pearl St., N. Y. C.; Sec. Treas., J. F. Milliken.

Mathematical Association of America (1915), Oberlin, Ohio; 2,000; Pres., R. D. Carmichael, 712 W. Michigan Ave., Urbana, Ill.; Sec., Prof. W. D. Cairns, Oberlin, Ohio.

Mathematical Society, American (1894), 501 W. 116th St., N. Y. C.; 1,300; Pres., Oswald Veblen, Princeton Univ.; Sec., Prof. R. G. S. Richardson.

Mayflower Descendants, Society of (1895), 44 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 880; Governor, T. Denny, 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., J. P. H. Perry.

Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, Society of (1785), 20 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; 375; Pres., R. Taylor, 275 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn; Sec., Edw. L. Hoffman.

Medical Association, American (1847), 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; 90,000; Gen. Mgr., Dr. Geo. H. Simmons; Bus. Mgr., W. C. Braun; Sec., Dr. Olin West.

Medical Association, Southern (1906), Birmingham, Ala. (Empire Bldg.); 7,000; Sec.-Mgr., C. P. Loranz.

Medical Colleges, Association of American (1890), 3431 Lexington St., Chicago, Ill.; 68; Sec., Fred C. Zapffe.

Medical Jurisprudence, Society of (1883), 17 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; 600; Pres., J. K. Clark, 61 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., L. H. Moss, M.D. 114th St. and 86th Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y. C.

Medical Society of the County of Kings (1822), 1313 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 1,513; Pres., Dr. C. E. Scofield, 880 Park Pl., Brooklyn; Sec., Dr. L. P. Addoms; Librarian and Supt., Chas. Frankenberger.

Medical Society of the County of New York (1806), 17 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; 3,363; Sec., Daniel S. Dougherty.

Medical Society of N. Y. State, Women's; Pres., Harriet M. Doane, M.D., Fulton, N. Y.; Sec., Mary Dunning Rose, M.D., 152 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.

Medical Society, State of New York (1807), 17 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Arthur W. Booth, M.D., Elmira, N. Y.; Sec., Edw. L. Hunt, M.D.

Medicine, Academy of, The N. Y. (1847), 17 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; 1,650; Pres., Dr. Geo. D. Stewart; Sec., Dr. R. S. Haynes; Librarian, J. S. Brownne.

Mental Hygiene, National Committee for (1915), 370 Seventh Ave.; Pres. Dr. William H. Welch; Sec., Clifford W. Beers.

Merchants' Association of New York (1897), 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Pres., Lewis E. Pierson; Sec., S. C. Mead.

Methodist Brotherhood; 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; 100,000; Pres., Dr. Bert E. Smith.

M. E. Church, Board of Sunday Schools of (1908), 58 E. Washington St., Chicago; 29; Cor. Sec., Rev. Wm. S. Bovard, D.D.

M. E. Church, Epworth League of the (1886), 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.; Pres., Bishop A. W. Leonard; Sec., Rev. C. E. Guthrie.

Methodist Historical Society in City of New York (1892), 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres. H. K. Carroll, LL.D., Plainfield, N. J.; Sec., Rev. George Adams, D.D., 321 E. 50th St., N. Y. C.

Methodist Protestant Church, Woman's Foreign Mission, Society of the (1879), 613 W. Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 11,000; Pres., Mrs. H. Hupfield, Catonsville, Md.; Sec., Mrs. W. M. Sturgeon.

Metric Association, American (1916), 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., Dr. G. F. Kunz, 405 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., H. Richards.

Mexican Society of New York (1909), 117 Park Row, N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., F. Juarez; Sec., Arturo Paz.

Microscopical Society, New York (1877), Amer. Museum of Natural History, W. 77th St., N. Y. C.; 190; Pres., R. Hagelstein, 25 Union Sq., N. Y. C.; Sec., J. H. Fisher, 9916 Fishkill St., Hollis, L. I.

Middle States Regatta Association; Pres., Lathrop Cogswell, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, Md.; Sec., C. Fred Muller, 466 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

Military Order of Foreign Wars of the U. S., New York Commandery; 149 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 549; Commander, Com. Wm. S. Bainbridge, U. S. N. R. F.; Sec., Major Pelham St. George Bissell, U. S. A.

Military Order of the World War (1920), 41 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; Commander in Chief, Major Gen. George H. Harries, Chicago, Ill.; Recorder Gen., Capt. Geo. L. Darte.

Military Surgeons of the U. S., Association of (1891), Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.; 3,500; Pres., Col. Chas. Lynch, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Sec., Col. J. R. Church.

Millinery (Retail) Association of America (1916), 1,500; Pres., Harry S. Bernhard (Gimbel Bros.); Bus. Mgr., J. R. Bolton, 15 W. 37th St., N. Y. C.

Mining Congress, American (1897), 841; Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 4,500; Pres., S. J. Jennings, 120 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., J. F. Callbreath.

Missionary Union, Internat'l (1883), 71 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 1,587; Pres., Rev. J. S. Stone, D.D., 441 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Sec., Rev. H. F. Laflamme.

Modern Language Association of America (1883), Bryn Mawr, Pa.; 2,075; Pres., Prof. O. F. Emerson, 1910 Wadena St., E. Cleveland, O.; Sec., Carleton Brown, 227 Roberts Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Modern Woodmen of America (1883), Rock Island, Ill.; 1504 Third Ave.; 1,083,519; Head Consul, A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.; Head Clerk, J. G. Ray.

Moose, Legal Order of, Rochester Lodge (1919), 120 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.; 8,796; Dictator, J. L. Brewer, Elwanger and Barry Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.; Sec., F. G. Kunz.

Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, Nat'l Congress of (1897), 1201 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 530,546; Nat. Pres., Mrs. A. H. Reeve, 7700 Lincoln Drive, Chestnut Hill, Phila, Pa.; Sec., Mrs. A. C. Watkins.

Motion Picture Producers and Distributers of America, Inc. (1922), 522 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 19; Pres., Will H. Hays; Sec., Courtland Smith.

Motion Pictures, Nat'l Board of Review of (1909), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 285; Pres., Dr. Wm. B. Tower (Dept. of Surveys, Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.); Exec. Sec., W. A. Barrett.

Motion Pictures, Nat'l Committee for Better Films (1915), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 400; Sec., Miss A. B. Evans.

Motor Federation, N. Y. State (1914), Utica, N. Y.; 55,000; Pres., O. J. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y.; Sec., E. J. Malley, Hotel Utica.

Municipal Art Society of N. Y. (1898), 119 E. 19th St., N. Y. C.; 700; Pres., Taber Sears; Sec., Mrs. H. B. Keen.

Municipal Research, Bureau of (1906), 261 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Director, Luther Gulick.

Mural Painters, Nat'l Society of (1895), 215 W. 57th St. N. Y. C.; 96; Sec., Ezra Winter.

Museums, American Association of (1906), 141 E. 29th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Chauncey J. Hamlin of Buffalo, N. Y.; Sec., Lawrence Vail Coleman, N. Y.

Music Merchants, Nat'l Association of (1901), 532 Republic Bldg., Chicago; 1,350; Pres., R. N. Watkin, 1207 Elm St., Dallas, Tex.; Sec., M. J. Kennedy.

Musicians, American Federation of (1896), 110 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 120,000; Pres., Jos. N. Weber; Sec., W. J. Kerngood, 239 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

National Guard Association; Pres., Col. Charles L. Walsh, Albany; Sec., Lieut. Commdr. W. H. Ferguson (Naval Militia).

Naturalists, American Society of (1883), Ann Arbor, Mich.; 400; Pres., W. H. Wheeler; Sec., Prof. A. F. Shull.

Naturalization Aid League (1908), 175 E. Broadway, N. Y. C.; Mgr., H. Fruchter, 45 Grove St., N. Y. C.; Sec., S. S. Goldstein, 754 E. 151st St., N. Y. C.

Nature Study Soc., Amer. (1903), Ithaca, N. Y.; 2,200; Pres., Wm. G. Vinal (R. I. Coll. of Educ., Providence, R. I.); Sec., Mrs. Anna B. Comstock.

Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Society of (1893), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 1,700; Pres., W. M. McFarland; Sec.-Treas., D. H. Cox.

Naval Engineers, American Society of (1888), Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.; 1,250; Sec.-Treas., Commander S. M. Robinson of U. S. Navy.

Naval Order of the U. S. (1890), 15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 400; Gen. Commander, Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, Kingston, N. Y.; Gen. Recorder, Lt. J. C. Moore.

Naval Reserve Officers' Assoc., Naval Militia Barracks Bldg., 97th St. and Hudson River, N. Y. C.; Pres., Commodore R. T. Forshew; Sec., Lieut. Commander J. L. Freeborn.

Naval Reserve, U. S. Junior (1915), 17 W. 60th St., N. Y. C.; 15,000; Ch. Exec. Board of Directors, W. A. Blair; Sec., E. A. Oldham.

Naval Veterans, National Assoc. of (1887), New Canaan, Conn.; 900; Commodore, L. Scofield; Fleet Sec., H. F. McCollum, Forest Road, Marvelwood, Westville, Conn.

Navy League of the U. S. (1901), 1749 E St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; Pres., R. W. Kelly, 16 E. 43d St., N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., Wm. N. Galvin.

Navy Mutual Aid Assoc. (1879), Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.; 2,690; Pres., Admiral Edw. D. Eberle; Sec., Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie.

Needlework Guild of America, Inc. (1896), 133 S. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 500,000; Exec. Sec., Miss R. K. Bender.

Netherland-America Foundation, 17 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 185; Pres., Edward W. Bok; Sec., Edna C. McKnight.

Netherlands Asso., Genl. Group. North America (1922), 179 S. Trenchard St., Yonkers, N. Y.; 327; Pres., Dr. A. Van Couthen P. Hinzinga; Sec., F. E. H. Gebhardt Van Roonburgh.

Newsdealers and Stationers, Nat'l Assoc. of (1915), Roslyn, L. I.; 10,000; Pres., Wm. Pickering, Sr.; Sec., Irving Rackoff, 17 John St., N. Y. C.

Newspaper Advertising Executives, Assoc. of (1920), formerly Nat'l Assoc. of Newspaper Executives; Indianapolis News, Ind.; 250; Pres., F. T. Carroll.

Newspaper Classified Advertising Managers, National Assoc. of; Pres., John L. Irwin (Des Moines Register and Tribune); Sec., C. L. Perkins (Chicago Herald and Examiner).

Newspaper Club (1922), 133 W. 41st St., N. Y. C.; Pres., C. G. Hambidge (N. Y. Times); Cor. Sec., Ben Mellon (Editor and Publisher).

Newspaper Editors, Amer. Soc. of (1923); Pres., Casper S. Yost (St. Louis Globe-Democrat); Sec., E. C. Hopwood (Cleveland Plain Dealer).

Newspaper Publishers' Association, American (1887), 63 Park Row, N. Y. C.; Sec., L. B. Palmer.

Newspaper Women's Club, New York; Pres., Miss Martha Coman; Sec, Miss Julia Harpman.

New England Historic Genealogical Society (1844), 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.; 2,000; Pres., W. P. Greenlaw; Sec., H. E. Scott.

New England Society of New York (1805), 43 Cedar St., N. Y. C.; Pres., A. H. Wiggin, 57 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., Harry A. Cushing.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information (1915), 25 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.; Director, Wm. P. Capes.

N. Y. Univ. Alumni, Federation of (1921), 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 17,500; Ch., John Gerdes; Sec., F. M. Crossett.

Non-Smokers' Protective League of America (1911), 101 W. 72d St., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Pres., Dr. C. Peasley; Sec., Eugenio di Pirani.

Norwegian-Amer. Chamber of Commerce (1915), 8 Bridge St., N. Y. C.; 350; Mgr., T. W. Schreiner; Pres., A. Reymert, 15 Whitehall St., N. Y. C.

Numismatic Society, American (1858), Broadway and 156th St., N. Y. C.; 600; Pres., Edw. T. Newell; Sec., Sydney P. Noe.

Nurses' Association, American (1897), 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; 42,000; Pres., Adda Eldredge, R. N., Bureau of Nursing Education, State Board of Health, Madison, Wis.; Sec., A. G. Deans, R. N.

Nurses, Guild of St. Barnabas for (1886), 2027 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Pres., Rt. Rev. Nelson R. Shearly; Sec., Mrs. E. Bowman, the Wellington, Philadelphia, Pa.

Odd Fellows, Independent Order of (1819), 25 N. Liberty St., Baltimore, Md.; 2,676,582; Grand Sire, Lucian J. Eastin, St. Joseph, Mo.; Grand Sec., J. Edw. Kroh.

Office Appliance Manufacturers, Nat'l Assoc. of; Pres., M. S. Eylar, 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., G. E. Hancock, 374 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Ohio Society of New York (1886), Waldorf-Astoria; Pres., Newton W. Gilbert; Rec. Sec., Evarts L. Prentiss.

Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, Amer. Acad. of (1896), New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.; 1,500; Pres., Dr. T. E. Carmody, Met. Bldg., Denver, Col.; Sec., Dr. L. C. Peter.

Ordine Figli d'Italia in America, 231 E. 14th St., N. Y. C. See Sons of Italy.

Organists, Amer. Guild of (1896), 29 Vesey St., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Pres., F. L. Sealy, 183 W. 81st St., N. Y. C.; Sec., O. F. Comstock, 449 Rugby Road, Flatbush, N. Y.

Oriental Soc., American (1842), Care Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.; 600; Pres., Dr. Cyrus Adler, Dropsie Coll., Phila.; Sec., Dr. Charles J. Ogden, 628 W. 114th St., N. Y. C.

Ornithologists' Union, American (1883), Philadelphia, Pa.; 1,500; Pres., Witmer Stone, Acad. Nat. Science, Logan Sq., Phila.; Sec., T. S. Palmer, 1939 Biltmore St., Washington, D. C.

Osteopathic Association, American (1897), 623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Pres., Dr. Wm. A. Gravett, Dayton, O.

Pan-American Society of the U. S., Inc. (1912), 89 Broad St., N. Y. C.; 800; Pres., S. Mallet-Prevost; Sec., J. S. Prince.

Pan-American Student League (1920), Hotel McAlpin, N. Y. C.; 16 Nat. Student Organizations; Internat'l Pres., P. L. Green; Internat'l Sec., L. A. Buendia.

Pan-Pacific Union (1917), Honolulu, Hawaii; Dir., Alexander H. Fud; Exec. Sec., Dr. F. F. Bunker.

Paper and Pulp Association, American (1878), 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. C.; 300; Pres., H. W. Stokes (York Haven Paper Co., 906 Land Title Bldg., Phila.); Sec., Dr. H. P. Baker.

Peace Foundation, World (1910), 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.; Gen. Sec., Edward Cummings.

Peace Society, American (1828), 613 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 2,550; Pres., Hon. A. J. Montague House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Sec., A. D. Call.

Peace Society, New York (1906), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Hon. Oscar S. Straus; Sec., C. H. Livermore.

Peace Society, Women's (1920), 505 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Chairman, Mrs. H. Villard; Exec. Sec., Mrs. G. Prussin.

People's Univ. Extension Society of Greater New York (1898), 1425 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Exec. Officer, Dr. Rossiter Johnson; Sec., Miss F. K. Johnson.

Pharmaceutical Association, N. Y. State (1879), 3,500; Pres., E. H. Breckon, 1324 Jefferson St., Buffalo, N. Y.; Sec., E. S. Dawson.

Philharmonic Society of New York (1842), 718 Fisk Bldg., 57th and Broadway, N. Y. C.; 1,000; Ch. Board Directors, C. H. Mackay; Sec., Arthur Judson.

Philological Association, American (1869), Adelbert Coll., Cleveland, Ohio; 922; Pres., Prof. E. K. Rand, 107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge, Mass.; Sec., Prof. C. P. Bill.

Physical Research, American Society for (1905), 44 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., F. Edwards; Sec., Getrude O. Tubby.

Physical Society, American (1899), 1,600; Pres., C. E. Mendenhall, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison; Sec., H. M. Webb, Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.

Piano Manufacturers' Association, N. Y. (1898), 105 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 65; Pres., J. A. Stevens, 132d St. and Alexander Ave.; Sec., A. Behning.

Pilgrim Society (1820), Plymouth, Mass.; Pres., Arthur Lord, North St., Plymouth; Sec., W. W. Brewster.

Pilgrims of the U. S. (1903), 217 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 850; Ch. Exec. Com., Chas. H. Sherrill; Sec., A. E. Gallatin.

Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, Nat'l; Pres., Mrs. John Wood Stewart, 205 W. 13th St., N. Y. C.; Nat. Field Sec., Miss McLachlan, 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Playground and Recreation Association of America; 1 Madison Ave.; Pres., Jos. Lee; Sec., H. S. Braucher.

Polish Hebrews of America, Federation of (1908), 55 W. 113th St., N. Y. C.; 60,000; Pres., A. Rosenberg, 22 Mount Morris Park West, N. Y. C.; Sec., D. Trautmann, 38 W. 113th St.

Political Science, Academy of (1880), Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; Pres., Sam'l McCune Lindsay; Sec., Parker T. Moon, Kent Hall, Columbia Univ.

Political Science Association, American (1904), Univ. of Wis., Madison, Wis.; 1,350; Sec.-Treas., Frederic A. Ogg.

Polo Association (1890), 347 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,310; Ch., L. E. Stoddard; Sec., J. Ford Johnson, Jr., 15 Broad St., N. Y. C.

Poor, N. Y. Association for Improving Condition of (1843), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 10,507; Pres., C. N. Bliss, Jr., 117 Duane St., N. Y. C.; Gen. Dir., B. B. Burritt.

Post Office Clerks, Nat'l Federation of (1900), A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 35,000; Pres., G. E. Hyatt; Sec.-Treas., Thos. F. Flaherty.

Posture League, Inc., American (1913), Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., G. J. Fisher, M. D.; Sec., J. P. Fiske, M. D., care Columbia Univ. Club, 4 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.

Power Boat Association, American (1903), 50 Church St., N. Y. C.; Pres., F. R. Still; Sec., W. D. Edenburn, Hotel Addison, Detroit, Mich.

Presbyterian Ch. in the U. S. A., Board of Christian Education of the (1923), Philadelphia, Pa.; 36; Pres., Rev. Hugh T. Kerr, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Presbyterian Church in U. S. A., Board of Foreign Missions (1887), 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 39; Pres. Rev. Geo. Alexander, D. D., 47 University Pl., N. Y. C.; Sec. Rev. Stanley White, D. D.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., General Council (1923), 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 26; Moderator, Dr. C. F. Wishart, College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio; Sec., Dr. L. S. Mudge, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

P. E. Ch. in U. S. of A., Nat'l Council, Domestic and Foreign Missionary Soc. (1821), 281 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Rev. F. J. Clark.

Presbyterian Historical Soc. (1852), Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Sec., Rev. J. B. Turner.

Presbyterian System, Alliance of Reformed Churches Throughout the World, holding; (1877), Edinburgh, Scotland, 44 Queen St.; 323; Pres., Rev. J. McNaugher, D.D., LL. D., Pittsburgh Theo. Seminary; Amer. Sec., Rev. H. B. Master, D.D., 510 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, American Society for (1866), 50 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Pres., F. K. Sturgis, 17 E. 51st St., N. Y. C.; Sec., R. Welling, 2 Wall St.; Treas., Henry Bergh, 109 W. 75th St., N. Y. C.

Prevention of Cruelty to Children, N. Y. Society for (1874), 2 E. 105th St., N. Y. C.; Gen. Mgr., E. K. Coulter; Sec., A. M. Crane.

Prevention of War, Nat'l Council for (1921), 532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Frederick J. Libby.

Printing Ink Makers, Nat'l Association of; Pres., A. J. Ford, Fuchs & Lang Mfg. Co.; 19 W. 40th St.; Sec., David H. Sloane, 15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

Prison Association, American (1870), 135 E. 15th St., N. Y. C.; 600; Pres., Dr. Chas. H. Johnson; Gen. Sec., E. R. Cass.

Prison Association of New York (1844), 135 E. 15th St., N. Y. C.; 4,500; Pres., Eugene Smith; Sec., E. R. Cass.

Prisons and Prison Labor, Nat'l Committee on (1919), 2 Rector St., N. Y. C., Room 528; Pres., A. Lewisohn, 61 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., Julia K. Jaffray.

Probation Association, Inc., Nat'l (1907), 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,300; Pres., Hon. J. H. Ricks (Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Richmond, Va.); Sec., Chas. L. Chute.

Professional Women's League, Inc. (1892), 144 W. 55th St., N. Y. C.; 250; Pres., Mrs. R. Bassett; Cor. Sec., Mrs. W. H. Donaldson.

Produce Exchange, New York (1861), 2 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 1,710; Pres., George Rossen; Sec., W. C. Rossman.

Producing Managers' Association (1915), 231 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.; 60; Pres., Sam H. Harris; Sec., L. L. Weber.

Prohibition Amendment, Association Against the (1919), 511 11th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; 350,000; Nat. Mgr. V. P., Wm. H. Stayton, 662 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; Nat. Sec. and Treas., G. C. Hinckley.

Prohibition Association, Intercollegiate (1893), Washington, D. C.; 5,000; Gen. Sec., H. S. Warner, 128 A St., Washington, D. C.; Rec. Sec., E. G. Barton, 5429 West End Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Prohibition and Reform Federation, World (1909), 206 Penn Ave. S. E., Washington, D. C.; 20,000; Pres., Rev. R. Watson; 1st Presb. Church, Boston, Mass.; Office Mgrs., V. G. Hinshaw, Mrs. Rose E. Pennell; Office Sec., Miss Clara Springer.

Proportional Representation League (1893), 1417 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 1,400; Sec.-Treas., C. G. Hoag.

Protective Tariff League, American (1885), 137 Centre St., N. Y. C.; 750; Pres., W. W. Barbour; Sec., W. F. Wakeman.

Psychiatric Association, American (1844), Albany, N. Y.; 1,125; Pres., Dr. T. W. Salmon, 31 Beach St., Larchmont, N. Y.; Sec., Dr. C. F. Haviland, Drawer 18, Capitol Station, Albany, N. Y.

Psychological Corp. (1921), Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. C.; Pres., J. McK. Cattell, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Sec., Dean R. Brimhall.

Public Administration, Nat'l Institute of (1921), 261 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Director Luther Gulick.

Public Heath Association, American (1872), 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; 4,000; Dir. of Public Welfare, Dr. E. C. Levy, Richmond, Va.; Acting Exec. Sec., H. N. Calver.

Public Service, Inc., American Fund for (1922), 2 W. 13th St., N. Y. C.; 11 Directors, Treas. and Counsel; Pres., N. M. Thomas, 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., R. N. Baldwin.

Purity, Nat'l Christian League for Promotion of (1890), 5 E. 12th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Eliz. B. Grannis; Sec., C. C. Donovan, Canton, Pa.

Pythian Sisters; (1888), Union City, Ind.; 150,000; Sup. Chief, Lucie McCague, Medicine Lodge, Kan.; Sec., M. Josie Nelson.

Railway Assoc., Amer. (1883), 30 Vesey St., N. Y. C.; Pres., R. H. Aishton, 718 18th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; Sec., J. E. Fairbanks.

Railway Business Assoc. (1908), 600 Liberty Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; 600; Sec., F. W. Noxon.

Railway Engineering Assoc., Amer. (1899), 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago; 2,010; Pres., E. H. Lee, Dearborn Station, Chicago; Sec., E. H. Fritch.

Railways Assoc., N. Y. (1897), 769 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,406; Pres., F. Hedley, 165 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., J. J. Shea.

Rainy Day Club of America, Hotel Astor, Pres., Mrs. Louis Ralston.

Real Estate Board of New York, Inc. (1896), 7 Dey St., N. Y. C.; 1,987; Pres., C. G. Edwards; Sec., W. H. Dolson.

Real Estate Boards, Inc., Nat'l Assoc. of (1908), 1,418 Consumers Bldg., Chicago; 18,000; Pres., L. F. Eppich, Ideal Bldg., Denver, Col.; Exec. Sec., H. W. Nelson.

Real Estate Boards, N. Y. State Assoc. of (1913), Albany, 25 Washington Ave.; 3,000; Exec. Sec., M. C. Dobson.

Red Cross, Amer. Nat. (1881), 17th and D Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.; 4,000,000; Ch., Hon. J. B. Payne; Sec., Miss M. T. Boardman.

Red Men, Improved Order of (1871), Chicago, Ill.; 800,000; High Chief, Hon. John E. Sedwick, Great Incohonie, Martinsville, Ind.; Great Chief of Records, W. B. MacFerran, Council House, Chicago, Ill.

Reform Association, National (1863), 209 9th St., Pittsburgh, Pa., 50,000; Gen. Supt., J. S.Marten; Sec., J. C. Nicholas.

Reformed Ch. in Amer., Board of Education of (1832), 25 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Rev. A. T. Brock, D.D., 137 S. Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Sec., Rev. W. D. Brown, D.D.

Reformed Ch. in Amer., Board of Directors of Gen. Synod of (1771), 25 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., W. L. Brown; Sec., R. F. Van Nest.

Reformed Ch. in Amer., Board of Foreign Missions (1832), 25 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Dr. H. E. Cobb; Sec., Dr. W. I. Chamberlain.

Reformed Church in the U. S., Board of Foreign Missions (1838), Schaff Bldg., 15th and Race Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.; Sec., Rev. A. R. Batholomew, D.D.

Reptile Study Society of America (1916), Pres., Raymond Lee Ditmars, N. Y. Zoological Park; Sec.-Treas., Miss N. L. Condon, 108 Convent Ave., N. Y. C.

Reserve Officers' Association of the U. S. (1922), Washington, D. C.; 70,000; Pres. Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, 354 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Capt. R. E. B. McKenney, Cosmos Club, Wash., D. C.

Rhodes Scholars, Alumni Assoc. of American (1907) Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.; 500; Pres., L. W. Cronkhite, 348 Congress St., Boston, Mass.; Sec., Frank Aydelotte.

Road Builders Assoc., Amer. (Automobile Club); Pres., T. J. Wasser (State Highway Engineer, Trenton, N. J.); Sec., E. L. Powers, 37 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.

Roosevelt Memorial Association, Inc (1919), 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Col. W. B. Thompson; Sec. and Dir., H. Hagedorn.

Roosevelt Memorial Assoc., Woman's (1919), 28 E. 20th St., N. Y. C.; 250,000; Pres., Mrs. J. H. Hammond, 9 E. 91st St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Mrs. C. A. Bryan, 282 West End Ave., N. Y.

Rotary Clubs, International Assoc. of (1910), Chicago, Ill., 221 E. 20th St.; 92,000; Sec., C. R. Perry.

Rotary Club of N. Y. (1909), Hotel McAlpin, N. Y. C.; 485; Pres., T. A. Dwyer, 35 W. 32d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., E. H. Rushmore.

Royal Arcanum, Grand Council, State of N. Y. Gd. Regent, G. Burchard Smith, 165 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., D. A. Brown, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Royal Arcanum, Supreme Council (1877), 407 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.; 130,000; Sup. Regent, C. E. Hoadley; Sup. Sec., S. N. Hoag.

Royal League (1883), 1554 Ogden Ave., Chicago; 21,985; Sup. Archon, W. E. Hyde; Sup. Scribe, W. F. Traub.

Royal Neighbors of America (1895), Safety Bldg., Rock Island, Ill.; 519,154; Sup. Oracle, Mrs. Eva Child, Janesville, Wis.; Sec., Mrs. Alice Gilliland.

Rubber Association of America, Inc. (1900), 250 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 337; Pres., W. O. Rutherford (The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O.); Sec. and Gen. Mgr., J. Wills.

Safety, Co-operative Board of (1923), Hotel Martinique; Chairman, Hon. John R. Davies; Sec., A. J. Engelman.

Safety Council, National (1912), 168 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 3,500; Pres., M. A. Dow, Bureau of Public Safety, N. Y. Police Dept.; Mgr. Dir., W. H. Cameron.

St. Andrews Soc. (1756), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., A. B. Halliday, 27 William St., N. Y.; Sec., H. Moir.

St. David's Society of the State of New York (1835), 289 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; 235; Pres., S. M. Evans, M. D., 115 E. 39th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., G. M. Lewis.

St. George's Society of New York (1770), 19 Moore St., N. Y. C.; 1,006; Almoner, L. D. Langley; Pres., J. V. Davies; Sec., S. A. Salvage.

St. George, Sons of, Amer. Order (1870), 86 Main St., Brockton, Mass.; 30,000; Sup. Pres., Geo. Tucker, Marquette, Mich.; Sup. Sec., A. Brown.

Santa Claus Association, Inc. (1914), Knickerbocker Bldg., Broadway and 42d St., N. Y. C.; 13,000; Pres. J. D. Gluck, 175 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec. L. L. Mayer, P. O. Box, 40, Sta. F., N. Y. C.

Save-a-Life League (1916), 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Henry M. Warren, Ph.D., D.D.; Sec., H. M. Warren, Jr.

Savings Bank Association of State of N. Y. (1894), 110 E. 42d St., N. Y.; Pres., V. A. Lersner; Gen. Sec., W. J. Reeves.

Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, American (1895), 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., G. F. Kunz, Sc. D., 401 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., E. H. Hall, L. H. D.

School Garden Association of New York (1908), 121 E. 51st St., N. Y. C.; 7,525; Sec., Agnes A. Cording (P. S. 92—Queens).

Science, American Association for the Advancement of (1848), Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.; 11,646; Pres., C. D. Walcott; Sec., B. E. Livingston.

Sciences, Academy of N. Y. (1817), care Amer. Museum Nat. History, 77th St. and Central Park West; 670; Pres., R. A. Harper, Ph.D., Columbia Univ.; Rec. Sec., R. W. Tower, Ph.D.

Sciences, National Academy of, of the U. S. A. (1863), Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; 250; Pres., A. A. Michelson, Univ. of Chicago; Home Sec., D. White, Geol. Survey, Wash., D. C.; Foreign Sec., R. A. Millikan, Calif. Instit. of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.

Scottish Clans, Order of (1878), Boston, Mass., 248 Boylston St.; 25,000; Royal Sec., T. R. P. Gibb.

Screen Writers Guild of the Authors' League (1920), 6700 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood, Cal.; 210; Pres., Frank E. Woods; Sec., Lucien Hubbard.

Sculpture Soc., Nat'l (1893), 215 W. 57th St. N. Y. C.; 279; Sec., C. L. Hulton.

Seaman's Union of America, International (1892), 357 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; 18,000; Pres., A. Furuseth, 409 A. F. of L. Bldg., Wash., D. C.; Sec., K. B. Nolan.

Security League, National (1914), 17 E. 49th St., N. Y. C.; 20,000; Pres., S. S. Menken, 52 William St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Lloyd Taylor, Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y.

Sentinels of the Republic (1922), Boston, Mass. Chairman, Louis A. Coolidge; Sec., Mrs. John Balch.

Seventh Day Adventists, Gen. Conference of (1863), Takoma Park, Wash., D. C.; 198,088; Pres., W. A. Spicer; Sec., A. G. Daniells.

Seventy-Eighth ("Lightning") Division Assoc. (1922), 20 Exchange Place, N. Y. C.; 32,000; Pres., Col. A. J. L. Heureux; Sec., J. D. Munther, 16 Sloan St., S. Orange, N. J.

Shorthand Reporters Assn., National (1899), Pres. Horace A. Edgecomb, Barristers Hall, Boston, Mass.; Sec. Albert C. Gaw, Elkhart, Ind., 1,275.

Silk Association of America (1872), 354 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., James A. Goldsmith; Sec., Ramsay Peugnet.

Simplified Spelling Board (1906), Lake Placid Club, Essex Co., N. Y.; 269; Pres. Prof. C. H. Grangent, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.; Sec., Godfrey Dewey.

Slate Assoc., Nat. (1922), 757 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa.; Pres., W. H. Keenan, Bangor, Pa.; Sec., W. S. Hays.

Slater Fund, John F. (1882), Charlottesville, Va.; Pres., J. H. Dillard; Sec., Miss G. C. Mann (Box 418).

Social Hygiene Association, Inc., American, (1914), 370 Seventh Ave., 3,000; Gen. Dir., W. F. Snow, M. D.; Sec., D. R. Hooker, M. D.

Social Science Association, American (1899), 280 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres. G. G. Battle; Sec., Talcott Williams, LL.D.

Social Sciences, National Institute of (1912), 280 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 950; Pres., A. B. Fletcher; Sec., Miss Rosina Hahn.

Social Work, Nat'l Conference of (1873), Pres., Homer Folks; Sec., W. H. Parker, 25 E. Ninth St., Cincinnati, O.; 3,600.

Sociological Society, American (1905), 58th St., and Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 1,000; Sec., Prof. E. W. Burgess.

Sons of America, Patriotic Order of (1847), Philadelphia, Pa., 1317 N. Broad St.; 300,000; Nat. Pres., G. H. Moyer, Lebanon, Pa.; Sec., H. A. Miller.

Sons of American Revolution, Empire State Society (1889), 220 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 1,800; Sec., Major C. A. Dubois.

Sons of the American Revolution, Nat'l Society of the (1889), Washington, D. C., 918 F St.; 18,400; Pres. Gen., Hon. A. P. Sumner, Co. Court House, Providence, R. I.; Gen. Sec., F. B. Steele.

Sons of Italy, Order, Grand Lodge of State of N. Y. (1905), 231 E. 14th St., N. Y. C.; 40,000; Gr. Master, Hon. S. A. Cotillo; Gr. Sec., C. Amoruso.

Sons of Confederate Veterans (1896), Gen'l. Hdqrs., Richmond, Va.; 50,000; Com.-in-Chief, W. McDonald Lee; Irvington, Va.; Adjutant-in-Chief, Walter L. Hopkins, 608 Law Bldg., Richmond, Va.

Sons and Daughters of Liberty (1875), 1604 E. Passyunk Ave., Phila., Pa.; 108,766; Pres., Geo. W. Miller, Washington, N. J.; Sec., W. V. Edkins.

Sons of the Revolution, State of N. Y. (1876), Fraunces Tavern, 54 Pearl St., N. Y. C.; 2,700; Pres., R. Olyphant; Sec., H. R. Drowne.

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A. (1881), the Capitol, Washington, D. C.; 54,000; Commander-in-Chief, Herman L. Lange; Nat. Sec., H. H. Hammer, Reading, Pa.

Sons of Zion, Order (1910), 44 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 4,784; Pres., N. Chasan; Sec., J. Ish-Kishor.

Southern Society, New York (1886), 5 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Martin Littleton; Sec., Charles Cason; 1,100.

Spanish-American War, Naval and Military Order, N. Y. Commandery (1899), 78 Broad St., N. Y. C.; Room 510; 1,500; Commander, Lieut. Dean Nelson, 41 Park Row, N. Y. C.; Recorder, Major T. R. Fleming, 24 Pothemus Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Spiritual Association, National (1893), Washington, D. C.; 600 Penn. Ave. S. E.; 600,000; Pres., Dr. G. B. Warne, 436 Oakwood Bldg., Chicago; Sec., H. P. Strack.

Sponsors of U. S. Navy, Society of (1908), Washington, D. C.; 430; Pres., Mrs. R. P. Langdon, 707 University Parkway, Baltimore, Md.; Sec., Mrs. W. S. Turpin, 1262 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C.

Sportsmen, League of American (1868), 1110 Simpson St., Bronx, N. Y. C.; 12,000; Pres., G. O. Shields; Sec., H. M. Beach, 225 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Staten Island Civic League (1913), 105 Stuyvesant Pl., New Brighton; 1,500; Ch. Gen. Com., W. W. Mills, P. O. Box 82, S. I.; Sec., C. E. Hoyer, Catlin Ave., Stapleton.

Statistical Association, American (1839), Kent Hall, Columbia Univ.; 1,000; Pres., Prof. W. M. Persons, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.; Sec., R. E. Chaddoch.

Steamship Owners' Association, American (1905), 11 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 70; Pres., A. G. Smith (N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co., foot of Wall St.); V. P. and Gen. Mgr., W. A. Marvin.

Stock Exchange, N. Y. (1792), 11 Wall St. and 18 Broad St., N. Y. C.; 1,100; Pres., S. L. Cromwell; Sec., E. V. D. Cox.

Sulgrave Institution, (1914), Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. C.; 15,000; Ch. Bd. of Govs., John A. Stewart; Sec., Andrew B. Humphrey.

Sunday School Association, World's (1907), 216 Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Ave.; Ch. Exec. Com., Arthur M. Harrison, 276 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Gen. Sec., W. G. Landes.

Suppression of Vice, New York Society for the (1873), 215 W. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 300; Pres., A. P. Atterbury; Sec., J. S. Sumner.

Surgeons, American College of (1913), 40 E. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.; 6,200; Director General, Dr. F. H. Martin.

Swedish Societies of N. Y., United (1903), Anderson Assembly Rooms, 153 Third Ave., N. Y. C.; 65 societies; Pres., Geo. H. Ericson, 535 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn; Sec., Eric S. Gordonville, 34 Stone St., N. Y. C.

Symphony Society of New York (1878), 33 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., H. H. Flagler; Sec., R. Welling, 2 Wall St., N. Y. C.

Tall Cedars of Lebanon of U. S.; Supreme Tall Cedar, John A. Longacre, Norristown, Pa.; Sup. Scribe, John M. Wright, Trenton, N. J.

Tammany, Society of (1808), E. 14th St., N. Y. C.; Graad Sachem, John R. Voorhis; Sec., Willis Holley.

Teachers' Council, New York City (1913), Hall of Board of Education, 500 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; 45; Pres., W. J. McAuliffe; Cor. Sec., Helen A. McKeon.

Teachers' Union (1916), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., Dr. H. R. Linville; Sec.-Treas., J. Jablonower.

Technology Club of N. Y. (1895), 1,200; Pres., L. D. Gardner; Sec., T. C. Desmond, 17 Gramercy Pk., N. Y. C.

Telegraphers' and Historical Association, Old Time (1880), 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 2,000; Sec.-Treas., Thos. E. Fleming.

Temperance Society, National (1865), 289 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; 84; Pres., Rev. C. Scanlon, Columbia Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sec., A. R. Kimball.

Temperance Union, Nat'l Woman's Christian (1874), 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.; 500,000; World's and Nat. Pres., Anna A. Gordon; Sec., Mrs. F. P. Parks.

Templars of Honor and Temperance (1846), 35 Liberty St., New Britain, Conn.; 7,000; Sup. Templar, W. J. Rawlings; Sup. Recorder, J. Stohn.

Temple Sisterhoods, Nat'l Federation of (1913), Merchants Bldg., Cincinnati, O.; 46,000; Pres., J. W. Freiberg; Exec. Sec., Rabbi Geo. Zepin.

Theosophical Society, American Section (1873), 826 Oakdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 6,995; Pres., L. W. Rogers, 2033 Argyle Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.; Sec., Miss Clara Linder.

Tobacco Merchants' Association of the U. S. (1915), 5 Beekman St., N. Y. C.; 1,500; Pres., J. A. Bloch; Sec., C. Dushkind.

Toy Manufacturers of the U. S., Inc. (1914), 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 100; Pres., G. A. Fox (Milton Bradley Co., Springfield, Mass.); Sec., F. D. Dodge.

Tract Society, American (1841), 101 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Wm. P. Hall, 29 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Gen. Sec., Wm. H. Matthews, D. D., 101 Park Ave., N. Y. C.

Trade and Transportation, New York Board of (1873), 41 Park Row, N. Y. C.; 840; Pres., Lee Kohns, 46 Warren St.; Sec., F. S. Gardner.

Trade Union League, Women's (1903), 247 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., Rose Schneiderman; Sec., Mabel Leslie.

Travelers' Aid Society, New York (1907), 465 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Wm. F. Morgan; Gen. Sec., Miss V. M. Murray; Rec. Sec., Mrs. E. C. Harris.

Tree Planting Association of New York City (1897), 100 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 240; Sec., Mrs. B. Nicoll, 70 W. 55th St., N. Y. C.

Trotting Association, National (1870), 18 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.; Pres., R. Blizzard, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Sec., W. H. Gocher.

Tuberculosis Association, National (1904), 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Mg. Dir., Dr. L. R. Williams; Sec., Dr. G. M. Hober, 1819 Q St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Tuberculosis Association, New York (1919), 10 E. 39th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Dr. J. A. Miller, 379 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. N. E. Brill, 48 W. 76th St., N. Y. C.

Twenty-Seventh Division Association (1920), 829 Municipal Bldg., N. Y. C.; 40,000; Pres., Brig. Gen. Geo. A. Wingate, Hall of Records, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sec., Lieut. Col. J. A. S. Mundy.

Typographical Union No. 6, New York (1850), Room 616, World Bldg., N. Y. C.; 9,300; Pres., L. H. Rouse; Sec., J. S. Connell.

Typothetae of America, United (1887), 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; 3,800; Pres., J. L. Eagle, 15th and Cherry Sts., Phila.; Sec., Edw. T. Miller.

Union Veteran Legion (1884), Memorial Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 800; Nat. Com., N. R. Thompson, Jamestown, N. Y.; Adj. Gen., S. M. Evans.

Union Veteran Legion, Ladies of (1888), Memorial Hall, Pittsburgh; 450; Pres., Emma M. O. W. Blair, 114 Perry View Ave., Pittsburgh; Sec., Mary L. Gelston, 5594 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.

Unitarian Assoc., Amer. (1825), 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; Pres., Rev. S. A. Eliot, D.D., LL.D.; Sec., Rev. L. C. Cornish, D.D.

Unitarian and Other Christian Churches, Gen. Conference of (1865), 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; Pres., Hon. W. H. Taft, Wash., D. C.; Sec., Rev. P. Perkins.

Unitarian S. S. Soc. (1827), 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; 1,000; Pres. Rev. Wm. I. Lawrance, Th.D.; Sec., Rev. A. T. Pickett, Peabody, Mass.

Unitarian and Other Liberal Women, Alliance of (1890), 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; 24,572; Pres., Mrs. O. C. Gallagher, 317 Clark Road, Brookline, Mass.; Sec., Mrs. E. H. Atherton.

United American Mechanics, Order of (1846), 11 N. Fourth St., Harrisburg, Pa.; 32,000; Nat. Councilor, W. O. Stiles, Manchester, N. H.; Sec., H. O. Holstein.

United Presb. Ch. of No. Amer., Board of Home Missions of the (1859), 209 9th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 27; Gen. Sec., R. A. Hutchison, D.D., 703 Publication Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

United Press Association (1907), 63 Park Row, N. Y. C.; Pres., K. A. Bickel; Sec., R. H. Fancher.

United Workmen, Ancient Order of, Grand Lodge (1895), A. O. U. W. Bldg, Fargo, N. Dakota; 14,438; Grand Master Workman, B. C. Marks; Grand Recorder, E. J. Moore.

Universalist Ch., Young People's Christian Union of (2889), 176 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.; 4,000; Dir. of Young People's Work, Rev. S. Manning; Sec., J. T. Williams, Chestnut and West 1st Sts., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Universalist General Convention (1866), 176 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.; 55,000; Ch. Board of Trustees, Rev. L. S. McCollester, D.D., Tufts Coll., Mass.; Sec., Rev. R. F. Etz.

Universities, Assoc. of Amer. (1900), Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Pres., W. D. Scott, North-Western U., Evanston, Ill.; Sec., D. A. Robertson.

University Professors, Amer. Assoc. of (1915), Cambridge, Mass. (Mass. Inst. of Tech.); 4,500; Pres., J. V. Denney (Ohio St. Univ.); Sec., H. W. Tyler (Mass. Inst. of Tech.).

University Women, American Assoc. of (1882), 1034 I St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Dr. A. H. Reinhardt (Pres., of Miss. Coll., Oakland, Calif.); Sec., Mrs. K. W. Vernon.

Urban League, National (1911), 127 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 25,000; Ch., L. H. Wood, 20 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., E. K. Jones.

Vedanta Society (1894), 34 W. 71st St., N. Y. C.; 100; Sec., Miss A. L. Stuart.

Veteran Police Assoc., N. Y. (1891), 240 Centre St., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Pres., Capt. B. Keleher, East Elmhurst, Boro. of Queens; Sec., J. J. Churchill, 684 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S. (1899), 32 Union Square, N. Y. C.; 100,000; Com. in Chief, Col. T. L. Huston; Adj. Gen., Capt. R. W. Elton.

Veterans of the World War, Disabled Amer. (1921), Nat. Commander, J. A. McFarland, Dalton, Ga.; Nat. Adjt., R. A. Lasance, Cincinnati, O.

Veterinary Med. Assoc., Amer. (1863), 735 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich.; 4,000; Pres., Dr. W. H. Welch, Lexington, Ill.

Vocational Education, Nat'l Soc. for (19 6), 140 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Pres., C. A. Presser, Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis; Sec., Miss C. Ware.

Volunteers of America (1896), 34 W. 28th St., 15,000; Pres., Gen. Ballington Booth; Sec., J. W. Merrill.

Walther League, Met. Dist. (2,000); Pres., Geo. H. Sieborn (St. Paul's Ch., Bronx); Rec. Sec., Miss Rosa Grosse (Immanuel); Cor. Sec., Miss Werra Stauff (St. Marks, Brooklyn).

War Mothers of New York State, National American (1922), 159 W. 84th St., N. Y. C.

Water Color Soc., Amer. (1867), 215 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 135; Pres., Elliot Clark; Sec., C. P. Ennis.

Waterways Assn., N. Y. State (1901), 1,012; Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.; 300; Pres., Henry W. Hill; Sec., Geo. Clinton, Jr.

Weights and Measures, American Institute of (1917), 115 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 700; Pres., W. R. Ingalls; Sec., C. C. Stutz.

West End Association (1884), 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; 650; Pres., W. D. Gaillard; Sec., A. W. McEwan, 56 Pine St., N. Y. C.

Westchester County Children's Assoc., 15 Court St., White Plains, N. Y.; Pres., Mrs., P. R. Reynolds; Sec., Mrs. E. J. Mitchell.

Whist League, American (1891), 2906 Eastwood Ave., Chicago; 450; Pres., H. E. Bidwell, East Hartford, Conn.; Sec., R. A. Beal.

Woman's Home Missionary Soc. (1880), 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.; 445,493; Nat. Pres., Mrs. W. P. Hinfield, 37 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass.; Cor. Sec., Miss M. L. Woodruff, Allendale, N. J.

Woman Suffrage Alliance, International (1902), 11 Adam St., Adelphi, London, England; Pres., Mrs. Corbett Ashby; Sec., Mrs. K. Bompas; Honorary Pres., Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 171 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National (1874), 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.; Pres., Miss A. A. Gordon; Cor. Sec., Mrs. F. P. Parks.

Woman's Party, National, Washington, D. C.; Pres., Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont; Sec., Anita Pollitzer.

Woman's Relief Corps, Nat. (1883); Pres., Mrs. Bell W. Bliss, 608 East St., Baraboo, Wis.; Sec., Mrs. Eliza B. Daggett, 30 S. Main St., Attleboro, Mass.

Women Lawyers' Asso. (1899), Municipal Bldg., N. Y.; 400; Pres., E. M. Bullowa, 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Sec., Anna M. Kross, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Women, National Council of, U. S. A. (1888), St. Louis, Mo., 3125 Lafayette Ave.; 10,000,000; Pres., Mrs. P. N. Moore; Sec., Mrs. F. J. Miller, Monticello, Ill.

Women Voters, National League of (1920), 532 17th St., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Mrs. M. W. Park; Sec., Miss E. J. Hauser; Girard, O.

Women Voters, State League of; State Chairman, Mrs. F. Louis Slade of New York; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Frank B. Keech (N. Y.); Cor. Sec., Mrs. Edgerton Parsons (N. Y.).

Women's Clubs, General Federation of (1890), 1734 N. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 1,410,950; Pres., Mrs. T. G. Winter, 2617 Dean Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn.; Director of Headquarters, Miss Lida Hafford.

Women's Clubs, N. Y. State Federation of (1894), 189 Cornelia St., Plattsburg, N. Y.; 350,000; Pres., Mrs. John Booth; Sec., Hon. Luella R. North.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union (1877), 264 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; 4,315; Pres., Miss M. McGill; Sec., Miss E. W. Schermerhorn.

Women's National Democratic Club (1919), Hotel Wellington, Seventh Ave. and 55th St., N. Y. C.; 1,200; Pres., Lillian R. Sire; Sec., Bernadette E. Dalton, 246 W. 25th St., N. Y. C.

Women's National Republican Club, 38 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Mrs. Chas. H. Sabin; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Arthur E. Lott; Cor. Sec., Miss Sarah S. Butler.

Women's Relief Corps, National (1883), Des Moines, Iowa; 220,000; Nat. Pres., Mrs. M. L. Basham, 803 Euclid Ave., Des Moines, Iowa; Sec., Jennie I. Berry, 1407 Third Ave., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Woodmen Circle, Supreme Forest (1892), W. O. W. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.; 137,201; Sup. Guardian, Mrs. M. E. La Rocca; Sup. Clerk, Mrs. D. A. Talley.

Woodmen of the World Sovereign Camp (1890), W. O. W. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.; 506,882; Sov. Commander, W. A. Fraser; Sov. Clerk, J. T. Yates.

Woodrow Wilson Foundation (1922), 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; Pres. of Board of Trustees, Ernest M. Hopkins (Dartmouth Coll.); Exec. Sec., Hamilton Holt; Sec., Mrs. Katrina F. Tiffany.

Wool Mfrs., Nat'. Assoc. of (1864), 50 State St., Boston, Mass.; Pres. J. P. Wood, 521 N. 22d St., Phila., Pa.; Sec., Walter Humphreys.

World Agriculture Society (1919), Mass. Agric. College, Amherst, Mass.; Pres., K. L. Butterfield; Sec., L. H. Parker.

World's Student Christian Federation (1895), 347 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 260,184; Ch., John R. Mott; Secs., Misses Ruth Rouse, Suzanne Bidgrain and Margaret Wrong, H. L. Henriod, C. D. Hurry and T. Z. Koo.

Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound (1895), 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 25; Pres., Geo. Nichols, 11 Thomas St., N. Y. C.; Recorder, W. P. Stephens, 3716 Bay St., Bayside, L. I.

Yellowstone Trail Association, Inc., National (1912), 337 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis; Eastern, 711 Union Bldg., Cleveland, O.; 22,000; Pres., J. R. Hubbart, Chicago; Sec., B. R. Mandel.

Young Judaea, Nat'l (1908), 114 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 10,000; Pres., Moe Turman; Sec., Miss Edna Suer.

Young Men's Hebrew Association (1874), 148 E. 92d St., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Administrator, J. Nadel; Sec., E. H. Paul, 52 William St., N. Y. C.

Young Women's Hebrew Association (1903), 31 W. 110th St., N. Y. C.; 5,000; Exec. Dir., Mrs. R. F. Schwartz.

Zionist Organization of America (1920), 114 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 50,000; Chairman, L. Lipsky.

Zoologists, American Society of (1893), Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., Zoology Bldg.; 375; Pres., Dr. M. F. Guyer, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Sec., W. C. Allee.

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The army of the United States consists of the Regular Army, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and the Organized Reserves, including the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

The Regular Army consists of the Infantry, the Cavalry, the Field Artillery, the Coast Artillery Corps, the Air Service, the Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps, which are designated the combatant arms or the line of the army; the General Staff Corps, the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Judge Advocate General's Department, the Quartermaster Corps, the Finance Department, the Medical Department, the Ordnance Department, the Chemical Warfare Service, the officers of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the officers and enlisted men under the jurisdiction of the Militia Bureau, the chaplains, the professors and cadets of the United States Military Academy, the present military storekeeper, detached officers, detached enlisted men, unassigned recruits, the officers and enlisted men of the retired list, and such other officers and enlisted men as are now or may hereafter be provided for. Except in time of war or similar emergency when the public safety demands it, the number of enlisted men of the Regular Army shall not exceed 280,000, including the Philippine Scouts; however, the Army Appropriation Act, approved March 2, 1923, for the fiscal year of 1924, provides for only 125,000 enlisted men of the Regular Army and 7,153 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts.

The National Guard consists of the regularly enlisted militia between the ages of 18 and 45 years and of commissioned officers between the ages of 21 and 64 years, of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia. The organization thereof in general is the same as that prescribed for the Regular Army. The National Guard may be called as such into the service of the United States, and when so called is subject to the laws and regulations governing the Regular Army as far as applicable. When Congress has authorized the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army, the members of the National Guard may be drafted into the militia service to serve therein for the period of the war or emergency, unless sooner discharged.

The Organized Reserves constitute a war force to meet any major emergency requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army and the National Guard. They are liable to military service only in the event of a serious national emergency especially proclaimed by Congress.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS AND CORPS AREAS, U. S. ARMY.

Department or Corps Areas.	Headquarters.	Jurisdiction.
First Corps Area	Boston	Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., part of Long Island.
Second Corps Area	N. Y. (Gov. Island)	N. Y., N. J., Del., Porto Rico.
Third Corps Area	Baltimore, Md	Pa., Md., Va., D. C.
Fourth Corps Area	Atlanta, Ga	N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La.
Fifth Corps Area	Ft. Hayes, Ohio	Ohio, W. Va., Ind., Ky.
Sixth Corps Area	Chicago, Ill	Ill., Mich., Wis.
Seventh Corps Area	Omaha, Neb	Ark., Mo., Kan., Iowa, Neb., Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak.
Eighth Corps Area	Ft. Sam Houston, Tex	Tex., Okla., Col., N. Mex., Ariz.
Ninth Corps Area	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal	Wash., Ore., Idaho, Mont., Wyo., Utah, Nev., Cal., Alaska.
Hawaiian Dept	Honolulu	Hawaiian Islands and dependencies.
Philippine Dept	Manila	Philippine Islands.
Pan. Canal Dept	Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights	Canal Zone.
Amer. forces, China	Tientsin, China	U. S. troops in China.

COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICTS.

First	Boston	Coast defenses of Boston, L. I. Sound, Narragansett Bay New Bedford, Portland and Portsmouth.
Second	Ft. Totten, N. Y	Coast defenses of the Delaware, Eastern N. Y., Sandy Hook, and Southern N. Y.
Third	Ft. Monroe, Va	Coast defenses of Baltimore, Chesapeake Bay, and the Potomac.
Fourth	Ft. McPherson, Ga	Coast defenses of the Cape Fear, Charleston, Key West, Mobile, Pensacola and Savannah.
Ninth	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal	Coast defenses of the Columbia, Los Angeles, Puget Sound, San Diego, and San Francisco.
Panama	Ft. Amador, Canal Zone	Coast defenses of Balboa and Cristobal.
Hawaiian	Honolulu	Coast defenses of Honolulu and Pearl Harbor.

Effective Sept. 1, 1920, the six military departments within the continental limits of the United States were discontinued and the continental area divided into nine corps areas. The military departments and corps areas include the coast artillery districts, coast defenses, forts and camps within their limits. In October, 1920, there was attached to the First Corps Area such part of the State of New York as lies east of west longitude 72° 30'; Sept. 1, 1920, the island of Porto Rico, with the islands and keys adjacent, was attached to the Second Corps Area, and the Territory of Alaska to the Ninth Corps Area. Sept. 1, 1920, there was attached to the Ninth Corps Area that part of the State of Arizona west of the 114th meridian and south of the 33d parallel. Aug. 1, 1922, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was attached to the Sixth Corps Area. The territorial limits of the coast artillery districts within the continental limits of the United States are those of the corps areas bearing the same numerical designations.

TACTICAL DIVISIONS.

The active tactical divisions, with their headquarters, are as follows: *First*, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; *Second*, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; *Third*, Camp Lewis, Wash.; *Hawaiian Division*, Schofield Barracks, H. T.; *Panama Canal Division*, Ft. Amador C. Z.; *Philippine Division*, Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.; *First Cavalry Division*, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

GENERAL ARMY HOSPITALS.

The General Hospitals of the army are located at Hot Springs, Ark. (also navy); Denver, Col., Presidio of San Francisco; Manila, Philippines; Honolulu, Hawaii; Takoma Park at Washington, D. C., and El Paso, Tex.

REGULAR ARMY ENLISTED STRENGTH—BY BRANCH.

Branch.	Strength Aug. 31, '23			Authorized Act of June 30, 1922.	Branch.	Strength Aug. 31, '23			Authorized Act of June 30, 1922.
	Excl. of Philip. Scouts.	Philip. Scouts	Total.			Excl. of Philip. Scouts.	Philip. Scouts	Total.	
Infantry	39,242	2,376	41,618	46,435	Ordnance Dept	2,193	49	2,242	2,355
Cavalry	8,774	696	9,470	9,871	Finance Dept	380	7	387	393
Field Artillery	13,038	937	13,975	16,771	Chem. War. Serv	351	.....	351	445
Coast Artil. Corps	11,257	1,559	12,816	12,026	Medical Dept	6,152	377	6,529	6,850
Corps of Engineers	4,211	327	4,538	5,020	Det. Enl. Men's List	5,215	.....	5,215	5,764
Air Service	8,870	.....	8,870	8,764	Unallotted	.....	.....	.....	26
Signal Corps	2,142	148	2,290	2,280					
Quarterm'r Corps	7,922	461	8,388	8,000	Total	109,747	6,937	116,684	*125,000

*Exclusive of Philippine Scouts.

REGULAR ARMY COMMISSIONED STRENGTH—BY BRANCH.

BRANCH.	Actual Strength Aug. 31, 1923.	Authorized Act of June 30, 1922.	BRANCH.	Actual Strength Aug. 31, 1923.	Authorized Act of June 30, 1922.
General Officers	68	68	Chemical Warfare Service	71	71
General Staff Corps	.....	212	Bureau of Insular Affairs	1	3*a*
Infantry	3,636	2,941	Medical Department	2	.....
Cavalry	1,032	666	Medical Corps	952	983*b*
Field Artillery	1,257	1,331	Dental Corps	158	158
Coast Artillery Corps	942	841	Veterinary Corps	125	126
Corps of Engineers	472	421*a*	Medical Adminis'tive Corps	72	72
Signal Corps	183	211	Chaplains	124	125
Air Service	888	1,061	Military Storekeeper	1	1
Adjutant General's Dept.	92	82	Professors, U. S. M. A.	7	7
Inspector General's Dept.	.....	43	Detached Officers' List	.....	1,412
Judge Advocate Gen's Dept.	97	81*a*	Philippine Scouts	104	.....
Quartermaster Corps	849	738			
Ordnance Department	281	247	Total	11,538	12,000*c*
Finance Department	124	99			

a. Includes one general officer permanently commissioned in branch.
b. Includes two general officers permanently commissioned in Medical Department.
c. Includes Philippine scouts.

HIGHEST RANKING OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

(The list is as of Nov. 1, 1923, and includes both staff and line. Retirement age is sixty-four years.)

GENERAL OF THE ARMIES.

John J. Pershing, (Chief of Staff), 1860, 1882, 1919.

MAJOR GENERALS.

	Born	Appt.	R'k.		Born	Appt.	R'k.		Born	Appt.	R'k.
Chas. G. Morton,	1861,	1879,	1917	James H. McRae,	1863,	1882,	1922	William H. Hart,	1864,	1884,	1922
Robt. L. Bullard,	1861,	1881,	1918	Andre W. Brewster,	1862,	1885,	1922	M. W. Ireland,	1867,	1891,	1918
Chas. P. Summerall,	1867,	1888,	1920	Edward M. Lewis,	1863,	1881,	1922	Lansing H. Beach,	1860,	1878,	1920
John L. Hines,	1868,	1887,	1921	George B. Duncan,	1861,	1882,	1922	Clar. C. Williams,	1869,	1890,	1918
David C. Shanks,	1861,	1880,	1921	Ernest Hinds,	1864,	1883,	1922	George O. Squier,	1865,	1883,	1917
George W. Read,	1860,	1879,	1921	Robert L. Howze,	1864,	1883,	1922	Frank McIntyre,	1865,	1882,	1917
Charles H. Muir,	1860,	1881,	1921	William Lassiter,	1867,	1885,	1922	W. A. Holbrook,	1860,	1881,	1920
Chas. T. Menoher,	1862,	1882,	1921	Hanson E. Ely,	1867,	1887,	1923	William J. Snow	1868,	1886,	1920
Samuel D. Sturgis,	1861,	1880,	1921	Edwin B. Babbitt,	1862,	1880,	1923	Frank W. Coe,	1870,	1888,	1918
Harry C. Hale,	1861,	1879,	1921	Robert C. Davis,	1876,	1894,	1922	C. S. Farnsworth,	1862,	1883,	1920
Omar Bundy,	1861,	1879,	1921	Eli A. Helmick,	1863,	1884,	1921	Mason M. Patrick,	1863,	1882,	1921
E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.	1868,	1885,	1922	Walter A. Bethel,	1866,	1885,	1923				

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

	Born	Appt.	R'k.		Born	Appt.	R'k.		Born	Appt.	R'k.
Joseph E. Kuhn,	1864,	1881,	1917	Henry D. Todd, Jr.,	1866,	1886,	1921	Hugh A. Drum,	1879,	1898,	1922
John D. Barrette,	1862,	1881,	1918	Albert J. Bowley,	1875,	1893,	1921	S. Heintzelman,	1876,	1895,	1922
Wm. S. Graves,	1865,	1884,	1920	Wm. H. Johnston,	1861,	1883,	1921	Edwin B. Winans,	1869,	1887,	1922
Doug. MacArthur,	1880,	1899,	1920	Robert Alexander,	1863,	1886,	1921	M.-H. Barnum,	1863,	1882,	1923
Grote Hutcheson,	1862,	1878,	1921	Robert E. Callan,	1874,	1892,	1921	George L. Irwin,	1868,	1885,	1923
Walter H. Gordon,	1863,	1882,	1921	Charles H. Martin,	1863,	1882,	1921	John M. Jenkins,	1863,	1883,	1923
William Weigel,	1863,	1883,	1921	Joseph C. Castner,	1869,	1891,	1921	Thos. H. Slavens,	1863,	1883,	1923
U. G. McAlexander,	1864,	1883,	1921	Benj. A. Poore,	1863,	1882,	1921	Benjamin Alvord,	1860,	1877,	1922
Mark L. Hersey,	1863,	1883,	1921	G. V. H. Moseley,	1874,	1895,	1921	John B. Bellinger,	1862,	1880,	1922
Fred W. Sladen,	1867,	1885,	1921	William H. Hay,	1860,	1882,	1922	Albert C. Dalton,	1867,	1891,	1922
H. H. Bandholtz,	1864,	1886,	1921	Paul B. Malone,	1872,	1890,	1922	John T. Knight,	1861,	1879,	1923
William R. Smith,	1868,	1888,	1921	Harry A. Smith,	1866,	1886,	1922	Walter D. McCaw,	1863,	1884,	1919
Dwight E. Aultman,	1872,	1890,	1921	Richmond P. Davis,	1866,	1883,	1922	Robert E. Noble,	1870,	1901,	1919
Johnson Hagood,	1872,	1892,	1921	John M. Palmer,	1870,	1888,	1922	Kenzie W. Walker,	1870,	1888,	1922
Dennis E. Nolan,	1873,	1892,	1921	Briant H. Wells,	1871,	1890,	1922	Harry Taylor,	1862,	1880,	1920
Wm. D. Connor,	1874,	1893,	1921	Edward L. King,	1873,	1892,	1922	C. L. H. Ruggles,	1869,	1886,	1923
Fox Conner,	1874,	1897,	1921	Harold B. Fiske,	1871,	1893,	1922	John W. Joyes,	1870,	1890,	1923
Preston Brown,	1872,	1894,	1921	Frank R. McCoy	1874,	1893,	1922	Amos A. Fries,	1873,	1894,	1920
Malin Craig,	1875,	1894,	1921	Halstead Dorey,	1874,	1893,	1922	William Mitchell,	1879,	1898,	1920

PAY IN THE ARMY AND MARINE CORPS.

Base pay of enlisted men ranges from $21 to $126 a month, according to which of the seven grades, due chiefly to length of service, they are in. There are bonuses of $25 and up, for re-enlistments.

Base pay of warrant officers varies from $109 to $185 a month, according to grade and service.

Base pay of commissioned officers below the grade of Brigadier General ranges from $1,500 to $4,000 a year, according to grade and service.

Base yearly pay of a Brigadier General is $6,000; of a Major General, $8,000.

Female nurses receive from $840 to $1,560 a year, according to length of service.

THE AIR SERVICE.

ARMY FLYING FIELDS.

Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Md.
Akron (balloon), Akron, O.
Bliss, El Paso, Tex.
Bolling, Anacostia, D. C.
Brooks, San Antonio, Tex.
Chanute, Rantoul, Ill.
Clark, Pampanga, Philippines.
Clover, Santa Monica, Cal.
Crissy, Presidio, San Fran.
France, Panama, Canal Z.
Kelly, Kelly Field, Tex.
Kindley, Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, P. I.
Langin, M'dsv'le, W. Va.
Langley, Hampton, Va.
Logan, Dundalk, Md.
Luke, Luke Field, Hawaii.
McCook, Dayton, O.
Maxwell, Montgom'y, Ala.
Mitchel, Nr. Mineola, N. Y.
Nichols, Camp Nichols, Philippines.
Philippine, Manila, P. I.
Pope, Fayetteville, N. C.
Riley, Fort Riley, Kan.
Rockwell, Coronado, Cal.
Scott, Scott Field, Ill.
Selfridge, Mount Clemens, Mich.
Sill, Fort Sill, Okla.
Wheeler, Hon'lulu, Hawaii.
Wilb'r Wright, Fairfield, O.

ARMY AVIATION APPROPRIATIONS.

The amounts of the Army Aviation appropriations for years ended June 30, are: (1921) $33,000,000; (1922) $19,200,000; (1923) $12,700,000; (1924) $12,426,000.

NAVAL AIR STATIONS.

The U. S. Naval Air Stations are at Pensacola, Fla.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Anacostia, Washington, D. C.; San Diego, Cal.; Lakehurst, N. J.; Coco Solo, Panama Canal Zone; Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Marine Corps Flying Fields are at Quantico, Va.; Santo Domingo City, Dominican Republic; Port-au-Prince, Hayti; Guam, Pacific Ocean.

NAVAL AVIATION APPROPRIATIONS.

The amounts of the Naval Aviation appropriations for the fiscal years since 1916 are: (1917) $3,500,000; (1918) $61,133,000; (1919) $220,383,119; (1920) $25,000,000; (1921) $20,000,000; (1922) $13,413,431; (1923) $14,683,950; (1924) $14,597,174.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN AIR FORCES JULY 1, 1923.

POWER.	Personnel.	No. Planes.	POWER.	Personnel.	No. Planes.
France	33,500	1,250 Military	U. S. Army	10,000	450 Military
British Empire	31,000	600 Military	Japan	3,100	250 Military
U. S. Navy	4,325	360 Military	Italy	6,500	250 Military

France now has 1,260 first class post-war airplanes and her reorganization program calls for 2,560 service machines by the end of 1925, the Aviation Corps then to consist of 132 combat squadrons, 76 observation squadrons, 34 auxiliary service squadrons and a personnel of about 33,000.

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, informed the House on June 30, 1923, that the Government's program was to increase the number of air squadrons (of 12 planes each) to 82, of which 52 would be definitely allotted to home defense and to organize a reserve force on a territorial basis. Two-thirds of the British planes on that date were overseas, 18 squadrons being in Egypt, Palestine and The Iraq, and 6 in India.

Italy is building 750 airplanes.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

The United States Military Academy is situated on the Hudson River, at West Point, N. Y., a place rich in historical interest and made memorable by the treason of Benedict Arnold. The massive stone buildings rising grandly above the broad, winding river, harmonize beautifully with the background of blue hills to form an ideal location for this, the greatest military school in the world. The buildings and grounds represent a money value of approximately $25,000,000.

The maximum authorized strength of the Corps of Cadets is 1,338, selected from candidates between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years, nominated as follows: two by each United States Senator, two by each Representative in Congress and Territorial Delegate, two by the Vice President, sixty by the President, twenty selected from among honor graduates of "honor military schools," two from natives of Porto Rico, four from natives of the Philippine Islands, four from the District of Columbia, and one hundred and eighty from among enlisted men of the Regular Army and National Guard. Those from the last mentioned class are required to be between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two years and must have served in their respective organizations for at least one year.

Appointments to the Academy are made only to fill vacancies as they may occur, and candidates may be designated one year in advance of admission. For each vacancy from a State or Congressional district three candidates may be nominated, a principal, a first alternate, who is entitled to admission only in the event of the failure of the principal, and a second alternate, who is entitled to admission only in the event of the failure of both the principal and the first alternate. The selection of these candidates is left entirely with the Senator or Representative who has the vacancy at his disposal and may be either by competitive examination or direct choice at the option of the Congressman.

Each candidate must pass a rigid physical examination and none is accepted who has any defect or infirmity which renders him unfit for military service. In addition each candidate must pass an examination in the subjects of Algebra, Geometry, English Grammar, Composition and Literature, and History. However, graduates of first class High Schools and students at universities and colleges of recognized standing may submit educational certificates which will be considered by the Academic Board, and if satisfactory, may be accepted in lieu of the mental examination.

The course of study is four years, during which time the cadets are under strict military discipline. The summers are spent in camp. Academic work begins in September of each year and ends the following June. Cadets of the first, second and third classes not undergoing examinations, are allowed short leaves of absence at Christmas, and those who have successfully completed the third class course are allowed leaves of absence from about the middle of June to August 28. The course is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are Mathematics, English, French, Spanish, Drawing, Drill Regulations of all arms of the service, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Electricity, History, International, Constitutional and Military Law, Civil and Military Engineering, Art and Science of War, Economics and Government, and Ordnance and Gunnery.

The pay of a cadet is $780 per year and commutation of rations, at present fixed at 80 cents per day. The total is $1,072, which, with proper economy, is sufficient to meet his actual needs at the Academy.

Each cadet when admitted to the Academy signs an agreement to serve for a period of eight years, unless sooner discharged by competent authority. Upon graduation, cadets are commissioned second lieutenants in the United States Army, with the exception of the Filipino cadets who are eligible for commission only in the Philippine Scouts.

The total number of graduates, including foreigners receiving instruction under special Acts of Congress, from 1802 to June 12, 1923, inclusive, is 7,220. The number of cadets in the Corps on September 1, 1923, was 1,225. The Superintendent is Brigadier General Fred W. Sladen, U. S. A., and there are 170 officers and instructors at the Academy.

Detailed information as to the appointment and admission of cadets is contained in an attractively illustrated pamphlet, a copy of which will be furnished, without cost, upon application to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

President of the Board of Managers.....George H. Wood, National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio.

There are branches of the National Home at Dayton, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; Johnson City, Tenn. and Hot Springs, S. D. The aggregate number of members cared for is about 25,000.

STATE HOMES FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

STATES.	Location.	STATES.	Location.	STATES.	Location.
California	Yountville	Missouri	St. James	Ohio	Sandusky Madison
Colorado	Monte Vista	Montana	Columbus Falls	Oregon	Roseburg
Connecticut	Noroton Heights	Nebraska	Burkett Milford	Pennsylvania	Erie
Idaho	Boise	New Hampshire	Tilton	Rhode Island	Bristol
Illinois	Quincy	New Jersey	Kearny Vineland	South Dakota	Hot Springs
Indiana	Lafayette	New York	Bath Oxford	Vermont	Bennington
Iowa	Marshalltown	North Dakota	Lisbon	Washington	Orting Retsil
Kansas	Fort Dodge	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Wisconsin	Waupaca
Massachusetts	Chelsea			Wyoming	Buffalo
Michigan	Grand Rapids				
Minnesota	Minnehaha				

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

The United States Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia was established by an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1851, for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the army.

Blank applications for admission may be obtained from the Board of Commissioners, U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

There were on June 30, 1922, 1,081 resident beneficiaries; 42 on outdoor relief, 49 in St. Elizabeth's Hospital; 167 on furlough; and 84 at the Fitzsimons U. S. A. General Hospital, Denver, Col., for the treatment of tuberculosis, making a total of 1,423.

Governor—Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss (retired). *Dep. Governor*—Major Parker W. West (retired). *Secretary-Treasurer*—Col. W. C. Babcock (retired); U. S. A. *Attending Surgeon*—Col. H. P. Birmingham (retired), U. S. A. *Quartermaster and Purchasing Officer*—Col. D. S. Stanley (retired), U. S. A.

NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH.

(Revised by the Militia Bureau of U. S. War Dept., Aug. 31, 1923.)

Corps Areas & Dept.	Divisional Troops.		Corps Troops.		Army T'ps. Cav. Div.		Fixed Coast Defence.		Special Allotment.		State Staff.		Other and Total.	
	C'm.	Enl.	C'm.	Enl.	C'm.	Enl.	C'm.	Enl.	C'm.	Enl.	C'm.	Enl.	C'm.	Enl.
1st	791	12,141	121	2,000	42	811	132	2,060	15	298	38	28	1,155	17,616
2d	804	12,951	168	2,747	119	1,775	103	1,950	263	5,246	51	115	1,546	25,574
3rd	864	12,965	106	1,342	105	1,492	32	558	6	174	54	53	1,211	17,364
4th	727	12,422	53	1,067	55	1,459	20	482	....	....	65	46	953	15,548
5th	941	14,366	54	814	77	1,131	....	....	....	....	31	10	1,103	16,321
6th	687	11,752	97	1,309	92	1,092	....	....	65	1,136	25	20	966	15,309
7th	764	12,684	61	1,126	50	852	....	....	191	3,547	72	137	1,251	20,140
8th	780	11,988	50	722	110	1,672	....	....	....	....	40	66	990	15,448
9th	442	8,030	4	72	78	1,073	56	1,309	....	....	40	71	620	10,555
Hawaii	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57	1,279	7	27	64	1,306
Total	6,800	109,299	724	11,199	765	11,357	343	63,59	597	11,680	423	573	9,859	154,181

Included in the total in each table above are—Army troops other than Cavalry (comm. 118, enl. 2,305) and General Headquarters Reserve (comm. 89, enl. 1,409). C'm—commissioned; enl.—enlisted.

RECOGNIZED STRENGTH AUG. 31, 1923, BY BRANCH AND ASSIGNMENT.

Branch.	Infantry Divisions.		Corps Troops.		Army T'ps. Cav. Div.		Fixed Coast Defence.		Special Allotment.		State Staff.		Total.	
	C'm.	Enl.	C'm.	Enl.	C'm.	Enl.	C'm.	Enl.	C'm.	Enl.	C'm.	Enl.	C'm.	Enl.
Infantry	4,199	73,683	....	....	....	....	....	....	597	11,680	....	....	4,796	85,363
Cavalry	....	....	....	....	765	11,357	....	....	....	....	....	....	765	11,357
Field Artillery	1,419	20,290	486	6,999	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,994	28,698
Coast Artil. Cor.	....	....	160	2,744	....	....	343	6,359	....	....	....	....	610	11,133
Corps of Engin'r	298	5,306	21	528	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	325	5,999
Air Service	146	853	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	146	853
Signal Corps	....	....	15	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	150
Tot. Combt.	6,062	100,132	682	10,421	765	11,357	343	6,359	597	11,680	....	....	8,651	143,553

Staff—Infantry (c'm.) 738, (enl.) 9,167; corps (c'm.) 724, (enl.) 11,199; State (c'm.) 423, (enl.) 573; total (c'm.) 1,208, (enl.) 10,628.

NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH JULY 31, 1923, BY STATES.

State.	Infantry Divisions.	Corps T'ps.	Army T'ps. Cav. Div.	Army T'ps. Oth.	G.H.Q. Res. T'ps.	Special Allotment.	Fix'd C'st. Def.	State Staff	Aggregate.	Authorized for 1923.	Pct. of Authorized.
Arkansas	....	....	....	446	....	1,173	....	6	1,625	1,529	106
New Hampshire	....	1,023	....	....	....	....	....	4	1,027	1,001	103
Porto Rico	....	....	....	....	....	1,842	....	31	1,873	1,918	98
Indiana	4,139	873	....	....	....	....	....	18	5,028	5,933	85
Missouri	2,916	830	....	....	634	....	....	18	4,398	5,209	84
Delaware	....	732	....	....	....	....	....	15	747	886	84
Pennsylvania	7,829	1,448	1,597	824	....	....	....	46	11,744	14,419	81
Nebraska	1,582	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	1,589	1,983	80
New York	10,966	1,636	1,222	781	....	3,608	1,947	110	20,290	25,380	80
North Carolina	2,359	74	314	....	....	....	156	22	2,925	3,691	79
Oklahoma	4,099	764	....	....	....	....	....	41	4,924	6,406	77
Oregon	1,991	....	....	....	....	....	364	36	2,391	3,128	76
Michigan	3,463	469	204	....	....	....	....	31	4,167	5,595	74
Massachusetts	6,739	....	365	290	....	323	1,069	22	8,808	12,016	73
South Carolina	1,355	135	....	....	....	....	243	9	1,845	2,553	72
Georgia	2,083	....	236	73	....	....	....	8	2,400	2,273	71
Alabama	1,973	79	401	....	....	....	....	20	2,473	3,565	69
Virginia	2,976	....	....	....	581	....	....	25	3,582	5,194	69
Ohio	7,073	....	636	....	....	....	....	12	7,721	11,430	68
Kentucky	2,158	....	496	....	....	....	....	6	2,660	3,941	67
Connecticut	2,075	1,023	233	....	....	....	197	25	3,583	5,291	67
Minnesota	2,433	....	....	....	....	2,512	....	45	4,990	7,519	66
Kansas	2,450	....	276	....	....	....	....	30	2,756	4,198	66
Texas	6,779	....	976	....	....	....	....	46	7,801	11,991	65
Maryland	2,420	....	....	....	....	85	....	20	2,525	3,935	64
West Virginia	1,076	78	....	....	....	....	....	7	1,161	1,831	63
Colorado	1,206	....	200	....	....	....	....	5	1,411	2,234	63
North Dakota	1,287	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	1,210	2,077	63
Iowa	2,472	310	504	....	....	....	....	38	3,714	5,745	59
Louisiana	1,371	....	229	....	....	....	....	10	1,610	2,747	59
New Mexico	200	....	415	....	....	....	....	5	620	1,065	58
New Jersey	3,476	....	599	....	....	....	....	13	4,088	7,106	58
Maine	1,573	....	....	....	....	....	587	8	2,168	3,792	57
Florida	1,596	44	....	....	....	....	84	8	1,732	3,078	56
Mississippi	1,507	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1,513	2,761	55
Idaho	378	....	375	....	....	....	....	2	755	1,379	55
Illinois	5,080	600	212	....	....	1,196	....	2	7,090	13,006	55
South Dakota	....	269	....	....	868	....	....	6	1,143	2,169	53
Hawaii	....	....	....	....	....	1,336	....	34	1,370	2,714	50
Tennessee	1,088	....	273	....	....	....	....	26	1,387	2,845	49
Wisconsin	3,511	504	697	....	....	....	....	11	4,723	9,693	49
Rhode Island	570	....	246	....	....	....	595	4	1,415	2,938	48
Washington	2,122	85	75	....	251	....	....	45	2,578	5,539	47
Vermont	1,091	43	....	....	....	....	....	25	1,159	2,526	46
Utah	474	....	224	....	....	....	....	29	727	1,900	38
Wyoming	....	....	459	....	....	....	....	2	461	1,220	38
California	2,673	....	....	....	....	....	761	3	3,437	9,169	37
Montana	659	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	662	1,776	37
Arizona	493	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	493	2,043	24
District of Columbia	411	....	....	....	....	92	....	12	515	2,219	23
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	400	....
Total	114,172	11,140	11,554	2,414	2,334	12,167	6,003	1,000	160,784	246,055	65

UNITED STATES TROOPS IN THE WORLD WAR, BY STATES.

(Figures, which are official, cover the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps.)

State.	Total Commissioned & Enlisted.	Per Cent. of Total.	State.	Total Commissioned & Enlisted.	Per Cent. of Total.	State.	Total Commissioned & Enlisted.	Per Cent. of Total.
Alabama	92,095	1.83	Maine	33,602	.67	Philippine Is.	6.572	.13
Alaska	2,532	.05	Maryland	65,019	1.30	Porto Rico	19,631	.39
Arizona	14,075	.28	Massachusetts	202,651	4.04	Rhode Island	27,710	.55
Arkansas	76,104	1.52	Michigan	177,350	3.53	Samoa	2,227	.044
California	162,454	3.24	Minnesota	129,873	2.59	South Carolina	68,489	1.36
Colorado	46,999	.94	Mississippi	68,503	1.36	South Dakota	36,720	.73
Connecticut	70,622	1.41	Missouri	172,105	3.43	Tennessee	96,471	1.92
Delaware	9,892	.20	Montana	46,396	.92	Texas	209,203	4.17
Dist. of Col.	25.842	.51	Nebraska	62,577	1.25	Utah	23,611	.47
Florida	44,644	.89	Nevada	6,322	.13	Vermont	12,613	.25
Georgia	108,658	2.16	New Hampshire	19,391	.39	Virginia	98,566	1.96
Guam	263	.005	New Jersey	145,995	2.91	Virgin Islands	65	.001
Hawaii	6,943	.14	New Mexico	16,037	.32	Washington	66,666	1.33
Idaho	24,819	.49	New York	518,864	10.34	West Virginia	68,924	1.37
Illinois	337,175	6.72	North Carolina	93,243	1.86	Wisconsin	129,042	2.57
Indiana	137,976	2.75	North Dakota	31,820	.63	Wyoming	13,987	.28
Iowa	126,677	2.52	Ohio	256,701	5.11	No residence	4,242	.08
Kansas	83,101	1.66	Oklahoma	100,658	2.01			
Kentucky	97,006	1.93	Oregon	43,579	.87	Total U. S.	5,019,874	100.00
Louisiana	85,325	1.70	Pennsylvania	391,247	7.79			

AMERICAN ARMY CASUALTIES IN WAR WITH GERMANY.

(Official data, as of March 3, 1922.)

Cause of Death.	Foreign.			Domestic.			Grand Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
Killed in action	1,618	35,193	36,811	.....	5	5	1,618	35,198	36,816
Died of wounds received in action	603	13,108	13,711	1	44	45	604	13,152	13,756
Died of disease	609	23,091	23,700	1,037	37,369	38,406	1,646	60,460	62,106
Died of accident	355	2,203	2,558	357	1,535	1,892	712	3,738	4,450
Drowned	17	308	325	13	372	385	30	680	710
Suicide	60	237	297	75	598	673	135	835	970
Murder or homicide	6	152	158	13	146	159	19	298	317
Executed	.....	11	11	.....	24	24	.....	35	35
Other causes	1	120	121	2	154	156	3	274	277
Total	3,269	74,423	77,692	1,498	40,247	41,745	4,767	114,670	119,437
Total wounded	7,292	190,657	197,949	.....	.....	.....	7,293	190,657	197,950
Grand tot., died, wounded	10,561	265,080	275,641	1,498	40,247	41,745	12,060	305,327	317,387

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

John A. Lejeune, Major General Commandant. Headquarters, Navy Building, 18th and B Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. The authorized strength of the corps is (Nov. 1, 1923): 1,093 officers, 114 warrant officers, 42 pay clerks, and 27,400 enlisted men, as follows: 1 major general commandant, 1 major general (permanent), 1 major general (temporary), 3 brigadier generals; staff: 6 brigadier generals, line, 33 colonels, 44 lieutenant colonels, 124 majors, 329 captains, 276 first lieutenants, 275 second lieutenants, 58 marine gunners, 58 quartermaster clerks, 42 pay clerks, 73 sergeants major, 368 quartermaster sergeants, 2 drum majors, 413 first sergeants, 399 gunnery sergeants, 101 staff sergeants, 1,752 sergeants, 3,303 corporals, 320 drummers, 320 trumpeters, 5,071 privates, first class, 15,211 privates, 1 leader of band, 1 second leader, 10 principal musicians, 25 first-class musicians, 20 second-class musicians, 10 third-class musicians.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS, IN ADDITION TO THE COMMANDANT.

Brigadier Generals, Staff—Rufus H. Lane, Adjutant and Inspector; Charles L. McCawley, Quartermaster; George Richards, Paymaster. *Major Generals, Line*—George Barnett, Wendell C. Neville. *Brigadier Generals, Line*—Joseph H. Pendleton, Eli K. Cole, Smedley D. Butler, Logan Feland, Harry Lee, John H. Russell.

The losses due to the World War were: Killed in action, 1,450; died of wounds, 1,007; died of disease, 304; accidentally killed, 28; died of other causes, 18; total, 2,807. Wounded, 7,714. Total casualties, 10,521.

Commissioned officers are appointed from graduates of the Naval Academy, from worthy non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, and from civil life.

Information regarding pay, allowances, etc., may be obtained from the U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Re-enlistments are made at all marine barracks, posts and stations. There are recruiting stations at 28 E. 23d St., New York City; 402 Atlantic Ave., Boston; Post Office Building, Philadelphia; 544 S. State St., Chicago; 3d Floor, Post Office, Kansas City; 535 St. Charles St., New Orleans; Old Federal Building, Houston; Custom House, Denver; 170 Fourth St., Portland, Ore.; 693 Mission St., San Francisco, and in other large cities.

BIG GUN FIRES 22 MILES.

Army statistics credit the German super-gun that pounded Paris during the war with a range of 132,000 yards (75 miles), as compared with the 39,000 yard (22 miles) maximum range of American 14-inch naval guns.

The German projectile for which figures are given, however, was 8.26 inches in diameter and weighed but 264 pounds, as compared with the 1,400-pound, 14-inch monster used in the American gun.

The report describes the German gun as constructed "from worn out 15-inch, 45-calibre naval guns mounted on concrete emplacements. The converted guns," it adds, "were of two parts; the main section was 98.5 feet long and the forward section 19.7 feet.

"The 15-inch gun was bored out and a heavy uniformly rifled tube 8.26 inches in diameter inserted. 42.3 feet of this tube projecting beyond the muzzle of the gun. Over this projecting portion a hoop was shrunk. The muzzle section, 23.6 feet in length, was screwed to the end of this hoop tube.

"This forward tube was unrifled and was probably added to impart additional lineal velocity and better to align the axis of the projectile with that of the bore of the gun."

The super-guns could be rebored twice, first for 9.3-inch projectiles and again for 9.93-inch missiles.

One of the guns which fired on Paris, seven of which had been constructed in all, had been thus rebored, the report said.

NOTED INDIAN WARS.

(By the Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.)

1790-1795—War with the Northwest Indians, Mingoe, Miami, Wyandot, Delawares, Potawatomi, Shawnee, Chippewa, and Ottawa—September 19, 1790, to August 3, 1795.

Included are Harmar's and St. Clair's bloody defeats and Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers, which compelled peace.

1811-1813—War with the Northwest Indians, September 11, 1811, to October, 1813. General Harrison defeated the Confederate tribes at Tippecanoe, Indiana. Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, in Canada, October 5, 1813.

1812—Florida or Seminole war, August 15 to October, 1812. Spanish Florida invaded by Georgia Militia under General Newman, and the Seminole under King Payne, defeated.

These disturbances never ceased until Florida was ceded by Spain to the United States. In fact, one band of Seminole were never conquered and reside in Florida to this day.

1813—Peoria Indian war in Illinois, September 19, to October 21, 1813.

1813-1814—Creek Indian war in Alabama, July 27, 1813, to August 19, 1814. It was in this war that General Andrew Jackson first attracted attention as a commander.

He defeated the Creeks in a bloody engagement at Talladega, November 9, 1813, at Emuckfau, January 22, 1814, at Enotochopco, January 24, and finally at the Horseshoe Bend of the Tallapoosa River, March 27, 1814, which humbled the Creek pride completely.

At this battle 750 Creeks were killed or drowned, and 201 whites were killed or wounded. In this war the brave Creeks lost 2,000 warriors. Ten years afterward the tribe still numbered 22,900.

1817-1818—Seminole war in Georgia and Florida, November 20, 1817, to October 31, 1818. It was during this war that Jackson took possession of the Spanish territory.

He seized St. Mark's and Pensacola, Florida, hanged two Englishmen, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, for inciting the Indians to hostilities, and brought the Indians to terms.

1823—Campaign against Blackfeet and Arickaree Indians, upper Missouri River.

1827—Winnebago expedition, Wisconsin. June 28 to September 27, 1827; also called La Fevre Indian war.

1831—Sac and Fox Indian war in Illinois, June and July, 1831.

1832—Black Hawk war, April 26 to September 21, 1832, in Illinois and Wisconsin. Black Hawk escaped from General Atkinson, but surrendered at Prairie du Chien August 27, 1832.

He was taken to Washington to see the "Great Father," and ever afterward lived at peace with the whites. He was but a chief of a secondary band. He settled upon the Des Moines River, in Iowa, where he died October 3, 1838.

1834—Pawnee expedition, June to September, 1834, in the Indian Territory.

1835-1836—The Toledo war, or Ohio and Michigan boundary dispute.

1835-1842—Seminole war in Florida, December 23, 1835, to August 14, 1842.

1835-1837—Creek disturbances in Alabama, May 5, 1836, to September 30, 1837.

1836-1838—Cherokee disturbances and removal to the Indian Territory.

1836—Heatherly Indian troubles on Missouri and Iowa line, July to November.

1837—Osage Indian troubles in Missouri.

1849-1861—Navajo troubles in New Mexico.

1849-1861—Continuous disturbances with Comanche, Cheyenne, Lipan, and Kickapoo Indians in Texas.

1850—Pitt River expedition, California, April 28 to September 13, 1850.

1851-1853—Utah Indian disturbances.

1855—Winna's expedition against Snake Indians, Oregon, May 24 to September 8, 1855.

1855-1856—Sioux expedition, Nebraska Territory, April 3, 1855, to July 27, 1856.

1855—Yakima expedition, Washington Territory, October 11 to November 24, 1855. Commanded by Major Gabriel J. Rains, afterward a Confederate General. Composed of a small body of regulars and a regiment of mounted Oregon troops. The expedition was a failure.

The following year, under command of Col. Geo. Wright, U. S. A., better success was had against the Indian allies, and peace subsequently compelled. Lieutenant Sheridan, afterward Lieutenant-General, greatly distinguished himself at the Cascades.

1855-1856—Cheyenne and Arapaho troubles.

1855-1858—Seminole war in Florida, December 20, 1855, to May 8, 1858.

1857—Sioux Indian troubles in Minnesota and Iowa, March and April, 1857.

1858—Expedition against northern Indians, Washington Territory, July 17 to October 17, 1858.

1858—Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, and Palos Indian troubles.

1858—Navajo expedition, New Mexico, September 9, to December 25, 1858.

1858-1859—Wichita expedition, Indian Territory, September 11, 1858, to December, 1859.

1859—Colorado River expedition, California, February 11 to April 28, 1859.

1859—Pecos expedition, Texas, April 16 to August 17, 1859.

1860—Kiowa and Comanche expedition, Indian Territory, May 8 to October 11, 1860.

1860-1861—Navajo expedition, New Mexico, September 12, 1860, to February 24, 1861.

1862-1867—Sioux Indian war in Minnesota and Dakota. The Sioux killed upward of 1,000 settlers in Minnesota. They were pursued by General Sibley and General Sully, with about 5,000 men, scattering in Dakota.

The operations against them were successful. Over 1,000 Indians were made prisoners, and 39 of the murderers were hanged after a fair trial. In 1863 the Minnesota Sioux were removed to Dakota.

1863-1869—War against the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Indian Territory.

1865-1868—Indian war in southern Oregon and Idaho and northern California and Nevada.

1867-1881—Campaign against Lipan, Kiowa, Kickapoo, and Comanche Indians, and Mexican border disturbances.

1874-1875—Campaign against Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Comanche Indians, in Indian Territory, August 1, 1874, to February 16, 1875.

1874—Sioux expedition, Wyoming and Nebraska, February 13 to August 19, 1874.

1875—Expedition against Indians in eastern Nevada, September 7 to 27, 1875.

1876-1877—Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions, Wyoming and Montana, February 17, 1876, to June 13, 1877. Three converging expeditions under Generals Gibbon, Custer, and Terry were sent against the hostile Sioux who had previously repulsed General Crook in the Little Big Horn country.

Custer divided his command when in the vicinity of the Indians, and he with 250 of his men were surrounded and killed to a man by at least some 3,000 Sioux warriors.

The bands of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and other hostiles afterward fled into Canada, from whence they did not return for some years. Eventually all came into the agencies.

1876-1879—War with Northern Cheyenne and Sioux Indians in Indian Territory, Kansas, Wyoming, Dakota, Nebraska and Montana.

1878—Bannock and Piute campaign, May 30 to September 4, 1878.

1878—Ute expedition, Colorado, April 3 to September 9, 1878.

1879—Snake or Sheepeater Indian troubles, Idaho, August to October, 1879.

1890-1891—Sioux Indian disturbances in South Dakota, November, 1890, to January, 1891.

1895—Bannock Indian troubles, July and August, 1895.

1898—Chippewa Indian disturbances, Leech Lake, October, 1898.

Our Indian wars are apparently a thing of the past, but the record shows that they were going on pretty constantly for 100 years.

CORRESPONDING GRADES IN ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS.

Navy.	Army and Marine Corps.	Navy.	Army and Marine Corps.
Admiral	General.	Commander	Lieutenant Colonel.
Vice-Admiral	Lieutenant General.	Lieutenant Commander	Major.
Rear Admiral	Major General.	Lieutenant	Captain.
Commodore (extinct rank)	Brigadier General.	Lieutenant, junior grade	First Lieutenant.
Captain	Colonel.	Ensign	Second Lieutenant.

TROOPS ENGAGED IN UNITED STATES WARS.

(Prepared by Adj.-General's Office, U. S. Army.)

War.	Dates. From—	Dates. To—	Active Hostilities Ceased.	Troops Engaged. Regulars.	Troops Engaged. Volunteers.	Troops Engaged. Drafted.	Total Troops.
Revolutionary War	April 19, 1775	Jan. 14, 1784	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*
War of 1812	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	Jan. 8, 1815	56,652	471,622	.....	*b* 528,274
War with Mexico	*c*April 24, 1846	May 30, 1848	Aug. 15, 1847	34,287	73,344	.....	107,631
Civil War (Union)	April 15, 1861	Aug. 20, 1866	*d*April 9, 1865	75,215	1,933,779	*e*119,954	2,128,948
War with Spain	April 21, 1898	April 11, 1899	Aug. 10, 1898	57,329	223,235	.....	280,564
World War	April 6, 1917	July 2, 1921	Nov. 11, 1918	545,229	701,590	2,813,181	*f*4,060,000

a Estimates on total troops run from 250,000 to 395,858. Greatest strength of Continental Army was about 35,000, in November, 1778.

b Evidently represents *enlistments* and not individual soldiers, hence is considerably in excess of actual number of troops employed as it is known that a large proportion of the men rendered more than one term of service and are counted that number of times.

c Hostilities began on this date. The act of Congress approved May 13, 1846, declared the existence of a state of war.

d Date of Gen. Lee's surrender.

e Of this number only 46,347 were actually drafted, the remaining 73,607 having served as substitutes.

f Approximate figures based upon the best information obtainable.

The Continental Army was organized by the Continental Congress, June 15, 1775, under George Washington as Major-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief. The so-called Continentals in the Revolution totalled 231,462. The War Department was established, Aug. 7, 1789. The standing army organized September, 1790.

UNION ARMY LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

(From "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by William F. Fox, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. V.)

Date.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
July 1-3, 1863	Gettysburg	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
May 8-18, 1864	Spottsylvania	2,725	13,413	2,258	18,396
May 5-7, 1864	Wilderness	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
September 17, 1862	Antietam	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
May 1-3, 1863	Chancellorsville	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
September 19-20, 1863	Chickamauga	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
June 1-4, 1864	Cold Harbor	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
December 11-14, 1862	Fredericksburg	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
August 28-30, 1862	Manassas	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
April 6-7, 1862	Shiloh	1,754	8,408	2,855	13,047
December 31, 1862	Stone River	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
June 15-19, 1864	Petersburg (assault)	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386
July 21, 1861	Bull Run (first Manassas)	470	1,071	1,793	3,334

Northern writers usually estimate the total number of Confederate troops in the Civil War at 1,400,000, based on a population of 5,000,000 whites. Southern historians estimate the total number of Confederate troops at 600,000. R. H. McKim puts the total at 621,800. On March 1, 1862, by Confederate records, the total was 340,250. Woodrow Wilson, in his "History of the American People," estimated the Confederate troops at 900,000.

The Confederate losses in particular engagements were as follows: Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; captured and missing, 13; aggregate, 1,982. Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 14-16, 1862, killed, 366; wounded, 1,534; captured and missing, 13,829; aggregate, 15,829. Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; captured and missing, 959; aggregate, 10,694. Seven Days' Battle, Virginia, June 25-July 1, 1862, killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261; captured and missing, 875; aggregate, 20,614. Second Manassas, August 21-September 2, 1862, killed, 1,481; wounded and missing, 7,627; captured and missing, 89; aggregate, 9,197. Antietam campaign, September 12-20, 1862, killed, 1,886; wounded, 9,348; captured and missing, 1,367; aggregate, 12,601. Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, killed, 596; wounded, 4,068; captured and missing, 651; aggregate, 5,315. Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,945; captured and missing, 1,027; aggregate, 10,266. Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, killed, 1,665; wounded, 9,081; captured and missing, 2,018; aggregate, 12,764. Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, killed 2,592; wounded, 12,706; captured and missing, 5,150; aggregate, 20,448. Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, killed, 2,268; wounded, 13,413; captured and missing, 1,090; aggregate, 16,971. Franklin, Nov. 3, 1864, killed, 6,252.

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States during the war of 1861-65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant-General's office, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; total died, 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821; deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

NAVAL EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Bureau of Navigation of the Department is charged with the training and education of the line officers of the navy, and each staff bureau with the training of the staff officers. Midshipmen, when appointed, are given four years instruction on general and technical subjects at the Naval Academy. Upon graduation these midshipmen are commissioned as line officers and are ordered to sea duty. None is sent to any special schools until he has had at least one year at sea. Officers who have shown special qualifications and interest in the subjects mentioned below are selected for special instruction. In recent years 40 per cent. to 80 per cent. of each Naval Academy class have received special instruction in some one of these subjects. The following courses are maintained by the Bureau of Navigation:

War College—Newport, R. I., one year; for officers of command or flag rank. This course includes theoretical instruction in the art of naval warfare and war games played on game boards.

Post-Graduate Work—Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and various educational institutions; two years. The first year of this course is at the Naval Academy and consists of preparation and technical groundwork. This work merges into the specialization course continued at the institution, offering the best available facilities in the given work, viz.: ordnance, marine, gas, electrical and radio engineering. Columbia University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, George Washington and Harvard are among the institutions at which special instruction is given. As a part of this course practical work during the summer is given to student officers at such places as navy yards, naval gun factory, Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Standards and large industrial plants.

Naval Construction—Naval Academy and Massachusetts Institute of Technology; two to three years. First year at post-graduate work at Naval Academy and the remainder at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, studying design and construction of ships. These officers are transferred from the line to the construction corps.

Submarines—New London, Conn.; three months. This course is practical training in handling submarines and firing torpedoes from them.

Torpedoes—Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.; five months. Theoretical and practical instruc-

tion in the assembly, firing, care and maintenance of various types of torpedoes.

Aviation—Pensacola, Fla.; nine months. Training in both heavier than air and lighter than air craft.

Law—Judge-Advocate-General's office and George Washington University; three years. Certain officers while on duty in the Judge-Advocate's office take the law course at George Washington University, giving special attention to military law and procedure.

Optical Instruments and Gyroscopic Instruments—Naval gun factory, Ford instrument works and other industrial plants. From time to time officers are sent to places where such instruments are manufactured, to learn the details and principles of manufacturing, while others are given shorter courses in the care, operation and maintenance of these instruments.

TRAINING OF ENLISTED MEN.

There are shore training stations at Newport, R. I.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Great Lakes, Ill., and San Diego, Cal. At the Hampton Roads and San Francisco training stations there are special schools for enlisted men who desire to enter the Naval Academy. Trade schools are maintained at the stations and at several of the navy yards and naval air stations. The course of training for apprentice seamen and firemen, third class, at training stations, is eight weeks. Upon the completion of the course of training at training stations, apprentice seamen will be rated seamen, second class, or firemen, third class. Every endeavor is made to qualify those who are unable to swim 50 yards. This is particularly desirable in the case of line petty officers, and no man shall be made a coxswain or a member of a power boat who has not so qualified.

Men need not be continuous service men to be eligible for entrance to a trade school, but, except in the case of recruits who will enter immediately after enlistment, no men will be detailed who will not have at least two years to serve on their current enlistment after they have completed their course. A recruit must have enlisted for at least three years to be eligible for entrance to any trade school having a course of six months or more. Men who complete a course of instruction in any service trade school are not qualified for furlough without pay or discharge by purchase or by special order during the remainder of the enlistment in which the course was completed. A man who applies for instruction in any service trade school shall be so informed and required to sign a statement that he has no intention of requesting furlough without pay or discharge by purchase or special order during his current enlistment, and that no reason exists or can be anticipated to necessitate such discharge. Men who have completed one course of instruction in any trade school whose course is six months or longer will not be considered eligible for entrance to another trade school, except that men entering the apprentice courses in the aviation mechanics' school may be advanced through the higher trade schools of their specialty if their aptitude and progress warrant. Men qualifying for a rating prior to the completion of a course are to be rated and transferred to receiving ships for general detail.

The training given men at regular training stations is supplemented and continued through navy education study courses, supplied through the Bureau of Navigation for men on active duty in naval vessels and at naval shore stations. These courses are designed primarily for increasing the technical knowledge and efficiency of enlisted personnel in regular naval trades. They cover a wide range of technical courses closely related to naval duties, as well as the fundamental subjects needed by men whose general education is not adequate for a proper study of the technical courses related to these duties.

The naval education study courses are largely developed within the navy. They combine the self-instruction type of material used in other educational extension work with the instruction of regular ship officers and the practical knowledge gained through regular duties. Diplomas are granted for completed courses and a permanent record of all completed educational work is entered in the service record which carries the complete official statement of each man's qualifications and service.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

The students of the Naval Academy are styled midshipmen. Three midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, one for the Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico, two for the District of Columbia, and fifteen appointed each year from the United States at large.

In addition, one Filipino is allowed for each class. The appointments from the District of Columbia and fifteen each year at large are made by the President. It is the custom of Presidents to give the appointments of midshipmen at large to the sons of officers of the army and navy, for the reason that officers, owing to the nature of their duties, are usually not in a position to establish permanent residences.

The selection of candidates, by competitive examination or otherwise, for nomination for vacancies in the quota of Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress is entirely in the hands of each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress having a vacancy; and all applications for appointment or inquiries relative to competitive examinations should be addressed accordingly. Two examinations for admission are held each year, the first on the third Wednesday in February, the second on the third Wednesday in April.

The law authorizes the appointment of one hundred enlisted men each year, to be selected as a result of a competitive examination of enlisted men of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and members of the Naval Reserve Force on active duty, who must not be more than twenty years of age on April 1 of the year they enter, and who will have been in the service at least one year by August 15 of that year. The mental and physical requirements, as well as the amount of money to be deposited upon admission, are the same for these candidates as for other candidates for midshipmen.

The competitive examination of these enlisted men is held on the third Wednesday in April of each year. Candidates may also be accepted on certificate. For details write Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

All candidates, except 4 Filipinos, are required to be citizens of the U. S. and must not be less than 16 or more than 20 years of age on April 1 of the calendar year in which they enter the Naval Academy.

The course for midshipmen is four years. Examinations on the ground covered are held at the end of each academic term. During the summer, midshipmen of the first, second and third classes go to sea for about three months. Midshipmen after graduation are commissioned as Ensigns in the navy, and occasionally to fill vacancies in the Marine Corps and in certain of the staff corps of the navy. The act of June 29, 1906, prescribes that the Secretary of the Navy shall notify in writing each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy that will exist at the Naval Academy and which he shall be entitled to fill by nomination of a candidate and one or more alternates therefor. The nomination of a candidate and alternate or alternates to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Senator, Representative or Delegate, if said recommendation is made by the fourth day of March of the year following that in which said notice in writing is given, but if it is not made by that time the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the State, Congressional district or Territory, as the case may be, in which the vacancy will exist, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the State, Congressional district or Territory.

The height of candidates for admission shall not be less than five feet two inches, at the age of sixteen years, with an increase of one inch for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half; and the minimum weight at sixteen years shall be one hundred and eleven pounds, with an increase of not less than three pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Any marked deviation in the height and weight relative to the age of a candidate will add materially to the consideration for rejection. Candidates must be unmarried; and any midshipman who shall marry, or who shall be found to be married before his final graduation, shall be dismissed from the service. Each candidate who has passed the required examinations must, before being admitted as a midshipman, deposit the sum of $350 to cover the cost of his initial outfit—clothing, uniforms, text-books and equipment.

Each candidate before admission will be required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States Navy during the pleasure of the President of the United States (including his time of probation at the Naval Academy) unless sooner discharged. The pay of a midshipman is $780 a year.

NOTE—The Naval Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, limits the number of appointments as indicated in the first paragraph, but the old law as to appointments was not repealed.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY, AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1923.

(Treaty allowance of battleship tonnage to the United States, 525,000 tons.)

BATTLESHIPS.

Capital Ships, and Year Completed.	Displacement (Normal).	Length (Over All).		Breadth.		Mean Draft.		Speed.	Main Battery.			Secondary Battery.			Weight of One Main Broadside.	W'ght of One Secondary Broadside.
	Tons.	*Ft.*	*In.*	*Ft.*	*In.*	*Ft.*	*In.*	*Knots.*	*No.*	*In.*	*Cal.*	*No.*	*In.*	*Cal.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Arizona, 1916....	31,400	608	0	97	0½	28	10	21.0	12	14	45	14	5	51	16,800	882
Arkansas, 1912...	26,000	562	0	93	2½	28	11	21.05	12	12	50	16	5	51	10,440	1,008
California, 1921...	32,300	624	0	97	3½	30	3	21.46	12	14	50	12	5	51	16,800	756
Colorado, 1923...	32,600	624	0	97	3½	30	6	21.0	8	16	45	12	5	51	16,800	756
Florida, 1911.....	21,825	521	6	88	2½	28	6	22.08	10	12	45	16	5	51	8,700	1,008
Idaho, 1919.....	32,000	624	0	97	4½	30	0	21.29	12	14	50	12	5	51	16,800	756
Maryland, 1921...	32,600	624	0	97	3½	30	0	21.76	8	16	45	12	5	51	16,800	756
Mississippi, 1917..	32,000	624	0	97	4½	30	0	21.0	12	14	50	12	5	51	16,800	756
Nevada, 1916....	27,500	583	0	95	2½	28	11	20.53	10	14	45	12	5	51	14,000	756
New Mexico, 1918	32,000	624	0	97	4½	30	0	21.0	12	14	50	12	5	51	16,800	756
New York, 1914..	27,000	573	0	95	2½	28	6	21.5	10	14	45	16	5	51	14,000	1,008
No. Dakota, 1910.	20,000	518	9	85	2½	26	11	21.0	10	12	45	14	5	51	8,700	1,008
Oklahoma, 1916...	27,500	583	0	95	2½	28	6	20.6	10	14	45	12	5	51	14,000	756
Pennsylvania, 1916	31,400	608	0	97	0½	28	10	21.0	12	14	45	14	5	51	16,800	882
Tennessee, 1920...	32,300	624	0	97	3½	30	3	21.0	12	14	50	12	5	51	16,800	756
Texas, 1914.....	27,000	573	0	95	2½	28	6	21.0	10	14	45	16	5	51	14,000	1,008
Utah, 1911.....	21,825	521	6	88	2½	28	6	21.0	10	12	45	16	5	51	8,700	1,008
West Virginia....	32,600	624	0	97	3½	30	6	21.0	8	16	45	12	5	51	16,800	756
Wyoming, 1912...	26,000	562	0	93	2½	28	6	21.2	12	12	50	16	5	51	10,440	1,008

The Colorado went into commission Aug. 30, 1923, at Camden, N. J. She has four electrically-driven propellers, each of 7,000 horsepower, and is an oil-burner. All the furniture is of metal. Airplanes can be launched from the deck. The ship was launched March 22, 1921.

The Colorado can shoot a broadside in less than a minute after the enemy is discovered. She is of the "post-Jutland" type and is protected alike from direct fire, plunging fire, submarine torpedoes and airplane bombs.

Not only has she an eighteen-inch belt of main armor and several heavy protective decks, but she is a honeycomb of watertight compartments and must be shot to pieces before she can be put out of action or sunk.

For dealing with airplanes she has four three-inch anti-aircraft guns with a vertical range of two miles, and also carries several battle planes for direct action.

The West Virginia was not yet in commission, in October, 1923.

Each battleship has two submerged twenty-one inch torpedo tubes, with the exception of the New York and Texas, which carry four each. One or more airplanes are carried, or will be, by each battleship.

The United States is allowed eighteen capital ships (battleships and battle cruisers) by the terms of the Armament Pact.

No battle cruisers have ever been completed for the United States Navy, and it is doubtful whether further such ships will be built in other navies, the tendency under the treaty being the building of slightly speedier battleships, with their better protection against bombing by aircraft and torpedoes.

The West Virginia was scheduled for commissioning on Dec. 1, 1923, and is the last battleship that can be built by the United States Navy until 1934, when the Florida, Utah and Wyoming may be replaced, due to their age.

The North Dakota will be placed out of commission and converted into a target ship immediately after the commissioning of the West Virginia; the total tonnage of the remaining eighteen capital ships will then be 525,850 tons.

The term "battleship" is again used exclusively in referring to ships of the battleship type. Due to the wholesale scrapping, only battleships of the dreadnought, or all big gun, type are now in service and the former need for the differentiating terms "pre-dreadnought" and "dreadnought" no longer exists.

On Aug. 17, 1923, the Naval Limitation Pact drawn up at the Washington Conference came into effect. The duly certified treaties were that day deposited with the United States State Department by representatives of the five participating powers.

Bids were immediately asked for by the Navy Department for the scrapping of the capital ships that were building, and for the completed old capital ships already out of commission. The capital ships building were:

Battleships—Washington, Indiana, South Dakota, Montana, North Carolina, Massachusetts, and Iowa. (Total tonnage, 291,800.)

Battle Cruisers—Constitution, United States, Constellation, Ranger. (Total tonnage, 174,000.)

All the above ships were still on the building ways, with the exception of the Washington, which had been launched and over 75 per cent. completed.

On the following old completed capital ships the first stages of scrapping, that of rendering them unfit for further warlike service, was begun:

Battleships—Virginia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Georgia, Nebraska, Connecticut, Louisiana, Kansas, Vermont, Minnesota, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Michigan, Delaware. (Total tonnage, 235,240.)

All of the above old battleships were of the pre-dreadnought class, with the exception of the South Carolina, Michigan, and Delaware, though in the days when they participated in the famous cruise around the world, 1908-1909, they were classed as splendid and formidable craft.

By Feb. 17, 1924, all of the above ships must no longer be capable of performing warlike service, and by one year later they must be finally destroyed.

Of the above vessels, two, the Washington, which is of the latest type of construction, and the South Carolina, a vessel of the older type, are available for use in certain experiments in under-water and deck attack, to determine the efficiency of the under-water subdivisions and deck protection.

In case these vessels are not sunk during the experiments, they will be disposed of by sale for scrapping within the time limit provided for by the treaty.

The New Jersey and Virginia have already been bombed and sunk by flyers of the Army Air Service.

SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES NAVY, AS OF JULY 1, 1923.

Personnel—7,873 officers, 86,000 men.

Material—In commission: 18 battleships; 5 cruisers, 2d line; 3 light cruisers, 1st line; 4 light cruisers, 2d line; 1 aircraft carrier, 2d line; 2 mine layers, 2d line; 103 destroyers, 1st line; 6 light mine layers; 72 submarines, 1st line; 28 Eagle boats; 32 sub-chasers; 9 gunboats; 5 converted yachts; 6 destroyer tenders; 7 submarine tenders; 2 repair ships; 3 store ships; 1 aircraft tender; 5 colliers; 11 oil tankers; 2 ammunition ships; 6 cargo ships; 3 transports, 2 hospital ships; 28 fleet tugs; 30 mine sweepers; 360 airplanes.

Out of commission: 6 cruisers, 2d line; 8 light cruisers, 2d line; 178 destroyers, 1st line; 21 destroyers 2d line; 2 mine layers, 2d line; 8 light mine layers; 3 fleet submarines, 1st line; 22 submarines, 2d line; 26 Eagle boats; 8 sub-chasers; 3 converted yachts; 2 store ships; 2 colliers; 9 oil tankers; 3 cargo ships; 2 hospital ships; 9 fleet tugs; 18 mine sweepers.

Building: 2 aircraft carriers, 1st line; 7 light cruisers, 1st line; 1 gunboat; 1 repair ship; 1 destroyer tender; 1 submarine tender; 21 submarines; 1st class; 3 fleet submarines, 1st line.

Yards—Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Norfolk, Va., Charleston, S. C., Mare Island, Cal., Bremerton, Wash., Pearl Harbor, T. H. **Stations**—Newport, R. I., New London, Conn., Key West, Fla., Pensacola, Fla., New Orleans, La., San Diego Cal., Guam, Samoa, Cavite, P. I., St. Thomas, W. I., Guantanamo, Cuba, Balboa, C. Z.

Training Stations—Hampton Roads, Va., San Diego, Cal., Great Lakes, Ill.

DATA ON AUXILIARY TYPE UNITED STATES WARSHIPS AS OF OCT. 1, 1923.

Types by Classes.	Displacement Per Ship.	Rated Speed.	Armament. (A. A. = Anti-Aircraft.)	Average Total Cost Including Equipage.	Years of First Commissioning.	Time to Build.
CRUISERS, 2ND LINE.	*Tons.*	*Knots.*	*No. In. Cal.*	*Dollars.*		*Yrs. Mos.*
Seattle, *Charlotte, Missoula*	14,500	22.0	4 10 40 (In turrets) 16 6 50 12 3 50 2 3 A.A.	5,570,792	1906-1908	3 1
Pueblo, Huron, Pittsburgh, *Frederick, Huntington*	13,680	22.0	4 8 45 (In turrets) 14 6 50 10 3 50 2 3 A.A.	5,486,120	1905-1908	3 7
Charleston, St. Louis	9,700	22.0	12 6 50 4 3 50 2 3 A.A.	3,469,443	1905-1906	3 11
Rochester	8,150	21.0	4 8 45 (In turrets) 8 5 50 2 3 A.A.	4,370,851	1893	2 10
LIGHT CRUISERS, 1ST LINE.						
Omaha, Richmond, Milwaukee, Detroit, Concord, Cincinnati, Raleigh, (*Trenton, Marblehead, and Memphis still building*).	7,500	33.7	12 6 53 4 3 A.A. 10 21 Torp.	9,425,000	1923-1924	3 6
LIGHT CRUISERS, 2ND LINE.						
Birmingham, Salem, Chester	3,750	25.0	4 5 51 2 3 50 1 3 A.A.	1,993,192	1908	2 10
Olympia	5,865	21.5	10 5 51 2 3 A.A.	2,789,973	1895	3 8
Cleveland, Denver, Galveston, Tacoma, *Chattanooga, Des Moines.*	3,200	16.5	8 5 50 1 3 A.A.	1,470,000	1903-1905	3 10
Albany, New Orleans	3,430	20.0	8 5 50 1 3 50	1,570,000	1898-1900	Purchased from Brazil.
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.						
Langley (formerly Collier Jupiter)	12,700	14.0	4 5 51	1,401,111	1922	2 years to convert.
Saratoga, Lexington (building)	(?)32,500	.....	.....	.....	Indefinite	. ..
DESTROYERS, 1ST LINE.						
206 boats (*103 are out of commission*)	1,200	35.0	4 4 50 1 3 A.A. 12 21 Torp.	2,000,000	1918-1921	1 6
37 boats	1,150	35.0	4 4 50 2 3 A.A. 12 21 Torp.	1,800,000	1918-1920	1 6
6 boats	1,125	32.0	4 4 50 1 3 A.A. 12 21 Torp.	1,200,000	1917	1 6
6 boats	1,110	29.5	4 4 50 2 3 A.A. 12 21 Torp.	1,000,000	1917	1 6
19 boats	1,050	29.0	4 4 50 8 21 Torp.	900,000	1915-1917	1 6
DESTROYERS, 2ND LINE.						
21 boats	742	29.5	4 3 50 6 18 Torp.	850,000	1910-1912	1 6
FLEET SUBMARINES.						
8 "T" class boats	.....	.....	.....	1,495,000	1920-1922	3 6
3 "V" class (building)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1923-1924	. ..
SUBMARINES, 1ST LINE.						
16 "O" boats	521 623	14.0 10.5	1 3 23 8 Torp.	670,000	1918	1 6
27 "R" boats	569 680	13.5 10.5	1 3 50 8 Torp.	950,000	1918-1919	1 6
30 "S" boats (*20 more boats still building*)	854 1,062	15.0 10.5	1 4 50 12 Torp.	1,500,000	1920-1924	2 6
SUBMARINES, 2ND LINE.						
8 "H" boats	358 434	12.75 10.25	8 Torp.	600,000	1918	2 0
8 "K" boats	392 521	14.1 10.6	8 Torp.	550,000	1914	2 0
8 "L" boats	450 527	14.0 10.5	1 3 23 8 Torp.	625,000	1916-1917	2 6
8 "N" boats	348 414	13.0 11.0	8 Torp.	535,000	1917	2 2

The *italics* in the first column signify that craft are not in commission.

The total tonnage of aircraft carriers allowed the United States by the Washington naval pact is 135,000 tons, the same as for the British Empire, and five-thirds greater than the tonnage allowed Japan. This is the only auxiliary type of ship limited by the pact, and competition still exists in cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

The scout cruiser Detroit is as long as the Washington Monument is tall, faster and more powerful than any passenger liner afloat, her turbines capable of developing more horse power than those of the Leviathan itself.

Her trim lines and sharp bow bespeak for her the fact that she was built for speed, and her record in the trials off Rockland, Me., of 35.05 knots was the greatest ever made by a vessel of her dimensions.

The Detroit at maximum speed could cross the Atlantic from New York to Liverpool in eighty hours, while the fastest passenger liner on the seven seas could not do it below 120 hours.

She is an oil burner and can carry 2,000 tons of fuel oil in her tanks. At full speed of thirty-five knots, equal to more than forty land miles an hour, the furnaces of the vessel would consume 100,000 pounds of fuel oil an hour, which would require 624,000 cubic feet of air a minute to effect combustion.

She is equipped with twelve oil-fired, water tube, express type boilers, situated three each in four watertight compartments, and operated under forced draft.

She has two watertight engine room compartments amidships and four propelling shafts and propellers, each driven through a reduction gear by one high-pressure, intermediate pressure and low pressure, high speed Curtis turbine.

COST OF UNITED STATES BATTLESHIPS—DATE OF COMMISSION.

Ships.	Cost of Hull and Mach., Including Armor.	Cost of Equipage, Including Armament.	Total Cost.	Date of First Commission.	Time from Laying Keel to 1st Commis.	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Yrs.*	*Mos.*
Battleships, first line—North Dakota	7,246,687	1,439,241	8,685,928	April 11, 1910	2	4
Florida	8,983,866	1,373,762	10,357,628	Sept. 15, 1911	2	6
Utah	7,002,295	1,951,781	8,954,076	Aug. 31, 1911	2	6
Wyoming	8,252,338	1,990,024	10,242,362	Sept. 25, 1912	2	7
Arkansas	8,376,927	1,830,163	10,207,090	Sept. 17, 1912	2	8
New York	9,692,582	1,673,226	11,365,808	April 15, 1914	2	7
Texas	9,373,440	1,805,755	11,179,195	Mar. 12, 1914	2	11
Nevada	9,924,556	1,630,854	11,555,410	Mar. 11, 1916	3	4
Oklahoma	10,131,607	1,639,339	11,770,946	May 2, 1916	3	6
Pennsylvania	11,736,236	2,056,773	13,793,009	June 12, 1916	2	7½
Arizona	11,079,917	1,913,662	12,993,579	Oct. 17, 1916	2	7
New Mexico	13,284,240	2,703,976	15,988,216	May 20, 1918	2	7
Mississippi	11,758,598	2,867,381	14,625,979	Dec. 18, 1917	2	8½
Idaho	11,798,355	2,645,602	14,443,957	Mar. 24, 1919	4	2
Tennessee	17,899,794	3,116,481	21,016,275	June 3, 1920	3	0½
California	19,817,672	3,480,596	23,298,268	Aug. 10, 1921	4	11
Maryland	21,668,125	3,378,232	24,990,357	July 21, 1921	4	3
Colorado	Exact figures not available.		27,000,000	Aug. 30, 1923	4	3

TOTAL COST OF THE NEW UNITED STATES NAVY SINCE 1884.

Year (Fiscal).	New Construction.	Maintenance and Operation of the Fleet.	Shore-Station Improvem'nts.	Ch'ges for Naval Estab. in Gen., Not Assign. to Specific Ships or Shore Stations.	Marine Corps.	Total Expenditures.
1884	$2,320,000	$5,813,040	$440,000	$6,304,344	$581,304	$17,292,601
1885	1,591,500	5,561,431	301,000	6,216,574	565,143	16,021,079
1886	2,057,340	4,604,618	339,000	5,065,080	460,461	13,907,887
1887	2,595,861	4,867,868	375,595	5,354,655	486,786	15,141,126
1888	3,920,000	4,642,029	1,401,364	5,106,232	464,202	16,926,437
1889	3,807,291	6,558,144	1,176,156	7,213,959	655,814	21,378,809
1890	4,842,140	6,296,735	1,646,106	6,801,091	611,423	22,006,206
1891	8,508,624	6,967,700	1,612,111	6,236,384	694,517	26,113,896
1892	10,841,890	7,117,634	2,149,141	6,017,892	848,603	29,174,138
1893	11,164,536	7,049,792	1,411,661	6,094,001	864,532	30,136,084
1894	12,549,924	7,225,148	1,435,902	6,104,540	747,095	31,701,293
1895	10,459,211	7,681,676	964,706	5,573,467	801,873	28,797,795
1896	7,745,957	8,317,891	1,395,404	5,188,234	732,416	27,147,732
1897	10,738,549	10,012,289	1,167,470	7,908,913	832,016	34,561,546
1898	22,182,326	14,952,649	1,129,008	14,600,280	980,170	58,823,984
1899	9,964,456	20,740,784	3,132,297	21,224,900	1,443,225	63,942,104
1900	10,659,155	15,880,268	5,252,054	14,730,040	1,589,992	55,953,077
1901	10,644,217	19,287,285	7,756,334	13,797,182	2,364,903	61,721,696
1902	14,392,921	20,204,704	8,221,092	15,532,626	2,393,830	68,438,301
1903	21,807,999	24,987,293	9,230,294	16,170,897	2,552,038	82,977,641
1904	31,403,948	27,870,477	11,461,733	20,442,308	2,996,679	104,126,192
1905	36,894,266	29,378,729	13,615,147	23,016,868	3,289,515	116,655,826
1906	31,764,556	29,206,259	9,589,183	24,418,281	3,635,697	109,725,059
1907	17,553,017	34,291,094	7,459,310	22,935,618	4,240,697	98,392,144
1908	20,159,911	36,989,952	9,741,199	33,022,640	4,637,929	117,353,474
1909	20,109,957	45,271,840	8,229,274	27,587,989	5,374,005	120,421,578
1910	24,736,599	46,490,042	8,614,768	23,989,293	5,920,027	122,247,364
1911	19,532,806	48,781,692	10,504,405	13,628,994	5,270,777	111,791,979
1912	24,930,490	49,242,628	9,862,719	28,921,971	6,663,814	133,559,071
1913	24,630,999	49,154,008	7,443,132	28,724,046	5,758,531	129,787,233
1914	26,135,389	53,416,710	7,918,746	27,964,714	6,811,465	136,858,301
1915	31,990,664	55,324,768	7,191,804	24,916,324	6,417,980	142,959,092
1916	28,677,332	56,533,425	6,117,922	35,118,974	6,699,327	152,821,540
1917	44,858,781	77,024,242	8,808,97[illegible]	89,720,782	14,629,787	261,403,176
1918	259,904,940	242,619,389	136,292,028	410,005,777	46,325,393	1,214,995,767
1919	366,215,760	421,909,851	116,316,452	693,666,455	75,870,495	1,915,155,835
1920	171,210,758	242,282,188	87,310,649	395,405,023	37,863,408	1,078,099,384
1921	155,896,585	222,451,492	42,571,978	119,779,179	33,885,218	697,687,633
1922	88,420,185	201,925,028	35,701,369	18,516,297	27,406,140	443,980,577

NAVAL EXPENDITURES BY PRINCIPAL POWERS.

Fiscal Year.	Great Britain. (Apr. to Mar.)	United States. (July to June.)	France. (Jan. to Dec.)	Italy. (July to June.)	Japan (Apr. to Mar.)
1906-1907	$152,954,342	$98,392,144	$59,514,296	$25,865,668	$30,072,061
1907-1908	151,880,617	117,353,475	60,685,813	27,516,454	35,124,346
1908-1909	156,401,161	120,421,578	62,194,916	30,453,697	39,347,332
1909-1910	181,936,341	122,247,365	64,899,589	31,812,885	35,005,719
1910-1911	202,056,258	111,791,979	74,102,439	40,595,204	36,889,158
1911-1912	211,596,296	133,559,072	80,371,109	40,780,987	42,944,329
1912-1913	224,443,296	129,787,233	81,692,832	41,893,420	46,510,216
1913-1914	237,530,459	136,858,301	90,164,625	49,550,147	48,105,152
1914-1915	260,714,275	142,959,092	123,828,872	56,920,440	69,111,653
1915-1916	1,001,202,544	152,821,540	.....	135,736,207	63,000,000
1916-1917	1,020,003,279	261,403,176	.....	161,482,062	73,000,000
1917-1918	1,119,944,455	1,214,995,767	301,910,093	226,061,278	85,000,000
1918-1919	1,670,456,135	1,915,155,835	445,802,202	229,779,176	125,000,000
1919-1920	787,644,050	1,078,099,485	174,829,243	45,711,604	150,000,000
1920-1921	441,861,500	757,486,849	199,668,287	78,389,226	187,207,522
1921-1922	406,033,504	425,848,079	181,509,980	81,068,748	248,519,224
	Pounds Sterling.	*Dollars.*	*Francs.*	*Lire.*	*Yen.*
1922-1923	64,883,700	298,307,369	797,804,914	844,807,000	276,629,082
1923-1924	58,000,000	297,097,250	1,121,714,351	770,565,015	395,091,875

The figures for 1922-1924, inclusive, are in the money units of the respective countries. They represent appropriations and budget estimates rather than actual expenditures.

At the average rate of exchange, the naval budgets for 1922-1923 amounted to—Great Britain, $285,500,000; France, $65,400,000; Japan, $132,882,000; Italy, $42,240,000.

JUNE 30, 1923, COMPARATIVE NAVAL DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES, THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND JAPAN.

PERSONNEL (UNLIMITED).

	Actual Personnel.			Necessary for the 5-5-3 Ratio.			Increment Necessary to Attain the 5-5-3 Ratio.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
United States	7,873	86,000	93,873	12,295	104,735	117,030	4,422	18,735	23,157
*British Empire	8,487	91,870	100,357	12,295	104,735	117,030	3,808	12,865	16,673
Japan	7,378	62,840	70,218	7,378	62,840	70,218	None	None	None

* Not including proportion of R. A. F. assigned to navy. The air forces of the American and Japanese Navies are included in the above figures. Figures for British Empire include colonial navies and auxiliaries. Japan retired 949 officers and 11,206 men, reducing her personnel 15.7 per cent.

CAPITAL SHIPS (LIMITED).

	To Be Scrapped.				To Be Retained.	
	Old Ships.		New Ships.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	17	276,740	11	465,800	18	525,850
British Empire	24	500,000	None	None	20	558,950
Japan	10	163,312	2	77,158	10	301,320
Total	51	931,052	13	542,955	48	1,386,120

HIGH SPEED LIGHT CRUISERS LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLD (UNLIMITED).

	Built.		Building.		Total.		Tonnage Necessary for the 5-5-3 Ratio.	Increment Necessary to Attain the 5-5-3 Ratio.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
United States	3	22,500	7	52,500	10	75,000	262,883	19	187,883
British Empire	41	207,890	4	34,600	45	242,490	262,883	2	20,395
Japan	10	51,210	15	*106,520	25	157,730	157,730	None	None

* Four of 7,500 tons each and four of 10,000 tons each ordered since the Washington Conference, the only cruisers so ordered.

(LONG RADIUS) SUBMARINES OF OVER 1,000 TONS EACH (UNLIMITED).

(Numbers but no tonnages.)

	Built.	Building.	Total.	Necessary for 5-5-3 Ratio.	Increment Necessary to Attain the 5-5-3 Ratio.
United States	3	3	6	42	36
British Empire	16	1	17	42	25
Japan	2	*23	25	25	None

* Indications are that about twenty-two of these submarines are post-conference vessels, averaging over 1,500 tons each. At $1,500 per ton, they will cost about $49,500,000. As above, Japan is building 70,000 tons of post-conference cruisers which, at $1,000 per ton, will cost about $70,000,000. That is to say that her new cruiser and submarine program, undertaken since the conference, alone totals about $119,500,000, which as above her saving from not building capital ships would be less than $40,000,000. So the net increase in Japan's post-conference building program will be over $79,500,000.

REAR ADMIRALS IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.

(In the order of seniority, as of November, 1923. First year is that of birth; second, that of appointment to the navy. The retirement age is sixty-four years.)

William Ledyard Rodgers, 1860-1874; Henry Braid Wilson, 1861-1876; John Adrian Hoogewerff, 1860-1877; Marbury Johnston, 1860-1878; Edwin A. Anderson, 1860-1878; Charles W. Dyson, 1861-1879; Clarence S. Williams, 1863-1880; John D. McDonald, 1863-1880; Hilary P. Jones, 1863-1880; Charles P. Plunkett, 1864-1879; Joseph Strauss, 1861-1881; Edward Simpson, 1860-1876; Roger Welles, 1862-1880; William R. Shoemaker, 1863-1880; Edward W. Eberle, 1864-1881; Robert E. Coontz, 1864-1881; Phillip Andrews, 1866-1881; Josiah S. McKean, 1864-1889; Newton A. McCully, 1867-1883; Andrew T. Long, 1866-1883; Thomas Washington, 1865-1883; Guy H. Burrage, 1867-1883; Ashley H. Robertson, 1867-1884; Samuel Shelburne Robison, 1867-1884; Charles E. Hughes, 1866-1884; Henry A. Wiley, 1867-1885; Mark L. Bristol, 1868-1883; Archibald H. Scales, 1868-1883; Richard H. Jackson, 1866-1890; Benjamin F. Hutchison, 1868-1885; Thomas P. Magruder, 1867-1885; Sumner E. W. Kittelle, 1867-1885; William V. Pratt, 1869-1885; Louis McCoy Nulton, 1869-1885; Louis R. de Steiguer, 1867-1885; William W. Phelps, 1869-1885; William C. Cole, 1868-1885; Jehu V. Chase, 1869-1886; George R. Marvell, 1869-1885; Henry J. Ziegemeier, 1869-1886; George W. Williams, 1869-1886; Montgomery M. Taylor, 1869-1886; Carl T. Vogelgesang, 1869-1886; Charles B. McVay Jr., 1868-1886; John H. Dayton, 1869-1886; William D. MacDougall, 1868-1885; Lucius A. Bostwick, 1869-1886; William A. Moffett, 1869-1886; Julian L. Latimer, 1868-1886.

REAR ADMIRALS (Staff).

Medical Corps.

Cary T. Grayson, 1878-1904; Edward R. Stitt, 1867-1889; George H. Barber, 1864-1889; Albert M. D. McCormick, 1866-1888.

Supply Corps.

Christian J. Peoples, 1876-1900; John S. Carpenter, 1860-1881; Thomas S. Jewett, 1866-1892.

Construction Corps.

Washington Lee Capps, 1864-1888; Robert Stocker, 1866-1891.

Civil Engineer Corps.

Harry H. Rousseau, 1870-1898; Frederic R. Harris, 1875-1903.

PAY IN THE NAVY AND COAST GUARD.

Base pay of enlisted men ranges from $21 to $126 a month, according to which of the seven grades, due chiefly to length of service, they are in. There are bonuses of $25 and up, for re-enlistment.

Base sea pay of warrant officers varies from $153 to $189 a month, according to length of service.

Base pay of commissioned officers below the grade of Rear Admiral ranges from $1,500 to $4,000 a year, according to periods of service.

Base yearly pay of a Rear Admiral (upper half) is $8,000.

Female nurses in the navy get $840 to $1,560 a year, according to length of service.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

(Official War Department figures, as of March 1, 1923.)

Name and Location.	Area.	Interments
	Acres.	*No.*
Alexandria (Pineville), La	8.24	4,626
Alexandria, Va	5.50	3,570
Andersonville, Ga	120	13,737
Andrew Johnson (Greenville), Tenn	15	40
Annapolis, Md	4.125	2,557
Antietam (Sharpsburg), Md	11	4,816
Arlington (Fort Myer), Va	408.03	33,225
Balls Bluff (Leesburg), Va	.006	25
Barrancas, Fla	8.56	1,699
Baton Rouge, La	7.50	3,218
Battle Ground (Takoma Park Sta.), D. C	1.033	44
Beaufort, S. C	29	9,585
Beverly, N. J	1	254
Camp Butler (Springfield), Ill	6.02	1,609
Camp Nelson, Ky	9.50	3,667
Cave Hill (Louisville), Ky	4.29	5,064
Chalmette (Arabi), La	16	13,241
Chattanooga, Tenn	129.53	14,102
City Point, Va	7.49	5,206
Cold Harbor (Richmond), Va	1.75	1,971
Corinth, Miss	20	5,747
Crown Hill (Indianapolis), Ind	1.37	923
Culpeper, Va	6	1,376
Custer Battlefield (Crow Agency), Mont	640	1,620
Cypress Hills (Brooklyn), N. Y	18.14	9,234
Danville, Ky	.31	362
Danville, Va	8.50	1,331
Fayetteville, Ark	6.63	1,350
Finns Point (Salem), N. J	2.50	2,644
Florence, S. C	3.76	3,018
Fort Donelson (Dover), Tenn	15.34	682
Fort Gibson, Okla	6.90	2,518
Fort Harrison (Richmond), Va	1.55	819
Fort Leavenworth, Kan	15	5,835
Fort McPherson (Brady), Neb	20	1,085
Fort Scott, Kan	10.26	1,034
Fort Smith, Ark	14.74	2,498
Fredericksburg, Va	12.005	15,205
Gettysburg, Pa	14.87	3,733
Glendale, Va	2.12	1,200
Grafton, W. Va	3.40	1,307
Hampton, Va	19.611	12,534
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	50	13,249
Jefferson City, Mo	2	876
Keokuk, Iowa	2.75	967
Knoxville, Tenn	9.85	3,765
Lebanon, Ky	2.50	879
Lexington, Ky	.75	1,721
Little Rock, Ark	23.12	7,179
Loudon Park (Baltimore), Md	3.69	4,433
Marietta, Ga	24	10,484
Memphis, Tenn	43.91	14,657
Mexico City, Mex	2	1,560
Mill Springs (Somerset), Ky	3.50	743
Mobile, Ala	2.68	1,189
Mound City, Ill	10.50	5,502
Nashville (Madison), Tenn	65	16,826
Natchez, Miss	11.07	3,547
New Albany, Ind	5.46	3,263
Newbern, N. C	7.69	3,432
Philadelphia (Pittsville Sta.), Pa	13.26	3,859
Poplar Grove (Petersburg), Va	8.65	6,227
Port Hudson, La	8	3,855
Quincy, Ill	.459	320
Raleigh, N. C	7.83	1,229
Richmond, Va	9.74	6,602
Rock Island, Ill	1	466
Salisbury, N. C	5	12,168
San Antonio, Tex	3.63	2,575
San Francisco (Presidio Sta.), Cal	9.5	9,201
Sante Fe, N. Mex	9.44	1,196
Seven Pines (Richmond), Va	1.55	1,404
Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing), Tenn	10.05	3,632
Soldiers' Home, D. C	16	8,354
Springfield, Mo	11	2,607
St. Augustine, Fla	1.33	1,825
Staunton, Va	1.15	775
Stone River (Murfreesboro), Tenn	20.10	6,149
Vicksburg, Miss	40	17,219
Wilmington, N. C	5	2,405
Winchester, Va	4.89	4,555
Woodlawn (Elmira), N. Y	2.36	3,305
Yorktown, Va	3	2,204

Total area of national cemeteries, 153,160 acres.

Total interments, 394,713, of whom 153,416 are unknown dead.

Of these interments about 10,700 are those of Confederates, mainly in the national cemeteries at Arlington, Camp Butler, City Point, Cypress Hills, Finns Point, Fort Smith, Hampton, Jefferson Barracks, Little Rock, Philadelphia, Springfield and Woodlawn.

UNITED STATES WORLD WAR SOLDIERS BURIED IN EUROPE.

(As of March 1, 1923.)

There are 30,504 decedents buried in the permanent American cemeteries in Europe, of which 39 are yet to be returned, plus any additional bodies which may be identified for which there is a proper request for return.

The Stars and Stripes float over eight burial places abroad—six in France, one in Belgium, and one in England.

In the Aisne-Marne Cemetery at Belleau lie 2,220 Americans who fought in Belleau Wood and at Chateau-Thierry.

At Thiaucourt rest 4,231 who took part in the St. Mihiel defensive.

There are about 14,000 at Romagne, who broke the German lines in the Argonne; and men of the 27th Division, nearly 2,000 of them, at Bony on the Aisne.

Others are in the Flanders Field American Cemetery, at Waereghem, Belgium.

Nearly 500 are at the Brookwood American Cemetery in Surrey, England, where are the graves of those who died in transport sinkings or in hospitals.

BELLEAU CONSECRATED.

Belleau Wood, which Marshal Foch called "the cradle of victory," was consecrated July 22, 1923, to the memory of the Americans who died there.

The French flag, at Foch's command, was hauled down to trumpeting by French buglers and the "Marseillaise" by the Marine band from the U. S. S. Pittsburgh, and the American flag was run up to the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The wood was formally dedicated as a permanent memorial by the Belleau Wood Memorial Association, represented by the President, Mrs. James Carroll Frazier, who directed the plan to buy the land and preserve the battlefield, with trenches and machine gun nests, and erect a monument and place descriptive tablets.

Marshal Foch reviewed the campaign from the end of May, 1918, to the middle of July. He described the Belleau Wood battle as the turning point of the war, the jumping off place of the final Allied offensive and march across the Rhine.

Tears showed on his cheeks as he assured America that "the men who died here are safe: they will be guarded by us religiously."

Col. T. Bentley Mott, the military attache representing Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, who was ill, read a letter from President Harding and a message from Gen. Pershing.

The latter referred to the battleground as "a patriotic shrine, where for generations to come the traveler will pause to contemplate the splendor of our soldiers' sacrifice." In his letter President Harding said:

"The memory of Belleau Wood, like the memory of Yorktown, always will remain as an eloquent appeal for the perpetuation of the friendship so long maintained between the great French people and our country.

"It always will be an inspiration to Americans to know they are entitled to some measure of pride in connection with their part in the World War, just, as I trust, it always will be a source of satisfaction to the French people that they were able to make so great and unselfish a contribution to the struggle of America for Independence."

Major Gen. James G. Harbord, who commanded the Marines, spoke of "this melancholy spot with its tangle of wild wood, its giant boulders, its mangled trees—a tiny American island, surrounded by lovely France, which American mothers will consecrate with their tears.

"This scarred and shell shot ground," he continued, "by being at the spearhead of the German thrust for Paris, has brought undying fame to the Marine brigade and their comrades of the Second Engineers, and will be for all time a mecca for pilgrims."

He told how Gen. Degoutte, the day after the wood was captured, ordered it renamed on all military maps as "the Wood of the Marine Brigade."

Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, in the course of his address, said:

"We Americans whose sons lie here we Americans who left our comrades here, pledge ourselves to stand true to the cause for which they died. Our hearts stay with their bodies here in France, and whatever may be the rumors of the day America will stand faithful to that great cause."

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS.

Year (Fisc'l)	Invalids on Roll.	Widows on Roll.	Total on Pen. Roll	Total Disburs. for Pensions.	Year (Fisc'l)	Invalids on Roll.	Widows on Roll.	Total on Pen. Roll	Total Disburs. for Pensions.
1878...	131,649	92,349	223,998	$26,786,009.44	1901...	748,649	249,086	997,735	$138,531,483.84
1879...	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,664,428.92	1902...	739,443	260,003	999,446	137,504,267.99
1880...	145,410	105,392	250,802	56,689,229.08	1903...	729,356	267,189	996,545	137,759,653.71
1881...	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,583,405.35	1904...	720,921	273,841	994,762	141,093,571.49
1882...	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,313,172.05	1905...	717,761	280,680	998,441	141,142,861.33
1883...	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,427,573.81	1906...	701,483	284,488	985,971	139,000,288.25
1884...	225,470	97,286	322,756	57,912,387.47	1907...	679,937	287,434	967,371	138,155,412.46
1885...	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,171,937.12	1908...	658,071	293,616	951,687	153,093,086.27
1886...	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,091,142.90	1909...	632,557	313,637	946,194	161,973,703.77
1887...	306,298	99,709	406,007	73,752,997.08	1910...	602,180	318,903	921,083	159,974,056.08
1888...	343,701	108,856	452,557	78,950,501.67	1911...	570,050	322,048	892,098	157,325,160.35
1889...	373,699	116,026	489,725	88,842,720.58	1912...	538,000	322,294	860,294	152,986,433.72
1890...	415,654	122,200	537,914	106,093,850.39	1913...	503,633	316,567	820,272	174,171,660.80
1891...	536,821	139,339	676,160	117,312,690.50	1914...	470,331	314,908	785,239	172,417,546.26
1892...	703,242	172,826	876,068	139,394,147.11	1915...	437,448	310,699	748,147	165,518,266.14
1893...	759,706	206,306	966,012	156,906,637.94	1916...	403,120	306,452	709,572	159,155,089.92
1894...	754,382	215,162	969,544	139,986,726.17	1917...	369,936	303,175	673,111	160,895,053.94
1895...	751,456	219,068	970,524	139,812,294.30	1918...	340,313	306,582	646,895	179,835,329.00
1896...	748,514	222,164	970,678	138,220,704.46	1919...	313,130	303,311	624,427	222,159,292.00
1897...	747,492	228,522	976,014	139,949,717.35	1920...	285,110	299,363	592,190	213,295,314.00
1898...	758,511	235,203	993,714	144,651,879.80	1921...	267,731	290,955	566,053	258,715,842.54
1899...	754,104	237,415	991,519	138,355,052.95	1922...	256,828	282,965	547,016	253,807,583.37
1900...	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130.65	1923...	253,605	278,700	539,756	263,012,500.00

Disbursements in year ended June 30, 1923, were apportioned as follows—Civil War pensioners, $238,924,872; pensioners of war with Spain, $17,886,821; others, $6,200,807.

The number of pensioners on the rolls on June 30, 1923, was:—

Civil War—Soldiers, 168,823; widows, etc., 264,580.

War With Spain—Soldiers, 68,393; widows, etc., 13,167.

Regular Army—Soldiers, 12,641; widows, etc., 3,790.

World War—Soldiers, 57; widows, etc., 29.

Indial Wars—Soldiers, 3,923; widows, etc., 2,828.

War With Mexico—Soldiers, 49; widows, etc., 1,636.

War of 1812—Widows, etc., 40.

Included in the total on the rolls on June 30, 1923 were 2,333 minor children, 931 helpless children, 4,106 other dependents, and 81 nurses.

In the year ended June 30, 1923, Civil War pensioners to the number of 25,452 died.

On July 9, 1923 the Secretary of the Interior issued an order providing that thereafter vouchers shall not be required except where pension is paid to some person other than the pensioner. This does away with the necessity of a widow pensioner with minor or helpless children having to await her check until she shall have executed and returned to the Bureau a voucher. It also means that original allowances and single payments will be made immediately upon the issuance of the pension certificate instead of delaying payment until a voucher shall have been executed.

The peak of Civil War pensions was in the year ended June 30, 1898—745,822 on the rolls.

WORLD WAR PENSIONS.

World War pensions, &c., are handled by the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, formerly the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.

The rate of pay given veterans depends upon the degree of disability and the number of dependents. The following section from the War Risk Insurance Act as amended by Act of Congress, December 24, 1919, gives the rate of compensation paid for death or disability resulting from personal injury suffered, or disease contracted in the line of duty.

Section 302. That if the disability results from injury:

1. If and while the disability is rated as total and temporary, the monthly compensation shall be the following amounts: *a*. If the disabled person has neither wife nor child living, $80; *b*. If he has a wife and no child living, $90; *c*. If he has a wife and one child living $95; *d*. If he has a wife and two or more children living, $100; *e*. If he has no wife but one child living, $90; with $5 for each additional child. *f*. If he has a mother or father, either or both dependent on him for support, then in addition to the above amounts $10 for each parent so dependent.

2. If and while the disability is rated as partial and temporary, the monthly compensation shall be a percentage of the compensation that would be payable for his total and temporary disability equal to the degree of the reduction in earning capacity resulting from the disability but no compensation shall be payable for a reduction in earning capacity rated less than 10 per centum.

3. If and while the disability is rated as total and permanent the rate of compensation shall be $100 per month: Provided, however, that the loss of both feet or both hands, or the sight of both eyes, or the loss of one foot and one hand, or one foot and the sight of one eye, or one hand and the sight of one eye, or becoming helpless and permanently bedridden shall be deemed to be total permanent disability: Provided, further, that for double total permanent disability the rate of compensation shall be $200 per month.

4. If and while the disability is rated as partial and permanent the monthly compensation shall be a percentage of the compensation that would be payable for his total and permanent disability equal to the degree of the reduction in earning capacity resulting from the disability, but no compensation shall be payable for a reduction in earning capacity rated at less than 10 per centum.

The Veterans' Bureau, by the Act of August 9, 1921, took over from the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the work of providing for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces, and also for their hospital care. The bureau also took over the work for veterans done by the U. S. Public Health Service.

STATISTICS AS OF JUNE 30, 1923.

The total amount appropriated by Congress to date for expenditure by the U. S. Veterans' Bureau and the various agencies now merged with it aggregates $2,203,554,269.55.

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1924 is $431,514,403.00.

The total expenditures by the U. S. Veterans' Bureau and agencies now merged with it to June 30, 1923, were $254,311,855.93.

It should be noted that some expenditures made by the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, such as for insurance, are made in whole or in part from funds not appropriated by Congress.

To June 30, 1923, 2,146,419 allotment and allowance claims aggregating $583,187,259.18 have been paid; 917,830 compensation claims have been filed of which 446,115 were allowed, 459,569 disallowed and 12,146 were pending; there have been allowed 70,827 burial claims; 674,690 training claims have been filed, 328,929 were allowed (of which 167,649 entered training) 337,726 disallowed and 8,035 were pending. 195,410 insurance claims have been filed, 160,844 allowed, 33,456 disallowed, and 1,110 were pending.

There have been 315,000 admissions of veterans to hospitals; 4,681,039 applications for term insurance and 403,381 applications for converted insurance have been received.

On June 30, 1923, payments of compensation were being made on 238,174 claims; payments of insurance were being made on 147,883 claims; 80,359 veterans were in training and 23,604 veterans were in hospitals.

220,499 term insurance policies aggregating $1,669,569,079 and 319,774 converted insurance policies aggregating $1,216,064,021.18, making a total of 540,273 policies for $2,885,633,100.18 were in force.

Of the 23,604 patients in Government hospitals on June 30, 1923, 9,886 were tuberculosis; 9,403 were neuro-psychiatric and 4,315 general and surgical patients.

ADMINISTRATION OF DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES.

THE following is a synopsis of the laws of the various States affecting the administration of the estate of a deceased person:

1. Who to Administer.—(a) If the deceased leaves a will, the duty of administration falls upon the executor. If no executor is named, or in the event of the death or refusal of the executor to act, the Court will grant administration under the will to some suitable person, generally selected from those most largely interested under the provisions of the will, such as the residuary legatees, if any. (b) If the deceased died intestate, letters of administration are granted to the following persons in practically all the States:

First—To the surviving husband or widow.

Second—To one or more of the next of kin entitled to share in the estate.

Third—If none of the above consent to act, to one of the creditors of the estate, except in localities where there is provided by law a Public Administrator, who is preferred to creditors.

In practically all the States an administrator is required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties in double the value of the estate to be administered.

In most of the States, if so provided by the will, no bond is required of an executor, except that in some States an executor is required to give a bond to cover the probable amount of the debts of the estate, and in practically all the States, in the discretion of the Court, for cause shown, an executor may be required to give a bond.

2. Claims of Creditors.—The procedure in the several States in presenting creditors' claims against the estate varies very considerably. In the majority of the States the executor or administrator is required promptly to give public notice to creditors to present their claims to him, and the creditors are required so to present their claims supported by an affidavit that the same are justly due and owing from the estate, above any offsets or counter claims, within a period limited generally to six months or a year. The law of each State should be consulted for more specific details. Most of the States direct a final closing of the estate by the executor or administrator within a year or eighteen months after his appointment, though the time limit may be extended by the Probate Court if conditions require it.

3. The following table contains an analysis of the laws of the several States, covering:

(1) The inheritance or succession tax upon property received either by intestate laws, last will, or by gift or transfer, designed to take effect at death, excepting legacies for religious, charitable or educational purposes, which are tax exempt in most of the States. In the great majority of the States no distinction as to tax is made between real estate and personal property.

(2) The various classes of estate obligations given priority over other claims in case of the insolvency of the estate.

NOTE—*Tax* when used below means Inheritance Tax, and *Obligations* means Preferred Obligations.

ALABAMA—*Tax*—None. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, administration expenses; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, taxes; 5, wages of servants or employees.

ALASKA—*Tax*—Primary rates: On amounts up to $15,000; to wife or lineal issue, 1%; to husband or lineal ancestor, 1½%; to brother or sister or descendant of such, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 2%; brother or sister of father or mother, or descendant of such, 4%; other collaterals, or strangers, or body politic or corporate, 5%. On amounts $15,000 to $30,000, double primary rates; $30,000 to $50,000, 2½ times; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; over $100,000, 3½ times primary rates. Exemptions, to widow, husband, lineal issue (including adopted children), $10,000; to lineal ancestors, $3,000; to collaterals, $1,000; charitable transfers to hospitals, schools, etc., $2,500. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, administration expenses; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, taxes; 5, wages of servants or employees.

ARIZONA—Husband and wife, lineal issue, lineal ancestor, adopted or acknowledged child; exempt, widow, $10,000; others, $2,000; tax on first $25,000, 1%; to $50,000, 2%; to $100,000, 3%; to $500,000, 4%; over $500,000, 5%. 2d Group—Brother, sister, descendants of, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, exempt, $500; rates: 2%, 4%, 6%, 8% and 10%. 3d—Brother or sister of father or mother or descendants of such—exempt, $250; rates: 3%, 6%, 9%, 12% and 15%. 4th—Brother or sister of grandfather or grandmother or descendants of such, exempt, $150; rates: 4%, 8%, 12%, 16% and 20%. 5th—Any other degree of consanguinity or stranger in blood, or a body politic or corporate, exempt $100; rates: 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% and 25%.

ARKANSAS—*Tax*—On amounts not exceeding $5,000 the rate is 1% to parents, husband or wife, child or adopted child, lineal descendant, son-in-law or daughter-in-law. Brother or sister including half-blood, 2%. To all others the rate on the same amount is 4%. $3,000 passing to widow or minor child and $1,000 passing to the other immediate relatives mentioned is exempt. The exemption to others more remote is $500. On amounts in excess of $5,000 the primary rates (1%, 2% and 4% respectively) are increased as follows: From $5,000 to $10,000, twice the primary rates; from $10,000 to $25,000, 3 times the primary rates; from $25,000 to $50,000, 4 times; $50,000 to $75,000, and $75,000 to $100,000, 6 times $100,000 to $200,000, 7 times; $200,000 to $500,000, 8 times; $500,000 to $1,000,000, 9 times; over $1,000,000, 10 times. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, wages of servants; 4, judgments which are liens on land of deceased; 5, all debts due by estate, including taxes, cost of administration, etc.; 6, Federal estate tax.

CALIFORNIA—*Tax*—To husband, wife, descendants, ancestors, adopted children or issue thereof, 1% up to $25,000; 2% from $25,000 to $50,000; 4% from $50,000 to $100,000; 7%, $100,000 to $200,000; 10%, $200,000 to $500,000; 12% above $500,000. $24,000 is exempt to widow or minor child; to others in this paragraph $10,000 is exempt. Property received by any one belonging in this classification from a member of this class who died within five years and having paid a tax thereon is exempt. To brothers, sisters, or their descendants, or to a son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 3% up to $25,000; upon the increasing amounts in the preceding paragraph the rates are 6%, 9%, 12%, 15% and 18%. $2,000 exempt from tax. To uncles, aunts, or their descendants, 4% up to $25,000; the rates increase, as above, up to $200,000 as follows: 8%, 10% and 15%; above $200,000, the rate is 20%. $1,000 exemption. To others more remote in blood, 5% up to $25,000; the rates increase as above up to $100,000 as follows: 10% and 15%; above $100,000 the rate is 20%. $500 exemption *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, wages due within 60 days; 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 5, judgments, mortgages and other liens.

All of the community property going to the husband and one-half of the community property going to the wife is exempt from taxation.

COLORADO—*Tax*—Direct heirs—Father, mother, husband, wife, child, adopted child or descendants, in excess of exemption ($20,000 for widow, others $10,000) up to $50,000, 2%; to $100,000, 3%; to $150,000, 4%; to $250,000, 5%; to $500,000, 6%; over $500,000, 7%. Wife or widow of son, husband or widower of daughter, grandfather or grandmother, brother, sister, in excess of exemption ($2,000) up to $10,000, 3%; to $25,000, 4%; to $50,000, 5%; to $100,000, 6%; to $250,000, 7%; to $500,000, 8%; over $500,000, 10%. Uncle, aunt, nephew or niece or descendant, in excess of $500, up to $5,000, 4%; to $10,000, 5%; to $25,000, 6%; to $100,000, 8%; to $250,000, 10%; to $500,000, 12%; over $500,000, 14%. Strangers, all others, in excess of $500, up to $5,000, 7%; to $10,000, 8%; to $25,000, 9%; to $100,000, 10%; to $250,000, 12%; to $500,000, 14%; over $500,000, 16%. *Obligations*—1, Moneys held in a fiduciary capacity; 2, reasonable administration expenses; 3, expenses for funeral and last sickness; 4, allowances to widow and orphans.

CONNECTICUT—*Tax*—The net estate of any resident of this State passing to any parent, grandparent, husband, wife, lineal descendant, adopted child, adoptive parent and lineal descendant of any adopted child, in excess of $10,000 in value to and including $25,000 in value, shall be liable to a tax of 1% thereof; the tax on the amount passing to relatives of this class in excess of $25,000 to and including $100,000 shall be 2% thereof; on the amount in excess of $100,000 to and including $200,000, 3% thereof; and on the amount in excess of $200,000, 4%. *Deductions*. The net estate for taxation purposes of a resident decedent shall be ascertained by adding to the appraised value of the inventoried estate all gains made in reducing choses in action to possession,

except income accruing after death, and deducting therefrom the amount of claims paid, all funeral expenses and expenses of administration, allowance made for the support of widow and family of the decedent during the settlement of the estate, the amount at death of all unpaid mortgages not deducted in the appraisal of property mortgaged, and losses incurred during the settlement of the estate in the reduction of choses in action to possession, provided no such deduction shall be made for allowance for support of widow and family beyond the date upon which the tax hereby imposed becomes payable. The net estate in this State of a non-resident decedent, for taxation purposes, shall be ascertained by adding to the appraised value of the estate all gains made in reducing choses in action to possession, except income accruing after death, and deducting therefrom funeral expenses if the decedent is buried within the State, expenses of administration within the State, the amount at death of all unpaid mortgages not deducted in the appraisal of mortgaged property within the State, and losses incurred during the settlement of the estate in reducing choses in action to possession. No deduction shall be made for ante mortem claims, in whole or in part, unless the estate in the State having original jurisdiction shall be insolvent, in which case the difference between the amount of claims and the amount of estate within the State having original jurisdiction shall be deducted from the estate in this State. *Obligations*—1. Funeral and administration expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, taxes; 4, wages within three months; 5, other preferred claims by State laws. Expenses of administration include Federal estate and foreign State inheritance taxes.

DELAWARE—*Tax*—To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child or descendant, son- or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, $3,000 exempt. Rates on excess, 1% up to $30,000; 2%, $30,000 to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $200,000; 4%, above $200,000. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, great-uncle, great-aunt or their descendants, $1,000 exempt. Rates on excess, 2% up to $25,000; 3%, $25,000 to $100,000; 4%, $100,000 to $200,000; 5% above $200,000. To others more remote, 5% up to $25,000; 6%, $25,000 to $100,000; 7%, $100,000 to $200,000; 8%, above $200,000. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, wages to servants and laborers; 4, rent (not over one year); 5, judgments; 6, obligations of record; 7, obligations under seal; 8, contracts for payment of money or delivery of goods.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—*Tax*—None (see also United States, end of table). *Obligations*—1, Judgments or decree of Court; 2, Funeral expenses; 3, other debts.

FLORIDA—*Tax*—None. *Obligations*—1, Administration expenses; 2, funeral expenses; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, judgments and debts due to State.

GEORGIA—*Tax*—Exemption of $5,000 to widow, widower, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law or adopted child; of $2,000 to lineal descendants and lineal ancestors. All bequests to purely educational, literary, scientific, religious and charitable purposes are exempt. In excess of exemption up to $25,000, 1%; to brothers, sisters and step-children, 3% of first $25,000; to uncles, aunts, nephews and nieces, 5%; to all others, 7%. On second $25,000, 1½ times primary rate; over $50,000 and not over $100,000, 2 times primary rate; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times primary rate; in excess of $500,000, 3 times the primary rate. *Obligations*—1, Year's support of family; 2, expenses of funeral and last sickness; 3, administration expenses; 4, taxes; 5, fiduciary obligations; 6, judgments, mortgages and other liens; 7, rent; 8, liquidated demands.

IDAHO—*Tax*—Tax on estates less than $25,000 at following rates: To husband or wife, lineal issue or ancestor, adopted child or its issue, 1%; exempt to widow or minor child, $10,000; to others of this class, exempt $4,000. To brother or sister, or their descendants, or wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%; exempt, $2,000. To uncles, aunts or descendants, 3%; exempt, $1,500. To great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, 4%; exempt, $1,000. To more distant relatives or strangers in blood, 5%; exempt, $500. On larger estates than $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times above; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times above; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times above; $500,000 and upward, 3 times above. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 4, judgments and mortgages.

ILLINOIS—*Tax*—To parents, lineal ancestors, husband, wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, or any child or children, legally adopted, or to any person to whom deceased, for not less than 10 years prior to death stood in acknowledged relation as parent, or to any lineal descendant of such decedent born in lawful wedlock, on amounts in excess of exemption up to (and including) $50,000, 2%; on next $100,000, or fraction, 4%; on next $100,000, 6%; on next $250,000, 10%; on over $250,000, 14%; exemption is $20,000, except brother and sister, $10,000. To uncle, aunt, niece, nephew and lineal descendants of such, up to (and including) $20,000 in excess of exemption, 6%; on next $50,000, 8%; on next $100,000, 12%; over $170,000, 16%. Exemption is $500. In all other cases on amounts in excess of exemption up to $20,000, 10%; on next $30,000, 12%; on next $50,000, 16%; on next $50,000, 20%; on next $100,000, 24%; on balance over above, 30%. Exemption in this class, $100. Bequests to charitable, religious and educational institutions wholly exempt. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2, allowance to widow and children; 3, expenses of last sickness, except doctor's bill and wages to servants; 4, debts to common school or township funds; 5, doctor's bill, last sickness; 6, money owed in fiduciary capacity.

INDIANA—*Tax*—On amounts not exceeding $25,000, the primary rates are: To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child, or its descendants, 1%. Exempt, $15,000 to widow and $2,000 to other parties just named, except descendants' children under 18, $5,000. To brother, sister or their descendants, or to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 2%; exempt $500. To uncle, aunt or their descendants, 3%; exempt $250. To great-uncle, great-aunt or their descendants, 4%; exempt $150. To others more remote, 5%; exempt $100. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: From $25,000 to $50,000, 2 times; from $50,000 to $300,000, 3 times; from $300,000 up, 4 times. *Obligations*—1, Administration expenses; 2, funeral expenses; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, taxes; 5, debts secured by liens on real estate; 6, wages, not over $50.

IOWA—*Tax*—Direct inheritance—Over exemption, graduated tax: 1% on the first $15,000, 1½% on next $15,000, 2% on next $15,000, 2½% on next $30,000, 3% on next $30,000, 4% on next $60,000, 5% on next $60,000, 6% on next $60,000, 7% on the balance. Exemptions—Husband or wife, one-third of net estate plus $15,000; each direct heir, $15,000. Collateral Inheritance—5% up to $100,000; 6% to $200,000; 7% in excess of $200,000. *Obligations*—1, Debts preferred by U. S. laws; 2, public rates and taxes; 3, wages within 90 days of death; 4, claims filed within six months after notice. There is no exemption to collateral heirs of a decedent.

KANSAS—*Tax*—To husband, wife, lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, wife or widow of same: On first $25,000, 1%; on second $25,000, 2%; on next $50,000, 3%; on next $400,000, 4%; on all over $500,000, 5% (except in case of wife of decedent one-half of above rates). To brothers and sisters, on first $25,000, 3%; on second $25,000, 5%; on next $50,000, 7½%; on next $400,000, 10%; on all over $500,000, 12½%. To relatives of all degrees other than as above, and to strangers, on first $25,000, 5%; on second $25,000, 7½%; on next $50,000, 10%, on next $400,000, 12½%; on all over $500,000, 15%. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness, administration expenses, wages of servants; 3, debts due to State; 4, judgments; 5, all demands presented within one year after letters of administration; 6, demands presented after one year and before two years. Exemptions to wife, $75,000; to others of Class A, $15,000; to each member of Class B, $5,000. Taxes are on excess over exemption.

KENTUCKY—*Tax*—On amounts not exceeding $25,000, the primary rates are: To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child, 1%. $10,000 exempt to widow and each minor child, to others in this class $5,000 exempt. To brother, sister, or their descendants, or to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 1½%; exempt $2,000. To uncle, aunt, or their descendants, 3%; exempt $1,500. To great-uncle, great-aunt, or their descendants, 4%; exempt $1,000. To others more remote, 5%; exempt $500. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied at the same amounts and rates as provided by the Indiana statute (above). *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, administration expenses; 3, moneys due in fiduciary capacity.

LOUISIANA—*Tax*—To direct descendant by blood or affinity, ascendant or surviving spouse in excess of $5,000, $5,000 to $20,000, 2%; over $20,000, 3%. To a collateral relation (including brothers or sisters by affinity), in excess of $1,000, on amount in excess of $1,000, $1,000 to $20,000, 5%; in excess of $20,000, 7%. To a stranger, in excess of $500, on amount in excess of $500, up to $5,000, 5%; in excess of $5,000, 10%. Exemptions—To direct descendant, ascendant or surviving spouse, $5,000; to collateral relations, $1,000; to a stranger, $500. All legacies and donations to charitable, religious or educational institutions located in State entirely exempt. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, legal expenses; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, servants' wages within one year; 5, salaries, clerks.

MAINE—*Tax*—To ancestors, parents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child, adoptive parent, wife of son, husband of daughter, the rates are as follows: Up to $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $100,000, 1½%; above $100,000, 2%; $10,000 exempt to parents, husband, wife, child, adopted child, or adoptive parent. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or cousin, the rates on the above amounts are 4%, 4½% and 5%; $500 exempt. To others, rates on the same amounts are 5%, 6% and 7%; same exemption. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2, allowance to husband, widow or children; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, debts preferred under U. S. laws; 5, taxes.

MARYLAND—*Tax*—Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children, or lineal descendants; to others, 5% above $500. *Obligations*—1, Taxes; 2, funeral expenses; 3, arrears of rent; 4, judgments or decrees of court.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Tax*—To husband, or wife, parent, child, grandchild, adopted child, or adoptive parent, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $50,000; 4%, $50,000 to $250,000; 5%, $250,000 to $500,000; 5½%, $500,000 to $750,000; 6%, $750,000 to $1,000,000; 7% above $1,000,000. To ancestor, or descendant, except those included in the previous class, or son- or daughter-in-law, descendant of adopted child, or ancestor of adoptive parent, wife or widow of son, husband of a daughter, 1% up to $10,000; 2%, $10,000 to $25,000; 4%, $25,000 to $50,000; 5%, $50,000 to $250,000; 6%, $250,000 to $500,000; 7%, $500,000 to $750,000; 8%, $750,000 to $1,000,000; 9% on excess of $1,000,000. To brother, sister, stepchild, step-parent, half-brother, half-sister, nephew or niece, the rates on the amounts given in above class are 3%, 5%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11% and 12%. To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11% and 12%. Husband, wife, parent, child, adopted child or adoptive parent pay no tax unless legacy or distributive share is more than $10,000; others, unless legacy or distributive share is more than $1,000. *Obligations*—1, Funeral bills; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, charges of administration—these 3 preferred and not affected by insolvency; 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 5, public rates and taxes; 6, wages, not over $100; 7, debts for necessaries furnished within six months not exceeding $150; 8, all other creditors.

MICHIGAN—*Four rates*—1, Beneficiaries, grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of son or husband of daughter, adopted and mutually acknowledged child, exempt up to $3,000; wife up to $10,000. 2d, On excess over exemption—up to $50,000, 1%; up to $250,000, 2%; up to $500,000, 4%; up to $750,000, 6%; in excess of $750,000, 8%. 3d, In other cases except as in 4,—up to $50,000, 5%; over $50,000, up to $500,000, 10%; in excess of $500,000, 15%. 4, To collateral relations or strangers in blood (including aliens not residing in U. S., or corporations not chartered by U. S., or any State), tax of 25% shall be levied and collected.

MINNESOTA—*Tax*—In estates of persons dying on or after July 24, 1919.—Seven classes of beneficiaries: 1, wife or lineal issue; 2, husband, adopted or mutually acknowledged child and issue; 3, lineal ancestor (father, mother, grandfather, etc.); 4, brother or sister, half-brother or half-sister, nephews, nieces, daughters-in-law, sons-in-law; 5, uncles, aunts, cousins, second cousins, etc.; 6, State of Minnesota or any political division for public purposes, religious, charitable, scientific, educational bodies, etc.—all within the State, totally exempt. 7, Kindred other than those mentioned, strangers to blood of decedent. Exemptions of $10,000 in Classes 1, 2 and 3 on excess up to $100,000, 1% to 4½%; over $100,000, 4% to 6%; 4, exemption of $1,000; on excess up to $100,000, 3% to 9%; over $100,000, 12%. 5, exemptions of $250 up to $100,000, 4% to 12%; Over $100,000, 16%. 6, All exempt. 7, Exemption of $100; up to $100,000, 5% to 15%; over $100,000, 20%. *Obligations*—1, Administration expenses; 2, funeral expenses; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 5, taxes.

MISSISSIPPI—*Tax*—To grandparent, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, nephew, niece, wife, or widow of son, husband or widower of daughter, adopted child, upon amounts (in excess of exemptions) not exceeding $25,000, ½%; from $25,000 to $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $75,000, 1½%; $75,000 to $100,000, 2%; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½%; in excess of $500,000, 3%. To others upon amounts (in excess of exemptions) not exceeding $25,000, 5%; $25,000 to $50,000, 5½%; $50,000 to $150,000, 6%; $150,000 to $250,000, 6½%; $250,000 to $1,000,000, 7%; in excess of $1,000,000, 8%. Exemptions, to widow or minor child under 18, $7,500; to other relatives, $4,000 each, but one exemption of $4,000 to a family. Bequests to societies, etc., for charitable, benevolent or educational purposes. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of administration; 3, support of widow as fixed by Chancery Court; 4, all debts.

MISSOURI—*Tax*—To husband, wife, lineal descendant, adopted child or descendant, illegitimate child, up to $20,000, 1%; to $40,000, 2%; to $80,000, 3%; to $200,000, 4%; to $400,000, 5%; in excess of $400,000, 6%. To brother, sister or descendants, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, aunt, uncle or descendants, 3%, 6%, etc., over $400,000, 18%. To brother or sister of grandparents or descendants, 4%, 8%, etc., over $400,000, 24%. To all others, including foreign, charitable and religious bequests, 5%, 10%, etc., over $400,000, 30%. Exemptions, husband or wife, $20,000; insane or blind lineal descendants, $15,000; lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, adopted child or its descendant or illegitimate child, $5,000; brother, sister or descendants, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, $500; aunt, uncle or their descendants, $250; brother or sister of grandparents or their descendants, $100; others of less than $100 not taxed. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness, wages of servants, tombstone; 3, taxes and public debts; 4, judgments; 5, all demands presented within six months after letters; 6, all demands exhibited after six months and before one year.

MONTANA—*Tax*—Widow, exemption $17,500, rate on 1st $25,000, less exemptions, 1%; on next $25,000, 2%; on next $50,000, 3%; on balance, 4%. Husband, exemption, $5,000; lineal ancestor or descendant, adopted child or lineal issue of adopted child—exemption, $2,000—rates over exemption same as for widow. Brother or sister or descendant, son's wife or daughter's husband, exempt, $500—rates, 2%, 4%, 6% and 8%. Uncle, aunt or first cousin, no exemption; rates, 3%, 6%, 9% and 12%. Any other degree of consanguinity or a stranger in blood or a body politic or corporate, no exemption, rates, 4%, 8%, 12% and 16%. *Deductions*—debts owing at death, funeral expenses and last illness, State, county and municipal taxes, which are liens, expenses of administration, including fees and commissions and Federal estate taxes—for nonresident in proportion to his interest in Montana.

NEVADA—*Tax*—On amounts not exceeding $25,000 the primary rates are: To husband or wife, ancestors, descendants or adopted child, 1%; $20,000 exempt to widow or minor child; to others just named $10,000 exempt. To brother, sister, or their descendants, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 2%; $10,000 exempt. To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3%; $5,000 exempt. To great-uncles, great-aunts or their descendants 4%. To all others, 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, twice primary rates; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 4 times; above $500,000, 5 times. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, wages, within ninety days; 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 5, judgments and mortgages.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Tax*—On class A (beneficiary) consisting of educational, religious, cemetery or other institutions of public charity in N. H., or for or upon trust for any charitable purpose in N. H., for care of cemetery lots; or to a city or town in N. H., for public purposes, no tax is imposed. To husband or wife no tax on $10,000, or less; on excess over exemption 2%. To father, mother, lineal descendant, adopted child, wife or widow of son, husband of a daughter, if under 21, exemption of $10,000,

2%; 21 or over, 2%. Brother, sister, nephew, niece, 6%. All others, 10%. The foregoing is tax law of 1923 on estates of all persons, residents of States, dying after May 2, 1923; by a law of 1921, still in force, there is a non-resident transfer tax of 2% upon transfer of all property within the jurisdiction of the State. *Obligations*—1, Administration expenses; 2, funeral expenses; 3, allowance to widow; 4, taxes and expenses of last sickness. Note—The inheritance tax is included as an administration expense.

NEW JERSEY—*Tax*—Effective on and after March 11, 1922. To husband, wife, child, lineal descendant, adopted child and issue, on amount over exemptions ($5,000) to $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $150,000, 1½%; to $250,000, 2%; over $250,000, 3%. To father, mother, brother, sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, churches, hospitals, orphan asylums, public libraries, Bible and tract societies, religious, benevolent and charitable institutions, if less than $500, exempt; if over $500, no exemptions, 5%. All others except class D, 8%. If less than $500, exempt; if over, no exemption. Class D, State of New Jersey, municipal corporations within State or other political division thereof, entirely exempt. *Obligations*—1, Inheritance tax; 2, judgments; 3, funeral expenses; 4, medical expenses of last sickness.

NEW MEXICO—*Tax*—To father, mother, husband, wife, lineal descendant, adopted child, on amount over exemption, 1%; and an additional tax of 1½% on grantee or donee in conveyance taking effect upon death. To wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendant of adopted child, brother or sister, on amount over exemption, 5%, and an additional 3% on grantee or donee in conveyance taking effect upon death. To other collateral kindred, strangers to the blood, corporations, voluntary associations or societies, in amount over exemption, 5%, and an additional tax on grantee or donee in conveyance taking effect upon death, 3%. Exemptions are on entire estate, $10,000, as to first two classes as above; $500, as to collaterals, strangers, etc. All gifts of paintings, books, etc., for free exhibitions within State, are entirely exempt. *Obligations*—1, Inheritance tax; 2, judgments; 3, funeral expenses; 4, medical expenses of last sickness.

NEW YORK—*Tax*—To parents, husband or wife, child, adopted child ($5,000 exempt), and to descendants ($500 exempt), 1% up to $25,000; 2% on the next $75,000; 3% on the next $100,000; 4% upon all additional sums. To brother, sister, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, 2% up to $25,000; 3% on the next $75,000; 4% on the next $100,000; 5% thereafter; unless estate amounts to at least $500, there is no tax. To others more remote, 5% up to $25,000; 6% on the next $75,000; 7% on the next $100,000; 8% thereafter; unless estate amounts to at least $500, there is no tax. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2, debts preferred under U. S. laws; 3, taxes; 4, judgments and decrees.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Tax*—To husband or wife, heirs at law, son or daughter-at-law, stepchild, adopted child. Exempt, $10,000 to widow, $5,000 to minor child, $2,000 to others of this class. Rates on excess, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $250,000; 4%, $250,000 to $500,000; 5% above $500,000. To brother, sister, or their descendants, no exemption. Rates on the amounts given above are: 3%, 4%, 5%, 6% and 7%. To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are: 5%, 6%, 7%, 8% and 9%. *Obligations*—1, Debts secured by liens on property of deceased; 2, funeral expenses; 3, taxes; 4, debts due U. S. or State; 5, judgments; 6, wages within one year, medical attendance within one year.

NORTH DAKOTA—*Tax*—To husband, wife, lineal issue, lineal ancestor of decedent, adopted child, on not to exceed $15,000, over amount of exemption, 1%. To brother or sister, descendants of same, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, on $15,000, 1½%. To brother or sister of father or mother, or descendant of same, on $15,000, 3%. To brother or sister of grandfather or grandmother, or descendant, on $15,000, 4%. To any other collateral degree, or stranger, or body politic or corporate, on $15,000, 5%. Above are termed primary rates. In excess of $15,000, up to $30,000, 1½ times primary rates. On $30,000 to $50,000, 2 times; $50,000 to $100,000, 2½ times; $100,000 to $300,000, 3 times; $300,000 to $500,000, 3½ times; in excess of $500,000 4 times primary rate. Exemptions to husband or wife, $10,000; to each minor child, $5,000; to other lineal issue and lineal ancestor, $2,000; to brother or sister, descendants of same, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, $500; to uncles, aunts, cousins and descendants, $250; devises or bequests to municipal corporations for county, town or municipal purposes, or to corporations of this State, organized for religious, charitable or educational purposes, entirely exempt. *Obligations*—1, Administration expenses; 2, funeral and last sickness expenses; 3, allowance to family; 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 5, debts secured by liens on property of deceased.

OHIO—*Tax*—To wife or minor child, father, mother, husband, adult child, or adopted child, or lineal descendants thereof, on $25,000 or part thereof, over exemptions, 1%; on next $75,000, 2%; on next $100,000, 3%; on balance, 4%. To brother, sister, niece, nephew, wife or widow of a son, husband of a daughter, or child treated as son or daughter for ten years though not formally adopted, on $25,000 or part thereof, over exemptions, 5%; on next $75,000, 6%; on next $100,000, 7%; on balance, 8%. To other persons, institutions or corporations, on $25,000 or part thereof, 7%; on next $75,000, 8%; on next $100,000, 9%; on balance, 10%. Exemptions, to wife or child, $5,000; to father, mother, husband, adult child, or adopted child, or lineal descendants, $3,500; to brother, sister, nephew, niece, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, if daughter is living, $500. *Preferred obligations*—1, Administration, funeral and last sickness expenses; 2, allowance to widow and children for twelve months; 3, debts; 4, taxes.

OKLAHOMA—*Tax*—To parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, adopted child, or lineal descendant, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $50,000; except to brother, sister, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 3%; 3% $50,000 to $100,000, except brother, sister, wife or widow of son or husband of daughter, 4%; 4% in excess of $100,000, except to brother, sister, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 5%. To other persons and corporations, on from $500 to $25,000, 6%; $25,000 to $50,000, 7%; $50,000 to $100,000, 8%; over $100,000, 10%. Exemptions, to wife, $15,000; to each child, $10,000; to other relatives as above, $5,000, except brother, sister, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, $1,000. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, support of family for ninety days; 4, taxes to U. S. or State; 5, debts preferred by U. S. or State laws; 6, judgments or mortgages; 7, other claims presented within six months.

OREGON—*Tax*—To grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, husband, wife, child or any lineal descendant (exemption $10,000), $10,000 to $25,000, 1%; $25,000 to $50,000, 1½%; $50,000 to $100,000, 2%; $100,000 to $300,000, 3%; $300,000 to $500,000, 5%; $500,000 to $1,000,000, 7%; over $1,000,000, 10%. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, or lineal descendant (exemption $1,000), additional tax, $1,000 to $3,000, 1%; $3,000 to $5,000, 2%; $5,000 to $10,000, 4%; $10,000 to $30,000, 7%; $30,000 to $50,000, 10%; over $50,000, 15%. Additional tax in all other cases (no exemption) up to $500, 2%; $500 to $1,000, 4%; $1,000 to $2,000, 6%; $2,000 to $4,000, 8%; $4,000 to $10,000, 10%; $10,000 to $25,000, 15%; $25,000 to $50,000, 20%; over $50,000, 25%. Effective on and after May 29, 1919. *Deductions*—Expenses of administration, funeral expenses, U. S. taxes, expenses of last sickness, State and local taxes, debts preferred by U. S. laws, debts secured by liens and property set apart to the widow, husband or surviving children.

PENNSYLVANIA — *Tax* — Transfer Inheritance Tax, Act of 1919, imposing a tax on value of estate passing to direct and collateral heirs. To father, mother, husband, wife, children, lineal descendants, legally adopted children, step-children or the wife or widow of a deceased son, or from the mother of an illegitimate child, 2%; to all others, 10%; the only exemption allowed is the widow's exemption of $4,500, under a separate act. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and last sickness expenses, wages due household servants within one year; 2, rent, within one year.

RHODE ISLAND—*Tax*—Estates under $5,000 tax exempt (above said sum a general tax of ½% is imposed in addition to the rates specified below). To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child, or descendant, adopted child, brother, sister, nephew, niece, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, $25,000 is exempt. Rates on excess are:

½% below $50,000; 1%, $50,000 to $250,000; 1½%, $250,000 to $500,000; 2%, $500,000 to $750,000; 2½%, $750,000 to $1,000,000; 3% above $1,000,000. To others more remote, $1,000 is exempt, and rates on excess are: 5% up to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, debts due U. S.; 4, State and town taxes; 5, wages up to $100; 6, other claims presented within six months; 7, all other debts. If property insufficient to pay all debts of any class, creditors of that class shall be paid ratably, and no payment shall be made to creditors of any class until all of preceding class or classes have been paid in full.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Tax*—To husband, wife, minor child, adult child, father or mother, on amount in excess of exemption; up to $20,000, 1%; $20,000 to $40,000, 2%; $40,000 to $80,000, 3%; $80,000 to $150,000, 4%; $150,000 to $300,000, 5%; in excess of $300,000, 6%. To lineal ancestor, lineal descendant (other than above), brother, sister, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, on amount in excess of exemption, up to $20,000, 2%; to $40,000, 3%; to $80,000, 4%; to $150,000, 5%; to $300,000, 6%; over $300,000, 7%. To any other beneficiary, double above rates, viz., 4%, 6%, 8%, 10%, 12% and 14%. Exemptions, husband or wife, $10,000; minor child, $7,500; adult child, father or mother, $5,000; lineal ancestor or descendant, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, etc., $500; any other beneficiary, $200. Devises or bequests for educational, religious, or public charities in this State, or for city or town for public purposes, entirely exempt. Act of Feb. 23, 1922. *Obligations*—1, Funeral, last sickness, probate and administration expenses; 2, debts due to public; 3, judgments, mortgages and executions; 4, rent; 5, bonds, contract debts.

SOUTH DAKOTA—*Tax*—Primary rates: To wife or lineal issue, up to $15,000 in excess of exemptions, 1%; to husband, lineal ancestor of decedent or any child legally adopted, or mutually acknowledged for not less then ten years or lineal issue of such, 2%; to brother or sister, or descendant a wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter, 3%. To brother or sister of father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of decedent, 4%; to any person or persons in any other degree than as above, or strangers, or a body politic or corporate, 5%. Over $15,000 and up to $50,000, two times the primary rate; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; in excess of $100 000, 4 times the primary rate. Exemptions: all property transferred to public corporations within the State for strictly county, township, school or municipal purposes, property of clear value of $10,000 transferred to widow or husband of decedent, each lineal issue, or adopted or mutually acknowledged children and issue or such, lineal ancestors of decedent, exemption, $3,000; $500 exemption to brother or sister of decedent, or descendants of such, wife or widow of son or husband of daughter; $200 exemption to brother or sister of father or mother or descendants of such; $100 exemption to others. Entire exemption to hospitals, colleges, church, etc., and charitable institutions, deductions to be made of amounts received from outside the State. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, administration expenses; 4, wages for 60 days; 5, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 6, debts secured by liens on property of deceased.

TENNESSEE—*Tax*—To husband, wife or direct descendants, child adopted in conformity with laws of State, or ascendants of person making transfer, from $10,000 to $25,000, 1%; on next $25,000, or any part thereof, 1½%; on next $50,000, 2%; on next $500,000, 3%; on $500,000 and all over that sum, 5%. To all others, from $1,000 to $50,000, 5%; on next $50,000, 6%; on next $50,000, 7%; on next $50,000, 8%; on next $50,000, 9%; 10% on $250,000 and all over that sum. Exemptions, property of intestate, testator or grantor when clear market value is less than $1,000. Property of clear market value of less than $10,000, transferred to wife, direct descendants and ascendants, or either of them, of person from whom transfer is made, the estate to be treated as a whole. All property transferred to municipal corporations for strictly municipal purposes. Property devised or transferred to any church for purely religious purposes, to any school or college for purely educational purposes, to any hospital or bona fide charitable institution. *Obligations*—1, Transfer and inheritance taxes are included as debts in settlement of estate.

TEXAS—*Tax*—On property to or for use of husband or wife, direct lineal descendants or ascendants of decedent, or to legally adopted child, or to husband of daughter, or wife of son; likewise to religious, educational or charitable organizations in State, bequest to be used within State, in excess of $25,000 a graduated tax from 1% up to (for over $1,000,000) 6%. To brother or sister of decedent or lineal descendant of such, in excess of $10,000, a graduated tax from 3% up to (for over $1,000,000) 10%; To uncle or aunt of decedent or descendant of such, in excess of $1,000, a graduated tax from 4% to (for over $1,000,000) 15%. To any other person within or without this State, or to any religious, educational or charitable organization located without the State, or bequest to be used within the State, in excess of $500, a graduated tax of from 5% to (for over $1,000,000) 20%. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and last sickness expenses; 2, administration expenses; 3, debts secured by mortgage or other debts presented within twelve months.

UTAH—*Tax*—$10,000 of each estate exempt; tax 3%, $10,000 to $25,000; 5% above $25,000. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses the only preferred obligations. The term "debts" shall include local or State taxes due at time of death, court costs, statutory fees of executors, administrators or trustees.

VERMONT—*Tax*—To husband, wife, child, father, mother or grandchild, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter, child adopted during minority, stepchild or other lineal descendant, no tax unless legacy or share exceeds $10,000; between $10,000 and $25,000, 1%; between $25,000 and $50,000, 2%; between $50,000 and $250,000, 4%; over $250,000, 5%. To all others, 5%. Exemptions, devises or bequests for charitable, religious or educational societies or institutions, cemetery purposes created or existing under laws of this State, to a Bishop in his ecclesiastical capacity for religious uses in this State. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, headstone not over $25; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, taxes; 5, debts due to State; 6, debts due to U. S.; 7, wages within 3 months, not over $50 per creditor.

VIRGINIA—*Tax*—To husband, wife, lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, in excess of exemption and up to $50,000, 1%; in excess of $50,000 and up to $100,000, 2%; in excess of $100,000 and up to $500,000, 3%; in excess of $500,000 and up to $1,000,000, 4%; in excess of $1,000,000, 5%. To brother, sister, nephew or niece, in excess of exemption, amounts as above, 2%, 4%, 6%, 8% and 10%. All others, in excess of exemption, etc., 5%, 7%, 9%, 12% and 15%. Exemptions, husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, $10,000; brother, sister, nephew, niece, $4,000; others, $1,000. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness, doctor or druggist; 4, money owing as trustee or in fiduciary capacity. Tax of 2% upon transfer of all personal property within State belonging to a non-resident decedent.

WASHINGTON—*Tax*—To parents, husband or wife, lineal descendant, adopted child or its descendants, $10,000 exempt. Rates on excess are: 1% up to $50,000; 2%, $50,000 to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $150,000; $150,000 to $200,000 4%; $200,000 to $300,000, 6%; $300,000 to $500,000, 7%; above $500,000 10%. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, no exemption; the rates on the amounts stated are: 5%; 6%; 8%; 10%; 12%, 15% and 20%. To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are: 10%; 12%; 15%; 20%; 25%; 30% and 40%. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 4, wages, within ninety days; 5, taxes; 6, judgments and mortgages which are liens on land.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Tax*—To wife, husband, child or children of deceased child, or father or mother of decedent, not exceeding $50,000, 2%. To brother or sister of decedent (not including those of half blood), 4%. To those further removed in relationship from decedent than brother or sister, 6%. To those of no blood relationship, strangers, institutions corporate or otherwise, except eleemosynary institutions hereinafter exempt, 10% of market value of such interest in such property. The foregoing are termed primary rates. In excess of $50,000 up to and not over $100,000, two times primary rate; over $100,000 up to $150,000, 2¼ times; over $150,000 up to $200,000, 2½ times; over $200,000 up to $300,000, 2¾ times; over $300,000 up to $400,000, 3 times; over $400,000 up to $500,000, 3¼ times. Upon all in excess of $500,000, 3½ times

primary rates. Exemptions, property transferred to person or corporation for educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes, or to State, county or municipal corporation for public purposes, used exclusively in this State. To widow, $15,000; to wife, husband, child, children of deceased child, father or mother of decedent, $10,000, except that exemption to children of child shall be per stirpes not per capita. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2, debts owing to U. S.; 3, taxes; 4, fiduciary obligations.

WISCONSIN—*Tax*—Tax of 2% to husband, wife, lineal descendants, lineal ancestors, adopted child, and lineal issue thereof. To brothers, sisters and their descendants, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 4%. To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 6%. To all others, 8%. When the estate is above $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 2 times on excess; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times on excess; $100,000 to $500,000, 4 times on excess; above $500,000, 5 times on excess. Exempt, $25,000 to widow and lesser amounts to other relatives, down to $100 exemptions to strangers in blood. *Obligations*—1, Last sickness and funeral expenses; 2, debts.

WYOMING—*Tax*—Class A. Husband, wife, parent, child, grandchild, adopted child or adopted parent, brother or sister—exempt, $10,000; $10,000 to $25,000, 2½%; to $50,000, 3%; to $250,000, 5%; to $1,000,000, 6%; over $1,000,000, 8%. Class B. Lineal ancestor or descendant, except those in Class A, lineal descendant of adopted child, lineal ancestors of adopted parent, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter—exempt $1,000—then 2%, 3%, 4%, 6%, 7% and 10%. Class C. Half-sister, nephew, niece, stepchild or step-parent—exempt $1,000—then 3%, 5%, 7%, 8%, 9% and 10%. Class D. All other persons except Class E—exempt $1,000—then 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9% and 10%. Class E. Gifts for charitable, educational or religious purposes exempt by law from taxation; trusts for charitable purposes; for city, town or public purposes within the State—entirely exempt. Deductions from gross estate to get net expenses of administration, attorney's fees, notes and liens owed by estate at date of death, expense of last sickness and funeral, and Court costs in settlement of probate. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, debts due U. S.; 4, State and town taxes; 5, wages up to $100; 6, other claims presented within six months; 7, all other debts. If property insufficient to pay all debts of any class, creditors of that class shall be paid ratably, and no payment shall be made to creditors of any class until all of preceding class or classes have been paid in full.

UNITED STATES—*Tax*—The Federal tax is imposed on the estate as a whole, not on the shares of the several legatees, irrespective of the relationship of the beneficiaries to the decedent. $50,000 of a resident decedent is exempt from tax. The rates on the excess are as follows: Not exceeding $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $150,000, 2%; $150,000 to $250,000, 3%; $250,000 to $450,000, 4%; $450,000 to $750,000, 6%; $750,000 to $1,000,000, 8%; $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, 10%; $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, 12%; $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, 14%; $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, 16%; $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, 18%; $5,000,000 to $8,000,000, 20%; $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, 22%; exceeding $10,000,000, 25%.

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE.

THE following is a synopsis of the laws of the various States providing for the distribution of the personal estate of a deceased after the payment of funeral expenses and other debts where there is no will:

In many of the States the widow and children are entitled to receive a small portion of the estate, generally varying from $100 to $500, before the claims of creditors are paid. Aside from such exempt portion of the estate, the property to be distributed to widow or relatives is that remaining after all creditors' claims have been satisfied.

The following is the plan of distribution of a male's property. The same rules apply to a female's estate, except in some States, where the rights of a husband in the estate of his deceased wife differ.

I. In all States where the deceased leaves a child or children, or descendants of any deceased child, and no widow, the children or descendants take the entire estate, to the exclusion of all other relatives. The children take equal shares, and in most States the descendants of a deceased child together take the share of their parent, except where the descendants are all in equal degree to the deceased (all grandchildren, no children surviving), when they share equally and do not take their proportionate share of their parent's interest.

No statement is given in this synopsis of the law of Louisiana, which, being founded on the provisions of the French code and Roman law instead of the English common law, which is the underlying principle in the other States, differs in many respects from the principles followed in the other States, especially on the question of the rights of a husband and wife in each other's property and in the property acquired by the husband and wife during their married life. The provisions of the law of Indiana are also not included, for the reason that for an accurate statement of its provisions a reading of the entire statute is necessary, together with the decisions of the Indiana courts construing its provisions, which would occupy too much space for a statement here.

II. (a) If deceased leaves a widow, and no children or descendants, the widow takes all. This is the rule in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

(b) In the following States the widow takes one-half, the residue being taken by the other relatives in the manner and proportion in which they take the entire estate when the deceased leaves neither widow nor descendants (given below): Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. In Delaware the widow takes all up to $3,000 and one-half after that. If no kin, widow takes all.

(c) In Massachusetts, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Utah the widow takes the entire estate up to $5,000 and one-half of the residue.

(d) In Connecticut the widow takes the entire estate up to $2,000 and one-half of the residue.

(e) In New York, if there be a father or mother of deceased surviving, the widow takes one-half; if there be no father or mother, but a brother or sister, nephew or niece surviving, the widow takes $2,000 and one-half residue; if there be no parent, brother, sister, nephew or niece, the widow takes all. The residue after the widow's share passes in each case in accordance with the provisions applying where no widow or issue survive.

(f) In New Hampshire the widow takes $1,500, and, if the estate exceeds $3,000, one-half of the residue.

(g) In Wyoming the widow takes the entire estate up to $20,000 and three-fourths of the residue (if brother, sister or parent survive, otherwise all to widow).

(i) In Michigan the widow takes the entire estate up to $3,000 and one-half of the residue (if brother, sister or parent survive, otherwise all to widow).

(j) In Vermont the widow takes entire estate if not exceeding $2,500; if more than $2,500, widow takes that sum and one-half of residue.

III. (a) When the deceased leaves a widow and children, or descendants, the widow takes one-third and the children share equally in the residue in the following States: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio (one-half if less than $400), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

(b) In the following States, if there be but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if two or more children or their descendants, the widow takes one-third, as above, and the children or their descendants the residue: California, Florida, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Utah.

(c) In the following States the widow takes one-half and the children, or descendants, the residue: Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming.

(d) In the following States the widow takes the same share as each of the children: Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

(e) In North Carolina, if there are less than three children, the widow takes one-third and the children the residue; if there are three or more children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children.

(f) In Alabama, if there is but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if there are more than one child and less than five children,

the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

(g) in Georgia, if there are less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

(h) In Nebraska, if widow is not the parent of all the children of the deceased and there be more than one child, widow takes one-fourth and children the residue. If widow is parent of all children of the deceased, she takes one-half if there be but one child and the child, the residue; if there be more than one child the widow takes one-third and the children the residue.

(i) In New Mexico the widow takes one-half of the estate acquired during marriage, otherwise than by gift (by purchase, for example), and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue; the widow also takes one-fourth of the estate acquired before marriage, or by gift or legacy during marriage, the children or their descendants taking the residue.

IV. (a) When the deceased leaves no widow, children or descendants, the parents take the entire estate in equal shares in the following States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In all of the States just mentioned, except Alabama, Arizona, Maine and Texas, if one parent is dead, the surviving parent takes the entire estate, to the exclusion of brothers and sisters. In Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas the surviving parent takes one-half and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the residue.

In all of them, if both parents are dead, the brothers and sisters and their descendants take the entire estate.

(b) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother and brothers and sisters, or their descendants equally; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters, or their descendants: Florida, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

(c) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother, and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters or their descendants: Arkansas, District of Columbia and North Dakota.

(d) In the following States the parents, if living, and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate, sharing equally: Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey and South Carolina.

(e) In Delaware, Ohio and Maryland (where the property did not descend to intestate from either parent), the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate in preference to the parents, who only inherit if there are no brothers or sisters or lawful issue of any deceased brothers or sisters.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE'S ESTATE

In the following States, if the deceased was a married woman, the rights of her surviving husband in her personal estate differ from the rights of a widow in the estate of her deceased husband as shown in the above synopsis:

(a) In Delaware, District of Columbia, North Carolina, Rhode Island and Virginia the husband takes the entire personal estate, whether there is any issue of the marriage or not.

(b) In New York the husband takes the same distributing share as a widow would take.

(c) In Florida, Georgia and Pennsylvania, if there are no children or descendants, the husband takes the entire estate; if there are children, the husband takes the same share as each child.

(d) In Ohio the husband takes the entire estate if there are no children or descendants; if there are children or descendants, they take the entire estate.

(e) In Alabama the husband takes one-half of the estate, the children, or descendants, taking the residue.

(f) In North Carolina, where surviving husband is not also the father of all the children of decedent; if there be one child, the husband takes one-half and the child one-half; if there be more than one child, husband takes child's share.

PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHECKS.

(A Brief Summary of Laws Relating Thereto.)

Negotiable instruments, the common forms of which are promissory notes, checks, or other bills of exchange, while having the same general requisites as other contracts, have certain distinct features. The purpose of the law is to facilitate as much as possible their free passing from hand to hand like currency. The assignment of an ordinary contract leaves the assignee in no different position for enforcing his rights than that of his assignor, but one who takes a negotiable instrument from a prior holder, without knowledge of any defences to it, before its maturity, and gives value for it, holds it free of any defences which might have been set up against his predecessors, except those defects that were inherent in the instrument itself.

To be negotiable an instrument must be in writing and signed by the maker (of a note) or drawer (of a bill or check).

It must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money.

Must be payable on demand, or at a fixed future time.

Must be payable to order or to bearer.

In a bill of exchange (check) the party directed to pay must be reasonably certain.

Every negotiable instrument is presumed to have been issued for a valuable consideration, and want of consideration in the creation of the instrument is not a defence against a bona fide holder.

An instrument is negotiated, that is completely transferred, so as to vest title in the purchaser, if payable to bearer, or indorsed simply with the name of the last holder, by mere delivery, if payable to order by the indorsement of the party to whom it is payable and delivery.

One who transfers an instrument by indorsement warrants to every subsequent holder that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and that if not paid by the party primarily liable at maturity, he will pay it upon receiving due notice of non-payment.

To hold an indorser liable the holder upon its non-payment at maturity must give prompt notice of such non-payment to the indorser and that the holder looks to the indorser for payment. Such notice should be sent within twenty-four hours.

When an indorser is thus compelled to pay he may hold prior parties through whom he received the instrument liable to him by sending them prompt notice of non-payment upon receiving such notice from the holder.

One who transfers a negotiable instrument by delivery, without indorsing it, simply warrants that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and knows of no defence to it, but does not agree to pay it if unpaid at maturity.

The maker of a note is liable to pay it if unpaid at maturity without any notice from the holder or indorser.

Notice to one of several partners is sufficient notice to all.

When a check is certified by a bank the bank becomes primarily liable to pay it without notice of its non-payment, and when the holder of a check thus obtains its certification by the bank, the drawer of the check and previous indorsers are released from liability, and the holder looks to the bank for payment.

The drawer of a check that has been certified can stop payment on it at the bank after it has been certified.

A bona fide holder of a negotiable instrument, that is, a party who takes an instrument regular on its face, before its maturity, pays value for it and has no knowledge of any defences to it, is entitled to hold the party primarily liable responsible for its payment, despite any defences he may have against the party to whom he gave it, except such as rendered the instrument void in its conception. Thus, if the maker of a note received no value for it, or was induced to issue it through fraud or imposition, they do not defeat the right of a bona fide holder to compel its payment from him.

The following States have enacted a similar Negotiable Instrument Law: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Dist. of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin—and the same general rules apply in all the States.

WILLS.

A WILL OR TESTAMENT is a final disposition of a person's property, to take effect after his death. A codicil is an addition or alteration in such disposition. All persons are competent to make a will except idiots, persons of unsound mind, and infants. In many States a will of an unmarried woman is deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. A nuncupative or unwritten will is one made *orally* by a soldier in active service, or by a mariner while at sea.

In most of the States a will must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, and attested by witnesses, who must subscribe their names thereto in the *presence* of the testator. The form of wording a will is immaterial as long as its intent is clear.

Age at which persons may make wills is in most of the States 21 years. Males and females are competent to make wills at 18 years in the following States: California, Connecticut, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah and the Hawaiian Islands; and in the following States only females at 18 years: Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Washington, Wisconsin.

In the following States persons of 18 years may dispose of personal property only: Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia; in Georgia any one over 14 years and in Louisiana any one over 16 years, is competent to make a will. In Colorado, persons of 17 years, and in New York males of 18 and females of 16 years may dispose of personalty. Witnesses—Most of the States require two witnesses, except in Connecticut (3), Maine (3), Massachusetts (3), New Hampshire (3), South Carolina (3), Vermont (3).

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

(General Provisions of the Statutes.)

A Contract is an agreement of two or more parties by which reciprocal rights and obligations are created. One party acquires a right, enforceable at law, to some act or forbearance from the other, who is under a corresponding obligation to thus act or forbear.

Generally speaking, all contracts which are made between two competent parties, for a proper consideration, without fraud and for a lawful purpose, are enforceable at law.

To the creation of a valid contract there must be:

1. Precise agreement. The offer of one party must be met by an acceptance by the other, according to the terms offered.

2. There must be a consideration. Something of value must either be received by one party or given up by the other.

3. The parties must have capacity to contract. The contracts of insane persons are not binding upon them. Married women are now generally permitted to contract as though single, and bind their separate property. The contracts of an infant are generally not binding upon him unless ratified after attaining his majority. The contracts of an infant for "necessaries" may be enforced against him to the extent of the reasonable value of the goods furnished. It is incumbent upon one seeking to hold an infant to show that the goods furnished were in fact necessary.

4. The party's consent must not be the result of fraud or imposition, or it may be avoided by the party imposed upon.

5. The purpose of the parties must be lawful. Agreements to defraud others, to violate statutes, or whose aim is against public policy, such as to create monopolies or for the corrupt procurement of legislative or official action, are void, and cannot be enforced by any party thereto.

Contracts in general are equally valid whether made orally or in writing, with the exception of certain classes of contracts, which in most of the States are required to be attested by a note or memorandum in writing, signed by the party or his agent sought to be held liable. Some of the provisions which are adopted from the old **English Statute of Frauds** vary in some States, but the following contracts very generally are required to be attested by some writing:

Contracts by their terms not to be performed within a year from the making thereof.

A promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person.

Contracts made in consideration of marriage, except mutual promises to marry.

Promise of an executor or administrator to pay debts of deceased out of his own property.

Contracts for the creation of any interest or estate in land, with the exception of leases for a short term, generally one year.

Contracts for the sale of goods above a certain value, unless a portion of the price is paid or part of the goods delivered. The required value of the goods sold varies in different States from $30 to $200. In a number of the States no such provision exists.

In many of the States, declarations or conveyances of trust estates.

In many States, representations as to the character, credit, or responsibility of another person.

Partial performance of the contract is generally held to dispense with the necessity for a writing.

If the damages liable to result from the breaking of a contract are uncertain the parties may agree upon a sum to which either may be entitled as compensation for a breach, which will be upheld by the courts, but if the sum so fixed is not designed as a fair compensation to the party injured, but as a penalty to be inflicted, it will be disregarded.

A party is generally excused for the failure to perform what he has agreed only by the act of God or the public enemy, except in cases involving a personal element in the work to be performed, such as the rendition of services, when the death or sickness of the party contracting to perform them is a valid excuse.

THE SINGLE TAX.

(From a statement by the late Henry George, Sr.)

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied and commensurately increasing the tax on land values until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local government, State government, and the general government as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and State governments, or by a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the States and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner. The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant. The single tax in short would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use. The single tax, therefore, would—

1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts.

2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government, and greatly reduce its cost.

3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation.

4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of the Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff.

5th. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used; and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT is the act of declaring the execution of an instrument before an officer authorized to certify to such declaration. The officer certifies to the fact of such declaration, and to his knowledge of the person so declaring. Conveyances or deeds of land to be entitled to be recorded must first be acknowledged before a proper officer. Most of the States nave forms of acknowledgments, which should be followed.

Acknowledgments may be taken in general by Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Judges or Clerks of Courts of the higher grades, Registers, Masters in Chancery, Court Commissioners, Town Clerks, Mayors and Clerks of incorporated cities, within their respective jurisdictions.

The requisites to a valid deed are the same in general as other contracts, but the appointment of an attorney to execute a deed for anotner person must in general be executed with the same formalities requisite to the deed itself.

SEALS or their equivalent (or whatever is intended as such) are necessary in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In almost all the States deeds by corporations must be under seal. FORMS are prescribed or indicated by the statutes of most of the States except Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana. SEPARATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT by wife is required in Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. ONE WITNESS to the execution of deeds is required in District of Columbia, Maine (customary), Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey (usual), Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming. TWO WITNESSES to the execution of deeds are required in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Micnigan, Minnesota, New Hampsnire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

(Extracts from the United States Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898, as amended by subsequent acts.)

SEC. 4. WHO MAY BECOME BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) Any person, except a municipal, railroad, insurance or banking corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt.

(*b*) Any natural person, except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company, and any moneyed, business, or commercial corporation, except a municipal, railroad, insurance, or banking corporation, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act.

OFFICERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF CORPORATIONS ARE LIABLE.

The bankruptcy of a corporation shall not release its officers, directors, or stockholders, as such, from any liability under the laws of a State or Territory or of the United States. (30 Stat. 547. 32 Stat. 797. 36 Stat. 839.

SEC. 7. DUTIES OF BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a Judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt, by his creditors or other persons, to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee; (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted, after the adjudication if an involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof, its money value, in detail, and a list of his creditors, showing their residences, if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee, and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind, and whereabouts of his property, and, in addition, all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceedings.

WHEN BANKRUPT MAY COLLECT ACTUAL TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors, or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from his home or principal place of business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a Judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town, or village of his residence.

ALLOWABLE DEBTS.

SEC. 63. DEBTS WHICH MAY BE PROVED.—(*a*) Debts of the bankrupt may be proved and allowed against his estate which are (1) a fixed liability as evidenced by a judgment or an instrument in writing, absolutely owing at the time of the filing of the petition against him, whether then payable or not, with any interest thereon which would have been recoverable at that date, or with a rebate of interest upon such as were not then payable and did not bear interest; (2) due as costs taxable against an involuntary bankrupt who was at the time of the filing of the petition against him plaintiff in a cause of action which would pass to the trustee and which the trustee declines to prosecute after notice; (3) founded upon a claim for taxable costs incurred in good faith by a creditor before the filing of the petition in an action to recover a provable debt; (4) founded upon an open account, or upon a contract express or implied; and (5) founded upon provable debts reduced to judgments after the filing of the petition and before the consideration of the bankrupt's application for a discharge, less costs incurred and interest accrued after the filing of the petition and up to the time of the entry of such judgments.

(*b*) Unliquidated claims against the bankrupt may, pursuant to applications to the court, be liquidated in such manner as it shall direct, and may thereafter be proved and allowed against his estate.

DEBTS NOT AFFECTED BY A DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Amendment approved by the President and in effect January 7, 1922.)

A discharge in bankruptcy shall release a bankrupt from all of his provable debts, except such as (first) are due as a tax levied by the United States, the State, county, district, or municipality in which he resides; (second) are liabilities for obtaining property by false pretenses or false representation, or for wilful and malicious injuries to the person or property of another, or for alimony due or to become due, or for maintenance or support of wife or child, or for seduction of an unmarried female, or for breach of promise of marriage accompanied by seduction, or for criminal conversation; (third) have not been duly scheduled in time for proof and allowance, with the name of the creditor, if known to the bankrupt, unless such creditor had notice or actual knowledge of the proceedings in bankruptcy; or (fourth) were created by his fraud, embezzlement, misappropriation, or defalcation while acting as an officer or in any fiduciary capacity; or (fifth) are for wages due to workmen, clerks, travelling or city salesmen, or servants, which have been earned within three months before the date of commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy; or (sixth) are due for moneys of an employee received or retained by his employer to secure the faithful performance by such employee of the terms of a contract of employment.

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

States and Territories.	Interest Laws. Legal Rate.	Interest Laws. Rate Allowed by Contract.	Statutes of Lim. Judgments, Years.	Statutes of Lim. Notes, Years.	Statutes of Lim. Open Accounts, Years.
	Per Ct.	Per Ct.			
Alabama...	8	8	20	6	3
Alaska.....	8	12	10	6	6
Arkansas...	6 to 10	0 to 10	10	5	3
Arizona....	6	* 10	4	4	3
California..	7	12	5	4	4
Colorado...	8	12	20	6	6
Connec'cut.	6	6	(*k*)	6	6
Delaware..	6	6	10(*h*)	6	3
Dist of Col.	6	8	12	3	3
Florida....	8	10	20	5‡	3
Georgia....	7	8	7	6	4‡
Hawaii....	8	12	20	6	6
Idaho.....	7	10	6	5	4
Illinois.....	5	7	7	10	5
Indiana....	6	8	20	10	6
Iowa.....	6	8	20	10	5
Kansas....	6	10	5	5	3
Kentucky..	6	6	5	15	2
Louisiana..	5	8	10	5	3
Maine.....	6	12	6-20	6-20	6
Maryland..	6	6	12	3	3
Mass.....	6	Any rate.	6 (*c*)	6	6
Michigan..	5	7	10	6	6
Minnesota.	6	10	10	6	6
Mississippi.	6	8	7	6	5
Missouri...	6	8	10	10	5
Montana...	8	10	10	8	5
Nebraska..	7	10	5	5	4
Nevada....	7	7	6	6	4
N. Hamp..	6	6†	20	6	6
New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6
New Mex..	10	12	7	6	4
New York..	6	6††	20(*f*)	6	6§
N. Carolina	6	6	10	3*	3
N. Dakota..	6	10	10	6	6
Ohio.....	6	8	21	15	6
Oklahoma..	6	10	5	5	3
Oregon....	6	10	10	6	6
Pa.....	6	6	5 (*f*)	6‡	6
Porto Rico.	6	12(*e*)	5	3	3
Rhode Isl..	6†	Any rate.	20	6	6
S. Carolina.	7	8	10	6	6
S. Dakota..	7	12	20	6	6
Tennessee..	6	6	10	6	6
Texas.....	6	10	10	4	2-4
Utah.....	8	12	8	6	4
Vermont...	6	(*m*)	6	6 (*n*)	6
Virginia....	6	6	20	5*	3
Washington	6	12	6	6	3
W. Virginia	6	6	10	10	5
Wisconsin..	6	10	20 (*b*)	6	6
Wyoming..	8	12	10	10	8

* Under seal, 10 years. † Unless a different rate is expressly stipulated. ‡ Under seal, 20 years. †† New York has legalized any rate of interest on call loans of $5,000 or upward on collateral security. § Six years from last item on either side. (*a*) Judgments, 6 per cent. (*b*) Justice Court judgments, 6 years. (*c*) Witnessed, 20 years. (*d*) Thirty-five years in Courts of Record, eighteen years in inferior courts. (*e*) Pawnbrokers, 4 per cent. per month. (*f*) Ceases to be a lien after the period unless revived. (*h*) Subject to renewal. (*j*) Not of record, 6 years. (*k*) No limit. (*m*) No statute. (*n*) Except witnessed promissory note, 14 years.

In New York a judgment ceases after 10 years to be a lien on real estate.

PENALTIES FOR USURY.

Penalties for usury differ in various States. California, first offense fine of $25 to $300, or prison, not over 6 months or both; subsequent offenses fine $100 to $500, or prison 6 months to year. Colorado, fine not over $300, and prison not over 6 months. Maine, Massachusetts (except on loans of less than $1,000), have no provisions on the subject. Loss of *principal and interest* is the penalty in Arkansas and New York. Loss of principal in Delaware and in Oregon entire debt.

Loss of interest in Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina (double amount if paid), North Dakota (double amount if paid), Porto Rico, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington (double amount if paid), Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In Alaska, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, double the amount of interest collected. In Minnesota usurious contract is void. Borrower may lose both principal and interest. In South Dakota taking over 10% on real estate loan punishable by fine of not over $500.

Loss of excess of interest in Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont and West Virginia. Loss of principal and interest in Rhode Island, not over 30% of amount exceeding $50 or more than 5% per month for first six months of amount less than $50. In New Mexico, fine and forfeiture of double amount collected.

By the Federal act No. 103, the period of military service is to be excluded from the computation of time limited for the bringing of an action by or against persons in the service.

PAWNBROKING RATES ALLOWED BY LAW.

New York: 3 per cent. per month for six months, less than $100; 2 per cent. per month thereafter; 2 per cent. per month first six months, over $100, or 1 per cent. per month thereafter. All interest must be paid in full at the expiration of twelve months or new ticket issued, starting the transaction over again.

Massachusetts: On loans of $1 or less, 5 per cent. for the first week and 2 per cent. for each week thereafter; on loans of from $1 to $3, 4 per cent. for the first week, 2½ per cent. for each week thereafter; on loans of $3 to $10, 3 per cent. for the first week and 2 per cent. for each week thereafter; on loans of over $10 to $25, 1 per cent. a week; on loans over $25 to $100, 3 per cent. a month and each fraction thereof; on loans of over $100, 2 per cent. a month and each fraction thereof.

New Hampshire (Concord): On loans of $1 or less, 5 cents for the first week, 2 cents for each week thereafter; over $1 to $3, 4 per cent. for the first week and 2½ per cent. each week thereafter; over $3 to $10, 3 per cent. for the first week and 2 per cent. each week thereafter; over $10 to $25, 2½ per cent. for the first week, 2 per cent. each week thereafter; over $25 to $50, 2 per cent. for the first week and 1 per cent. each week, thereafter; over $50 to $100, 1½ per cent. for the first week, 1 per cent. each week thereafter; over $100, 1 per cent. per week.

Virginia: 10 per cent. per month on loans of $25 or less; 5 per cent. per month on loans of over $25 and not more than $100; 3 per cent. per month on loans over $100.

Rhode Island: 5 per cent. per month on loans of $50 or less first six months; 2½ per cent. per month on loans of $50 thereafter; 2½ per cent. per month on loans of more than $50.

Connecticut: 5 per cent. per month on loans up to $15; 3 per cent. per month on loans up to $50; 2 per cent. per month on loans over $50.

Vermont: 5 per cent. per month up to $50; 3 per cent. per month over $50. Law also allows a storage charge, agreement to be made by both parties.

New Mexico: 10 per cent. per month.

Ohio (Cincinnati): 10 per cent. per month on small loans. This State, in an act, section 6339-3, passed in the General Assembly May 14, 1921, and approved June 7, 1921, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, June 8, 1921, provides: "No licensee shall charge, receive, or demand in excess of 5 per cent. per month interest on any loans, or discount on any conditional purchase, up to and including the sum of $25, or in excess of 3 per cent. per month on loans or discounts above the sum of $25."

Texas (El Paso): 10 per cent. per month.

Indiana: 3½ per cent. per month.

Maine: 3½ per cent. per month.

Arizona: 4 per cent. per month.

Colorado: 3 per cent. per month.

Illinois: 3 per cent. per month.

Montana: 3 per cent. per month.

Oregon: 3 per cent. per month, with no charge less than $1.

Michigan: 3 per cent. per month, with no charge less than 50 cents.

Delaware: 8 per cent. per month and 3 per cent. per month extra, storage.

Pennsylvania: 5 per cent. per month storage, one-half per cent. interest per month.

Maryland: 2½ per cent. per month.

Georgia: 5 per cent. per month, and 25 cents for storage.

Wisconsin (Racine): General practice is to charge 10 per cent. per month. No law as to what shall be charged.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

While the penalties for homicide are not precisely uniform throughout the various States of the Union, except for the continuance or the abolishment of capital punishment, they are similar. With regard to other serious crimes, likewise, differences are more seeming than real. Felonies, such as manslaughter, arson, burglary, robbery and larceny, are in some States subdivided into degrees, first, second, third and even fourth; while in others there is a single general classification. Where there is no subdivision into degrees, however, the modifying of penalties by reason of attending circumstances results in the same effect as though there were degrees.

CRIMES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Treason—Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them, or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, is guilty of treason. The penalty upon conviction is imprisonment for not less than 5 years, fine of not less than $10,000, or death. Misprision of treason consists in general of having knowledge of, concealing and not disclosing the treason of others. The penalty is imprisonment for not more than 7 years, and fine of not more than $1,000; or both fine and imprisonment. Rebellion or insurrection is the inciting, setting on foot, assisting or engaging in armed resistance to the execution of the laws by two or more. The penalty on conviction is imprisonment for not more than 10 years, fine of not more than $10,000, or both. Offenses against the mails fall into two general classes; one, the misuse of the mails for immoral or fraudulent purposes; the other, robbing the mails; penalties vary with the nature of the particular offense.

CRIMES AGAINST THE STATES, PROVIDED FOR IN THE VARIOUS STATE PENAL CODES

Bank Hold-Up—Kan., 10 to 50 yrs.; No. Dak., 30 yrs. or less.

Murder in the First Degree may be generally defined to be the unlawful, intentional and premeditated killing of a human being, or such a killing resulting from the commission or attempt to commit one of the graver crimes, such as arson, burglary, rape or robbery.

Murder in the Second Degree is such a killing without premeditation, or resulting from the attempt to commit some lesser crime.

The penalty for murder in the first degree by the Federal Statutes is death by hanging. Hanging is also the penalty in Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, New Mexico, Hawaii and the District of Columbia. Death by hanging or life imprisonment in Alabama, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon, West Virginia and Wyoming, Alaska and Porto Rico. In Illinois, hanging or imprisonment not less than 14 years to life. In Texas, hanging, or any term of imprisonment not less than 5 years. Death by electricity in Arkansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Vermont. Death by electricity or life imprisonment in Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Oklahoma and South Carolina. Life imprisonment in Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin. In the State of Utah, the penalty may be death or life imprisonment; if death, the convicted person may choose between hanging or shooting. In Tennessee, the jury may fix the term of imprisonment. In the State of Washington, the jury may, by special verdict, find for the death penalty. In New Jersey and Oregon penalty is death, unless jury recommends life imprisonment; in Nevada, lethal gas.

Murder in the second degree is punished in the Federal Constitution by imprisonment for not less than 10 years to life The same penalty, not less than 10 years up to life is imposed in the States of Arizona, Idaho Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, Utah. Not less than 10 (the statutes not mentioning life imprisonment) is the penalty in Alabama, California, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Washington and Porto Rico. Life imprisonment is the penalty in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont. The statutes of Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas have no second degree murder classification. In Arkansas the penalty is from 5 to 21 years; Maryland, 5 to 18; Michigan and New Hampshire, any term of years to life; no minimum term mentioned. New Jersey, not over 30; New Mexico, 3 or more; New York, not less than 20 up to life; North Carolina, 2 to 30; North Dakota, 10 to 30; Pennsylvania, not over 20; Tennessee, 10 to 20; Virginia and West Virginia, 5 to 18; Wisconsin, 14 to 25; Wyoming, not less than 20 up to life; Alaska, not less than 15; Hawaii, 20 up to life; District of Columbia, not less than 20 up to life.

In Colorado the death sentence is not imposed where the conviction is had on circumstantial evidence, nor on one under 18 years of age. In Delaware the jury may recommend commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life. In Delaware killing by husband of man found in adultery with wife is a misdemeanor, not a felony.

Manslaughter may be defined as a killing either unintentionally resulting from the careless or unlawful doing of some otherwise lawful act or from the commission of some unlawful act of comparatively trivial character or intentionally in the heat of passion and without premeditation.

Penalties for manslaughter vary, scarcely any two States fixing precisely the same. Many of the States do not subdivide into first and second. Where there is but the single heading the penalties are as follows: California (not over 10), Connecticut (not over 10 years and fine of $1,000), Delaware (1-10 and $500 to $5,000), Florida (not over 20 or $5,000), Idaho (not over 10), Illinois (any term up to life fixed by the Division of Pardons and Paroles), Indiana (2-21), Iowa (not over 8 and $1,000), Louisiana (not over 20 and $2,000), Maine (not over 20 and $1,000, or both), Maryland (not over 10 or $500), Massachusetts (not over 20), Michigan (15 or not over $1,000), Mississippi (not over 20 and $500), Montana (not over 10), Nebraska (1-10), Nevada (not over 10), New Jersey (not over 10), New Mexico (1-10), North Carolina (4 months to 20 years), Ohio (1-20), Oregon (1-15 and $5,000) Rhode Island (not over 20), South Carolina (2-30), Texas (2-5) Vermont (not less than 1 up to life or $1,000), Virginia (1-15), Washington (not over 20 and fine), Wyoming (1-20), Alaska (1-15), District of Columbia (not over 15, or $1,000, or both). Where two degrees are specified the penalty for manslaughter in the first is: Alabama (1-10), Arizona (not over 10), Arkansas (2-7), Colorado (1-8), Georgia (1-20), Kansas (5-21), Kentucky (2-21), Minnesota (5-20), Missouri (not less than 5), New Hampshire (not over 30), New York (not over 20), North Dakota (5-15), Oklahoma (not less than 4), Pennsylvania (not over 12 and $1,000), South Dakota (not less than 4), Tennessee (2-10), Utah (1-10), West Virginia (1-5), Wisconsin (5-10), Hawaii (10-20), Porto Rico (not over 10). And for second degree: In Alabama (not over 1 and $500), Georgia (1-3), Kansas (3-5), Kentucky (1-6), Minnesota (1-15), Missouri (3-5), New Hampshire (not over 10 or $1,000, or both), New York (not over 15 or $1,000, or both), North Dakota (1-15), Oklahoma (2-4), Pennsylvania (not over 2 and $1,000), South Dakota (2-4), Tennessee (1-15), Utah (not over 1), West Virginia (court fixes penalty), Wisconsin (4-7), Hawaii (5-10), Porto Rico (not over 10).

Assault with Intent to Kill—Under Federal Statutes, assault with intent to kill or to commit a rape is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years, while assault with intent to commit a felony other than murder or rape is punishable by not more than 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of not over $3,000. In Iowa, assault with intent to kill is punishable by 10 years' imprisonment; not over 10 in Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York and Oklahoma; from 1 to 10, North Dakota, Oregon, Virginia; not less than 10 in Porto Rico; 1 to 14, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Nevada, Wyoming; 1-20, Maine, Rhode Island and Utah; Alabama (2-20), Arizona (5 up to life), Arkansas (1-21), Connecticut (10-30), Delaware (not over 3), Florida (not over 20), Georgia and Maryland (2-10), Indiana (2-14 and $2,000), Kentucky (1-5), Louisiana (not over 2 and $1,000), Michigan (any term to life or $8,000), Minnesota (5-10 and not over $100), Mississippi (not over 5 or $1,000), Montana (5-10), Nebraska and Texas (2-15), New Hampshire (not over 20), New Jersey (not over 7 or $200, or both), New Mexico (1 to 25 years or $1,000), North Carolina (fine or imprisonment, or both), Ohio and Alaska (1-15), Pennsylvania (not over 7 and $1,000), South Dakota (not over 5), Tennessee (3-21), Vermont (not over 10 and $1,000), Washington (not less than 5), West Virginia (2-10), Wisconsin (1-5 or $1,000), Hawaii (not over 5 and a fine), District of Columbia (not over 15). In Texas, an assault with a dagger incurs a double penalty. In Iowa, assault with intent to commit a rape (not more than 20).

Rape—In Federal Courts, rape is punishable with death by hanging. While many States have death as the extreme penalty, in few is it the same one. Arkansas and North Carolina (death by electricity), Alabama, Delaware, Kentucky, and Louisiana (hanging), Florida and Mississippi (hanging or life imprisonment), Georgia (hanging or 1-20), Missouri (hanging or not less than 5), Oklahoma electrical execution or not less than 15), South Carolina (elec-

trical execution or 5-40), Tennessee (electrical execution or not less than 10 to life), Texas (hanging or not less than 5 to life), Virginia (electrical execution or 5-20), West Virginia (hanging or 7-20), District of Columbia (hanging or 5-30). Many of the States do not inflict the death penalty. Arizona (5 to life), California (not over 50), Colorado (3 to life), Connecticut (not over 20), Idaho (not less than 5 to life), Illinois (1-life), Indiana (2-21), Iowa (any term to life), Kansas (5-21), Maine (any term of years), Maryland (hanging or 18 months-21 years), Massachusetts and Michigan (any term to life), Minnesota (7-30), Montana (not less than 5), Nebraska (3-20), Nevada (not less than 20 up to life), New Hampshire (not over 30), New Jersey (not over 15, or $5,000, or both), New Mexico (5-20), New York (10-20), North Dakota (not less than 1), Ohio and Oregon (3-20) Pennsylvania (not over 15 and $1,000), Rhode Island (not less than 10 up to life), South Dakota (not less than 10), Utah and Washington and Porto Rico (not less than 5), Vermont (not over 20 or $2,000, or both), Wisconsin (1-30), Wyoming (not less than 1 up to life), Alaska (3-20), Hawaii (up to life and $1,000). The rape of a daughter, sister or female under 12 is punishable in Alaska by life imprisonment. In Indiana rape of female under 12, life imprisonment. In Nevada rape accompanied with extreme violence may be punished by death or imprisonment not less than 20 years in jury's discretion.

Arson—where classified in degrees—though the number and exact definitions of degrees vary greatly—is in general classified with reference to two conditions, first, the character of the building burned, whether a dwelling house or structure likely to contain a human being; and, second, whether the crime is committed by day or night. Thus the most serious offense is the burning of an inhabited dwelling by night, and the least serious, the burning of an uninhabited structure by day. Often intermediate degrees are recognized, such as burning a dwelling by day or an uninhabited building by night. The Federal Statutes for arson in the first degree impose a penalty of not more than 20 years, and for the second degree, not more than 20 years and a fine of not more than $5,000. Some States punish arson in the first degree with death. These are: Alabama (hanging or not less than 10), Delaware (hanging), Louisiana (hanging or 1 to 10), Maryland (hanging or not over 20), Mississippi (hanging or life imprisonment), North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia (death by electricity), Vermont (any term to 30 years or death by electricity), Hawaii (hanging or life imprisonment). The imprisonment which may be imposed for arson in the first degree takes a wide range—New York (not over 40), Iowa (30), New Hampshire (not over 30), Oklahoma (10-30), Florida and Michigan (any term up to life), Georgia (1 to life), Idaho (2 to life), Illinois (1-20), Indiana (2-21), Kansas (10-21), Kentucky (5-12), Maine (1-20), Minnesota and North Dakota (not less than 10), Nebraska (1-20), New Jersey (not over 15 or $2,000, or both), New Mexico (2-20), Ohio (not over 20), Oregon, West Virginia and Alaska (10-20), Texas (5-20), Utah (2-15), Wisconsin (3-14), Wyoming (1-21), South Dakota and Porto Rico (not less than 10), Arizona and California (not less than 2), Arkansas (2-10), Colorado and District of Columbia (1-10), Connecticut (not over 10), Missouri, Montana and Washington (not less than 5). The penalties for arson in the second degree are as varied as those for the first. In the Federal Courts, not more than 20 and $5,000. California (1-25), Colorado (not over 2 and $1,000), Delaware (1-10 and $500 to $5,000), Iowa (10-20), Kansas (7-10), Louisiana (1-20), Maine (any term of years), Maryland (2-20), Minnesota (7-15), New Hampshire (not over 20), New Mexico (1-15), New York (not over 25), North Dakota (7-10) Oregon (5-15), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and $2,000), South Dakota (7-10), Tennessee (2-21), Vermont (not over 10 or $1,000) Virginia (5-18), Washington (not over 10 or $5,000), Alaska (5-15), Hawaii (life or any number of years), Alabama and Oklahoma (2-10), Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Porto Rico (1-10), Arkansas (6 months and fine), Massachusetts and Mississippi (not over 10), Missouri (not less than 5), Nevada (1-3 and fine), South Carolina (in discretion of the court) Wisconsin (3-10).

Burglary—The classification of burglary or housebreaking depends on substantially the same elements as those of arson; namely, the building entered, whether a dwelling or other building, and whether the offense was committed by day or night. Burglary in the first degree is punished in North Carolina by death by electricity; Virginia (electricity or 5-18), Delaware (hanging or not over 14), Florida and Iowa (any term up to life), Maine (any term of years), Massachusetts (life imprisonment or not less than 10), Ohio (life or 5-30), Rhode Island and South Carolina (not less than 5 up to life), Alabama, Georgia and Illinois (1-20), Arkansas, California, Idaho, Montana, Alaska and Porto Rico (1-15), Connecticut, Michigan and Hawaii (not over 20), Indiana (10-20), Kansas (10-20), Mississippi (7-15), Nevada and Wyoming (1-14), New Hampshire (not over 30), New Mexico (3-12), Oklahoma (7-20), Oregon, Tennessee and Wisconsin (5-15), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and $10,000), Texas (2-12), Utah (25-40), Vermont (not over 15 or $1,000), District of Columbia (not over 15), West Virginia (2-15), Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota (not less than 10), Missouri and Washington (not less than 5), Arkansas (3-7), Colorado and Nebraska (1-10), Kentucky (2-10), Maryland (3-10). Burglary by means of dynamite or other explosives is punished in Colorado by imprisonment from 25 to 40 years; in Wisconsin (15-40), and in Wyoming (not over 20). Quite a number of States have no heading of second degree burglary. These are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Wyoming, also the District of Columbia. The penalties where it is specified do not show as much variance as in the first degree. Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Massachusetts (not over 20), Delaware, Georgia and Utah (1-20), Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina and Hawaii (not over 10), Maine (1-10), Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and New Hampshire (not over 5), Texas (not less than 5), North Dakota and New Mexico (1-5), Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia (3-10), Indiana (2-14), Kansas (5-10), Missouri (not less than 2), Ohio (1-15), Oklahoma (2-7), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and $500), Vermont (not over 10 or $1,000), Washington (not over 15), Wisconsin (3-8), Alaska (2-5), Porto Rico (not over 2).

Robbery may be generally defined as the theft of property from the person or immediate presence of the victim, accomplished by force or fear. Where degrees of robbery are recognized, the distinction is generally determined by whether the thief be armed or unarmed, though some States also distinguish the second from the first degree, where the theft is accomplished by means of threats of future rather than immediate injury. In the following synopsis, degrees are not considered. Federal Statutes fix the penalty for robbery at not more than 15 years. Alabama punishes robbery by death (hanging or not less than 10), Virginia (electrical execution or 5-18), Massachusetts, Michigan and Hawaii (any number of years to life), Maine (any term of years), Idaho, Rhode Island and Texas (5 to life), Oregon and Utah (3 to life), Illinois (1 to life), Oklahoma (not less than 10), New York and South Dakota (10-20), Kansas (10-21), Arizona, Nevada and Washington (not less than 5), North Carolina (5-60), Minnesota (5-20), Tennessee (5-15), Indiana (5-14 and $1,000), West Virginia (5-10), Arkansas (3-21), Nebraska, New Mexico and Wisconsin (3-15), Colorado (3-14), Maryland (3-10), Kentucky and South Carolina (2-10), Georgia and Iowa (2-20), Montana and Porto Rico (1-20), Ohio and Alaska (1-15), Wyoming (1-14), North Dakota (1-10), California (not less than 1), New Hampshire (not over 30), Vermont (not over 20 and $1,000), Florida (not over 20), New Jersey (not over 15 or $1,000, or both), Louisiana (not over 14), Delaware (not over 12), Connecticut (not over 7), Pennsylvania (not over 5 and $1,000), District of Columbia (6 months to 15 years). In Nevada train robbery and in Texas robbery by means of deadly weapons may be punished with death. Train robberies in Territories are punishable by imprisonment not more than 20 years and a fine of not more than $5,000.

Grand Larceny is simply theft of property above a fixed value, generally $25 to $50—more States also classify as grand larceny theft of property from the person of the victim, irrespective of value, though, of course, accomplished without the force or fear which constitutes the crime of robbery. In the Federal Courts, grand larceny is punishable by not more than 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of not more than $10,000. Wisconsin (1-25), Alabama and Georgia (1-20), Maryland (1-15), Idaho, Indiana, Montana and Nevada (1-14), New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, Alaska, Porto Rico and District of Columbia (1-10), Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia (2-10), Nebraska and Ohio (1-7), Arkansas, Kentucky, Maine and North Dakota (1-5), Hawaii (not over 20), Washington (not over 15), Louisiana, New York, North Carolina and Wyoming (not over 10), Kansas and Missouri (not over 7), New Jersey (not over 7 or $2,000, or both), Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Oklahoma and South Dakota (not over 5), Florida and Rhode Island (not over 5 or $1,000), Michigan (not over 5 or $5,000), Pennsylvania (3 and $500), Delaware (not over 3), South Carolina (3 months to 10 years). Special penalties are imposed in certain States for horse and cattle stealing. In Calif., Mont.

and N. Mex., taking horses, cattle, etc., is grand larceny, irrespective of value; in Arkansas for stealing horse or mule (1-15); in Missouri and New Hampshire, larceny of horse or cattle (not over 7); in Texas horse theft (5-10); in Georgia there are various grades of larceny of horses, cattle, etc. In Connecticut the punishment for larceny of over $2,000 (not over 20). In North Carolina habitual offenders receive longer terms.

Forgery in general means the false making, imitating or counterfeiting or alteration of a genuine signature or written instrument. There are numerous Federal Statutes defining and imposing penalties for alteration of public records and documents. These do not come within the purview of this synopsis, being no one general classification. Counterfeiting is punished by imprisonment of not more than 15 years and a fine of not more than $5,000. There is some uniformity but not a great deal in the various State penalties for forgery. North Dakota (not less than 10), North Carolina (4 months to 10 years), Oklahoma (7-20), Kentucky (5-15), Tennessee (3-15), Arkansas (2-21), Oregon and Alaska (2-20), Mississippi and New Mexico (2-15), Indiana (2-14 or $1,000), Alabama, Georgia and West Virginia (2-10), Texas (2-7), Nebraska, Ohio and Utah (1-20), Montana (1-15), Nevada and Wyoming (1-14), Maryland, Virginia, Porto Rico and District of Columbia (1-10), Wisconsin (1-7), South Carolina (1-7), Kansas (not over 21), Minnesota, New York and Washington (not over 20), Michigan (not over 14), Florida, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, South Dakota (not over 10), Pennsylvania and Vermont (not over $1,000), Rhode Island (not over 10, or $1,000, or both), Hawaii (not over 10 and $500), New Hampshire (not over 7), New Jersey (not over 7 or $2,000, or both), Connecticut (not over 5). In Iowa changing plate numbers on autos is classified as forgery.

Bigamy—A person who, having a husband or wife living, marries another, is guilty of bigamy. Under Federal Statutes, polygamy (or bigamy) in the Territories is punished by imprisonment for not more than 5 years and a fine of not more than $500. Five years' imprisonment is the most general maximum penalty in the States for bigamy and fines are quite commonly imposed. Some of the States, however, have a more severe extreme penalty and some a lesser maximum. Kentucky (3-9), Virginia (3-8), Tennessee (2-21), Arkansas (3-7), New Mexico and District of Columbia (2-7), Alabama and Texas (2-5), Indiana (2-5 or $1,000), Georgia (1-10), Nebraska, Ohio and Alaska (1-7), North Dakota, West Virginia and Wyoming (1-5), Illinois, Nevada and Rhode Island (1-5 and $1,000), Louisiana (1-5 and $500), Wisconsin (1-5 and fine), Oregon (1-4), Mississippi (not over 10), California (not over 10 and $5,000), Arizona (not over 10 and $2,000), New Jersey (not over 10 or $1,000, or both); Delaware (not over 6 and $2,000), Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Washington (not over 5), Idaho (not over 5 and $2,000), Minnesota and Vermont (not over 5 and $1,000), Florida, Maine, Michigan and Utah (not over 5 or $500), Porto Rico (not over 3 or $2,000), Montana (not over 3 and $1,000), New Hampshire (not over 3 and $500), Pennsylvania (not over 2 and $1,000), Hawaii (not over 2 or $500).

Perjury under the various State codes usually means false testimony on a material point given in an action or proceeding at law. The following are the penalties imposed in accordance with this usual definition. In the Federal Courts (not more than 5 and not more than $2,000), Iowa (10 up to life), Oklahoma (5-20), Georgia (4-10), Ohio and Oregon (3-10), Indiana (2-21 or $50 and $1,000), Minnesota, Texas and District of Columbia (2-10), Wisconsin (2-5), South Dakota (1-20), Arkansas and Tennessee (1-15), Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada and Wyoming (1-14), North Dakota, Utah, Alaska and Porto Rico (1-10), New Mexico (1-7), Kentucky (1-5), West Virginia (1 year and $1,000), North Carolina (4 months to 10 years), Florida, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Hawaii (not over 20), Michigan and Washington (not over 15), Vermont (not over 15 and $1,000), Maine, Maryland, Mississippi and New York (not over 10), Delaware (not over 10 and $2,000), Kansas, Missouri and South Carolina (not over 7), New Jersey (not over 7 or $2,000, or both), Pennsylvania (not over 7 and $500), Connecticut and Louisiana (not over 5), Virginia (not over 1 and $1,000). In many of the States severer penalties than those given above are imposed, varying with the character of the action or the results of the false testimony. Thus in Colorado and Texas perjury which causes conviction in a capital case is punished by death. In capital cases, irrespective of results, the penalty is: In Alaska (2-20), Oregon (5-20), Kansas (not less than 7), Maine, Mississippi and Missouri (not less than 10), Massachusetts and Michigan (any term up to life), Wisconsin (3-15). In cases of felony not necessarily capital: Alabama (3-20), New York (not more than 20), North Dakota (not less than 10), Virginia (2-10), West Virginia (1-10).

Where crimes are divided into several degrees it is generally within the province of the jury, in convicting, to fix the degree of the crime, and in almost every case in which a crime is punishable by death or imprisonment it is the province of the jury to determine the punishment, except upon a plea of guilty, when the duty devolves upon the court.

NOTE—Figures in parentheses in the laws on crimes with their penalties are years. Money figures are maximum.

ARREST IN CIVIL ACTION.

While imprisonment for debt as it formerly existed in English and American law, by which a debtor might be arrested and imprisoned for mere inability to pay his creditor, no longer exists in the United States, the statutes of the majority of the States provide for the arrest of a defendant in a civil action under varying conditions. A large number of States determine the right of arrest by the character of the claim on which suit is brought, allowing in it actions for fraud or the injuries known in the law as "torts," such as an injury to the person or property, conversion or embezzlement, libel, slander, or the like.

In the following States no civil arrest is allowed: Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Texas.

In the following States the right to arrest depends upon the nature of claim in suit: In actions for fraud or torts, Connecticut; for fraud, libel, slander, or violent injury to person or property, Delaware; for fraud only, Iowa and Kansas: only after verdict of jury, finding malice, fraud, or wilful deceit, Colorado; for torts, breach of promise to marry, misconduct or embezzlement in office or professional capacity, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York (also for fine or penalty or to recover property concealed from Sheriff).

In the following States arrest is only allowed against a defendant about to remove from State or about to conceal, transfer, or remove his property to avoid plaintiff's claim or defraud creditors, irrespective of the nature of the claim: Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Utah, Virginia. In New Hampshire tax collector may also arrest person for non-payment of poll tax if not sufficient property upon which to make distress.

In the following States arrest is allowed in contract actions where the defendant is about to depart from the State or conceal or remove his property, and also in actions for fraud or torts of various kinds, though the provisions are not identical: Arkansas (fraud only), California, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia (fraud only), Wisconsin.

In Georgia arrest only allowed against attorneys, Sheriffs or other officers of the court for failure to pay over money collected, and in certain circumstances against defendant who conceals property from Sheriff. The drawer of a check on which, on presentation to the bank, payment is refused is guilty of a misdemeanor.

In Wyoming (only after judgment) in actions for fraud, or money lost at gambling, or where defendant has removed or concealed property to avoid judgment.

In Rhode Island, allowed in all actions except to recover debt or taxes.

In Ohio, when an affidavit is filed showing: About to remove property to defraud creditors, convert property into money for same purpose, conceal property or rights in action fraudulently, assigned or disposed of property with intent to defraud creditors. Fraudulently contracted the debt, or incurred the obligation. Money or property sought to be recovered was in gambling on a bet or wager.

THE SHERMAN LAW AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

The following is the text concerning trusts:

SEC. 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in any Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory or Territories and State or States or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. The several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several District Attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition, the Court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree, the Court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the Court before which any proceeding under Section 4 of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the Court, the Court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the Court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the Marshal thereof.

SEC. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in Section 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

SEC. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State or the laws of any foreign country.

Approved July 2, 1890.

CLAYTON ACT AMENDMENTS TO SHERMAN LAW.

Suits and proceedings against a corporation may be brought in any district wherein found or transacting business. Subpoenas may run into any district, except that in civil cases permission of Court must be had to bring witness more than 100 miles. Violations by corporations deemed also that of individual directors, officers or agents authorizing, or doing any of acts constituting violation in whole or in part. Injunctive relief against threatened loss provided for, and temporary injunctions without notice under stringent safeguards (giving security, prompt and early hearing, etc.). Special provisions enacted to cover disputes between employers and employees. In general so-called "strikes" and "striking" by laboring men and unions where peaceable means and methods alone are employed cannot be enjoined. Persons or corporations wilfully disobeying orders, decrees, etc., issued under the Sherman law may, in certain cases, be proceeded against as for criminal contempt. In such cases defendant may demand jury trial. Punishment for contempt is not to exceed $1,000 fine, nor six months' imprisonment. These provisions do not apply to contempts committed in presence of the Court, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice.

The Sherman and Clayton acts do not apply to labor or farmers' unions.

LAW OF 1922 AUTHORIZING FARMERS TO SELL CO-OPERATIVELY.

(Approved by President Harding and in effect February 18, 1922.)

Persons engaged in the production of agricultural products as farmers, planters, ranchmen, dairymen, not or fruit growers may act together in associations, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, in collectively processing, preparing for market, handling, and marketing in interstate and foreign commerce, such products of persons so engaged. Such associations may have marketing agencies in common; and such associations and their members may make the necessary contracts and agreements to effect such purposes: *Provided, however*, That such associations are operated for the mutual benefit of the members thereof, as such producers, and conform to one or both of the following requirements:

First. No member of the association is allowed more than one vote because of the amount of stock or membership capital he may own therein, or, *Second*, The association does not pay dividends on stock or membership capital in excess of 8 per centum per annum. And in any case to the following: *Third*. The association shall not deal in the products of non-members to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it for members.

SEC. 2. If the Secretary of Agriculture shall have reason to believe that any such association monopolizes or restrains trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any agricultural product is unduly enhanced by reason thereof, he shall serve upon such association a complaint stating his charge in that respect, to which complaint shall be attached, or contained therein, a notice of hearing, specifying a day and place not less than thirty days after the service thereof, requiring the association to show cause why an order should not be made directing it to cease and desist from monopolization or restraint of trade. An association so complained of may at the time and place so fixed show cause why such order should not be entered. The evidence given on such a hearing shall be taken under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, reduced to writing, and made a part of the record therein. If upon such hearing the Secretary of Agriculture shall be of the opinion that such association monopolizes or restrains trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any agricultural product is unduly enhanced thereby, he shall issue and cause to be served upon the association an order reciting the facts found by him, directing such association to cease and desist from monopolization or restraint of trade.

The law further provides that either side to the controversy may appeal to the U. S. District Courts.

BUSINESS (CORP.) AND COMPENSATION LAWS.

For the laws of the various States and Territories of the Union bearing on business corporations and on Workmen's Compensation, consult The 1923 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

The Business Laws begin on page 177 of that publication, and the Compensation Laws on page 204.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION LAW OF 1917 AND AMENDMENT.

The *tax* on immigrant aliens entering, including seamen, is $8. Children under sixteen years, when with a parent, are exempted, also aliens in transit to another country.

Excluded Classes—All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons; persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority; persons with chronic alcoholism; paupers; professional beggars; vagrants, persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who practise polygamy or believe in or advocate the practise of polygamy;

Anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government because of his or their official character, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; prostitutes, or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who directly or indirectly procure or attempt to procure or import prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution.

Persons, hereinafter called contract laborers, who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for laborers printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country; persons likley to become a public charge, persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their re-embarkation at a foreign port or their attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory the Secretary of Labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission;

Persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such persons do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government, either directly or indirectly; stowaways, except that any such stowaway, if otherwise admissible, may be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor; all children under sixteen years of age unaccompanied by or not coming to one or both of their parents, except that any such children may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, be admitted if in his opinion they are not likely to become a public charge and are otherwise eligible;

Unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties, persons who are natives of islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the continent of Asia, situate south of the twentieth parallel latitude north, west of the one hundred and sixtieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, and north of the tenth parallel of latitude south, or who are natives of any country, province, or dependency situate on the continent of Asia west of the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and east of the fiftieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and south of the fiftieth parallel of latitude north, except that portion of said territory situate between the fiftieth and the sixty-fourth meridians of longitude east from Greenwich and the twenty-fourth and thirty-eighth parallels of latitude north, and no alien now in any way excluded from or prevented from entering the United States shall be admitted to the United States.

The provision next foregoing, however, shall not apply to persons of the following status or occupations: Government officers, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists civil engineers, teachers, students, authors, artists, merchants, and travellers for curiosity or pleasure, nor to their legal wives or their children under sixteen years of age who shall accompany them or who subsequently may apply for admission to the United States, but such persons or their legal wives or foreign-born children who fail to maintain in the United States a status or occupation placing them within the excepted classes shall be deemed to be in the United States contrary to law, and shall be subject to deportation as provided in section nineteen of this act.

All aliens over sixteen years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish: *Provided*, That any admissible alien, or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over fifty-five years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relative shall be permitted to enter.

The following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the illiteracy test, to wit: All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the Secretary of Labor that they are seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by laws or governmental regulations that discriminate against the alien or the race to which he belongs because of his religious faith; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who have resided therein continuously for five years and who return to the United States within six months from the date of their departure therefrom; all aliens in transit through the United States; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory:

Provided, That nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted or who admit the commission, or who teach or advocate the commission of an offense purely political:

Provided further, That the provisions of this act relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory:

Provided further, That skilled labor, if otherwise admissible, may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country, and the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular instance may be determined by the Secretary of Labor upon the application of any person interested, such application to be made before such importation, and such determination by the Secretary of Labor to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case:

Provided further, That the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed as domestic servants:

Provided further, That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its citizens or subjects to go to any country other than the United States, or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holder to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President shall refuse to permit such citizens or subjects of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possession or from the Canal Zone:

Provided further, That aliens returning after a temporary absence to an unrelinquished United States domicile of seven consecutive years may be

admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor and under such conditions as he may prescribe:

Provided further, That nothing in the contract-labor or reading-test provisions of this act shall be construed to prevent, hinder, or restrict any alien exhibitor, or holder of concession or privilege for any fair or exposition authorized by act of Congress, from bringing into the United States, under contract, such otherwise admissible alien mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees natives of his country as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit or for preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under any concession or privilege which may have been or may be granted by any such fair or exposition in connection therewith, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, may prescribe both as to the admission and return of such persons:

Provided further, That the Commissioner General of Immigration with the approval of the Secretary of Labor shall issue rules and prescribe conditions, including exaction of such bonds as may be necessary to control and regulate the admission and return of otherwise inadmissible aliens applying for temporary admission:

Provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign Governments, nor to their suites, families, or guests.

VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

Violations of the immoral-women clause are punishable, on conviction, by imprisonment up to ten years and a fine up to $5,000. Violations of the contract-labor clause are punishable, on conviction, by $1,000 fine in each case and (or) imprisonment up to two years. Violations of the Anarchist clause carry prison up to five years and fine up to $5,000. Other violations carry various penalties. It is unlawful for any person or concern engaged in bringing immigrants to give fare rebates or to solicit immigration; penalty, $400 fine in each case. The penalty for smuggling immigrants is fine up to $2,000 and prison up to five years. Immigrant ships must bring written records of each alien, with name, description, destination, etc., signed by the ship's surgeon; penalty, $10 for each unrecorded alien.

Incoming aliens at all U. S. ports are examined by U. S. Public Health Service doctors, and each immigrant must be examined by at least two inspectors, under oath. False testimony by an immigrant or in his behalf is punishable as perjury. Impeding inspection is punishable by fine up to $2,000 and prison up to one year. An alien can appeal to a board of special inquiry, and then to the Secretary of Labor, whose word is final. Excluded aliens are returned at the ship's expense.

Aliens may be deported at any time within five years of their arrival if found guilty of crime or of having been of the excluded classes at arrival. An alien otherwise admittable may be let in by giving a cash bond that he or she will not become a public charge. The amount of cash is fixed in each case by the Secretary of Labor. It is unlawful for a ship to pay off or discharge an alien seaman in a U. S. port unless he lands merely to reship. An alien seaman unlawfully entered may be deported within three years of arrival, and this applies to any other person who got in unlawfully and who was not of the excluded classes.

Whenever an alien shall have been naturalized or shall have taken up his permanent residence in this country and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor children to join him, and said wife or any of said minor children shall be found to be affected with any contagious disorder, such wife or minor children shall be held under such regulations as the Secretary of Labor shall prescribe, until it shall be determined whether the disorder will be easily curable or whether they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons; and they shall not be either admitted or deported until such facts have been ascertained; and if it shall be determined that the disorder is easily curable and the husband or father or other responsible person is willing to bear the expense of the treatment, they may be accorded treatment in hospital until cured and then be admitted, or if it shall be determined that they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons, they may, if otherwise admissible, thereupon be admitted:

Provided, That if the person sending for wife or minor children is naturalized, a wife to whom married or a minor child born subsequent to such husband or father's naturalization shall be admitted without detention for treatment in hospital, and with respect to a wife to whom married or a minor child born prior to such husband or father's naturalization the provisions of this section shall be observed, even though such person is unable to pay the expense of treatment, in which case the expense shall be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this act.

AMENDMENT EXCLUDING ALIENS.

An act of Congress, approved June 5, 1920, amends the amendment of Oct. 16, 1918, as to Anarchists so as to exclude from admission to the United States the following classes:

(*a*) Aliens who are Anarchists; (*b*) aliens who advise, advocate, or teach, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society, or group that advises, advocates, or teaches, opposition to all organized government; (*c*) aliens who believe in, advise, advocate, or teach, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society, or group, that believes in, advises, advocates, or teaches: (1) the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law, or (2) the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers (either of specific individuals or of officers generally) of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government because of his or their official character, or (3) the unlawful damage, injury or destruction of property, or (4) sabotage:

(*d*) Aliens who write, publish, or cause to be written or published, or who knowingly circulate, distribute, print, or display, or knowingly cause to be circulated, distributed, printed, published, or displayed, or who knowingly have in their possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication, or display, any written or printed matter advising, advocating, or teaching opposition to all organized government, or advising, advocating or teaching: (1) the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law, or (2) the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers (either of specific individuals or of officers generally) of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, or the unlawful damage, injury or destruction of property, or (4) sabotage:

(*e*) Aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society, or group that writes, circulates, distributes, prints, publishes, or displays, or causes to be written, circulated, distributed, printed, published, or displayed, or that has in its possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication, issue, or display, any written or printed matter of the character described in subdivision (*d*).

For the purpose of this section: (1) the giving, loaning, or promising of money or any thing of value to be used for the advising, advocacy, or teaching of any doctrine above enumerated shall constitute the advising, advocacy, or teaching of such doctrine; and (2) the giving, loaning, or promising of money or any thing of value to any organization, association, society, or group of the character above described shall constitute affiliation therewith; but nothing in this paragraph shall be taken as an exclusive definition of advising, advocacy, teaching, or affiliation.

Any alien who shall, after he has been excluded and deported or arrested and deported in pursuance of the provisions of this act, thereafter return to or enter the United States or attempt to return to or to enter the United States shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years; and deported.

ALIENS ADMITTED TO MARRY.

An act of Congress, approved June 5, 1920, amends the Immigration Act by adding that an alien who cannot read may, if otherwise admissible, be admitted if within five years hereafter a citizen of the United States who has served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the war with the Imperial German Government requests that such alien be admitted, and with the approval of the Secretary of Labor marries such alien at a United States immigration station. Approved June 5, 1920.

Under an act of Congress, approved May 10,

1920, the Secretary of Labor is given power to deport, after a hearing, aliens found guilty of violating any of the so-called war acts, including interned aliens.

Congress, by a joint resolution, approved Oct. 19, 1918, amended the Immigration Law so as to readmit any alien who enlisted or served here or abroad in the United States or other Allied forces if such alien applies for readmission within a year after the war's end, or returns to a United States port within two years after the war's end. In such cases the head tax is remitted, and the alien is let in.

THE IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION LAW.

The Immigration Restriction Law of May 19, 1921, operative until June 30, 1924, defines "alien" as any person not native born or naturalized, exclusive of Indians not taxed, and citizens of the islands under U. S. jurisdiction. It limits the number of aliens admissible to three per cent. of the number of the particular nationality in each case resident in the U. S. as shown by the 1910 census. Exceptions are government employees, their families and servants, visitors for pleasure or business, others merely going through the country as a convenient route, one year residents of Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Mexico, or Central or South American countries, and children (under eighteen) of U. S. citizens. Not more than 20 per cent. of each nationality to be admitted in any one month. Preference to be given to relatives and fiancees of U. S. citizens, of applicants for citizenship, and of persons eligible to citizenship by service in U. S. military or naval forces between April 6, 1917 and Nov. 11, 1918, inclusive.

The penalty for bringing aliens in who are inadmissible under the Restriction Act is $200 for each alien.

NOTE—See quotas on page 353 of the Almanac.

AGRICULTURAL CREDITS ACT OF 1923.

(From the Congressional Record.)

The Agricultural Credits Act of 1923 provides Government agencies for handling agricultural loans and authorizes the organization of private agencies under Government supervision for making loans on live-stock securities and on farm commodities on the way to market.

The Government loan activities may be carried on in connection with the Federal Land Banks, twelve in number, one in each Land Bank District, which makes land-mortgage loans, and the twelve banks being directed by a central Federal Farm-loan Bank in Washington. In connection with each of these land banks there is to be established an intermediate credit bank located in the same city with the land bank and under the supervision of the officers and directors of the land bank.

The Federal Government supplies each of these intermediate credit banks with a capital of not to exceed $5,000,000. These intermediate credit banks are authorized to discount farmers' notes which have been taken by the banks and other financial institutions and then carry such notes for a term of from six months to three years. The banks may also loan direct to farmers' co-operative associations under conditions set forth in the act.

The second division of the act authorizes the organization, under a Federal charter, of national agricultural credit corporations, these to be organized by private capital. They will be under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, just as are other national banking institutions. They must have a capital stock of at least $250,000. They may issue collateral trust debentures up to ten times their capital and surplus. Such corporations will most likely be organized in the Western States, where the live-stock industry is important and where at the present time cattle loan companies are in operation.

In addition to the provisions of the act designed to furnish the farmer much needed intermediate credit, certain changes have been made in the law under which the Federal Land Banks operate and in the Federal Reserve Act. Provision for the establishment of the so-called permanent organization of the twelve Federal Land Banks is made by providing that three out of the seven directors for each bank are to be elected by the borrowers from the bank and three are to be appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Bureau. The seventh director, who will be the President of the Board, will be chosen from three persons who have received the highest nomination vote for this position by the borrowers or stockholders of the bank.

Heretofore the maximum amount which might be loaned to any individual by the Federal Land Banks has been $10,000. This has been increased to $25,000. Also the purpose for which mortgage loans may be made has been broadened to include the repayment of any existing indebtedness.

The Federal Reserve Act is amended by broadening the definition of what is called agricultural paper, making it include the grading and processing of agricultural products by co-operative marketing associations. Heretofore the Federal Reserve Banks have not been permitted to discount agricultural paper for a longer period than six months. This period has been increased to nine months.

An amendment to the Federal Reserve Act designed to encourage small banks to join the system is carried in this act, so that a bank which has capital equal only to 60 per cent. of the capital required of national banks may now be admitted into the Federal Reserve System if within a reasonable time the capital will be increased to correspond with the capital required of national banks.

Earlier in the Congress two separate amendments to the Farm Loan Act had been made to relieve the agricultural situation. The first increased the income on the farm loan bonds from 5 to 5½ per cent., so as to insure a market by which a fund could be realized out of which loans could be made to farmers, with a limitation of interest not above 6 per cent. The other amendment was permission to increase the fund from which loans could be made by $25,000,000.

THE FILLED MILK ACT.

An act to prohibit the shipment of filled milk in interstate or foreign commerce.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever used in this act—

(a) The term "person" includes an individual, partnership, corporation, or association;

(b) The term "interstate or foreign commerce" means commerce (1) between any State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, and any place outside thereof; (2) between points within the same State, Territory, or possession, or within the District of Columbia, but through any place outside thereof; or (3) within any Territory or possession, or within the District of Columbia; and

(c) The term "filled milk" means any milk, cream, or skimmed milk, whether or not condensed, evaporated, concentrated, powdered, dried, or desiccated, to which has been added, or which has been blended or compounded with, any fat or oil other than milk fat, so that the resulting product is in imitation or semblance of milk, cream or skimmed milk whether or not condensed, evaporated, concentrated, powdered, dried, or desiccated. This definition shall not include any distinctive proprietary food compound not readily mistaken in taste for milk or cream or for evaporated, condensed, or powdered milk, or cream: *Provided*, That such compound (1) is prepared and designed for feeding infants and young children and customarily used on the order of a physician; (2) is packed in individual cans containing not more than sixteen and one-half ounces and bearing a label in bold type that the content is to be used only for said purpose; (3) is shipped in interstate or foreign commerce exclusively to physicians, wholesale and retail druggists, orphan asylums, child-welfare associations, hospitals, and similar institutions and generally disposed of by them.

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared that filled milk, as herein defined, is an adulterated article of food, injurious to the public health, and its sale constitutes a fraud upon the public. It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture within any Territory or possession, or within the District of Columbia, or to ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, any filled milk.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any provision of this act shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both; except that no penalty shall be enforced for any such violation occurring within thirty days after this act becomes law. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission, or failure of any person acting for or employed by any individual, partnership, corporation, or association, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be deemed the act, omission, or failure, of such individual, partnership, corporation, or association, as well as of such person.

Approved, March 4, 1923.

U. S. NATURALIZATION LAWS.

By an act of Congress approved Sept. 22, 1922, it is provided that after that date the citizenship status of a married woman shall no longer follow that of the husband, and that thereafter a married woman shall have the privilege of becoming naturalized on her own account.

The two principal classes of married women specifically referred to in the above legislation, with the means each class must take in order to acquire American citizenship, are described below:

1. *An alien woman marrying an American citizen after the passage of the above act, or any woman whose husband is naturalized after said act.*

She may become naturalized by filing the usual petition for naturalization and complying with all requirements of the naturalization laws, with the following exceptions:

(a) No declaration of intention required.

(b) Only one year's continuous residence in the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, or Porto Rico immediately preceding the filing of her petition required.

2. *A woman who before the passage of the above act was an American citizen and lost her United States citizenship by marriage to an alien.*

She may become naturalized by filing the usual petition for naturalization and complying with all requirements of the naturalization laws, with the following exceptions:

(a) No declaration of intention required.

(b) Only one year's continuous residence in the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, or Porto Rico immediately preceding the filing of her petition required.

(c) No certificate of arrival required if during the continuance of the marital status she shall have resided within the United States.

An alien woman married to an alien at the time of the passage of the above act, or who thereafter marries an alien may become naturalized by complying with all requirements of the naturalization laws, including declaration, five years' continuous United States residence, one year continuous State residence, certificate of arrival if her entry dates from June 29, 1906, etc.

The status of *single* alien women is not affected by this law, and women of this class may continue as in the past to file declarations and petitions for the purpose of becoming naturalized.

The act referred to further provides that no married woman whose husband is not eligible to citizenship shall be naturalized during the continuance of the marital status, and that she herself must be eligible to citizenship. Eligibility for citizenship is determined almost entirely by the question of whether the persons concerned are "white persons" or "persons of African nativity or African descent," as provided by the Revised Statutes.

The following courts alone have the power to naturalize aliens: United States District Courts in the States and Territories; also all courts of record in any State or Territory having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

The power to naturalize is limited to persons residing within the geographical limits of the respective courts.

Any alien, white, or of African nativity or descent, is required, if he desires to become naturalized, to file a declaration of intention in the clerk's office of a court having jurisdiction, and such declaration may not be filed until the alien has reached the age of eighteen. This declaration must contain information as to the name, age, occupation, time and place of arrival in the United States, and must further show that it is the declarant's *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty.

Not less than two years after an alien has filed his declaration of intention, and after not less than five years' continuous residence in the United States, he may file a petition for citizenship in any one of the courts which has jurisdiction over the place in which he resides, provided he has lived at least one year continuously, immediately prior to the filing of such petition, in the State or Territory in which such place is located. This petition must be signed by the petitioner in his own handwriting and shall give his full name, place of residence, occupation, place of birth and the date thereof, the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States. If such arrival occurred subsequent to the passage of the act of June 29, 1906, he must secure a certificate from the Department of Labor showing the fact of such arrival and the date and place thereof, for filing with the clerk of the court to be attached to his petition. If he is married he must state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of the filing of his petition, and, if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and present place of residence of each living child. The petition must set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government; that he is not a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may, at the time of filing such petition, be a citizen or subject. This petition must be verified at the time it is filed by the affidavit of two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States and who shall state that they have known the petitioner during his entire residence (not exceeding five years) in the State in which the petition is filed, which must be not less than one year, and that they have known him to be a resident of the United States continuously during the five years immediately preceding the filing of the petition; that during such time he acted as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. If a portion of the five years has been passed by the petitioner in some other State than that in which he resides at the time of filing his petition the affidavit of the witnesses may verify so much of the petitioner's residence as has been passed in the State (not less than one year), and the portion of said five years' residence out of the State may be shown by depositions at the time of hearing on the petition.

No petition may be heard until the expiration of at least ninety days after it is filed nor within thirty days preceding a general election.

The act of May 9, 1918, in reference to naturalization of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served during the recent war, has been superseded by the act of July 19, 1919, as follows: "Any person of foreign birth, who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war, after final examination and acceptance by the said military or naval authorities, and shall have been honorably discharged after such acceptance and service, shall have the benefits of the seventh subdivision of Section 4, of the act of June 29, 1906, 34 Statutes at Large, Part 1, Page 596, as amended, and shall not be required to pay any fee therefor; and this provision shall continue for the period of one year after all of the American troops are returned to the United States."

The War Department has ruled that the year of grace in question expires on March 4, 1924.

Alien seamen who have sailed three years on United States merchant or fishing vessels are protected as American citizens after declaring intention of becoming such. (This means that aliens who have sailed three years or more on American vessels may claim protection as American citizens by simply asking for it and, at the same time, declaring their intention of becoming citizens.) Aliens honorably discharged on account of disability in performance of duty while in military or naval service during the war or at its termination, may be relieved of the necessity of proving continuous five years' residence. Citizens having lost citizenship by entering the service of the Allies may resume citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance.

STATUS OF NATURALIZED AMERICANS ABROAD.

Section 2 of the Citizenship Act of March 2, 1907, contains the following provision: "When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years: provided, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular office of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe: and provided also, that no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war."

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

1. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE—Section 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved June 14, 1902, provides that "the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States."

2. TO WHOM PASSPORTS ARE ISSUED—Section 4076 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. Comp. Stat., 1901, 2765) provides that "no passport shall be granted or issued to or verified for any other persons than those owing allegiance, whether citizens or not, to the United States." Persons who have declared their intention to become citizens are not classed as citizens.

3. BY WHOM ISSUED AND REFUSAL TO ISSUE—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States (Rev. Stat., Secs. 4075, 4078), and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion. Passports are not issued by American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply therefor through the nearest diplomatic or consular officer to the Secretary of State. Applications for passports by persons in Hawaii, Porto Rico or the Philippines should be made to the chief executives of those islands. The evidence required of such applicants is similar to that required of applicants in the United States.

4. FEE—A fee of $10 is required to be collected for every citizen's passport issued. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen or person owing allegiance or entitled to the protection of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted. No fees charged to widow, child, parent, brother or sister of an American soldier, sailor or marine buried abroad, to visit country of burial.

5. APPLICATIONS: AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT—A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must submit a written application, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. The application must be made by the person to whom the passport is to be issued, and signed by him, as it is not proper for one person to apply for another.

The affidavit must be made before a clerk of a Federal court or a State court authorized to naturalize aliens, within the jurisdiction of which the applicant or his witness resides, and the seal of the court must be affixed, unless there is in such place an agent of the Department of State, in which case the application must be made before such agent. Passport agents are located in New York City, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco and New Orleans. The application should, where possible, state from what point the applicant intends to leave the United States and the intended date of departure.

(*a*) WITNESS—The application must be witnessed by some person who has known the applicant for at least two years and who can state that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the application are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief. This affidavit must be made before the clerk of the court, or the Department's agent, before whom the application is executed, and the witness must accompany the applicant when he makes his application. The witness should, where possible, be an American citizen residing within the jurisdiction of the court or the Department's agent, and established in a recognized profession, business, or employment. The witness, in signing the application, should state the nature of his profession, business, or employment. The applicant or his witness must be known to the clerk of court or the Department's agent before whom the application is executed or must be able to satisfy such officer as to his identity and the bona fides of the application. No lawyer or other person will be accepted as witness to a passport application if he has received or expects to receive a fee for his services in connection therewith. A passport issued by the Secretary of State on and after January 3, 1918, will be accepted in lieu of an identifying witness.

A person applying for a passport or for a renewal of his passport or for an amendment thereto to include additional countries should state in a brief form the object or objects of his proposed trip abroad, but it is no longer necessary to submit with the application documentary evidence supporting the statements as to the objects of the visit.

If the applicant is proceeding abroad on his own behalf he should so indicate by the use of expressions similar to the following: Study, Health, Tourist, Recreation, Temporary Residence, Settling my own Estate, Care for my Property, Visit my Relatives.

If the applicant is proceeding abroad for other personal reasons or to represent some other person or organization, he should state definitely the object of the trip. The following expressions will serve as examples: Commercial Banking, Legal, (or other) business for (name of person or organization); Research, Literary, Construction, Relief (or other) work for (name of person or organization); Distribute funds (food, clothing, etc.) for (name of person or organization).

If there is more than one object of the trip each object should be clearly stated opposite the name of the country in which it is intended to accomplish the objects.

Passports will be issued to all parts of the world except countries where internal conditions or relations with the United States prevent.

(*c*) PHOTOGRAPHS—The application must be accompanied by duplicate photographs of the applicant, on thin paper, unmounted, and not larger in size than three by three inches. One must be attached to the back of application by the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom the application is made, with an impression of such officer's seal so placed as to cover part of the photograph but not the features, and the other sent loose, to be attached to the passport by the department. The loose photograph must be signed by the applicant across its face, so as not to obscure the features, and the signature thereon must correspond to the applicant's signature affixed to the application. *Photographs on cardboard or postcards will not be accepted.*

(*d*) WITNESS—The application must be supported by an affidavit of at least one credible witness, who has known the applicant at least two years, stating that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be and that the facts stated in the application are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief. This affidavit must be made before the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom the application is executed, and the witness must accompany the applicant when he makes his application. The witness must be an American citizen, established in a recognized profession or business and having his office or place of business within the jurisdiction of the court or the department's agent (e. g., a clergyman, lawyer, physician, banker, broker, real estate dealer, or merchant). The witness, in signing the application, should state the nature of his profession or business and his professional or business address. *No lawyer or other person will be accepted as witness to a passport application if he has received or expects to receive a fee for his services in connection therewith.* A passport issued by the Secretary of State on and after June 3, 1918, to which is attached the photograph and signature of the person to whom the passport was originally issued, will be accepted in lieu of an identifying witness.

6. NATIVE CITIZEN—An application containing the information indicated by rule 5 will be sufficient evidence in the case of a native citizen; except that a person born in the United States in a place where births are recorded will be required to submit a birth certificate, bearing the official seal of the certifying officer, with his application. If a birth certificate is not obtainable, the application must be supported by a baptismal certificate or an affidavit of the physician who attended the birth or affidavits of parents or other reputable persons having sufficient knowledge to be able to testify as to the place and date of the applicant's birth. Passports issued by the Department of State or its diplomatic or consular representatives are intended for identification and protection in foreign countries and not to facilitate entry into the United States, immigration being under the supervision of the Department of Labor.

7. A PERSON BORN ABROAD WHOSE FATHER WAS A NATIVE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. In such case evidence of the father's birth in this country, similar to that required in section 6, above, should be submitted.

8. NATURALIZED CITIZEN—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after

inspection. He must state in his affidavit when he emigrated to this country, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization, or an explanation of the difference should be submitted.

9. WOMAN'S APPLICATION—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 5, she should state that she has never been married. A woman married to an American citizen prior to the Act of Congress approved September 22, 1922, has the same citizenship as her husband unless she was, because of her race, ineligible to naturalization. If she is the wife of a native citizen of the United States, the fact should be made to appear in her application, which should be made according to the form prescribed for a native citizen, whether she was born in this country or abroad. If she is the wife of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 5, she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization or a certified copy of the court record thereof, must state that she is the wife of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his birth, immigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen. A woman married after the passage of the Act of Congress mentioned above, does not take the citizenship of her husband and therefore she must submit evidence of her own American citizenship. The wife of an alien who was naturalized after September 22, 1922, does not acquire American citizenship by virtue of her husband's naturalization. A married woman should sign her own Christian name with the family name of her husband. (Thus: Mary Doe; not Mrs. John Doe.)

10. THE CHILD OF A NATURALIZED CITIZEN CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE NATURALIZATION OF THE PARENT—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization, and residence as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

11. A RESIDENT OF AN INSULAR POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES WHO OWES ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government, and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses who are able to corroborate his statements as to birth, residence, and loyalty.

12. EXPIRATION OF PASSPORT—*A passport is valid for twelve months from date of its issuance, and may be renewed for another twelve months.* A new one will be issued upon a new application. If the applicant is a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, provided the application upon which a previous passport was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant. If the applicant is a native citizen, a reference to a previous application with which the required evidence of birth was submitted will be sufficient, provided the application upon which the previous passport was issued is found to contain the necessary record of the evidence submitted.

13. WIFE, MINOR CHILDREN—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife and minor children who owe allegiance to the United States, one passport will suffice for all, except for travel in the countries listed below. The full name of each person and the date and place of the birth of each person should be given. When the applicant's wife and minor children are to be included, two photographs of each person should accompany the passport application. A woman's passport may include her minor children.

It is understood that the countries named below require separate passports of persons above the age given after the name of the country, but that a wife may be included in her husband's passport for all countries.

COUNTRY.	Age.	COUNTRY.	Age.
Australia..	16 yrs. (males only)	Haiti.....	17 yrs.
Brazil....	14 yrs. (males only)	Peru.....	12 yrs.
Denmark..	14 yrs.	Poland...	14 yrs.
Finland...	15 yrs.	Sweden...	16 yrs.

14. TITLES—Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports, but an applicant's name in religion, an author's nom de plume, a stage name, etc., may be included in parentheses.

15. SURRENDER OF OLD PASSPORTS—An applicant for a new passport who holds an expired or unexpired passport or passports issued on or after January 3, 1918, should submit the latter to the official before whom he executed his application for a new passport. In such case the official will cancel the old passport by cutting out a piece of the seal thereon and stamping or writing, in indelible ink, the word "cancelled" across the face of the passport, which may then be returned to the applicant. After cancelling an old passport the official who takes the application should make a notation on the margin or in the body thereof, stating the number and date of issue of the passport cancelled and the name of the official by whom it was issued. However, if the applicant desires to surrender the old passport it should be forwarded to the department with the new application.

16. BLANK FORMS OF APPLICATION—They will be furnished by the department free of charge to persons who desire to apply for passports. Supplies of blank applications are also furnished by the department to clerks of courts and are held by the department's agents.

Note—The applicant should not expect to receive his passport in less than ten days after completing correctly all the formalities of application.

17. ADDRESS—Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Division of Passport Control, Washington, D. C., and each communication should give the post office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed.

No passports are required from Cubans, Santo Dominicans, or Haitians. Aliens regularly residing in the United States going to Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, St. Pierre-Miquelon, Mexico, Cuba, Santo Domingo or Hayti, may return within six months without passports.

After passport has been received it is necessary to obtain a clearance certificate at port of departure to show Income Tax laws have been complied with. It is necessary to obtain vises from the Consuls representing countries named in passport.

LITIGATION OF CUSTOMS CLAIMS.

A statutory judicial remedy is given by the Customs Practice Act of June 10, 1890, and supplements thereto, for the return of money illegally exacted by the administrative customs officials before a special statutory Court of Customs Claims called the Board of United States General Appraisers. If the valuation by the local appraiser of imported merchandise upon which an ad valorem duty is assessed is disputed by the importer he may appeal for a revaluation (or reappraisement as it is called) within ten days after the local appraiser has made the assessment. If the importer is dissatisfied with the classification by the Collector of Customs at the port of entry, he may file a protest in writing within thirty days with such Collector, who thereupon must forward the papers to the board, and the case is regularly docketed.

There is no limitation upon the amount involved in such litigation. It covers and includes merchandise imported by Parcel Post and claims arising from the assessment and classification of baggage not exempt from duty. The trial of the case is usually had at the port of entry or some nearby place. Regular dockets for the trial of such cases are held at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. In addition special dockets are held in other customs districts at the convenience and on request of the importers' attorneys. There are no court costs and the procedure is simple and expeditious, yet includes all the safeguards and protections of an ordinary court trial. Numerous claims against the Government, arising from the administration of the customs laws are thus litigated and involve in the aggregate large sums of money. Reappraisement cases are heard by a single member of the board, with an appeal by either the Government or the importer from his judgment to a board of three. Classification cases, including contests over the legality of an appraisement, the legality of any administrative regulation promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the legality of other administrative action resulting in the levy of an excessive rate or amount of duty by the Collector of Customs are decided by the Classification Board.

An appeal lies from this board's judgment to the Court of Customs Appeals at Washington, from whence certiorari lies to the Supreme Court of the United States in treaty cases, constitutional cases and other cases which the Attorney General certifies as of sufficient importance.

The Tariff Act of 1922.

The Fordney-McCumber tariff act was signed by President Harding Sept. 21, 1922, and it went into effect at 12:01 A. M., Sept. 22. It was over twenty months in the making. The Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee began hearings on it Jan. 6, 1921, which continued until Feb. 16, and the bill passed the House July 21, 1921. It rested for eight months and three weeks in the Finance Committee of the Senate, and was reported April 11, 1922, to the Senate with 2,082 amendments. The Senate began consideration of it April 19, and adopted 2,436 amendments. It was passed by the Senate Aug. 19 by a vote of 48 to 25 and was sent to conference at once.

The conference report was submitted to the House Sept. 12 and on the 13th the House sent it back to the Conference Committee by a vote of 177 to 130 (102 Republicans joining with the Democrats) with instructions to eliminate the embargo on dyestuffs and the duty on potash. When submitted again with these changes it was adopted and the bill passed by a vote of 210 to 90 on Sept. 15. The Senate adopted the conference report as amended on Sept. 19 by a vote of 43 to 28.

Treasury experts figure that the new Tariff Act will yield about $400,000,000 a year in revenue, one-half from these four sources: Sugar, $87,000,000; raw wool, $63,000,000; tobacco, $35,000,000; laces and embroideries, $15,000,000. The Underwood-Simmons law yielded in 1921-22 $308,025,125.17. The Payne-Aldrich law brought $318,891,395.86 into the Treasury in 1913, the last year of its operation.

FLEXIBLE TARIFF PROVISIONS.

The power of the President to alter rates of duty is provided for under Title III.—Section 315—reads:

"(a) When the President, after careful investigation, finds that the rates of duty in the Tariff of 1922 do not in fact equalize the costs of production of any article or articles between the United States and the principal competing foreign country, he shall determine the rates that will so equalize such difference, and 30 days after the proclamation is made the rates of duty proposed by him shall be in effect on the articles named in the proclamation in lieu of the rates of duty specified in the Tariff of 1922. These rates of duty are to be based upon foreign valuation. He cannot increase or decrease any rate of duty more than 50 per centum of the amount thereof as provided in the Tariff of 1922.

"(b) When the increase or decrease of 50 per centum in the rates of duty based upon foreign valuation do not equalize the difference in the cost of production between the United States and the principal competing foreign country, then the President shall, after due investigation, ascertain the American selling price of the competing article or articles and by proclamation may announce new rates of duty that will equalize the costs of production between the United States and the principal competing foreign country on the articles involved in the inquiry. Such rates of duty, when based upon the American selling price of imported articles, shall not decrease the rates of duty in the Tariff of 1922 by more than 50 per centum of such rates, and shall in no case increase them. The rates based upon the American selling price are to be effective 15 days from the date of the proclamation.

"(c) Differences in the costs of production at home and abroad shall be ascertained by giving due weight to differences in conditions of production, wages, costs of materials, hours of labor, and other items involved in production; differences in the wholesale selling prices in this country of similar domestic and foreign articles; subsidies or other assistance foreign governments give their producers; and any other advantages or disadvantages in competition."

The President can make no proclamation of changes of rates under the flexible tariff provisions until after the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences of cost of production at home and abroad.

The investigation by the Tariff Commission is required to be very thorough.

The President must determine in fact that the differences in cost of production really exist or that unfair practices exist, before he can take action. The Tariff Commission shall hold public hearings at which parties interested may be present and heard, and is authorized to make proper rules and regulations for the holding of such hearings.

If, subsequent to any proclamation or a change in rates, the President finds that the costs of production at home and abroad have changed or ceased to exist, he may modify or terminate the rates formerly proclaimed by him.

The President cannot transfer a dutiable article to the free list, or an article on the free list to the dutiable list, or substitute an ad valorem rate for a specific rate, or a specific rate for an ad valorem rate. Nor can he increase a rate beyond the maximum ad valorem rate as provided in the Tariff of 1922, when such act declares that the combined specific and ad valorem rates of duty shall not exceed a specified maximum ad valorem. For instance, if the act says that the rate on any article shall be 20 cents per pound and 40 per centum ad valorem, but that in no case shall the total duty collected be more than 50 per centum ad valorem, the President cannot announce new rates that would increase the total duty beyond the maximum of 50 per centum ad valorem.

Section 316 authorizes the President to investigate unfair methods of competition and unfair acts of importation, and to declare the same to be unlawful. The Tariff Commission is authorized to report upon such methods and acts, and its findings are to be conclusive if supported by evidence; the offending parties may be given a rehearing by the Commission; appeal may be taken to the United States Court of Customs Appeals and its decision shall be final, except that the subject may be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court. In such cases, the President shall increase the duties upon the article or articles in question by not less than 10 per centum ad valorem or more than 50 per centum ad valorem; or the articles may be excluded from entry into the United States. The President's decision is conclusive, but he can modify it thereafter as the facts may warrant.

RETALIATORY PROVISIONS.

Section 317 provides that when any foreign country discriminates against articles wholly or in part the product or products of this country, by imposing, directly or indirectly, by any unreasonable charge, fee, duty, exaction, regulation or limitation, or other method of discrimination and the commerce in them, and the President finds in fact that said foreign country has done and continues so to do, and that the American public interest will be served thereby, he shall by proclamation declare such new and additional rates of duty, as will offset the burdens placed upon our commerce, not exceeding 50 per centum ad valorem on the commodities from the offending country or countries named in his proclamation; or he may by proclamation exclude the articles named. The provisions of a proclamation become effective 30 days after its date. It is the duty of the Tariff Commission to continually make investigation concerning the welfare of our commerce abroad, and to bring to the attention of the President any discrimination.

In order to give prompt effect to the flexible tariff and retaliatory provisions of the act, the Tariff Commission, under Section 318 is directed to obtain and compile and have ready for prompt use, the conversion costs; costs of production; import costs; growers', manufacturers' or producers' selling prices at home and in the manufacturing, producing and growing centres of foreign countries, which export to the United States competitive articles. This will afford the President, the Congress and the country the information necessary for immediate and effective action.

TWELVE-MILE LIMIT NOW.

The act extends the zone of search and seizure at sea from the former three-mile extent to twelve miles, in this section:

"Sec. 581—Boarding Vessels—Officers of the customs or of the coast guard, and agents or other persons authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, or appointed for that purpose in writing by a collector may at any time go on board of any vessel or vehicle at any place in the United States or within four leagues of the coast of the United States, without as well as within their respective districts, to examine the manifest and to inspect, search, and examine the vessel or vehicle, and every part thereof, and any person, trunk or package on board, and to this end to hail and stop such vessel or vehicle, if under way, and use all necessary force to compel

compliance, and if it shall appear that any breach or violation of the laws of the United States has been committed, whereby or in consequence of which such vessel or vehicle, or the merchandise, or any part thereof, on board of or imported by such vessel or vehicle is liable to forfeiture, it shall be the duty of such officer to make seizure of the same, and to arrest or, in case of escape or attempted escape, to pursue and arrest any person engaged in such breach or violation.

"Officers of the Department of Commerce and other persons authorized by such department may go on board of any vessel at any place in the United States or within four leagues of the coast of the United States and hail, stop, and board such vessels in the enforcement of the navigation laws and arrest or, in case of escape or attempted escape, pursue and arrest any person engaged in the breach or violation of the navigation laws."

The more important rates in the tariff law are given below, with the corresponding rates in the Payne-Aldrich (Republican) tariff law of 1911, and in the Underwood (Democratic) law of 1914;

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Cattle, from 1½ to 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, from $2 a head to 27½% ad valorem; Underwood, free.

Sheep and goats, $2 a head; Payne-Aldrich, from 75 cents to $1.50; Underwood, free.

Fresh Lamb, 4 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1½; Underwood, free.

Hogs, ½ cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, $1.50 a head; Underwood, free.

Bacon, hams and shoulders, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 4 cents a pound; Underwood, free.

Lard, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1½ cents; Underwood, free; lard, compounds and substitutes, 4 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich (no provision); Underwood, free.

Milk, fresh, 2½ cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 2 cents; Underwood, free; buttermilk, 1 cent a gallon; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood (no corresponding provision); cream, 20 cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 5 cents; Underwood, free.

Milk, condensed or evaporated, unsweetened, 1 cent a pound; sweetened, 1½ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 2 cents in each case; Underwood, free.

Butter and oleomargarine, and other butter substitutes, 8 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 6 cents; Underwood, 2½ cents, but not less than 25% ad valorem.

Cheese and substitutes, 5 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 6 cents; Underwood, 20%.

Poultry, live, 3 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 3 cents; Underwood, 1 cent; poultry, dead, 6 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 5 cents; Underwood, 2 cents.

Eggs of poultry, in the shell, 8 cents a dozen; Payne-Aldrich, 5 cents a dozen; Underwood, free.

Honey, 3 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 20 cents a gallon; Underwood, 10 cents a gallon.

Horses and mules, valued at not more than $150 each, $30 each; valued at over $150 each, 20%, Payne-Aldrich, $30 each and 25% respectively; Underwood, 10%.

Fresh or frozen salmon, mackerel and halibut, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent a pound; Underwood, free; other fresh or frozen fish, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, ¾ cent per pound; Underwood, free.

Herring and mackerel, pickled or salted, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, ½ cent a pound; Underwood, free and 1 cent a pound respectively.

Barley, 20 cents a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 30 cents; Underwood, 15 cents; barley flours, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 1 cent.

Corn, 15 cents a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 15 cents; Underwood, free; cornmeal, 30 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, 40 cents; Underwood, free.

Macaroni and noodles, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1½ cents; Underwood, 1 cent.

Oats, 15 cents a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 15 cents; Underwood, 6 cents.

Oatmeal, rolled oats, etc., 80 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent a pound; Underwood, 30 cents per 100 pounds.

Milled rice, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 1 cent.

Rye, 15 cents a bushel, Payne-Aldrich, 10 cents; Underwood, free.

Wheat, 30 cents a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 25 cents; Underwood, free.

Wheat flour, 78 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, 25%, Underwood, free.

Apples, 25 cents a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 25 cents; Underwood, 10 cents.

Apricots, green, ripe, dried, or in brine, ½ cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Cider, 5 cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 5 cents; Underwood, 2 cents.

Figs, fresh, dried or in brine, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 2½ cents; Underwood, 2 cents.

Raisins, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 2½ cents, Underwood, 2 cents.

Lemons, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1½ cents; Underwood, 18 cents per package to ½ cent per pound.

Limes, oranges and grapefruit, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent; Underwood, 18 cents per package to ½ cent per pound.

Olives, in brine, green or ripe, 20 cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 25 and 15 cents a gallon; Underwood, 15 cents a gallon.

Peaches and pears, ½ cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 25 cents per bushel; Underwood, green, ripe, 10 cents per bushel.

Pineapples, ¾ cent each; Payne-Aldrich, 4-5 cent; Underwood, ½ cent.

Marmalades, jellies and fruit butters, 33%; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent a pound and 35%; Underwood, 20%.

Almonds, unshelled, 4¾ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 4 cents; Underwood, 3 cents; shelled, 14 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 6 cents; Underwood, 4 cents.

Brazil nuts, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, free; Underwood, 1 cent.

Cocoanut meat, shredded, 3½ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 2 cents a pound.

Peanuts, unshelled, 3 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, ½ cent a pound; Underwood, 3-8 cent a pound; shelled, 4 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent; Underwood, ¾ cent.

Peas, green or dried, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 25 cents per bushel; Underwood, 10 cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

Onions, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 40 cents a bushel; Underwood, 20 cents a bushel.

Irish potatoes, 50 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, 25 cents a bushel; Underwood, free.

Tomatoes, ½ cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, 15%.

Turnips, 12 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, 15%.

Chocolate and cocoa, 17½% ad valorem, but not less than 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, from 2½ cents a pound to 50%; Underwood, from 2 cents a pound to 25%.

Hay, $4 a ton; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, $2.

Hops, 24 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 16 cents a pound.

SUGARS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Sugar, 2.20 cents a pound (1.76 cents a pound, Cuban raw); Payne-Aldrich, 1.68 cents (1.35 Cuban raw); Underwood, 1.25 cents (1 cent Cuban raw).

Maple sugar and maple syrup, 4 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 3 cents.

Sugar, candy and all confectionery, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, from 4 cents a pound and 15% to 50%; Underwood, 2 cents a pound to 25%.

WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Raw wool (other than carpet wool), 31 cents a pound of clean content; Payne-Aldrich, 11 to 12 cents a pound in grease; 22 to 24 cents a pound in washed condition; 33 to 36 cents a pound in scoured condition; Underwood, free.

Woven fabrics (women's dress goods, etc.), weighing not more than four ounces per square yard, from 24 cents a pound and 40% to 45 cents a a pound of the wool content and 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 7 cents per square yard and 50% to 11 cents per square yard and 55%; Underwood, 25% to 40%.

Woven fabrics (men's suitings, overcoatings, etc.), weighing more than four ounces per square yard, from 24 cents a pound and 40% to 45 cents a pound and 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 22 cents a pound and 30% to 44 cents a pound and 55%; Underwood, 25% to 35%.

Blankets, from 18 cents a pound and 30% to 37 cents a pound and 40%; Payne-Aldrich, 22 cents a pound and 30% to 33 cents a pound and 40%; Underwood, 25%.

Hose and half hose, gloves and mittens, from 36 cents a pound and 35% to 45 cents a pound and 50%; Payne-Aldrich, from 33 cents a pound and 50% to 44 cents a pound and 60%; Underwood, 20% to 40%.

Knit underwear, from 36 cents a pound and 30% to 45 cents a pound and 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 44 cents a pound and 60%; Underwood, 35%.

Knit outerwear, including sweaters, from 36 cents a pound and 40% to 45 cents a pound and 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 44 cents a pound and 60%; Underwood, 35%.

Wearing apparel, not knit, from 24 cents a pound and 40% to 45 cents a pound and 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 44 cents a pound and 60%; Underwood, 35%.

Oriental carpets and rugs, 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 10 cents a square foot and 40%; Underwood, 50%.

Chenille Axminster carpets and rugs, 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 60 cents per square yard and 40%; Underwood, 35%.

Spool Axminster, Wilton, Brussels, velvet, and tapestry carpets and rugs, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, from 28 cents a square yard and 40% to 60 cents a square yard and 40%; Underwood, 20% to 35%.

COTTON AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Cotton sewing thread, from 20% to 35%; Payne-Aldrich, ½ cent per hundred yards, with minimum ad valorem of 20%; Underwood, 15%.

Countable cotton cloth, from 10½% to 45%; Payne-Aldrich, from 1 cent per square yard to 12½ cents per square yard, with minimum ad valorem of 25% to 40%, applying to those exceeding certain specified valuations; Underwood, from 7½% to 30%.

Table damask, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 25%.

Quilts or bedspreads, from 25% to 40%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 25%.

Table and bureau covers, centerpieces, of plain woven cotton cloth, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 30%.

Knit gloves, from 40% to 75%; Payne-Aldrich, men's and boys' gloves, from 50% to 50 cents a dozen pairs and 40%; women's gloves, 50%.

Hose and half hose, from 30% to 50%; Payne-Aldrich, from 30% to $2.00 per dozen pairs and 15%; Underwood, from 20% to 50%.

Knit underwear and outerwear, 45%; Payne-Aldrich, from 60 cents a dozen and 15% to $2.25 a dozen and 35%; Underwood, 30%.

Wearing apparel, not knit, 35%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%; Underwood, 30%.

Lace window curtains, made on Nottingham lace machine, compound duties with minimum ad valorem of 6%; Payne-Aldrich, compound duties with minimum ad valorem of 50%; Underwood, from 35% to 45%.

FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE.

Linen cloth, from 35% to 55%; Payne-Aldrich, from 30% to 9 cents per square yard and 30%, with minimum ad valorem on other than plain-woven, of 50%; Underwood, 30% to 35%.

Table damask, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, from 45% to 50%; Underwood, 35%.

Jute burlap, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, from 9-16 cent a pound and 15% to 7-8 cent a pound and 15%; Underwood, free.

Jute bagging for covering cotton, 6-10 cent per square yard; Payne-Aldrich, 6-10 cent per square yard; Underwood, free.

Tailor's paddings or interlinings, of flax or hemp, 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 2¾ cents a square yard and 30%, with minimum ad valorem of 50%; Underwood, 30%.

Towels and napkins, 40% to 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 45% to 50%; Underwood, 35%.

Linen handkerchiefs, unhemmed, 35%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%; Underwood, 35%.

Wearing apparel, not specially provided for 35%; Underwood, 40%.

SILK AND SILK GOODS.

Sewing silk, twist and floss, ungummed, $1.50 per pound, with minimum ad valorem of 40%; Payne-Aldrich, $1.50 per pound; Underwood, 15%.

Broad silks (cloths), 55%; Payne-Aldrich, from 57½ cents a pound to $4.00 a pound, with minimum ad valorem of 45%; Underwood, 45%.

Knit goods of all kinds, other than in the piece, 60%; Payne-Aldrich, 60%; Underwood, 50%.

Wearing apparel, not specially provided for, 60%; Payne-Aldrich, 60%; Underwood, 50%.

Handkerchiefs and woven mufflers, unhemmed, 55%, hemmed or hemstitched, 60%; Payne-Aldrich, 50% and 60% respectively; Underwood, 40% and 50% respectively.

Artificial silk (yard), 25 cents a pound to 50 cents a pound, with minimum ad valorem of 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 45 cents a pound to 60 cents a pound, with minimum ad valorem of 30%; Underwood, 35%.

Manufactures of artificial silk (knit goods, ribbons, etc.), 45 cents a pound and 60%; Underwood, 60%.

METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Pig iron, 75 cents a ton; Payne-Aldrich, when valued above 6 cents a pound, 25% ad valorem, $2.50 a ton; Underwood, free.

Steel wire, ¾ cent to 1½ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent to 1¾ cents, or not less than 35% ad valorem; Underwood, 45%.

Steel rails, 1-10 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 7-10 of one cent; Underwood, free.

Horseshoes, 1-5 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, ¼ of 1 cent a pound; Underwood, free.

Steel wool, 10 cents a pound and 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 20%.

Nails, exceeding two inches in length, 4-10 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, free.

Screws, 25%; Payne-Aldrich, from 3 cents to 10 cents a pound; Underwood, 25%.

Table, household and hospital utensils, and hollow or flat ware of iron or steel and enamelled or glazed with vitreous glasses, 5 cents a pound and 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 25%; composed wholly or in chief value of aluminum, 11 cents a pound and 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 25%; of copper, brass or other metal, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 20%.

Hair, safety, hat and other pins, of brass, copper or other base metal, 35%; Payne-Aldrich, 35 or 45%; Underwood, 20%.

Pocket and other knives having other than blade, from 1 cent each and 50% to 35 cents each and 55%; Payne-Aldrich, from 40% to 20 cents each and 40%; Underwood, 35% to 55%.

Table, kitchen, bread, butcher's, hunting and similar knives, with handles of mother-of-pearl, shell or ivory, animal horn or silver, 16 cents each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 10 or 14 cents each and 15%; Underwood, 30%; with handles of hard rubber, bone or celluloid, 8 cents each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 4 cents each and 15%; Underwood, 30%; with handles of any other material, 2 cents to 8 cents each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent each and 15%; Underwood, 30%.

Scissors and shears, from 3½ cents each and 45% to 20 cents each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, from 1¼ cents each and 15% to 75 cents a dozen and 25%; Underwood, 30%.

Safety razors and handles and frames, 10 cents each and 30%; straight razors and parts from 18 cents each and 45% to 45 cents each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, all razors from 35% to 15 cents each and 35%; Underwood, 35% to 55%.

Shotguns and rifles, from $1.50 each and 45% to $10 each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, from 25% to $6.00 each and 35%; Underwood, 35%.

Pistols, from $1.25 each and 55% to $3.50 each and 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 75 cents each and 25%; Underwood, 35%.

Automobiles and motorcycles, and parts, 25%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, automobiles and parts, 30% and 45%; motorcycles, 25%.

Airplanes, hydroplanes, motor boats and parts, 30% (no corresponding provision in Payne-Aldrich and Underwood law).

Bicycles, 30%, with countervailing proviso; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 25%.

Sewing machines, 15% or 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 30%; Underwood, free.

Cash registers, 25%; Payne-Aldrich, 30%; Underwood, free.

Cream separators valued above $50, 25%; valued not over $50, free; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, free, where valued at less than $75.

Shovels, scythes, sickles, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, free, shovels, 20%.

Aluminum, crude, 5 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 7 cents; Underwood, 2 cents.

Lead bullion, 2½ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 25%.

Zinc, in blocks or pigs, 1¾ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1 3-8 cents a pound; Underwood, 15%. In sheets, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1 5-8 cents; Underwood, 15%.

Magnesite, crude, 5-16 cent a pound; caustic, calcined, 5-8 cent a pound; dead burned and grain, 23-40 cents a pound.

TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Wrapper tobacco, unstemmed, $2.10 a pound; Payne-Aldrich, $1.85; Underwood, same; stemmed, $2.75 a pound; Payne-Aldrich, $2.50; Underwood, same.

Filler tobacco, unstemmed, 35 cents a pound; stemmed, 50 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 35 and 50 cents; Underwood, same.

Cigars and cigarettes, $4.50 a pound and 25%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, same.

SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

Brandy and other spirits, $5 a proof gallon; Payne-Aldrich, $2.60; Underwood, same.

Champagne and other sparkling wines, $6 a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, $3.20 a gallon; Underwood, same.

Still wines, $1.25 a gallon; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 45 cents a gallon.

Ale, porter and beer, $1 a gallon; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, bottled, 45 cents.

Grapejuice containing less than 10% alcohol, 70 cents a gallon and $5 proof gallon on the alcohol in addition thereto in excess of; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision.

Ginger ale and other non-alcoholic beverages, 15 cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 16 cents; Underwood, 16 cents.

CHEMICALS.

Dyes, synthetic chemicals and explosives, products of coal tar, in intermediate state, 7 cents a pound and 55% ad valorem on American valuations after that (cannot be increased under the flexible tariff provision); Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, 15%.

Dyes, medicinal synthetic chemicals, products of coal tar, in finished state, 7 cents a pound and 60% ad valorem on American valuations for the first two years, and 7 cents a pound and 45% ad valorem on American valuation after that (cannot be increased under the flexible tariff provision); Payne-Aldrich, 30%; Underwood, same.

Acetic acid, containing by weight not more than 65% of acetic acid, ¾ cent per poun ; containing by weight more than 65%, 2 cents per pound; Payne-Aldrich, acetic acid not exceeding the specific gravity of 1.047, ¾ cent per pound; exceeding said specific gravity, 2 cents per pound; Underwood, acetic acid—free.

Citric acid, 17 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 7 cents; Underwood, 5 cents.

Alcohol, amyl, 6 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, ¼ cent a pound; Underwood, same; wood, 12 cents per gallon; Payne-Aldrich, Underwood, no corresponding provisions; ethyl for non-beverage purposes only, 15 cents per gallon.

Ink and ink powders, 20% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, 15%.

Menthol, 50 cents a pound; camphor, crude, natural, 1 cent per pound; Payne-Aldrich, free; Underwood, 1 cent a pound; camphor, refined or synthetic, 6 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 5 cents.

Linseed oil, 3 3-10 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 15 cents a gallon of 7½ pounds weight; Underwood, 10 cents a gallon of less than 5 gallons.

Olive oil, weighing with immediate container less than 40 pounds, 7½ cents per pound on contents and container; olive oil, not specially provided for, 6½ cents per pound; Payne-Aldrich; olive oil not specially provided for in this section, 40 cents per gallon; in bottles, jars, kegs, tins or other packages containing less than 5 gallons each, 50 cents per gallon.

Cottonseed oil, 3 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Cocoanut oil, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, refined, deodorized cocoanut oil, 3½ cents per pound; cocoanut oil, not specially provided for, free; Underwood, refined, deodorized cocoanut oil, 3½ cents per pound; cocoanut, not refined and deodorized, free.

Peanut oil, 4 cents a pound; Payne-Aldr'ch, free; Underwood, 6 cents a gallon.

Soya bean oil, 2½ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Perfumery, including toilet waters, cosmetics, etc., if containing alcohol, 40 cents a pound and 75 cents ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 60 cents a pound and 50%; Underwood, 40 cents and 60%; **If not containing alcohol**, 75%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 60%.

Spirit varnishes, containing less than 5% of methyl alcohol, $2.20 a gallon and 25% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, $1.32 a gallon and 35%; Underwood (containing less than 10% methyl, $1.32 a gallon and 15%; containing more than 5% methyl alcohol, 25% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 35 cents per gallon; Underwood, no provision except as above).

Soap, castile, 15%; Payne-Aldrich, 1¼ cents a pound; Underwood, 10%. Perfumed toilet, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%; Underwood, 30%. Unperfumed toilet, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, 10%. All other soap and soap powder, 15%; Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, 5%.

Baking soda, ¼ cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 5-8 cent a pound; Underwood, ¼ cent.

Table salt, in containers, 11 cents per 100 pounds; in bulk, 7 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, free.

Starch, potato, 1¾ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1½ cents; Underwood, 1 cent.

JEWELRY.

Diamonds and other precious stones, uncut, 10%; Payne-Aldrich, 10%; Underwood, 20%.

Pearls, not set or strung, 20%; Payne-Aldrich, 10%; Underwood, 20%.

Imitation precious stones, cut or faceted, 20%; not cut or faceted, 60%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 20%.

Buckles, card cases, chains, cigar and cigarette holders and cases, collar, cuff and dress buttons, mesh bags, purses, etc., 80%; Payne-Aldrich, Underwood, 60%.

Watch movements, in cases or otherwise, from 75 cents each to $10.75 each; Payne-Aldrich, from 70 cents each to $3 each and 25%; Underwood, 30%.

Watch cases and parts of watches, 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 30%.

Clocks and clock movements, $1 each and 45% to $3 each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 40% to $1 each and 40%; Underwood, 30%.

EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.

Common yellow, brown or gray earthenware, undecorated, 15% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, 15%; decorated, 20% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 20%.

White granite and semi-porcelain earthenware and stoneware, undecorated, 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 55%; Underwood, 35%; decorated, 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 60%; Underwood, 40%.

China, porcelain and other vitrified wares, undecorated, 60% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 55%; Underwood, 50%; if decorated, 70%; Payne-Aldrich, 60%; Underwood, 55%.

Plain glass bottles, from 1 cent a pound to 50 cents a gross; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 30%.

Illuminating articles of glass, 60%; Payne-Aldrich, 60%; Underwood, 30% ad valorem.

Table and kitchen articles and utensils of glass, 50% to 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 45% to 60%; Underwood, 30% to 60%.

Spectacles, eyeglasses and goggles, from 20 cents a dozen and 15% to 40% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 20 cents and 15% to 50%; Underwood, 35%.

Incandescent electric light bulbs and lamps, 20%; Payne-Aldrich, 60%; Underwood, 30%.

WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Toothpicks, 25%; Payne-Aldrich, 2 cents a thousand.

Furniture of rattan, reed, willow or fibre, 60%; Payne-Aldrich, 35% and 45%; Underwood, 15% and 25%.

Furniture of wood, 33 1-3%; Payne-Aldrich, 35%; Underwood, 15%.

Logs of fir, spruce, cedar or western hemlock, $1 a thousand board feet; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Spanish cedar, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, etc., in the log, 10%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free; in sawed boards, 15%; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 10%; in form of veneers, 20%; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 15%.

PAPER.

Printing paper not specially provided for (exclusive of newsprint, which is free), ¼ cent a pound and 10%; Payne-Aldrich, from 5-10 cent a pound to 15%; Underwood, 12%.

Writing, letter and note paper, plain, 3 cents a pound and 15%; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 25%.

Paper envelopes, plain, same rate as paper from which made, and 5%; Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, 15%.

Playing cards, 10 cents a pack and 20%; Payne-Aldrich, 10 cents a pack and 20%; Underwood, 50%.

SUNDRIES.

Boxing gloves, baseballs, footballs, tennis rackets, bats and other similar athletic equipment, 30%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision.

Ice and roller skates, 20%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision.

Shoes and other footwear, having uppers of wool, cotton, hair or silk, 35%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision.

Hats, bonnets, etc., of straw, grass, horsehair, rattan, etc., blocked or trimmed, 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%; Underwood, 40%.

Brooms, 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 15%.

Tooth brushes and other toilet brushes, 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 35%.

Dice, dominoes, billiard balls and poker chips, 50%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 50%.

Dolls and toys, 70%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 35%.

Matches, 8 cents a gross; Payne-Aldrich, 6 cents; Underwood, 3 cents.

Furs, dressed on the skin, excepting silver or black fox, 25%; Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, 30%.

Manufactures of furs, 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 35%; Underwood, 40%.

Silver or black fox skins, dressed, 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, 30%.

Wearing apparel, in chief value of fur not specially provided for, 50%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, same.

Hats, bonnets, etc., of fur, from $1.50 per dozen and 25% to $16 per dozen and 25%; Payne-Aldrich from $1.50 per dozen and 20% to $7 per dozen and 20%; Underwood, 45%.

Laces, lace window curtains and burnt-out laces (other than those of cotton), 90%; Payne-Aldrich, 70%; Underwood, 60%.

Embroideries not specially provided for, and all fabrics and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, 75%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 60%.

Bags, satchels and pocketbooks and other boxes and cases of leather, rawhide or parchment, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 30%; if fitted with travelling, luncheon and similar sets, 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%; Underwood, 35%.

Leather gloves, men's, not over twelve inches in length, $5 per dozen pairs; women's and children's, not over the same length, $4 per dozen pairs; for each inch in length in excess thereof 50 cents a dozen pairs; Payne-Aldrich, from $1.25 to $4.75 a dozen pairs, cumulative duties of $1 per dozen pairs on lined gloves, 40 cents per dozen pairs on pique and prixseam and the same on embroidered; cumulative duties of $2.40 per dozen pairs when lined with cotton, wool, or silk, and $4.00 when lined with leather or fur, and 40 cents when embroidered. Foregoing shall pay a duty of not less than 50 nor more than 70 per centum ad valorem; Underwood, from $1 to $2.50 per dozen pairs, plus 25 cents per dozen pairs for each inch in excess of 14 in length. Additional cumulative duties of 25 cents when lined with cotton or vegetable fibre, 50 cents with silk, leather or wool, and $2 with fur; in pique and prixseam gloves, 25 cents.

Musical instruments and parts not specifically provided for, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 35%.

Phonographs and similar articles and parts, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 25%.

Rosaries, chaplets and similar articles of religious devotion, of other than precious metals or stones, from 15% to 30%; of precious metals or precious stones, 50%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision.

Pencils of materials other than metal, 45 cents a gross and 25%; Payne-Aldrich, 45 cents a gross and 25%; Underwood 36 cents per gross but not less than 25%.

Photographic cameras and parts, 20%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 15%.

Moving picture films, sensitized but not exposed or developed, 4-10 of a cent a linear foot; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, free. Exposed but not developed, 2 cents a linear foot; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, 2 cents. Exposed and developed, 3 cents a linear foot; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, 3 cents. Positives in any form, 1 cent a linear foot; Payne-Aldrich, 1½ cents; Underwood, 1 cent.

Thermostatic bottles, jars and jugs, from 15 cents each and 45% ad valorem, to 30 cents each and 45%; parts of these, 55% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision except for materials of chief value.

Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, covered with other than paper or lace, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%; Underwood, 35%.

FREE LIST.

Agricultural implements, including ploughs, tooth or disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers (except lawn mowers), horserakes, cultivators, threshing machines, cotton gins, cream separators valued at not over $50 each, wagons and carts.

Animals imported for breeding purposes.

Antimony ore.

Antitoxins, vaccines, serums and bacterines.

Sulphide of arsenic.

Asbestos, crude.

Bibles.

Binding twine made from New Zealand hemp, manila, Tampico fibre, sisal grass, or sunn.

Bread.

Books, maps, music, engravings, etchings, bound or unbound, if printed more than twenty years. Books and pamphlets printed wholly or chiefly in foreign languages.

Books, libraries, "usual and reasonable," furniture and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, not intended for sale.

Borax, crude.

Old brass.

Bristles, crude.

Bullion, gold or silver.

Linotype and all typesetting machines.

Typewriters.

Shoe machinery.

Tar and oil-spreading machines for road construction.

Crude chalk.

Coal, anthracite, bituminous, culm, slack and shale and coke.

Cocoa and cacao beans.

Coffee.

Coins of gold, silver, copper or other metals.

Copper ore and copper in plates, bars, ingots or pigs.

Cork wood or cork bark.

Cotton.

Fans, common palm leaf, not ornamented or decorated.

Guano, basic slag, manures and other substances used chiefly for fertilizers.

Hair of horses and cattle.

Rope made of rawhide.

Hides of cattle.

Ice.

India rubber and gutta-percha, crude.

Iodine, crude.

Iron ore.

Ivory tusks in their natural state.

Jet, unmanufactured.

Junk.

Boots and shoes made wholly or in chief value of leather.

Leather cut into shoe uppers, vamps or soles.

Asphalt and bitumen.

Lemon juice and lime juice, containing less than 2% of alcohol.

Mechanically ground and chemical wood pulp.

Needles, hand sewing or darning.

Newspapers and periodicals.

Oil cake and oil-cake meal.

Oakum.

Whale and other fish oils of American fisheries.

Crude petroleum and fuel oil.

Ores of gold, silver or nickel and of the platinum metals.

Parchment and vellum.

Pearl, mother of, and shells, not sawed, cut, flaked or advanced in value from the natural state.

Personal effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries.

Phosphates, crude and apatite.

Platinum, unmanufactured or in ingots, bars, sheets or plates.

Potassium chloride and sulphate.

Quinine sulphate.

Radium and salts of.

Shrimps and lobsters.

Silk, raw, and silk cocoons and silk waste.

Sodium nitrates, sulphate, crude, or salt cake and nitre cake.

Standard newsprint paper.

Sulphur in any form, and sulphur ore.

Tar and pitch of wood.

Tea.

Teeth, natural.

Tin ore and black oxide of tin, provided that there shall be imposed upon black oxide of tin a duty of 4 cents a pound and upon bar, block, or pig tin a duty of 6 cents a pound when the American mines are producing 1,500 tons of cassiterite and bar, block and pig tin a year.

Turpentine, gum, and spirits of, and rosin.

Vegetable tallow.

Wax.

All barbed wire, whether plain or galvanized.

Original paintings in oil, mineral, water, or other colors, and original sketches.

Works of art, productions of American artists residing temporarily abroad.

White arsenic.

Bananas.

Common house brick.

Portland cement.

Cotton, both long and short staple.

Cyanide.

Fish for fertilizer.

Gloves made from cattle leather.

Gunpowder, sporting powder.

Potassium nitrate, or saltpetre, crude.

Shingles.

Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs.

Wood: Logs, timber, round, unmanufactured, hewn, sided or squared.

Paving posts, railroad ties and telephone, electric light, etc., poles.

Pickets, palings, hoops and staves.

Potash.

Declaration of Independence.

(Unanimously adopted, July 4, 1776; signed by 54 delegates, Aug. 2, 1776.)

WHEN, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them by a mock Trial from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury: For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

(Revised by Simon Newton, Detroit.)

Name.	Delegate From.	Occupation.	Order of Birth.	Birthplace.
Adams, John	Mass. Bay	Lawyer	35	Braintree, Mass.
Adams, Samuel	Mass. Bay	Merchant	11	Boston, Mass.
Bartlett, Josiah	New Hampshire	Physician	20	Amesbury, Mass.
Braxton, Carter	Virginia	Planter	36	Newington, Va.
Carroll, Charles	Maryland	Lawyer	38	Annapolis, Md.
Chase, Samuel	Maryland	Lawyer	45	Somerset County, Md.
Clark, Abraham	New Jersey	Lawyer	14	Elizabethtown, N. J.
Clymer, George	Pennsylvania	Merchant	41	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ellery, William	Rhode Island	Lawyer	18	Newport, R. I.
Floyd, William	New York	Farmer	34	Brookhaven, N. Y.
Franklin, Benjamin	Pennsylvania	Printer	1	Boston, Mass.
Gerry, Elbridge	Mass. Bay	Merchant	52	Marblehead, Mass.
Gwinnett, Button	Georgia	Merchant	29	....., England
Hall, Lyman	Georgia	Physician	13	....., Conn.
Hancock, John	Mass. Bay	Merchant	37	Quincy, Mass.
Harrison, Benjamin	Virginia	Farmer	44	Berkeley, Va.
Hart, John	New Jersey	Farmer	3	Hopewell, N. J.
Hewes, Joseph	North Carolina	Lawyer	23	Kingston, N. J.
Heyward, Thomas, Jr.	South Carolina	Lawyer	54	St. Luke's Parish, S. C.
Hooper, William	North Carolina	Lawyer	47	Boston, Mass.
Hopkins, Stephen	Rhode Island	Farmer	2	Scituate, R. I.
Hopkinson, Francis	New Jersey	Lawyer	39	Philadelphia, Pa.
Huntington, Samuel	Connecticut	Lawyer	27	Windham, Conn.
Jefferson, Thomas	Virginia	Lawyer	50	Shadwell, Va.
Lee, Richard Henry	Virginia	Soldier	28	Stratford, Va.
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Virginia	Farmer	33	Stratford, Va.
Lewis, Francis	New York	Merchant	4	Llandaff, Wales
Livingston, Philip	New York	Merchant	6	Albany, N. Y.
Lynch, Thomas Jr.	South Carolina	Lawyer	55	Prince George Parish, S. C.
McKean, Thomas	Delaware	Lawyer	32	New London, Pa.
Middleton, Arthur	South Carolina	Lawyer	48	Middleton Place, S. C.
Morris, Lewis	New York	Farmer	16	Morrisania, N. Y.
Morris, Robert	Pennsylvania	Merchant	31	Liverpool, England
Morton, John	Pennsylvania	Surveyor	12	Ridley, Pa.
Nelson, Thomas Jr.	Virginia	Statesman	40	Yorktown, Va.
Paca, William	Maryland	Lawyer	42	Wyehall, Md.
Paine, Robert Treat	Mass. Bay	Lawyer	25	Boston, Mass.
Penn, John	North Carolina	Lawyer	46	Caroline County, Va.
Read, George	Delaware	Lawyer	30	Cecil County, Md.
Rodney, Caesar	Delaware	General	19	Dover, Del.
Ross, George	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	24	Newcastle, Del.
Rush, Benjamin	Pennsylvania	Physician	53	Byberry Township, Pa.
Rutledge, Edward	South Carolina	Lawyer	56	Charleston, S. C.
Sherman, Roger	Connecticut	Shoemaker	9	Newton, Mass.
Smith, James	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	8	....., Ireland
Stockton, Richard	New Jersey	Lawyer	22	Near Princeton, N. J.
Stone, Thomas	Maryland	Lawyer	51	Charles County, Md.
Taylor, George	Pennsylvania	Physician	7	....., Ireland
Thornton, Matthew	New Hampshire	Physician	5	....., Ireland
Walton, George	Georgia	Lawyer	43	Frederick County, Va.
Whipple, William	New Hampshire	Sailor	21	Kittery, Me.
Williams, William	Connecticut	Statesman	26	Lebanon, Conn.
Wilson, James	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	49	Near St. Andrews, Scotland
Witherspoon, John	New Jersey	Minister	10	Gifford, Had'ngtonshire, Scotland
Wolcott, Oliver	Connecticut	Physician	15	Windsor, Conn.
Wythe, George	Virginia	Lawyer	17	Elizabeth City County, Va.

OTHER DECLARATIONS OF INDEPENDENCE.

(Rossiter Johnson in the New York Sun, June 30, 1919.)

The Fourth of July is close at hand and with it will come orally and in print the usual number of descriptions and explanations accounting for its celebration. And with many of these will come the reminder that the great Declaration was preceded by the much discussed Mecklenburg (N. C.) Declaration for Independence (May 31, 1775). The orators and writers that mention it should know, and doubtless some of them do know, that Mecklenburg was not the first to speak thus; it had several predecessors.

The earliest that has been discovered is a series of resolutions adopted by a town meeting at Mendon, Worcester County, Mass., in 1773. They are too long to be quoted entire, but a few sentences will plainly show their spirit: "That all men have naturally an equal right to life, liberty and property;" "that all just and lawful government must necessarily originate in the free consent of the people;" "that a right to liberty and property is absolutely unalienable." And, having the present crisis in mind, note especially the following: "That the claims of the Parliament of Great Britain to the power of legislation for the colonies, in all cases whatever, is extremely alarming and threatens the total deprivation of everything that is dear and valuable in life," and connect it with this: "That a voluntary renunciation of any powers or privileges included in or necessarily connected with a principle of self-preservation is manifestly acting counter to the will of the great Author of Nature, the Supreme Legislator." The resolutions, which run to a nineteenth, then specify many causes of grievance similar to those in Jefferson's Declaration.

On Sept. 6, 1774, delegates representing Suffolk County, Massachusetts, met at Milton and adopted what were known as the Suffolk Resolutions, believed to have been written by Dr. Joseph Warren, who was killed at Bunker Hill. These also bear a strong resemblance to the Declaration written by Jefferson. In Chester County, Pennsylvania, such resolutions were adopted on the same day (May 31, 1775) that the Mecklenburg Declaration was issued. Here the gist of independence is in the sentence, "Whatever person shall hereafter receive a commission from the Crown, or attempt to exercise any such commission heretofore received, shall be deemed an enemy to his country." The next month (June 6, 1775) Cumberland County, New York (now included in Vermont), took similar action. Thomas Paine, who came here from England in 1774, issued his famous pamphlet entitled "Common Sense," which was a powerful plea for independence, in January, 1776, and in December he followed it with "The Crisis," which begins with the famous sentence, "These are the times that try men's souls."

The Suffolk Resolutions were presented to the Continental Congress, which approved them, Sept. 17, 1774. By the way, that is a notable date in American history. The Federal Constitution, when completed and signed, was transmitted to Congress Sept. 17, 1787. Washington's Farewell Address bears date Sept. 17, 1796. The bloodiest day on this continent, Antietam, was Sept. 17, 1862.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Birth.	Order of Death.	Place of Death.	Date of Death.	Age.
Adams, John	Oct. 31, 1735	54	Braintree, Mass	July 4, 1826	91
Adams, Samuel	Sept. 27, 1722	38	Boston, Mass	Oct. 2, 1803	81
Bartlett, Josiah	Nov. 21, 1729	27	....., N. H	May 19, 1795	65
Braxton, Carter	Sept. 10, 1736	30	Richmond, Va	Oct. 10, 1797	61
Carroll, Charles	Sept. 20, 1737	56	Baltimore, Md	Nov. 14, 1832	95
Chase, Samuel	April 17, 1741	45	.....	June 19, 1811	70
Clark, Abraham	Feb. 15, 1726	26	Rahway, N. J	Sept. 15, 1794	69
Clymer, George	Jan. 24, 1739	47	Morrisville, Pa	Jan. 23, 1813	74
Ellery, William	Dec. 22, 1727	52	Newport, R. I	Feb. 15, 1820	92
Floyd, William	Dec. 17, 1734	53	Weston, N. Y	Aug. 4, 1821	87
Franklin, Benjamin	Jan. 17, 1706	17	Philadelphia, Pa	April 17, 1790	84
Gerry, Elbridge	July 17, 1744	50	Washington, D. C	Nov. 23, 1814	70
Gwinnett, Button	(About) 1732	2	....., Ga	May 27, 1777	45
Hall, Lyman	 1725	18	Burke County, Ga	Oct. 19, 1790	65
Hancock, John	Jan. 12, 1737	23	Quincy, Mass	Oct. 8, 1793	57
Harrison, Benjamin	(About) 1740	20	.....	April ... 1791	51
Hart, John	 1708	7	Hopewell, N. J	 1780	72
Hewes, Joseph	 1730	5	Philadelphia, Pa	Nov. 10, 1779	49
Heyward, Thomas Jr	 1746	44	St. Luke's Parish, S. C	March 6, 1809	63
Hooper, William	June 17, 1742	19	Hillsborough, N. C	Oct. ... 1790	48
Hopkins, Stephen	March 7, 1707	11	Providence, R. I	July 13, 1785	78
Hopkinson, Francis	Sept. 21, 1737	21	.....	May 9, 1791	54
Huntington, Samuel	July 3, 1731	28	Norwich, Conn	Jan. 5, 1796	65
Jefferson, Thomas	April 2, 1743	55	Monticello, Va	July 4, 1826	83
Lee, Richard Henry	Jan. 20, 1732	24	Chantilly, Va	June 19, 1794	62
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Oct. 14, 1734	29	Richmond, Va	April 3, 1797	62
Lewis, Francis	Mar. ... 1713	39	New York, N. Y	Dec. 19, 1803	91
Livingston, Philip	Jan. 15, 1716	3	York, Pa	June 12, 1778	62
Lynch, Thomas Jr	Aug. 5, 1749	6	At sea	 1779	30
McKean, Thomas	Mar. 19, 1734	51	Philadelphia, Pa	June 24, 1817	83
Middleton, Arthur	June 26, 1742	13	Goose Creek, S. C	Jan. 1, 1787	45
Morris, Lewis	 1726	32	Morrisania, N. Y	Jan. 22, 1798	72
Morris, Robert	Jan. 20, 1734	41	Philadelphia, Pa	May 8, 1806	72
Morton, John	 1724	1	Chester County, Pa	April ... 1777	53
Nelson, Thomas Jr	Dec. 26, 1738	16	Hanover County, Va	Jan. 4, 1789	50
Paca, William	Oct. 31, 1740	35	Wyehall, Md	 1799	59
Paine, Robert Treat	Mar. 11, 1731	49	Boston, Mass	May 11, 1814	83
Penn, John	May 17, 1741	15	....., N. C	Sept. 1, 1788	47
Read, George	Sept. 17, 1733	34	Newcastle, Del	Sept. 21, 1798	65
Rodney, Caesar	Oct. 7, 1728	10	Dover, Del	June 29, 1784	56
Ross, George	 1730	4	Lancaster, Pa	July ... 1779	49
Rush, Benjamin	Dec. 24, 1745	48	Philadelphia, Pa	April 19, 1813	67
Rutledge, Edward	Nov. 23, 1749	36	Charleston, S. C	Jan. 23, 1800	50
Sherman, Roger	April 19, 1721	22	New Haven, Conn	July 23, 1793	72
Smith, James	(About) 1720	43	York, Pa	July 11, 1806	86
Stockton, Richard	Oct. 1, 1730	9	Near Princeton, N. J	Feb. 28, 1781	50
Stone, Thomas	 1743	14	Alexandria, Va	Oct. 5, 1787	44
Taylor, George	 1716	8	Easton, Pa	Feb. 23, 1781	65
Thornton, Matthew	(About) 1714	37	Newburyport, Mass	June 24, 1803	89
Walton, George	 1740	40	Augusta, Ga	Feb. 2, 1804	64
Whipple, William	Jan. 14, 1730	12	Portsmouth, N. H	Nov. 28, 1785	56
Williams, William	April 18, 1731	46	Lebanon, Conn	Aug. 2, 1811	80
Wilson, James	Sept. 14, 1742	33	Edenton, N. C	Aug. 28, 1798	56
Witherspoon, John	Feb. 5, 1722	25	Near Princeton, N. J	Sept. 15, 1794	73
Wolcott, Oliver	Nov. 26, 1726	31	Litchfield, Conn	Dec. 1, 1797	71
Wythe, George	 1726	42	Richmond, Va	June 8, 1806	80

IMPEACHMENTS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY.

The Constitution of the United States, Article II., Section IV., provides that civil officers of the United States may be removed from office on impeachment and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors; that the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate the sole power to try impeachments; that the Vice President shall preside at impeachments except when the President is tried, when the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside; and that two-thirds of the members present must vote for conviction before a person impeached shall be deemed guilty. Only eight persons have been impeached and tried before the Senate, and only two of them have been convicted. The record is as follows:

William Blount, Senator from Tennessee, impeached July 7, 1797, for conspiring to wage war with Spain in favor of Great Britain, to excite the Cherokee Indians against Spain, and to create disaffection among the Indians toward the United States; trial Dec. 17, 1798, to Jan. 14, 1799; vote, 11 guilty, 14 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

John Pickering, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire; impeached 1803 for drunkenness and disregard of the terms of the statutes; trial March 3 to March 12, 1803; vote, 19 guilty, 7 not guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; impeached 1804 for misconduct at trials of persons charged with breach of the Sedition Law; trial Nov. 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805; vote, 9 guilty, 30 not guilty, and 15 guilty, 19 not guilty, on different counts; verdict acquittal.

James Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri; impeached for tyrannous treatment of counsel, 1830; trial May 11 to May 30, 1830, and from Dec. 13, 1830, to Jan. 31, 1831; vote, 22 guilty, 21 not guilty; verdict acquittal.

West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee, impeached 1862 for supporting the secession movement and unlawfully acting as Judge of the Confederate District Court; trial May 22 to June 26, 1862; vote, 32 guilty, 4 not guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, impeached for usurpation of the law, corrupt use of the veto power, interference at elections and high crimes and misdemeanors; trial, March 30 to May 26, 1868; vote, guilty, 35, not guilty, 19; verdict, acquittal.

William W. Belknap, Secretary of War of the United States, impeached for accepting bribes; trial April 5 to Aug. 1, 1876; vote, guilty, 5, not guilty, 25; verdict, acquittal.

Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida; impeached 1905 for misconduct in office; trial Feb. 6 to Feb. 27, 1905; vote, 55 guilty, 37 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

Robert W. Archibald, Associate Judge of United States Commerce Court, was impeached July 11, 1912, on thirteen articles charging him with corrupt collusion with coal mine owners and railroad officials while in office. The Senate began his trial Dec. 3, 1912, and ended Jan. 13, 1913. Verdict, guilty; removal from office.

On June 12, 1914, District Judge Alston G. Dayton was impeached. Proceedings dropped March 3, 1915.

In the House, near the close of the 66th Congress, a member asked for the impeachment of Federal District Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis for having accepted, at a salary, the post of Commissioner of Baseball. The demand was not acted upon by the House.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Secretary of State of the United States, Charles E. Hughes, in an address delivered before the American Bar Association at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 30, 1923, restated the genesis and scope of the Monroe Doctrine as it stands to-day, one hundred years after its promulgation. The Secretary's main points were:

The Monroe Doctrine had its dramatic setting as a striking and carefully formulated announcement, but it was in no sense a departure or something novel or strange engrafted upon American policy. The people of the United States had watched with deep sympathy the long struggle of our Southern neighbors for independence. The Republic of Colombia was recognized in 1822, the Government of Buenos Ayres and the States of Mexico and Chili, early in 1823. Deeply interested as we were in the development of republican institutions, the United States did not hesitate because of the political form of government and was the first to recognize the independent Empire of Brazil in May, 1824, and this was followed by the recognition of the Federation of Central American States in August of the same year.

Meanwhile, the Holy Alliance formed by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia had sought to enforce the divine right of kings against the progress of liberal principles. Joined by France, they undertook "to put an end to the system of representative government" and after France had proceeded accordingly to restore the rule of Ferdinand VII. in Spain, it was proposed to direct their efforts to the overthrowing of the new governments erected out of the old colonies of Spain in the Western Hemisphere. This was the situation 100 years ago—in August, 1823—when George Canning, British Foreign Secretary, wrote his celebrated letter to Richard Rush, American Minister in London, suggesting a joint declaration, in substance, that the recovery of the colonies by Spain was hopeless; that neither Great Britain nor the United States was aiming at the possession of any portion of these colonies; and that they could not see with indifference any portion of them transferred to any other power. Great Britain, however, had not at that time recognized the new States in Spanish America, and this made a point of distinction. Correspondence followed between Presidents Monroe and Jefferson and Madison, whose advice he sought. It was after mature deliberation by the President and his Cabinet, which contained not only John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, but John C. Calhoun and William Wirt, that the American position was formally stated. It was deemed advisable to make a separate declaration of policy and this was formulated in President Monroe's message of December 2, 1823.

The doctrine is set forth in two paragraphs of this message. The first of these had a genesis distinct from the situation of the former colonies of Spain. It grew out of the question of Russian claims on the northwest coast of North America. The Russian Emperor had issued a ukase in 1821 prohibiting citizens of other nations from navigating and fishing within 100 Italian miles of the northwest coast of North America from Bering Straits to the fifty-first parallel of north latitude. Protests had followed. In July, 1823, Secretary Adams informed the Russian Minister that the United States "should contest the right of Russia to any territorial establishment on this continent, and that we should assume distinctly the principle that the American continents are no longer subjects for any new European colonial establishments." It was in connection with this pretension of Russia that President Monroe, after adverting to the proposal of arranging the respective rights and interests on the northwest coast by amicable negotiations, declared in his message:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle, in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

The other paragraph of President Monroe's message bore upon the situation of our neighbors to the south, as follows:

"In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are involved or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are, of necessity, more intimately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. * * *

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and have maintained it and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Properly understood, it is opposed (1) to any non-American action encroaching upon the political independence of American States under any guise and (2) to the acquisition in any manner of the control of additional territory in this hemisphere by any non-American power.

The Monroe Doctrine is not a legislative pronouncement; it has been approved by action of Congress, but it does not rest upon any Congressional sanction. It has had the implied indorsement of the treaty-making power in the reservations to the two Hague conventions of 1899 and 1907, but it is not defined by treaty and does not draw its force from any international agreement. It is not like a constitutional provision deriving its authority from the fact that it is a part of the organic law transcending and limiting executive and legislative power. It is not a part of international law, maintained by the consent of the civilized powers and alterable only at their will. It is a policy declared by the Executive of the United States and repeated in one form or another by Presidents and Secretaries of State in the conduct of our foreign relations. Its significance lies in the fact that in its essentials, as set forth by President Monroe and as forcibly and repeatedly, asserted by our responsible statesmen, it has been for 100 years, and continues to be, an integral part of our national thought and purpose, expressing a profound conviction which even the upheaval caused by the Great War, and our participation in that struggle upon European soil, has not uprooted or fundamentally changed.

The Monroe Doctrine is not a policy of aggression; it is a policy of self-defense. It was asserted at a time when the danger of foreign aggression in this hemisphere was very real, when the new American States had not yet established a firm basis of independent national life, and we were menaced by threats of old world powers directed against republican institutions. It still remains an assertion of the principle of national security.

As the policy embodied in the Monroe Doctrine is distinctively the policy of the United States, the Government of the United States reserves to itself its definition, interpretation and application. This Government has welcomed the recognition by other Governments of the fact and soundness of this policy and of the appropriateness of its application from time to time.

But the United States has not been disposed to enter into engagements which would have the effect of submitting to any other power or to any concert of powers the determination either of the occasions upon which the principles of the Monroe Doctrine shall be invoked or of the measures that shall be taken in giving it effect. As President Wilson observed: "The Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on her own authority. It always has been maintained and always will be maintained upon her own responsibility."

This implies neither suspicion nor estrangement. It simply means that the United States is asserting a separate national right of self-defense, and that in the exercise of this right it must have an unhampered discretion.

The policy of the Monroe Doctrine does not infringe upon the independence and sovereignty of other American States. Misconception upon this point is the only disturbing influence in our relations with Latin American States. The declaration of our purpose to oppose what is inimical to our safety does not imply an attempt to establish a protectorate any more than a similar assertion by any one of the great southern republics of opposition to conduct on the part of any of the others endangering its security would aim at the establishment of a protectorate.

We utterly disclaim as unwarranted the observations which occasionally have been made implying a claim on our part to superintend the affairs of our sister republics, to assert an overlordship, to consider the spread of our authority beyond our own domain as the aim of our policy and to make our power the test of right in this hemisphere.

Such assertions do not express our national pur-

pose; they belie our sincere friendship; they are false to the fundamental principles of our institutions and of our foreign policy which has sought to reflect with rare exceptions, the ideals of liberty; they menace us by stimulating a distrust which has no real foundation. They find no sanction whatever in the Monroe Doctrine. There is room in this hemisphere without danger of collision, for the complete recognition of that doctrine and the independent sovereignty of the Latin-American republics.

We have grown rich and powerful, but we have not outgrown the necessity, in justice to ourselves and without injustice to others, of safeguarding our future peace and security. By building the Panama Canal we have not only established a new and convenient highway of commerce, but we have created exigencies and new conditions of strategy and defense. It is for us to protect that highway.

It may also be necessary for us at some time to build another canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans and to protect that. I believe that the sentiment of the American people is practically unanimous that in the interest of our national safety we could not yield to any foreign power the control of the Panama Canal or the approaches to it, or the obtaining of any position which would interfere with our right of protection or would menace the freedom of our communications.

So far as the region of the Caribbean Sea is concerned it may be said that if we had no Monroe Doctrine we should have to create one. * * * The United States has rights and obligations which that doctrine does not define. And in the unsettled condition of certain countries in the region of the Caribbean it has been necessary to assert these rights and obligations as well as the limited principles of the Monroe Doctrine. * * *

The disturbed conditions and revolutionary tendencies in some of the Central American republics have given great solicitude to the Government of the United States, and its efforts have been directed to the promotion of tranquillity and stability. This is in the interest of the maintenance of the unimpaired integrity and sovereignty of these republics.

It is apparent that the Monroe Doctrine does not stand in the way of Pan-American co-operation; rather it affords the necessary foundation for that co-operation in the independence and security of American States. * * *

The Monroe Doctrine is not an obstacle to a wider international co-operation, beyond the limits of Pan-American aims and interests, whenever that co-operation is congenial to American institutions.

With the passing of 100 years it remains a cherished policy, inimical to no just interest and deemed to be vitally related to our own safety and to the peaceful progress of the peoples of this hemisphere.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT SANTIAGO.

The Fifth Pan-American Conference opened at Santiago, Chili, on March 25, 1923, and adjourned on May 3, reaching agreements only on general questions of commerce and education and adopting measures that will enable international co-operation in stamping out disease. Two treaties were signed, one for the protection of Pan-American trade-marks, the other for an agreement under which international disputes will be investigated, each by a fact-finding commission.

This treaty provides that all controversies arising between the American States, which it has been impossible to settle through diplomatic channels, shall be submitted to a commission of inquiry for investigation and report. The commission will be composed of five members, all nationals of American States, and will render its report within one year from the date of its first meeting; the findings of the commission will be considered as reports and will not have the force of arbitral awards. The treaty follows the general lines of the Bryan treaties and of the treaty establishing commission of inquiry concluded in February, 1923, between the United States of America and the Republics of Central America. It is noteworthy that this treaty is exclusively American in character, providing a means of settlement of American disputes by Americans.

The Pan-American Union was reorganized by a provision that a State member not having a diplomatic representative at Washington may appoint a special representative on the Board of the Union. Instead of conferring on the Secretary of State of the United States the chairmanship ex-officio of the governing board, the chairman and vice chairman will be elected by the board. Permanent commissions will also be established for the study of the following subjects: Economic and commercial relations between the American States; international organization of labor in America; questions of hygiene in the countries of the continent; and the development of intellectual co-operation, with special reference to co-operation between American universities.

The conference failed to reach agreement in its discussion of naval armament, an American League of Nations (proposed by Uruguay), the Monroe Doctrine, and an American Court of Justice. The Pan-American Congress of Jurists, which is to meet at Rio de Janeiro in 1925, will be asked to attempt a codification of American International law, and to this gathering was referred the Costa Rican plan for an American Court of Justice.

The movement for limitation of naval armament failed because Brazil, Argentina and Chili could not agree on capital ship tonnage. Limitation of land armament was never seriously considered.

The President of the conference, Sr. Don Augustin Edwards, Chilian Ambassador to Great Britain, and later President of the Assembly of the League of Nations, speaking at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club, New York, on June 6, said:

"The conference was not hostile to the reduction of armament. It was clearly favorable toward a thorough investigation as to what a just and practicable reduction might be. It was shown that the countries of Latin America are not really armed." He pointed out that the twenty Latin American republics, having a population only 20,000,000 short of that of the United States and an area far greater, spend on their military and naval establishments less than $200,000,000 a year.

The United States delegates were: Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador to Belgium; former Senators Atlee Pomerene, Frank B. Kellogg, and Willard Saulsbury; Director General L. S. Rowe of the Pan-American Union; Dr. George E. Vincent; William Eric Fowler, and F. C. Partridge. The next conference will be held in Havana, Cuba.

CONFERENCE OF CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The conference of the five Central American States, which began in Washington on Dec. 4, 1922, held its final plenary session in the Hall of the Americas, at the Pan-American Union on Feb. 7, 1923. Costa Rica was represented by Sr. Don Alfredo Gonzalez de Flores; Guatemala by Sr. Francisco Sanchez Latour; Honduras by Dr. Alberto Ucles; Nicaragua by Sr. Emiliano Chamorro; and Salvador by Sr. Dr. Francisco Martinez Suarez. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes presided, congratulated the plenipotentiaries on the success of the negotiations and reiterated the friendship of the United States.

The delegates then signed a General Treaty of Peace and Amity in which each republic obligates itself not to recognize in another a Government resulting from a coup d'etat or a revolution; in case of civil war, not to intervene and not to permit within its territory the organization of revolutionary movements against the recognized Government of any other Central American republic; not to enter into secret treaties; and to seek constitutional reforms which would make impossible the re-election of the President or Vice President.

They also signed eleven conventions, the most important of which were:

A convention for the Limitation of Armaments, to be in force for five years, whereby the number of men in the standing army and national guard of the several States is fixed at: Guatemala, 5,200; Salvador, 4,200; Honduras, 2,500; Nicaragua, 2,500; and Costa Rica, 2,000. Arms or munitions may not be exported from one State to another and aircraft in war are limited to ten. Use of poison gas is forbidden.

A convention for establishment of the International Central American tribunal, replacing one of 1907 that was allowed to lapse in 1917. All controversies not able to be settled by usual diplomatic intercourse are to be submitted to this body for determination, save questions affecting sovereignty or continued existence of the nations involved. The United States joined in signing a protocol to this agreeing to designate fifteen American citizens available for such tribunals.

And a convention establishing international commissions of inquiry on matters in dispute.

A convention for the establishment of free trade was signed by all but Costa Rica.

The other conventions provided for unification of protective laws for workmen and laborers; the practice of the liberal professions; permanent commissions on finance and on communications, to consider economic reforms; revision of electoral laws; establishment of stations for agricultural experiments and animal industries; a reciprocal exchange of students, and extradition.

Secretary Hughes announced the decision of Guatemala and Honduras to submit their boundary dispute to the President of the United States for arbitration.

State.	Constitution.	I-X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.
Ala.					1865 Dec. 2	1868 July 13	1869 Nov. 24	1909 Aug. 17		1919 Jan. 15	
Ariz.								1912 April 9	1912 June 3	1918 May 24	1920 Feb. 12
Ark.					1865 April 20	1868 April 6	1869 Mar. 30	1911 April 22	1913 April 14	1919 Jan. 14	1919 July 28
Cal.					1865 Dec. 20			1911 Jan. 31	1913 Jan. 28	1919 Jan. 13	1919 Nov. 1
Col.								1911 Feb. 20	1913 Feb. 13	1919 Jan. 15	1919 Dec. 15
Conn.	1788 Jan. 9				1865 May 5	1866 June 30	1869 May 19		1913 April 15		1920 Sept. 21
Del.	1787 Dec. 7	1790 Jan. 28	1795 Jan. 22					1913 Feb. 3		1918 Mar. 26	1923 Mar. 6
Fla.					1865 Dec. 28	1868 June 9	1869 June 15			1918 Dec. 3	
Ga.	1788 Jan. 2		1794 Nov. 29	1804 May 19	1865 Dec. 9	1868 July 21	1870 Feb. 2	1910 Aug. 3		1918 July 2	
Idaho								1911 Jan. 20	1913 Jan. 31	1919 Jan. 8	1920 Feb. 11
Ill.					1865 Feb. 1	1867 Jan. 15	1869 Mar. 5	1910 Mar. 1	1913 Feb. 13	1919 Jan. 14	1919 June 10
Ind.					1865 Feb. 16	1867 Jan. 29	1869 May 14	1911 Feb. 6	1913 Mar. 6	1919 Jan. 14	1920 Jan. 16
Iowa					1866 Jan. 24	1868 April 3	1870 Feb. 3	1911 Feb. 27	1913 Feb. 6	1919 Jan. 15	1919 July 2
Kan.					1865 Feb. 7	1867 Jan. 18	1870 Jan. 19	1911 Mar. 6	1913 Jan. 17	1919 Jan. 14	1919 June 16
Ky.				1803 Dec. 27				1910 Feb. 8		1918 Jan. 17	1920 Jan. 6
La.					1865 Feb. 17	1868 July 9	1869 Mar. 5	1912 July 1		1918 Aug. 8	
Me.					1865 Feb. 7	1867 Jan. 19	1869 Mar. 12	1911 Mar. 31	1913 Feb. 20	1919 Jan. 8	1919 Nov. 5
Md.	1788 April 28	1789 Dec. 19	1794 Dec. 26		1865 Feb. 3			1910 April 8		1918 Mar. 12	
Mass.	1788 Feb. 6		1794 June 26		1865 Feb. 8	1867 Mar. 20	1869 Mar. 12		1912 May 22	1918 Mar. 2	1919 June 25
Mich.					1865 Feb. 2	1867 Feb. 15	1869 Mar. 8	1911 Feb. 23	1913 Jan. 28	1918 Jan. 28	1919 June 10
Minn.					1865 Feb. 23	1867 Feb. 1	1870 Feb. 19	1912 June 12	1912 June 10	1919 Jan. 17	1919 Sept. 8
Miss.							1870 Jan. 17	1910 Mar. 11		1918 Jan. 8	
Mo.					1865 Feb. 10	1867 Jan. 26	1870 Jan. 10	1911 Mar. 16	1913 Mar. 7	1919 Jan. 17	1919 July 3
Mont.								1911 Jan. 31	1913 Feb. 7	1918 Feb. 19	1919 July 30
Neb.						1867 June 15	1870 Feb. 17	1911 Feb. 11	1913 Feb. 5	1919 Jan. 16	1919 Aug. 2
Nev.					1865 Feb. 16	1867 Jan. 22	1869 Mar. 1	1911 Feb. 8	1913 Feb. 19	1919 Jan. 21	1920 Feb. 7
N. H.	1788 June 21	1790 Jan. 25	1794 June 20		1865 July 1	1866 July 7	1869 July 7		1913 Feb. 21	1919 Jan. 15	1919 Sept. 10
N. J.	1787 Dec. 18	1789 Nov. 20		1804 Feb. 22	1866 Jan. 23	1866 Sept. 11	1871 Feb. 21	1913 Feb. 5	1913 Mar. 18	1919 Mar. 9	1920 Feb. 17
N. M.								1913 Feb. 5	1913 Mar. 15	1919 Jan. 20	1920 Feb. 21
N. Y.	1788 July 26	1790 Feb. 27	1794 Mar. 27	1804 Feb. 11	1865 Feb. 3	1867 Jan. 10	1869 April 14	1911 July 12	1913 Jan. 15	1919 Jan. 29	1919 June 16
N. C.	1789 Nov. 21	1789 Dec. 22			1865 Dec. 4	1868 July 4	1869 Mar. 5	1911 Feb. 11	1913 Jan. 25	1919 Jan. 16	
N. D.								1911 Feb. 21	1913 Feb. 18	1918 Jan. 25	1919 Dec. 5
Ohio				1803 Dec. 30	1865 Feb. 10	1867 Jan. 11	1870 Jan. 27	1911 Jan. 19	1913 Feb. 25	1919 Jan. 7	1919 June 16
Okla.								1910 Mar. 14	1913 Feb. 24	1919 Jan. 7	1920 Feb. 28
Ore.					1865 Dec. 11	1866 Sept. 19		1911 Jan. 23	1913 Jan. 23	1919 Jan. 15	1920 Jan. 13
Pa.	1787 Dec. 12	1790 Mar. 10		1804 Jan. 7	1865 Feb. 8	1867 Feb. 13	1869 Mar. 26		1913 April 15	1919 Feb. 25	1919 June 27
R. I.	1790 May 29	1790 June 15		1794 March	1865 Feb. 2	1867 Feb. 7	1870 Jan. 18				1920 Jan. 6
S. C.	1788 May 23	1790 Jan. 19			1865 Nov. 13	1868 July 9	1869 Mar. 16	1910 Feb. 23		1918 Feb. 8	
S. D.								1912 Feb. 3	1913 Feb. 27	1918 Mar. 20	1919 Dec. 4
Tenn.				1804 July 27	1865 April 7	1866 July 19		1911 April 11	1913 April 1	1919 Jan. 13	1920 Aug. 13
Tex.					1870 Feb. 18		1870 Feb. 18	1910 Aug. 17	1913 Feb. 7	1918 Mar. 4	1919 June 23
Utah										1919 Jan. 16	1919 Oct. 2
Vt.	1791 Jan. 10	1791 Nov. 3	1794 Oct.	1804 Jan. 30	1865 Mar. 9	1866 Nov. 9	1869 Oct. 21		1913 Feb. 19	1919 Jan. 29	1921 Feb. 8
Va.	1788 June 26	1791 Dec. 15	1794 Nov. 18	1803 Dec. 31	1865 Feb. 9	1869 Oct. 8	1869 Oct. 8			1918 Jan. 11	
Wash.								1911 Jan. 26	1913 Feb. 7	1919 Jan. 13	1920 Mar. 22
W. Va.					1865 Feb. 3	1867 Jan. 16	1869 Mar. 3		1913 Feb. 4	1919 Jan. 9	1920 Mar. 10
Wis.					1865 Mar. 1	1867 Feb. 13	1869 Mar. 9	1911 May 26	1913 May 9	1919 Jan. 17	1919 June 10
Wyo.								1913 Feb. 3	1913 Feb. 11	1919 Jan. 16	1920 Jan. 27

XI.—New Jersey and Pennsylvania refused to ratify.
XIV.—New York, Ohio and Oregon withdrew ratification.
XV.—New York and Ohio withdrew ratification.
XVI.—Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and West Virginia also ratified.

Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution originally consisted of a Preamble and seven Articles, and in that form was ratified by a convention of the States, Sept. 17, 1787. The Government under the Constitution was declared in effect on the first Wednesday in March, 1789. The signers of the original Constitution, by virtue of their membership in Congress, were:

GEO. WASHINGTON, *Presidt. and deputy from Virginia.* NEW HAMPSHIRE—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman. MASSACHUSETTS—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King. CONNECTICUT—Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman. NEW YORK—Alexander Hamilton. NEW JERSEY—Wil. Livingston, David Brearley, Wm. Patterson, Jona. Dayton. PENNSYLVANIA—B. Franklin, Robt. Morris, Thos. Fitzsimons, James Wilson, Thomas Mifflin, Geo. Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Gouv. Morris. DELAWARE—Geo. Read, John Dickinson, Jaco. Broom, Gunning Bedford jun, Richard Bassett. MARYLAND—James McHenry, Daml. Carroll, Dan. of St. Thos. Jenifer. VIRGINIA—John Blair, James Madison, Jr. NORTH CAROLINA—Wm. Blount, Hu. Williamson, Richd. Dobbs Spaight. SOUTH CAROLINA—J. Rutledge, Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler. GEORGIA—William Few, Abr. Baldwin. Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787 (yeas, 30), unanimous.

Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, vote 43 to 23.

New Jersey, December 18, 1787 (yeas, 38), unanimous.

Georgia, January 2, 1788 (yeas, 26), unanimous.

Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 128 to 40.

Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168.

Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 11.

South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73.

New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, vote 57 to 46.

Virginia, June 26, 1788, vote 89 to 79.

New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 27.

North Carolina, November 21, 1789, vote 194 to 77.

Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32.

(Vermont, by convention, ratified Jan. 10, 1791, and Congress, Feb. 18, 1791, admitted that State into the Union.)

THE CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1—(Legislative powers; in whom vested.)

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2—(House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen. Qualifications of a Representative. Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned. Enumeration. Vacancies to be filled. Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.)

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia 3.*

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3—(Senators, how and by whom chosen. How classified. State Executive, when to make temporary appointments, in case, etc. Qualifications of a Senator. President of the Senate, his right to vote. President pro tem., and other officers of the Senate, how chosen. Power to try impeachments. When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside. Sentence.)

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment of cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Section 4—(Times, etc., of holding elections, how prescribed. One Session in each year.)

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5—(Membership. Quorum. Adjournments. Rules. Power to punish or expel. Journal. Time of adjournments, how limited, etc.)

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of

* See Article XIV., Amendments.

either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6—(Compensation. Privileges. Disqualification in certain cases.)

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7—(House to originate all revenue bills. Veto. Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each House, notwithstanding, etc. Bill, not returned in ten days, to become a law. Provisions as to orders, concurrent resolutions, etc.)

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House' by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved ay him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate bnd the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8—(Powers of Congress.)

1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9—(Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons. Habeas Corpus. Bills of attainder, etc. Taxes, how apportioned. No export duty. No commercial preference. Money, how drawn from treasury, etc. No titular nobility. Officers not to receive presents, etc.)

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10—(States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.)

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1—(President; his term of office. Electors of President; number and how appointed. Electors to vote on same day. Qualification of President. On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc. President's compensation. His oath of office.)

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors

equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal vote, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.*

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2—(President to be Commander-in-Chief. He may require opinions of Cabinet Officers, etc., may pardon. Treaty-making power. Nomination of certain officers. When President may fill vacancies.)

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3—(President shall communicate to Congress. He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case of disagreement, etc. Shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.)

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4—(All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.)

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1—(Judicial powers. Tenure. Compensation.)

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2—(Judicial power; to what cases it extends. Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court. Appellate. Trial by jury, etc. Trial, where.)

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3—(Treason defined. Proof of. Punishment of.)

1 Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1—(Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.)

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2—(Privileges of citizens of each State. Fugitives from justice to be delivered up. Persons held to service having escaped, to be delivered up.)

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the

* This clause is superseded by Article XII., Amendments.

Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3—(Admission of new States. Power of Congress over territory and other property.)

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4—(Republican form of government guaranteed. Each State to be protected.)

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

(Constitution; how amended. Proviso.)

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

(Certain debts, etc., declared valid. Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States. Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken. No religious test.)

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

(What ratification shall establish Constitution.)

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Opposition in and out of Congress to the Constitution, in that it was not sufficiently explicit as to individual and State rights, led to an agreement to submit to the people immediately after the adoption of the Constitution a number of safeguarding amendments.

And so it was that the First Congress, at its first session, at the City of New York, Sept. 25, 1789, adopted and submitted to the States twelve proposed amendments—A Bill of Rights, as it was then and ever since has been popularly called. Ten of these amendments (now commonly known as one to ten inclusive, but in reality three to twelve inclusive) were ratified by the States as follows—New Jersey, Nov. 20,1789; Maryland, Dec. 19,1789; North Carolina, Dec. 22,1789; South Carolina, Jan. 19, 1790; New Hampshire, Jan. 25, 1790; Delaware, Jan. 28, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; New York, March 27, 1790; Rhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, Nov. 3, 1791; Virginia, Dec. 15, 1791. No ratification by Connecticut, Georgia or Massachusetts is on record. These original ten ratified amendments appear in order below as Articles I. to X. inclusive.

The two of the original proposed amendments which were not ratified by the necessary number of States related, the first to apportionment of Representatives; the second, to compensation of members of Congress.

TITLES OF NOBILITY.

Congress, May 1, 1810, proposed to the States the following Amendment to the Constitution:

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them."

It was ratified by Maryland, Dec. 25, 1810; Kentucky, Jan. 31, 1811; Ohio, Jan. 31, 1811; Delaware, Feb. 2, 1811; Pennsylvania, Feb. 6, 1811; New Jersey, Feb. 13, 1811; Vermont, Oct. 24, 1811; Tennessee, Nov. 21, 1811; Georgia, Dec. 13, 1811; North Carolina, Dec. 23, 1811; Massachusetts, Feb. 27, 1812; New Hampshire, Dec. 10, 1812

Rejected by New York (Senate), March 12, 1811; Connecticut, May session, 1813; South Carolina, approved by Senate Nov. 28, 1811, reported unfavorably in House and not further considered Dec. 7, 1813; Rhode Island, Sept. 15, 1814.

The amendment failed, not having sufficient ratifications.

AMENDMENT TO PROHIBIT THE CONSTITUTION FROM ABOLISHING OR INTERFERING WITH SLAVERY.

(The Corwin Amendment.)

Congress, March 2, 1861, proposed to the States the following Amendment to the Constitution.

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

Ratified by Ohio, March 13, 1861; Maryland, Jan. 10, 1862; Illinois (convention), Feb. 14, 1862. The amendment failed, for lack of a sufficient number of ratifications.

THE TEN ORIGINAL AMENDMENTS.

(They were declared in force December 15, 1791.)

ARTICLE I.

Religious Establishment Prohibited. Freedom of Speech, of the Press, and Right to Petition.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to Keep and Bear Arms.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No Soldier to Be Quartered in Any House, Unless, Etc.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Right of Search and Seizure Regulated.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.
Provisions Concerning Prosecution, Trial and Punishment.—Private Property Not to Be Taken for Public Use, Without Compensation.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.
Right to Speedy Trial, Witnesses, Etc.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.
Right of Trial By Jury.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.
Excessive Bail or Fines and Cruel Punishments Prohibited.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.
Rule of Construction of Constitution.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.
Rights of States Under Constitution.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress on the 5th of March, 1794, and was declared to have been ratified in a message from the President to Congress, dated Jan. 8, 1798.

ARTICLE XI.
Judicial Powers Construed.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Eighth Congress on the 12th of December, 1803, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated September 25, 1804. It was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

ARTICLE XII.
Manner of Choosing President and Vice-President.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-eighth Congress on the 1st of February, 1865, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State dated December 18, 1865. It was rejected by Delaware and Kentucky; was conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi; and Texas took no action.

ARTICLE XIII.
Slavery Abolished.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The following, popularly known as the Reconstruction Amendment, was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress on the 16th of June, 1866, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated July 28, 1868. The amendment got the support of 23 Northern States; it was rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States. California took no action. Subsequently it was ratified by the 10 Southern States.

ARTICLE XIV.
Citizenship Rights Not to Be Abridged.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Apportionment of Representatives in Congress.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Power of Congress to Remove Disabilities of United States Officials for Rebellion.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

What Public Debts Are Valid.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or eman-

cipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress on the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870. It was not acted on by Tennessee; it was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. New Jersey rejected it in 1870, but ratified it in 1871.

ARTICLE XV.

Equal Rights for White and Colored Citizens.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-first Congress on the 12th day of July, 1909, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated February 25, 1913. The income tax amendment was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia.

ARTICLE XVI.

Income Taxes Authorized.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-second Congress on the 16th day of May, 1912, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated May 31, 1913. It got the vote of all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Misstssippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, and Virginia.

ARTICLE XVII.

United States Senators to Be Elected by Direct Popular Vote.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

Vacancies in Senatorships, When Governor May Fill by Appointment.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress, December 18, 1917; and on January 29, 1919, the United States Secretary of State proclaimed its adoption by 36 States, and declared it in effect on January 16, 1920.

Enforcement of the National Prohibition Act was in effect at 12 P. M., January 16, 1920, except as to certain sections of Title II. wherein other dates were specified.

Early in 1920, the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, in suits to void, brought by the States of Rhode Island and New Jersey, and by various brewers and distillers.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Liquor Prohibition Amendment.

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress, having been adopted by the House of Representatives, May 21, 1919, and by the Senate, June 4, 1919. On August 26, 1920, the United States Secretary of State proclaimed it in effect, having been adopted (June 10, 1919–August 18, 1920), by three-quarters of the States. The Tennessee House, August 31, rescinded its ratification, 47 to 24.

ARTICLE XIX.

Giving Nation-Wide Suffrage to Women.

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

NUMBER OF LEGISLATIVE VOTES REQUIRED TO AMEND THE U. S. CONSTITUTION.
(From a statement in the U. S. Senate by Mr. Wadsworth of N. Y.)

State.	Members of Senate.	Majority in Senate.	Members of House.	Majority in House.	State.	Members of Senate.	Majority in Senate.	Members of House.	Majority in House.
Alabama	35	18	106	54	New Jersey	21	11	60	31
Arizona	19	10	35	18	New Mexico	24	13	49	25
Arkansas	35	18	100	51	North Carolina	50	26	120	61
California	40	21	80	41	North Dakota	49	25	113	57
Colorado	35	18	60	31	Ohio	36	19	128	65
Delaware	17	9	35	18	Oklahoma	44	23	111	56
Florida	32	17	75	38	Oregon	30	16	60	31
Idaho	37	19	65	33	Rhode Island	39	20	100	51
Indiana	50	26	100	51	South Carolina	44	23	124	63
Iowa	50	26	108	55	South Dakota	45	24	103	52
Kansas	40	21	125	63	Tennessee	33	17	99	50
Kentucky	38	20	100	51	Utah	18	10	46	24
Louisiana	41	21	115	58	Virginia	40	21	100	51
Maryland	27	14	102	52	Washington	41	22	97	49
Michigan	32	17	100	51	West Virginia	30	16	94	48
Minnesota	67	34	130	66	Wisconsin	33	17	100	51
Montana	41	21	95	48	Wyoming	27	14	57	29
Nebraska	33	17	100	51					
Nevada	17	9	37	19	Total	1,290	673	3,229	1,643

The figures for the remaining 12 States are shown in the following table:

State.	Members of Senate.	Majority in Senate.	Members of House.	Majority in House.	State.	Members of Senate.	Majority in Senate.	Members of House.	Majority in House.
Connecticut	35	18	258	130	Texas	31	16	142	72
Georgia	44	23	189	95	Vermont	30	16	246	124
Illinois	51	26	152	72					
Maine	31	16	151	76	Total	470	244	2,414	1,212
Massachusetts	40	21	240	121	36 other States	1,290	673	3,229	1,643
Mississippi	49	25	133	67					
Missouri	34	18	142	72	Total, 48 States	1,760	917	5,643	2,855
New Hampshire	24	13	404	203					
New York	51	26	150	76	Tot. memb'rs 48	5,643	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	50	26	207	104	State Legislat.	7,403	.....	.....	.....

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF UNITED STATES PRESIDENTS.

(For explanation of reference marks see third page following. Some authorities say Taylor was born Sept 24, and Fillmore, Feb. 7. The controversy as to which side of the North Carolina-South Carolina line Jackson was born on still goes on, in and out of Congress.)

	Full Name.	Paternal Ancestry.	Parentage—Father.	Father's Vocation.	Parentage—Mother.
1..	George Washington	English	Augustine Washington	Planter	Mary Ball.
2..	John Adams	English	John Adams	Farmer	Susanna Boylston.
3..	Thomas Jefferson	Welsh	Peter Jefferson	Planter	Jane Randolph.
4..	James Madison	English	James Madison	Planter	Nelly Conway.
5..	James Monroe	Scotch	Spence Monroe	Planter	Eliza Jones.
6..	John Quincy Adams	English	John Adams	Lawyer	Abigail Smith.
7..	Andrew Jackson	Scotch-Irish	Andrew Jackson	Farmer	Elizabeth Hutchinson.
8..	Martin Van Buren	Dutch	Abraham Van Buren	Farmer	Maria Hoes.
9..	William Henry Harrison	English	Benjamin Harrison	Statesman	Elizabeth Bassett.
10..	John Tyler	English	John Tyler	Jurist	Mary Armistead.
11..	James Knox Polk	Scotch-Irish	Samuel Polk	Farmer	Jane Knox.
12..	Zachary Taylor	English	Richard Taylor	Planter	Sarah Strother.
13..	Millard Fillmore	English	Nathaniel Fillmore	Farmer	Phebe Millard.
14..	Franklin Pierce	English	Benjamin Pierce	Farmer	Anna Kendrick.
15..	James Buchanan	Scotch-Irish	James Buchanan	Merchant	Elizabeth Speer.
16..	Abraham Lincoln	English	Thomas Lincoln	Farmer	Nancy Hanks.
17..	Andrew Johnson	English	Jacob Johnson	Sexton and Constable	Mary McDonough.
18..	Ulysses Simpson Grant	English	Jesse Root Grant	Tanner	Harriet Simpson.
19..	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Scotch	Rutherford Hayes	Merchant	Sophia Birchard.
20..	James Abram Garfield	English	Abram Garfield	Farmer	Eliza Ballou.
21..	Chester Alan Arthur	Scotch-Irish	William Arthur	Clergyman	Malvina Stone.
22, 24..	Grover Cleveland	English	Richard Falley Cleveland	Clergyman	Anna Neal.
23..	Benjamin Harrison	English	John Scott Harrison	Farmer	Elizabeth F. Irwin.
25..	William McKinley	Scotch-Irish	William McKinley	Iron Manufacturer	Nancy C. Allison.
26..	Theodore Roosevelt	Dutch	Theodore Roosevelt	Merchant	Martha Bullock.
27..	William Howard Taft	English	Alphonso Taft	Lawyer	Louise M. Torrey.
28..	Woodrow Wilson	Scotch-Irish	Joseph R. Wilson	Clergyman	Jessie Woodrow.
29..	Warren Gamaliel Harding	Scotch-Holland	George T. Harding	Physician	Phoebe Dickerson.
30..	Calvin Coolidge	English	John Calvin Coolidge	Farmer; Storekeeper	Victoria J. Moor.

	President.	Born.	Birthplace.	Vocation. In Early Life.	Vocation. When Elected, or on Accession.	College.	Yr. Grad.‡
1..	Washington	February 22, 1732	Near Bridges Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va.	Surveyor	Planter	None	.....
2..	J. Adams	October 30, 1735	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass.	Teacher	Lawyer	Harvard	1755
3..	Jefferson	April 13, 1743	Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va.	Lawyer	Lawyer	William and Mary	1762
4..	Madison	March 16, 1751	Port Conway, King George County, Va.	Lawyer	Lawyer	Princeton	1771
5..	Monroe	April 28, 1758	Head of Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va.	Lawyer	St'sman*	William and Mary	1776
6..	J. Q. Adams	July 11, 1767	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass.	Lawyer	Lawyer	Harvard	1787
7..	Jackson	March 15, 1767	Near Cureton's Pond, Union County, N. C.†	Lawyer	Lawyer	None	.....
8..	Van Buren	December 5, 1782	Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y.	Lawyer	Lawyer	None	.....
9..	Harrison	February 9, 1773	Berkeley, Charles City County, Va.	Soldier	Farmer	Hampden-Sidney	1790
10..	Tyler	March 29, 1790	Greenway, Charles City County, Va.	Lawyer	Vice Pres	William and Mary	1807
11..	Polk	November 2, 1795	Near Pineville, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.	Lawyer	Lawyer	Uni. of N. Carolina	1818
12..	Taylor	November 24, 1784	Near Orange C. H., Orange County, Va.	Soldier	Soldier	None	.....
13..	Fillmore	January 7, 1800	Summerhill, Cayuga County, N. Y.	Tailor	Vice Pres	None	.....
14..	Pierce	November 23, 1804	Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, N. H.	Lawyer	Lawyer	Bowdoin	1824
15..	Buchanan	April 23, 1791	Cove Gap, Franklin County, Pa.	Lawyer	Lawyer	Dickinson	1809
16..	Lincoln	February 12, 1809	Near Hodgenville, Larue County, Ky.	Farmhand	Lawyer	None	.....
17..	Johnson	December 29, 1808	Raleigh, Wake County, N. C.	Tailor	Vice Pres	None	.....
18..	Grant	April 27, 1822	Point Pleasant, Clermont County, O.	Soldier	Soldier	West Point	1843
19..	Hayes	October 4, 1822	Delaware, Delaware County, O.	Lawyer	Lawyer	Kenyon	1842
20..	Garfield	November 19, 1831	Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, O.	Teacher	Lawyer	Williams	1856
21..	Arthur	October 5, 1830	Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt.	Teacher	Vice Pres	Union	1848
22, 24..	Cleveland	March 18, 1837	Caldwell, Essex County, N. J.	Teacher	Lawyer	None	.....
23..	B. Harrison	August 20, 1833	North Bend, Hamilton County, O.	Lawyer	Lawyer	Miami University	1853
25..	McKinley	January 29, 1843	Niles, Trumbull County, O.	Lawyer	Lawyer	None	.....
26..	Roosevelt	October 27, 1858	28 E. 20th St., New York City, N. Y.	Publicist	Vice Pres.	Harvard	1880
27..	Taft	September 15, 1857	Cincinnati, O.	Lawyer	Lawyer	Yale	1878
28..	Wilson	December 28, 1856	Staunton, Va.	Teacher	Statesman	Princeton	1879
29..	Harding	November 2, 1865	Near Blooming Grove, Morrow Co., Ohio	Editor	Publisher	Ohio Central	1884
30..	Coolidge	July 4, 1872	Plymouth, Vt.	Lawyer	Vice Pres.	Amherst	1895

No	President.	Married.	Wife's Name.	Wife Born.	Wife Died.	Sons.	Dau.	Home When Elected.
1..	Washington.	1759..	Martha (Dandridge) Custis§....	1732.	1802.	.....	.....	Mount Vernon, Va.
2..	J. Adams...	1764..	Abigail Smith.....	1744.	1818.	3	2	Quincy, Mass.
3..	Jefferson...	1772..	Martha (Wayles) Skelton§.....	1748.	1782.	1	5	Monticello, Va.
4..	Madison....	1794..	Dolly (Payne) Todd§.....	1772.	1849.	.....	.....	Montpelier, Va.
5..	Monroe....	1786..	Eliza Kortwright.....	1768.	1830.	.....	2	Oak Hill, Va.
6..	J. Q. Adams	1797..	Louisa Catherine Johnson.....	1775.	1852.	3	1	Quincy, Mass.
7..	Jackson....	1791..	Rachel (Donelson) Robards¶...	1767.	1828.	.....	.....	Hermitage, Tenn.
8..	Van Buren..	1807..	Hannah Hoes.....	1783.	1819.	4	.....	Kinderhook, N. Y.
9..	Harrison...	1795..	Anna Symmes.....	1775.	1864.	6	4	North Bend, O.
10..	Tyler.....	1813..	Letitia Christian.....	1790.	1842.	3	4	Williamsburg, Va.
		1844..	Julia Gardiner.....	1820.	1889.	5	2	
11..	Polk.....	1824..	Sarah Childress.....	1803.	1891.	.....	.....	Nashville, Tenn.
12..	Taylor.....	1810..	Margaret Smith.....	1788.	1852.	1	5	Baton Rouge, La.
13..	Fillmore....	1826..	Abigail Powers.....	1798.	1853.	1	1	Buffalo, N. Y.
		1858..	Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh§	1813.	1881.	.....	.....	
14 .	Pierce.....	1834..	Jane Means Appleton.....	1806.	1863.	3	.....	Concord, N. H.
15..	Buchanan..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wheatland, Pa.
16..	Lincoln....	1842..	Mary Todd.....	1818.	1882.	4	.....	Springfield, Ill.
17..	Johnson....	1827..	Eliza McCardle.....	1810.	1876.	3	2	Greenville, Tenn.
18.	Grant.....	1848 .	Julia Dent.....	1826.	1902.	3	1	Washington, D. C.
19..	Hayes.....	1852..	Lucy Ware Webb.....	1831.	1889.	7	1	Fremont, O.
20..	Garfield....	1858..	Lucretia Rudolph.....	1833.	1918.	4	1	Mentor, O.
21..	Arthur....	1859..	Ellen Lewis Herndon.....	1837.	1880.	1	1	New York City.
22,24..	Cleveland...	1886..	Frances Folsom.....	1864.	.....	1	3	Buffalo, N. Y.
23..	B. Harrison.	1853..	Caroline Lavinia Scott.....	1832.	1892.	1	1	Indianapolis, Ind.
		1896..	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick§...	1858.	.....	.....	1	
25..	McKinley..	1871..	Ida Saxton.....	1844.	1907.	.....	2	Canton, O.
26..	Roosevelt...	1883..	Alice Lee.....	.....	1884.	.....	1	Oyster Bay, N. Y.
		1886..	Edith Kermit Carow.....	1861.	.....	4	1	
27..	Taft.....	1886..	Helen Herron.....	1861.	.....	2	1	Cincinnati, O.
28..	Wilson....	1885..	Ellen Louise Axson.....	1860.	1914.	.....	3	Princeton, N. J.
		1915..	Edith (Boling) Galt§.....	1872.	.....	.....	.....	Washington, D. C.
29..	Harding....	1891..	Florence King.....	1860.	.....	.....	.....	Marion, O.
30..	Coolidge....	1905..	Grace A. Goodhue.....	1879.	.....	2	.....	Burlington, Vt.

No.	President.	Politics.	Inaug.	Age.	Years Served.	Religious Connection.	Time of Death.	Age.
1..	Washington.	Federalist....	1789	57	7 y. 10 mo. 4 d.	Episcopalian....	December 14, 1799.	67
2..	J. Adams...	Federalist....	1797	61	4	Unitarian.....	July 4, 1826.....	90
3..	Jefferson...	Republican (a)	1801	57	8	Liberal (c).....	July 4, 1826.....	83
4..	Madison....	Republican...	1809	57	8	Episcopalian....	June 28, 1836.....	85
5..	Monroe....	Republican...	1817	58	8	Episcopalian....	July 4, 1831.....	73
6..	J. Q. Adams	Republican (b)	1825	57	4	Unitarian.....	February 23, 1848..	80
7..	Jackson....	Democrat....	1829	61	8	Presbyterian....	June 8, 1845.....	78
8..	Van Buren..	Democrat....	1837	54	4	Reformed Dutch	July 24, 1862.....	79
9..	Harrison...	Whig.....	1841	68	1 mo.	Episcopalian....	April 4, 1841.....	68
10..	Tyler.....	Democrat....	1841	51	3 y. 11 mo.	Episcopalian....	January 17, 1862..	71
11..	Polk.....	Democrat....	1845	49	4	Presbyterian....	June 15, 1849.....	53
12..	Taylor.....	Whig.....	1849	64	1 y. 4 mo. 5 d.	Episcopalian....	July 9, 1850.....	65
13..	Fillmore....	Whig.....	1850	50	2 y. 7 mo. 26 d.	Unitarian.....	March 8, 1874.....	74
14..	Pierce.....	Democrat....	1853	48	4	Episcopalian....	October 8, 1869...	64
15..	Buchanan .	Democrat....	1857	65	4	Presbyterian....	June 1, 1868.....	77
16..	Lincoln....	Republican...	1861	52	4 y. 1 mo. 11 d.	Presbyterian....	April 15, 1865.....	56
17..	Johnson....	Republican...	1865	56	3 y. 10 mo. 19 d.	Methodist (d)...	July 31, 1875.....	66
18..	Grant.....	Republican...	1869	46	8	Methodist.....	July 23, 1885.....	63
19..	Hayes.....	Republican...	1877	54	4	Methodist.....	January 17, 1893..	70
20..	Garfield....	Republican...	1881	49	6½ mo.	Disciples.....	September 19, 1881	49
21..	Arthur.....	Republican...	1881	50	3 y. 5½ mo.	Episcopalian....	November 18, 1886	56
22..	Cleveland...	Democrat....	1885	47	4	Presbyterian....	June 24, 1908.....	71
23..	B. Harrison.	Republican...	1889	55	4	Presbyterian....	March 13, 1901...	67
24..	Cleveland...	Democrat....	1893	55	4	Presbyterian....	June 24, 1908.....	71
25..	McKinley..	Republican ..	1897	54	4 y. 6 mo. 10 d.	Methodist.....	September 14, 1901	58
26..	Roosevelt...	Republican ..	1901	42	7 y. 5 mo. 18 d.	Reformed Dutch	January 6, 1919...	61
27..	Taft.....	Republican...	1909	51	4	Unitarian.....	.....	....
28..	Wilson....	Democrat....	1913	56	8	Presbyterian....	.....	....
29..	Harding....	Republican...	1921	55	2 y. 4 mo. 29 d.	Baptist.....	August 2, 1923....	58
30..	Coolidge....	Republican...	1923	41	.....	Congregat'nalist.	.....	....

No.	President.	Cause of Death.	Place of Death.	Place of Burial.
1..	Washington.	Laryngitis.....	Mount Vernon, Va...	Mount Vernon, Va.
2..	J. Adams...	Debility.....	Quincy, Mass.....	First Cong. Church, Quincy, Mass.
3..	Jefferson...	Chronic Diarrhœa.....	Monticello, Va.....	Monticello, Albemarle Co., Va.
4..	Madison....	Debility.....	Montpelier, Va.....	Montpelier, Orange Co., Va.
5..	Monroe....	Debility.....	New York City.....	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
6..	J. Q. Adams	Paralysis.....	Washington, D. C...	First Cong. Church, Quincy, Mass.
7..	Jackson....	Consumption.....	Hermitage, Tenn....	Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn.
8..	Van Buren..	Asthmatic Catarrh.....	Lindenwold, N. Y...	Cemetery, Kinderhook, N. Y.
9..	Harrison...	Bilious Pleurisy.....	Washington, D. C...	North Bend, Hamilton Co., O.
10..	Tyler.....	Bilious Attack.....	Richmond, Va.....	Hollywood, Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
11..	Polk.....	Chronic Diarrhœa.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn.
12..	Taylor.....	Bilious Fever.....	Washington, D. C...	Springfield, near Louisville, Ky.
13..	Fillmore....	Debility.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.
14..	Pierce.....	Inflammation of Stomach	Concord, N. H.....	Minot Lot, Old Cem., Concord, N. H.
15..	Buchanan..	Rheumatic Gout.....	Wheatland, Pa.....	Woodward Hill Cem., Lancaster, Pa.
16..	Lincoln....	Assassination.....	Washington, D. C...	Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.
17..	Johnson....	Paralysis.....	Carter's Depot, Tenn.	Greenville, Greene Co., Tenn.
18..	Grant.....	Cancer.....	Mt. McGregor, N. Y.	Riverside Park, New York City.
19..	Hayes.....	Paralysis of the Heart...	Fremont, O.....	Private ground, Fremont, O.
20..	Garfield....	Assassination.....	Long Branch, N. J...	Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O.
21..	Arthur.....	Bright's Disease.....	New York City.....	Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.
22,24..	Cleveland...	Debility.....	Princeton, N. J.....	Cemetery, Princeton, N. J.
23..	B. Harrison.	Pneumonia.....	Indianapolis, Ind...	Crown Hill Cem., Indianapolis, Ind.
25..	McKinley..	Assassination.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Cemetery, Canton, O.
26..	Roosevelt..	Rheumatism.....	Oyster Bay, N. Y...	Cemetery, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
29..	Harding....	Apoplexy.....	San Francisco, Cal...	Marion, O.

NOTES TO THE TABLES OF THE PRESIDENTS ON FOREGOING PAGES.

*Monroe abandoned the profession of law when a young man, and was afterward, and until his election, always holding public office. †Jackson called himself a South Carolinian, and his biographer, Kendall, recorded his birthplace in Lancaster Co., S. C.; Jas. Parton has published evidence in a contention that Jackson was born in Union Co., N. C., less than a quarter mile from the South Carolina line. ‡Or of departure from college.

§Widows. Their maiden names are in parentheses. ¶ She was the divorced wife of Captain Robards. (*a*) The Democratic Party of to-day claims lineal descent from the first Republican Party, and President Jefferson as its founder. (*b*) Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic. The opposition to his Administration took the name of Democrats, and elected Jackson President.

(*c*) Randall, the biographer of Jefferson, declares that he was a believer in Christianity, although not a sectarian. (*d*) While President Johnson was not a church member, he was a Christian believer. His wife was a Methodist.

Washington's first inauguration was in New York, and his second in Philadelphia. Adams was inaugurated in Philadelphia, and Jefferson and the Presidents following elected by the people, in the city of Washington. Arthur took the Presidential oath of office first in New York City. John Adams and Jefferson died on the same day, the Fourth of July, 1826, and Monroe died on the Fourth of July five years later. John Quincy Adams was a Representative and Andrew Johnson a Senator in Congress after the expiration of their Presidential terms, and both died while holding these offices. Tyler was a Representative in the Confederate Congress from Virginia, and died in office.

Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley were assassinated while in office. Lincoln at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865, from a pistol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth, who was killed near Fredericksburg, Va., April 26, 1865, by Sergeant Boston Corbett. Garfield was shot in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881. The assassin was Charles Jules Guiteau, who was hanged at Washington, D. C., June 30, 1882. McKinley was shot twice September 6, 1901, while in the Temple of Music of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., and died from his wounds at the home of John G. Milburn, Buffalo, September 14, 1901. The assassin was Louis Czolgosz, who was electrocuted at Auburn State Prison, New York, October 29, 1901.

Jackson was shot at in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., January 29, 1835, by a house painter named Richard Lawrence, escaping because the pistol of the assassin missed fire. Ex-President Roosevelt was shot and wounded by John Schrank, an insane man, at Milwaukee, Wis., October 14, 1912.

Cleveland, after taking the oath as President, kissed the open Bible, his lips touching Psalm cxii., verses 5-10, inclusive. Garfield's first act after taking the oath was to kiss his mother.

The sixth President was the son of the second President, and the twenty-third President was the grandson of the ninth President. William Henry Harrison was the eighth and Benjamin Harrison the tenth in descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe. Lincoln was the first President wearing a full beard. Grant the first wearing a mustache. Buchanan and Cleveland were bachelors when they entered the White House as Presidents, but Cleveland surrendered during his first term. Washington, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes were born on Friday, J. Q. Adams, Pierce and Garfield were inaugurated on Friday. Tyler, Polk and Pierce died on Friday. Lincoln was assassinated on Friday.

There were remarkable coincidences in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Both were born in Kentucky; Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native State in childhood, Lincoln to the Northwest, Davis to the Southwest. Lincoln was a Captain of Volunteers and Davis a Second Lieutenant of Regulars in the Black Hawk war of 1832. They began their political careers the same year, 1844, Lincoln being a Presidential Elector for Clay, and Davis for Polk. They were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846. They were called to preside over their respective governments the same year and within a few days; Davis, February 8, 1861; Lincoln, March 4, 1861.

Washington, Monroe, and Jackson were soldiers in the Revolutionary war; Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Buchanan in the war of 1812-15; Lincoln in the Black Hawk war; Taylor, Pierce, and Grant in the Mexican war; Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, B. Harrison, and McKinley in the Civil War, and Roosevelt was in the war with Spain. Adams and Jefferson were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Washington and Madison of the Constitution.

Grant was christened Hiram Ulysses and Cleveland Stephen Grover. W. H. Harrison was the oldest man elected to the Presidency, and Roosevelt the youngest, Grant being the next youngest by six months. Cleveland was the only President married in the White House, and his second daughter the only President's child born therein. Monroe's daughter (Mrs. Gouverneur), Tyler's daughter (Mrs. Waller), Grant's daughter (Mrs. Sartoris), Roosevelt's daughter (Mrs. Longworth) and Wilson's daughters, Jessie (Mrs. Sayre) and Eleanor (Mrs. McAdoo) were the only children of Presidents married therein. Wives of Tyler, Benjamin Harrison, and Wilson died in the White House. John Tyler was father of the largest family, eight sons and six daughters. Eight Presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Wilson, were Virginians by birth. Seven Presidents: Grant, Hayes, Garfield, B. Harrison, McKinley, Taft and Harding were Ohioans by birth

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Name.	Birthplace.	Yr.	Residence.	Qualified	Politics.	Place of Death.	Yr.	Age at D'th.
1	John Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1735	Mass.	1789	Fed.	Quincy, Mass.	1826	90
2	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va.	1743	Va.	1797	Rep.	Monticello, Va.	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr	Newark, N. J.	1756	N. Y.	1801	Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1836	80
4	George Clinton	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1739	N. Y.	1805	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1812	73
5	Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, Mass.	1744	Mass.	1813	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1814	70
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, N. Y.	1774	N. Y.	1817	Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1825	51
7	John C. Calhoun	Abbeville, S. C.	1782	S. C.	1825	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1850	68
8	Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1782	N. Y.	1833	Dem.	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1862	79
9	Richard M. Johnson	Louisville, Ky.	1780	Ky.	1837	Dem.	Frankfort, Ky.	1850	70
10	John Tyler	Greenway, Va.	1790	Va.	1841	Dem.	Richmond, Va.	1862	72
11	George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, Pa.	1792	Pa.	1845	Dem.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1864	72
12	Millard Fillmore	Summerhill, N. Y.	1800	N. Y.	1849	Whig.	Buffalo, N. Y.	1874	74
13	William R. King	Sampson Co., N. C.	1786	Ala.	1853	Dem.	Dallas Co., Ala.	1853	67
14	John C. Breckinridge	Lexington, Ky.	1821	Ky.	1857	Dem.	Lexington, Ky.	1875	54
15	Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, Me.	1809	Me.	1865	Rep.	Bangor, Me.	1891	81
16	Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C.	1808	Tenn.	1865	Rep.	Carter Co., Tenn.	1875	66
17	Schuyler Colfax	New York City, N. Y.	1823	Ind.	1869	Rep.	Mankato, Minn.	1885	62
18	Henry Wilson	Farmington, N. H.	1812	Mass.	1873	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1875	63
19	William A. Wheeler	Malone, N. Y.	1819	N. Y.	1877	Rep.	Malone, N. Y.	1887	68
20	Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt.	1830	N. Y.	1881	Rep.	New York City, N. Y.	1886	56
21	Thos. A. Hendricks	Muskingum Co., Ohio.	1819	Ind.	1885	Dem.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1885	66
22	Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, Vt.	1824	N. Y.	1889	Rep.	Rhinebeck, N. Y.	1920	96
23	Adlai E. Stevenson	Christian Co., Ky.	1835	Ill.	1893	Dem.	Chicago, Ill.	1914	78
24	Garrett A. Hobart	Long Branch, N. J.	1844	N. J.	1897	Rep.	Paterson, N. J.	1899	55
25	Theodore Roosevelt	New York City, N. Y.	1858	N. Y.	1901	Rep.	Oyster Bay, N. Y.	1919	61
26	Chas. W. Fairbanks	Unionville Centre, Ohio	1852	Ind.	1905	Rep.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1918	66
27	James S. Sherman	Utica, N. Y.	1855	N. Y.	1909	Rep.	Utica, N. Y.	1912	57
28	Thos. R. Marshall	No. Manchester, Ind.	1854	Ind.	1913	Dem.			
29	Calvin Coolidge	Plymouth, Vt.	1872	Mass.	1921	Rep.			

JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

(Chief Justices are in italics.)

Name.	Service. Term.	Service. Yrs	Born.	Died.
John Jay, N. Y.	1789–1795	6	1745	1829
John Rutledge, S. C.	1789–1791	2	1739	1800
William Cushing, Mass.	1789–1810	21	1733	1810
James Wilson, Pa.	1789–1798	9	1742	1798
John Blair, Va.	1789–1796	7	1732	1800
Robert H. Harrison, Md.	1789–1790	1	1745	1790
James Iredell, N. C.	1790–1799	9	1751	1799
Thomas Johnson, Md.	1791–1793	2	1732	1819
William Paterson, N. J.	1793–1806	13	1745	1806
John Rutledge, S. C.	1795–1795	...	1739	1800
Samuel Chase, Md.	1796–1811	15	1741	1811
Oliver Ellsworth, Conn.	1796–1800	4	1745	1807
Bushrod Washington, Va.	1798–1829	31	1762	1829
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1799–1804	5	1755	1810
John Marshall, Va.	1801–1835	34	1755	1835
William Johnson, S. C.	1804–1834	30	1771	1834
Brock. Livingston, N. Y.	1806–1823	17	1757	1823
Thomas Todd, Ky.	1807–1826	19	1765	1826
Joseph Story, Mass.	1811–1845	34	1779	1845
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1811–1836	25	1752	1844
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1823–1843	20	1767	1843
Robert Trimble, Ky.	1826–1828	2	1777	1828
John McLean, Ohio	1829–1861	32	1785	1861
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1830–1846	16	1779	1844
James M. Wayne, Ga.	1835–1867	32	1790	1867
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1836–1864	28	1777	1864
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1836–1841	5	1783	1841
John Catron, Tenn.	1837–1865	28	1786	1865
John McKinley, Ala.	1837–1852	15	1780	1852
Peter V. Daniel, Va.	1841–1860	19	1785	1860
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.	1845–1872	27	1792	1873
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1845–1851	6	1789	1851
Robert C. Grier, Pa.	1846–1870	24	1794	1870
Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1851–1857	6	1809	1874
John A. Campbell, Ala.	1853–1861	8	1811	1889
Nathan Clifford, Me.	1858–1881	23	1803	1881
Noah H. Swayne, Ohio	1861–1881	20	1804	1884
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	1862–1890	28	1816	1890
David Davis, Ill.	1862–1877	15	1815	1886
Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1863–1897	34	1816	1899
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio	1864–1873	9	1808	1873
William Strong, Pa.	1870–1880	10	1808	1895
Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1870–1892	22	1813	1892
Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1872–1882	10	1811	1886
Morrison R. Waite, Ohio	1874–1888	14	1816	1888
John M. Harlan, Ky.	1877–1911	34	1833	1911
William B. Woods, Ga.	1880–1887	7	1824	1887
Stanley Matthews, Ohio	1881–1889	8	1824	1889
Horace Gray, Mass.	1881–1902	21	1828	1902
Samuel Blatchford, N. Y.	1882–1893	11	1820	1893
Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1888–1893	5	1825	1893
Melville W. Fuller, Ill.	1888–1910	22	1833	1910
David J. Brewer, Kan.	1889–1910	21	1837	1910
Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1890–1906	16	1836	1913
George Shiras, Jr., Pa.	1892–1903	11	1832	....
Howell E. Jackson, Tenn.	1893–1895	2	1832	1895
Edward D. White, La.	1894–1910	16	1845	....
Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.	1895–1909	14	1838	1909
Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1898–....	...	1843	....
Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1902–....	...	1841	....
William R. Day, Ohio	1903–1922	19	1849	1923
William H. Moody, Mass.	1906–1910	4	1853	1917
Horace H. Lurton, Tenn.	1909–1914	5	1844	1914
Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	1910–1916	6	1862	....
Willis Van Devanter, Wyo.	1910–....	...	1859	....
Joseph R. Lamar, Ga.	1910–1916	6	1857	1916
Edward D. White, La.	1910–1921	11	1845	1921
Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1912–1922	12	1858	....
Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1914–....	...	1862	....
Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1916–....	...	1856	....
John H. Clarke, Ohio	1916–1922	6	1857	....
William H. Taft, Conn.	1921–....	...	1857	....
George Sutherland, Utah	1922–....	...	1862	....
Pierce Butler, Minn.	1922–....	...	1866	....
Edward T. Sanford, Tenn.	1923–....	...	1865	....

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Name.	State.	Time.	Name.	State.	Time.	Name.	State.	Time.
F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1789-1791	And. Stephenson	Va.	1827-1834	Schuyler Colfax	Ind.	1863-1869
J. Trumbell	Ct.	1791-1793	John Bell	Tenn.	1834-1835	James G. Blaine	Me.	1869-1875
F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1793-1795	James K. Polk	Tenn.	1835-1839	Michael C. Kerr	Ind.	1875-1876
Jonathan Dayton	N. J.	1795-1799	R. M. T. Hunter	Va.	1839-1841	Samuel J. Randall	Pa.	1876-1881
Theo. Sedgwick	Mass.	1799-1801	John White	Ky.	1841-1843	Joseph W. Keifer	Ohio	1881-1883
Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1801-1807	John W. Jones	Va.	1843-1845	John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1883-1889
Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1807-1811	John W. Davis	Ind.	1845-1847	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1889-1891
Henry Clay	Ky.	1811-1814	R. C. Winthrop	Mass.	1847-1849	Charles F. Crisp	Ga.	1891-1895
Langdon Cheves	S. C.	1814-1815	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1849-1851	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1895-1899
Henry Clay	Ky.	1815-1820	Linn Boyd	Ky.	1851-1855	D. B. Henderson	Ia.	1899-1903
John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1820-1821	N. P. Banks	Mass.	1856-1857	Joseph G. Cannon	Ill.	1903-1910
Philip P. Barbour	Va.	1821-1823	James L. Orr	S. C.	1857-1859	Champ Clark	Mo.	1911-1919
Henry Clay	Ky.	1823-1825	Wm. Pennington	N. J.	1860-1861	Fred'k H. Gillett	Mass.	1919
John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1825-1827	Galusha A. Grow	Pa.	1861-1863			

Dayton of New Jersey presided over the 4th and 5th Congresses, Macon of North Carolina, the 7th, 8th and 9th; Varnum of Massachusetts, 10th and 11th; Henry Clay of Kentucky, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th; Taylor of New York, 16th and 19th; Stephenson of Virginia, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d; Polk of Tennessee, 24th and 25th; Reed of Maine, 51st, 54th and 55th; Henderson of Iowa, 56th and 57th; Cannon of Illinois, 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st, and Champ Clark of Missouri, 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.
Washington	John Jay	N. Y.	....
"	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1789
"	Edmund Randolph	"	1794
"	Timothy Pickering	Mass.	1795
Adams	"	"	1797
"	John Marshall	Va.	1800
Jefferson	James Madison	"	1801
Madison	Robert Smith	Md.	1809
"	James Monroe	Va.	1811
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1817
J. Q. Adams	Henry Clay	Ky.	1825
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1829
"	Edward Livingston	La.	1831
"	Louis McLane	Del.	1833
"	John Forsyth	Ga.	1834
Van Buren	"	"	1837
Harrison	Daniel Webster	Mass.	1841
Tyler	Hugh S. Legaré	S. C.	1843
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1843
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1844
Polk	James Buchanan	Pa.	1845
Taylor	John M. Clayton	Del.	1849
Fillmore	Daniel Webster	Mass.	1850
"	Edward Everett	"	1852
Pierce	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1853
Buchanan	Lewis Cass	Mich.	1857
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1860
Lincoln	William H. Seward	N. Y.	1861
Johnson	"	"	1865
Grant	Elihu B. Washburn	Ill.	1869
"	Hamilton Fish	N. Y.	1869
Hayes	William M. Evarts	"	1877
Garfield	James G. Blaine	Me.	1881
Arthur	"	"	1881
"	F. T. Frelinghuysen	N. J.	1881
Cleveland	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1885
B. Harrison	James G. Blaine	Me.	1889
"	John W. Foster	Ind.	1892
Cleveland	Walter Q. Gresham	Ill.	1893
"	Richard Olney	Mass.	1895
McKinley	John Sherman	Ohio	1897
"	William R. Day	"	1898
"	John Hay	"	1898
Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1905
"	Robert Bacon	"	1909
Taft	Philander C. Knox	Pa.	1909
Wilson	William J. Bryan	Neb.	1913
"	Robert Lansing	N. Y.	1915
"	Bainbridge Colby	"	1920
Harding	Charles E. Hughes	"	1921
Coolidge	"	"	1921

NOTE—John Jay was Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the Confederation, and continued to act, at the request of Washington, until Jefferson's arrival, March 21, 1790.

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.	PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.
Washington	Alexander Hamilton	N. Y.	1789	Lincoln	Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	1861
"	Oliver Wolcott jr.	Ct.	1795	"	William P Fessenden	Me.	1864
Adams	"	"	1797	"	Hugh McCulloch	Ind.	1865
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1801	Johnson	"	"	1865
Jefferson	"	"	1801	Grant	George S. Boutwell	Mass.	1869
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1801	"	Wm. A. Richardson	"	1873
Madison	"	"	1809	"	Benjamin H. Bristow	Ky.	1874
"	George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1814	"	Lot M. Morrill	Me.	1876
"	Alexander J. Dallas	Pa.	1814	Hayes	John Sherman	Ohio	1877
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1816	Garfield	William Windom	Minn.	1881
Monroe	"	"	1817	Arthur	"	"	1881
J. Q. Adams	Richard Rush	Pa.	1825	"	Charles J. Folger	N. Y.	1881
Jackson	Samuel D. Ingham	"	1829	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1884
"	Louis McLane	Del.	1831	"	Hugh McCulloch	"	1884
"	William J. Duane	Pa.	1833	Cleveland	Daniel Manning	N. Y.	1885
"	Roger B. Taney	Md.	1833	"	Charles S. Fairchild	"	1887
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1834	B. Harrison	William Windom	Minn.	1889
Van Buren	"	"	1837	"	Charles Foster	Ohio	1891
Harrison	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1841	Cleveland	John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1893
Tyler	"	"	1841	McKinley	Lyman J. Gage	Ill.	1897
"	Walter Forward	Pa.	1841	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1843	"	Leslie M. Shaw	Ia.	1902
"	George M. Bibb	Ky.	1844	"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1907
Polk	Robert J. Walker	Miss.	1845	Taft	Franklin MacVeagh	Ill.	1909
Taylor	William M. Meredith	Pa.	1849	Wilson	William G. McAdoo	N. Y.	1913
Fillmore	Thomas Corwin	Ohio	1850	"	Carter Glass	Va.	1919
Pierce	James Guthrie	Ky.	1853	"	David F. Houston	Mo.	1920
Buchanan	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1857	Harding	Andrew W. Mellon	Pa.	1921
"	Philip F. Thomas	Md.	1860	Coolidge	"	"	1921
"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1861				

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Washington	Henry Knox	Mass.	1789	Lincoln	Simon Cameron	Pa.	1861
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1795	"	Edwin M. Stanton	"	1862
"	James McHenry	Md.	1796	Johnson	U. S. Grant (*ad. in*)	Ill.	1867
Adams	"	"	1797	"	John M. Schofield	"	1868
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1800	Grant	John A. Rawlins	"	1869
Jefferson	Henry Dearborn	"	1801	"	William T. Sherman	Ohio	1869
Madison	William Eustis	"	1809	"	William W. Belknap	Ia.	1869
"	John Armstrong	N. Y.	1813	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
"	James Monroe	Va.	1814	"	James Don. Cameron	Pa.	1876
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1815	Hayes	George W. McCrary	Ia.	1877
Monroe	Geo. Graham (*ad. in*)	Va.	1817	"	Alexander Ramsey	Minn.	1879
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1817	Garfield	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1881
J. Q. Adams	James Barbour	Va.	1825	Arthur	"	"	1881
"	Peter B. Porter	N. Y.	1828	Cleveland	William C. Endicott	Mass.	1885
Jackson	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1829	B. Harrison	Redfield Proctor	Vt.	1889
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1831	"	Stephen B. Elkins	W. Va.	1891
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1837	Cleveland	Daniel S. Lamont	N. Y.	1893
Van Buren	Joel R. Poinsett	S. C.	1837	McKinley	Russell A. Alger	Mich.	1897
Harrison	John Bell	Tenn.	1841	"	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1899
Tyler	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1841	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	James M. Porter	Pa.	1843	"	William H. Taft	Ohio	1904
"	William Wilkins	"	1844	"	Luke E. Wright	Tenn.	1908
Polk	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1845	Taft	Jacob M. Dickinson	"	1909
Taylor	George W. Crawford	Ga.	1849	"	Henry L. Stimson	N. Y.	1911
Fillmore	Charles M. Conrad	La.	1850	Wilson	Lindley M. Garrison	N. J.	1913
Pierce	Jefferson Davis	Miss.	1853	"	Newton D. Baker	Ohio	1916
Buchanan	John B. Floyd	Va.	1857	Harding	John W. Weeks	Mass.	1921
"	Joseph Holt	Ky.	1861	Coolidge	"	"	1921

Stanton continued also in Johnson's Cabinet.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Washington	Edmund Randolph	Va.	1789	Lincoln	Edward Bates	Mo.	1861
"	William Bradford	Pa.	1794	"	James Speed	Ky.	1864
"	Charles Lee	Va.	1795	Johnson	"	"	1865
Adams	"	"	1797	"	Henry Stanbery	Ohio	1866
Jefferson	Levi Lincoln	Mass.	1801	Grant	William M. Evarts	N. Y.	1868
"	John Breckinridge	Ky.	1805	"	Ebenezer R. Hoar	Mass.	1869
"	Cæsar A. Rodney	Del.	1807	"	Amos T. Akerman	Ga.	1870
Madison	"	"	1809	"	George H. Williams	Ore.	1871
"	William Pinkney	Md.	1811	"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1875
"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1814	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
Monroe	"	"	1817	Hayes	Charles Devens	Mass.	1877
"	William Wirt	Va.	1817	Garfield	Wayne MacVeagh	Pa.	1881
J. Q. Adams	William Wirt	Va.	1825	Arthur	"	"	1881
Jackson	John McP. Berrien	Ga.	1829	"	Benjamin H. Brewster	"	1881
"	Roger B. Taney	Md.	1831	Cleveland	Augustus H. Garland	Ark.	1885
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1833	B. Harrison	William H. H. Miller	Ind.	1889
Van Buren	"	"	1837	Cleveland	Richard Olney	Mass.	1893
"	Felix Grundy	Tenn.	1838	"	Judson Harmon	Ohio	1895
"	Henry D. Gilpin	Pa.	1840	McKinley	Joseph McKenna	Cal.	1897
Harrison	John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1841	"	John W. Griggs	N.J.	1898
Tyler	"	"	1841	"	Philander C. Knox	Pa.	1901
"	Hugh S. Legare	S. C.	1841	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	John Nelson	Md.	1843	"	William H. Moody	Mass.	1904
Polk	John Y. Mason	Va.	1845	"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md.	1906
"	Nathan Clifford	Me.	1846	Taft	Geo. W. Wickersham	N. Y.	1909
"	Isaac Toucey	Ct.	1848	Wilson	James C. McReynolds	Tenn.	1913
Taylor	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1849	"	Thomas W. Gregory	Texas	1914
Fillmore	John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1850	"	A. M. Palmer	Penn.	1919
Pierce	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1853	Harding	Harry M. Daugherty	Ohio	1921
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1857	Coolidge	"	"	1921
"	Edwin M. Stanton	"	1860				

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.
Washington.	Samuel Osgood	Mass.	1789
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1791
"	Joseph Habersham	Ga.	1795
Adams	"	"	1797
Jefferson	"	"	1801
"	Gideon Granger	Ct.	1801
Madison	"	"	1809
"	Return J. Meigs jr.	Ohio.	1814
Monroe	"	"	1817
"	John McLean	"	1823
J. Q. Adams.	"	"	1825
Jackson	William T. Barry	Ky.	1829
"	Amos Kendall	"	1835
Van Buren	"	"	1837
"	John M. Niles	Ct.	1840
Harrison	Francis Granger	N. Y.	1841
Tyler	"	"	1841
"	Charles A. Wickliffe	Ky.	1841
Polk	Cave Johnson	Tenn.	1845
Taylor	Jacob Collamer	Vt.	1849
Fillmore	Nathan K. Hall	N. Y.	1850
"	Samuel D. Hubbard	Ct.	1852
Pierce	James Campbell	Pa.	1853
Buchanan	Aaron V. Brown	Tenn.	1857
"	Joseph Holt	Ky.	1859
"	Horatio King	Me.	1861
Lincoln	Montgomery Blair	Md.	1861
"	William Dennison	Ohio.	1864
Johnson	William Dennison	Ohio.	1865
"	Alexander W. Randall	Wis.	1866
Grant	John A. J. Creswell	Md.	1869
"	James W. Marshall	Va.	1874
"	Marshall Jewell	Ct.	1874
"	James N. Tyner	Ind.	1876
Hayes	David McK. Key	Tenn.	1877
"	Horace Maynard	"	1880
Garfield	Thomas L. James	N. Y.	1881
Arthur	"	"	1881
"	Timothy O. Howe	Wis.	1881
"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1883
"	Frank Hatton	Ia.	1884
Cleveland	William F. Vilas	Wis.	1885
"	Don M. Dickinson	Mich.	1888
B. Harrison	John Wanamaker	Pa.	1889
Cleveland	Wilson S. Bissel	N. Y.	1893
"	William L. Wilson	W. Va.	1895
McKinley	James A. Gary	Md.	1897
"	Charles Emory Smith	Pa.	1898
Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Henry C. Payne	Wis.	1902
"	Robert J. Wynne	Pa.	1904
"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1905
"	George von L. Meyer	Mass.	1907
Taft	Frank H. Hitchcock	"	1909
Wilson	Albert S. Burleson	Tex.	1913
Harding	Will H. Hays	Ind.	1921
"	Hubert Work	Col.	1922
"	Harry S. New	Ind.	1923
Coolidge	"	"	1923

The Postmaster General was not considered a Cabinet officer until 1829.

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Adams	Benjamin Stoddert	Md.	1798
Jefferson	"	"	1801
"	Robert Smith	"	1801
Madison	Paul Hamilton	S. C.	1809
"	William Jones	Pa.	1813
"	B. W. Crowninshield	Mass.	1814
Monroe	"	"	1817
"	Smith Thompson	N. Y.	1818
"	Samuel L. Southard	N. J.	1823
J. Q. Adams.	"	"	1825
Jackson	John Branch	N. C.	1829
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1831
"	Mahlon Dickerson	N. J.	1834
Van Buren	"	"	1837
"	James K. Paulding	N. Y.	1838
Harrison	George E. Badger	N. C.	1841
Tyler	"	"	1841
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1841
"	David Henshaw	Mass.	1843
"	Thomas W. Gilmer	Va.	1844
"	John Y. Mason	"	1844
Polk	George Bancroft	Mass.	1845
"	John Y. Mason	Va.	1846
Taylor	William B. Preston	"	1849
Fillmore	William A. Graham	N. C.	1850
"	John P. Kennedy	Md.	1852
Pierce	James C. Dobbin	N. C.	1853
Buchanan	Isaac Toucey	Ct.	1857
Lincoln	Gideon Welles	"	1861
Johnson	"	"	1865
Grant	Adolph E. Borie	Pa.	1869
"	George M. Robeson	N. J.	1869
Hayes	Richard W. Thompson	Ind.	1877
"	Nathan Goff jr.	W. Va.	1881
Garfield	William H. Hunt	La.	1881
Arthur	"	"	1881
"	William E. Chandler	N. H.	1882
Cleveland	William C. Whitney	N. Y.	1885
B. Harrison	Benjamin F. Tracy	"	1889
Cleveland	Hilary A. Herbert	Ala.	1893
McKinley	John D. Long	Mass.	1897
Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	William H. Moody	"	1902
"	Paul Morton	Ill.	1904
"	Charles J Bonaparte	Md.	1905
"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal.	1906
"	Truman H. Newberry	Mich.	1908
Taft	George von L. Meyer	Mass.	1909
Wilson	Josephus Daniels	N. C.	1913
Harding	Edwin Denby	Mich.	1921
Coolidge	"	"	1921

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Taylor	Thomas Ewing	Ohio.	1849
Fillmore	Thos. M. T. McKennan	Pa.	1850
"	Alexander H. H. Stuart	Va.	1850
Pierce	Robert McClelland	Mich.	1853
Buchanan	Jacob Thompson	Miss.	1857
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	Ind.	1861
"	John P. Usher	"	1863
Johnson	"	"	1865
"	James Harlan	Iowa.	1865
"	Orville H. Browning	Ill.	1866
Grant	Jacob D. Cox	Ohio.	1869
"	Columbus Delano	"	1870
"	Zachariah Chandler	Mich.	1875
Hayes	Carl Schurz	Mo.	1877
Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa.	1881
Arthur	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa.	1881
"	Henry M. Teller	Col.	1882
Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Miss.	1885
"	William F. Vilas	Wis.	1888
B. Harrison	John W. Noble	Mo.	1889
Cleveland	Hoke Smith	Ga.	1893
"	David R. Francis	Mo.	1896
McKinley	Cornelius N. Bliss	N. Y.	1897
"	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo.	1898
Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	James R. Garfield	Ohio.	1907
Taft	Richard A. Ballinger	Wash.	1909
"	Walter L. Fisher	Ill.	1911
Wilson	Franklin K. Lane	Cal.	1913
"	John B. Payne	Va.	1920
Harding	Albert B. Fall	N. M.	1921
"	Hubert Work	Col.	1923
Coolidge	"	"	1923

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.

Cleveland	Norman J. Colman	Mo.	1889
B. Harrison	Jeremiah M. Rusk	Wis.	1889
Cleveland	J. Sterling Morton	Neb.	1893
McKinley	James L. Wilson	Ia.	1897
Roosevelt	James Wilson	Ia.	1901
Taft	James Wilson	Ia.	1909
Wilson	David F. Houston	Mo.	1913
"	Edw. T. Meredith	Ia.	1920
Harding	Henry C. Wallace	"	1921
Coolidge	"	"	1921

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Roosevelt	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1903
"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal.	1904
Roosevelt	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	1906
Taft	Charles Nagel	Mo.	1909

Above department divided in 1913 into Department of Commerce and Department of Labor as follows:

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE.

Wilson	William C. Redfield	N. Y.	1913
"	Josh. W. Alexander	Mo.	1919
Harding	Herbert C. Hoover	Cal.	1921
Coolidge	"	"	1921

SECRETARIES OF LABOR.

Wilson	William B. Wilson	Pa.	1913
Harding	James J. Davis	"	1921
Coolidge	"	"	1921

TREASURERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The germ of the Treasury Department was planted when, on July 29, 1775, the Continental Congress appointed two Treasurers. The appointments were Michael Hillegas and George Clymer. The latter soon resigned to accept his seat as delegate to the Congress. Mr. Hillegas discharged the duties of Treasurer until September 11, 1789. The Treasury Department was organized under the act of September 2, 1789. Strictly speaking, it was reorganized, for the department under various names had been in existence since 1775. The Constitution went into effect March 4, 1789. Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States April 30, 1789. It will thus be seen that Mr. Hillegas was Treasurer for nearly five months after the inauguration of Washington, and for nine days after the Treasury Department was organized under the Constitution.

Name.	Whence App't'd	Date of Commission.	Expiration of Service.	Name.	Whence App't'd	Date of Commission.	Expiration of Service.
M. Hillegas	Pa.	July 29, 1775	Sept. 11, 1789	A. U. Wyman	Wis.	Apr. 1, 1883	Apr. 30, 1885
Sam'l Meredith	Pa.	Sept. 11, 1789	Oct. 31, 1801	C. N. Jordan	N. Y.	May 1, 1885	May 23, 1887
T. T. Tucker	S. C.	Dec. 1, 1801	May 2, 1828	Jas. W. Hyatt	Conn.	May 24, 1887	May 10, 1889
William Clark	Pa.	June 4, 1828	May 31, 1829	J. N. Huston	Ind.	May 11, 1889	Apr. 24, 1891
John Campbell	Va.	May 26, 1829	July 20, 1839	E. H. Nebeker	Ind.	Apr. 25, 1891	May 31, 1893
Wm. Selden	Va.	July 22, 1839	Nov. 23, 1850	D. N. Morgan	Conn.	June 1, 1893	June 30, 1897
John Sloane	Ohio	Nov. 27, 1850	April 6, 1852	E. H. Roberts	N. Y.	July 1, 1897	June 30, 1905
Sam'l Casey	Ky.	April 4, 1853	Dec. 22, 1859	Chas. H. Treat	N. Y.	July 1, 1905	Oct. 31, 1909
Wm. C. Price	Mo.	Feb. 28, 1860	Mar. 21, 1861	Lee McClung	Tenn.	Nov. 1, 1909	Nov. 14, 1912
F. E. Spinner	N. Y.	Mar. 16, 1861	June 30, 1875	C. A. Thompson	Ohio	Nov. 20, 1912	Mar. 31, 1913
John C. New	Ind.	June 30, 1875	July 1, 1876	John Burke	N. D.	Apr. 1, 1913	Jan. 5, 1921
A. U. Wyman	Wis.	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	Frank White	N. D.	Apr. 18, 1921	.....
Jas. Gilfillan	Conn.	July 1, 1877	Mar. 1, 1883				

Mr. White assumed duties on May 2, 1921.

COMMISSIONERS OF PENSIONS SINCE 1833.

Names.	By whom appointed	Residence.	Date of commission.	Names.	By whom appointed	Residence.	Date of commission.
Edwards, James L.	Jackson	Va.	Mar. 3, 1833	Clarke, Otis P. G.	Arthur	R. I.	Nov. 15, 1884
Heath, James	Fillmore	"	Nov. 27, 1850	Black, John C.	Cleveland	Ill.	Mar. 19, 1885
Waldo, Loren P.	Pierce	Ct.	Mar. 17, 1853	Tanner, James	Harrison	N. Y.	Mar. 27, 1889
Minot, Josiah	"	N. H.	Aug. 1, 1855	Raum, Green B.	"	Ill.	Oct. 19, 1889
Whiting, George C.	"	Va.	Jan. 19, 1857	Lochren, William	Cleveland	Minn.	Apr. 13, 1893
Barrett, Joseph H.	Lincoln	Ohio	April 15, 1861	Murphy, Dominic I.	"	Pa.	May 28, 1896
Cox, Christopher C.	Johnson	Md.	July 28, 1868	Evans, Henry Clay	McKinley	Tenn.	Apr. 1, 1897
Van Aernam, Henry	Grant	N. Y.	May 1, 1869	Ware, Eugene F.	Roosevelt	Kan.	May 10, 1902
Baker, James H.	"	Minn.	Apr. 20, 1871	Warner, Vespasian	"	Ill.	Mar. 4, 1905
Atkinson, Henry M.	"	Neb.	Mar. 26, 1875	Davenport, James L.	Taft	N. H.	Nov. 26, 1909
Gill, Charles R.	"	Wis.	Feb. 10, 1876	Saltzgaber, G. M.	Wilson	Ohio	May 20, 1913
Bentley, John A.	"	Wis.	Mar. 28, 1876	Gardner, Wash'n	Harding	Mich.	Mar. 22, 1921
Dudley, William W.	Garfield	Ind.	June 27, 1881				

SUPERINTENDENTS OF U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

Name.	Term of Service. From	Term of Service. To	Name.	Term of Service. From	Term of Service. To
Jonathan Williams	April 15, 1802	June 20, 1803	Thomas G. Pitcher	Aug. 28, 1866	Sept. 1, 1871
Jonathan Williams	April 19, 1805	July 31, 1812	Thomas H. Ruger	Sept. 1, 1871	Sept. 1, 1876
Joseph G. Swift	July 31, 1812	Mar. 24, 1814	John M. Schofield	Sept. 1, 1876	Jan. 21, 1881
Alden Partridge	Jan. 3, 1815	July 28, 1817	Oliver O. Howard	Jan. 21, 1881	Sept. 1, 1882
Sylvanus Thayer	July 28, 1817	July 1, 1833	Wesley Merritt	Sept. 1, 1882	July 1, 1887
Rene E. DeRussy	July 1, 1833	Sept. 1, 1838	John G. Parke	Aug. 28, 1887	June 24, 1889
Richard Delafield	Sept. 1, 1838	Aug. 15, 1845	John M. Wilson	Aug. 26, 1889	Mar. 31, 1893
Henry Brewerton	Aug. 15, 1845	Sept. 1, 1852	Oswald H. Ernst	Mar. 31, 1893	Aug. 21, 1898
Robert E. Lee	Sept. 1, 1852	Mar. 31, 1855	Albert L. Mills	Aug. 22, 1898	Aug. 31, 1906
John G. Barnard	Mar. 31, 1855	Sept. 8, 1856	Hugh L. Scott	Aug. 31, 1906	Aug. 31, 1910
Richard Delafield	Sept. 8, 1856	Jan. 23, 1861	Thomas H. Barry	Aug. 31, 1910	Aug. 31, 1912
Peter G. T. Beauregard	Jan. 23, 1861	Jan. 28, 1861	Clarence P. Townsley	Aug. 31, 1912	June 30, 1916
Richard Delafield	Jan. 28, 1861	Mar. 1, 1861	John Biddle	July 1, 1916	May 31, 1917
Alexander H. Bowman	Mar. 1, 1861	July 8, 1864	Samuel E. Tillman	June 13, 1917	June 11, 1919
Zealous B. Tower	July 8, 1864	Sept. 8, 1864	Douglas MacArthur	June 12, 1919	June 30, 1922
George W. Cullum	Sept. 8, 1864	Aug. 28, 1866	Fred W. Sladen	July 1, 1922	.....

Note—The selection of the Superintendent of the Military Academy was confined to the Corps of Engineers from the establishment of the institution, March 16, 1802, till the passage of the law of July 13, 1866, which opened it to the entire Army. By the Act of June 12, 1858, the local rank of Colonel was conferred upon the Superintendent.

Major Williams resigned June 20, 1803, on a point of command, and pending its settlement until April 19, 1805, when he again returned to service as Chief Engineer, no permanent Superintendent of the Military Academy was appointed, the command devolving upon the senior officer of the Corps of Engineers present for duty.

B'v't Major P. G. T. Beauregard, Corps of Engineers, by order of John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, relieved Col. Delafield, Jan. 23, 1861, from the Superintendency of the Military Academy, but was himself displaced five days later, Jan. 28, 1861, by direction of the succeeding Secretary of War, Joseph Holt, the command again devolving upon Col. Delafield.

SUPERINTENDENTS U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

Commander Franklin Buchanan	Sept. 3, 1845	Capt. Robert L. Pythian	June 13, 1890
Commander George P. Upshur	Mar. 15, 1847	Capt. Philip H. Cooper	Nov. 15, 1894
Commander Cornelius K. Stribling	July 1, 1850	Rear Admiral Frederick V. McNair	July 15, 1898
Commander Louis M. Goldsborough	Nov. 1, 1853	Commander Richard Wainwright	Mar. 15, 1900
Capt. George S. Blake	Sept. 15, 1857	Capt. Willard H. Brownson	Nov. 6, 1902
Rear Admiral David D. Porter	Sept. 9, 1865	Rear Admiral James H. Sands	July 1, 1905
Commodore John L. Worden	Dec. 1, 1869	Capt. Charles J. Badger	July 15, 1907
Rear Admiral Chris. R. P. Rodgers	Sept. 22, 1874	Capt. John M. Bowyer	June 10, 1909
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker	July 1, 1878	Capt. John H. Gibbons	May 15, 1911
Rear Admiral George B. Balch	Aug. 2, 1879	Capt. William F. Fullam	Feb. 7, 1914
Rear Admiral Chris. R. P. Rodgers	June 13, 1881	Capt. Edward W. Eberle	Sept. 20, 1915
Capt. Francis M. Ramsay	Nov. 14, 1881	Capt. Archibald H. Scales	Feb. 12, 1919
Commander William T. Sampson	Sept. 9, 1886	Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson	July 5, 1921

United States Government.

PRESIDENT.....CALVIN COOLIDGE, of Massachusetts.....Salary, $75,000
VICE PRESIDENT.....(Vacant, owing to President Harding's death and Vice President Coolidge's accession to the Presidency.)..... " 12,000

THE CABINET (Salary, $12,000 each).

Secretary of State—Charles Evans Hughes, New York.
Secretary of the Treasury—Andrew W. Mellon, Pennsylvania.
Secretary of War—John Wingate Weeks, Massachusetts.
Attorney General—Harry M. Daugherty, Ohio.
Postmaster General—Harry S. New, Indiana.
Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby, Michigan
Secretary of the Interior—Hubert Work, Colorado.
Secretary of Agriculture—Henry Cantwell Wallace, Iowa.
Secretary of Commerce—Herbert Clark Hoover, California.
Secretary of Labor—James John Davis, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

In the above list the Cabinet officers are arranged in the order in which they succeed to the Presidency in case of the death of both the President and Vice President

No such emergency has arisen since the foundation of the Government.

The order of succession was established by an act of Congress, approved Jan. 19, 1886, and no mention was made of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, whose departments had not been organized at that time.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT.....C. BASCOM SLEMP, Virginia.....Salary, $7,500
EXECUTIVE CLERK.....RUDOLPH FORSTER, Virginia..... " 5,000

The Cabinet meets on Tuesdays and Fridays at eleven o'clock. The White House is open to visitors daily except Sundays and holidays from ten to two o'clock.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Under Secretary—William Phillips, Mass.....$7,500
Assistant Secretary—Leland Harrison, Ill..... 5,000
Second Asst. Secretary—Alvey A. Adee, D. C.. 4,500
Third Asst. Secretary—J. Butler Wright, Wyo. 4,500
Director of the Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr, N. Y..... 4,500
Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis, Neb..... 3,000
Ch. Div. Latin American Affairs—Francis White,* Md..... 3,625
Ch. Div. Mexican Affairs—Matthew E. Hanna* 3,625
Ch. Div. Far Eastern Affairs—John Van A. MacMurray, D. C..... 4,500
Ch. Div. Near Eastern Affairs—Allen W. Dulles*..... 3,625
Ch. Div. Eastern European Affairs—Evan E. Young,† S. D..... 8,000
Ch. Div. Western European Affairs—William R. Castle, D. C.....$4,500
Ch. Div. Economic Adviser—Arthur N. Young, N. J., Acting.....
Ch. Div. Political and Economic Information—Prentiss B. Gilbert, N. Y..... 4,000
Ch. Div. Publications—Gaillard Hunt, Va..... 4,500
Ch. Div. Passport Control—George L. Brist, Iowa..... 3,000
Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler, Ohio 3,500
Diplomatic Bureau—Worthington E. Stewart, Ohio..... 3,000
Appointment Bureau—Miles M. Shand, N. J.. 3,000
Bureau of Accounts—William McNeir, Mich.. 3,500
Bureau of Indexes and Archives—David A. Salmon, Conn..... 3,500

(* Diplomatic Secretary. † Consular Officer.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary—Garrard B. Winston, Ill....$7,500
Assistant Secretary—Eliot Wadsworth, Mass.. 5,000
Assistant Secretary—McKenzie Moss, Ky..... 5,000
Treasurer of the U. S.—Frank White, N. D... 8,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue—David H. Blair, N. C.....10,000
Comptroller of the Currency—Henry M. Dawes, Ill..... 5,000
Surgeon General Public Health Service—H. S. Cumming, Va..... 6,000
Captain Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard—W. E. Reynolds, Cal..... 5,000
Director of the Mint—Robert J. Grant, Col.... 5,000
Register of the Treasury—Harley V. Speelman, Ohio..... 4,000
Members Federal Farm Loan Board—Louis J. Pettyjohn, Kan.; John H. Guill Jr., Cal.; Elmer S. Landes, Ohio; Robert A. Cooper, S. C.; Edward E. Jones, Pa.; and M. L. Corey, Neb.....10,000
Chief, Division of Appointments—James E. Harper, S. C..... 3,000
Chief, Division of Customs—Ernest W. Camp, Mich..... 4,500
Chief, Division of Printing and Stationery—Fred F. Weston, Iowa.....$2,500
Chief, Division of Loans and Currency—C. N. McGroarty, Ala..... 3,500
Chief, Division of Mails and Files—Leo C. Martin, D. C..... 2,500
Chief, Division of Secret Service—W. H. Moran, D. C..... 4,000
Assistant to Commissioner Internal Revenue—Charles R. Nash, Minn..... 5,000
Deputy Commissioner Internal Revenue—James G. Bright, D. C..... 5,000
Deputy Commissioner Internal Revenue—Harris F. Mires, Wash..... 5,000
Deputy Commissioner Internal Revenue—Francis G. Matson, Utah..... 5,000
Deputy Commissioner Internal Revenue—Robert M. Estes, Ky..... 5,000
Solicitor Internal Revenue—Nelson T. Hartson, Wash..... 5,000
Solicitor of the Treasury—Richard R. McMahon, W. Va..... 5,000
Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits—Robert G. Hand, Miss..... 6,000
Commissioner of Public Debt—William S. Broughton, Ill..... 6,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Dwight F. Davis, Mo.....$10,000
Ass't and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield, Ga... 4,000
Chief of Staff—Gen. John J. Pershing, Mo... 10,000
Chief Clerk—Adolph Gerhard, Ill..... 2,500
The Adjt. Gen.—Major Gen. Robert C. Davis, Pa..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Thomas A. O'Brien, Mo..... 2,750
Insp. Gen.—Major Gen. Eli A. Helmick, Ind. 8,000
Judge Adv. Gen.—Walter A. Bethel, Ohio.... 8,000
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—E. B. Pitts, N. Y... 2,500
Quar. Gen.—Major Gen. William H. Hart, Minn..... 8,000
Surgeon Gen.—Major Gen. M. W. Ireland, Ind..... 8,000
Chief of Eng.—Major Gen. Lansing H. Beach, Iowa..... 8,000
Chief of Ord.—Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Ga..... 8,000
Chief Sig. Off.—Major Gen. G. O. Squier, Mich..... 8,000
Civilian Assistant—Herbert S. Flynn, D. C... 3,000
Chief Bu. Ins. Affairs—Major Gen. F. McIntyre, Ala.....$8,000
Off. Charge Pub. Bldgs.—Lieut. Col. Clarence O. Sherrill, Engr., N. C..... 3,500
Chief Coast Art.—Major Gen. F. W. Coe, Kan..... 8,000
Chief Militia Bur.—Major Gen. Geo. C. Rickards, Pa..... 8,000
Chief Field Art.—Major Gen. W. J. Snow, N. Y..... 8,000
Chief Air Service—Major Gen. Mason M. Patrick, W. Va..... 8,000
Chief Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. Ames A. Fries, Wis..... 6,000
Chief Infantry—Major Gen. Chas. S. Farnsworth, Pa..... 8,000
Chief Cav.—Major Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, Wis..... 8,000
Chief Finance—Brig. Gen. Kenzie W. Walker, Tex..... 6,000
Chief Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service—Col. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Ohio..... 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor Gen.—James M. Beck, N. J. $10,000
Ass't to the Att'y. Gen.—Augustus T. Seymour, Ohio 9,000
Ass't Att'ys. Gen.—William W. Hoppin, N. Y.; Robert H. Lovett, Ill.; William D. Riter, Utah; John W. H. Crim, N. J.; Albert Ottinger, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Cal.; Rush L. Holland, Col. 7,500
Dir. Bur. of Investigat'n—W. J. Burns, N. Y. 7,500
Sol. Dept. of State—Charles C. Hyde, D. C. .. $5,000
Sol. Dept. of Com.—Stephen B. Davis, Jr., N. M 5,000
Sol. for Int. Dept.—John H. Edwards, Ind. .. 5,000
Sol. Dept. of Labor—Theodore G. Risley, Ill.. 5,000
Sol. of the Treas.—Richard R. McMahon, Va. 5,000
Sol. of Int. Rev.—Nelson K. Hartson, Wash.. 5,000
Chief Clerk and Admin. Ass't—George E. Strong, Kan 4,000

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk—Robert S. Regar, Pa. $4,000
Ass't Chief Clerk—Thomas J. Howell, Mass... 3,000
First Ass't Postmaster General—John H. Bartlett, N. H 5,000
Second Ass't Postmaster Gen.—Paul Henderson, Ill 5,000
Third Ass't Postmaster Gen.—Warren Irving Glover, N. J 5,000
Fourth Ass't Postmaster Gen.—Harry Hilton Billany, Del 5,000
Dir. Postal Savings—Wm. E. Buffington, Pa.. 4,800
Solicitor—Edgar M. Blessing, Ind 5,000
Purchasing Agent—Thomas L. Degnan, Pa... $4,000
Appointment Clerk—Audus T. Davis, Mo 2,000
Supt., Div. of Foreign Mails—Edwin Sands, N. Y 3,000
Supt., Div. of Money Orders—Charles E. Matthews, Okla 2,750
Supt., Div. of Postmasters' Appointments—Lorel N. Morgan, W. Va 3,000
Gen. Supt., Div. of Railway Mail Service—Walter H. Riddell, Ill 4,000
Supt., Div. of Dead Letters—Charles N. Dalzell, N. Y 2,500
Chief Inspector—Rush D. Simmons, Wis 4,000

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Sec.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt $5,000
Chief Clerk—Frank S. Curtis 4,000
Ch. Naval Oper.—Adm. E. W. Eberle 10,000
Ch. Bureau Yards and Docks—L. E. Gregory (Rear Adm.) 8,000
Ch. Bu. Nav.—A. T. Long (Rear Adm.) 8,000
Ch. Bu. Ord.—C. C. Bloch (Rear Adm.) 8,000
Ch. Bu. Constr. & Rep.—John D. Beuret, Chief Constr. (Rear Adm.) 8,000
Ch. Bu. Eng'r'g—John K. Robison (Rear Adm.). 8,000
Ch. Bu. Sup. & Accts.—David Potter, Paymaster General (Rear Adm.) 8,000
Ch. Bu. Med. & Sur.—Edward R. Stitt, Surgeon General (Rear Adm.) M. C. $8,000
Ch. Bu. of Aero.—W. A. Moffett (Rear Adm.). 8,000
Judge Adv. Gen.—Julian L. Latimer (Rear Adm.) 8,000
Pres. Nav. Ex. Bd. & Nav. Ret. Bd.—M. Johnston (Rear Adm.) 8,000
Ch. Intell. Off.—W. W. Galbraith (Commander) 5,000
Supt. Nav. Obser.—E. T. Pollock (Capt.) 6,000
Dir. Naut. Almanac—W. S. Eichelberger, Prof. Math 5,800
Hydrographer—F. B. Bassett (Capt.) 6,000
Com. Mar. Corps—J. A. Lejeune, Major Gen. Comdt., M. C 8,000

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Ass't Secretary—E. C. Finney, Kan $5,000
Ass't Secretary—F. M. Goodwin, Wash 4,500
Chief Clerk—John Harvey, Tex 4,000
Admin. Ass't to Sec.—E. K. Burlew, Pa 4,000
Spec. Ass't to Sec.—Wm. J. Donald, Col 3,600
Exec. Ass't to Sec.—Morgan R. Brock, D. C.. 3,000
Ass't to the Sec.—John H. McNeely, Ind 2,750
Solicitor—John H. Edwards, Ind 5,000
Comm. Gen. Land Office—William Spry, Utah. 5,000
Ass't Comm.—G. R. Wickham, Cal 3,500
Comm. of Pensions—Washington Gardner, Mich 5,000
Dep. Comm.—Hays Haymaker, Md 3,600
Comm. of Edu.—Dr. John T. Tigert, Ky 5,000
Chief Clerk—L. A. Kalbach, Pa 2,000
Comm., Indian Affairs—Charles H. Burke, S. D 5,000
Ass't Comm.—Edgar B. Meritt, Ark 3,500
Comm. of Patents—T. E. Robertson, Md $6,000
First Ass't Comm.—W. A. Kinnan, Mich 5,000
Ass't Comm.—Karl Fenning, Ohio 5,000
Chief Clerk—Condor C. Henry 4,000
Comm. Bur. of Reclamation—D. W. Davis, Idaho 7,500
Dir., Geol. Survey—Geo. Otis Smith, Me 6,000
Dir., Bur. of Mines—H. Foster Bain, Cal 6,000
Ass't Dir. in Charge of Research, Bur. of Mines—Dorsey A. Lyon, Cal 5,500
Dir., Nat. Park Ser.—S. T. Mather, Ill 4,500
Ass't Dir., Nat. Park Ser.—A. B. Cammerer, Wis 2,500
Supt., St. Elizabeth's Hospital—Dr. Wm. A. White, N. Y 7,000
Surgeon in Chief, Freedmen's Hospital—Dr. Wm. A. Warfield, Md 4,000
Comm. War Minerals Relief—John Briar, Iowa 7,500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Ass't Secretary—Howard M. Gore, W. Va $5,000
Dir. of Scientific Work—E. D. Ball, Iowa 5,000
Dir. of Regulatory Work—Walter G. Campbell, Ky 5,000
Dir. of Extension Work—C. W. Warburton, Iowa 5,000
Solicitor—R. W. Williams, Fla 5,000
Admin. Ass't and Budget Off.—W. A. Jump, Md. 4,500
Ass't in Charge Publicat'n Work—L. J. Haynes, Ill 5,000
Chief Clerk—Robert M. Reese, D. C 3,500
Chief, Weather Bureau—C. F. Marvin, Ohio... 5,000
Chief, Bur. Animal Ind.—John R. Mohler, Pa. 5,000
Chief, Bur. Plant Ind.—Wm. A. Taylor, Mich. 5,000
Chief, Forest Service—W. B. Greeley, Cal 5,000
Chief, Bur. Chemistry—C. A. Browne, Mass... 6,500
Chief, Bur. of Soils—Milton Whitney, Md 4,000
Chief, Bur. Entomology—L. O. Howard, N. Y. $5,000
Chief, Bur. Biolog. Survey—E. W. Nelson, Ariz. 4,000
Chief, Bur. Pub. Rds.—T. H. MacDonald, Iowa 6,000
Chief, Bur. of Agricultural Economics—Henry C. Taylor, Wis 5,000
Chief, Bur. Home Ec'mics—Louise Stanley, Mo. 5,000
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board—C. L. Marlatt, Kan 5,000
Chairman, Insecticide and Fungicide Board—J. K. Haywood, N. Y 4,500
Admin. of Packers and Stockyards and Grain Futures Acts—Chester Morrill, Tenn 6,500
Dir., Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory—F. G. Cottrell, Cal 6,000
Chief, Div. of Accounts and Disbursements—A. Zappone, D. C 4,000
Librarian—Claribel R. Barnett, N. Y 2,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Ass't Secretary—J. Walter Drake, Mich $5,000
Ass't to the Sec.—William R. Snyder, Tenn ... 2,750
Chief Clerk and Supt.—Edw. W. Libbey, D. C. 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—Chas. E. Molster, Ohio 3,000
Chief, Div. App.—Clifford Hastings, Wash 2,500
Ch., Div. Publicat'ns—Thos. F. McKeon, N. Y. 2,500
Chief, Div. Supplies—Ralph B. Bronson, N. Y. 2,100
Dir. of the Census—William M. Steuart, Mich. 6,000
Director Standards—Geo. K. Burgess, Cal $6,000
Dir., Bur. Foreign and Domestic Commerce—Julius Klein, Mass 6,000
Comm. Fisheries—Henry O'Malley, Wash 5,000
Comm. Lighthouses—G. R. Putnam, Iowa 5,000
Dir., Coast and Geod. Survey—E. L. Jones, Va. Rel. rank and pay of Capt. U. S. N.
Comm. of Nav.—David B. Carson, Tenn 4,000
Superv. Insp.-Gen'l's. S. Insp.—G. Uhler, Pa. 5,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Ass't Secretary—Edward J. Henning, Cal $5,000
Second Ass't Sec.—Robe Carl White, Ind 5,000
Chief Clerk—Samuel J. Gompers, N. Y 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—Geo. W. Love, Ohio 3,000
Comm.-Gen. Immig.—W. W. Husband, Vt. .. 5,000
Comm. Naturalization—Raymond F. Crist Ill. 2,100
Comm. Lab. Statistics—Ethelbert Stewart Ill.. 5,000
Chief, Children's Bur.—Grace Abbott, Neb .. $5,000
Dir.-Gen., U. S. Employ. Service—Francis I. Jones, N. J 5,000
Dir., Div. Council—Hugh L. Kerwin, Pa 5,000
Dir., Women's Bureau—Mary Anderson, Ill... 5,000
Dir., Indust. Housing and Transp.—Robert Watson, Mass 5,000

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Dates in parentheses show when born and when appointed.)

Chief Justice ($15,000)—William Howard Taft, of Connecticut (1857—June 30, 1921). *Associate Justices* ($14,500)—Joseph McKenna, of California (1843—Jan. 21, 1898); Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts (1841—Dec. 4, 1902); Willis Van Devanter, of Wyoming (1859—Dec. 16, 1910); James Clark McReynolds, of Tennessee (1862—Aug. 29, 1914); Louis D. Brandeis, of Massachusetts (1856—June 1, 1916); George Sutherland, of Utah (1862—Sept. 18, 1922); Pierce Butler, of Minnesota (1866—Nov. 23, 1922); Edward Terry Sanford, of Tennessee (1865—Jan. 24, 1923). *Clerk*—William R. Stansbury, of Washington, D. C. ($6,000). *Marshal*—Frank Key Green, of Washington, D. C. ($4,500). *Reporter*—Ernest Knaebel, of Colorado ($4,500).

Edward Terry Sanford of Tennessee was nominated by the President, Jan. 24, 1923, to succeed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Mahlon Pitney, resigned.

FEDERAL CIRCUIT JUDGES ($8,500), AND THEIR HEADQUARTERS.

First (Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Porto Rico)—George H. Bingham, Concord, N. H.; Charles F. Johnson, Portland, Me.; George W. Anderson, Boston.

Second (Conn., N. Y., Vt.)—Julius M. Mayer, N. Y. City; Henry W. Rogers, New Haven; Charles M. Hough, N. Y. City; Martin T. Manton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Third (Del., N. J., Pa.)—Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Victor B. Woolley, Wilmington, Del.; J. Warren Davis, Trenton, N. J.

Fourth (Md., N. C., S. C., Va., W. Va.)—Edmund Waddill jr., Richmond; Charles A. Woods, Marion, S. C.; John C. Rose, Baltimore, Md.

Fifth (Ala., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., Canal Zone)—Richard W. Walker, Huntsville, Ala.; Nathan P. Bryan, Jacksonville, Fla.; Alex. C. King, Atlanta, Ga.

Sixth (Ky., Mich., Ohio, Tenn.)—Loyal E. Knappen, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Arthur C. Denison, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Maurice H. Donahue, Columbus, O.

Seventh (Ill., Ind., Wis.)—Francis E. Baker, Hammond, Ind.; Julian W. Mack, Chicago; Samuel Alschuler, Chicago; Evan A. Evans, Madison, Wis.; Geo. T. Page, Chicago.

Eighth (Ark., Col., Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. M., N. D., Okla., S. D., Utah, Wyo.)—Walter H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn.; W. S. Kenyon, Fort Dodge, Ia.; Kimbrough Stone, Kansas City, Mo.; Robert E. Lewis, Colorado.

Ninth Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Wash., Alaska, Hawaii)—William B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore.; Erskine M. Ross, Los Angeles, Cal.; William W. Morrow, San Francisco; William H. Hunt, San Francisco; Frank H. Rudkin, Spokane, Wash.

FEDERAL COURT OF CLAIMS.

Chief Justice ($8,000)—Edward K. Campbell, of Ala. *Judges* ($7,500)—Fenton W. Booth, of Ill.; Geo. E. Downey, of Ind.; James Hay, of Va.; Samuel J. Graham, of Pa.

FEDERAL COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEAL.

Presiding Judge—George Ewing Martin, of Ohio. *Associate Judges*—James F. Smith, of California; Orion M. Barber, of Vermont; Oscar E. Bland, of Indiana; Charles S. Hatfield, of Ohio. *Marshal*—Frank H. Briggs, of Maine. *Clerk*—Arthur B. Shelton, Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES—(Judges, $7,500 Each).

District.	Judges.	Addresses.	App.
Ala.: N.&M.	Henry D. Clayton	Montgomery	1914
" N.	Wm. I. Grubb	Birmingham	1909
" S. D.	Robert T. Ervin	Mobile	1917
Ariz.	Wm. H. Sawtelle	Tucson	1913
"	F. C. Jacobs	Globe	1923
Ark.: E. D.	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	1900
" W. D.	F. A. Youmans	Fort Smith	1911
Cal.: N. D.	M. T. Dooling	San Francisco	1913
" N. D.	John S. Partridge	San Francisco	1923
" S. D.	William P. James	Los Angeles	1915
" S. D.	Benj. F. Bledsoe	Los Angeles	1923
Colorado	John F. Symes	Denver	1922
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas	Norwalk	1913
Delaware	Hugh M. Morris	Wilmington	1919
Fla.: N. D.	W. B. Sheppard	Pensacola	1907
" S. D.	Rhydon M. Call	Jacksonville	1913
Ga.: N. D.	Samuel T. Sibley	Atlanta	1919
" S. D.	W. H. Barrett	Augusta	1922
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boise	1907
Ill.: N. D.	J. H. Wilkerson	Chicago	1922
" N. D.	Geo. A. Carpenter	Chicago	1910
" N. D.	Adam C. Cliff	Chicago	1922
" S. D.	Louis Fitz Henry	Peoria	1918
" E. D.	Geo. W. English	East St. Louis	1918
" E. D.	W. C. Lindley	Danville	1922
Indiana	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	1902
Iowa: N. D.	Geo. C. Scott	Sioux City	1922
" S. D.	Martin J. Wade	Davenport	1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	1903
Ky.: W. D.	Walter Evans	Louisville	1899
" E. D.	A. M. J. Cochran	Covington	1901
La.: E. D.	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	1909
" W. D.	George W. Jack	Shreveport	1917
Maine	John A. Peters	Portland	1902
Maryland	Morris A. Soper	Baltimore	1923
Mass.	Jas. M. Morton jr.	Boston	1912
"	J. A. Lowell	Boston	1922
"	E. H. Brewster	Springfield	1922
Mich.: E. D.	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit	1912
" E. D.	Charles C. Simons	Detroit	1923
" W. D.	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids	1911
Minnesota	Wilbur F. Booth	Minneapolis	1914
"	John E. McGee	Minneapolis	1923
"	William A. Cant	Duluth	1923
Mississippi	E. R. Holmes	Jackson	1918
Mo.: E. D.	Charles B. Faris	St. Louis	1919
" W. D.	A. S. V'nV'lk'nb'gh	Kansas City	1910
" W. D.	Albert L. Reeves	Kansas City	1923
Montana	G. M. Bourquin	Butte	1912
Nebraska	Jas. W. Woodrough	Omaha	1916
"	Thos. C. Munger	Lincoln	1907
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson City	1907
N. Hamp.	George F. Morris	Littleton	1921
New Jersey	John Rellstab	Trenton	1919
"	Charles F. Lynch	Newark	1919
"	Joseph L. Bodine	Trenton	1920
"	Wm. N. Runyon	Newark	1923
New Mexico	Colin Neblett	Sante Fe	1917
"	Orie L. Phillips	Sante Fe	1923
N. Y.: N. D.	George W. Ray	Binghamton	1902
" W. D.	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	1900
" S. D.	Augustus N. Hand	N. Y. City	1914
" S. D.	John C. Knox	N. Y. City	1918
" S. D.	Learned Hand	N. Y. City	1909
" S. D.	Francis A. Winslow	N. Y. City	1923
" S. D.	Henry W. Goddard	N. Y. City	1923
" S. D.	William Bondy	N. Y. City	1923
" E. D.	Morris B. Campbell	Brooklyn	1923
" E. D.	Edwin L. Garvin	Brooklyn	1918
" E. D.	Robert A. Inch	Brooklyn	1923
N. C.: E. D.	H. G. Connor	Wilson	1909
" W. D.	Edwin Y. Webb	Charlotte	1919
" W. D.	James E. Boyd	Greensboro	1900
N. Dakota	Chas. F. Amidon	Fargo	1896
"	Andrew Miller	Bismarck	1922
Ohio: N. D.	John M. Killits	Toledo	1910
" N. D.	D. C. Westenhaver	Cleveland	1917
" N. D.	Paul Jones	Youngstown	1923
" S. D.	Smith Hickenlooper	Cincinnati	1923
" S. D.	John E. Sater	Columbus	1907
Okla.: E. D.	R. L. Williams	Muskogee	1919
" W. D.	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	1907
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	1905
"	Robert S. Bean	Portland	1909
Pa.: E. D.	J. W. Thompson	Philadelphia	1912
" E. D.	O. B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	1914
" E. D.	C. L. McKeehan	Philadelphia	1923
" M. D.	Chas. B. Witmer	Sunbury	1911
" W. D.	W. H. S. Thomson	Pittsburgh	1914
" W. D.	R. M. Gibson	Pittsburgh	1922
" W. D.	F. P. Schoonmaker	Erie	1923
Rhode Island	A. L. Brown	Providence	1896
S. C.: E. D.	H. A. M. Smith	Charleston	1911
" W. D.	Hy. H. Watkins	Anderson	1919
S. Dakota	James D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	1911
Tenn.: E.&M.	Xenophen Hicks	Knoxville	1923
" M.	John J. Gore	Cookville	1923
" W. D.	J. W. Ross	Jackson	1921
Tex.: E. D.	W. Lee Estes	Texarkana	1920
" W. D.	Du Val West	San Antonio	1916
" W. D.	W. R. Smith	El Paso	1917
" N. D.	James C. Wilson	Fort Worth	1919
" N. D.	Edward R. Meek	Dallas	1898
" N. D.	William H. Atwell	Dallas	1923
" S. D.	J. C. Hutcheson jr.	Houston	1918
Utah	Till. D. Johnson	Salt Lake City	1915
Vermont	Harland B. Howe	Burlington	1915
Va.: E. D.	D. L. Groner	Norfolk	1921
" W. D.	H. C. McDowell	Lynchburg	1901
Wash.: W. D.	Ed. E. Cushman	Tacoma	1912
" W. D.	J. Neterer	Seattle	1913
" E. D.	J. Stanley Webster	Spokane	1923
W. Va.: N. D.	W. E. Baker	Elkins	1921
" S. D.	G. W. McClintic	Charleston	1921
Wis.: E. D.	F. A. Geiger	Milwaukee	1912
" W. D.	C. Z. Luse	Superior	1921
Wyoming	T. B. Kennedy	Cheyenne	1921

U. S. CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEAL.

The U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeal consist of the District and Circuit Judges in the respective Circuits, together with a Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to that Circuit. The Justices so assigned are, by Circuits—1st, Holmes; 2d, Brandeis; 3d, Butler; 4th, Chief Justice Taft; 5th, Sanford; 6th, McReynolds; 7th Sutherland; 8th Van Devanter; 9th, McKenna.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

District.	*Name.*	*Address.*
Alabama, north.	Charles B. Kennamer	Birmingham.
Alabama, mid.	Thomas D. Samford	Montgomery.
Alabama, south.	Aubrey Boyles	Mobile.
Alaska—		
Div. No. 1	Arthur G. Shoup	Juneau.
Div. No. 2	Wm. Fred. Harrison	Nome.
Div. No. 3	Sherman Duggan	Valdez.
Div. No. 4	Guy B. Erwin	Fairbanks.
Arizona	Frederic H. Bernard	Tucson.
Arkansas, east.	Charles F. Cole	Little Rock.
Arkansas, west.	Samuel S. Langley	Fort Smith.
California, nor.	J. T. Williams	San Francisco.
California, sou.	Joseph C. Burke	Los Angeles.
Canal Zone	Guy H. Martin	Ancon.
Colorado	Granby Hillyer	Denver.
Connecticut	Allan K. Smith	Hartford.
Delaware	Jas. H. Hughes jr.	Wilmington.
Dist. of Col	Peyton Gordon	Washington.
Florida, north.	Fred C. Cubberly	Pensacola.
Florida, south.	William M. Gober	Tampa.
Georgia, north.	Clint W. Hager	Atlanta.
Georgia, south.	F. G. Boatright	Savannah.
Hawaii (6 years)	Wm. T. Carden	Honolulu.
Idaho	Edwin G. Davis	Boise.
Illinois, north.	Edwin A. Olsen	Chicago.
Illinois, eastern	W. O. Potter	East St. Louis.
Illinois, south.	Thos. Williamson	Springfield.
Indiana	Homer Elliott	Indianapolis.
Iowa, northern.	G. P. Linville	Cedar Rapids.
Iowa, southern.	Ralph Pringle	Red Oak.
Kansas	Al. F. Williams	Topeka.
Kentucky, east.	Sawyer A. Smith	Covington.
Kentucky, west.	W. Sherman Ball	Louisville.
Louisiana, east.	Louis H. Burns	New Orleans.
Louisiana, west.	Philip H. Mecom	Shreveport.
Maine	Frederick R. Dyer	Portland.
Maryland	Amos W. W. Woodcock	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Robert O. Harris	Boston.
Michigan, east.	Earl J. Davis	Detroit.
Michigan, west.	Edward J. Bowman	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	Lafayette French jr.	St. Paul.
Mississippi, nor.	Lemuel E. Oldham	Oxford.
Mississippi, sou.	E. E. Hindman	Jackson.
Missouri, east.	Allen Curry	St. Louis.
Missouri, west.	Charles C. Madison	Kansas City.
Montana	John L. Slattery	Helena.
Nebraska	James C. Kinsler	Omaha.
Nevada	George Springmeyer	Reno.
New Hampshire	Raymond U. Smith (P. O., Woodsville.)	Concord.
New Jersey	Walter G. Winne	Trenton.
New Mexico	George R. Craig	Albuquerque.
New York, nor.	Oliver D. Burden	Syracuse.
New York, sou.	William Hayward	N. Y. City.
New York, east.	Ralph C. Greene	Brooklyn.
New York, west	William J. Donovan	Buffalo.
No. Car., east.	Irvin B. Tucker	Raleigh.
No. Car., west.	Frank A. Linney	Charlotte.
North Dakota	Seth W. Richardson	Fargo.
Ohio, northern.	A. E. Bernsteen	Cleveland.
Ohio, southern.	Benson W. Hough	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma, east.	Frank Lee	Muskogee.
Oklahoma, west.	W. A. Maurer	Okla. City.
Oregon	John S. Coke	Portland.
Pennsylv'a, east.	George W. Coles	Philadelphia.
Pennsylv'a, mid.	Andrew B. Dunsmore	Sunbury.
P'nnsylv'a, west.	Walter Lyon	Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico	Ira K. Wells	San Juan.
Rhode Island	Norman S. Case	Providence.
So. Car., east.	J. D. Ernest Meyer	Charleston.
So. Car., west.	Ernest F. Cochran	Anderson.
South Dakota	S. Wesley Clark	Redfield.
Tennessee, east.	George C. Taylor	Knoxville.
Tennessee, mid.	A. V. McLane	Nashville.
Tennessee, west.	S. E. Murray	Memphis.
Texas, northern.	Henry Zweifel	Fort Worth.
Texas, southern.	Henry M. Holden	Houston.
Texas, eastern.	Randolph Bryant	Sherman.
Texas, western.	John D. Hartman	San Antonio.
Utah	Charles M. Morris	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Harry B. Amey	Burlington.
Virginia, eastern	Paul W. Kear	Norfolk.
Virginia, west.	Lewis P. Summers	Abingdon.
Wash'gton, east.	Frank R. Jeffrey	Spokane.
Wash'gton, west.	Thomas P. Revelle	Seattle.
West Va., north.	Thomas A. Brown	Parkersburg.
West Va., south.	Elliott Northcott	Huntington.
Wisconsin, east.	Roy L. Morse	Milwaukee.
Wisconsin, west.	Wm. H. Dougherty	Madison.
Wyoming	A. D. Walton	Cheyenne.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

District.	*Name.*	*Address.*
Alabama, north.	Thos. J. Kennamer	Birmingham.
Alabama, mid.	McDuffie Cain	Montgomery.
Alabama, south.	Christopher C. Gewin	Mobile.
Alaska—		
Div. No. 1	George D. Beaumont	Juneau.
Div. No. 2	Morris Griffith	Nome.
Div. No. 3	Harvey Sullivan	Valdez.
Div. No. 4	Gilbert B. Stevens	Fairbanks.
Arizona	George A. Mauk	Phoenix.
Arkansas, east.	Geo. L. Mallory	Little Rock.
Arkansas, west.	Andrew J. Russell	Fort Smith.
Calif'rnia, north.	James B. Holohan	San Francisco.
Calif'rnia, south.	Albert C. Sittel	Los Angeles.
Canal Zone	Horace D. Ridenour	Ancon.
Colorado	Wm. A. Dollison	Denver.
Connecticut	Jacob D. Walter	New Haven.
Delaware	Walter S. Money	Wilmington.
Dist. of Col	Edgar C. Snyder	Washington.
Florida, north.	Peter H. Miller	Pensacola.
Florida, south.	Benjamin E. Dyson	Jacksonville.
Georgia, north.	Walter Akerman	Atlanta.
Georgia, south.	Geo. B. McLeod	Macon.
Hawaii (6 years)	Oscar P. Cox	Honolulu
Idaho	Frank M. Breshears	Boise.
Illinois, north.	Robert R. Levy	Chicago.
Illinois, eastern.	James A. White	Danville.
Illinois, south.	James E. McClure	Springfield.
Indiana	Linus P. Meredith	Indianapolis.
Iowa, northern.	Fred Davis	Sioux City.
Iowa, southern.	Isaac H. Hammond	Des Moines.
Kansas	Fred R. Fitzpatrick	Topeka.
Kentucky, east.	Roy B. Williams	Covington.
Kentucky, west.	Thomas N. Hazelip	Louisville.
Louisiana, east.	Victor Loisel	New Orleans.
Louisiana, west.	J. M. S. Whittington	Shreveport.
Maine	Stillman E. Woodman	Portland.
Maryland	George W. Collier	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	William J. Keville	Boston.
Michigan, east.	Frank T. Newton	Detroit.
Michigan, west.	Martin Brown	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	Edward Rustad	St. Paul.
Mississippi, nor.	John H. Cook	Oxford.
Mississippi, sou.	James C. Tyler	Jackson.
Missouri, east.	T. W. Hukrlede	St. Louis.
Missouri, west.	I. K. Parshall	Kansas City.
Montana	Rolla Duncan	Helena.
Nebraska	Dennis H. Cronin	Omaha.
Nevada	J. H. Fulmer	Carson City.
New Hampshire	Perley B. Phillips	Concord.
New Jersey	James H. Mulheron	Trenton.
New Mexico	Secundino Romero	Santa Fe.
New York, nor.	Daniel F. Breitenstein	Utica.
New York, sou.	William C. Hecht	N. Y. City.
New York, east.	Jesse D. Moore	Brooklyn.
New York, west	John D. Lynn	Rochester.
No. Car., east.	Rippon W. Ward	Raleigh.
No. Car., west.	Brownlow Jackson	Asheville.
North Dakota	James F. Shea	Fargo.
Ohio, northern.	George A. Stauffer	Cleveland.
Ohio, southern.	Stanley Borthwick	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma, east.	Henry F. Cooper	Muskogee.
Oklahoma, west.	Alva McDonald	Okla. City.
Oregon	Clarence R. Hotchkiss	Portland.
Pennsylv'a, east	W. Frank Mathues	Philadelphia.
Pennsylv'a, mid.	John H. Glass	Scranton.
P'nnsylv'a, west.	James C. McGregor	Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico	Harry S. Hubbard	San Juan.
Rhode Island	Wm. Robt. Rodman	Providence.
So. Car., east	Samuel J. Leaphart	Charleston.
So. Car., west.	Joseph W. Tolbert	Greenville.
South Dakota	John Rooks	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee, east.	Inslee C. King	Knoxville.
Tennessee, mid.	R. Q. L. Ward	Nashville.
Tennessee, west.	W. F. Appleby	Memphis.
Texas, northern.	A. R. Eldredge	Dallas.
Texas, southern.	Richard A. Harvin	Houston.
Texas, eastern.	Phil E. Baer	Paris.
Texas, western.	David A. Walker	San Antonio.
Utah	J. Ray Ward	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Albert W. Harvey	Rutland.
Virginia, eastern	Clarence G. Smithers	Norfolk.
Virginia, west.	S. Green Proffit	Roanoke.
Wash'gton, east.	Arthur Franklin Kees	Spokane.
Wash'gton, west.	E. B. Benn	Tacoma.
West Va., north.	Louis Buchwald	Wheeling.
West Va., south.	Siegel Workman	Charleston.
Wisconsin, east.	Samuel W. Randolph	Milwaukee.
Wisconsin, west.	William R. Chellis	Madison.
Wyoming	Hugh L. Patton	Cheyenne.

FEDERAL TERRITORIAL JUDGES.

Dist. and Office.	Name.	Address.
Alaska:		
Dist. judge—		
Div. No. 1	Thomas M. Reed	Juneau.
Div. No. 2	G. J. Lomen	Nome.
Div. No. 3	Elmer E. Ritchie	Valdez.
Div. No. 4	Cecil H. Clegg	Fairbanks.
Canal Zone:		
Dist. judge	J. D. Wallingford	Ancon.
Hawaii:		
Sup. court—		
Ch. justice	Emil C. Peters	Honolulu.
As. justices	A. M. Perry	"
	Alex. Lindsay jr.	"
Circuit Court—		
First cir.	Frank Andrade	"
	R. J. O'Brien	"
	James J. Banks	"
	J. R. Desha	"
Circuit Court (*Continued*)—		
Second cir.	Daniel H. Case	Wailuku, Maui
Third cir.	J. Wesley Thompson	Kailua.
Fourth cir.	Homer L. Ross	Hilo.
Fifth cir.	Wm. C. Achi jr.	Lihue.
U. S. district judges (term 6 years)	John T. De Bolt	Honolulu.
	Joseph B. Poindexter.	"
Porto Rico:		
Sup. court—		
Ch. justice	Emilio del Toro	San Juan.
As. justices	Adolph Grant Wolf	"
	Pedro De Aldrey	"
	H. M. Hutchinson	"
	C. F. Soto	"
U. S. dis. jdge	Arthur F. Odlin	"

FEDERAL JUDGES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COURT OF APPEALS—Chief Justice, Constantine J. Smyth, of Neb. *Associate Justices*—Charles H. Robb, of Vermont; Josiah A. Van Orsdel, of Wyoming.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT—Chief Justice, Walter I. McCoy, of New Jersey. *Associate Justices*—Wendell P. Stafford, of Vermont; Frederick L. Siddons, Adolph A. Hoehling and William Hitz, of the District of Columbia; Thomas J. Bailey, of Tennessee.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ENVOYS.

(A, for Ambassador; M, for Minister.)

Countries.	Envoys From United States, to	Envoys to United States, From
Albania	Ulysses Grant-Smith (Pa.), M	
Argentina	John W. Riddle (Conn.), A	Sr. Don Felipe A. Espil, (Charge d'A.)
Austria	Albert Henry Washburn (Mass.), M	E. A. G. Prochnik (Charge d'A.)
Belgium	Henry P. Fletcher (Pa.), A	Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, A.
Bolivia	Jesse S. Cottrell (Tenn.), M	Senor Adolfo Ballivian, M.
Brazil	Edwin V. Morgan (N. Y.), A	Mr. Augusto Cochrane de Alencar, A.
Bulgaria	Charles S. Wilson (Me.), M	Mr. Stephan Panaretoff, M.
Chili	Wm. M. Collier (N. Y.), A	Senor Don Beltran Mathieu, A.
China	Jacob Gould Schurman (N. Y.), M	Mr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, M.
Colombia	Samuel H. Piles (Wash.), M	Dr. Enrique Olaya, M.
Costa Rica	Roy T. Davis (Mo.), M	Senor Don J. Rafael Oreamuno, M.
Cuba	Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder (Mo.), A	
Czechoslovakia	Lewis Einstein (N. Y.), M	Dr. Frantisek Chvalkovsky, M.
Denmark	Dr. John D. Prince (N. J.), M	Mr. Constantin Brun, M.
Dominica	William W. Russell (D. of C.), M	Licdo Emilio C. Joubert, M.
Ecuador	Gerhard A. Bading (Wis.), M	Senor Dr. Don Rafael H. Elizalde, M.
Egypt	J. Morton Howell (Ohio), M	
Esthonia	Frederick W. B. Coleman (Minn.), M	Mr. A. Biib, M.
Finland	Charles L. Kagey (Kan.), M	Axel L. Astrom, M.
France	Myron T. Herrick (Ohio), A	M. J. J. Jusserand, A.
Germany	Alanson B. Houghton (N. Y.), A	Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, A.
Great Britain	Frank B. Kellogg (Minn.), A	The Right Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, A.
Greece		Mr. M. Tsamados (Charge d'A.)
Guatemala	Arthur H. Geissler (Okla.), M	Don Fr. Sanchez Latour, M.
Haiti	Arthur Bailly-Blanchard (La.), M	Mr. Leon Dejean, M.
Honduras	Franklin E. Morales (N. J.), M	Sr. Don Dr. Salvador Cordova
Hungary	Theodore Brentano (Ill.), M	Count Laszlo Szechenyi, M.
Italy	Richard W. Child (Mass.), A	Prince Gelesio Caetani, A.
Japan	Cyrus E. Woods (Pa.), A	Masanao Hanihara, A.
Latvia	Frederick W. B. Coleman (Minn.), M	Mr. Arthur B. Lule (Charge d'A.)
Liberia	Solomon Porter Hood (N. J.), M	
Lithuania	Frederick W. B. Coleman (Minn.), M	Mr. V. Carneckis (Charge d'A.)
Luxemburg	Henry P. Fletcher (Pa.), M	Baron Raymond de Waha (Charge d'A.)
Mexico	George Summerlin (Charge d'A.)	Senor Don Salvador Diego-Fernandez, M.
Netherlands	Richard M. Tobin (Cal.), M	Jonkheer Dr. A. C. D. de Graeff, M.
Nicaragua	John E. Ramer (Col.), M	Senor Don Emiliano Chamorro, M.
Norway	Laurits S. Swenson (Minn.), M	Mr. H. H. Bryn, M.
Panama	John G. South (Ky.), M	Dr. R. J. Alfaro, M.
Paraguay	William J. O'Toole (W. Va.), M	Mr. W. W. White (Charge d'A.)
Persia	Rev. Joseph S. Kornfeld (Ohio), M	Mirza Hussein Khan Alai, M.
Peru	Miles Poindexter (Wash.), A	Sr. Don A. Gonzales Prada (Charge d'A.)
Poland	Hugh S. Gibson (Cal.), M	Dr. Ladislas Wroblewski, M.
Portugal	Fred Morris Dearing (Mo.), M	Viscount d'Alte, M.
Roumania	Peter A. Jay (R. I.), M	Prince A. Bibesco, M.
Russia		Serge Ughet, Financial Attache.
Salvador	Montgomery Schuyler (N. Y.), M	Sr. Dr. Hector David Castro (Charge d'A.)
Serbs, Croats, etc.	H. Percival Dodge (Mass.), M	Dr. A. T. Pavichich, M.
Siam	Edward E. Brodie (Ore.), M	Phya Buri Navarasth, M.
Spain	Alexander P. Moore (Pa.), A	Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, A.
Sweden	Robert W. Bliss (N. Y.), M	Capt. Axel F. Wallenberg, M.
Switzerland	Jos. C. Grew (N. H.), M	Mr. Marc Peter, M.
Turkey	Rear Adm. M. L. Bristol, U. S. N., High Comr.	
Uruguay	Hoffman Philip (N. Y.), M	Dr. Jacobo Varela, M.
Venezuela	Willis C. Cook (S. D.), M	Dr. P. M. Arcaya, M.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

(Washington, D. C.)

Commissioners—(Chairman) John F. Nugent; Huston Thompson, Vernon W. Van Fleet, Nelson B. Gaskill, Victor Murdock.

Secretary—Otis B. Johnson.

Legal Division—(Chief Counsel) Wm. H. Fuller; (Chief Examiner) Millard F. Hudson.

Economic Division—(Chief Economist) Francis Walker.

Export Trade Division—(Chief) W. F. Notz.

Administrative Division—(Assistant Secretary) C. G. Duganne; (Chief of Personnel) Luther H. Waring; (Chief, Publications) J. W. Burdette.

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Terms of Representatives began March 4, 1923, and end March 4, 1925. Terms of Senators end on March 2 of the year preceding name.

THE SENATE.

President pro tem.....Senator A. B. Cummins, R., of Iowa
Secretary.....George A Sanderson, R., of Ill.

Terms Expire.	*Senators.*	*P. O. Address.*
	ALABAMA.	
1927	Oscar W. Underwood, D	Birmingham.
1925	J. Thos. Heflin, D	Lafayette.
	ARIZONA.	
1929	Henry F. Ashurst, D	Prescott.
1927	Ralph H. Cameron, R	Phoenix.
	ARKANSAS.	
1927	Thad. H. Caraway, D	Jonesboro.
1925	Joe T. Robinson, D	Little Rock.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1929	Hiram W. Johnson, R	San Francisco.
1927	Sam'l M. Shortridge, R	Menlo Park.
	COLORADO.	
1927	Alva B. Adams, D	Pueblo.
1925	L. C. Phipps, R	Denver.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1929	George P. McLean, R	Simsbury.
1927	Frank B. Brandegee, R	New London.
	DELAWARE.	
1929	Thomas F. Bayard, D	Wilmington.
1925	L. H. Ball, R	Marshallton.
	FLORIDA.	
1929	Park Trammell, D	Lakeland.
1927	Duncan U. Fletcher, D	Jacksonville.
	GEORGIA.	
1927	Walter F. George, D	Vienna.
1925	W. J. Harris, D	Cedartown.
	IDAHO.	
1927	Frank R. Gooding, R	Gooding.
1925	William E. Borah, R	Boise.
	ILLINOIS.	
1927	Wm. B. McKinley, R	Champaign.
1925	Medill McCormick, R	Chicago.
	INDIANA.	
1929	Sam'l M. Ralston, D	Indianapolis.
1927	James E. Watson, R	Rushville.
	IOWA.	
1927	Albert B. Cummins, R	Des Moines.
1925	Smith W. Brookhart, R	Washington.
	KANSAS.	
1927	Charles Curtis, R	Topeka.
1925	Arthur Capper, R	Topeka.
	KENTUCKY.	
1927	Rich. P. Ernst, R	Covington.
1925	A. O. Stanley, D	Henderson.
	LOUISIANA.	
1927	Edwin S. Broussard, D	New Iberia.
1925	Joseph E. Ransdell, D	L. Providence.
	MAINE.	
1929	Frederick Hale, R	Portland.
1925	Bert M. Fernald, R	West Poland.
	MARYLAND.	
1929	William C. Bruce, D	Baltimore.
1927	O. E. Weller, R	Baltimore.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1929	Henry C. Lodge, R	Nahant.
1925	D. I. Walsh, D	Fitchburg.
	MICHIGAN.	
1929	Woodbridge N. Ferris, D	Big Rapids.
1925	James C. Couzens, R	Detroit.
	MINNESOTA.	
1929	Hendrik Shipstead, Farm.-Lab.	St. Paul.
1925	Magnus Johnson, Farm.-Lab.	Kimball.
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1929	Hubert D. Stephens, D	New Albany.
1925	Pat Harrison, D	Gulfport.
	MISSOURI.	
1929	James A. Reed, D	Kansas City.
1927	S. P. Spencer, R	St. Louis.
	MONTANA.	
1929	B. K. Wheeler, D	Butte.
1925	Thomas J. Walsh, D	Helena.
	NEBRASKA.	
1929	Ralph B. Howell, R	Omaha.
1925	George W. Norris, R	McCook.
	NEVADA.	
1929	Key Pittman, D	Tonopah.
1927	Tasker L. Oddie, R	Reno.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1925	Henry W. Keyes, R	Haverhill.
1927	George H. Moses, R	Concord.
	NEW JERSEY.	
1929	Edward I. Edwards, D	Trenton.
1925	Walter E. Edge, R	Atlantic City.
	NEW MEXICO.	
1929	Andrieus A. Jones, D	E. Las Vegas.
1925	Holm O. Bursum, R	Socorro.
	NEW YORK.	
1929	Royal S. Copeland, D	N. Y. City.
1925	Jas. W. Wadsworth, Jr., R	Groveland.
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
1927	Lee S. Overman, D	Salisbury.
1925	Furnifold McL. Simmons, D	Newbern.
	NORTH DAKOTA.	
1929	Lynn J. Frazier, R	Hoople.
1927	E. F. Ladd, R	Fargo.
	OHIO.	
1929	Simeon D. Fess, R	Yellow Springs
1927	Frank B. Willis, R	Delaware.
	OKLAHOMA.	
1927	J. W. Harreld, R	Oklahoma Cy.
1925	Robt. L. Owen, D	Muskogee
	OREGON.	
1927	Robt. N. Stanfield, R	Portland.
1925	Charles L. McNary, R	Salem.
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1929	David A. Reed, R	Pittsburgh.
1927	George W. Pepper, R	Philadelphia.
	RHODE ISLAND.	
1929	Peter G. Gerry, D	Warwick.
1925	LeBaron B. Colt, R	Bristol.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1927	Ellison D. Smith, D	Florence.
1925	Nath. B. Dial, D	Laurens.
	SOUTH DAKOTA.	
1927	Peter Norbeck, R	Redfield.
1925	Thomas Sterling, R	Vermilion.
	TENNESSEE.	
1929	Kenneth D. McKellar, D	Memphis.
1925	John K. Shields, D	Knoxville.
	TEXAS.	
1929	Earle B. Mayfield, D	Austin.
1925	Morris Sheppard, D	Texarkana.
	UTAH.	
1929	Wm. H. King, D	Salt Lake Cy.
1927	Reed Smoot, R	Provo.
	VERMONT.	
1929	Frank L. Greene, R	St. Albans.
1927	Porter H. Dale, R	Island Pond
	VIRGINIA.	
1929	Claude A. Swanson, D	Chatham.
1925	Carter Glass, D	Lynchburg.
	WASHINGTON.	
1929	C. C. Dill, D	Spokane.
1927	Wesley L. Jones, R	Seattle.
	WEST VIRGINIA.	
1929	M. M. Neely, D	Fairmont.
1925	Davis Elkins, R	Morgantown.
	WISCONSIN.	
1929	Robert M. LaFollette, R	Madison.
1927	Irvine L. Lenroot, R	Superior.
	WYOMING.	
1929	John B. Kendrick, D	Sheridan.
1925	Francis E. Warren, R	Cheyenne.

The whole number of Senators is 96. Republicans, 51; Democrats, 43; Farmer-Labor, 2.

The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum and 20 cents per mile for travelling from and to the seat of Government.

Adams, Dem. (Col.), was appointed by the Governor to succeed Nicholson, Rep., deceased; Johnson, Farm.-Lab. (Minn.), was elected in place of Nelson, Rep., deceased; Dale, Rep. (Vt.), was elected to succeed Dillingham, Rep., deceased.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKER.....Frederick H. Gillett, Rep., of Mass.

ALABAMA.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P.O. Address.
1	John McDuffie*	Dem.	Monroeville.
2	Lister Hill	Dem.	Montgomery.
3	Henry B. Steagall*	Dem.	Ozark.
4	Lamar Jeffers*	Dem.	Anniston.
5	William B. Bowling*	Dem.	Lafayette.
6	William B. Oliver*	Dem.	Tuscaloosa.
7	M. C. Allgood	Dem.	Allgood.
8	Edward B. Almon*	Dem.	Tuscumbia.
9	George Huddleston*	Dem.	Birmingham.
10	William B. Bankhead*	Dem.	Jasper.

ARIZONA.

At Large.

Carl Hayden* ..... Dem. Phoenix.

ARKANSAS.

1	William J. Driver*	Dem.	Osceola.
2	William A. Oldfield*	Dem.	Batesville.
3	John N. Tillman*	Dem.	Fayetteville.
4	Otis Wingo*	Dem.	De Queen.
5	Heartsill Ragon	Dem.	Clarksville.
6	J. B. Reed	Dem.	Lonoke.
7	Tilman B. Parks*	Dem.	Hope.

CALIFORNIA.

1	Clarence F. Lea*	Dem.	Santa Rosa.
2	John E. Raker*	Dem.	Alturas.
3	Charles F. Curry*	Rep.	Sacramento.
4	Julius Kahn*	Rep.	San Francisco.
5	Mae E. Nolan	Rep.	San Francisco.
6	James H. MacLafferty	Rep.	Oakland.
7	Henry E. Barbour*	Rep.	Fresno.
8	Arthur M. Free*	Rep.	San Jose.
9	Walter F. Lineberger*	Rep.	Long Beach.
10	John D. Fredericks	Rep.	Los Angeles.
11	Philip D. Swing*	Rep.	El Centro.

COLORADO.

1	William N. Vaile*	Rep.	Denver.
2	Charles B. Timberlake*	Rep.	Sterling.
3	Guy U. Hardy*	Rep.	Canon City.
4	Edward T. Taylor*	Dem.	GlenwoodSprings.

CONNECTICUT.

1	E. Hart Fenn*	Rep.	Wethersfield.
2	Richard P. Freeman*	Rep.	New London.
3	John Q. Tilson*	Rep.	New Haven.
4	Schuyler Merritt*	Rep.	Stamford.
5	Patrick B. O'Sullivan	Dem.	Derby.

DELAWARE.

At Large.

William H. Boyce ..... Dem. Dover.

FLORIDA.

1	Herbert J. Drane*	Dem.	Lakeland.
2	Frank Clark*	Dem.	Gainesville.
3	John H. Smithwick*	Dem.	Pensacola.
4	William J. Sears*	Dem.	Kissimmee.

GEORGIA.

1	R. Lee Moore	Dem.	Statesboro.
2	Frank Park*	Dem.	Sylvester.
3	Charles R. Crisp*	Dem.	Americus.
4	William C. Wright*	Dem.	Newnan.
5	William D. Upshaw*	Dem.	Atlanta.
6	James W. Wise*	Dem.	Fayetteville.
7	Gordon Lee*	Dem.	Chickamauga.
8	Charles H. Brand*	Dem.	Athens.
9	Thomas M. Bell*	Dem.	Gainesville.
10	Carl Vinson*	Dem.	Milledgeville.
11	William C. Lankford*	Dem.	Douglas.
12	William W. Larsen*	Dem.	Dublin.

IDAHO.

1	Burton L. French*	Rep.	Moscow.
2	Addison T. Smith*	Rep.	Twin Falls.

ILLINOIS.

1	Martin B. Madden*	Rep.	Chicago.
2	Morton D. Hull	Rep.	Chicago.
3	Elliott W. Sproul*	Rep.	Chicago.
4	Thos. A. Doyle	Dem.	Chicago.
5	Adolph J. Sabath*	Dem.	Chicago.
6	James R. Buckley	Dem.	Chicago.
7	M. Alfred Michaelson*	Rep.	Chicago.
8	Stanley H. Kunz*	Dem.	Chicago.
9	Fred A. Britten*	Rep.	Chicago.
10	Carl R. Chindblom*	Rep.	Chicago.
11	Frank R. Reid	Rep.	Aurora.
12	Charles E. Fuller*	Rep.	Belvidere.
13	John C. McKenzie*	Rep.	Elizabeth.
14	William J. Graham*	Rep.	Aledo.
15	Edward J. King*	Rep.	Galesburg.
16	William E. Hull	Rep.	Peoria.
17	Frank H. Funk*	Rep.	Bloomington.
18	William P. Holaday	Rep.	Georgetown.
19	Allen F. Moore*	Rep.	Monticello.
20	Henry T. Rainey†	Dem.	Carrollton.
21	J. Earl Major	Dem.	Hillsboro.
22	Edward E. Miller	Rep.	East St. Louis.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P.O. Address.
23	William W. Arnold	Dem.	Robinson.
24	Thomas S. Williams*	Rep.	Louisville.
25	Edward E. Denison*	Rep.	Marion.

At Large.

	Richard Yates*	Rep.	Springfield.
	Henry R. Rathbone	Rep.	Kenilworth.

INDIANA.

1	William E. Wilson	Dem.	Evansville.
2	Arthur H. Greenwood	Dem.	Washington.
3	Frank Gardner	Dem.	Scottsburg.
4	Harry C. Canfield	Dem.	Batesville.
5	Everett Sanders*	Rep.	Terre Haute.
6	Richard N. Elliott*	Rep.	Connersville.
7	Merrill Moores*	Rep.	Indianapolis.
8	Albert H. Vestal*	Rep.	Anderson.
9	Fred S. Purnell*	Rep.	Attica.
10	William R. Wood*	Rep.	Lafayette.
11	Samuel E. Cook	Dem.	Huntington.
12	Louis W. Fairfield*	Rep.	Angola.
13	Andrew J. Hickey*	Rep.	Laporte.

IOWA.

1	William F. Kopp*	Rep.	Mount Pleasant.
2	Harry E. Hull*	Rep.	Williamsburg.
3	T. J. B. Robinson	Rep.	Hampton.
4	Gilbert N. Haugen*	Rep.	Northwood.
5	Cyrenus Cole*	Rep.	Cedar Rapids.
6	C. William Ramseyer*	Rep.	Bloomfield.
7	Cassius C. Dowell*	Rep.	Des Moines.
8	Horace M. Towner*	Rep.	Corning.
9	William R. Green*	Rep.	Audubon.
10	L. J. Dickinson*	Rep.	Algona.
11	William D. Boies*	Rep.	Sheldon.

KANSAS.

1	Daniel R. Anthony, Jr*	Rep.	Leavenworth.
2	Edward C. Little*	Rep.	Kansas City.
3	W. H. Sproul	Rep.	Sedan.
4	Homer Hoch*	Rep.	Marion.
5	James G. Strong*	Rep.	Blue Rapids.
6	Hays B. White*	Rep.	Mankato.
7	J. N. Tincher*	Rep.	Medicine Lodge.
8	William A. Ayres	Dem.	Wichita.

KENTUCKY.

1	Alben W. Barkley*	Dem.	Paducah.
2	David H. Kincheloe*	Dem.	Madisonville.
3	Robert Y. Thomas, Jr.*	Dem.	Central City.
4	Ben Johnson*	Dem.	Bardstown.
5	Maurice H. Thatcher	Rep.	Louisville.
6	Arthur B. Rouse*	Dem.	Burlington.
7	James W. Morris	Dem.	Newcastle.
8	Ralph Gilbert*	Dem.	Shelbyville.
9	.....		
10	John W. Langley*	Rep.	Pikeville.
11	John M. Robsion*	Rep.	Barbourville.

LOUISIANA.

1	James O'Connor*	Dem.	New Orleans.
2	H. Garland Dupre*	Dem.	New Orleans.
3	Whitemell P. Martin*	Dem.	Thibodaux.
4	John N. Sandlin*	Dem.	Minden.
5	Riley J. Wilson*	Dem.	Harrisonburg.
6	George K. Favrot	Dem.	Baton Rouge.
7	Ladislas Lazaro*	Dem.	Washington.
8	James B. Aswell*	Dem.	Natchitoches.

MAINE.

1	Carroll L. Beedy*	Rep.	Portland.
2	Wallace H. White, Jr.*	Rep.	Lewiston.
3	John E. Nelson*	Rep.	Augusta.
4	Ira G. Hersey*	Rep.	Houlton.

MARYLAND.

1	T. Alan Goldsborough*	Dem.	Denton.
2	Millard E. Tydings	Dem.	Havre de Grace.
3	John Philip Hill*	Rep.	Baltimore.
4	J. Charles Linthicum*	Dem.	Baltimore.
5	Sydney E. Mudd*	Rep.	La Plata.
6	Frederick N. Zihlman*	Rep.	Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1	Allen T. Treadway*	Rep.	Stockbridge.
2	Frederick H. Gillett*	Rep.	Springfield.
3	Calvin D. Paige*	Rep.	Southbridge.
4	Samuel E. Winslow*	Rep.	Worcester.
5	John Jacob Rogers*	Rep.	Lowell.
6	A. Piatt Andrew*	Rep.	Gloucester.
7	William P. Connery, Jr.	Dem.	Lynn.
8	Frederick W. Dallinger*	Rep.	Cambridge.
9	Charles L. Underhill*	Rep.	Somerville.
10	Peter F. Tague*	Dem.	Boston.
11	Geo. Holden Tinkham*	Rep.	Boston.
12	James A. Gallivan*	Dem.	Boston.
13	Robert Luce*	Rep.	Waltham.
14	Louis A. Frothingham*	Rep.	Easton.
15	William S. Greene*	Rep.	Fall River.
16	Charles L. Gifford*	Rep.	Barnstable.

MICHIGAN.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P.O. Address.
1	Robert H. Clancy	Dem.	Detroit.
2	Earl C. Michener*	Rep.	Adrian.
3	A. B. Williams	Rep.	Battle Creek.
4	John C. Ketcham*	Rep.	Hastings.
5	Carl E. Mapes*	Rep.	Grand Rapids.
6	Grant M. Hudson	Rep.	East Lansing.
7	Louis C. Cramton*	Rep.	Lapeer.
8	Bird J. Vincent	Rep.	Saginaw.
9	James C. McLaughlin*	Rep.	Muskegon.
10	Roy O. Woodruff*	Rep.	Bay City.
11	Frank D. Scott*	Rep.	Alpena.
12	W. Frank James*	Rep.	Hancock.
13	Clarence J. McLeod†	Rep.	Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1	Sydney Anderson*	Rep.	Lanesboro.
2	Frank Clague*	Rep.	Redwood Falls.
3	Charles R. Davis*	Rep.	St. Peter.
4	Oscar E. Keller*	Rep.	St. Paul.
5	Walter H. Newton*	Rep.	Minneapolis.
6	Harold Knutson*	Rep.	St. Cloud.
7	O. J. Kvale	Ind.	Benson.
8	Oscar J. Larson*	Rep.	Duluth.
9	Knud Wefald	F.-L.	Hawley.
10	Thomas D. Schall*	Rep.	Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI.

1	John E. Rankin*	Dem.	Tupelo.
2	B(ill) G. Lowrey*	Dem.	Blue Mountain.
3	W. Y. Humphreys	Dem.	Greenville.
4	Jeff Busby	Dem.	Houston.
5	Ross A. Collins*	Dem.	Meridian.
6	T. Webber Wilson	Dem.	Laurel.
7	Percy E. Quin*	Dem.	McComb City.
8	James W. Collier*	Dem.	Vicksburg.

MISSOURI.

1	M. A. Romjue†	Dem.	Macon.
2	Ralph F. Lozier	Dem.	Carrollton.
3	Jacob L. Milligan†	Dem.	Richmond.
4	Charles L. Faust*	Rep.	St. Joseph.
5	Henry L. Jost	Dem.	Kansas City.
6	C. C. Dickinson†	Dem.	Clinton.
7	Samuel C. Major†	Dem.	Fayette.
8	Sidney C. Roach*	Rep.	Linn Creek.
9	Clarence Cannon	Dem.	Troy.
10	Cleveland A. Newton*	Rep.	St. Louis.
11	Harry B. Hawes*	Dem.	St. Louis.
12	Leonidas C. Dyer*	Rep.	St. Louis.
13	J. Scott Wolff	Dem.	Festus.
14	James F. Fulbright	Dem.	Doniphan.
15	Joe J. Manlove	Rep.	Joplin.
16	Thomas L. Rubey†	Dem.	Lebanon.

MONTANA.

1	John M. Evans†	Dem.	Missoula.
2	Scott Leavitt	Rep.	Great Falls.

NEBRASKA.

1	John H. Morehead	Dem.	Falls City.
2	W. G. Sears	Rep.	Omaha.
3	Edgar Howard	Dem.	Columbus.
4	Melvin O. McLaughlin*	Rep.	York.
5	A. C. Shallenberger†	Dem.	Alma.
6	Robert G. Simmons	Rep.	Scottsbluff.

NEVADA.

At Large.

	Charles F. Richards	Dem.	Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1	William N. Rogers	Dem.	Sanbornville.
2	Edward H. Wason*	Rep.	Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

1	F. F. Patterson, Jr.*	Rep.	Camden.
2	Isaac Bacharach*	Rep.	Atlantic City.
3	Elmer H. Geran	Dem.	Matawan.
4	Charles Browne	Dem.	Princeton.
5	Ernest R. Ackerman*	Rep.	Plainfield.
6	Randolph Perkins*	Rep.	Woodcliff Lake.
7	George N. Seger	Rep.	Passaic.
8	Frank J. McNulty	Dem.	Newark.
9	Daniel F. Minahan†	Dem.	Orange.
10	Frederick R. Lehlbach*	Rep.	Newark.
11	John J. Eagan†	Dem.	Weehawken.
12	Charles F. X. O'Brien*	Dem.	Jersey City.

NEW MEXICO.

At Large.

	John Morrow	Dem.	Raton.

NEW YORK.

1	Robert L. Bacon	Rep.	Westbury.
2	John J. Kindred*	Dem.	Astoria.
3	George W. Lindsay	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Thomas H. Cullen*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	Loring M. Black, Jr.	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	Charles I. Stengle	Dem.	Brooklyn.
7	John F. Quayle	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	William E. Cleary†	Dem.	Brooklyn.
9	David J. O'Connell	Dem.	Brooklyn.
10	Emanuel Celler	Dem.	Brooklyn.
11	Anning S. Prall	Dem.	New York City.
12	Samuel Dickstein	Dem.	New York City.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P.O. Address.
13	Chris. D. Sullivan*	Dem.	New York City.
14	Nathan D. Perlman*	Rep.	New York City.
15	John J. Boylan	Dem.	New York City.
16	John J. O'Connor	Dem.	New York City.
17	Ogden L. Mills*	Rep.	New York City.
18	John F. Carew*	Dem.	New York City.
19	Sol Bloom	Rep.	New York City.
20	Fiorello H. La Guardia†	Rep.	New York City.
21	Royal H. Weller	Dem.	New York City.
22	Anthony J. Griffin*	Dem.	New York City.
23	Frank Oliver	Dem.	Bronx.
24	B. L. Fairchild	Rep.	Pelham.
25	J. Mayhew Wainwright	Rep.	Rye.
26	Hamilton Fish, Jr.*	Rep.	Garrison.
27	Charles B. Ward*	Rep.	Debruce.
28	Parker Corning	Dem.	Bethlehem.
29	James S. Parker*	Rep.	Salem.
30	Frank Crowther*	Rep.	Schenectady.
31	Bertrand H. Snell*	Rep.	Potsdam.
32	Thad. C. Sweet	Rep.	Phoenix.
33	Homer P. Snyder*	Rep.	Little Falls.
34	John D. Clarke*	Rep.	Fraser.
35	Walter W. Magee*	Rep.	Syracuse.
36	John Taber	Rep.	Auburn.
37	Gale H. Stalker	Rep.	Elmira.
38	Meyer Jacobstein	Dem.	Rochester
39	Archie D. Sanders*	Rep.	Stafford.
40	S. Wallace Dempsey*	Rep.	Lockport.
41	Clarence MacGregor*	Rep.	Buffalo.
42	James M. Mead*	Dem.	Buffalo.
43	Daniel A. Reed*	Rep.	Dunkirk.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1	Hallett S. Ward*	Dem.	Washington.
2	John H. Kerr	Dem.	Warrenton.
3	Charles L. Abernethy*	Dem.	New Bern.
4	Edward W. Pou*	Dem.	Smithfield.
5	Charles M. Stedman*	Dem.	Greensboro.
6	Homer L. Lyon*	Dem.	Whiteville.
7	William C. Hammer*	Dem.	Asheboro.
8	Robert L. Doughton*	Dem.	Laurelsprings
9	Alfred L. Bulwinkle*	Dem.	Gastonia.
10	Zebulon Weaver*	Dem.	Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1	Olger B. Burtness*	Rep.	Grand Forks.
2	George M. Young*	Rep.	Valley City.
3	James H. Sinclair*	Rep.	Kenmare.

OHIO.

1	Nicholas Longworth*	Rep.	Cincinnati.
2	A. E. B. Stephens*	Rep.	North Bend.
3	Roy G. Fitzgerald*	Rep.	Dayton.
4	John L. Cable*	Rep.	Lima.
5	Charles J. Thompson*	Rep.	Defiance.
6	Charles C. Kearns*	Rep.	Batavia.
7	Charles Brand	Rep.	Urbana.
8	R. Clint Cole*	Rep.	Findlay.
9	Isaac R. Sherwood†	Dem.	Toledo.
10	Israel M. Foster*	Rep.	Athens.
11	Mell G. Underwood	Dem.	New Lexington.
12	John C. Speaks*	Rep.	Columbus.
13	James T. Begg*	Rep.	Sandusky.
14	Martin L. Davey†	Dem.	Kent.
15	C. Ellis Moore*	Rep.	Cambridge.
16	John McSweeney	Dem.	Wooster.
17	W. M. Morgan*	Rep.	Newark.
18	Frank Murphy*	Rep.	Steubenville.
19	John G. Cooper*	Rep.	Youngstown.
20	Charles A. Mooney†	Dem.	Cleveland.
21	Robert Crosser†	Dem.	Cleveland.
22	Theodore E. Burton*	Rep.	Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA.

1	Everett B. Howard	Dem.	Tulsa.
2	William W. Hastings†	Dem.	Tahlequah.
3	Charles D. Carter*	Dem.	Ardmore.
4	Tom McKeown†	Dem.	Ada.
5	F. B. Swank*	Dem.	Norman.
6	Elmer Thomas	Dem.	Medicine Park.
7	James V. McClintic*	Dem.	Snyder.
8	M. C. Garber	Rep.	Enid.

OREGON.

1	Willis C. Hawley*	Rep.	Salem.
2	Nicholas J. Sinnott*	Rep.	The Dalles.
3	Elton Watkins	Dem.	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

(*State redistricted.*)

1	William S. Vare*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
2	George S. Graham*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
3	Harry C. Ransley*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
4	George W. Edmonds*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
5	James J. Connolly*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
6	George A. Welsh	Rep.	Philadelphia.
7	George P. Darrow*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
8	Thomas S. Butler*	Rep.	West Chester.
9	Henry W. Watson*	Rep.	Langhorne.
10	William W. Griest*	Rep.	Lancaster.
11	Laurence H. Watres	Rep.	Scranton.
12	John J. Casey†	Dem.	Wilkes-Barre.
13	George F. Brumm	Rep.	Minersville.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P.O. Address.
14	William M. Croll	Dem.	Reading.
15	Louis T. McFadden*	Rep.	Canton.
16	Edgar R. Kiess*	Rep.	Williamsport.
17	Herbert W. Cummings	Dem.	Sunbury.
18	Edward M. Beers	Rep.	Mount Union
19	Frank C. Sites	Dem.	Harrisburg.
20	George M. Wertz	Rep.	Johnstown.
21	J. Banks Kurtz	Rep.	Altoona.
22	Samuel F. Glatfelter	Dem.	York.
23	William I. Swoope	Rep.	Clearfield.
24	Samuel A. Kendall*	Rep.	Meyersdale.
25	Henry W. Temple*	Rep.	Washington.
26	Thomas W. Phillips, Jr.	Rep.	Butler.
27	Nathan L. Strong*	Rep.	Brookville.
28	Harris J. Bixler*	Rep.	Johnsonburg.
29	Milton W. Shreve*	Rep.	Erie.
30	Everett Kent	Dem.	Bangor.
31	Adam M. Wyant*	Rep.	Greensburg.
32	Stephen G. Porter*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
33	M. Clyde Kelly*	Rep.	Swissvale.
34	John M. Morin*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
35	James M. Magee	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
36	Guy E. Campbell*	Rep.	Crafton.

RHODE ISLAND.

1	Clark Burdick*	Rep.	Newport.
2	Richard S. Aldrich	Rep.	Warwick.
3	Jeremiah E. O'Connell	Dem.	Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	W. Turner Logan*	Dem.	Charleston.
2	James F. Byrnes*	Dem.	Aiken.
3	Fred H. Dominick*	Dem.	Newberry.
4	John J. McSwain*	Dem.	Greenville.
5	William F. Stevenson*	Dem.	Cheraw.
6	A. H. Gasque	Dem.	Florence.
7	Hampton P. Fulmer*	Dem.	Norway.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1	C. A. Christopherson*	Rep.	Sioux Falls.
2	Royal C. Johnson*	Rep.	Aberdeen.
3	William Williamson*	Rep.	Oacoma.

TENNESSEE.

1	B. Carroll Reece*	Rep.	Butler.
2	J. Will Taylor*	Rep.	La Follette.
3	S. D. McReynolds	Dem.	Chattanooga.
4	Cordell Hull†	Dem.	Carthage.
5	Ewin L. Davis*	Dem.	Tullahoma.
6	Joseph W. Byrns*	Dem.	Nashville.
7	W. C. Salmon*	Dem.	Columbia.
8	Gordon Browning	Dem.	Huntingdon.
9	Finis J. Garrett*	Dem.	Dresden.
10	Hubert F. Fisher*	Dem.	Memphis.

TEXAS.

1	Eugene Black*	Dem.	Clarksville.
2	John C. Box*	Dem.	Jacksonville.
3	Morgan G. Sanders*	Dem.	Canton.
4	Sam Rayburn*	Dem.	Bonham.
5	Hatton W. Sumners*	Dem.	Dallas.
6	Luther A. Johnson	Dem.	Corsicana.
7	Clay Stone Briggs*	Dem.	Galveston.
8	Daniel E. Garrett*	Dem.	Houston.
9	Joseph J. Mansfield*	Dem.	Columbus.
10	James P. Buchanan*	Dem.	Brenham.
11	Tom Connally*	Dem.	Marlin.
12	Fritz G. Lanham*	Dem.	Fort Worth.
13	Guinn Williams*	Dem.	Decatur.

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P.O. Address.
14	Harry M. Wurzbach*	Rep.	Seguin.
15	John N. Garner*	Dem.	Uvalde.
16	C. B. Hudspeth*	Dem.	El Paso
17	Thomas L. Blanton*	Dem.	Abilene.
18	Marvin Jones*	Dem.	Amarillo.

UTAH

1	Don B. Colton*	Rep.	Vernal
2	Elmer O. Leatherwood*	Rep.	Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

1	Frederick G. Fleetwood	Rep.	Morrisville.
2	Ernest W. Gibson	Rep.	Brattleboro.

VIRGINIA.

1	Schuyler Otis Bland*	Dem.	Newport News
2	Joseph T. Deal*	Dem.	Norfolk.
3	Andrew J. Montague*	Dem.	Richmond.
4	Patrick Henry Drewry*	Dem.	Petersburg.
5	J. M. Hooker*	Dem.	Stuart.
6	Clifton A. Woodrum	Dem.	Roanoke.
7	Thomas W. Harrison*	Dem.	Winchester.
8	R. Walton Moore*	Dem.	Fairfax.
9	George C. Peery	Dem.	Tazewell.
10	Harry St. George Tucker*	Dem.	Lexington.

WASHINGTON.

1	John F. Miller*	Rep.	Seattle.
2	Lindley H. Hadley*	Rep.	Bellingham.
3	Albert Johnson*	Rep.	Hoquiam.
4	John W. Summers*	Rep.	Walla Walla.
5	Sam B. Hill	Dem.	Waterville.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1	Benj. L. Rosenbloom†	Rep.	Wheeling.
2	R. E. L. Allen	Dem.	Morgantown.
3	Stuart F. Reed*	Rep.	Clarksburg.
4	G. W. Johnson	Dem.	Parkersburg.
5	Thomas J. Lilly	Dem.	Hinton.
6	J. Alfred Taylor	Dem.	Fayetteville.

WISCONSIN.

1	Henry Allen Cooper*	Rep.	Racine.
2	Edward Voigt*	Rep.	Sheboygan.
3	John M. Nelson*	Rep.	Madison.
4	John C. Schafer	Rep.	Wauwatosa.
5	Victor L. Berger	Soc.	Milwaukee.
6	Florian Lampert*	Rep.	Oshkosh.
7	Joseph D. Beck*	Rep.	Viroqua.
8	Edward E. Browne*	Rep.	Waupaca.
9	George J. Schneider	Rep.	Appleton.
10	James A. Frear	Rep.	Hudson.
11	Hubert H. Peavey	Rep.	Washburn.

WYOMING.

At Large.

Charles E. Winter ... Rep. ... Casper.

ALASKA, *Delegate*—

Dan A. Sutherland, Rep., Fairbanks.

HAWAII, *Delegate*—

William P. Jarrett, Dem.

PHILIPPINES, *Resident Commissioners*—

Isauro Gabaldon, Nationalist, San Isidro; Pedro Guevara, Nationalist, Manila.

PORTO RICO, *Resident Commissioner*—

Felix C. Davila, Unionist, San Juan.

Clerk of the House—William Tyler Page, Rep., Md.

* Served in the Sixty-seventh Congress. † Served in a previous Congress.

NOTE (as of Dec. 1, 1923)—The House of Representatives of the Sixty-eighth Congress, elected Nov. 7, 1922, consists of 435 members.

The composition of the House is: Republicans, 226; Democrats, 205; Independent, 1; Farmer-Labor, 1; Socialist, 1; vacant, 1. Salary of a Representative is $7,500 a year; of the Speaker, $12,000.

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP OF THE HOUSE SINCE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION OF NOV. 7, 1922.

Alabama (2d dist.), Hill, Dem., succeeds Tyson, Dem., who died March 27, 1923.

Arkansas (6th dist.), Reed, Dem., succeeds Sawyer, Dem., who died May 5, 1923.

California (5th dist.), Mrs. Nolan, Rep., succeeds her husband, Rep., who died Nov. 18, 1922; (10th dist.), Fredericks, Rep., succeeds Osborne, Rep., who died Feb. 8, 1923.

Illinois (2d dist.), Hill, Rep., succeeds Mann, Rep., who died Nov. 30, 1922; (4th dist.), Doyle, Dem., succeeds Rainey, Dem., who died May 4, 1923.

Iowa (8th dist.), Evans, Rep., succeeds Towner, Rep., who resigned April 1, 1923, to become Governor of Porto Rico.

Kentucky (7th dist.), Morris, Dem., succeeds Cantrill, Dem., who died Sept. 2, 1923; (9th dist.), vacancy due to election of W. J. Fields, Dem., as Governor of the State.

Michigan (3d dist.), Williams, Rep., succeeds Smith, Rep., who died March 29, 1923.

Mississippi (3d dist.), Humphreys, Dem., succeeds his father, Dem., who died Oct. 16, 1923.

New York (11th dist.), Krall, Dem., succeeds Riordan, Dem., who died April 28, 1923; (16th dist.), O'Connor, Dem., succeeds Cockran, Dem., who died March 1, 1923; (19th dist.), Bloom, Dem., was elected over Chandler, Rep., to the seat made vacant by the death of Marx, Dem., on Nov. 29, 1922, three weeks after his election; (24th dist.), Fairchild, Rep., succeeds Ganly, Dem., who died Sept. 7, 1923; (32d dist.), Sweet, Rep., succeeds Mott, Rep., who died July 10, 1923.

North Carolina (2d dist.), Kerr, Dem., succeeds Kitchin, Dem., who died May 31, 1923.

Vermont (2d dist.), Gibson, Rep., succeeds Dale, who resigned Aug. 11, 1923, and was elected U. S. Senator, Nov. 6, 1923.

Washington (5th dist.), Hill, Dem., succeeds Webster, Rep., who resigned May 8, 1923.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY.

Chief—Herbert D. Brown; *Ass't Chief and Senior Accountant*—Harold N. Graves; *Efficiency Ratings*—William H. McReynolds; *Accounting*—V. G. Croissant; *Statistics*—George C. Havenner; *Labor-Saving Devices*—Wilson E. Wilmot; *Duplication of Work*—Herbert H. Rapp; *Chief Clerk and Disbursing Clerk*—Miss D. F. Fridley: *Librarian*—Gladys E. Weaver.

FARM WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar Year.	Value of Crops Produced.	Value of Live Stock Products.	Total Gross Wealth Produced.	Calendar Year.	Value of Crops Produced.	Value of Live Stock Products.	Total Gross Wealth Produced.
	1,000 Dolls.	*1,000 Dolls.*	*1,000 Dolls.*		*1,000 Dolls.*	*1,000 Dolls.*	*1,000 Dolls.*
1905	4,012,653	2,261,344	6,273,997	1914	6,111,684	3,783,277	9,894,961
1906	4,263,134	2,501,076	6,764,216	1915	6,907,187	3,868,304	10,775,000
1907	4,761,112	2,726,877	7,487,989	1916	9,054,459	4,352,000	13,406,000
1908	5,098,293	2,792,333	7,890,626	1917	14,222,000	5,852,000	19,331,000
1909	5,231,851	3,011,150	8,498,311	1918	14,331,000	8,149,000	22,480,000
1910	5,486,374	3,551,017	9,037,391	1919	15,422,600	8,360,600	23,783,200
1911	5,562,058	3,257,117	8,819,175	1920	10,909,300	7,354,200	18,263,500
1912	5,842,220	3,500,570	9,342,790	1921	6,933,600	5,468,400	12,402,200
1913	6,132,759	3,716,754	9,849,513	1922	8,961,000	5,349,200	14,310,200

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.

Census Year.	All Farm Property.	Land.	Buildings.	Implements and Machinery.	Live Stock.
1850	$3,967,343,580	$3,271,575,426	.....	$151,587,638	$544,180,516
1860	7,980,493,063	6,645,045,007	.....	246,118,141	1,089,329,915
1870	8,944,857,749	7,444,054,462	.....	270,913,678	1,229,889,609
1880	12,180,501,538	10,197,096,776	.....	406,520,055	1,576,884,707
1890	16,082,267,689	13,279,252,649	.....	494,247,467	2,308,767,573
1900	20,439,901,164	13,058,007,995	$3,556,639,496	749,775,970	3,075,477,703
1910	40,991,449,090	28,475,674,169	6,325,451,528	1,265,149,783	4,925,173,610
1920	77,924,100,338	54,829,563,059	11,486,439,543	3,594,772,928	8,013,324,808

NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS.

Census Year.	No. of Farms.	Improved.	Other and Total.	Census Year.	No. of Farms.	Improved.	Other and Total.
		Acres.	*Acres.*			*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1850	1,449,073	113,032,614	293,560,614	**1890**	4,564,641	357,616,755	623,218,619
1860	2,044,077	163,110,720	407,212,538	**1900**	5,737,372	414,498,487	838,591,774
1870	2,659,985	188,921,099	407,735,041	**1910**	6,361,502	478,451,750	878,798,325
1880	4,008,907	284,771,042	536,081,835	**1920**	6,448,343	503,073,007	955,883,715

NUMBER, ACREAGE AND VALUE OF FARMS, BY STATES.

State.	Farms.		Land in Farms.		Value All Farm Property.	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	256,099	262,901	19,576,856	20,732,312	690,848,720	370,138,429
Arizona	9,975	9,227	5,802,126	1,246,613	233,592,989	75,125,970
Arkansas	232,604	214,678	17,456,750	17,416,075	924,395,483	400,089,303
California	117,670	88,197	29,365,667	27,931,444	3,431,021,861	1,613,694,584
Colorado	59,934	46,170	24,462,014	13,532,113	1,076,794,749	491,471,806
Connecticut	22,655	26,815	1,898,980	2,185,788	226,991,617	159,399,771
Delaware	10,140	10,836	944,511	1,038,866	80,137,614	63,179,201
District of Columbia	204	217	5,668	6,063	5,927,987	8,476,533
Florida	54,005	50,016	6,046,691	5,253,538	330,301,717	143,183,183
Georgia	310,732	291,027	25,441,061	26,953,413	1,356,685,196	530,546,381
Idaho	42,106	30,807	8,375,873	5,283,604	716,137,910	305,317,185
Illinois	237,181	251,872	31,974,775	32,522,937	6,666,767,235	3,995,821,075
Indiana	205,126	215,485	21,063,332	21,299,823	3,042,311,247	1,809,155,238
Iowa	213,439	217,044	33,474,896	33,930,688	8,524,870,956	3,745,869,544
Kansas	165,286	177,841	45,425,179	43,384,799	3,302,806,187	2,039,482,910
Kentucky	270,626	259,185	21,612,777	22,189,127	1,511,901,077	775,797,880
Louisiana	135,463	120,546	10,019,822	10,439,431	589,526,679	304,220,988
Maine	48,227	60,016	5,425,968	6,296,859	270,526,783	199,271,998
Maryland	47,908	48,923	4,757,999	5,057,140	463,638,120	286,167,028
Massachusetts	32,001	36,917	2,494,477	2,875,941	300,471,743	226,474,025
Michigan	196,447	206,960	19,032,961	18,940,614	1,763,334,778	1,088,858,379
Minnesota	178,478	156,137	30,221,758	27,675,823	3,787,420,118	1,476,411,737
Mississippi	272,101	274,382	18,196,979	18,557,533	964,751,855	426,314,634
Missouri	263,004	277,244	34,774,679	34,591,248	3,591,068,085	2,052,917,488
Montana	57,677	26,214	35,070,656	13,545,603	985,961,308	347,828,770
Nebraska	124,417	129,678	42,225,475	38,622,021	4,201,655,992	2,079,518,647
Nevada	3,163	2,689	2,357,163	2,714,757	99,779,666	60,399,365
New Hampshire	20,523	27,053	2,603,806	3,249,458	118,656,115	103,704,196
New Jersey	29,702	33,487	2,282,585	2,573,857	311,847,948	254,832,665
New Mexico	29,844	35,676	24,409,633	11,270,021	325,185,999	159,447,990
New York	193,195	215,597	20,632,803	22,030,367	1,908,183,201	1,451,481,195
North Carolina	269,763	253,725	20,021,736	22,439,129	1,250,166,995	537,716,210
North Dakota	77,690	74,360	36,214,751	28,426,650	1,759,742,995	974,811,205
Ohio	256,695	272,045	23,515,888	24,105,708	3,095,666,336	1,902,594,589
Oklahoma	191,988	190,192	31,951,934	28,859,353	1,660,423,544	918,198,892
Oregon	50,206	45,502	13,542,318	11,685,110	818,359,731	528,415,782
Pennsylvania	202,250	219,295	17,657,513	18,586,832	1,729,353,034	1,225,274,863
Rhode Island	4,083	5,292	331,600	443,308	33,636,766	32,490,739
South Carolina	192,693	176,434	12,426,675	13,512,028	953,064,742	392,128,314
South Dakota	74,637	77,644	34,636,491	26,016,892	2,823,376,212	1,166,096,980
Tennessee	252,774	246,012	19,510,856	20,041,657	1,251,964,585	612,520,836
Texas	436,033	417,770	114,020,621	112,435,067	4,447,420,321	2,218,645,164
Utah	25,662	21,676	5,050,410	3,397,699	311,274,728	150,795,201
Vermont	29,075	32,709	4,235,811	4,663,577	222,736,620	145,399,728
Virginia	186,242	184,018	18,561,112	19,495,636	1,196,555,772	625,965,483
Washington	66,288	56,192	13,244,720	11,712,235	1,057,429,848	637,545,411
West Virginia	87,289	96,685	9,569,790	10,026,442	496,439,617	344,738,540
Wisconsin	189,295	177,127	22,148,223	21,060,066	2,677,282,997	1,413,118,785
Wyoming	15,748	10,987	11,809,351	8,543,010	334,410,590	167,189,081
United States	6,448,343	6,361,502	955,883,715	878,798,325	77,924,100,338	40,991,449,090

Farm Mortgage Debt—(1920) $4,003,767,192; (1910) $1,726,172,851.

RACE AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS IN UNITED STATES, BY STATES.

State.	Native White Farmers.		Foreign-Born White Farmers.		Colored Farmers.		Colored Farmers by Race, 1920.			
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	Negro.	Indian.	Japanese	Chinese
Alabama	159,865	151,214	1,031	1,244	95,203	110,443	95,200	.....	.....	3
Arizona	8,262	5,218	1,067	806	646	3,203	32	537	69	8
Arkansas	158,273	148,627	2,049	2,458	72,282	63,593	72,275	7	.....	....
California	76,995	58,926	34,189	26,193	6 486	3,078	290	578	5,152	465
Colorado	49,846	37,198	9,535	8,398	553	574	148	83	321	1
Connecticut	14,955	19,841	7,625	6,861	75	113	65	10	.....	....
Delaware	8,905	8,504	363	410	872	922	872	.....	.....	....
District of Columbia	153	168	31	37	20	12	20	.....	.....	....
Florida	38,836	34,080	2,215	1,215	12,954	14,721	12,954	.....	.....	....
Georgia	180,217	168,083	328	885	130,187	122,559	130,176	11	.....	....
Idaho	35,284	24,694	6,314	5,708	508	405	23	336	129	20
Illinois	214,177	217,053	22,111	33,394	893	1,425	892	1	.....	....
Indiana	198,156	204,951	6,398	9,729	572	805	570	2	.....	....
Iowa	181,109	167,856	32,221	48,987	109	201	109	.....	.....	....
Kansas	146,859	150,346	17,189	25,804	1 238	1,691	1,135	103	.....	....
Kentucky	256,886	245,499	1,112	1,956	12,628	11,730	12,624	3	.....	1
Louisiana	71,081	63,236	2,323	2,431	62,059	54,879	62,036	22	1	....
Maine	43,830	55,014	4,384	4,973	13	29	13	.....	.....	....
Maryland	40,130	40,669	1,569	1,882	6,209	6,372	6,208	1	.....	....
Massachusetts	22,950	28,431	8,930	8,362	121	124	103	18	.....	....
Michigan	147,450	147,790	48,264	58,224	733	946	549	182	1	1
Minnesota	110,966	74,710	67,305	81,134	207	293	33	174	.....	....
Mississippi	110,279	108,909	603	736	161,219	164,737	161,001	210	.....	....
Missouri	251,835	259,111	8,343	14,467	2,826	3,666	2,824	1	.....	1
Montana	41,051	18,165	15,563	6,853	1,063	1,196	31	987	29	16
Nebraska	99,441	93,509	24,592	35,707	384	462	63	260	61	....
Nevada	2,060	1,661	884	867	219	161	3	208	5	1
New Hampshire	17,890	24,347	2,619	2,691	14	15	14	.....	.....	....
New Jersey	22,555	26,796	6,612	6,215	535	476	531	1	2	1
New Mexico	26,593	32,088	1,376	1,440	1,875	2,148	32	1,833	9	1
New York	166,869	187,629	25,776	27,029	550	939	245	299	5	1
North Carolina	193,081	187,657	392	412	76,290	65,656	74,849	1,440	.....	1
North Dakota	40,899	35,756	36,248	37,867	543	743	26	517	.....	....
Ohio	241,075	252,645	14,004	17,450	1,616	1,950	1,616	.....	.....	....
Oklahoma	167,472	161,773	5,791	7,748	18,725	20,671	13,403	5,315	3	4
Oregon	40,484	35,819	9,149	9,056	573	627	15	300	224	34
Pennsylvania	187,277	204,917	14,522	13,832	451	546	451	.....	.....	....
Rhode Island	3,123	4,408	940	843	20	41	19	1	.....	....
South Carolina	83,542	79,424	141	212	109,010	96,798	109,005	1	3	1
South Dakota	52,700	49,360	20,325	25,476	1,612	2,808	47	1,563	1	1
Tennessee	213,832	206,821	760	883	38,182	38,308	38,181	1	.....	....
Texas	327,475	318,988	29,774	28,864	78,784	69,918	78,597	153	29	5
Utah	21,276	15,948	3,972	5,452	414	276	61	209	133	11
Vermont	25,280	28,968	3,767	3,721	28	20	28	.....	.....	....
Virginia	136,874	134,155	1,582	1,749	47,786	48,114	47,690	96	.....	....
Washington	45,265	37,770	19,757	17,297	1,266	1,125	79	460	699	28
West Virginia	86,033	95,138	752	839	504	708	504	.....	.....	....
Wisconsin	134,634	107,180	53,998	69,356	663	591	47	615	1	....
Wyoming	13,306	9,019	2,273	1,903	169	65	17	134	15	3
United States	4,917,386	4,771,063	581,068	669,556	949,889	920,883	925,708	16,680	6,892	609

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE FARMERS.

(Figures show number born in the respective countries.)

Germany, 140,667; Sweden, 60,461; Norway, 51,599; Canada, 48,668; Russia, 32,388; Austria, 30,172; England, 26,614; Denmark, 25,565; Italy, 18,267; Poland, 17,352; Ireland, 16,562; Holland, 15,589; Finland, 14,988; Switzerland, 13,051; Scotland, 7,605; Hungary, 7,122; France, 6,119.

Japanese, in 1920, tilled 361,276 acres in Cal., 37,939 in Col., 25,340 in Wash., 11,357 in Idaho, 8,348 in Utah, 8,080 in Ore., 5,714 in Mont., 3,527 in Ariz., 1,131 in N. M., 601 in Nev., 165 in N. J., 121 in N. Y., 7 in Wis.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

This board is composed of the Secretaries of Labor (Chairman), Agriculture, and Commerce, the United States Commissioner of Education, Harry L. Fidler (Vice Chairman) representing labor, Calvin F. McIntosh representing agriculture, E. T. Franks, representing commerce and manufactures. Director, J. C. Wright; Secretary and Chief Clerk, E. Jos. Aronoff. Headquarters, Washington, D. C. There are no district offices.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

(Arlington Building, Vermont Avenue and H Street, Washington, D. C.)

Alien Property Custodian—Thomas W. Miller; *General Counsel and Assistant*—William W. Wilson; *Managing Director*—George E. Williams, *Assistant General Counsel*—Sewall W. Abbott; *Chiefs of Bureaus*: Trusts—Clyde R. Painter; Law—Robert G. Houston; Administration—Guild C. Foster; *Secretary to the Custodian*—A. Manning Shaw.

JOINT BOARD OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

(Established to investigate major problems of National Defense.)

Members of the Board (all ex-officio)—*The Chief of Staff*—Gen. John J. Pershing; *the Deputy Chief of Staff*—Major Gen. John L. Hines; *the Assistant Chief of Staff, War Plans Division*—Brig. Gen. Briant H. Wells; *the Chief of Naval Operations*—Admiral E. W. Eberle; *the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations*—Rear Admiral R. H. Jackson; *the Director of War Plans Division, Office of Naval Operations*—Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, and Mr. Jarvis Butler, Secretary.

The Joint Aeronautical Board, composed of the Chief of the Air Service of the Army and the Director of Aeronautics of the Navy, together with other officers of the air forces of both services; and the Joint Munitions Board, composed of the Assistant Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, together with technical members of both services, both submit their recommendations through the Joint Board.

CHIEF FOOD CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(The 1923 figures on this page are Oct. 1 estimates of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

Year. (Cal.)	Wheat. Acres.	Wheat. Bushels.	Wheat. Dollars.	Corn. Acres.	Corn. Bushels.	Corn. Dollars.
1910	45,681,000	635,121,000	561,051,000	104,035,000	2,886,260,000	1,384,817,000
1911	49,543,000	621,338,000	543,063,000	105,825,000	2,531,488,000	1,565,258,000
1912	45,814,000	730,267,000	555,280,000	107,083,000	3,124,746,000	1,520,454,000
1913	50,184,000	763,380,000	610,122,000	105,820,000	2,446,988,000	1,692,092,000
1914	52,541,000	891,017,000	878,680,000	103,435,000	2,672,804,000	1,722,070,000
1915	59,898,000	1,025,000,000	930,302,000	106,197,000	2,994,793,000	1,722,680,000
1916	52,785,000	636,616,000	1,025,765,000	105,954,000	2,566,927,000	2,295,783,000
1917	45,089,000	636,655,000	1,278,112,000	116,730,000	3,065,233,000	3,929,228,000
1918	59,181,000	921,438,000	1,881,826,000	104,467,000	2,502,665,000	3,416,240,000
1919	73,156,967	951,331,017	2,074,078,801	87,666,910	2,355,593,173	3,507,797,102
1920	61,143,000	833,027,000	1,197,263,000	101,699,000	3,208,584,000	2,150,332,000
1921	63,696,000	814,905,000	754,834,000	103,740,000	3,068,569,000	1,297,213,000
1922	61,230,000	856,211,000	864,139,000	102,428,000	2,890,712,000	1,900,287,000
1923	58,253,000	788,000,000	.....	103,112,000	3,021,000,000	.....

Year. (Cal.)	Oats. Acres.	Oats. Bushels.	Oats. Dollars.	Rye. Acres.	Rye. Bushels.	Rye. Dollars.
1910	37,548,000	1,186,341,000	408,388,000	2,185,000	34,897,000	24,953,000
1911	37,763,000	922,298,000	414,663,000	2,127,000	33,119,000	27,557,000
1912	37,917,000	1,418,337,000	452,469,000	2,117,000	35,664,000	23,636,000
1913	38,399,000	1,121,768,000	439,596,000	2,557,000	41,381,000	26,220,000
1914	38,442,000	1,141,060,000	499,431,000	2,541,000	42,779,000	37,018,000
1915	40,996,000	1,549,030,000	559,506,000	3,129,000	54,050,000	45,083,000
1916	41,539,000	1,251,837,000	656,179,000	3,213,000	48,862,000	59,676,000
1917	43,553,000	1,592,740,000	1,061,474,000	4,317,000	62,933,000	104,447,000
1918	44,349,000	1,538,124,000	1,090,322,000	6,391,000	91,041,000	138,038,000
1919	37,842,925	1,055,095,513	855,255,468	7,682,708	75,774,308	119,041,000
1920	42,491,000	1,496,281,000	688,311,000	4,409,000	60,490,000	76,693,000
1921	45,495,000	1,078,341,000	325,954,000	4,528,000	61,675,000	43,014,000
1922	40,693,000	1,215,496,000	478,548,000	6,210,000	95,497,000	66,085,000
1923	40,768,000	1,302,000,000	.....	5,234,000	64,800,000	.....

Year. (Cal.)	Barley. Acres.	Barley. Bushels.	Barley. Dollars.	White Potatoes. Acres.	White Potatoes. Bushels.	White Potatoes. Dollars.
1910	7,743,000	173,832,000	100,426,000	3,720,000	349,032,000	194,566,000
1911	7,627,000	160,240,000	139,182,000	3,619,000	292,737,000	233,778,000
1912	7,530,000	223,824,000	112,957,000	3,711,000	420,647,000	212,550,000
1913	7,499,000	178,189,000	95,731,000	3,668,000	331,525,000	227,903,000
1914	7,565,000	194,953,000	105,903,000	3,711,000	409,921,000	199,460,000
1915	7,148,000	228,851,000	118,172,000	3,734,000	359,721,000	221,992,000
1916	7,757,000	182,309,000	160,646,000	3,550,000	286,953,000	417,063,000
1917	8,933,000	211,759,000	240,758,000	4,384,000	442,108,000	547,774,000
1918	9,740,000	256,225,000	234,942,000	4,295,000	411,860,000	491,527,000
1919	6,474,462	122,060,377	151,419,000	3,258,192	290,754,580	640,192,621
1920	7,600,000	189,332,000	135,083,000	3,657,000	403,296,000	461,778,000
1921	7,414,000	154,946,000	64,934,000	3,941,000	361,659,000	398,362,000
1922	7,390,000	186,118,000	97,751,000	4,331,000	451,185,000	262,608,000
1923	7,980,000	199,000,000	.....	3,892,000	401,000,000	.....

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF OTHER 1923 CROPS.

Bushels—Buckwheat, 13,900,000; sweet potatoes, 96,400,000; flaxseed, 19,600,000; rice, 32,700,000; beans, 14,900,000; grain sorghums, 106,000,000; clover seed, 1,250,000; peaches, 45,600,000; pears, 14,800,000; apples, 191,000,000.

Barrels—Apples, commercial, 33,100,000; cranberries, 600,000.

Pounds—Grapes, 3,587,000,000; tobacco, 1,462,000,000; peanuts, 696,000,000; hops, 17,000,000.

Tons—Hay, tame, 86,500,000; hay, wild, 16,400,000; broom corn, 68,500; sugar beets, 6,620,000.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC FLOUR AND GRAIN FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Year (Fiscal).	Wheat Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
	Barrels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1900	18,699,194	101,950,389	209,348,284	41,369,415	2,355,792	23,661,663
1901	18,650,979	132,060,667	177,817,956	37,146,812	2,326,882	6,293,207
1902	17,759,203	154,856,102	26,636,552	9,971,139	2,697,863	8,714,268
1903	19,716,484	114,181,420	74,833,237	4,613,809	5,422,731	8,429,141
1904	16,999,432	44,230,169	55,858,965	1,153,714	765,108	10,881,627
1905	8,826,335	4,394,402	88,807,223	5,479,308	1,423	10,661,655
1906	13,919,048	34,973,291	117,718,657	46,324,935	1,355,528	17,729,360
1907	15,584,667	76,569,423	83,300,708	4,014,042	749,455	8,238,842
1908	13,927,247	100,371,057	52,445,800	1,158,622	2,419,958	4,349,078
1909	10,521,161	66,923,244	35,853,412	1,510,320	1,272,559	6,580,393
1910	9,040,987	46,679,876	36,802,374	1,685,474	219,756	4,311,556
1911	10,129,435	23,729,302	63,761,458	2,044,912	2,623	9,399,348
1912	11,006,487	30,160,212	40,038,795	2,171,503	5,548	1,585,242
1913	11,394,805	91,602,374	49,064,967	33,759,177	1,822,962	17,536,703
1914	11,821,461	92,393,775	9,380,855	1,859,949	2,222,934	6,644,747
1915	16,182,765	259,642,533	48,786,551	96,809,551	12,544,888	26,754,522
1916	15,520,669	173,274,015	38,217,042	95,918,884	14,532,437	27,473,160
1917	11,942,778	149,831,427	64,720,842	88,944,401	13,260,015	16,385,077
1918	21,879,951	34,118,853	40,997,827	105,837,309	11,990,123	26,285,378
1919	24,190,092	178,582,673	16,687,538	96,360,974	27,540,188	20,457,781
1920	21,651,961	122,430,724	14,467,926	33,944,740	37,463,285	26,571,284
1921	16,179,956	293,267,637	66,911,093	4,302,346	45,735,052	20,457,198
1922	15,796,824	208,321,091	176,385,614	15,987,264	29,683,602	22,400,393
1923	14,882,714	154,950,971	94,064,053	18,573,603	51,411,550	18,192,809

VALUE OF FARM CROPS AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS, 1919.

(U. S. Census; does not include products of forests, nurseries and greenhouses.)

STATE.	Value of Farm Crops.	Value of Live Stock Prod.	STATE.	Value of Farm Crops.	Value of Live Stock Prod.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	304,348,638	30,426,993	Nevada	13,980,303	4,694,649
Arizona	42,481,230	6,294,886	New Hampshire	23,509,665	14,681,368
Arkansas	349,813,256	30,083,950	New Jersey	87,484,186	31,482,945
California	589,757,377	103,932,013	New Mexico	40,619,634	8,447,826
Colorado	181,065,239	26,921,292	New York	417,046,864	225,465,739
Connecticut	44,472,644	20,862,330	North Carolina	503,229,313	35,860,056
Delaware	23,058,906	5,778,747	North Dakota	301,782,935	30,979,932
District of Columbia	307,614	119,263	Ohio	607,037,562	155,587,919
Florida	80,256,806	7,621,885	Oklahoma	550,084,742	49,887,518
Georgia	540,613,626	36,401,316	Oregon	131,884,639	35,146,671
Idaho	126,495,111	22,225,355	Pennsylvania	409,968,877	156,012,081
Illinois	864,737,833	142,351,262	Rhode Island	5,340,378	5,367,881
Indiana	497,229,719	99,350,023	South Carolina	437,121,837	20,354,060
Iowa	890,391,299	130,250,447	South Dakota	311,006,809	35,739,209
Kansas	588,923,248	80,322,550	Tennessee	318,285,307	50,960,694
Kentucky	347,338,888	50,928,217	Texas	1,071,542,103	87,761,715
Louisiana	206,182,548	13,613,465	Utah	58,067,067	13,735,823
Maine	100,152,324	26,075,219	Vermont	47,999,600	31,573,340
Maryland	109,858,608	25,522,172	Virginia	292,824,260	46,311,494
Massachusetts	53,700,925	33,850,892	Washington	227,212,008	44,066,349
Michigan	404,014,810	111,076,235	West Virginia	96,537,459	26,332,970
Minnesota	506,020,233	113,236,965	Wisconsin	445,347,868	213,022,023
Mississippi	336,207,156	27,327,885	Wyoming	30,270,630	14,004,109
Missouri	559,047,854	105,601,436			
Montana	69,975,185	24,809,029	United States	14,755,364,894	2,667,072,273
Nebraska	519,729,771	54,612,075			

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Estimates by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, as of Jan. 1, 1923.)

STATE.	Horses.	Mules.	Milk Cows.	Other Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Total Value Farm Stock.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	129,000	311,000	516,000	515,000	1,281,000	90,000	72,000,000
Arizona	135,000	12,000	46,000	1,050,000	57,000	1,155,000	54,000,000
Arkansas	247,000	335,000	516,000	516,000	1,114,000	81,000	63,000,000
California	363,000	61,000	645,000	1,435,000	876,000	2,402,000	165,000,000
Colorado	425,000	33,000	253,000	1,361,000	523,000	2,444,000	94,000,000
Connecticut	36,000	.....	141,000	38,000	45,000	8,000	18,000,000
Delaware	25,000	9,000	40,000	10,000	43,000	3,000	6,000,000
Florida	38,000	43,000	97,000	774,000	703,000	63,000	33,000,000
Georgia	95,000	390,000	509,000	700,000	2,152,000	66,000	88,000,000
Idaho	273,000	8,000	162,000	542,000	235,000	2,642,000	65,000,000
Illinois	1,183,000	170,000	1,148,000	1,561,000	4,693,000	516,000	276,000,000
Indiana	696,000	101,000	742,000	794,000	4,102,000	648,000	178,000,000
Iowa	1,305,000	101,000	1,160,000	3,479,000	9,615,000	829,000	431,000,000
Kansas	1,019,000	307,000	716,000	2,487,000	2,776,000	314,000	197,000,000
Kentucky	374,000	287,000	530,000	526,000	1,311,000	675,000	95,000,000
Louisiana	171,000	176,000	216,000	585,000	756,000	122,000	55,000,000
Maine	91,000	.....	216,000	64,000	68,000	90,000	26,000,000
Maryland	136,000	33,000	194,000	101,000	299,000	93,000	35,000,000
Mas'chusetts	47,000	.....	189,000	39,000	72,000	16,000	22,000,000
Michigan	594,000	6,000	977,000	611,000	1,135,000	1,171,000	147,000,000
Minnesota	887,000	10,000	1,641,000	1,289,000	2,610,000	400,000	210,000,000
Mississippi	211,000	302,000	541,000	671,000	1,207,000	152,000	74,000,000
Missouri	870,000	373,000	777,000	2,003,000	4,306,000	1,105,000	212,000,000
Montana	643,000	9,000	165,000	1,235,000	198,000	2,315,000	95,000,000
Nebraska	901,000	114,000	570,000	2,700,000	4,232,000	733,000	235,000,000
Nevada	49,000	2,000	21,000	356,000	25,000	1,119,000	27,000,000
New Hamp.	35,000	.....	126,000	34,000	28,000	18,000	13,000,000
New Jersey	72,000	6,000	153,000	32,000	132,000	10,000	27,000,000
New Mexico	181,000	21,000	47,000	838,000	89,000	2,062,000	45,000,000
New York	510,000	7,000	1,678,000	410,000	546,000	532,000	189,000,000
No. Carolina	166,000	260,000	365,000	274,000	1,271,000	81,000	87,000,000
No. Dakota	797,000	8,000	503,000	814,000	478,000	240,000	93,000,000
Ohio	771,000	32,000	1,069,000	857,000	3,091,000	2,094,000	214,000,000
Oklahoma	715,000	337,000	566,000	1,364,000	1,401,000	87,000	103,000,000
Oregon	272,000	14,000	220,000	626,000	231,000	1,953,000	69,000,000
Pen'sylv'nia	491,000	55,000	1,071,000	506,000	1,200,000	477,000	163,000,000
Rhode Isl.	6,000	.....	27,000	7,000	12,000	3,000	4,000,000
So. Carolina	70,000	209,000	228,000	189,000	947,000	23,000	53,000,000
So. Dakota	760,000	14,000	450,000	1,521,000	2,283,000	703,000	144,000,000
Tennessee	309,000	343,000	495,000	627,000	1,654,000	340,000	95,000,000
Texas	971,000	863,000	1,052,000	5,041,000	2,326,000	2,862,000	288,000,000
Utah	128,000	3,000	90,000	455,000	108,000	2,340,000	49,000,000
Vermont	76,000	.....	385,000	82,000	59,000	43,000	32,000,000
Virginia	300,000	97,000	430,000	469,000	792,000	338,000	77,000,000
Washington	278,000	22,000	283,000	253,000	217,000	520,000	52,000,000
W. Virginia	161,000	15,000	222,000	365,000	316,000	504,000	46,000,000
Wisconsin	643,000	4,000	2,195,000	876,000	1,725,000	341,000	237,000,000
Wyoming	198,000	3,000	46,000	835,000	84,000	2,396,000	58,000,000
U. S.	18,853,000	5,506,000	24,429,000	41,923,000	63,424,000	37,209,000	5,111,000,000

GRAIN GROUND AT FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Oats.	Other Grains.	Total.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1921	534,035,300	122,451,600	7,899,500	3,811,400	41,751,100	19,016,600	728,965,500
1919	612,562,471	115,760,971	15,951,961	4,764,830	58,579,943	24,406,117	830,026,293
1914	545,728,431	180,115,704	12,813,831	5,478,045	50,227,050	24,566,250	818,929,321

AMOUNT OF FOOD PURCHASABLE FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Year.	Sirloin Steak.		Round Steak.		Rib Roast.		Chuck Roast.		Plate Beef.		Pork Chops.	
	Average Retail Price.	Amt. for $1.	Average Retail Price.	Amt. for $1.	Average Retail Price.	Amt. for $1.	Average Retail Price.	Amt. for $1.	Average Retail Price.	Amt. for $1.	Average Retail Price.	Amt. for $1.
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.254	3.9	$0.223	4.5	$0.198	5.1	$0.160	6.3	$0.121	8.3	$0.210	4.8
1914	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1915	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9
1916	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4
1917	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1918	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1919	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1920	.437	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	3.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.5	.423	2.4
1921	.388	2.6	.344	2.9	.291	3.4	.212	4.7	.143	7.0	.349	2.9
1922	.374	2.7	.323	3.1	.276	3.6	.197	5.1	.128	7.8	.330	3.0
1923; July	.410	2.4	.355	2.8	.293	3.4	.208	4.8	.128	7.8	.312	3.2

Year.	Bacon.		Ham.		Lard.		Hens.		Eggs.		Butter.	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.270	3.7	$0.269	3.7	$0.158	6.3	$0.213	4.7	$0.345	2.9	$0.383	2.6
1914	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.354	2.8	.362	2.8
1915	.269	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916	.287	3.5	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.376	2.7	.394	2.5
1917	.410	2.4	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1
1918	.529	1.9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1919	.554	1.8	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5
1920	.523	1.9	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4
1921	.427	2.3	.488	2.0	.180	5.6	.397	2.5	.509	2.0	.517	1.9
1922	.398	2.5	.488	2.0	.170	5.9	.360	2.8	.444	2.3	.479	2.1
1923; July	.391	2.6	.460	2.2	.171	5.8	.348	2.9	.371	2.7	.491	2.0

Year.	Cheese.		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Corn Meal.		Rice.	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.221	4.5	$0.089	11.2	$0.056	17.9	$0.033	30.3	$0.030	33.3	$0.087	11.5
1914	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915	.233	4.3	.088	11.4	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30.3	.091	11.0
1916	.258	3.9	.091	11.0	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0
1917	.332	3.0	.112	9.0	.092	10.9	.070	14.3	.058	17.2	.104	9.6
1918	.359	2.8	.139	7.2	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.068	14.7	.129	7.8
1919	.426	2.3	.155	6.5	.100	10.0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6
1920	.416	2.4	.167	6.0	.115	8.7	.081	12.3	.065	15.4	.174	5.7
1921	.340	2.9	.146	6.8	.099	10.1	.058	17.2	.045	22.2	.095	10.5
1922	.329	3.0	.131	7.6	.087	11.5	.051	19.6	.039	25.6	.095	10.5
1923; July	.362	2.8	.136	7.4	.088	11.4	.047	21.3	.041	24.4	.094	10.6

FOOD WEIGHTS—ANNUAL CONSUMPTION PER FAMILY IN 1918-'19.

(Based on 1918-'19 studies by United States Department of Labor.)

Article.	U.S.	No. Atl.	So. Atl.	No. Cen.	So. Cen.	Western.	Article.	U.S.	No. Atl.	So. Atl.	No. Cen.	So. Cen.	Western.
Sirloin steak (lb.)	32	27	35	34	38	39	Corn meal (lb.)	54	29	108	39	140	34
Round steak (lb.)	32	27	35	34	38	39	Rolled oats (lb.)	41	45	31	39	38	45
Rib roast (lb.)	31	30	24	32	24	39	Corn flakes (lb.)	7	6	6	6	13	5
Chuck roast (lb.)	31	30	24	32	24	39	Cream of Wheat (lb.)	7	7	2	8	3	12
Plate beef (lb.)	23	25	17	23	16	27	Macaroni (lb.)	23	25	15	20	29	27
Pork chops (lb.)	36	29	43	45	42	25	Rice (lb.)	35	32	55	26	56	28
Bacon (lb.)	17	13	20	18	17	19	Beans, navy (lb.)	22	23	17	25	21	19
Ham (lb.)	22	26	43	14	19	10	Potatoes (lb.)	704	746	514	810	485	706
Lamb (lb.)	8	14	2	2	1	13	Onions (lb.)	66	72	52	62	82	64
Hens (lb.)	23	25	24	23	22	19	Cabbage (lb.)	65	62	61	70	66	61
Salmon, canned (lb.)	9	10	9	9	9	6	Beans, baked (lb.)	7	8	10	6	5	4
Milk, fresh (qt.)	337	412	155	364	177	377	Corn, canned (lb.)	10	8	9	13	10	10
Milk, evap'ted (lb.)	77	95	73	48	85	92	Peas, canned (lb.)	10	10	9	13	9	9
Butter (lb.)	66	75	56	53	60	89	Tomatoes, can'd (lb.)	16	15	21	10	35	12
Oleomargarine (lb.)	16	8	9	30	16	8	Sugar (lb.)	147	140	145	154	133	161
Nut margarine (lb.)	6	4	5	11	3	2	Tea (lb.)	8	13	6	5	3	6
Cheese (lb.)	12	12	13	12	11	15	Coffee (lb.)	40	33	42	45	52	35
Lard (lb.)	34	27	38	45	38	18	Prunes (lb.)	11	14	9	11	8	10
Crisco (lb.)	9	6	16	5	22	16	Raisins (lb.)	9	9	4	11	7	12
Eggs, str'ly fresh (doz)	61	68	57	53	55	70	Bananas (doz.)	11	11	8	11	13	9
Bread (lb.)	531	642	417	521	450	438	Oranges (doz.)	7	6	9	6	9	8
Flour (lb.)	264	224	313	263	318	280							

The above table, compared with the one below, shows to what extent people in this country have cut down their consumption of meats and many other articles of daily food since the era of high prices set in.

FOOD WEIGHTS—ANNUAL CONSUMPTION PER FAMILY IN 1901-'02.

(Based on 1901-'02 studies by the United States Department of Labor.)

Article.	U.S.	No. Atl.	So. Atl.	No. Cen.	So. Cen.	Western.	Article.	U.S.	No. Atl.	So. Atl.	No. Cen.	So. Cen.	Western.
Sirloin steak (lbs.)	70	70	61	73	63	70	Flour (lbs.)	454	416	568	479	653	301
Round steak (lbs.)	70	70	61	73	63	70	Corn meal (lbs.)	227	208	284	239	327	151
Rib roast (lbs.)	70	70	61	73	63	70	Eggs (doz.)	85	86	91	88	85	40
Chuck roast (lbs.)	70	70	61	73	63	70	Butter (lbs.)	117	119	102	124	89	109
Plate beef (lbs.)	70	70	61	73	63	70	Potatoes (lbs.)	882	828	666	1098	798	618
Pork chops (lbs.)	114	103	85	153	128	28	Sugar (lbs.)	269	283	240	253	246	267
Bacon (lbs.)	55	48	111	44	124	38	Milk (qts.)	355	396	192	348	221	324
Ham (lbs.)	55	48	111	44	124	38	Cheese (lbs.)	16	16	15	17	19	4
Lard (lbs.)	84	74	120	89	143	49	Rice (lbs.)	25	22	49	22	47	10
Hens (lbs.)	68	67	74	71	53	54	Coffee (lbs.)	47	39	61	58	71	25
Bread (lbs.)	253	310	197	166	200	255	Tea (lbs.)	11	13	8	9	5	8

Bread figures are for dough weights.

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

JAN. 15.	Hogs.	Beef Cattle.	Veal Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Wool.	Milch Cows.	Horses.	Onions	Beans.	Clover Seed.	Timothy Seed.	Alfalfa Seed.	Cotton Seed.	Bran.	Cotton Seed Meal.
1916.....	6.32	5.85	7.67	5.52	7.29	23.3	57.79	128	1.13	3.47	10.27	3.05	8.84	36.85	25.93	37.03
1917.....	9.16	6.86	9.15	7.33	9.59	31.8	64.92	129	2.08	5.71	9.60	2.44	7.97	52.53	32.76	42.95
1918.....	15.36	8.33	11.16	10.55	13.93	58.1	76.54	130	1.79	7.00	14.48	2.57	10.14	67.51	41.32	55.93
1919.....	15.69	9.65	12.39	9.68	12.71	55.2	86.10	120	1.34	4.98	21.55	4.34	10.07	64.93	49.78	62.81
1920.....	13.36	8.99	12.89	9.34	12.91	53.3	94.42	118	2.81	4.70	28.06	5.35	16.60	69.88	50.23	79.39
1921.....	8.72	6.32	9.34	5.30	8.44	19.6	66.82	96	1.35	2.95	10.82	3.04	9.95	18.96	39.74	42.92
1922.....	6.89	4.75	7.23	4.57	7.33	18.0	52.83	82	2.64	2.86	10.69	2.70	7.39	29.24	28.08	45.08
1923.....	7.77	5.51	8.05	6.88	10.69	35.3	54.01	81	1.60	4.24	11.16	3.06	9.58	43.45	32.53	52.79

The figures represent cents per pound, or dollars per 100 pounds, in the cases of hogs, cattle, calves, sheep and lambs; cents per pound as to wool; dollars per head for cows and horses; dollars per bushel as to onions, beans and all seeds but cotton; dollars per ton as to bran and cottonseed meal; cottonseed prices are dollars per ton.

JAN. 1.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Sweet Potatoes.	Flaxseed.	Apples.	Hay.	Cotton	Butter.	Eggs.	Chickens.
1916.....	102.8	62.1	39.1	54.9	85.3	81.5	70.6	64.9	185.9	79.7	10.94	11.4	28.3	30.6	11.4
1917.....	150.8	90.0	51.4	87.1	118.5	117.2	147.3	90.1	250.7	101.1	10.86	17.1	34.0	37.7	13.9
1918.....	201.9	134.8	73.9	126.5	170.3	162.7	121.0	117.2	310.8	128.8	18.09	28.9	43.1	40.3	17.9
1919.....	204.8	144.7	70.8	91.3	150.7	162.9	116.1	142.1	327.7	147.7	19.92	28.7	54.9	57.2	21.7
1920.....	231.8	140.4	78.2	130.2	152.3	150.7	178.6	138.2	433.6	213.8	20.55	35.9	61.3	56.9	24.1
1921.....	149.2	66.7	45.6	64.4	124.7	125.4	105.6	113.0	163.7	118.6	16.16	11.5	49.0	61.1	20.7
1922.....	93.3	43.4	31.0	43.7	69.6	83.5	108.6	95.1	151.1	180.6	11.33	16.3	40.0	44.9	18.5
1923.....	105.6	69.6	41.2	58.6	72.2	89.5	59.3	82.9	224.2	114.8	11.84	24.5	43.8	44.2	11.1

The figures represent cents a bushel for grains, potatoes, and apples; dollars a ton for flaxseed and hay; cents a pound for cotton, butter, chickens; cents a dozen for eggs.

UNITED STATES FARM WAGE AVERAGES BY YEARS.

YEAR	By the Month.		Day Labor, Harvest.		Day Labor, Not Harvest.		YEAR	By the Month.		Day Labor, Harvest.		Day Labor, Not Harvest.	
	With Board	Witho't Board.	With Board	Witho't Board.	With Board	Witho't Board.		With Board	Witho't Board.	With Board	Witho't Board.	With Board	Witho't Board.
1913..	$21.38	$30.31	$1.57	$1.94	$1.16	$1.50	1918..	$34.92	$47.07	$2.65	$3.22	$2.07	$2.63
1914..	21.05	29.88	1.55	1.91	1.13	1.45	1919..	39.82	56.29	3.15	3.83	2.45	3.12
1915..	21.26	30.15	1.56	1.92	1.13	1.47	1920..	46.89	64.95	3.60	4.36	2.86	3.59
1916..	23.25	32.83	1.69	2.07	1.26	1.62	1921..	30.14	43.32	2.24	2.79	1.68	2.18
1917..	28.87	40.43	2.08	2.54	1.56	2.02	1922..	29.17	41.79	2.20	2.72	1.65	2.15

THE FARMER'S DOLLAR.

The following table (prepared for Congress by the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, for the years 1890-1920, to which Secretary of Agriculture has added the figures for 1921 and 1922) shows the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar. Food and farm products are included with all other products.

	Cts.		Cts.		Cts.		Cts.		Cts.		Cts.
1890.....	83	1896.....	81	1902.....	95	1908.....	93	1913.....	100	1918.....	112
1891.....	89	1897.....	86	1903.....	88	1909.....	100	1914.....	105	1919.....	112
1892.....	87	1898.....	88	1904.....	93	1910.....	96	1915.....	103	1920.....	96
1893.....	87	1899.....	83	1905.....	90	1911.....	97	1916.....	97	1921.....	84
1894.....	85	1900.....	86	1906.....	88	1912.....	101	1917.....	107	1922.....	89
1895.....	85	1901.....	92	1907.....	90						

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce.)

SECTIONS.	Vessels Employed.		Persons Employed.	Capital Invested.	Value of Products.
	No.	Tons.			
South Atlantic States (1918).....	261	5,597	15,046	$7,423,971	$5,348,616
Gulf States (1918).....	533	8,655	14,888	6,537,859	6,510,310
Middle Atlantic States (1920 and 1921)	1,898	31,566	55,244	38,774,431	24,407,735
New England States (1919).....	978	27,313	30,767	40,597,097	19,368,657
Great Lakes (1917).....	585	7,877	9,221	10,555,669	6,297,969
Mississippi River and Tribut's (1908)..	35	273	11,731	1,440,000	3,125,000
Pacific Coast States (1915).....	1,038	24,683	28,936	24,025,172	9,300,672
Alaska Territory (1922).....	674	91,209	21,974	54,590,302	36,170,948
Total.....	6,001	197,173	187,807	$183,944,501	$110,999,957

The Alaska seal herd (1921) numbered 587,820; 23,000 were killed for skins.

The Pacific Coast salmon pack in 1920 was 6,289,321 cases.

The U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, in 1922, distributed 1,068,981,340 fish eggs; 3,716,687,605 small fry, and 339,432,375 fingerlings and yearlings. Chief varieties were: Flounder, cod, pollock, whitefish, haddock, pike, perch, buffalo fish and cisco.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The work of the Bureau of Fisheries comprises (1) the propagation of food fishes and their distribution to suitable waters; (2) the inquiry into the causes of decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers and coast waters of the United States, the study of the waters of the coast and interior in the interest of fish culture and the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts, with the view of determining their food resources and the development of the commercial fisheries; (3) the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries; (4) the study of the methods and apparatuses of the fisheries, preservation of fishery products and the development of uses for the little used or neglected products. The bureau also has jurisdiction over the fur seal herds and the salmon fisheries of Alaska. Office, Sixth and B Streets, Washington, D. C. The official force of the bureau is as follows: *Commissioner*—Henry O'Malley. *Deputy Commissioner*—Lewis Radcliffe. *Chief Clerk*—I. H. Dunlap. Assistants in charge of division: *Inquiry Respecting Food Fishes*—Willis H. Rich. *Fish Culture*—Glen C. Leach. *Fisheries Industries*—Harden F. Taylor. *Alaska Service*—Ward T. Bower.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX IN UNITED STATES SINCE 1890.

(Known as Dun's Index Number; prepared by R. G. Dun & Co., N. Y.)

July 1.	Breadstuffs.	Meat.	Dairy and Garden.	Other Food.	Clothing.	Metals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1890....	14.867	8.036	10.711	9.749	17.264	15.506	15.416	91.549
1891....	19.782	9.217	12.455	9.339	16.501	15.107	13.691	96.092
1892....	17.426	8.700	10.403	8.733	15.648	14.827	14.252	90.105
1893....	14.963	10.135	11.710	9.188	15.871	14.030	14.716	90.613
1894....	15.115	9.389	10.394	8.478	13.860	12.015	14.041	83.292
1895....	14.765	8.622	9.874	8.689	15.315	11.021	13.233	81.519
1896....	10.504	7.058	7.872	8.529	13.602	13.232	13.520	74.317
1897....	10.587	7.529	8.714	7.887	13.808	11.642	12.288	72.455
1898....	12.783	7.694	9.437	8.826	14.663	11.843	12.522	77.768
1899....	13.483	7.985	10.974	9.157	15.021	15.635	12.979	85.227
1900....	14.808	8.906	10.901	9.482	16.324	14.834	16.070	91.415
1901....	14.904	9.430	11.030	9.086	15.098	15.344	16.617	91.509
1902....	20.534	11.628	12.557	8.748	15.533	16.084	16.826	101.910
1903....	17.473	9.269	13.083	9.186	17.136	16.544	16.765	99.456
1904....	18.244	9.033	10.648	10.406	16.514	15.428	16.919	97.192
1905....	18.833	8.614	9.982	9.922	17.986	15.916	17.061	98.312
1906....	17.923	9.677	12.590	9.645	19.177	16.649	19.555	105.216
1907....	20.306	10.196	14.767	10.013	20.355	17.688	20.335	113.660
1908....	22.826	10.197	12.552	10.465	17.233	16.542	18.359	108.174
1909....	25.854	9.955	15.268	10.628	20.062	16.426	20.828	119.021
1910....	21.690	11.406	14.663	10.556	21.173	16.744	22.936	119.168
1911....	21.283	9.414	17.473	11.384	19.324	16.583	22.669	118.130
1912....	25.964	10.715	15.501	11.828	20.449	16.349	21.471	122.277
1913....	21.192	13.090	13.039	10.213	20.534	16.512	21.739	116.319
1914....	21.086	12.979	17.244	10.449	20.834	15.691	21.425	119.708
1915....	26.467	12.134	15.563	10.724	20.902	16.607	22.561	124.958
1916....	26.378	14.400	19.435	12.156	25.800	21.174	25.799	145.142
1917....	53.918	18.824	26.449	14.225	36.527	32.390	29.617	211.950
1918....	51.420	23.719	24.750	21.929	45.238	30.170	35.349	232.575
1919....	51.728	25.660	26.160	23.342	45.623	25.759	35.435	233.707
1920....	57.170	22.019	28.044	25.521	50.268	31.172	46.220	260.414
1921....	26.573	13.114	18.012	17.268	28.034	23.037	33.795	159.833
1922....	27.022	17.469	20.061	18.427	34.459	21.450	34.855	173.743
1923....	29.854	16.707	19.802	20.036	39.929	23.796	38.587	188.711

INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN UNITED STATES RETAIL FOOD PRICES.

(By Bureau Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor. Average for year 1913 = 100.)

Year	Sirloin Steak.	Rib Roast.	Pork Chops.	Bacon.	Ham.	Lard.	Eggs.	Butter.	Milk.	Flour.	Potatoes.	Sugar.	All Articles Combined.
1910....	90	85	92	95	91	104	98	94	95	108	101	109	93
1911....	81	85	85	91	89	88	93	88	96	102	130	117	92
1912....	91	94	91	91	91	94	99	98	97	105	135	115	98
1913....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914....	102	103	105	102	102	99	102	94	100	104	108	108	102
1915....	101	101	96	100	97	93	99	93	99	126	89	120	101
1916....	108	107	108	106	109	111	109	103	102	135	159	146	114
1917....	124	126	152	152	142	175	139	127	125	211	253	169	146
1918....	153	155	186	196	178	211	165	151	156	203	188	176	166
1919....	164	164	201	205	209	134	182	177	174	218	224	205	186
1920....	172	168	201	194	206	187	197	183	188	245	371	353	203
1921....	153	147	166	158	181	114	148	135	164	176	182	145	153
1922....	147	139	157	147	181	108	129	125	147	155	165	133	142
1923....	161	148	149	145	171	108	108	128	153	142	247	191	147

The index numbers for "all articles combined" in 1923 were: Jan., 144; Feb., 142; March, 142; April, 143; May, 143; June, 144; July, 147.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Index numbers expressed as percentages of the index number for 1913.)

Year and Month.	U. S. Bur. of Labor Statistics; 404 Commodities (Variable).	Can'da, Dominion Bur. of Statistics; 238 Commodities.	United Kingdom, B'd of Trade (Revised); 150 Commodities.	France, Statistique Generale; 45 Commodities.	Germany, Statistisches Reichsamt; 38 Commodities.	Italy, Riccardo Bachi; 100 Commodities.	Japan, Bank of Japan, Tokyo; 52 Commodities.	Sweden, Gotebergs Handelstidning; 47 Commodities.	Australia, Bur. of Census and Statistics; 92 Commodities.	New Zeal'nd, Census and Statistics Office; 140 Commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	100
1914.....	98	...	...	102	.....	95	96	116	100	102
1915.....	101	...	...	140	.....	133	97	145	141	121
1916.....	127	...	...	188	.....	201	117	185	132	131
1917.....	177	...	...	262	.....	299	147	244	146	148
1918.....	194	...	...	339	.....	409	192	339	170	172
1919.....	206	208	...	356	.....	364	236	331	180	175
1920.....	226	241	307	510	1486	624	259	347	218	208
1921.....	147	170	197	345	1911	578	200	211	167	197
1922.....	149	150	159	327	34180	562	196	162	154	174
1923.										
January.....	156	151	157	387	278480	575	184	156	163	168
February.....	157	153	155	422	558500	582	192	158	161	170
March.....	159	155	160	424	488800	586	196	162	163	171
April.....	159	156	161	415	521200	588	196	159	167	171
May.....	156	155	160	407	817000	580	199	158	...	173
June.....	153	155	159	409	1930500	568	198	160	...	...

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

The following data from "Bradstreet's Journal" show ruling prices on November 1 for commodities:

COMMODITIES.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1915.	1913.
FOODSTUFFS, ETC.						
Wheat, No. 2, red winter, in elevator, per bu.	$1.28	$1.3725	$1.335	$2.38	$1.25	$0.98
Corn, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush.	1.14	.845	.61	1.33	.76	.80
Oats, in elevator, per bush	.515	.55	.47	.66	.415	.445
Barley, No. 2 (Milwaukee), per bush	.62	.65	.69	1.07	.64	.79
Rye, Western, per bush	.875	.98	1.05	1.99	1.08	.70
Flour, straight winter, per barrel	4.80	5.75	6.00	10.50	5.20	4.15
Beeves, best native steers (Chic.), per 100 lbs.	11.40	12.50	9.75	17.25	10.30	9.70
Sheep, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs	8.00	7.00	4.25	7.50	6.50	5.15
Hogs, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs	7.30	8.05	7.20	15.10	7.50	8.00
Milk (New York), per quart	.12	.125	.1225	.131	.06	.0505
Eggs, State, fresh (New York), per dozen	.63	.54	.50	.72	.35	.38
Beef, family, per barrel	20.00	15.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	19.00
Pork, new mess, per barrel	25.00	29.00	25.00	31.00	17.00	23.25
Bacon, short ribs, smoked (Chic.), per lb	.115	.1375	.10	.20	.11875	.1250
Hams, smoked, per lb	.21	.22	.25	.37	.17	.16
Lard, Western steam, per lb	.1355	.11	.1025	.1975	.0915	.1070
Butter, creamery, State, best, per lb	.51	.50	.45	.615	.2875	.32
Cheese, choice East factory, per lb	.265	.265	.22	.285	.1575	.155
Mackerel, No. 1, bays (Boston), per barrel	28.00	32.00	25.00	25.00	21.00	22.00
Codfish, large dried, per quintal	9.50	11.00	14.00	14.00	8.00	8.00
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per lb	.11	.1075	.0825	.0775	.07	.1075
Sugar, granulated, per lb	.086	.07	.055	.13	.0515	.0435
Tea, Formosa Oolong, superior, per lb	.24	.25	.19	.20	.185	.17
Molasses, New Orleans, prime, per gallon	.80	.57	.30	.95	.40	.35
Salt, fine domestic, sacks, 224 pounds	1.82	1.59	1.87	2.27	1.10	1.08
Rice, domestic, good, per lb	.075	.0725	.0675	.13	.05875	.065
Beans (New York), choice marrow, per 100 lbs.	9.50	7.00	6.00	10.50	8.25	5.35
Peas, choice (New York), per 100 lbs	6.25	6.50	5.50	10.00	4.95	3.00
Potatoes, Eastern, per 180 lbs	4.00	2.75	4.25	3.50	2.50	2.10
Apples (State), per barrel	2.50	5.00	5.00	4.25	2.50	2.50
Lemons, choice, per box, 300s	7.00	8.00	6.00	2.00	4.00	5.50
Raisins, layer, per lb	.09	.13	.165	.245	.085	.0725
HIDES, LEATHER, TEXTILES.						
Native steer hides, No. 1, per lb	.135	.225	.145	.27	.26	.1975
Hemlock, packer, middleweight, No. 1, per lb.	.32	.35	.34	.52	.34	.31
Cotton, middling uplands, per lb	.3125	.247	.211	.25	.1195	.1410
Wool, Ohio & Pa. X, washed (Boston), per lb.	.53	.57	.345	.65	.30	.25
Silk, best No. 1, filature, per lb	8.05	8.40	6.05	6.45	3.75	3.875
Print cloths, 64s (Boston), per yard	.08	.08	.065	.10	.03625	.04
Standard sheetings (Boston), per yard	.165	.15	.13	.20	.0750	.0825
METALS, COAL, OILS.						
Iron ore, old range, Bess'r, hematite, per ton	6.45	5.95	6.45	7.45	3.75	4.40
Pig, No. 1, foundry, Eastern (N. Y.), per ton	24.77	34.27	24.52	55.52	16.75	16.13
Steel billets, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton	40.00	40.00	29.00	55.00	25.00	22.00
Steel rails, Standard (Pittsburgh), per ton	43.00	43.00	45.00	55.00	28.00	28.00
Tin plate, American (Pittsburgh), per 100 lbs.	5.50	4.75	5.25	9.00	3.10	3.40
Steel beams (Pittsburgh), per ton	56.00	44.80	35.84	69.44	26.00	27.00
Silver, commercial bars (N. Y.), per ounce	.63375	.9925	.9925	.995	.49625	.59625
Copper, electrolytic (N. Y.), per lb	.12625	.13625	.125	.185	.178751	.1650
Lead, pig, Western (New York), per lb	.0675	.068	.047	.0775	.0490	.043375
Tin, pig, spot (New York), per lb	.41875	.37	.2675	.435	.35875	.40
Quicksilver (San Fran.), per flask, 75 lbs	60.00	71.00	38.00	72.00	95.00	38.50
Anthracite, stove sizes (New York), per ton	11.10	10.35	10.56	10.46	5.35	5.25
Bituminous (Pitts.), f. o. b. Chic., per ton	6.50	8.50	6.75	7.60	3.40	3.55
Connellsville coke, per short ton, f. o. b.	3.75	7.50	3.25	16.50	2.60	1.90
Petroleum, crude, in barrels (N.Y.), per barrel.	2.50	3.00	2.50	6.10	1.80	2.50
Petroleum, refined, in cases, per gallon	.14	.15	.13	.19	.0775	.0875
Cottonseed, crude, prime (N. Y.), per lb	.10	.075	.0775	.095	.0765	.0694
NAVAL STORES AND BUILDING MATERIALS.						
Rosin, good strained (Savannah), per barrel	5.40	6.80	3.80	11.40	4.40	3.60
Turpentine, machine, reg. (Savannah), per gal.	.91	1.555	.6725	1.275	.505	.42
Tar, regular (Wilmington, N. C.), per barrel	3.50	2.89	2.60	4.50	2.00	2.20
Brick, Hudson River, hard, per M	20.00	15.00	15.00	18.00	6.50	6.00
Lime, Eastern common, per barrel	4.60	3.75	3.63	5.20	1.20	.92
Cement, dom. (Portland), spot, per barrel	3.20	3.20	2.50	4.10	1.67	.....
Nails, wire, from store, base price, per keg	3.00	2.70	2.90	4.25	1.90	1.90
Glass, window, 10x15, per box 50 sq. feet	3.61	3.61	5.13	7.12	2.10	2.14
Pine, yellow, 12 inches and under, per M	55.50	58.50	49.00	70.00	26.50	25.00
Timber, Eastern spruce, wide, random, per M.	46.00	38.00	40.00	66.00	24.00	24.00
CHEMICALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Bicarbonate soda, American, per lb	.0225	.0215	.0225	.02875	.0110	.0110
Borax, crystals, per lb	.055	.055	.055	.0875	.0575	.04
Carbolic acid, in bulk, per lb	.26	.40	.09	.16	1.00	.0875
Alcohol, 94 per cent., per gallon	4.79	4.75	4.65	5.00	2.60	2.50
Opium, per lb	8.00	6.75	5.50	7.50	10.00	5.70
Quinine, domestic, in bulk, per ounce	.50	.50	.70	.90	.50	.23
Tobacco, med. leaf, Burley (Louisville), per lb	.27	.28	.25	.30	.0817	.0970
Paper, news, roll, per lb	.04	.04	.0475	.11	.0215	.0225
Hay, prime (New York), per 100 lbs	1.45	1.35	1.45	1.95	1.35	1.05
Cottonseed (Houston), per ton 2,000 lbs	48.00	40.00	41.00	33.00	36.00	22.00

COURSE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Index numbers with June, 1914, as 100. By U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

MONTH.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	MONTH.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Jan.	104	108	129	162	187	203	174	143	Aug.	101	114	151	173	194	209	157	140
Feb.	102	107	134	163	174	202	160	143	Sept.	102	119	155	180	190	205	155	141
Mar.	99	108	134	156	177	202	158	140	Oct.	104	122	159	183	190	200	155	144
Apr.	100	110	146	156	184	213	154	140	Nov.	105	127	157	185	194	195	154	146
May	101	110	153	160	187	218	146	140	Dec.	106	127	159	189	199	180	152	148
June	101	113	154	164	186	221	145	142									
July	101	112	147	169	192	221	149	143	Average	102	115	147	170	188	206	155	143

1923: Jan., 145; Feb., 143; March, 143; April, 144; May, 144; June, 145; July, 148.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 30.	Interest Bearing Debt.	Annual Interest Charge.	Interest Per Cap.	Matured Debt.	Non-Interest Bearing Debt.	Total Gross Debt.	Net Public Debt.	Net Debt Per Capita
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dolls*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*
1900.....	1,023,478,860	33,545,130	0.44	1,176,320	238,761,733	1,263,416,913	1,060,421,186	13.90
1901.....	987,141,040	29,789,153	0.38	1,415,620	233,015,585	1,221,572,245	995,067,643	12.80
1902.....	931,070,340	27,542,946	0.35	1,280,160	245,680,157	1,178,031,357	920,944,348	11.64
1903.....	914,541,410	25,541,573	0.32	1,205,090	243,659,413	1,159,405,913	871,579,843	10.83
1904.....	895,157,440	24,176,745	0.29	1,970,920	239,130,656	1,136,259,016	920,973,226	11.25
1905.....	895,158,340	24,176,781	0.29	1,370,245	235,838,510	1,132,357,095	943,588,969	11.33
1906.....	895,159,140	23,248,064	0.27	1,128,135	246,235,695	1,142,522,970	909,967,519	10.75
1907.....	894,834,280	21,628,914	0.25	1,086,815	251,257,098	1,147,178,193	817,359,841	9.50
1908.....	897,503,990	21,101,197	0.24	4,130,015	276,056,398	1,177,690,403	866,555,436	9.90
1909.....	913,317,490	21,275,602	0.23	2,883,855	232,114,027	1,148,315,372	959,583,644	10.79
1910.....	913,317,490	21,275,602	0.23	2,124,895	231,497,584	1,146,939,969	970,432,909	10.74
1911.....	915,353,190	21,336,673	0.23	1,879,830	236,751,917	1,153,984,937	945,299,603	10.06
1912.....	963,776,770	22,787,084	0.24	1,760,450	228,301,285	1,193,838,505	964,811,807	10.09
1913.....	965,706,610	22,835,330	0.24	1,659,559	225,681,585	1,193,047,745	927,068,121	9.52
1914.....	967,953,310	22,891,498	0.23	1,552,560	218,729,530	1,188,235,400	950,593,142	9.60
1915.....	969,759,090	22,936,642	0.23	1,507,260	219,997,718	1,191,264,068	1,027,379,778	10.14
1916.....	971,562,590	23,084,636	0.23	1,473,100	252,109,878	1,225,145,568	1,006,284,572	9.82
1917.....	2,712,549,476	83,625,481	0.82	14,232,230	248,836,878	2,975,618,585	1,908,635,224	18.33
1918.....	11,985,882,436	466,256,885	4.50	20,242,550	237,503,733	12,243,628,719	10,924,281,355	103.19
1919.....	25,234,496,274	1,052,333,621	10.02	11,109,370	236,428,775	25,482,034,419	24,479,302,476	230.64
1920.....	24,061,095,361	1,016,592,219	9.55	6,747,700	230,075,350	24,297,918,412	24,330,889,731	228.64
1921.....	23,737,352,080	1,029,434,649	9.52	16,939,620	227,958,908	23,976,250,608	23,813,547,431	220.32
1922.....	22,711,035,587	991,000,750	9.03	25,250,880	227,792,723	22,964,079,191	22,996,416,114	209.55
1923.....	22,007,590,734	1,055,923,690	9.49	98,172,160	243,924,814	22,349,687,758	22,155,886,465	199.12

The 1923 interest charge includes $97,078,362 accrued discount on war savings certificates of the series of 1918, paid during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, though properly allocable to the full five years of their life.

The interest bearing debt is exclusive of bonds issued to the Pacific railways (provision having been made by law to secure the Treasury against both principal and interest) and the Navy pension fund (which was in no sense a debt, the principal being the property of the United States).

The non-interest bearing debt includes old demand notes; United States notes, less the amount of the gold reserve since 1900; postal currency and fractional currency less the amounts officially estimated to have been destroyed; and also the redemption fund held by the Treasury to retire national bank notes of national banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, which prior to 1890 was not included in the published debt statements. Does not include gold, silver, or currency certificates or Treasury notes of 1890 for redemption of which an exact equivalent of the respective kinds of money or bullion was held in the Treasury.

Net public debt, with per capita in earlier years—(1800) $82,976,294—$15.63; (1810) $53,173,217—$7.34; (1820) $91,015,566—$9.44; (1830) $48,565,406—$3.77; (1840) $3,573,344—$0.21; (1850) $63,452,774—$2.74; (1860) $59,064,402—$1.91; (1865) $2,674,815,857—$76.08; (1870) $2,331,169,956—$60.46; (1880) $1,919,326,748—$38.27; (1890) $890,784,371—$14.13; (1895) $901,672,967—$12.96

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.

(Covering 12-month period ending June 30 of year named.)

YEAR	Ap'priations.	YEAR.	Ap'priations.	YEAR.	Ap'priations.	YEAR.	Ap'priations.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1876.....	147,714,944	1889.....	245,020,173	1901.....	457,152,143	1913.....	617,382,178
1877.....	124,122,011	1890.....	218,115,440	1902.....	479,365,657	1914.....	684,757,276
1878.....	88,356,983	1891.....	287,722,489	1903.....	486,439,307	1915.....	674,497,625
1879.....	172,016,809	1892.....	323,783,079	1904.....	464,846,770	1916.....	678,677,859
1880.....	162,414,648	1893.....	304,710,197	1905.....	467,159,617	1917.....	1,178,908,963
1881.....	154,118,213	1894.....	319,011,847	1906.....	489,241,777	1918.....	18,144,861,745
1882.....	177,889,214	1895.....	301,788,820	1907.....	549,434,246	1919.....	25,598,967,518
1883.....	251,428,117	1896.....	293,937,105	1908.....	555,739,444	1920.....	4,850,169,029
1884.....	187,911,566	1897.....	302,786,836	1909.....	627,516,247	1921.....	4,789,300,920
1885.....	157,151,397	1898.....	311,179,557	1910.....	648,191,676	1922.....	4,966,310,367
1886.....	170,608,114	1899.....	673,030,294	1911.....	663,725,795	1923.....	3,875,035,574
1887.....	209,659,383	1900.....	462,509,750	1912.....	634,549,561	1924.....	3,706,779,083
1888.....	193,035,864						

A large part of the appropriations made by Congress are annual appropriations, intended only to cover the running expenses of the Government during a specific fiscal year. Such appropriations can be used only to pay bills incurred during the fiscal year for which they were made, and if not required for this purpose, unless repealed before being entered on the books, are carried to the surplus funds at the end of the third fiscal year.

Appropriations for rivers and harbors work, lighthouses and public buildings, are by law exempted from the fiscal year limitation, and are available until expended, as are also other appropriations when expressly exempted by law.

In the case of these appropriations the amount that can be expended during any one fiscal year is sometimes limited. If not limited the appropriation can all be used in one year or spread over a period of years according to the nature of the undertaking.

Still other appropriations are indefinite both as to time and amount, such as appropriations for interest on the public debt.

The appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year 1923, as entered on the books during that year, amounted to $1,953,691,074.44 and the permanent annual appropriations were $1,856,181,847.61, including appropriations for public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts, but excluding appropriations for Postal Service payable from postal revenues.

The unexpended balance brought forward from the previous year was $1,420,262,713.57, making the total available appropriations for 1923 amount to $5,230,135,635.62.

THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION.

Commissioners—Chairman, Sec. of War—John W. Weeks; *Sec. of the Interior*—Hubert Work; *Sec. of Agr.*—Henry C. Wallace; *Exec. Sec.*—O. C. Merrill; *Chief Eng.*—Col. Wm. Kelly, U. S. Army; *Chief Counsel*—Major Lewis W. Call, U. S. Army; *Chief Accountant*—Wm. V. King; *Chief Clerk*—F. W. Griffith.

U. S. GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Year (Fiscal).	Total Ordinary Receipts.	R'pts. Per Capita	Total Ordinary Disb'rs'ments.	Disb'rs. Per Capita.	Year (Fiscal).	Total Ordinary Receipts.	R'pts. Per Capita	Total Ordinary Disb'rs'ments.	Disb'rs. Per Capita.
1789-91	$4,409,951	.....	$3,097,452	.....	1906..	$594,717,942	$7.02	$549,405,425	$6.49
1800..	10,848,749	$2.04	10,813,971	$2.04	1907..	663,125,660	7.70	551,705,129	6.41
1810..	9,384,214	1.30	8,474,753	1.17	1908..	601,060,723	6.87	621,102,391	7.10
1820..	17,840,670	1.85	18,285,535	1.90	1909..	603,589,490	6.79	662,324,445	7.45
1830..	24,844,117	1.93	15,142,108	1.18	1910..	675,511,715	7.48	659,705,391	7.30
1840..	19,480,115	1.14	24,314,518	1.42	1911..	701,372,375	7.46	654,137,998	6.96
1850..	43,592,889	1.88	40,948,383	1.77	1912..	691,778,465	7.23	654,553,963	6.84
1855..	65,350,575	2.40	58,630,663	2.15	1913..	724,111,230	7.44	682,770,706	7.01
1860..	56,054,600	1.78	63,200,876	2.01	1914..	734,673,167	7.42	700,254,490	7.07
1865..	322,031,158	9.26	1,295,099,290	37.27	1915..	697,910,827	6.93	731,399,759	7.26
1870..	395,959,834	10.26	293,657,005	7.61	1916..	779,664,552	7.62	724,492,999	7.08
1880..	333,526,501	6.65	264,847,637	5.28	1917..	1,118,174,126	10.78	1,147,898,991	11.06
1890..	403,080,983	6.43	297,736,487	4.75	1918..	4,174,010,586	39.74	8,966,532,260	85.38
1900..	567,240,852	7.43	487,713,792	6.39	1919..	4,647,603,852	43.79	15,365,362,742	144.77
1901..	587,685,338	7.56	509,967,353	6.56	1920..	6,704,414,438	63.00	6,141,745,240	57.72
1902..	562,478,233	7.11	471,190,858	5.96	1921..	5,624,932,961	52.05	5,115,927,689	47.33
1903..	560,396,675	6.93	506,089,022	6.26	1922..	4,109,104,151	37.35	3,372,607,900	30.73
1904..	539,716,914	6.59	532,237,821	6.50	1923..	4,007,135,480	36.21	3,294,627,529	29.77
1905..	544,606,759	6.54	563,360,094	6.77					

"Ordinary receipts" include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and miscellaneous, but do not include postal revenues, or receipts from loans, premiums, or Treasury notes. The figures cover actual receipts as of Treasury accounts.

The receipts from customs and internal revenue are shown elsewhere, in a separate table, as also are postal revenues, etc.

The receipts from Panama Canal in 1923 (fiscal year), were $17,271,855.

"Ordinary disbursements" cover disbursements for War, Navy, Indians, pensions, interest payments, and civil and miscellaneous items; but do not include payments for postal service, Panama Canal, public debt, or special purposes.

War and Navy disbursements are shown in table below.

U. S. MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURES.

Year (Fisc.)	War.	Navy.	Year (Fisc.)	War.	Navy.	Year (Fisc.)	War.	Navy.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1800..	2,560,879	3,448,716	1882..	43,570,494	15,032,046	1903..	118,619,520	82,618,034
1810..	2,294,324	1,654,244	1883..	48,911,383	15,283,437	1904..	115,035,411	102,956,102
1820..	2,630,392	4,387,990	1884..	39,429,603	17,292,601	1905..	122,175,074	117,550,308
1830..	4,767,129	3,239,429	1885..	42,670,578	16,021,080	1906..	117,946,692	110,474,264
1840..	7,095,267	6,113,897	1886..	34,324,153	13,907,888	1907..	122,576,465	97,128,469
1850..	9,687,025	7,904,725	1887..	38,561,026	15,141,127	1908..	137,746,524	118,037,097
1855..	14,648,074	13,327,095	1888..	38,522,436	16,926,438	1909..	161,667,462	115,546,011
1860..	16,472,203	11,514,650	1889..	44,435,271	21,378,809	1910..	155,911,706	123,173,717
1865..	1,030,690,400	122,617,434	1890..	44,582,838	22,006,206	1911..	160,135,976	119,937,644
1870..	57,655,675	21,780,230	1891..	48,720,065	26,113,896	1912..	148,795,422	135,591,956
1871..	35,799,992	19,431,027	1892..	46,895,456	29,174,139	1913..	160,387,453	133,262,862
1872..	35,372,157	21,249,810	1893..	49,641,773	30,136,084	1914..	173,522,804	139,682,186
1873..	46,323,138	23,526,257	1894..	54,567,930	31,701,294	1915..	172,973,092	141,835,654
1874..	42,313,927	30,932,587	1895..	51,804,579	28,797,796	1916..	164,635,577	155,029,426
1875..	41,120,646	21,497,626	1896..	50,830,921	27,147,732	1917..	440,276,880	257,166,437
1876..	38,070,889	18,963,310	1897..	48,950,268	34,561,546	1918..	5,684,348,624	1,368,642,794
1877..	37,082,736	14,959,935	1898..	91,922,000	58,823,104	1919..	9,253,059,384	2,009,272,389
1878..	32,154,148	17,365,301	1899..	229,841,254	63,942,985	1920..	1,094,834,202	629,893,116
1879..	40,425,661	15,125,127	1900..	134,774,768	55,953,078	1921..	557,168,810	644,278,809
1880..	38,116,916	13,536,985	1901..	144,615,697	60,506,978	1922..	393,389,739	456,338,787
1881..	40,466,461	15,686,672	1902..	112,272,216	67,803,128	1923..	352,102,353	322,532,908

Figures in "War" column are on a warrant basis, and, up to and including the fiscal year 1922, include expenditures for rivers and harbors, but not expenditures on account of the Panama Canal or civil expenditures under the War Department at Washington.

Beginning with the fiscal year 1923, under the Budget and Accounting Act, a change was made in the manner of making appropriations and the figures for such year include all expenditures, civil and military, under the War Department, exclusive of Panama Canal.

Figures in "Navy" column are on a warrant basis, and, up to and including the fiscal year 1922, do not include civil expenditures under the Navy Department at Washington.

Beginning with the fiscal year 1923, under the Budget and Accounting Act, a change was made in the manner of making appropriations and the figures for such year include all expenditures, civil and naval, under the Navy Department.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUST COMPANIES IN THE U. S.

Compiled by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, of New York and published in the twenty-first annual edition of their volume, "Trust Companies of the United States."

RESOURCES, JUNE 30.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Stocks & Bonds..	2,242,130,516	2,719,549,262	2,516,687,900	2,639,112,056	3,009,073,626	3,294,704,552
Loans, Notes & Mortgages....	4,965,360,832	5,817,620,139	7,206,332,433	7,094,349,276	6,987,441,587	8,241,539,292
Cash on hand & in banks.....	1,529,926,579	1,827,839,158	1,828,417,216	1,713,947,861	1,968,089,063	2,103,763,761
Real estate, banking houses, etc.	253,465,539	239,804,823	286,806,117	328,487,331	370,681,046	429,354,303
Other resources..	390,002,583	491,632,703	613,633,914	547,533,988	404,335,409	372,098,741
Total.....	9,380,886,051	11,150,446,087	12,451,877,583	12,323,430,513	12,739,620,733	14,441,460,649

LIABILITIES, JUNE 30.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Capital.....	603,585,775	650,500,672	716,728,954	822,648,604	810,262,013	910,971,214
Surplus and Undivided profits.	694,547,066	732,374,422	832,274,202	854,035,376	918,150,843	984,413,231
Deposits.....	7,412,963,135	8,776,347,534	9,764,751,348	9,554,012,518	10,470,477,813	11,828,983,410
Other liabilities..	669,790,074	991,223,457	1,138,123,077	1,092,734,013	540,730,062	717,092,794
Total.....	9,380,886,051	11,150,446,087	12,451,887,583	12,323,430,513	12,739,620,733	14,441,460,649

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

JULY 1.	Stock of Money in the U. S.	Money in Circulation.	Circulation Per Capita.	JULY 1.	Stock of Money in the U. S.	Money in Circulation.	Circulation Per Capita.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1860	442,102,477	435,407,252	13.85	1910	3,419,591,483	3,102,355,605	34.33
1870	899,875,899	774,966,377	20.10	1911	3,555,958,977	3,214,002,596	34.20
1880	1,185,550,327	973,382,228	19.41	1912	3,648,870,650	3,284,513,094	34.34
1890	1,685,123,429	1,429,251,270	22.82	1913	3,720,070,016	3,363,738,449	34.56
1900	2,339,700,673	2,055,150,998	26.93	1914	3,738,288,871	3,402,015,427	34.35
1901	2,483,067,977	2,175,307,962	27.98	1915	3,989,456,186	3,261,066,123	32.38
1902	2,563,266,658	2,249,300,551	28.43	1916	4,482,891,938	3,591,331,724	35.06
1903	2,684,710,987	2,367,692,169	29.42	1917	5,407,990,026	3,849,396,888	36.96
1904	2,803,504,135	2,519,142,860	30.77	1918	6,741,072,294	4,366,005,794	40.96
1905	2,883,109,864	2,587,882,653	31.08	1919	7,605,366,571	4,794,719,887	45.18
1906	3,069,976,591	2,736,646,628	32.32	1920	7,909,998,699	5,332,141,477	50.11
1907	3,115,561,007	2,772,956,455	32.22	1921	8,099,006,237	4,842,584,404	44.80
1908	3,378,764,020	3,038,015,488	34.72	1922	8,177,477,105	4,374,015,037	39.86
1909	3,406,328,354	3,106,240,657	34.93	1923	8,693,306,097	4,729,789,527	42.51

The difference between the amount of money in circulation and the total stock of money in the United States represents mostly money (coin, bullion, etc.) held in the Treasury to back up the Government's paper money, including that of National and Federal Reserve banks.

Gold certificates are secured dollar for dollar by gold held in the Treasury for their redemption; silver certificates are secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury for their redemption; United States notes are secured by a gold reserve of $152,979,025.63 held in the Treasury.

This reserve fund may also be used for the redemption of Treasury notes of 1890, which are also secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars, held in the Treasury.

Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve bank. Federal Reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal Reserve agents of a like amount of gold or of gold and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act.

Federal Reserve banks must maintain a gold reserve of at least 40 per cent., including the gold redemption fund which must be deposited with the United States Treasurer, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.

Federal Reserve bank notes and National bank notes are secured by United States Government obligations, and a 5 per cent. fund for their redemption is required to be maintained with the Treasurer of the United States in gold or lawful money.

UNITED STATES TREASURY CIRCULATION STATEMENT—NOV. 1, 1923.

KIND OF MONEY.	Stock of Money in the United States.	Money Held in the Treasury.	MONEY OUTSIDE OF THE TREASURY. Total.	Held by Federal Reserve Banks and Agents.	IN CIRCULATION. Amount.	Per Cap.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dolls.*
Gold coin and bullion	*a*4,168,091,621	3,477,852,265	690,239,356	293,501,945	396,737,411	3.55
Gold certificates	*b*(822,633,619)	.....	882,633,619	381,772,180	500,861,439	4.48
Standard silver dollars	497,727,769	431,405,582	66,322,187	8,195,155	58,127,032	.52
Silver certificates	*b*(401,953,453)	.....	401,953,453	31,166,083	370,787,370	3.32
Treasury notes of 1890	*b*(1,148,677)	.....	1,148,677	.....	1,148,677	.01
Subsidiary silver	272,905,707	9,372,400	263,533,307	8,742,050	254,791,257	2.28
United States notes	346,681,016	3,000,160	343,680,856	40,704,983	302,975,873	2.71
Federal Reserve notes	2,720,586,630	980,271	2,719,606,359	512,376,779	2,207,229,580	19.75
Federal Reserve banknotes	16,282,000	313,441	15,968,559	656,238	15,312,321	.14
National banknotes	772,606,269	17,674,351	754,931,918	27,949,931	726,981,987	6.51
Total	8,794,881,012	3,940,598,470	6,140,318,291	1,305,065,344	4,835,252,947	43.27
COMPARATIVE TOTALS:						
Oct. 1, 1923	8,771,968,147	3,908,059,426	6,116,567,063	1,266,645,924	4,849,921,139	43.45
Nov. 1, 1922	8,438,661,623	3,660,901,035	5,789,293,932	1,219,013,105	4,570,280,827	41.44
Nov. 1, 1920	8,326,338,267	2,406,801,772	6,616,390,721	987,962,989	5,628,427,732	52.36
April 1, 1917	5,312,109,272	2,942,998,527	5,053,910,830	953,320,126	4,100,590,704	39.59
July 1, 1914	3,738,288,871	1,843,452,323	3,402,015,427	.....	3,402,015,427	34.35
Jan. 1, 1879	1,007,084,483	212,420,402	816,266,721	.....	816,266,721	16.92

a Does not include gold bullion or foreign coin outside of vaults of the Treasury, Federal Reserve banks and Federal Reserve agents.

b These amounts are not included in the total, since the money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold coin and bullion and standard silver dollars, respectively.

THE 25 BIGGEST BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the financial periodical, *Forbes.*)

1914.	*Deposits.*	1923.	*Deposits.*
1. National City Bank, N. Y.	$260,700,000	1. National City Bank, N. Y.	$756,700,000
2. Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.	211,100,000	2. Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.	491,900,000
3. Cont'nt'l & Com'l Nat'l B'k, Chicago	155,700,000	3. Chase National Bank, N. Y.	466,300,000
4. Bankers Trust Co., N. Y.	140,400,000	4. Nat'l Bank of Commerce, N. Y.	426,600,000
5. Nat'l Bank of Commerce, N. Y.	134,100,000	5. Cont'nt'l & Com'l Nat'l B'k, Chicago	379,800,000
6. Chase National Bank, N. Y.	126,200,000	6. First National Bank, N. Y.	325,200,000
7. Farmers Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.	115,300,000	7. Bankers Trust Co., N. Y.	312,100,000
8. First National Bank, N. Y.	108,800,000	8. Equitable Trust Co., N. Y.	270,500,000
9. First National Bank, Chicago	108,100,000	9. Irving B'k-Col'bia Trust Co., N. Y.	262,900,000
10. Central Trust Co., N. Y.	103,400,000	10. Mech. & Metals Nat'l B'k, N. Y.	252,200,000
11. National Park Bank, N. Y.	102,700,000	11. Bank of Manhattan Co., N. Y.	240,300,000
12. Hanover National Bank, N. Y.	98,400,000	12. Central Union Trust Co., N. Y.	239,100,000
13. Ill. Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago	93,900,000	13. First National Bank, Chicago	231,800,000
14. Mech. & Metals Nat'l B'k, N. Y.	89,200,000	14. Bank of Italy, San Francisco	229,800,000
15. Old Colony Trust Co., Boston	87,100,000	15. Union Trust Co., Cleveland	224,300,000
16. National Shawmut Bank, Boston	86,900,000	16. Corn Exchange Bank, N. Y.	214,100,000
17. Corn Exchange Bank, N. Y.	82,200,000	17. Chatham & Phenix Nat'l B'k, N. Y.	179,300,000
18. Equitable Trust Co., N. Y.	75,500,000	18. First National Bank, Boston	175,500,000
19. First National Bank, Boston	75,500,000	19. Hanover National Bank, N. Y.	170,100,000
20. American Exchange Nat'l B'k, N.Y.	63,400,000	20. National Park Bank, N. Y.	167,800,000
21. United States Trust Co., N. Y.	62,900,000	21. Sec. Trust & Sav. B'k, Los Angeles	163,000,000
22. Columbia Trust Co., N. Y.	62,200,000	22. New York Trust Co., N. Y.	160,100,000
23. Union Trust Co., N. Y.	60,200,000	23. Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland	155,300,000
24. Philadelphia Nat'l Bank, Phila.	58,700,000	24. American Exchange Nat'l B'k, N. Y.	153,600,000
25. First Trust & Savings B'k, Chicago	57,500,000	25. National Shawmut Bank, Boston	137,400,000

Total (1914), $2,620,100,000; total (1923), $6,785,400,000.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS, JUNE 30, 1922, JUNE 30, 1923.

(Data by the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Items.	June 30, 1922 —8,249 Banks	June 30, 1923 —8,241 Banks
RESOURCES.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Loans and discounts (including rediscounts)	11,248,214,000	11,817,671,000
Overdrafts	9,198,000	10,430,000
Customers' liability account of acceptances	176,238,000	187,131,000
United States Government securities owned	2,285,459,000	2,693,846,000
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc	2,277,866,000	2,375,857,000
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	452,434,000	493,324,000
Other real estate owned	64,383,000	87,133,000
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve banks	1,151,605,000	1,142,736,000
Items with Federal Reserve banks in process of collection	355,666,000	396,911,000
Cash in vault	326,181,000	291,108,000
Amount due from national banks	974,975,000	910,014,000
Amount due from other banks, bankers, and trust companies	267,050,000	295,660,000
Exchanges for clearing house	767,096,000	486,333,000
Checks on other banks in the same place	63,394,000	68,283,000
Outside checks and other cash items	64,928,000	71,578,000
Redemption fund and due from U. S. Treasurer	36,767,000	37,108,000
Other assets	184,556,000	146,643,000
Total	20,706,010,000	21,511,766,000
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in	1,307,216,000	1,328,891,000
Surplus fund	1,048,806,000	1,070,616,000
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	492,434,000	476,205,000
National bank notes outstanding	725,748,000	720,001,000
Due to Federal Reserve banks	19,852,000	22,194,000
Amount due to national banks	916,740,000	838,227,000
Amount due to other banks, bankers, and trust companies	1,565,459,000	1,546,777,000
Certified checks outstanding	205,682,000	54,123,000
Cashiers' checks outstanding	245,091,000	199,064,000
Demand deposits	9,152,415,000	9,288,298,000
Time deposits (including postal savings)	4,111,951,000	4,755,162,000
United States deposits	103,374,000	192,135,000
Total deposits	16,320,564,000	16,897,980,000
United States Government securities borrowed	42,475,000	34,952,000
Bonds and securities (other than United States) borrowed	2,897,000	2,977,000
Bills payable (including all obligations representing borrowed money other than rediscounts	228,481,000	370,921,000
Notes and bills rediscounted (including acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement)	280,271,000	352,801,000
Letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	8,256,000	8,569,000
Acceptances executed for customers and to furnish dollar exchange less those purchased or discounted	172,887,000	172,208,000
Acceptances executed by other banks	16,494,000	30,409,000
Liabilities other than those stated above	59,481,000	45,236,000
Total	20,706,010,000	21,511,766,000

Loans and discounts include customers' liability under letters of credit.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS, BY CLASSES, JUNE 30, 1923.

Items.	Central Reserve City Banks (43 Banks).	Other Reserve City Banks (375 Banks).	Country Banks (7,823 Banks).
CHIEF RESOURCES.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Loans and discounts (including rediscounts)	2,375,398,000	3,740,783,000	5,701,490,000
Customers' liability account of acceptances	102,280,000	79,087,000	5,764,000
United States Government securities, etc	607,405,000	800,346,000	1,286,095,000
Other bonds, stocks and securities, etc	281,203,000	502,899,000	1,591,755,000
Banking house furniture, and fixtures	48,450,000	155,208,000	289,666,000
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve banks	335,705,000	376,054,000	430,977,000
Items with Federal Reserve banks in process of collection	88,210,000	248,726,000	59,975,000
Cash in vault	38,969,000	72,398,000	179,741,000
Amount due from national banks	58,966,000	306,522,000	544,526,000
Amt. due from State b'ks, b'kers & trust comp's in the U. S.	42,969,000	156,390,000	96,301,000
Exchanges for clearing house	324,977,000	130,652,000	30,704,000
Checks on other banks in the same place	28,483,000	16,285,000	23,515,000
Outside checks and other cash items	11,876,000	36,909,000	23,293,000
Redemption fund and due from U. S. Treasurer	2,084,000	9,355,000	25,669,000
Total	4,440,272,000	6,696,251,000	10,375,243,000
CHIEF LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in	212,897,000	390,772,000	725,222,000
Surplus fund	265,394,000	301,864,000	503,358,000
Undivided profits less expenses, interest and taxes paid	114,038,000	138,762,000	223,405,000
National bank notes outstanding	40,450,000	180,750,000	498,801,000
Amount due to Federal Reserve banks	14,000	5,905,000	18,275,000
Amount due to national banks	332,674,000	424,780,000	80,773,000
Amount due to State banks, bankers and trust companies in the United States and foreign countries	657,632,000	664,026,000	225,119,000
Certified checks outstanding	27,186,000	14,709,000	12,228,000
Cashiers' checks outstanding	104,185,000	49,476,000	45,403,000
Demand deposits	2,104,932,000	3,036,720,000	4,146,646,000
Time deposits (including postal savings deposits)	278,067,000	966,715,000	3,510,380,000
United States deposits	39,512,000	104,413,000	48,210,000
Bills payable (including all obligations representing money borrowed other than rediscounts)	81,129,000	130,674,000	159,118,000
Notes & bills rediscounted (incl. acceptances of oth. b'ks and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement)	40,360,000	163,423,000	149,018,000
Acceptances executed for customers and to furnish dollar exchange less those purchased or discounted	93,028,000	73,704,000	5,476,000
Total	4,440,272,000	6,696,251,000	10,375,243,000

BANK CLEARINGS IN CHIEF UNITED STATES CITIES.

Year Ending Sept. 30.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	51,964,588,572	6,811,052,828	4,679,455,332	6,299,128,611	1,017,115,942
1901	77,020,672,494	7,414,643,569	5,296,823,192	7,149,901,648	1,134,499,932
1902	74,753,189,436	8,341,534,350	5,729,642,760	6,912,674,641	1,310,956,178
1903	70,833,655,940	8,627,554,264	5,968,775,428	6,837,767,883	1,513,511,886
1904	59,672,796,804	8,808,093,268	5,491,236,568	6,419,272,150	1,513,927,257
1905	91,879,318,369	9,821,718,562	6,766,147,857	7,469,812,036	1,753,010,570
1906	103,754,100,091	10,873,546,251	7,553,273,999	8,149,377,513	1,875,314,042
1907	95,315,421,238	12,265,923,407	7,508,096,431	8,548,822,227	2,299,411,061
1908	73,630,971,913	11,425,304,804	6,528,291,691	7,096,412,351	1,711,329,602
1909	99,257,662,400	13,413,973,100	6,615,109,300	8,232,992,100	1,908,046,000
1910	102,553,959,100	14,031,258,900	7,760,336,900	8,414,461,900	2,268,678,600
1911	92,420,120,000	13,821,387,000	7,683,683,000	8,306,738,000	2,372,725,000
1912	96,672,301,000	14,864,498,000	7,878,577,000	8,865,807,000	2,621,035,000
1913	98,121,520,000	16,018,176,000	8,543,472,000	8,326,228,000	2,666,628,000
1914	89,760,345,000	16,139,932,000	8,231,518,000	7,866,664,000	2,544,227,000
1915	90,842,708,000	15,404,167,000	7,968,006,000	7,481,341,000	2,583,278,000
1916	147,180,709,000	19,129,452,000	12,018,127,000	10,180,120,000	3,186,602,000
1917	181,534,031,000	24,452,469,000	16,423,891,000	12,188,355,000	4,525,154,000
1918	174,524,179,000	25,641,871,000	18,928,044,000	14,781,325,000	5,390,920,000
1919	214,703,444,000	28,223,025,000	21,320,246,000	16,990,409,000	6,763,134,000
1920	252,338,249,000	32,845,595,000	25,035,910,000	19,570,085,000	8,272,028,000
1921	204,082,339,000	27,400,214,000	21,391,902,000	14,932,520,000	6,909,050,000
1922	213,326,386,000	27,102,207,000	21,514,198,000	15,630,440,000	7,056,594,000
1923	214,621,431,000	30,899,662,000	24,649,000,000	19,068,369,000	7,917,589,000

	Kansas City.	St. Louis.	Pittsburgh.	Detroit.	Cleveland.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	738,817,138	1,656,343,626	1,189,590,102	424,771,513	417,838,383
1901	894,222,415	2,112,410,079	1,544,727,990	398,444,261	670,204,110
1902	963,936,322	2,517,556,942	2,113,602,538	577,338,064	749,470,620
1903	1,046,312,379	2,465,057,926	2,381,454,231	523,569,677	804,850,901
1904	1,096,400,926	2,682,218,323	1,986,720,497	516,588,762	700,078,208
1905	1,167,294,894	2,907,886,282	2,431,366,780	575,309,586	754,739,346
1906	1,184,893,262	2,934,576,620	2,630,996,408	650,042,094	812,973,376
1907	1,605,752,939	3,180,598,102	2,761,441,799	726,744,655	914,658,049
1908	1,733,550,111	3,020,989,964	2,190,4/9,976	667,397,268	766,518,416
1909	2,244,344,400	3,310,455,100	2,223,334,800	731,171,000	825,245,700
1910	2,618,735,000	3,704,263,700	2,604,069,500	891,802,300	992,803,500
1911	2,591,012,000	3,827,444,000	2,539,143,000	943,717,000	1,001,569,000
1912	2,630,704,000	3,978,870,000	2,687,970,000	1,087,893,000	1,101,007,000
1913	2,844,634,000	4,122,115,000	2,951,861,000	1,286,942,000	1,271,232,000
1914	2,831,768,000	4,050,824,000	2,725,372,000	1,385,575,000	1,271,067,000
1915	3,615,489,000	3,883,252,000	2,527,701,000	1,358,216,000	1,368,429,000
1916	4,507,986,000	4,947,429,000	3,216,124,000	2,020,598,000	2,134,768,000
1917	6,736,042,000	6,546,438,000	3,939,322,000	2,736,099,000	2,723,466,000
1918	9,874,645,000	7,789,456,000	5,025,118,000	2,968,353,000	4,128,765,000
1919	11,036,406,000	8,065,368,000	6,998,946,000	4,032,443,000	5,104,301,000
1920	12,318,929,000	8,557,096,000	8,549,277,000	5,063,224,000	6,755,509,000
1921	8,274,868,000	6,485,028,000	8,047,466,000	4,888,268,000	5,329,086,000
1922	6,728,345,000	6,587,896,000	6,538,949,000	5,074,622,000	4,732,214,000
1923	7,009,938,000	7,190,929,000	8,069,488,000	6,448,116,000	5,447,342,000

	Baltimore.	Minneapolis.	Cincinnati.	New Orleans.	Louisville.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	1,072,172,396	583,193,116	792,434,950	500,671,071	414,413,359
1901	1,182,838,784	572,871,392	937,038,200	602,266,603	453,971,572
1902	1,195,978,925	711,326,700	1,043,330,300	663,918,045	489,822,665
1903	1,169,531,519	731,558,965	1,153,865,500	853,077,687	529,260,638
1904	1,097,603,459	793,558,708	1,196,854,400	961,992,245	539,702,428
1905	1,249,411,909	901,693,286	1,192,662,600	953,995,496	594,392,208
1906	1,432,070,248	976,122,113	1,291,921,250	984,264,235	640,362,310
1907	1,499,394,515	1,120,680,545	1,399,790,100	1,030,268,162	670,752,450
1908	1,265,049,236	1,077,894,272	1,202,794,250	815,937,419	562,448,145
1909	1,386,020,000	989,289,600	1,326,713,300	840,444,100	633,898,400
1910	1,586,091,900	1,179,569,300	1,277,996,900	987,504,300	683,370,800
1911	1,740,368,000	1,063,638,000	1,276,279,000	1,024,366,000	679,696,000
1912	1,893,003,000	1,109,627,000	1,347,123,000	1,031,673,000	707,977,000
1913	2,011,447,000	1,326,146,000	1,329,668,000	1,002,063,000	711,508,000
1914	1,899,411,000	1,318,336,000	1,331,589,000	974,437,000	706,840,000
1915	1,727,833,000	1,327,106,000	1,274,149,000	848,763,000	671,018,000
1916	2,192,008,000	1,465,000,000	1,658,175,000	1,180,040,000	906,755,000
1917	2,233,071,000	1,617,563,000	2,014,284,000	1,799,857,000	1,001,822,000
1918	2,905,072,000	1,759,854,000	2,579,635,000	2,576,655,000	1,137,579,000
1919	4,196,983,000	2,263,056,000	3,047,801,000	2,890,884,000	993,855,000
1920	4,843,326,000	3,521,955,000	3,567,833,000	3,562,716,000	1,153,048,000
1921	4,077,724,000	3,659,010,000	2,975,923,000	2,391,388,000	1,249,357,000
1922	3,830,961,000	3,266,626,000	2,888,682,000	2,266,898,000	1,277,749,000
1923	4,141,820,000	3,676,232,000	3,419,567,000	2,647,808,000	1,534,040,000

TOTAL BANK CLEARINGS IN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year End'g Sept. 30.	No. of Cities	Dollars.	Year End'g Sept. 30.	No. of Cities	Dollars.	Year End'g Sept. 30.	No. of Cities	Dollars.
1900	90	85,582,450,081	1908	114	126,149,334,200	1916	173	242,235,794,000
1901	90	114,819,792,086	1909	123	158,877,192,100	1917	184	303,997,997,000
1902	97	115,892,198,634	1910	137	168,986,664,000	1918	185	321,492,180,000
1903	98	113,963,298,913	1911	140	159,508,005,000	1919	191	387,091,941,000
1904	103	102,356,435,047	1912	151	168,200,926,000	1920	201	463,020,250,000
1905	112	140,612,554,199	1913	162	173,193,009,000	1921	216	376,779,895,000
1906	112	157,681,259,999	1914	163	163,849,811,000	1922	204	380,492,992,000
1907	114	154,476,830,537	1915	163	163,174,137,000	1923	218	411,251,633,000

London, 1922 fiscal year, £37,312,517,000.

NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL, DEPOSITS, AND RESOURCES.

Year.	B'ks.	Capital.	Deposits.	Total Resources.	Year.	B'ks.	Capital.	Deposits.	Total Resources.
	No.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*1,000 Dols*		*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*1,000 Dols.*
1870	1,526	409,008,896	542,261,563	1,565,756	1897	3,659	647,402,875	1,770,480,563	3,563,408
1871	1,602	427,008,134	602,110,758	1,703,415	1898	3,589	628,885,895	2,023,357,160	3,977,675
1872	1,721	448,346,485	618,801,619	1,770,837	1899	3,572	610,426,625	2,522,157,509	4,708,833
1873	1,882	473,097,353	641,121,775	1,851,234	1900	3,571	603,396,550	2,458,092,758	4,944,165
1874	1,961	488,805,637	622,863,154	1,851,840	1901	3,765	622,366,094	2,941,837,429	5,675,910
1875	1,989	491,753,557	686,478,630	1,913,239	1902	4,131	659,608,169	3,098,875,722	6,008,754
1876	2,061	501,037,162	644,432,886	1,825,760	1903	4,451	688,817,835	3,200,993,509	6,286,935
1877	2,080	498,566,925	636,267,529	1,774,352	1904	4,914	746,365,438	3,312,439,842	6,655,988
1878	2,073	480,967,305	621,632,160	1,750,464	1905	5,336	768,114,231	3,783,658,404	7,327,805
1879	2,015	467,322,946	648,934,141	2,019,884	1906	5,685	779,544,247	4,055,873,637	7,784,228
1880	2,045	454,606,073	833,701,034	2,035,493	1907	6,017	837,002,528	4,322,880,141	8,476,501
1881	2,079	455,529,963	1,031,731,043	2,325,832	1908	6,562	901,384,244	4,374,551,208	8,714,064
1882	2,118	459,644,485	1,066,707,249	2,344,342	1909	6,788	919,143,825	4,898,576,696	9,471,732
1883	2,232	478,519,528	1,043,137,763	2,364,833	1910	6,984	963,457,519	5,287,216,312	9,896,624
1884	2,420	501,304,720	979,020,350	2,282,598	1911	7,163	1,008,180,225	5,477,991,156	10,383,048
1885	2,616	520,752,720	1,106,376,517	2,421,852	1912	7,307	1,031,383,425	5,825,461,163	10,861,763
1886	2,686	527,777,398	1,146,246,911	2,474,544	1913	7,404	1,051,720,675	5,953,461,551	10,036,919
1887	2,819	542,959,709	1,285,076,979	2,629,314	1914	7,453	1,063,978,175	6,268,692,430	11,482,190
1888	2,993	567,840,644	1,292,342,471	2,731,448	1915	7,500	1,068,577,080	6,611,281,822	11,795,685
1889	3,120	588,391,497	1,442,137,979	2,937,976	1916	7,571	1,066,208,875	8,143,048,000	13,926,868
1890	3,214	607,428,365	1,521,745,665	3,061,770	1917	7,589	1,081,670,000	9,521,648,000	16,151,040
1891	3,477	643,680,165	1,535,058,569	3,113,415	1918	7,691	1,098,264,000	10,437,433,000	17,839,502
1892	3,641	671,493,123	1,753,339,680	3,493,794	1919	7,762	1,115,507,000	15,924,865,000	20,799,550
1893	3,730	682,975,512	1,556,761,230	3,213,261	1920	8,019	1,224,166,000	17,155,421,000	23,411,253
1894	3,764	681,129,704	1,677,801,201	3,422,096	1921	8,154	1,273,880,000	15,142,331,000	20,517,862
1895	3,735	664,712,365	1,736,022,107	3,470,553	1922	8,249	1,307,216,000	16,320,564,000	20,706,010
1896	3,638	655,960,855	1,668,314,508	3,353,797	1923	8,241	1,328,891,000	16,897,980,000	21,511,766

Net earnings of the National Banks, in the year ended, June 30, 1923, totaled $312,826,000 as against $334,278,000 in 1922.

SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Year.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Year.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.
	No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*		*No.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
1830	36	38,035	6,973,304	1883	630	2,876,438	1,024,856,787
1835	52	60,058	10,613,726	1884	636	3,015,151	1,073,294,955
1840	61	78,701	14,051,520	1885	646	3,071,495	1,095,172,147
1845	70	145,206	24,506,677	1886	638	3,158,950	1,141,530,578
1846	74	158,709	27,374,325	1887	634	3,418,013	1,235,247,371
1847	76	187,739	31,627,479	1888	801	3,838,291	1,364,196,550
1848	83	199,764	33,087,488	1889	849	4,021,523	1,425 230,349
1849	90	217,318	36,973,924				
				1890	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506
1850	108	251,354	43,431,130	1891	1,011	4,533,217	1,623,079,749
1851	128	277,148	50,457,913	1892	1,059	4,781,605	1,712,769,026
1852	141	308,863	59,467,453	1893	1,030	4,830,599	1,785,150,957
1853	159	365,538	72,313,696	1894	1,024	4,777,687	1,747,961,280
1854	190	396,173	77,823,906	1895	1,017	4,875,519	1,810,597,023
1855	215	431,602	84,290,076	1896	988	5,065,[illegible]94	1,907,156,277
1856	222	487,986	95,598,230	1897	980	5,201,132	1,939,376,035
1857	231	490,428	98,512,968	1898	979	5,385,746	2,065,631,298
1858	245	538,840	108,438,287	1899	987	5,687,818	2,230,366,954
1859	259	622,556	128,657,901				
				1900	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	1901	1,007	6,358,723	2,597,094,580
1861	285	694,487	146,729,882	1902	1,036	6,666,672	2,750,177,290
1862	289	787,943	169,434,540	1903	1,078	7,035,228	2,935,204,845
1863	293	887,096	206,235,202	1904	1,157	7,305,443	3,060,178,611
1864	305	976,025	236,280,401	1905	1,237	7,696,229	3,261,236,119
1865	317	980,844	242 619 382	1906	1,319	8,027,192	3,482,137,198
1866	336	1,067,061	282,455,794	1907	1,415	8,588,811	3,690,078 945
1867	371	1,188,202	327,009,452	1908	1,453	8,705,848	3,660,553,945
1868	496	1,310,144	392,781,813	1909	1,703	8,831,863	3,713,405,710
1869	476	1,468,684	457,675,050				
				1910	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	1911	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598
1871	577	1,902,047	650,745,442	1912	1,922	10,010,304	4,451,818,522
1872	647	1,992,925	735,046,805	1913	1,978	10,766,936	4,727,403,950
1873	669	2,185,832	802,363,609	1914	2,102	11,109,499	4,936,591,849
1874	693	2,293,402	864,556,002	1915	2,159	11,285,755	4,997,706,013
1875	771	2,359,864	924,037,304	1916	1,864	11,148,392	5,088,587,294
1876	781	2,368,630	944,350,255	1917	1,807	11,427,013	5,418,022,274
1877	675	2,395,314	866,218 366	1918	1,819	11,379,553	5,471,579,948
1878	663	2,400,785	879,897 425	1919	1,719	11,434,881	5,906,082,000
1879	639	2,268,707	802,490,298				
				1920	1,707	11,427,566	6,536,470,000
1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	1921	1,601	10,737,843	6,018,258,000
1881	629	2,528,749	891,961,142	1922	1,685	12,528,997	7,181,248,000
1882	629	2,710,354	966,797 081	1923	1,647	13,339,051	7,579,794,000

In the foregoing table the figures 1890 to 1908 include the number of depositors and the amount of deposits in the State banks of Illinois having savings departments but not the number of such banks, because general returns from these are incorporated in State banks' returns.

WHAT NEW YORK CITY SPENDS.

The chief items of expenditure of New York City during 1922 were as follows:

Expenses of the city and county governments, etc.	$270,377,269.45
Interest on the city debt	50,633,467.80
Redemption of the city debt	13,376,404.90
Outlays for permanent improvements	59,927,055.89

The principal items of outlay for permanent improvements were:

Rapid transit construction	$5,154,313.92
New Catskill water supply	$9,076,174.00
Docks	2,447,649.71
Street improvement fund	9,992,231.40
Street and park openings	2,304,980.25
Building of public schools and libraries	13,722,631.68
Construction of highways	5,720,875.04
Dept. of Plant and Structures	3,269,049.97
Permanent improvements in other departments, such as Health, Hospitals, Fire, Street Cleaning, etc.	4,830,559.30

MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by the Director of the Mint.)

GOLD COIN—Weight, 25.8 grains to the dollar; fineness, 900-1000, unlimited as to issue, denominations, $2.50, $5, $10, $20; legal tender, unlimited; receivable for all public dues; exchangeable for gold certificates and subsidiary and minor coin.

STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS—Weight, 412.5 grains; fineness, 900-1000; ratio to gold, 15,988 to 1; coinage ceased in 1905, resumed in 1921; legal tender, unlimited, unless otherwise contracted; receivable for all public dues; exchangeable for silver certificates and smaller ones.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN—Weight, 385.8 grains to the dollar; fineness, 900-1000; ratio to gold 14,953 to 1. Limit of issue, needs of the people. Denominations 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents; legal tender not to exceed $10; receivable for all dues up to $10; exchangeable for minor coin; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

MINOR COIN—Weight 5 cent piece, 77.16 grains, 75 per cent. copper, 25 per cent. nickel; 1 cent piece, 48 grains, 95 per cent. copper, 5 per cent. tin and zinc; limit of issue, needs of the people; legal tender not to exceed 25 cents; receivable for all dues up to 25 cents; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

GOLD CERTIFICATES—Limit of issue for gold bullion to two-thirds of the amount of gold certificates outstanding; for gold coin, unlimited, unless gold coin reserve against United States notes (greenbacks) falls below $100,000,000; denominations, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000; made legal tender by act Dec. 24, 1919; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold coin at the Treasury.

SILVER CERTIFICATES—Unlimited as to issue for standard silver dollars; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in silver dollars at the Treasury.

UNITED STATES NOTES—Limit of issue, $346,681,016; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; legal tender for all debts, public and private, except customs and interest on the public debt; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold at the Treasury.

TREASURY NOTES OF 1890—No further issues; volume steadily diminishing by redemption in silver dollars; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; legal tender, unlimited, unless otherwise contracted; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold or silver dollars at the Treasury.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES—Limit of issue not to exceed capital of banks; denominations, $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100; notes of denominations of $1, $2, $500 and $1,000 authorized, but none issued or available for issue; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues except customs; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury or at bank of issue.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES—Issue unlimited, except that issue of $1 and $2 notes is subject to the limitations imposed by the Pittman Act, the deposit of the required security, and by the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board; denominations $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues except customs; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury or at bank of issue.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES—Limit of issue same as Federal Reserve Bank notes; denominations, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold at the Treasury, and in gold or "lawful money" at any Federal Reserve Bank.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

As of June 30, 1923; data by H. F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Sec. of U. S. League of Local Building and Loan Associations.

Rank	STATES.	No. of Associat'ns	Total Membership.	Total Assets.	Rank	STATES.	No. of Associat'ns	Total Membership.	Total Assets.
1	Pennsylvania...	3,316	1,251,000	$624,000,000	23	Utah.....	22	31,220	$15,609,399
2	Ohio.....	875	1,169,828	564,348,517	24	Minnesota.....	66	30,575	14,686,752
3	New Jersey.....	1,098	678,973	359,268,557	25	Colorado.....	50	28,635	14,304,330
4	Massachusetts..	209	327,157	225,092,157	26	West Virginia...	44	35,300	13,780,294
5	Illinois.....	741	390,000	201,928,358	27	Maine.....	38	18,400	10,585,468
6	New York.....	282	321,044	153,161,292	28	Rhode Island...	8	20,537	10,545,499
7	Indiana.....	369	270,725	140,945,474	29	Oregon.....	14	24,990	10,000,000
8	Nebraska.....	80	143,456	91,994,730	30	Connecticut....	34	25,600	9,633,382
9	Maryland.....	785	177,150	88,575,000	31	South Carolina..	152	20,404	7,626,890
10	Wisconsin.....	115	114,179	71,821,023	32	Texas.....	88	23,545	7,162,995
11	Louisiana.....	70	91,000	69,189,443	33	New Hamps're..	27	12,393	5,791,551
12	California.....	112	63,825	62,732,766	34	Montana.....	26	23,936	5,460,973
13	Missouri.....	201	104,214	60,497,796	35	North Dakota..	13	9,075	4,529,065
14	Michigan.....	81	114,730	58,543,237	36	South Dakota...	18	7,350	4,500,000
15	Kansas.....	120	118,220	55,613,521	37	Delaware.....	33	8,950	4,430,385
16	Oklahoma.....	82	89,164	51,713,296	38	Tennessee.....	11	5,750	3,472,527
17	Kentucky.....	120	111,000	48,000,000	39	New Mexico....	13	5,200	2,170,000
18	North Carolina..	235	65,000	44,398,834	40	Arizona.....	4	3,750	1,415,308
19	Dist of Col'bia..	21	51,109	35,830,000	41	Vermont.....	8	1,955	818,521
20	Washington....	52	75,233	29,696,405		Other States...	250	218,547	113,997,098
21	Iowa.....	72	52,800	24,659,855					
22	Arkansas.....	54	28,225	17,997,261		Total.....	10,009	6,864,144	$3,342,530,953

Arkansas figures are for 1921; figures for Maryland, South Dakota and New Mexico are official estimates.

The mortgage loans on real estate by building associations in the year ended June 30, 1923, is estimated at $900,000,000.

Mr. Cellarius, in his report, said there is need in the United States for 3 billion dollars' worth of dwelling construction, on account of the shortage in the number of homes.

GROWTH OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

YEAR.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.	Annual Ave. Due Each Member.	YEAR.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership	Total Assets.	Annual Ave. Due Each Member.
1895..	5,770	1,545,129	$579,627,765	$375.13	1909..	5,713	2,016,651	$856,332,719	$424.63
1896..	5,776	1,610,130	598,388,695	371.99	1910..	5,869	2,169,8[illegible]	931,867,175	429.45
1897..	5,872	1,642,179	601,130,037	366.55	1911..	6,699	2,332,829	1,030,687,031	441.81
1898..	5,576	1,617,837	600,135,739	370.95	1912..	6,278	2,[illegible]	1,137,600,648	451.98
1899..	5,485	1,512,685	581,[illegible],179	384.65	1913..	6,429	2,836,433	1,248,479,139	440.16
1900..	5,436	1,495,136	571,366,628	382.15	1914..	6,6[illegible]	3,103,935	1,357,707,900	437.41
1901..	5,302	1,[illegible]	565,387,966	367.22	1915..	6,806	3,334,899	1,[illegible]	445.05
1902..	5,249	1,530,707	577,228,014	377.09	1916..	7,072	3,568,132	1,508,628,136	447.98
1903..	5,308	1,566,700	579,566,112	369.92	1917..	7,269	3,838,612	1,[illegible]	460.37
1904..	5,265	1,631,046	609,342,386	368.07	1918..	7,[illegible]	4,011,401	1,898,344,346	473.23
1905..	5,264	1,642,127	629,344,257	383.25	1919..	7,[illegible]88	4,289,326	2,126,620,390	495.80
1906..	5,216	1,690,714	673,120,198	399.04	1920..	8,633	4,962,019	2,[illegible],914,971	507.75
1907..	5,321	1,8[illegible],119	731,508,446	3[illegible].74	1921..	9,[illegible]35	5,809,885	3,[illegible],021	497.56
1908..	5,599	1,920,257	784,175,753	408.37	1922..	10,009	6,864,144	3,342,530,953	486.95

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN CHIEF UNITED STATES CITIES.

(From *Bradstreet's*. For New York City figures in detail, see elsewhere.)

City.	1921.	1922.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
NEW ENGLAND.		
Boston	23,610,841	55,616,604
Bridgeport	3,095,170	2,259,998
Brockton	1,705,514	2,152,782
Burlington, Vt	206,900	394,450
Cambridge	1,815,561	4,480,760
Chelsea	566,990	744,934
Everett	534,736	1,994,585
Fitchburg	898,435	1,267,810
Hartford	6,961,950	8,693,130
Haverhill	779,780	1,283,550
Holyoke	1,026,382	2,761,380
Lawrence	2,937,495	5,595,379
Lowell	1,579,784	2,901,174
Lynn	1,122,188	1,410,875
Manchester	1,164,866	2,085,000
Medford	1,291,796	3,019,595
New Bedford	5,816,631	7,057,240
New Haven	6,487,808	9,602,418
Newton	3,476,739	6,249,982
Portland, Me	1,638,243	3,079,699
Quincy, Mass	1,902,597	3,970,651
Salem	686,834	1,022,574
Somerville	1,704,058	2,774,679
Springfield, Mass	5,669,534	8,992,635
Worcester	6,709,721	8,227,796
MIDDLE.		
Albany, N. Y	4,943,537	8,805,953
Allentown	1,814,268	3,219,563
Altoona	1,771,516	3,758,842
Atlantic City	8,862,943	8,508,253
Auburn	355,562	724,444
Bayonne	2,733,576	3,537,200
Binghamton	2,215,851	5,008,654
Buffalo	18,640,000	26,052,185
Camden	1,908,127	4,343,192
East Orange	3,955,879	4,701,982
Elizabeth	3,547,449	6,315,914
Erie	3,338,510	4,860,978
Harrisburg	2,719,428	3,885,136
Jersey City	12,702,912	14,004,143
Lancaster	1,384,106	2,640,665
Mount Vernon	3,512,379	7,418,163
Newark, N. J	20,515,258	27,487,206
New Brunswick	701,219	1,425,262
New York City	444,782,820	603,742,423
Niagara Falls	3,279,550	4,251,607
Philadelphia	42,790,780	125,414,480
Pittsburgh	23,439,834	35,255,379
Reading	2,223,650	4,563,243
Rochester	15,960,845	16,603,427
Schenectady	2,608,411	4,112,482
Scranton	2,93,490	4,905,205
Syracuse	5,838,598	9,879,324
Troy	1,402,799	1,373,598
Utica	3,102,860	6,739,350
Wilkes-Barre	1,779,120	3,485,854
Williamsport	1,452,617	1,430,240
Wilmington	2,236,710	2,827,044
Yonkers	4,601,500	8,550,750
York	524,712	939,383
WESTERN.		
Akron	3,782,549	4,451,538
Bay City	1,168,781	800,218
Canton	3,510,114	6,004,861
Cincinnati	17,692,510	28,429,930
Cleveland	46,531,723	52,147,565
Columbus	9,265,110	18,191,500
Dayton	6,105,061	11,540,709
Detroit	58,086,081	95,396,225
Evansville	1,081,326	3,053,975
Fort Wayne	4,803,476	9,642,589
Grand Rapids	5,617,331	11,224,277
Indianapolis	18,329,356	26,110,107
Lima	742,060	1,777,208
Louisville	7,430,300	16,736,760
Newark, Ohio	449,143	467,517
Saginaw	3,035,432	2,679,248
South Bend	4,098,997	10,096,010
Springfield, Ohio	1,116,457	4,003,875
Terre Haute	2,214,705	2,201,374
Toledo	7,654,420	9,207,081
Youngstown	5,752,585	5,338,555
Zanesville	515,837	802,427
NORTHWESTERN.		
Cedar Rapids	3,023,225	3,358,727
Chicago	124,028,010	228,589,110
Davenport	1,697,020	3,277,219
Des Moines	3,720,425	12,473,320
Dubuque	1,326,057	2,926,007
Duluth	3,738,892	8,003,171
East St. Louis	1,403,924	2,642,565
Fargo	1,812,830	1,319,066
Lincoln	1,715,942	2,934,187
Milwaukee	24,976,025	32,462,610
Minneapolis	23,383,135	29,470,450
Omaha	11,385,710	11,247,055
Peoria	2,419,649	3,831,901
Quincy	317,450	714,380
St. Paul	15,141,633	25,158,720
Sioux City	3,003,515	3,306,679
Sioux Falls	1,233,915	1,720,414
Springfield, Ill	2,237,810	4,223,418
Superior	860,441	3,034,033
SOUTHWESTERN.		
Dallas	14,987,396	18,646,988
Fort Smith	885,719	1,479,293
Fort Worth	4,649,272	7,054,722
Galveston	1,936,937	2,010,868
Houston	10,330,771	13,388,452
Kansas City, Kan	1,932,490	3,189,388
Kansas City, Mo	16,424,075	23,112,990
Muskogee	1,146,515	2,041,664
Oklahoma	7,774,494	7,298,196
St. Joseph	1,054,301	1,237,419
St. Louis	15,612,396	25,240,503
San Antonio	7,515,045	6,943,422
Topeka	1,356,129	2,379,128
Tulsa	7,327,790	13,077,815
Waco	1,316,568	2,091,104
Wichita	7,233,688	5,940,794
SOUTHERN.		
Asheville	1,974,120	3,190,777
Atlanta	10,901,021	20,545,797
Augusta	1,568,934	2,367,608
Baltimore	36,191,646	44,199,670
Birmingham	6,556,101	4,336,213
Charlotte	2,213,946	5,078,480
Chattanooga	2,464,661	2,552,705
Greensboro	1,682,843	3,930,121
Huntington	3,466,057	3,356,765
Jackson	623,600	802,600
Jacksonville	5,047,310	5,923,673
Knoxville	2,543,315	5,170,580
Little Rock	3,665,406	3,908,781
Macon	933,820	1,569,312
Memphis	9,385,035	20,028,910
Miami	5,363,100	4,783,894
Mobile	733,130	1,156,929
Nashville	3,092,357	5,872,838
New Orleans	8,037,959	9,852,755
Norfolk	4,940,733	5,486,913
Richmond	9,292,839	15,116,912
Roanoke	2,285,726	3,257,524
Shreveport	3,915,857	6,070,084
Tampa	4,043,845	3,146,340
Washington	24,327,434	48,994,414
Wheeling	1,266,757	3,431,298
FAR WESTERN.		
Berkeley	3,206,111	5,622,693
Boise	930,510	549,403
Butte	102,342	315,681
Colorado Springs	595,472	1,199,667
Denver	10,135,925	18,015,295
Fresno	4,166,301	6,365,210
Long Beach	13,211,943	14,109,897
Los Angeles	82,123,269	121,206,857
Oakland	16,091,836	23,539,477
Pasadena	6,590,935	9,421,382
Phoenix	1,815,341	1,774,967
Portland, Ore	17,237,106	22,734,615
Pueblo	1,126,195	1,215,661
Sacramento	4,587,069	8,842,302
Salt Lake City	3,436,985	4,615,308
San Diego	10,647,853	12,004,036
San Francisco	22,307,672	44,927,206
San Jose	1,530,222	1,960,548
Seattle	12,862,425	19,783,835
Spokane	2,124,177	3,177,229
Stockton	1,938,181	3,141,310
Tacoma	3,669,077	4,240,362
CANADA.		
Edmonton	1,380,399	2,340,824
Halifax	2,204,398	1,754,205
Hamilton	4,639,450	4,928,865
London	2,527,510	3,241,450
Montreal	17,182,736	22,335,796
Ottawa	2,672,310	5,159,687
St. John	574,500	726,600
Toronto	23,892,878	35,236,460
Vancouver	3,046,532	8,660,695
Victoria	917,417	947,104
Winnipeg	5,530,600	6,875,750

Totals for cities above (1918) $433,000,000; (1919) $1,310,962,344; (1920) $1,427,059,396; (1921) $1,651,981,416; (1922) $2,514,435,467.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

R. G. Dun & Co., estimated the number of failures in the United States in 1922, based on reports of their agents, at 23,676, as against 19,652 in 1921, and 8,881 in 1922. The 1922 failures were, by States, as follows:

STATE.	No. of Failures.	Assets of Failed Concerns.	Liabilities of Failed Concerns.	STATE.	No. of Failures.	Asset of Failed Concerns.	Liabilities of Failed Concerns.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	377	3,454,272	5,832,820	Nevada	19	85,047	92,539
Arizona	37	539,979	582,578	New Hampshire	51	161,121	388,841
Arkansas	342	5,254,775	6,072,968	New Jersey	656	9,525,344	15,921,817
California	955	6,721,701	13,148,574	New Mexico	41	730,640	960,315
Colorado	199	3,009,232	4,026,192	New York	3,786	97,685,751	150,825,726
Connecticut	573	11,203,524	17,046,064	North Carolina	290	4,841,639	8,014,986
Delaware	77	961,724	1,660,121	North Dakota	101	1,939,218	2,890,404
District of Columbia	60	931,985	1,143,802	Ohio	1,435	39,954,110	49,638,569
Florida	377	8,059,465	8,583,611	Oklahoma	574	8,636,547	19,117,054
Georgia	847	11,770,285	16,682,352	Oregon	403	2,869,416	5,021,459
Idaho	137	4,220,528	3,137,434	Pennsylvania	1,259	25,650,431	38,373,942
Illinois	1,420	27,694,642	49,158,256	Rhode Island	169	551,653	1,670,289
Indiana	490	7,989,492	11,880,387	South Carolina	395	8,630,800	11,384,351
Iowa	374	5,416,311	8,313,333	South Dakota	87	1,172,737	1,683,128
Kansas	276	3,305,315	4,725,584	Tennessee	335	4,376,212	6,256,242
Kentucky	295	2,849,313	4,581,643	Texas	748	12,180,173	22,024,812
Louisiana	263	1,613,277	6,108,286	Utah	148	3,073,026	2,129,176
Maine	206	3,235,377	4,327,668	Vermont	40	228,015	627,842
Maryland	346	5,849,338	16,082,302	Virginia	484	4,439,937	7,054,648
Massachusetts	1,034	9,331,594	25,631,578	Washington	542	6,491,623	11,671,637
Michigan	709	9,288,125	13,767,890	West Virginia	299	2,286,712	3,373,478
Minnesota	580	6,736,989	11,378,998	Wisconsin	476	18,031,058	17,565,396
Mississippi	256	3,004,572	6,180,545	Wyoming	49	528,718	771,606
Missouri	586	11,127,724	15,204,531				
Montana	215	1,994,683	3,263,469	Total U. S.	23,676	413,357,995	623,896,251
Nebraska	258	3,737,690	5,842,008				

Of the failures in the above table, 5,682 (liabs., $214,925,388) were manufacturing concerns; 16,923 (liabs., $271,388,107) were trading concerns; 1,071 (liabs., $137,582,756) were other commercial enterprises; and 277 (liabs., $77,735,551) were banking concerns.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF FAILED CONCERNS.

YEAR.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	YEAR.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1900	10,774	$78,079,555	$138,495,673	1912	15,452	$136,538,168	$203,117,391
1901	11,002	55,455,940	113,092,376	1913	16,037	174,688,151	272,972,288
1902	11,615	58,729,557	117,476,769	1914	18,280	265,293,046	357,908,859
1903	12,069	90,013,981	155,444,185	1915	22,156	183,453,383	302,286,148
1904	12,199	84,438,076	144,202,311	1916	16,993	113,599,026	196,212,256
1905	11,520	57,826,090	102,676,172	1917	13,855	103,464,805	182,441,371
1906	10,682	66,610,322	119,201,515	1918	9,982	101,637,798	163,029,979
1907	11,725	138,535,645	197,385,225	1919	6,451	67,037,843	113,291,237
1908	15,690	146,199,325	222,315,684	1920	8,881	195,504,114	295,121,805
1909	12,924	102,773,007	154,603,465	1921	19,652	409,038,316	627,401,883
1910	12,652	136,538,168	201,757,097	1922	23,676	413,357,995	623,896,251
1911	13,441	124,516,544	191,061,665				

By R. G. Dun & Co.'s figures, there were 1,983,106 business concerns in 1922, of which 23,676 failed—a percentage of 1.19. By the Bradstreet Co.'s figures there were 2,074,617 business concerns, of which 22,415 failed—a percentage of 1.08.

Dun's percentage for 1921 was 1.02, Bradstreet's was 0.97. For 1920, Dun's percentage was 0.49; Bradstreet's was 0.43.

PERCENTAGE OF FAILURES AMONG UNITED STATES BUSINESS CONCERNS.

(Data compiled by the Bradstreet Co., N. Y.)

YEAR.	Whole No. of Concerns in Business.	No. of Failures.	Per Cent. Failing.	Actual Assets.	Total Liabilities.	Per Cent. Assets to Liabilit's
1900	1,161,639	9,912	.85	$60,100,000	$127,200,000	47.2
1901	1,201,862	10,648	.88	61,100,000	130,100,000	46.9
1902	1,238,973	9,973	.80	50,400,000	105,500,000	47.7
1903	1,272,909	9,775	.76	84,100,000	154,300,000	54.5
1904	1,307,746	10,417	.79	75,700,000	143,600,000	52.7
1905	1,352,974	9,967	.73	65,000,000	121,800,000	53.3
1906	1,401,085	9,385	.66	63,100,000	127,200,000	50.0
1907	1,447,680	10,265	.70	287,900,000	383,700,000	75.0
1908	1,487,813	14,044	.94	168,400,000	295,900,000	56.9
1909	1,543,444	11,845	.76	69,300,000	140,700,000	49.2
1910	1,592,509	11,573	.72	94,200,000	188,700,000	49.8
1911	1,637,650	12,646	.77	102,000,000	188,100,000	54.2
1912	1,673,452	13,812	.82	98,500,000	198,900,000	49.5
1913	1,718,345	14,551	.84	159,000,000	292,300,000	54.3
1914	1,749,101	16,769	.95	197,200,000	357,100,000	55.2
1915	1,770,914	19,035	1.07	160,800,000	284,100,000	56.5
1916	1,790,776	16,496	.92	86,100,000	175,200,000	49.1
1917	1,828,464	13,029	.71	84,800,000	166,600,000	50.9
1918	1,824,104	9,331	.51	69,300,000	137,900,000	50.9
1919	1,843,066	5,515	.29	55,300,000	115,500,000	47.9
1920	1,958,042	8,463	.43	274,100,000	426,300,000	64.3
1921	2,049,323	20,014	.97	446,600,000	755,700,000	59.0
1922	2,074,617	22,415	1.08	365,600,000	649,800,000	56.2

Clothing and millinery concerns ranked first among failed manufacturers in 1922 and recent years, followed by millers, bakers, machine makers, tool makers, and lumber mills, according to Dun.

Among trading concerns, the highest rate of business mortality has been, since 1918, in groceries, meat, fish, clothing, dry goods, and carpets.

BANK FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Total.		National		Year.	Total.		National.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.		No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
1893	642	$210,998,808	161	$67,673,894	1908	180	$123,126,956	31	$48,388,000
1894	125	125,666,035	18	4,803,616	1909	80	24,677,128	11	4,109,224
1895	132	20,710,210	34	5,863,842	1910	119	41,097,255	10	4,284,482
1896	198	50,718,915	34	22,647,512	1911	107	25,511,606	3	1,250,000
1897	171	28,249,700	28	5,977,421	1912	79	24,219,522	4	8,313,000
1898	80	18,395,094	11	4,102,290	1913	120	31,546,314	7	5,197,336
1899	55	27,116,790	10	7,106,567	1914	212	56,005,107	19	9,606,098
1900	58	14,456,563	5	1,312,721	1915	133	37,223,234	18	13,649,000
1901	74	18,018,774	9	5,666,231	1916	50	10,396,779	8	1,755,000
1902	63	10,969,072	2	420,617	1917	42	18,451,964	4	3,700,000
1903	121	29,685,766	12	5,735,477	1918	20	5,131,887	0	.....
1904	99	28,158,811	24	10,257,223	1919	50	16,520,862	4	1,850,000
1905	78	20,227,155	16	4,198,348	1920	119	50,708,300	10	3,350,000
1906	58	18,805,380	8	1,490,966	1921	404	173,027,776	47	28,401,550
1907	132	233,325,972	12	12,533,000	1922	277	77,735,551	35	16,453,926

The ratio of defaulted bank indebtedness to $1,000 of bank clearings was $1.69 in 1922, as against $1.80 in 1921, and $0.66 in 1920, according to Dun's figures.

WHY MEN FAIL IN BUSINESS.

Business success or failure, says Bradstreet's Journal, is largely personal; "in other words, upon the individual himself depends that individual's business success or failure. In 1918 the proportion of failures credited to causes which are classed as originating within the individual himself rose to its highest point, 86 per cent., while outside influences were credited with causing 14 per cent.

"The 1919 returns were almost identical with these, 85.9 per cent. being credited to the individual and 14.1 per cent. to all other causes.

"In 1920 the proportion due to personal causes fell to 83.1, but even this was higher than in any year prior to 1917.

"In 1921, however, the failing trader, comparatively speaking, became a child of circumstances, many of them beyond his control. Thus, only 74.8 per cent. of the 1921 failures were due to causes inherent in the individual, while 25.2 per cent. were beyond his control.

"In 1922, with conditions similar in many respects to those ruling in 1921, the proportion chargeable to the individual was 76.8 per cent., 23.2 per cent. being attributed to outside causes."

Failures Due to	Number.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921,
Incompetence	7,666	6,404	$72,631,096	$103,548,671	$140,241,850	$167,975,466
Inexperience	1,062	1,142	6,808,250	11,391,871	12,244,659	21,851,478
Lack of capital	6,912	5,855	80,848,584	77,166,433	158,575,479	165,536,601
Unwise credits	292	230	5,791,966	22,938,682	9,570,876	29,329,791
Failures of others	278	226	7,856,990	8,183,145	16,139,150	13,957,791
Extravagance	148	82	1,589,500	1,138,640	3,526,794	2,388,411
Neglect	236	257	4,376,378	1,379,815	6,562,221	3,014,239
Competition	250	183	5,354,535	1,171,511	8,092,894	2,082,472
Specific conditions	4,686	4,638	157,311,140	205,056,079	241,071,706	317,863,633
Speculation	55	66	6,362,127	5,413,682	11,636,992	8,593,432
Fraud	830	931	16,687,688	9,210,059	42,185,759	23,184,371

NATIONAL WEALTH.

The total, or national, wealth of the United States was estimated at $300,000,000,000 on Feb. 1, 1921, ($2,800 per capita), by the Government Loan Organization. In 1904 and 1912 the Census Bureau estimated U. S. national wealth on the following basis:

Form of Wealth.	1904.	1912.	Form of Wealth.	1904.	1912.
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
Real property taxed.	55,510,247,564	98,362,813,569	Priv.own.waterwk	275,000,000	290,000,000
Real prop. exempt..	6,831,244,570	12,313,519,502	Priv.own'd central elec.lt.&pwr.st'ns	562,851,105	2,098,613,122
Live stock	4,073,791,736	6,238,388,985			
Farm imp. & mach..	844,989,863	1,368,224,548	Total	4,840,546,909	10,265,207,321
Gold, silv. coin&bul.	1,998,603,303	2,616,642,734			
Mfg.mach., tools,&c	3,297,754,180	6,091,451,274	All other:		
Railroads & equip't.	11,244,752,000	16,148,532,502	Agricultural prod.	1,899,379,652	5,240,019,651
			Manufact'r'g prod	7,409,291,668	14,693,861,489
Total	83,801,383,216	143,139,573,114	Imported mdse...	495,543,685	826,632,467
			Mining products..	408,066,787	815,552,233
Street railways, &c.:			Cloth. & per. orn'ts	2,500,000,000	4,295,008,593
Street railways...	2,219,966,000	4,596,563,292	Furn., car'ges, &c.	5,750,000,000	8,463,216,222
Telegraph systems	227,400,000	223,252,516			
Telephonesystems	585,840,000	1,081,433,227			
Full.&private cars	123,000,000	123,362,701	Total	18,462,281,792	34,334,290,655
Shipping & canals.	846,489,804	1,491,117,193			
Irrigat'n enterpr's	.....	360,865,270	Grand total	107,104,211,917	187,739,071,090

United States national wealth in previous years: (1850) $7,135,780,000; (1860), $16,159,616,000; (1870), $30,068,518,000; (1880), $43,642,000,000; (1890), $65,037,091,000; (1895), $77,000,000,000; (1900), $88,517,306,775.

In June, 1920, in a paper read before the Bankers' Institute, London, Edgar Crammond estimated the national wealth of chief countries as follows: United States, $350,000,000,000 to $400,000,000,000; United Kingdom, $120,000,000,000; France, $92,500,000,000; Germany, $83,000,000,000; Italy, $35,500,000,000; Belgium, $12,000,000,000; Japan, $23,500,000,000.

United Kingdom—The national or capital wealth of the British Empire was estimated officially in 1917, in Parliament, by a Crown Minister, at $130,000,000,000, divided as follows: United Kingdom, $80,000,000,000; Canada, $10,000,000,000; Australia, $6,000,000,000; New Zealand, $1,500,000,000; South Africa, $3,000,000,000; India and Ceylon, $18,000,000,000.

In 1923 the wealth of France was estimated at $58,500,000,000; Great Britain, $70,500,000,000; Italy, $21,800,000,000; Belgium, $5,840,000,000.

National wealth of other nations—Argentina (1916), $13,865,000,000; Denmark (1900), $2,000,000,000; Germany (1908), $83,000,000,000; Russia in Europe, $60,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $55,000,000,000; Turkey, Bulgaria, $4,000,000,000; Japan, $43,000,000,000.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CHART.

(Compiled by the Guaranty Trust Co., of N. Y., and based on the U. S. Revenue Act of Nov. 23, 1921.)

Chart shows the tax payable by a married person or head of a family, but does not take cognizance of any exemption for dependents.

Net Income (See Note).	Rate of Normal Tax	Rate of Surtax 1921.	Rate of Surtax 1922 & Thereafter.	Amount Subject to Surtax Between Change of Rates.	Amount of Normal Tax.	Amount of Surtax 1921.	Amount of Surtax 1922 and Thereafter.	Total Tax 1921.	Total Tax 1922 and Thereafter.
Dollars.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
3,000..	4	.....	...	.....	20	.....	.....	20	20
4,000..	4	.....	...	.....	60	.....	.....	60	60
5,000..	4	.....	...	.....	100	.....	.....	100	100
6,000..	4	1	...	.....	160	10	.....	170	160
8,000..	5	2	1	6,000 to 8,000	320	50	20	370	340
10,000..	8	3	1	8,000 to 10,000	480	110	40	590	520
12,000..	8	4	2	10,000 to 12,000	640	190	80	830	720
14,000..	8	5	3	12,000 to 14,000	800	290	140	1,090	940
16,000..	8	6	4	14,000 to 16,000	960	410	220	1,370	1,180
18,000..	8	7	5	16,000 to 18,000	1,120	550	320	1,670	1,440
20,000..	8	8	6	18,000 to 20,000	1,280	710	440	1,990	1,720
22,000..	8	9	8	20,000 to 22,000	1,440	890	600	2,330	2,040
24,000..	8	10	9	22,000 to 24,000	1,600	1,090	780	2,690	2,380
26,000..	8	11	10	24,000 to 26,000	1,760	1,310	980	3,070	2,740
28,000..	8	12	11	26,000 to 28,000	1,920	1,550	1,200	3,470	3,120
30,000..	8	13	12	28,000 to 30,000	2,080	1,810	1,440	3,890	3,520
32,000..	8	14	13	30,000 to 32,000	2,240	2,090	1,700	4,330	3,940
34,000..	8	15	15	32,000 to 34,000	2,400	2,390	2,000	4,790	4,400
36,000..	8	16	15	34,000 to 36,000	2,560	2,710	2,300	5,270	4,860
38,000..	8	17	16	36,000 to 38,000	2,720	3,050	2,620	5,770	5,340
40,000..	8	18	17	38,000 to 40,000	2,880	3,410	2,960	6,290	5,840
42,000..	8	19	18	40,000 to 42,000	3,040	3,790	3,320	6,830	6,360
44,000..	8	20	19	42,000 to 44,000	3,200	4,190	3,700	7,390	6,900
46,000..	8	21	20	44,000 to 46,000	3,360	4,610	4,100	7,970	7,460
48,000..	8	22	21	46,000 to 48,000	3,520	5,050	4,520	8,570	8,040
50,000..	8	23	22	48,000 to 50,000	3,680	5,510	4,960	9,190	8,640
52,000..	8	24	23	50,000 to 52,000	3,840	5,990	5,420	9,830	9,260
54,000..	8	25	24	52,000 to 54,000	4,000	6,490	5,900	10,490	9,900
56,000..	8	26	25	54,000 to 56,000	4,160	7,010	6,400	11,170	10,560
58,000..	8	27	26	56,000 to 58,000	4,320	7,550	6,920	11,870	11,240
60,000..	8	28	27	58,000 to 60,000	4,480	8,110	7,460	12,590	11,940
62,000..	8	29	28	60,000 to 62,000	4,640	8,690	8,020	13,330	12,660
64,000..	8	30	29	62,000 to 64,000	4,800	9,290	8,600	14,090	13,400
66,000..	8	31	30	64,000 to 66,000	4,960	9,910	9,200	14,870	14,160
68,000..	8	32	31	66,000 to 68,000	5,120	10,550	9,820	15,670	14,940
70,000..	8	33	32	68,000 to 70,000	5,280	11,210	10,460	16,490	15,740
72,000..	8	34	33	70,000 to 72,000	5,440	11,890	11,120	17,330	16,560
74,000..	8	35	34	72,000 to 74,000	5,600	12,590	11,800	18,190	17,400
76,000..	8	36	35	74,000 to 76,000	5,760	13,310	12,500	19,070	18,260
78,000..	8	37	36	76,000 to 78,000	5,920	14,050	13,220	19,970	19,140
80,000..	8	38	37	78,000 to 80,000	6,080	14,810	13,960	20,890	20,040
82,000..	8	39	38	80,000 to 82,000	6,240	15,590	14,720	21,830	20,960
84,000..	8	40	39	82,000 to 84,000	6,400	16,390	15,500	22,790	21,900
86,000..	8	41	40	84,000 to 86,000	6,560	17,210	16,300	23,770	22,860
88,000..	8	42	41	86,000 to 88,000	6,720	18,050	17,120	24,770	23,840
90,000..	8	43	42	88,000 to 90,000	6,880	18,910	17,960	25,790	24,840
92,000..	8	44	43	90,000 to 92,000	7,040	19,790	18,820	26,830	25,860
94,000..	8	45	44	92,000 to 94,000	7,200	20,690	19,700	27,890	26,900
96,000..	8	46	45	94,000 to 96,000	7,360	21,610	20,600	28,970	27,960
98,000..	8	47	46	96,000 to 98,000	7,520	22,550	21,520	30,070	29,040
100,000..	8	48	47	98,000 to 100,000	7,680	23,510	22,460	31,190	30,140
150,000..	8	52	48	100,000 to 150,000	11,680	49,510	46,460	61,190	58,140
200,000..	8	56	49	150,000 to 200,000	15,680	77,510	70,960	93,100	86,640
300,000..	8	60	50	200,000 to 300,000	23,680	137,510	120,960	161,190	144,640
500,000..	8	63	50	300,000 to 500,000	39,680	263,510	220,960	303,190	260,640
1,000,000..	8	64	50	500,000 to 1,000,000	79,680	583,510	470,960	663,190	550,640
Over 1,000,000..	8	65	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Amount of surtax is the total of the instalments for the income considered.

In computing the tax in the above chart a personal exemption of $2,500 is allowed on incomes not in excess of $5,000. On incomes of $6,000 and over, $2,000 is allowed.

Many changes are made in the former law by this act, among which are the repeal of the excess-profits tax and the taxes on transportation, as of Jan. 1, 1922, and the reduction of the surtax to 50 per centum on individual income in excess of $200,000 for the year 1922 and thereafter.

For 1922 and thereafter an individual deriving gains from the sale or exchange of capital assets, may elect to have the gains taxed at the rate of 12½ per cent., the remainder of his net income being taxed in the usual manner for normal tax and surtax. If he elects to be so taxed, the total tax shall not be less than 12½ per cent. of the total net income.

For 1922 and thereafter, corporations are subject to income tax at the rate of 12½ per cent.

ESTATE TAX.

Net Estate.		Rate of Tax.	Tax on Separate Amounts in First Column.	Tax on Totals of Amounts in First Column.	Net Estate.		Rate of Tax.	Tax on Separate Amounts in First Column.	Tax on Totals of Amounts in First Column.
First	*$50,000	Ex'm't	.....	.....		$500,000	12%	$60,000	$161,500
Next	50,000	1%	$500	$500		1,000,000	14%	140,000	301,500
	100,000	2%	2,000	2,500		1,000,000	16%	160,000	461,500
	100,000	3%	3,000	5,500		1,000,000	18%	180,000	641,500
	200,000	4%	8,000	13,500		3,000,000	20%	600,000	1,241,500
	300,000	6%	18,000	31,500		2,000,000	22%	440,000	1,681,500
	250,000	8%	20,000	51,500	In excess of	10,000,000	25%	.....	.....
	500,000	10%	50,000	101,500					

*Not allowed estates of non-residents. Tax on estates in fiscal year 1922 netted the U. S. $139,418,846.

U. S. CUSTOMS REVENUES AND INTERNAL REV. RECEIPTS SINCE 1800.

Year (Fiscal)	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Year (Fiscal)	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Year (Fiscal)	Customs.	Internal Revenue.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1800....	9,080,933	809,397	1901....	238,585,456	306,871,669	1913....	318,891,396	344,424,453
1810....	8,583,309	7,431	1902....	254,444,708	271,867,990	1914....	292,320,015	380,008,893
1820....	15,005,612	106,261	1903....	284,479,582	230,740,925	1915....	209,786,672	415,681,023
1830....	21,922,391	12,161	1904....	261,274,565	232,903,781	1916....	213,185,846	512,723,287
1840....	13,499,502	1,682	1905....	261,798,857	234,187,976	1917....	225,962,393	809,393,640
1850....	39,668,686	.....	1906....	300,251,878	249,102,738	1918....	179,998,383	3,698,955,821
1855....	53,025,794	.....	1907....	332,233,363	269,664,022	1919....	184,457,867	3,850,150,078
1860....	53,187,512	.....	1908....	286,113,130	251,665,850	1920....	322,902,650	5,407,580,252
1870....	194,538,374	184,302,828	1909....	300,711,934	246,212,719	1921....	308,564,391	4,595,357,062
1880....	186,522,065	123,981,916	1910....	333,683,445	289,957,220	1922....	356,443,387	3,197,451,083
1890....	229,668,585	142,594,696	1911....	314,497,071	322,526,299	1923....	561,928,867	2,621,745,227
1900....	233,164,871	295,316,107	1912....	311,321,672	321,615,894			

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923.

States.	Income and Profits Tax.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total.	States.	Income and Profits Tax.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama....	6,202,620	1,505,699	7,708,320	New Hamp..	6,603,839	1,488,391	8,092,231
Alaska.....	135,333	27,070	162,404	New Jersey..	65,255,460	45,653,155	110,908,616
Arizona.....	1,164,465	501,610	1,666,075	New Mexico	760,169	255,916	1,016,085
Arkansas...	4,517,071	1,201,246	5,718,318	New York..	455,377,373	209,418,740	664,796,113
California...	84,477,982	30,397,973	114,875,955	N. Carolina.	18,183,734	122,163,631	140,347,366
Colorado....	10,863,056	5,125,641	15,988,698	N. Dakota..	886,806	620,225	1,507,031
Connecticut.	25,131,076	9,986,499	35,117,576	Ohio.....	88,030,895	60,455,592	148,486,487
Delaware...	3,411,768	1,569,673	4,981,441	Oklahoma...	10,416,111	2,663,075	13,079,186
Dist. of Col.	7,783,800	3,031,746	10,815,546	Oregon.....	8,260,892	2,313,048	10,573,941
Florida.....	6,336,919	7,101,944	13,438,863	Pennsylv'nia	181,429,263	65,691,426	247,120,689
Georgia.....	12,075,043	7,350,282	19,425,325	Rhode Isl'nd	17,355,117	3,961,880	21,316,997
Hawaii.....	3,505,913	642,342	4,148,255	S. Carolina..	5,322,290	1,388,195	6,710,485
Idaho.....	1,514,042	613,757	2,127,800	S. Dakota...	1,188,439	876,864	2,065,304
Illinois.....	163,624,962	52,330,969	215,955,931	Tennessee...	11,570,882	6,425,076	17,995,959
Indiana.....	25,040,987	20,711,734	45,752,721	Texas.....	26,378,668	8,255,413	34,634,081
Iowa.....	11,804,144	5,349,390	17,153,535	Utah.....	2,865,695	1,059,972	3,925,667
Kansas.....	19,910,014	3,842,349	23,752,364	Vermont....	2,525,632	637,289	3,162,921
Kentucky...	11,935,824	14,314,415	26,250,239	Virginia....	13,705,832	26,499,292	40,205,124
Louisiana...	10,473,771	6,017,263	16,491,035	Washington.	10,698,517	3,773,533	14,472,050
Maine.....	9,369,688	1,776,307	11,145,995	W. Virginia.	13,313,912	5,051,589	18,365,501
Maryland...	27,872,540	9,827,364	37,699,904	Wisconsin...	24,965,851	12,500,485	37,466,336
Massachu'ts.	112,112,785	26,980,885	139,093,670	Wyoming...	1,579,712	436,991	2,016,703
Michigan....	88,673,931	98,922,347	187,596,278	Philip. Isl'ds	.....	959,624	959,624
Minnesota..	21,553,185	9,135,927	30,689,113	Estate tax payment in Shanghai, Ch	.....	1,725	1,725
Mississippi..	2,903,454	865,265	3,718,720				
Missouri....	40,151,278	25,791,159	65,942,437				
Montana...	2,181,857	1,098,150	3,280,297				
Nebraska...	7,274,370	3,813,738	11,088,108	Total.....	1,689,177,409	932,567,818	2,621,745,227
Nevada.....	500,421	183,634	684,056				

The net collections for 1923 were $2,619,020,674, because of refunds for erroneous and illegal collections, which amounted to $2,724,553.

The income and profits tax collections for 1923 include payments of the third and fourth instalments of the 1921 taxes and the first and second instalments of the 1922 taxes.

RECAPITULATION.

The following table gives a recapitulation of receipts by general sources.

General Sources.	1922.	1923.	General Sources.	1922.	1923.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Income & profits..	2,086,904,069.54	1,689,159,917.25	Stamp taxes, incl. on playing cards.	58,706,964.52	64,875,113.81
Estates.....	139,418,846.04	126,704,979.04	Empl. child labor..	15,224.99	.....
Transportation....	169,518,727.30	.....	Misc. taxes, inc. receipts prohibition laws, int. rev. col. thru customs offices, etc.....	8,014,758.35	8,358,558.68
Tel'gr'ph, tel'ph'ne	29,271,521.79	30,265,954.87			
Insurance.....	10,855.403.81	.....			
Beverages, all kinds	79,113,720.48	40,484,661.71			
Cigars, tobac. mnf.	269,771,109.63	308,010,533.82			
Admissions & dues.	80,000,589.53	77,316,520.10			
Excise taxes, mnfs'.	174,327,832.62	185,042,234.32			
Special taxes, incl. corp. cap. stock..	91,532,314.40	91,526,753.97	Total.....	3,197,451,083.00	2,621,745,227.57

SOURCES OF 1923 TAXES IN GREATER DETAIL.

(1922 figures in parentheses.)

Of the 1923 taxes on beverages, $27,793,652 ($42,372,455) came from distilled spirits; $17,180 ($19,192) from rectified spirits or wines; $99,305 ($68,856) from bottled-in-bond spirits; $1,531,991 ($1,306,250) from still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc.; $376,704 ($1,115,647) from grape brandy used in fortifying sweet wines, and $10,127,319 ($33,504,-284) from non-alcoholic and soft drinks.

Of the 1923 tobacco taxes, $48,137,581 ($45,152,-102) came from cigars; $182,715,736 ($150,245,993) from cigarettes; $68,857,707 ($66,341,839) from tobacco; $7,175,216 ($6,947,631) from snuff.

Of the 1923 taxes on admissions and dues, $70,-148,480 ($73,384,956) came from admissions to places of amusement or entertainment.

Of the 1923 excise taxes, $144,284,403 ($104,433,-763) was levied on automobiles, etc.; $891,966 ($681,546) on cameras; $718,491 ($743,670) on photographic films, etc.; $11,311,639 ($13,593,754) on candy; $4,329,872 ($3,374,921) on firearms and ammunition; $266,277 ($406,868) on yachts and motor boats; $837,236 ($582,800) on works of art; $20,287,[illegible] ($19,514,465) on jewelry, etc.

Of the 1923 special taxes, $81,552,006 ($80,612,-240) were assessed on corporations' capital stock; $1,623,177 ($1,934,179) on brokers; $1,711,782 ($1,725,392) on places of amusement.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures in administering the internal revenue laws for the fiscal year 1923 were approximately $45,475,000, not including expenditures from appropriations for refunding internal revenue collections and taxes illegally collected.

The cost of operation for the year on this basis is $1.73 for each $100 collected.

Expenditures include approximately $8,200,000 for the enforcement of the prohibition law and $675,000 for the enforcement of the narcotic law.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Of the internal revenue tax collected in 1923, fiscal year, in New York City, Brooklyn contributed $73,313,550; the down-town district of Manhattan, $453,978,368.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1922.

STATES.	Income and Profits Taxes.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total.	STATES.	Income and Profits Taxes.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama..	9,009,980	2,454,200	11,464,180	Nebraska..	9,215,553	6,045,837	15,261,390
Alaska....	173,787	90,444	264,231	Nevada...	564,023	273,522	837,545
Arizona...	1,427,375	713,859	2,141,234	New Hamp	4,311,758	1,598,240	5,909,998
Arkansas..	5,336,259	1,642,785	6,979,044	New Jersey	67,766,027	39,383,311	107,149,338
California.	92,251,113	39,401,742	131,652,855	New Mex.	811,595	419,104	1,230,699
Colorado..	14,545,632	5,411,017	19,956,649	New York.	527,695,268	252,077,508	779,772,776
Conn.....	27,245,128	22,979,517	50,224,645	N.Carolina	23,179,559	99,233,769	122,413,328
Delaware..	3,986,808	1,902,457	5,889,265	N. Dakota.	1,163,686	748,052	1,911,738
D. of C...	10,521,286	7,333,400	17,854,686	Ohio.....	128,898,272	63,403,407	192,301,679
Florida...	8,433,602	5,886,255	14,319,857	Oklahoma.	14,276,549	4,125,903	18,402,452
Georgia...	14,270,049	6,718,656	20,988,705	Oregon...	14,934,997	3,857,192	18,792,189
Hawaii....	14,632,590	882,472	15,515,062	Pennsylv'a	254,798,087	90,909,954	336,708,041
Idaho.....	1,372,658	739,232	2,111,890	Rhode Is.	19,092,123	15,751,583	35,743,706
Illinois...	179,633,973	90,698,593	270,332,566	S. Carolina	9,699,041	1,748,343	11,447,384
Indiana...	30,715,323	22,317,076	53,032,399	S. Dakota.	1,643,613	921,830	2,565,443
Iowa.....	17,046,762	6,612,026	23,658,788	Tennessee.	14,174,092	7,620,584	21,794,676
Kansas...	22,242,152	8,137,469	30,379,621	Texas.....	34,978,009	17,369,665	52,347,674
Kentucky.	16,285,993	16,836,202	33,122,195	Utah.....	2,971,391	2,159,090	5,130,487
Louisiana..	15,477,826	7,276,131	22,753,957	Vermont..	2,997,106	1,160,190	4,157,296
Maine....	10,989,939	3,814,268	14,804,207	Virginia...	18,577,380	28,018,268	46,595,648
Maryland.	29,070,268	16,901,667	45,971,935	Wash'gt'n.	18,733,630	4,877,151	23,610,781
Mass.....	130,180,292	39,633,201	169,813,493	W.Virginia	27,961,834	5,490,603	33,452,437
Michigan..	112,258,181	89,616,002	201,874,183	Wisconsin.	36,879,538	13,609,067	50,488,605
Minnesota.	30,297,828	15,956,114	46,253,942	Wyoming..	1,547,897	531,661	2,079,558
Mississippi	3,405,262	1,235,235	4,640,497	Philip. Is..	.....	457,430	457,430
Missouri..	55,035,012	32,421,475	87,456,487				
Montana..	2,302,331	1,129,830	3,432,161	Total...	2,086,918,465	1,110,532,618	3,197,451,083

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1921.

STATES.	Income and Profits Taxes.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total.	STATES.	Income and Profits Taxes.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama..	14,222,196	4,207,335	18,429,531	Nebraska..	15,828,609	7,854,399	23,683,008
Alaska....	279,821	113,115	392,937	Nevada...	718,136	489,696	1,207,832
Arizona...	2,784,941	1,417,721	4,202,663	New Hamp	8,304,563	2,016,702	10,321,265
Arkansas..	8,228,525	2,335,942	10,564,467	New Jersey	97,391,062	46,010,573	143,411,636
California.	129,170,961	53,078,378	182,249,339	New Mex.	1,306,243	467,928	1,774,171
Colorado..	25,085,242	9,129,720	34,214,963	New York.	814,736,708	310,736,065	1,125,472,774
Conn.....	49,208,464	22,394,607	71,603,071	N.Carolina	38,664,722	86,225,776	124,890,499
Delaware..	9,848,404	1,999,798	11,848,203	N. Dakota.	2,072,432	971,473	3,043,905
D. of C...	8,054,914	10,880,055	18,934,909	Ohio.....	203,847,472	81,821,061	285,668,533
Florida...	10,108,053	6,368,000	16,476,054	Oklahoma.	21,637,304	5,932,338	27,569,643
Georgia...	28,792,002	8,442,768	37,234,770	Oregon....	21,973,313	6,162,662	28,135,975
Hawaii....	18,859,082	1,821,020	20,680,103	Pennsylv'a	351,737,751	137,320,349	489,058,100
Idaho.....	3,495,317	1,122,444	4,617,761	Rhode Is..	36,086,774	6,173,120	42,259,894
Illinois...	260,944,632	127,980,332	388,924,964	S. Carolina	26,032,367	2,578,255	28,610,623
Indiana...	49,809,541	28,348,905	78,158,446	S. Dakota.	3,648,484	1,400,617	5,049,101
Iowa.....	28,893,632	8,852,113	37,745,745	Tennessee.	25,606,805	8,762,315	34,369,120
Kansas...	26,873,549	11,816,002	38,689,551	Texas.....	52,190,451	26,035,822	78,226,274
Kentucky.	25,091,391	25,604,878	50,696,269	Utah.....	7,116,197	3,458,651	10,574,849
Louisiana..	29,242,438	10,878,658	40,121,096	Vermont..	4,803,370	1,554,825	6,358,196
Maine....	14,459,568	3,579,290	18,038,804	Virginia...	31,594,403	30,259,938	61,854,341
Maryland.	44,948,063	27,323,480	72,271,543	Wash'gt'n.	29,221,005	7,201,197	36,422,203
Mass.....	214,058,413	45,806,799	259,865,213	W.Virginia	35,819,846	6,059,026	41,878,872
Michigan..	184,494,520	87,899,763	272,394,284	Wisconsin.	57,131,042	17,178,896	74,309,939
Minnesota.	53,886,224	23,835,933	77,722,157	Wyoming..	2,537,062	713,298	3,250,361
Mississippi	7,244,977	1,751,594	8,996,571	Philip. Is..	.....	945,859	945,859
Missouri..	86,121,595	40,012,071	126,133,666				
Montana..	3,925,062	1,521,502	5,446,565	Total...	3,228,137,673	1,366,863,091	4,595,357,062

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1920.

STATES.	Income and Profits Taxes.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total.	STATES.	Income and Profits Taxes.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama..	14,413,217	3,928,847	18,342,064	Nebraska..	16,293,174	8,786,343	25,079,518
Alaska....	372,949	127,731	500,680	Nevada...	849,759	447,574	1,297,334
Arizona...	2,685,349	912,166	3,597,515	New Hamp	12,579,024	2,109,605	14,688,629
Arkansas..	9,928,798	2,627,373	12,556,172	New Jersey	109,908,678	45,268,172	155,176,850
California.	129,858,256	49,409,309	179,267,565	New Mex.	3,672,720	1,295,178	4,967,899
Colorado..	28,116,321	7,611,636	35,727,957	New York.	1,109,802,448	308,534,279	1,418,336,728
Conn.....	75,958,692	30,891,206	106,849,898	N.Carolina	44,962,859	117,703,087	162,665,947
Delaware..	18,606,049	2,537,556	21,143,605	N. Dakota.	2,418,932	919,728	3,338,660
D. of C...	8,928,755	9,716,298	18,645,053	Ohio.....	279,754,263	93,992,821	373,747,085
Florida...	8,027,614	7,596,197	15,623,811	Oklahoma.	20,039,573	6,250,228	26,289,802
Georgia...	33,731,763	9,532,740	43,264,503	Oregon....	21,994,587	5,574,636	27,569,223
Hawaii....	10,737,113	1,192,759	11,929,872	Pennsylv'a	429,930,354	127,449,057	557,379,411
Idaho.....	3,730,432	1,194,215	4,924,648	Rhode Is..	40,139,827	4,313,095	44,452,922
Illinois...	310,793,183	132,935,708	443,728,892	S. Carolina	23,943,518	3,130,918	27,074,436
Indiana...	49,691,162	24,895,035	74,586,197	S. Dakota.	4,829,056	1,840,737	6,669,794
Iowa.....	30,352,715	9,959,849	40,312,565	Tennessee.	26,295,058	10,227,933	36,522,992
Kansas...	29,147,067	12,116,310	41,263,378	Texas.....	76,216,882	28,881,079	105,097,962
Kentucky.	27,003,568	22,684,192	49,687,761	Utah.....	5,545,632	4,049,519	9,595,151
Louisiana.	31,973,161	19,351,835	51,324,996	Vermont..	5,431,701	1,268,446	6,700,148
Maine....	16,091,951	4,539,937	20,631,888	Virginia...	37,447,725	32,302,412	69,750,137
Maryland.	49,905,750	31,500,476	81,406,227	Wash'gt'n.	34,755,730	7,352,041	42,107,772
Mass.....	302,205,596	49,816,636	352,022,233	W.Virginia	27,671,888	5,956,836	33,628,725
Michigan..	187,521,362	95,774,706	283,296,068	Wisconsin.	69,522,627	23,990,141	93,512,768
Minnesota.	53,405,882	24,192,834	77,598,716	Wyoming..	3,207,279	1,017,989	4,225,268
Mississippi	9,741,970	2,044,416	11,786,386	Philip. Is..	.....	1,423,478	1,423,478
Missouri..	101,963,031	47,529,650	149,492,682				
Montana..	4,830,980	1,939,276	6,770,257	Total...	3,956,936,003	1,450,644,248	5,407,580,251

TAX LEVIED BY U. S. ON PERSONAL INCOMES.

(By classes and by calendar years.)

LEVY BY CLASSES OF INCOMES.

Income Classes.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
$1,000 to $2,000	29,160,654	36,859,732	24,696,200	26,481,602	16,243,504	.....
$2,000 to $3,000	20,712,373	45,507,821	28,257,861	35,415,344	9,097,378	.....
$3,000 to $5,000	42,743,604	83,496,116	75,914,847	82,928,720	18,283,457	775,804
$5,000 to $10,000	68,871,422	97,886,033	91,537,910	93,057,963	44,066,389	6,301,183
$10,000 to $25,000	126,886,410	172,259,321	164,832,523	142,448,679	80,695,149	11,637,014
$25,000 to $50,000	112,909,840	154,265,276	154,946,343	130,240,648	76,593,344	11,602,681
$50,000 to $100,000	115,711,635	163,717,719	186,357,608	147,428,655	85,027,556	16,298,587
$100,000 to $150,000	52,330,056	86,587,694	118,705,303	95,680,064	55,766,236	12,423,481
$150,000 to $300,000	61,495,988	92,604,423	163,095,349	136,155,916	86,718,157	24,007,267
$300,000 to $500,000	31,859,630	47,043,461	86,031,032	79,164,847	50,227,598	17,951,410
$500,000 to $1,000,000	25,112,090	45,641,005	76,228,132	69,834,148	59,349,187	20,901,911
$1,000,000 and over	31,419,726	49,185,085	99,026,996	88,885,249	109,424,999	51,487,356
Total	719,387,106	1,075,053,686	1,269,630,104	1,127,721,835	691,492,954	173,386,694

In 1921, incomes under $1,000 yielded $173,678 in taxes.

TAX LEVIED BY U. S ON PERSONAL INCOMES.

(By States and by calendar years)

States and Territories.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	2,713,826	4,482,805	4,668,465	4,431,563	2,023,984	175,989
Alaska	.....	248,605	357,783	316,859	132,769	17,022
Arizona	516,637	1,325,905	1,816,899	1,724,116	1,019,262	191,519
Arkansas	1,866,164	3,268,450	4,237,673	3,269,477	1,848,177	157,513
California	36,438,432	50,447,505	48,983,856	36,070,926	20,355,424	3,595,636
Colorado	3,862,862	6,766,900	7,196,593	5,844,925	5,184,948	1,055,758
Connecticut	10,633,045	15,774,598	16,833,829	17,690,343	10,595,737	2,824,846
Delaware	1,284,365	2,122,025	7,495,453	7,158,522	9,350,461	3,695,605
Dist. of Col	7,794,564	8,536,632	8,170,833	8,669,100	4,446,620	1,068,644
Florida	2,929,409	5,242,705	4,363,089	2,367,463	1,584,917	322,636
Georgia	3,892,645	7,697,693	9,134,092	7,077,184	3,250,342	378,062
Hawaii	1,451,776	4,075,539	2,145,194	1,857,352	1,174,831	366,802
Idaho	493,658	1,086,614	1,475,023	1,493,518	839,646	140,496
Illinois	68,574,351	85,409,203	99,398,236	84,560,642	49,103,261	10,947,250
Indiana	8,973,653	15,780,124	13,541,245	11,456,898	5,978,782	1,165,961
Iowa	5,837,960	18,776,990	15,807,707	15,928,158	5,445,816	518,845
Kansas	3,392,429	8,351,393	9,138,315	7,880,244	5,428,495	555,943
Kentucky	4,297,470	7,292,098	7,595,384	7,918,960	2,943,196	384,497
Louisiana	5,304,522	9,626,591	12,888,655	9,353,518	4,936,825	778,693
Maine	3,974,861	4,892,419	4,468,876	4,263,003	2,467,852	371,367
Maryland	14,537,303	21,189,233	22,630,984	20,415,237	12,378,724	2,405,523
Massachusetts	46,534,644	69,368,994	86,566,938	81,307,340	44,478,907	10,892,685
Michigan	24,197,840	40,493,261	55,958,378	22,336,385	15,159,388	3,340,682
Minnesota	8,697,117	15,169,869	15,696,465	15,262,760	8,356,172	1,553,282
Mississippi	1,069,136	2,495,207	5,634,901	3,542,849	2,252,612	195,054
Missouri	14,660,351	21,877,701	22,146,510	20,716,692	10,880,241	2,373,327
Montana	1,051,863	2,033,190	2,413,463	3,012,902	1,548,582	304,448
Nebraska	3,328,145	8,363,305	8,639,003	9,373,582	5,285,238	347,778
Nevada	329,296	390,077	435,002	412,342	241,944	18,505
New Hampshire	1,759,290	2,720,793	2,811,830	2,827,724	1,517,183	258,173
New Jersey	33,258,294	43,275,477	47,321,422	43,109,648	25,710,042	5,545,231
New Mexico	351,629	612,573	774,470	989,825	713,829	83,935
New York	210,768,379	286,607,280	399,792,351	354,263,417	251,785,795	77,970,521
North Carolina	3,760,499	9,620,675	10,010,348	5,575,001	2,747,673	560,970
North Dakota	485,783	1,105,801	1,360,509	2,219,954	936,862	66,344
Ohio	33,574,094	56,285,168	56,505,315	55,170,252	31,928,937	7,722,306
Oklahoma	4,206,507	13,548,211	12,207,129	7,649,280	5,682,493	4,347,797
Oregon	4,951,580	6,649,011	8,232,437	6,049,987	3,298,630	337,051
Pennsylvania	84,660,220	118,750,989	128,195,161	137,781,370	79,454,848	17,612,739
Rhode Island	9,236,328	11,685,163	11,234,132	13,512,766	8,805,953	1,915,104
South Carolina	1,246,523	3,236,875	5,192,020	2,732,593	1,815,909	77,198
South Dakota	524,653	2,228,187	3,124,066	4,139,239	1,171,328	48,563
Tennessee	3,984,051	7,565,009	9,082,054	6,795,268	2,794,197	413,078
Texas	12,667,894	25,400,849	32,302,280	21,575,479	13,447,453	2,643,697
Utah	842,904	1,506,781	1,270,543	1,347,780	1,364,652	167,688
Vermont	1,155,767	2,259,129	2,074,804	1,821,823	1,459,253	365,004
Virginia	4,161,116	7,404,201	9,020,237	7,674,725	3,929,273	593,304
Washington	4,909,857	9,094,764	11,615,795	9,743,163	4,377,754	776,470
West Virginia	4,579,113	8,517,268	5,319,197	5,709,295	3,303,285	416,386
Wisconsin	8,971,044	13,232,531	10,901,097	11,382,127	5,716,256	1,253,257
Wyoming	783,257	1,161,320	1,444,063	1,272,692	838,196	67,510
Total	719,387,106	1,075,053,686	1,269,630,104	1,127,721,835	691,492,954	173,386,694

NOTE ON THE ABOVE TABLE.

Alaska, in 1921, is included in the State of Washington.

In 1918—the only year when they were segregated—the tax levied on non-resident aliens and citizens residing abroad totaled $8,665,567. Since then, those returns are included in the State of residence.

Personal net income exempt from normal tax in 1920 totaled $15,632,079,896.

NUMBER OF TAXABLE PERSONAL INCOMES IN THE U. S.

(The table shows the number of returns filed, by States and by calendar years.)

States and Territories.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Alabama	43,009	52,984	40,789	38,988	21,844	2,097
Alaska	.....	9,899	9,427	7,606	4,570	243
Arizona	18,477	24,812	20,495	13,701	12,264	994
Arkansas	33,830	38,113	33,556	20,612	17,839	2,255
California	386,082	396,973	266,720	206,471	182,232	21,208
Colorado	69,676	74,198	57,526	54,160	40,627	4,435
Connecticut	123,269	148,195	110,409	86,489	64,472	9,713
Delaware	15,889	18,937	16,059	10,239	8,032	1,346
Dist. of Columbia	89,966	69,730	58,616	43,776	29,737	6,808
Florida	42,249	42,210	31,107	19,102	15,336	1,779
Georgia	67,719	73,325	58,930	39,073	38,252	3,444
Hawaii	11,481	13,715	8,136	4,242	3,131	1,144
Idaho	22,976	25,755	21,448	19,249	16,414	756
Illinois	611,558	542,467	422,229	366,918	319,497	37,525
Indiana	150,300	189,587	130,383	104,581	85,021	7,004
Iowa	111,483	183,398	133,796	118,933	114,970	8,497
Kansas	88,785	99,255	76,451	64,794	63,065	4,290
Kentucky	69,496	78,258	59,332	47,098	34,692	3,887
Louisiana	67,960	69,340	52,871	33,432	32,317	4,517
Maine	44,397	47,717	34,578	25,104	17,112	2,823
Maryland	112,963	148,000	116,373	87,085	60,954	9,674
Massachusetts	388,442	401,770	268,307	209,786	156,111	32,291
Michigan	250,147	305,075	181,662	135,349	111,562	11,448
Minnesota	124,501	154,118	123,914	84,515	80,009	7,556
Mississippi	25,614	28,022	23,804	19,949	15,382	1,440
Missouri	172,519	162,199	125,248	110,890	91,608	12,956
Montana	36,907	45,557	42,593	34,464	28,646	1,801
Nebraska	71,853	97,729	87,344	96,049	82,472	4,286
Nevada	9,719	10,381	8,740	7,097	6,623	364
New Hampshire	32,410	35,983	25,601	17,317	10,809	1,735
New Jersey	269,096	296,989	231,757	185,706	134,960	19,701
New Mexico	11,780	13,656	10,757	13,084	11,616	813
New-York	1,066,637	1,047,634	683,085	559,753	489,089	93,155
North Carolina	44,161	47,342	37,185	21,738	22,977	2,207
North Dakota	18,440	24,209	27,375	29,120	20,941	1,176
Ohio	367,096	447,998	308,309	306,918	190,273	21,774
Oklahoma	69,381	81,785	61,500	46,818	48,758	2,539
Oregon	62,804	67,640	49,663	34,592	25,071	2,800
Pennsylvania	621,103	672,746	539,172	518,729	328,171	40,289
Rhode Island	48,057	53,128	39,936	32,921	23,937	3,745
South Carolina	25,160	33,044	37,296	20,239	22,321	1,204
South Dakota	21,681	34,670	38,614	45,505	39,654	971
Tennessee	60,949	65,054	50,789	38,232	31,451	4,414
Texas	200,188	224,617	176,547	114,500	95,416	10,514
Utah	26,128	30,510	21,164	18,517	14,636	1,259
Vermont	17,746	19,205	13,569	9,965	7,258	1,100
Virginia	76,257	92,576	75,966	51,207	37,951	4,190
Washington	115,688	148,067	114,322	95,422	56,322	5,360
West Virginia	75,277	96,326	45,168	48,876	28,281	2,575
Wisconsin	148,457	150,452	105,793	94,704	70,554	8,261
Wyoming	22,413	24,594	18,349	7,821	7,663	673
Total	6,662,176	7,259,944	5,332,760	4,425,114	3,472,890	437,036

In 1921 only one person in this country had a taxable income of $5,000,000 or more, as against four in 1920; five persons in 1921 had taxable incomes of $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 each, of which one was a woman; three had incomes of $2,000,000 to $3,000,000; twenty-one had $1,000,000 incomes and three of these were women.

The $5,000,000 income was reported from New York and was the joint return of husband and wife

NUMBER OF TAXABLE INCOMES, BY CLASSES.

Income Classes.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
$1,000 to $2,000	.....	.....	.....	1,640,758	1,516,638	1,924,872	2,671,950	2,440,544
$2,000 to $3,000	.....	.....	.....	838,707	1,496,878	1,569,741	2,569,316	2,222,031
$3,000 to $4,000	82,754	69,045	85,122	374,958	610,095	742,334	894,559	702,991
$4,000 to $5,000	66,525	58,949	72,027	185,805	322,241	438,154	442,557	369,155
$5,000 to $10,000	127,448	120,402	150,553	270,666	319,356	438,851	455,442	353,247
$10,000 to $15,000	34,141	34,102	45,309	65,800	69,992	97,852	103,570	80,014
$15,000 to $20,000	15,790	16,475	22,618	29,896	30,227	42,028	44,531	34,230
$20,000 to $25,000	8,672	9,707	12,953	16,806	16,350	22,605	23,729	18,100
$25,000 to $30,000	5,483	6,196	8,055	10,571	10,206	13,769	14,471	10,848
$30,000 to $40,000	6,008	7,005	10,068	12,733	11,887	15,410	15,808	12,047
$40,000 to $50,000	3,185	4,100	5,311	7,087	6,440	8,298	8,269	6,051
$50,000 to $100,000	5,161	6,847	10,452	12,439	9,996	13,320	12,093	8,717
$100,000 to $150,000	1,189	1,793	2,900	3,302	2,358	2,983	2,191	1,367
$150,000 to $200,000	406	724	1,284	1,302	866	1,092	590	450
$200,000 to $250,000	233	386	726	703	401	522	307	205
$250,000 to $300,000	130	216	427	312	247	250	166	84
$300,000 to $400,000	147	254	469	380	260	285	169	98
$400,000 to $500,000	69	122	245	179	122	140	70	94
$500,000 to $1,000,000	114	209	376	315	178	189	123	93
$1,000,000 and over	60	120	206	141	67	65	33	21
Total	357,515	336,652	437,036	3,472,890	4,425,114	5,332,760	7,259,944	6,662,176

Included in 1916 returns were 7,635 made by married women separately from those of their husbands.

PERSONAL (NET) INCOMES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by Internal Revenue Bureau, calendar years. Total personal income in 1921 was $23,328,781,938.)

States and Territories.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Alabama	117,108,806	156,604,933	133,471,965	121,250,953	73,508,562	18,469,010
Alaska	.....	19,400,775	18,862,034	15,434,987	10,549,506	1,878,419
Arizona	48,310,197	67,280,486	61,434,347	41,579,450	39,635,508	11,777,241
Arkansas	92,616,903	118,060,710	123,704,361	76,354,037	68,296,287	17,683,678
California	1,168,021,448	1,329,006,594	981,170,941	701,850,380	632,608,546	228,324,945
Colorado	174,490,980	219,277,184	191,001,999	159,487,951	137,853,875	53 854,130
Connecticut	343,017,180	451,737,702	347,929,674	295,617,840	249,186,724	133,858,341
Delaware	43,676,893	55,633,321	62,901,249	48,358,031	56,459,176	57,798,410
Dist. of Col	248,345,804	208,388,174	166,399,104	138,966,315	104,357,892	67,334,621
Florida	119,557,316	141,105,124	107,362,976	63,681,401	54,378,496	17,401,202
Georgia	180,311,466	228,619,716	219,471,959	148,366,439	137,775,612	32,992,965
Hawaii	37,840,014	55,572,896	33,164,366	20,054,940	21,888,755	20,362,022
Idaho	49,737,718	67,391,639	65,472,540	55,954,296	46,465,514	7,927,064
Illinois	1,833,920,436	1,836,956,942	1,662,796,441	1,256,309,485	1,119,960,600	484,290,833
Indiana	406,242,138	556,061,991	417,323,251	325,549,440	261,265,426	74,637,683
Iowa	313,762,935	631,560,789	527,163,054	450,267,585	337,283,861	65,604,874
Kansas	217,237,297	306,413,429	264,971,649	218,524,054	202,159,002	39,638,465
Kentucky	192,273,937	243,879,230	215,977,422	166,350,127	124,826,244	38,506,976
Louisiana	197,897,146	237,109,145	201,753,808	137,261,983	134,349,180	51,274,633
Maine	124,628,679	143,455,545	112,562,525	84,033,212	66,950,710	30,435,945
Maryland	368,691,062	482,195,448	398,672,772	303,421,092	253,433,289	121,009,054
Massachusetts	1,153,008,156	1,368,406,648	1,090,808,058	868,460,461	717,512,002	474,292,762
Michigan	657,779,854	895,679,238	665,475,193	415,313,164	387,824,910	162,533,104
Minnesota	340,833,699	453,212,241	383,920,683	291 074,629	275,510,103	93,210,384
Mississippi	60,104,438	85,954,352	101,262,053	70,323,185	61,763,713	14,831,796
Missouri	499,911,004	548,130,178	470,443,311	409,013,021	362,026,687	147,069,303
Montana	81,527,662	109,348,194	108,380,657	90,091,830	81,207,992	19,467,019
Nebraska	179,905,513	306,362,706	287,457,592	306,053,565	251,988,895	36,559,607
Nevada	22,455,508	25,337,934	20,887,132	17,826,669	16,423,316	2,799,775
New Hampshire	82,352,496	100,431,539	78,565,318	56,889,284	42,843,296	19,557,542
New Jersey	856,856,058	977,853,627	828,428,672	653,112,589	521,042,424	254,068,880
New Mexico	27,838,165	36,923,120	31,587,990	36,591,416	31,644,721	7,486,732
New York	3,617,757,104	4,030,623,696	3,436,343,179	2,719,713,784	2,774,035,148	1,922,864,651
North Carolina	127,992,951	163,799,837	161,613,467	89,748,811	84,220,131	24,825,826
North Dakota	43,032,753	66,188,434	80,190,946	89,586,415	61,233,723	9,219,055
Ohio	1,060,027,926	1,407,388,003	1'075,115,926	993,314,432	740,406,422	318,822,511
Oklahoma	191,816,067	295,790,791	242,184,301	163,678,297	170,751,358	66,811,462
Oregon	159,574,639	193,652,281	166,240,606	111,601,050	84,746,023	24,968,572
Pennsylvania	1,937,291,858	2,212,178,029	1,838,002,395	1,770,848,133	1,360,802,293	643,243,991
Rhode Island	157,568,411	180,303,990	146,109,811	129,630,322	112,129,569	65,257,163
South Carolina	68,255,825	109,246,657	142,688,832	73,855,345	70,917,349	9,882,947
South Dakota	47,087,498	103,578,036	133,174,792	151,725,486	109,794,860	7,474,252
Tennessee	170,969,895	212,600,105	193,909,353	139,173,691	111,964,540	39,867,675
Texas	536,897,427	720,720,162	643,172,301	392,975,557	350,297,337	113,278,037
Utah	62,713,461	82,278,389	61,913,436	52,454,404	45,044,946	14,281,206
Vermont	47,561,557	59,303,302	46,204,506	34,063,265	29,540,801	14,628,955
Virginia	208,331,701	273,235,229	247,658,373	173,104,495	130,682,859	42,216,464
Washington	262,109,642	375,979,893	325,920,733	266,096,746	169,727,615	49,697,247
West Virginia	207,157,054	287,729,466	147,949,092	156,557,747	106,061,550	30,170,809
Wisconsin	379,754,222	436,436,810	337,851,344	290,199,685	228,190,253	87,614,595
Wyoming	51,051,629	63,244,529	52,463,959	26,413,937	28,855,603	6,523,787
Total	19,577,212,528	23,735,629,183	19,859,491,448	15,924,639,355	13,652,383,207	6,298,577,620

PER CENT. OF 1921 PERSONAL INCOME FROM EACH SOURCE.

Income Classes.	Wages and Salaries.	Business.	Partnerships, Fiduciaries, Etc.	Profits From Sales of Real Estate, Stocks & Bonds.	Rents and Royalties.	Dividends.	Interest and Investment Income.	Total Income.
Under $1,000	34 28	12 69	3 84	4 13	12 45	17 97	14 64	100 00
$1,000 to $2,000	81 32	6 39	1 61	.53	3 79	1 66	4 70	100 00
$2,000 to $3,000	77 88	8 03	2 25	.82	4 11	1 67	4 64	100 00
$3,000 to $5,000	61 65	14 47	4 44	2 17	5 37	4 96	6 94	100 00
$5,000 to $10,000	46 93	14 06	8 59	3 59	6 01	12 21	8 61	100 00
$10,000 to $20,000	38 22	10 53	10 92	3 59	5 58	21 07	10 09	100 00
$20,000 to $40,000	30 83	8 20	12 77	3 21	5 03	29 20	10 76	100 00
$40,000 to $60,000	24 55	6 64	14 37	2 97	4 41	36 05	11 01	100 00
$60,000 to $80,000	21 28	5 36	16 38	2 32	4 08	39 83	10 75	100 00
$80,000 to $100,000	19 59	5 54	17 65	1 98	3 97	41 48	9 79	100 00
$100,000 to $150,000	15 87	5 29	17 11	1 64	3 74	45 57	10 78	100 00
$150,000 to $200,000	12 71	3 71	18 70	1 71	4 80	48 57	9 80	100 00
$200,000 to $250,000	13 09	4 54	15 40	.78	3 28	51 97	10 94	100 00
$250,000 to $300,000	10 10	8 08	17 87	1 83	1 56	51 23	9 33	100 00
$300,000 to $500,000	6 12	3 36	14 68	1 74	2 47	60 31	11 32	100 00
$500,000 to $1,000,000	3 28	7 45	16 82	.82	7 63	54 96	9 04	100 00
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000	2 36	6 86	19 79	.44	.01	66 61	3 93	100 00
$1,500,000 to $2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$2,000,000 and over	5.04	.....	.16	.62	4.28	81.47	8.43	100.00
Total	59.21	10.14	5.75	1.98	5.05	10.62	7.25	100.00

INCOME FROM BUSINESS, (PERSONAL RETURNS IN 1921).

INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.	No. of Businesses Reported.	Per Cent.	Net Income.	Per Cent.
Agriculture and related industries	130,344	16.14	$229,193,235	9.69
Mining and quarrying	3,871	.48	11,168,718	.47
Manufacturing: Food products, liquors, and tobacco	13,481	1.67	48,511,689	2.05
Textile and textile products	10,410	1.29	33,661,289	1.42
Leather and leather products	3,808	.47	9,481,394	.40
Rubber and rubber goods	565	.07	1,151,797	.05
Lumber and wood products	2,765	.35	9,835,525	.41
Paper, pulp, and products	231	.03	1,217,464	.05
Printing and publishing	7,505	.93	28,537,412	1.21
Chemicals and allied substances	1,043	.13	4,459,698	.19
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,527	.19	6,158,291	.26
Metal and metal products	6,239	.77	18,238,268	.77
All other manufacturing industries	8,345	1.03	25,082,408	1.06
Total manufacturing	55,919	6.93	186,335,235	7.87
Construction	33,045	4.09	110,027,192	4.65
Transportation and other public utilities	23,886	2.95	51,143,319	2.16
Trade	240,486	29.79	712,884,031	30.13
Public service, professional, amusements, hotels, etc	231,395	28.66	795,402,958	33.61
Finance, banking, insurance, etc	26,688	3.31	96,591,119	4.08
Special cases, business not sufficiently defined to be classed with any other division	61,740	7.65	173,572,812	7.34
Grand total	807,374	100....	$2,366,318,610	100....

The income reported by individuals as having been derived from business, other than from partnerships, is shown according to industrial divisions in the above table.

These data represent only such amounts reported by individuals as were derived from business operations conducted as sole proprietors and do not necessarily indicate the principal occupations of, or the total income reported by, the persons making the returns.

CORPORATION NET INCOMES IN THE U. S. IN 1920.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NET INCOME.			TAX.	
	Corporation.	Personal and Corporation.	Per Cent. for Each State.	Personal and Corporation.	Per Cent. for Each State.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Per Cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per Cent.*
Alabama	39,003,402	195,608,335	0.62	12,666,686	0.47
Alaska	524,184	19,924,959	.06	316,993	.01
Arizona	6,687,885	73,968,371	.23	2,391,070	.09
Arkansas	19,704,635	137,765,345	.44	6,859,339	.25
California	282,825,053	1,611,831,647	5.09	110,021,520	4.08
Colorado	66,034,834	285,312,018	.90	19,568,766	.72
Connecticut	99,993,495	551,731,197	1.74	34,139,327	1.26
Delaware	25,227,425	80,860,746	.26	5,785,028	.21
District of Columbia	24,366,573	232,754,747	.74	12,213,301	.45
Florida	22,417,123	163,522,247	.52	9,161,761	.34
Georgia	61,718,452	290,338,168	.92	21,202,031	.79
Hawaii	58,284,660	113,857,556	.36	23,304,284	.86
Idaho	9,783,905	77,175,544	.24	2,464,536	.09
Illinois	677,180,274	2,514,137,216	7.94	234,457,801	8.68
Indiana	128,164,213	684,226,204	2.16	43,243,514	1.60
Iowa	59,945,718	691,506,507	2.19	28,191,557	1.04
Kansas	104,600,732	411,014,161	1.30	24,989,163	.93
Kentucky	74,869,079	318,748,309	1.01	24,257,337	.90
Louisiana	67,291,639	304,400,784	.97	25,054,198	.93
Maine	43,835,668	187,291,213	.59	13,701,193	.51
Maryland	76,902,019	559,097,467	1.77	35,068,720	1.30
Massachusetts	402,527,511	1,770,934,159	5.60	157,216,067	5.82
Michigan	402,047,385	1,297,726,623	4.10	143,114,046	5.30
Minnesota	148,473,971	601,686,212	1.90	38,508,358	1.43
Mississippi	17,374,055	101,328,407	.32	5,776,136	.21
Missouri	226,302,500	774,432,678	2.45	70,027,575	2.59
Montana	11,531,723	120,879,917	.38	3,277,161	.12
Nebraska	31,690,995	338,053,701	1.07	13,577,346	.50
Nevada	2,032,080	27,370,014	.09	622,543	.02
New Hampshire	17,061,850	117,493,389	.37	6,028,752	.22
New Jersey	190,785,595	1,168,639,222	3.69	76,576,597	2.84
New Mexico	3,985,982	40,909,102	.13	1,107,961	.04
New York	1,958,629,723	5,989,253,419	18.93	639,799,964	23.69
North Carolina	102,277,769	266,077,606	.84	33,590,927	1.25
North Dakota	6,867,604	73,056,038	.23	1,837,356	.07
Ohio	560,556,917	1,967,944,920	6.22	182,547,719	6.76
Oklahoma	56,880,894	352,671,685	1.12	23,102,480	.86
Oregon	39,521,816	233,174,097	.74	15,152,541	.56
Pennsylvania	971,581,884	3,183,759,913	10.06	327,521,835	12.13
Rhode Island	55,944,450	236,248,440	.75	23,309,052	.87
South Carolina	53,342,402	162,589,059	.51	18,917,619	.70
South Dakota	7,703,223	111,281,259	.35	3,271,198	.12
Tennessee	52,402,287	265,002,392	.84	19,247,944	.71
Texas	127,546,820	848,266,982	2.68	48,665,244	1.81
Utah	15,513,096	97,791,485	.31	4,014,003	.15
Vermont	11,268,793	70,572,095	.22	4,365,308	.16
Virginia	96,353,038	369,588,267	1.17	25,614,986	.95
Washington	79,194,723	455,174,616	1.44	24,414,571	.91
West Virginia	134,304,029	422,023,489	1.33	46,425,333	1.72
Wisconsin	163,938,038	600,374,848	1.90	51,619,928	1.91
Wyoming	5,652,692	68,897,221	.22	1,979,654	.07
Total	7,902,654,813	31,638,283,996	100.00	2,700,288,329	100.00

Net income of personal service corporations is included in personal net income returns.

CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, 1921.

(Figures cover the calendar year.)

States and Territories.	Total Corporations.	Reporting Net Income.	Gross Income.	Deductions.	Net Income.	Income Tax.	War Profits and Excess Profits Tax.	Total Tax.
	No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Ala.	3,079	1,425	198,170,647	185,368,011	12,802,636	989,364	793,486	1,782,850
Alaska	121	45	2,606,513	2,376,755	229,758	15,274	7,112	22,386
Ariz.	1,572	376	39,267,010	36,533,137	2,733,873	205,329	166,549	371,878
Ark.	2,383	1,275	152,850,457	143,364,964	9,485,493	695,014	590,931	1,285,945
Cal.	15,181	7,397	2,728,823,850	2,534,639,568	194,184,282	16,231,027	16,296,277	32,527,304
Col.	6,559	2,340	486,204,976	452,163,931	34,041,045	2,716,262	3,248,521	5,964,783
Conn.	4,899	2,369	739,116,250	683,810,083	55,306,167	4,669,300	2,841,512	7,510,812
Del.	918	383	81,777,825	75,721,042	6,056,783	487,134	456,701	943,835
D. of C.	1,258	716	220,704,491	200,492,531	20,211,960	1,701,107	1,720,399	3,421,506
Fla.	3,472	1,646	211,881,821	195,715,463	16,166,358	1,245,897	980,522	2,226,419
Ga.	4,547	2,067	412,283,727	381,247,113	31,036,614	2,618,990	1,790,683	4,409,673
Hawaii	587	315	90,392,439	79,807,502	10,584,937	922,666	682,811	1,605,477
Idaho	1,706	601	49,405,234	47,176,023	2,229,211	122,845	80,464	203,309
Ill.	22,396	11,384	6,744,818,667	6,363,674,214	381,144,453	33,106,447	28,202,131	61,308,578
Ind.	9,397	4,991	1,005,748,132	928,579,984	77,168,148	6,264,211	6,213,639	12,477,850
Iowa	8,643	4,494	656,579,966	621,262,882	35,317,084	2,729,111	1,454,638	4,183,749
Kan.	4,749	2,852	791,541,272	703,991,679	87,549,593	7,505,059	7,596,108	15,101,167
Ky.	4,757	2,617	444,349,329	412,471,737	31,877,592	2,498,252	2,273,498	4,771,750
La.	4,470	2,053	479,873,646	452,748,646	27,125,000	2,213,867	1,692,068	3,905,935
Me.	2,994	1,595	352,668,492	322,183,143	30,485,349	2,552,345	2,549,674	5,102,019
Md.	4,246	2,073	722,857,528	660,066,330	62,791,198	5,638,109	2,457,211	8,095,320
Mass.	14,837	7,199	3,463,117,234	3,185,306,688	277,810,546	24,464,732	22,474,481	46,939,213
Mich.	11,426	5,209	2,345,423,614	2,094,119,198	251,304,416	19,037,623	42,811,466	61,849,089
Minn.	9,177	4,710	1,305,870,652	1,244,258,976	61,611,676	5,019,706	3,457,044	8,476,750
Miss.	1,548	819	95,826,313	90,639,058	5,187,255	369,659	246,984	616,643
Mo.	13,735	7,338	2,276,260,673	2,146,880,221	129,380,452	10,817,654	8,806,173	19,623,827
Mont.	3,782	1,183	88,670,129	82,565,728	6,104,401	457,660	110,068	567,728
Neb.	5,092	2,447	387,099,433	368,621,111	18,478,322	1,473,860	771,060	2,244,920
Nev.	1,244	274	20,657,513	19,325,470	1,332,043	84,793	41,841	126,634
N. H.	1,021	591	141,379,061	128,666,088	12,712,973	1,023,270	602,606	1,625,876
N. J.	10,631	5,545	2,220,207,819	2,065,999,069	154,208,750	12,797,533	13,137,268	25,934,801
N. M.	961	392	39,044,128	36,866,678	2,177,450	162,787	53,752	216,539
N. Y.	57,596	27,374	15,668,883,094	14,532,519,655	1,136,363,439	100,847,002	67,633,509	168,480,511
N. C.	4,914	2,529	688,791,323	623,364,736	65,426,587	5,401,565	7,597,915	12,999,480
N. D.	2,819	1,362	88,743,928	84,743,249	4,000,679	229,265	108,519	337,784
Ohio	20,091	9,555	3,079,639,495	2,844,171,648	235,467,847	19,421,710	19,459,792	38,881,502
Okla.	5,569	2,301	280,335,950	262,605,974	17,729,976	1,329,974	1,180,362	2,510,336
Ore.	4,840	1,948	286,350,548	269,319,824	17,030,724	1,302,255	1,066,433	2,368,688
Pa.	19,806	9,665	5,603,662,666	5,171,862,460	431,800,206	36,338,551	36,786,116	73,124,667
R. I.	2,028	1,043	482,554,277	437,710,694	44,843,583	3,793,329	4,654,670	8,447,999
S. C.	3,760	1,567	221,680,660	207,193,995	14,486,665	1,170,416	746,912	1,917,328
S. D.	2,213	1,062	70,492,593	67,331,221	3,161,372	178,337	46,247	224,584
Tenn.	4,753	2,428	502,514,430	471,907,046	30,607,384	2,409,219	2,718,504	5,127,723
Tex.	9,185	4,739	1,168,609,034	1,102,216,896	65,392,138	5,297,070	5,180,528	10,477,598
Utah	3,086	1,155	155,591,907	147,021,191	8,570,716	665,038	354,863	1,019,901
Vt.	932	552	88,247,631	81,934,410	6,313,221	527,639	257,290	784,929
Va.	5,288	2,705	556,648,697	502,198,241	54,450,456	4,781,377	1,614,752	6,396,129
Wash.	9,701	3,540	523,402,473	489,170,785	34,231,688	2,580,545	1,780,207	4,360,752
W. Va.	4,623	2,383	468,083,518	425,381,314	42,702,204	3,395,939	3,892,303	7,288,242
Wis.	12,142	6,009	1,076,943,607	1,005,561,301	71,382,306	5,702,676	5,324,560	11,027,236
Wyo.	1,663	601	44,468,657	41,217,853	3,250,804	234,827	120,651	355,478
Total U. S.	356,397	171,239	60,051,123,329	55,715,075,516	4,336,047,813	366,443,621	335,131,811	701,575,432

In addition to the above, 185,158 corporations reported in 1921 that they had no net income, their gross income being $31,198,150,203, and the legal deductions amounting to $35,076,369,337, leaving a deficit of $3,878,219,134.

For the calendar year 1920 the number of corporation returns was 345,595, of which 203,233 reported net income totalling $7,902,654,813 and tax aggregating $1,625,234,643.

INCOME AND TAX TOTALS, PERSONAL AND CORPORATION.

The aggregate net income and total tax (individuals and corporations) for each of the years 1917-1921, inclusive, are as follows:

Year.	Net Income.	Increase or Decrease.	Income and Profits Tax.	Year.	Net Income.	Increase or Decrease.	Income and Profits Tax.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1917	24,382,743,418	.....	2,833,938,723	1920	31,638,283,996	2,367,374,090	2,700,288,329
1918	24,286,150,604	96,592,814	4,286,486,257	1921	23,913,260,341	7,725,023,655	1,420,962,538
1919	29,270,909,906	4,984,759,302	3,444,971,682				

CORPORATION RETURNS DISTRIBUTED BY SIZE OF NET INCOME.

(Data cover calendar year 1921.)

Income Classes.	No.	Net Income.	Income Tax.	War Profits and Excess Profits Tax.	Total Tax.	Average Amount of Tax.	Total Tax to Net Income.
Reporting net income:		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per Cent*
$0 to $2,000	75,451	61,895,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$2,000 to $5,000	40,402	124,049,405	4,529,891	387,697	4,917,588	122	3.96
$5,000 to $10,000	20,134	142,168,065	9,616,492	2,945,722	12,562,214	624	8.84
$10,000 to $50,000	25,327	547,473,491	46,116,863	33,210,703	79,327,566	3,132	14.49
$50,000 to $100,000	4,595	320,442,399	28,176,329	28,061,749	56,238,078	12,239	17.55
$100,000 to $250,000	3,108	478,376,439	41,993,090	44,942,158	86,935,248	27,971	18.17
$250,000 to $500,000	1,136	391,713,873	33,930,213	35,468,645	69,398,858	61,091	17.71
$500,000 to $1,000,000	555	380,316,833	33,033,759	35,785,658	68,819,417	123,999	18.09
$1,000,000 to $5,000,000	461	918,041,802	81,338,894	80,887,600	162,226,494	351,901	17.67
$5,000,000 and over	70	971,569,865	87,708,090	73,441,879	161,149,969	2,302,142	16.58
Total	171,239	4,336,047,813	366,443,622	335,131,811	701,575,432	7,324	16.41

CORPORATION INCOME, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

(All data on this page cover calendar year 1921.)

Industrial Groups.	Total Corporations Reporting.	Corporations Reporting Net Income.				
		No.	Pct. Reporting Net Income.	Gross Income.	Total Deductions.	Net Income.
	No.			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Agriculture and related industries	8,724	3,146	36.06	371,039,406	330,321,214	40,718,192
Mining and quarrying	17,660	4,365	24.72	1,728,765,475	1,543,631,552	185,133,923
Manufacturing:						
Food products, liquors and tobacco	13,777	7,207	52.31	5,519,503,463	5,200,327,190	319,176,273
Textiles and textile products	10,872	5,312	48.86	3,885,118,040	3,557,761,957	327,356,083
Leather and leather products	2,184	981	44.92	822,817,015	765,752,379	57,064,636
Rubber and rubber goods	641	196	30.58	112,146,551	107,044,878	5,101,673
Lumber and wood products	6,733	2,984	44.32	1,071,669,578	1,001,158,527	70,511,051
Paper, pulp, and products	1,676	730	43.56	565,401,379	520,519,542	44,881,837
Printing and publishing	8,432	5,386	63.88	1,414,017,240	1,289,860,650	124,156,590
Chemicals and allied substances	5,924	2,502	42.23	2,117,210,866	1,958,993,577	158,217,289
Stone, clay, and glass products	3,681	1,998	54.28	733,427,446	663,670,947	69,756,499
Metal and metal products	15,536	5,468	35.20	6,044,372,496	5,607,005,636	437,366,860
All other manufacturing industries	10,292	4,266	41.45	2,136,393,002	1,972,196,185	164,196,817
Total manufacturing	79,748	37,030	46.43	24,422,077,076	22,644,291,468	1,777,785,608
Construction	10,361	6,041	58.31	1,281,614,507	1,214,279,139	67,335,368
Transportat'n and oth. public utilities	19,105	11,831	61.93	7,187,369,107	6,365,497,653	821,871,454
Trade	88,179	42,809	48.55	17,570,065,920	16,998,120,623	571,945,297
Public service — professional, amusements, hotels, etc	19,103	10,694	55.98	1,312,596,853	1,207,724,299	104,872,554
Finance, banking, insurance, etc	82,858	54,122	65.32	5,797,975,438	5,058,678,633	739,296,805
Combinations—predominant industry not ascertainable	2,879	1,201	41.72	379,619,547	352,530,935	27,088,612
Total	356,397	171,239	48.05	60,051,123,329	55,715,075,516	4,336,047,813

Note to the above table, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—On the "Transportation and Other Public Utilities" group, both gross income and general deductions should be greatly in excess of the amounts shown. This is due to railroad and other utility corporations, to a large extent, reporting on the face of the return merely the amount of net income or deficit.

CORPORATION NET INCOME TAX, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

Industrial Groups.	Income Tax.	War Profits and Excess Profits Tax.	Total Tax.	Age Distribution of Total Tax.	Total Tax to Net Income.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*
Agriculture and related industries	3,433,529	2,568,433	6,001,962	0.86	14.74
Mining and quarrying	15,804,592	16,164,624	31,969,216	4.56	17.26
Manufacturing	151,035,132	200,735,117	351,770,249	50.14	19.79
Construction	4,872,331	8,722,555	13,594,886	1.94	20.19
Transportation and other public utilities	76,870,131	24,151,634	101,021,765	14.40	12.29
Trade	46,279,219	50,463,296	96,742,515	13.78	16.91
Public service—professional, amusements, hotels, etc	8,016,773	11,252,325	19,269,098	2.75	18.37
Finance, banking, insurance, etc	57,056,408	19,215,184	76,271,592	10.87	10.32
Combinations—predominant industry not ascertainable	3,075,506	1,858,643	4,934,149	0.70	18.21
Total	366,443,621	335,131,811	701,575,432	100.00	16.18

RELATION BETWEEN INCOME, CAPITAL, AND TAX.

Industrial Groups.	Pct. of Net Income to Inv'st'd Capital.	Pct. of Total Tax to Net Income.
Agriculture and related industries	12.59	16.94
Mining and quarrying:		
Coal mining	9.82	19.41
Metal mining	6.02	18.94
Gas and oil	3.59	19.85
Total mining and quarrying	6.23	19.64
Manufacturing:		
Food prod., liquors, & tobacco	16.31	21.97
Textiles and textile products	17.51	22.47
Leather and leather products	16.84	21.73
Rubber and rubber goods	15.59	19.17
Lumber and wood products	13.48	19.29
Paper, pulp, and products	13.50	19.43
Printing and publishing	20.78	23.98
Chemicals and allied substances	17.45	22.64
Stone, clay, and glass products	14.46	20.15
Metal and metal products	8.23	23.06
Total manufacturing	13.04	22.09
Construction	16.14	23.85
Transportat'n & oth. public utilities:		
Steam railroads	6.08	11.22
Electric railroads	5.33	13.79
Ocean lines, transoceanic & coastal	7.49	14.24
Electric light & power companies	10.30	14.19
Gas companies	11.39	16.77
Telephone & telegraph companies	8.11	11.71
Total transportation and other public utilities	7.82	14.37
Trade	15.80	19.92
Public service—professional, amusements, hotels, etc	18.23	22.10
Finance, banking, insurance, etc.:		
National banks	8.87	12.05
State banks	10.52	12.86
Life-insurance, stock, and mutual companies	11.20	15.12
Accident, fire, and marine, stock and mutual companies	7.03	11.81
Total finance, banking, insurance, etc	8.99	13.71
Total reporting invest'd capital	11.14	19.52

MONETARY STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Estimated by the Director of the Mint.)

June 30—	Total Stock of Coin and Bullion.		Per Capita.		June 30—	Total Stock of Coin and Bullion.		Per Capita.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1900	1,034,439,264	647,371,030	13.45	8.42	1912	1,812,856,241	741,184,095	18.95	7.75
1901	1,124,652,818	661,205,403	14.47	8.50	1913	1,866,619,157	745,585,964	19.17	7.66
1902	1,192,395,607	670,540,105	15.07	8.48	1914	1,871,611,723	753,563,709	18.90	7.61
1903	1,249,552,756	677,448,533	15.45	8.38	1915	1,973,330,201	758,039,421	19.59	7.53
1904	1,327,672,672	682,383,277	16.22	8.33	1916	2,450,516,328	763,218,469	23.92	7.45
1905	1,357,881,186	686,401,168	16.31	8.24	1917	3,018,964,392	772,908,391	28.99	7.42
1906	1,472,995,209	687,958,920	17.40	8.12	1918	3,075,339,748	745,747,094	29.05	7.04
1907	1,466,056,632	705,330,224	17.03	8.20	1919	3,112,320,547	568,329,597	28.92	5.28
1908	1,615,140,575	723,594,595	18.46	8.27					
1909	1,640,567,131	733,250,073	18.45	8.25	1920	2,707,866,274	548,938,429	25.60	5.19
					1921	3,294,909,763	619,725,982	30.48	5.73
1910	1,635,424,513	727,078,304	18.10	8.05	1922	3,784,651,712	696,719,352	34.49	6.35
1911	1,753,134,114	732,002,448	18.65	7.79	1923	4,049,553,748	792,041,753	36.39	7.12

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by Director of the Mint; figures show values.)

Year (Cal.)	Gold.	Silver.	Year (Cal.)	Gold.	Silver.	Year (Cal.)	Gold.	Silver.
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1800	317,760	224,296	1901	101,735,188	30,838,461	1912	17,498,523	7,340,995
1810	501,435	638,774	1902	47,184,853	30,028,167	1913	25,433,378	3,184,229
1820	1,319,030	501,681	1903	43,683,793	19,874,440	1914	53,457,817	6,083,823
1830	643,105	2,495,400	1904	233,402,400	15,695,610	1915	23,968,401	4,114,082
1840	1,675,483	1,726,703	1905	49,638,400	6,332,181	1916	18,525,026	8,880,800
1850	31,981,739	1,866,100	1906	77,538,045	10,651,088	1917	10,014	29,412,300
1860	23 473,654	2,259,390	1907	131,907,490	13,178,436	1918	.....	25,473,029
1870	23,198,788	1,378,256	1908	131,538,632	12,391,777	1919	.....	11,068,400
1880	62,308,279	27,411,694	1909	88,776,908	8,087,853	1920	16,990,000	25,057,270
1890	20,467,183	39,202,908	1910	104,723,735	3,740,468	1921	10,570,000	89,057,535
1900	99,272,943	36,345,321	1911	56,176,823	6,457,302	1922	80,680,016	84,323,030

The mints in 1922 made minor coins valued at $71,600.

Gold exports in year ended June 30, 1923, totalled, in value, $49,021,975; gold imports, $284,089,550; silver exports, $55,906,956; silver imports, $64,947,025.

The amount of gold used in the industrial arts in the United States averages $50,000,000 a year; silver, $35,000,000.

Gold and silver of the value of $45,974,000 were produced in 1921 by reducing and refining jewelers' gold and silver, platinum sweepings, clippings and polishings, and old gold and silver from all sources; 786 employees were engaged in the work; their year's wages were $1,131,000; and the cost of the materials was $41,056,000.

Silverware valued at $24,411,000 was manufactured in 1921, in 103 establishments, employing 5,287 persons, year's wages, $7,151,000; cost of materials, $8,965,000.

ANNUAL PRICE OF SILVER IN LONDON.

(By the Director of the Mint. Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.)

Calendar	Lowest.	Highest.	Average	Value.	Ratio	Calendar	Lowest.	Highest.	Average	Value.	Ratio
	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Dollars.			Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Dollars.	
1850	59 1-2	61 1-2	61 1-16	1.316	15.70	1914	22 1-8	27 1-4	25 1-4	.55312	37.37
1860	61 1-4	62 3-8	61 11-16	1.352	15.29	1915	22 5-16	27 1-4	23 5-8	.51892	39.84
1870	60 1-4	60 3-4	60 9-16	1.328	15.57	1916	26 11-16	35 13-16	31 3-8	.68647	30.11
1880	51 1-2	52 13-16	52 1-4	1.14507	18.05	1917	35 11-16	55	40 13-16	.89525	23.09
1890	43 5-8	54 5-8	47 3-4	1.04634	19.75	1918	42 1-2	49 1-2	47 17-32	1.04171	21.00
1900	27	30 1-4	28 5-16	.62007	33.33	1919	47 3-4	79 1-8	57 1-32	1.25047	18.44
1910	23 3-16	26	24 21-32	.54077	38.22	1920	38 7-8	89 1-2	61 13-32	1.34649	20.27
1911	23 11-16	26 1-8	24 19-32	.53928	38.33	1921	30 5-8	43 3-8	36 23-32	.80522	32.75
1912	25 1-8	29 11-16	28 1-16	.61470	33.62	1922	30 3-8	37 3-8	34 13-32	.75403	27.42
1913	26 7-16	29 3-8	27 9-16	.60458	34.19						

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER.

(This is the content of the Standard Silver Dollar.)

Cal'd'r	Value.	Cal'd'r	Value.	Cal'd'r	Value.	Cal'd'r	Value.	Cal'd'r	Value.	Cal'd'r	Value.
	Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1861	1.031	1872	1.022	1883	.85754	1893	.60351	1903	.41960	1913	.48760
1862	1.041	1873	1.00368	1884	.85904	1894	.49097	1904	.44763	1914	.42810
1863	1.041	1874	.98909	1885	.82379	1895	.50587	1905	.47200	1915	.40135
1864	1.040	1875	.96086	1886	.76931	1896	.52257	1906	.52353	1916	.53094
1865	1.035	1876	.90039	1887	.75755	1897	.46745	1907	.51164	1917	.69242
1866	1.036	1877	.92958	1888	.72683	1898	.45640	1908	.41371	1918	.76142
1867	1.027	1878	.89222	1889	.72325	1899	.46525	1909	.40231	1919	.86692
1868	1.025	1879	.86928	1890	.80927	1900	.47958	1910	.41825	1920	.78844
1869	1.024	1880	.88564	1891	.76416	1901	.46093	1911	.41909	1921	.48817
1870	1.027	1881	.87575	1892	.67401	1902	.40835	1912	.47543	1922	.52543
1871	1.025	1882	.87833								

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—William C. Deming, Wyoming, President; George R. Wales, Vermont; Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, District of Columbia.

Chief Examiner—Herbert A. Filer, Maryland. *Secretary*—John T. Doyle, New York.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

(As of Nov. 15, 1923.)

Ex-Officio Members—A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, *Chairman*. Henry M. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency.

Appointive Members: *Governor*—D. R. Crissinger; *Vice Governor*—Edmund Platt; other members—Adolph C. Miller, Charles S. Hamlin, George R. James, Edward H. Cunningham.

Secretary—Walter L. Eddy; *Assistant Secretary*—J. C. Noell; *Fiscal Agent*—Wm. M. Imlay; *General Counsel*—Walter Wyatt; *Chief Federal Reserve Examiner*—J. F. Herson; *Dir., Div. Research and Statistics*—W. W. Stewart; *Statistician*—M. Jacobson; *Associate Statistician*—E. A. Goldenweiser; *Chief, Div. Bank Operations*—E. L. Smead.

MINERAL PRODUCTS—STATES THEY COME FROM.

Mineral.	Chief Producing States in 1921, in Order of Value.	Mineral.	Chief Producing States in 1921, in Order of Value.
Aluminum	N.Y., N. C., Tenn.	Magnesite (crude)	Cal.
Antimonial lead	Not separable by States.	Manganese ore	Mont., Ark., Va., Col.
Arsenious oxide	Not separable by States.	Manganiferous ore	Minn., Ga., Nev., Col.
Asbestos	Ariz., Md., Ga., Cal.	Mica	N. C., N. H., Va., N. Mex.
Asphalt	Cal., Tex., Okla., Ill.	Millstones	N. Y., N. C., Va., N. H.
Barytes (crude)	Mo., Ga., Tenn., Ala.	Mineral Paints: Nat. pig.	Canvass discontinued.
Bauxite	Ark., Ga., Ala., Tenn.	Zinc and lead pigments.	Pa., Mo., Wis., Ill.
Borax (crude)	Cal., Nev.	Mineral waters	Wis., N. Y., Cal., Me.
Bromine	Mich., W. Va.	Natural gas	W. Va., Pa., Okla., Ohio.
Cadmium	Not separable by States.	Natural-gas gasoline	Okla., W. Va., Cal., Tex.
Calcium-magnes, chloride.	Mich., W. Va., Ohio, Cal.	Nickel	Not separable by States.
Cement	Pa., Ind., Cal., Mich.	Oilstones, etc.	Ark., Ohio, Ind., Vt.
Chromic iron ore	Ore., Cal.	Peat	Cal., N. J., Ill., N. Y.
Clay: Products	Ohio, Pa., N. J., Ill.	Petroleum	Cal., Okla., Tex., Kan.
Raw	N. J., Mo., Pa., Ga.	Phosphate rock	Fla., Tenn., Ky.
Coal: Bituminous	Pa., W. Va., Ill., Ky.	Platinum, allied metals	Cal., Alaska, Ore.
Anthracite	Pa.	Potash	Cal., Utah, Md., Neb.
Coke	Pa., Ala., Ohio, Ind.	Pumice	Kan., Neb., Cal.
Copper	Ariz., Mich., Alas., Mont.	Pyrites	Cal., N. Y., Col., Wis.
Diatomaceous (infusorial) earth and tripoli	Cal., Ill., Mo.	Quicksilver	Tex., Cal., Nev., Ore.
Emery	N. Y., Okla., Va.	Salt	Mich., N. Y., Ohio, Kan.
Feldspar (crude)	N. C., Me., N. Y., Conn.	Sand and gravel	Pa., Ohio, Ill., N. Y.
Ferroalloys	Pa., N. Y., Ala., Ill.	Sand-lime brick	Mich., Wis., Fla., D. C.
Fluorspar	Ill., Ky., N. Mex., Col.	Silica (quartz)	Wis., Conn., Cal., N. Y.
Fuller's earth	Fla., Ga., Tex., Ark.	Silver	Utah, Nev., Mont., Idaho
Garnet, for abras. purposes	N. Y., N. H.	Slate	Pa., Vt., N. Y., Me.
Gems and precious stones.	Mont., Ariz., Nev., Cal.	Stone	Pa., Ind., N. Y., Ohio.
Gold	Cal., Alaska, Col., S. D.	Sulphur (shipments)	Tex., La., Nev., Utah.
Graphite	N. Y., Tex., R. I., Cal.	Sulphur. acid from copper and zinc sm.	Tenn., Ill., Pa., Kan.
Grindstones-pulpstones	Ohio, W. Va., Mich.	Talc and soapstone	Va., N. Y., Vt., Cal.
Gypsum	N. Y., Mich., Ohio, Iowa.	Tin	Alaska.
Iron: Ore	Minn., Mich., Ala., N. Y.	Titanium ore (rutile)	Va.
Pig	Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill.	Tungsten ore	Col.
Lead	Mo., Idaho, Utah, Okla.	Uranium-vanadium mins.	Col., Utah.
Lime	Pa., Ohio, Mass., Mo.	Zinc	Okla., N. J., Kan., Mont.

In regard to Titanium ore (rutile) and Tungsten ore, production is of 1920; none in 1921.

MINERAL PRODUCING STATES AND THEIR LEADING MINERAL PRODUCTS.

State.	Principal Mineral Products.	State.	Principal Mineral Products.
Ala.	Coal, iron ore, cement, clay products.	Mont.	Coal, silver, copper, petroleum.
Alaska	Gold, copper, silver, coal.	Neb.	Clay prod., cement, sand and gravel, stone.
Ariz.	Copper, gold, silver, asbestos.	Nev.	Silver, gold, gypsum.
Ark.	Petroleum, coal, natural gas, stone.	N. H.	Stone, clay prod., sand and gravel, mica.
Cal.	Petroleum, cement, natural gas, gold.	N. J.	Clay products, zinc, cement, stone.
Col.	Coal, gold, silver, clay products.	N. M.	Coal, copper, silver, clay products.
Conn.	Clay products, stone, lime, sand, gravel.	N. Y.	Clay products, cement, stone, salt.
Del.	Clay products, stone, sand, gravel.	N. C.	Clay prod., stone, sand and gravel, feldspar.
D. of C.	Clay prod., sand, grave, sand-lime, brick, stone.	N. D.	Coal, clay prod., min. wat., sand and gravel.
Fla.	Phosph. rock, fuller's earth, stone, clay prod.	Ohio	Coal, clay prod., petroleum, natural gas.
Ga.	Clay prod., stone, fuller's earth, cement.	Okla.	Petrol., natural gas, nat.-gas gasoline, coal.
Idaho	Lead, silver, gold, stone.	Ore.	Cement, sand and gravel, stone, gold.
Ill.	Coal, petroleum, clay products, cement.	Pa.	Coal, cement, clay products, natural gas.
Ind.	Coal, cement, clay products, stone.	R. I.	Stone, clay prod., sand and gravel, min. wat.
Iowa	Coal, cement, clay products, gypsum.	S. C.	Stone, clay prod., sand and gravel.
Kan.	Petroleum, coal, natural gas, cement.	S. D.	Gold, stone, sand and gravel, silver.
Ky.	Coal, petroleum, clay products, stone.	Tenn.	Coal, cement, clay products, stone.
La.	Petrol., sulphur, nat. gas, nat.-gas. gasoline.	Tex.	Petroleum, sulphur, natural gas gasoline.
Me.	Stone, lime, clay products, slate.	Utah	Coal, silver, lead, copper.
Md.	Coal, cement, clay prod., sand and gravel.	Vt.	Stone, slate, lime, talc.
Mass.	Stone, clay products, lime, sand and gravel.	Va.	Coal, clay products, cement, stone.
Mich.	Iron ore, copper, cement, salt.	Wash.	Coal, cement, clay products.
Minn.	Iron ore, clay prod., cement, stone.	W. Va.	Coal, natural gas, petroleum, clay products.
Miss.	Sand and gravel, clay prod., min. wat., stone	Wis.	Stone, sand and gravel, mineral water, lime.
Mo.	Lead, coal, clay products, cement.	Wyo.	Petrol., coal, nat. gas., nat.-gas gasoline.

VALUE OF MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES 1890-1922.

Year.	Metallic.	Non-Metallic.	Other and Total.	Year.	Metallic.	Non-Metallic.	Other and Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1890	303,440,000	310,995,000	615,429,000	1911	680,907,000	1,242,942,000	1,924,081,000
1900	513,732,000	594,204,000	1,108,936,000	1912	862,008,000	1,375,420,000	2,237,794,000
1901	493,314,000	660,764,000	1,155,078,000	1913	878,869,000	1,554,298,000	2,433,545,000
1902	604,517,000	722,434,000	1,327,951,000	1914	686,639,000	1,424,063,000	2,111,172,000
1903	588,753,000	905,628,000	1,495,381,000	1915	991,730,000	1,400,484,000	2,394,644,000
1904	501,114,000	857,667,000	1,359,181,000	1916	1,620,745,000	1,884,413,000	3,508,439,000
1905	702,585,000	920,780,000	1,623,765,000	1917	2,086,234,000	2,900,462,000	4,992,496,000
1906	886,180,000	1,014,500,000	1,900,880,000	1918	2,153,318,000	3,380,478,000	5,540,496,000
1907	904,108,000	1,165,376,000	2,069,570,000	1919	1,351,600,000	3,257,900,000	4,613,000,000
1908	556,768,000	1,040,761,000	1,591,773,000	1920	1,724,300,000	4,977,500,000	6,951,410,000
1909	754,944,000	1,131,866,000	1,887,107,000	1921	654,130,000	3,481,890,000	4,138,670,000
1910	749,879,000	1,237,668,000	1,987,844,000	1922	985,800,000	3,662,500,000	4,652,000,000

Included in the non-metallic total is mineral fuel oil which was $2,731,000,000 in 1922.

QUARRY ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Killed (1918) 125; (1919) 123; (1920) 178; (1921) 120.

Injured (1918) 8,719; (1919) 9,199; (1920) 11,217; (1921) 10,465.

The total number killed in all mine and quarry accidents in the U. S. in 1921 was 2,367, as against 2,984 in 1920.

Of these, 1,973 were killed in coal mines, 230 in metal mines, 120 in quarries, 27 in metallurgical plants, and 17 in coke ovens.

MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES—1921, 1922.

(Compiled by the Geological Survey. Metallic products are in *Italics*.)

PRODUCT.	Unit of Measure.	1922 Quan'ty	1922 Value.	1921 Quan'ty	1921 Value.
			Dollars.		*Dollars.*
Aluminum	Pound	.....	13,622,000	.....	10,906,000
Antimonial lead	Short ton (2000 lbs.)	8,075	844,993	10,064	870,059
Antimony	" " "	1,445	156,060	1,589	157,629
Arsenious Oxide	" " "	10,0·7	1,475,229	4,786	717,700
Asbestos	" " "	27	9,320	831	336,968
Asphalt	" " "	1,132,937	12,639,105	920,632	11,033,804
Barytes (crude)	" " "	155,040	1,123,950	66,369	531,958
Bauxite	Long ton (2240 lbs.)	309,600	2,012,330	139,550	889,800
Borates	Short "	85,220	2,705,140	50,000	1,600,000
Bromine	Pound	1,005,174	150,668	711,953	172,759
Cadmium	"	131,590	143,433	68,501	67,131
Calcium-Magnesium Chloride	Short ton	33,067	571,326	23,672	510,723
Cement	376-lb. bbl	118,590,644	208,464,028	96,046,549	181,675,440
Chronite	Long ton	355	7,288	282	2,900
Clay products	.....	.....	.....	270,397,754	.....
Clay, raw	Short ton	2,510,800	8,183,749	1,716,746	6,025,300
Coal, Penn. anthracite	Long "	48,824,127	273,700,125	80,779,867	452,304,903
Coal, bituminous	Short ton	407,894,000	1,294,000,000	415,921,950	1,199,983,600
Coke	" "	36,526,000	.....	25,287,622	147,673,095
Copper	Pound	944,024,741	127,443,000	505,586,098	65,221,000
Diatomaceous earth and tripoli	Short ton	74,966	703,397	67,474	395,629
Emery	" "	1,468	17,511	305	2,250
Feldspar (crude)	" "	117,127	844,568	91,865	617,652
Ferro alloys	Long ton	423,280	28,259,004	248,627	21,697,785
Fluorspar	Short "	139,700	2,505,000	34,960	724,094
Fuller's earth	" "	138,944	2,287,719	105,609	1,973,848
Garnet, for abrasives	" "	7,054	566,879	3,048	260,687
Gems and precious stones	.....	.....	100,000	.....	518,280
Gold	Troy ounce	2,375,019	49,096,000	2,422,006	50,067,300
Graphite, amorphous	Short ton	2,200	.....	1,842	20,860
Graphite, crystalline	Pound	1,849,766	85,242	1,189,523	75,664
Grindstones and pulpstones	Short ton	26,524	1,020,186	26,340	1,227,322
Gypsum	" "	3,900,000	17,000,000	2,890,784	23,700,290
Iron ore	Long "	50,612,620	157,809,286	26,652,528	89,745,308
Iron, pig	" "	27,670,738	608,144,858	16,038,619	389,437,792
Lead (refined)	Short "	468,746	51,562,000	398,222	35,840,000
Lime	" "	2,532,153	24,895,370	2,532,153	24,895,370
Magnesite (crude)	" "	55,790	571,745	47,904	510,177
Manganese ore (35 p. ct.)	Long "	15,682	472,501	13,531	495,097
Manganiferous ore (5 to 35 pct.)	" "	625,659	1,766,419	97,099	255,131
Mica, scrap	Short ton	3,310	66,380	2,577	56,849
Mica, sheet	Pound	965,000	182,600	741,845	118,513
Millstones	.....	.....	20,583	.....	24,524
Mineral paints and pigments	Short ton	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral waters	Gallons sold	38,000,000	5,500,000	34,781,238	4,876,445
Natural gas	100 cubic feet	725,000,000	196,000,000	662,052,000	174,617,000
Natural gas gasoline	Gallon	480,000,000	67,000,000	449,934,402	61,815,258
Nickel	Short ton	208	133,191	111	86,000
Oilstones, etc	" "	1,016	197,450	831	173,025
Peat	" "	60,680	397,729	30,406	260,119
Petroleum	42-gal. bbl	551,197,000	900,200,000	472,183,000	814,745,000
Phosphate rock	Long ton	2,417,883	10,482,846	2,064,025	12,270,070
Platinum and allied metals	Troy ounce	57,718	5,860,525	56,370	4,238,989
Potash (K2 O)	Short ton	10,087	393,349	4,408	447,859
Pumice	" "	45,262	175,600	37,108	158,540
Pyrites	Long "	169,043	671,241	157,118	711,432
Quicksilver	75-lb. flask	6,375	368,348	6,339	300,595
Salt	Short ton	6,792,849	27,464,838	4,981,154	24,557,966
Sand, glass	" "	1,727,000	2,826,000	1,280,359	2,314,314
Sand, moulding, building, etc.	" "	94,226,000	61,469,000	78,564,649	54,268,310
Sand-lime brick	Thousand	.....	.....	93,105	1,216,077
Silica (quartz)	Short ton	10,653	101,347	11,252	84,957
Silver	Troy ounce	55,570,859	55,570,859	53,052,441	53,052,441
Slate	.....	607,680	9,176,784	411,500	7,322,006
Stone	Short ton	81,000,000	118,500,000	63,538,740	106,962,266
Sulphur	Long "	1,343,624	22,000,000	954,344	17,000,000
Sulphur acid	Short "	.....	.....	621,026	6,576,500
Talc and soapstone	" "	198,684	2,859,897	126,434	1,821,451
Thorium minerals (monazite)	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin (metallic equivalent)	Short ton	1	912	4	2,400
Titanium ore	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tungsten ore (60 per cent)	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uranium and Vanadium	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc	" "	353,274	40,273,000	198,232	19,823,000
Total value metallic products	.....	.....	985,800,000	.....	654,130,000
Total value non-met. products	.....	.....	3,662,500,000	.....	3,481,890,000

Some of the 1922 figures are subject to final revision.

The canvass of sulphuric acid was discontinued in 1917, when the quantity was 1,455,257 short tons (including 119,048 tons of stronger acid), and the value was $16,890,545.

"Unspecified" products in 1922 included the value of the following products: Antimony other than content of antimonial lead, bismuth, cadmium sulphide, chats, chert, flint lining for the tube mills, ilmenite, iron ore sold for paint, lithium minerals, magnesium, magnesium chloride, marls, mineral black pebbles for grinding, selenium, silica sand and sandstone (finely ground), sodium salts (sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulphate and trona), from natural sources, tellurium, and an estimate of the value of miscellaneous mineral products, statistics for which are not collected annually by the Survey.

VALUE OF ALL MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS IN 1919, BY CHIEF STATES.

Pa., $819,451,109; W. Va., $295,606,620; Okla., $281,927,732; Ill., $178,673,065; Cal., $163,770,243; Tex., $160,378,058; Ohio, $134,518,505; Minn., $130,399,254; Mich., $103,870,089; Ky., $98,486,-910; Kan., $90,338,204; Ariz., $88,478,111; Ala., $59,866,040; Ind., $52,840,252; Col., $51,217,038; Mont., $49,923,721; Wyo., $41,928,788; Utah, $41,510,802; La., $40,016,535; Mo., $33,365,694; Va., $29,363,449; N. Y., $25,131,093; Tenn., $23,-292,114; N. M., $18,872,560; Iowa, $18,473,558; Nev., $18,053,984; Wash., $13,329,129; Idaho, $11,840,301; Wis., $10,580,833.

MINING AND QUARRYING IN THE UNITED STATES.

(U. S. Census of Manufactures, 1919.)

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES, BY STATES, RANKED BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, PRODUCING ENTERPRISES.

Industry and State.	No. Enterprises.	Wage Earners.	Value of Products.
COAL, ANTHRACITE (all in Pennsylvania)	254	147,372	$364,084,142
COAL, BITUMINOUS	6,636	545,798	1,145,977,565
Pennsylvania	1,938	154,992	362,973,952
West Virginia	926	87,095	193,108,343
Illinois	447	73,780	138,767,835
Ohio	788	40,452	77,988,602
Kentucky	635	39,769	72,432,840
Indiana	295	24,479	45,492,726
Alabama	188	24,648	45,359,441
Colorado	161	11,252	28,342,195
Virginia	108	11,215	23,763,440
Wyoming	46	7,091	18,723,451
Iowa	167	10,584	16,903,358
Kansas	129	8,084	15,748,535
Oklahoma	94	7,040	14,477,317
Tennessee	107	9,556	14,024,432
Utah	27	3,647	12,632,035
Missouri	179	7,285	12,077,845
Washington	35	4,413	10,737,656
PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	9,814	93,205	931,793,423
Oklahoma	1,699	21,180	247,497,450
Texas	553	13,599	143,337,362
California	403	12,344	139,018,663
West Virginia	751	12,302	99,518,304
Kansas	613	6,305	68,515,158
Pennsylvania	3,140	9,065	66,271,961
Ohio	1,333	5,123	45,483,525
Louisiana	133	4,841	32,016,085
Illinois	236	2,752	31,263,563
Kentucky	196	2,119	23,329,521
Wyoming	39	2,167	21,959,937
New York	561	868	9,900,894
Indiana	131	403	2,604,395
IRON ORE	290	45,741	218,217,905
Minnesota	89	16,236	128,377,174
Michigan	65	16,160	60,906,692
Alabama	39	6,485	12,291,760
New York	7	1,811	5,264,443
Wisconsin	6	1,145	3,826,872
COPPER	195	43,717	181,258,087
Arizona	75	14,237	84,217,141
Michigan	22	12,235	34,476,336
LEAD AND ZINC	432	21,884	75,579,347
Oklahoma	111	5,253	18,979,726
Missouri	93	4,793	15,879,177
Idaho	20	1,820	9,529,723
GOLD AND SILVER, LODE MINES	740	15,436	$58,832,330
Colorado	198	3,495	16,785,716
Nevada	148	2,084	9,687,431
California	99	2,881	8,773,757
LIMESTONE	895	22,069	52,943,924
Pennsylvania	184	5,573	12,881,213
Ohio	90	2,262	6,742,496
Indiana	67	1,800	4,619,801
New York	55	1,739	4,597,942
Illinois	41	1,244	3,776,626
GRANITE	358	8,049	18,279,345
Vermont	27	1,062	3,563,734
Massachusetts	42	1,034	2,405,165
North Carolina	16	959	1,576,250
Wisconsin	14	753	1,484,979
New Hampshire	23	589	1,427,979
Maine	42	747	1,300,996
Minnesota	27	392	1,135,391
SANDSTONE	255	4,287	10,684,969
Pennsylvania	100	1,673	3,534,563
Ohio	21	875	2 759,352
Illinois	15	288	1,329,389
PHOSPHATE ROCK	48	4,373	10,300,198
Florida	23	2,330	6,678,888
Tennessee	19	1,568	3,139,671
CLAY	345	5,452	10,086,298
Pennsylvania	62	1,337	2,546,485
New Jersey	35	868	1,482,358
Missouri	41	622	1,420,585
BASALT	163	3,336	9,657,977
Pennsylvania	29	721	2,298,791
New Jersey	36	637	1,928,025
Massachusetts	21	547	1,548,611
Connecticut	20	363	1,262,579
GOLD, PLACER MINES	112	1,380	9,368,561
California	60	1,102	7,937,654
GYPSUM	47	2,191	6,805,940
New York	6	400	1,110,463
Iowa	5	444	1,092,920
SLATE	101	3,513	5,720,792
Pennsylvania	42	1,892	2,651,533
Vermont	38	1,039	2,057,388
MARBLE	48	1,732	4,397,912
Vermont	15	570	2,108,872
Tennessee	13	540	1,088,131

U. S. GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION, 1922, BY STATES.

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine Ozs.	Value.	Fine Ozs.	Value.
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*
Alaska	380,769	7,871,200	652,251	652,251
Ariz.	159,870	3,304,800	4,198,695	4,198,695
Cal.	717,358	14,829,100	3,119,002	3,119,002
Col.	315,313	6,518,100	5,951,593	5,951,593
Ga.	261	5,400	2,933	2,933
Idaho	.....	.....	5,965,098	5,965,098
Ill.	23,355	482,800	3,915	3,915
Mich.	.....	.....	361,912	361,912
Mo.	.....	.....	68,351	68,351
Mont.	73,100	1,511,100	9,601,048	9,601,048
Nev.	156,198	3,228,900	8,108,027	8,108,027
N. M.	16,070	332,200	657,231	657,231
N. C.	73	1,500	8	8
Ore.	23,094	477,400	193,121	193,121
Pa.	126	2,600	2,215	2,215
Philip'nes	67,681	1,399,100	27,174	27,174
S. C.	324,649	6,711,100	121,757	121,757
Tenn.	213	4,400	75,138	75,138
Tex.	15	300	601,765	601,765
Utah	107,721	2,226,800	15,588,734	15,588,734
Va.	34	700	6	6
Wash.	9,119	188,500	210,885	210,885
Total	2,375,019	49,096,000	55,510,859	55,510,859

Gold value, $20.67 a fine ounce. Silver valued at $1 an ounce, provided by the Pittman act.

GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES FOUND IN THE UNITED STATES.

(The figures represent values.)

Corundum (sapphire) (1920) $214,705; (1921) $482,745.

Quartz (1920) $14,676; (1921) $11,114.

Tourmaline (1920) $4,869; (1921) $1,450.

Turquoise (1920) $16,865; (1921) $6,272.

Diamonds, opals, and topazes no longer figure to any extent in the gem discoveries in the United States.

The total value of all gems and precious stones found in the United States in 1922 was estimated in May, 1923, by the Geological Survey, at $100,000.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRECIOUS STONES.

(For years ended June 30. Values are in parentheses.)

Imports—*Diamonds* (rough, uncut) (1922) 49,288 carats ($4,912,732); (1923) 209,429 carats ($9,603,467); *diamonds* (cut, but not set) (1922) 336,338 carats ($32,215,412); (1923) 549,769 carats ($72,404,714); *diamonds* (glaziers', engravers' and miners') (1922) 20,927 carats ($458,462); (1923) 36,611 carats ($1,017,989).

Pearls (not strung or set) (1922) $6,011,932; (1923) $10,695,193.

Imitation precious stones (1922) $1,396,915; (1923) $2,960,937.

Total, all precious stones (1922) $47,232,364; (1923) $81,837,128.

Exports, all domestic precious stones, including pearls (1922) $14,923; (1923) $44,626.

Exports, foreign precious stones, including diamonds (1922) $48,455; (1923) $14,300.

COAL, COKE AND PETROLEUM EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Year Ending June 30.	Anthracite. Imported.	Anthracite. Exported.	Bituminous Imported.	Bituminous Exported.	Coke Imported.	Coke Exported.	Petroleum Imported.	Petroleum Exported.
	Long tons.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1900....	156	1,777,319	1,700,765	5,411,329	56,444	363,202	2,374,229	975,123,476
1901....	1	1,912,080	1,973,134	5,763,469	75,103	365,888	2,147,938	1,079,074,519
1902....	295	1,570,490	1,936,290	5,400,694	99,465	402,495	3,235,467	1,064,233,601
1903....	340,849	1,388,653	3,519,843	5,210,322	122,630	380,038	3,708,127	936,697,255
1904....	30,873	2,048,154	1,940,962	6,434,713	123,124	479,431	4,653,508	1,022,116,276
1905....	64,812	2,312,082	1,514,500	6,707,788	195,952	550,188	10,000,502	1,220,513,587
1906....	36,708	1,970,401	1,818,758	7,155,592	157,577	679,773	15,452,619	1,269,777,645
1907....	23,113	2,481,920	1,687,081	8,812,332	129,163	823,040	20,505,197	1,294,659,979
1908....	24,907	3,837,778	1,975,625	9,884,957	119,196	763,809	9,289,376	1,547,402,601
1909....	4,585	2,869,762	1,224,999	9,018,867	169,902	765,535	3,862,445	1,569,103,378
1910....	1,746	2,953,633	1,623,073	10,413,439	128,197	872,013	23,996,876	1,502,491,933
1911....	8,339	3,146,388	1,755,242	11,839,099	143,984	946,474	69,019,304	1,768,731,699
1912....	2,189	2,979,102	1,299,106	14,709,847	65,687	805,819	309,766,030	1,883,479,897
1913....	1,670	4,625,481	1,576,889	16,083,101	102,715	900,672	731,360,523	2,136,465,721
1914....	8,124	3,959,114	1,348,156	15,704,956	112,528	742,476	724,446,909	2,240,033,652
1915....	8,637	3,682,188	1,417,566	14,412,985	88,735	602,473	763,705,698	2,328,725,749
1916....	7,216	3,878,478	1,595,119	18,749,694	59,753	976,398	890,853,850	2,607,482,366
1917....	1,761	4,635,134	1,282,790	19,533,705	24,782	1,170,824	1,324,157,815	2,651,118,349
1918....	11,557	4,842,187	1,301,535	21,051,979	29,097	1,337,321	1,635,597,145	2,714,619,746
1919....	62,098	4,285,730	1,008,250	18,152,337	18,050	1,053,133	1,978,951,092	2,492,754,027
1920....	62,950	4,717,462	1,062,889	22,976,325	29,275	678,870	2,908,749,806	3,098,778,060
1921....	15,882	4,877,800	1,019,592	34,423,964	29,745	641,184	5,738,315,884	3,026,001,937
1922....	12,902	2,992,385	1,244,945	13,035,800	41,576	297,431	5,892,146,605	2,800,223,362
1923....	368,889	3,733,714	5,267,934	15,953,879	112,646	964,878	4,473,630,457	3,374,003,942

Coal exports do not include ship-fuel or bunker coal.
Petroleum imports 1900-1906 are for fiscal years.

COAL, COKE AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year. (Calendar.)	Anthracite Produced.	Anthracite Shipped.	Bituminous Produced.	Coke Produced.	Total Coal Production.	Petroleum Produced.
	Gross Tons.	*Gross Tons.*	*Gross Tons.*	*Gross Tons.*	*Gross Tons.*	*Gallons.*
1900.....	51,221,353	45,107,464	189,067,957	18,333,346	240,789,310	2,672,062,218
1901.....	60,242,560	53,568,601	201,632,276	19,460,610	261,874,836	2,914,346,148
1902.....	36,940,710	31,200,890	232,336,468	22,680,116	269,277,178	3,728,210,472
1903.....	66,613,454	59,362,831	252,454,775	22,566,322	319,068,229	4,219,376,154
1904.....	65,318,490	57,492,522	248,803,294	21,125,988	314,121,784	4,917,400,320
1905.....	69,[illegible]9,152	61,410,201	281,306,058	28,777,794	350,645,210	5,658,138,360
1906.....	63,645,[illegible]10	55,698,595	306,138,274	32,501,087	369,783,284	5,312,745,312
1907.....	76,432,421	67,109,393	352,463,493	36,410,325	428,195,914	6,976,004,670
1908.....	74,347,102	64,665,014	296,941,021	23,244,213	371,288,123	7,498,848,910
1909.....	64,619,[illegible]65	61,969,885	339,057,372	35,102,737	411,441,621	7,693,176,708
1910.....	75,433,246	64,905,786	372,420,663	37,240,009	447,853,909	8,801,404,416
1911.....	80,771,488	69,954,299	362,417,017	31,742,401	443,188,505	9,258,874,422
1912.....	75,322,855	63,905,823	401,879,448	39,271,070	477,202,303	9,363,271,848
1913.....	81,718,680	67,773,327	427,174,372	41,338,866	508,893,052	10,434,741,660
1914.....	81,[illegible]0,631	69,511,110	377,414,259	30,853,495	458,504,890	11,162,026,470
1915.....	79,459,876	67,883,776	395,200,380	37,126,026	474,660,256	11,806,372,368
1916.....	78,195,083	67,276,364	448,678,288	31,664,893	526,873,371	12,639,220,636
1917.....	88,939,117	77,133,305	492,670,146	49,648,954	581,609,263	14,083,255,242
1918.....	88,237,575	76,649,918	517,308,768	50,427,118	605,546,343	14,948,964,072
1919.....	78,501,931	66,855,311	408,908,482	44,821,000	487,410,413	15,864,198,000
1920.....	80,032,175	68,915,460	496,975,892	46,328,571	577,008,067	18,622,884,000
1921.....	80,779,867	69,554,563	415,921,950	25,287,622	444,105,760	19,631,686,000
1922.....	48,824,127	41,073,838	407,804,000	36,526,000	456,718,127	23,150,274,000

Production of petroleum in 1919 in the United States was 3.3 barrels (of 42 gallons each) per capita.

Oil (petroleum) used in 1921 in making gas—40,992,262 gallons.

Coal used in 1921 for making gas—Anthracite, 1,315,042 gross tons; bituminous, 5,707,243 net tons; coke, 755,416 net tons.

Production of fuel briquets in the United States in 1922 totalled 619,425 tons, valued at $5,444,926.

COAL-MINE FATALITIES AND PRODUCTION.

Year.	Men Employed.	Men Killed.	Prod. Per Death.	Year.	Men Employed.	Men Killed.	Prod. Per Death.	Year.	Men Employed.	Men Killed.	Prod. Per Death.
			S. tons.				*S. tons.*				*S. tons.*
1907.....	680,492	2,242	147,407	1913.....	747,644	2,785	204,685	1918.....	762,426	2,580	262,873
1908.....	690,438	2,445	167,407	1914.....	763,185	2,454	209,261	1919.....	776,569	2,317	239,082
1909.....	666,552	2,642	174,416	1915.....	734,008	2,269	234,297	1920.....	784,621	2,271	289,057
1910.....	725,030	2,821	177,808	1916.....	720,971	2,226	265,094	1921.....	823,253	1,987	254,854
1911.....	728,348	2,656	186,887	1917.....	757,317	2,696	241,618	1922.....	848,932	1,971	233,576
1912.....	722,662	2,419	220,945								

Coal production per wage earner in the year 1919—anthracite, 592 short tons, bituminous, 844 short tons.

Causes of Fatalities—Of the fatalities (1922), 1,792 occurred underground, 41 in shafts and 138 on the surface.

Of the deaths underground, 924 were due to falls of roof (coal, rock, etc.); 341 to mine cars and locomotives; 152 to explosives; 116 to mine explosions; 80 to electricity.

Great Coal Mine Disasters, with numbers of lives lost—(1869) Plymouth, Pa. 179; (1884) Pocahontas, Va., 112; (1891) Mt. Pleasant, Pa., 109; (1892) Krebs, Okla., 100; (1900) Scofield, Utah, 200, (1902) Coal Creek, Tenn., 184, (1902) Johnstown Pa., 112; (1903) Hanna, Wyo., 169; (1904) Cheswick, Pa., 179; (1905) Virginia City, Ala., 108; (1907) Monongah, W. Va., 361; (1907) Jacobs Creek, Pa., 239; (1908) Marianna, Pa., 154; (1909) Cherry, Ill., 259; (1911) Littleton, Ala., 128; (1913) Dawson, N. Mex., 263; (1914) Eccles, W. Va., 181; (1915) Layland, W. Va., 112; (1917) Hastings, Col., 121; (1919) Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 92; (1922) Spangler, Pa., 77; (1922) Dolomite, Ala., 90.

PETROLEUM REFINING IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Census Bureau data for 1921; figures in parentheses show values.)

Number refineries, 366; wage earners, 63,197; wages in the year, $101,322,400; cost of materials, $1,382,425,000; value of products, $1,727,440,200.

Products in detail (gallons): Gasoline, 5,093,056,700 ($840,672,300); naphtha, benzine, etc., 275,176,200 ($40,729,400); illuminating oils (kerosene), 1,963,826,600 ($152,515,900); distillate oils (fuel), 1,220,247,000 ($59,586,100); gas oils (fuel), 1,634,342,200 ($85,322,400); residual fuel oils, 6,894,543,300 ($232,355,700); lubricating oils, 949,246,700 ($194,609,300); greases, 24,440,000 ($9,754,800); liquid asphaltic road oils, 168,378,000 ($7,831,200); all other products ($104,063,100).

The value of refined petroleum produced in 1919 was, by chief States in the industry, as follows: New Jersey, $280,995,000; Texas, $241,757,000; California, $213,292,000; Pennsylvania, $178,826,000; Oklahoma, $150,673,000; Louisiana, $75,024,000; Illinois, $64,549,000; Kansas, $63,786,000; Ohio, $43,283,000.

The production of crude petroleum, in 1919, by fields, in 42-gallon barrels, was: Mid-Continent, 196,891,000; California, 101,564,000; Pennsylvania, grade (Appalachian), 29,232,000; Illinois, 12,436,000; Gulf, 20,568,000; Lima-Indiana, 3,444,000; other fields (Colorado, Wyoming, etc.), 13,584,000; total United States—377,719,000, as against 265,762,535 in 1914.

COAL (BITUMINOUS) MINED IN 1921, BY STATES.

STATE.	Net Tons.	STATE.	Net Tons.	STATE.	Net Tons.	STATE.	Net Tons.
Ala.	12,568,899	Iowa	4,531,392	N. Dak.	864,903	Wash.	2,428,722
Alaska	76,817	Kan.	3,466,641	Ohio	31,942,776	W. Va.	72,786,996
Ark.	1,227,777	Ky.	31,588,270	Okla.	3,362,623	Wyo.	7,200,666
Cal., Ida. & Ore.	38,845	Md.	1,827,740	Pa. (Bitum's)	116,013,942		
Col.	9,122,760	Mich.	1,141,715	S. Dak.	7,553	Tot. bitum.	415,921,950
Ga.	33,815	Mo.	3,551,621	Tenn.	4,460,326		
Ill.	69,602,763	Mont.	2,733,958	Texas	972,839	Pa. (anthr'te)	90,473,451
Ind.	20,319,509	N. Mex.	2,453,482	Utah	4,078,784		
		N. Car.	23,438	Va.	7,492,378	Grand tot.	506,395,401

Average number days worked—bituminous, 149; anthracite, 271.

Number employees: bituminous—underground, 567,289; surface, 96,465; anthracite—underground, 116,817; surface, 42,682.

Of the 506,395,401 short tons of coal (anthracite and bituminous) produced in 1921 in the United States, 459,964,846 were loaded at the mines for shipment; 18,948,172 were sold to local trade and used by employees; 18,882,907 were used at the mines for steam and heat; and 8,599,476 were made into coke at the mines.

MANUFACTURED GAS PRODUCED AND SOLD IN 1920.

STATE.	Produced (Thousand Feet).	SOLD. Thousand Feet.	SOLD. Value.	STATE.	Produced (Thousand Feet).	SOLD. Thousand Feet.	SOLD. Value.
Alabama	53,012,968	22,501,364	$ 2,906,670	Nebraska	2,787,954	2,661,423	$3,343,712
Arizona	467,721	401,000	707,570	New Hampshire	939,741	854,542	1,346,297
California	18,701,226	16,039,094	15,889,262				
Colorado	10,792,008	6,745,614	2,783,706	New Jersey	27,924,604	24,648,308	22,028,838
Connecticut	7,496,965	6,979,380	8,699,015	New York	98,517,671	77,518,626	65,891,275
				North Carolina	1,087,813	951,111	1,617,893
Delaware	996,157	875,453	1,289,323	North Dakota	273,395	234,979	494,944
D. of C. and Md.	19,274,427	15,418,175	9,010,568	Ohio	86,389,429	44,879,579	4,613,096
Florida	1,284,892	1,106,960	1,867,042				
Georgia	2,805,534	2,433,329	3,101,481	Oregon	3,374,929	2,823,354	2,452,364
Idaho	117,594	97,893	185,948	Pennsylvania	147,726,076	82,424,358	30,480,854
				Rhode Island	3,469,136	2,905,765	3,310,511
Illinois	67,056,687	45,408,517	34,932,497	South Carolina	834,873	708,554	984,430
Indiana	75,128,832	40,352,830	10,613,189	South Dakota	380,736	355,494	586,616
Iowa	4,516,533	4,196,588	5,746,997				
Kansas	182,594	154,301	251,293	Tennessee	3,671,925	2,350,615	1,986,757
Kentucky	7,593,234	3,386,040	394,393	Texas	3,329,011	2,934,228	3,440,921
				Utah	631,656	560,760	632,558
Louisiana	2,385,189	1,957,688	2,560,775	Vermont	325,478	301,923	530,534
Maine	902,668	761,058	1,136,135	Virginia	2,952,061	2,645,832	3,087,881
Massachusetts	26,338,001	21,686,474	24,450,554	Washington	2,846,922	2,545,467	3,580,181
Michigan	31,964,301	20,433,174	13,139,143	West Virginia	6,576,509	3,503,932	361,064
Minnesota	13,294,551	8,426,583	5,411,715	Wisconsin	16,294,242	8,544,609	5,933,812
				Ark., Okl. & N. M.	111,298	96,092	180,929
Mississippi	231,579	191,167	303,674	Nev. and Wyo.	130,892	108,752	187,441
Missouri	10,796,594	8,528,028	7,694,288				
Montana	296,775	257,082	415,990	Totals	766,212,881	492,896,095	311,064,441

Of the manufactured gas produced in 1920 in New York State, 3,970,457 thousand cubic feet were coal gas, 70,763,140 thousand cubic feet were water gas, and 18,784,074 thousand cubic ft. were coke oven gas.

Fuels used in the United States, in the manufacture of gas, in 1920: *Coal gas*—4,694,200 net tons of bituminous coal (including 72 tons of cannel coal), and 398,434 gallons of oil; *water gas*—67,410 net tons of bituminous coal, 1,620,730 gross tons of anthracite, 1,649,055 net tons of coke, and 743,319,496 gallons of oil. In 1920, in the manufacture of water gas, 32.1 lbs. of solid fuel were required to make one M. (1,000 cubic feet) of gas.

Coke produced by coal gas plants in the United States in 1920 totalled 3,137,332 net tons, of which 1,378,537 net tons were sold. These plants produced, in addition, 51,264,956 gallons of tar, of which they sold 46,604,133 gallons. In 1920, water gas plants produced 114,410,107 gallons of tar, of which they sold 58,907,980 gallons.

STATISTICS OF THE GAS INDUSTRY IN 1921.

(United States Census data; figures in parentheses represent values.)

Gas made, for sale, from coal, coke and petroleum—314,517,600 M. cubic feet ($372,032,000), divided as follows (M. cubic feet): Coal gas, 15,416,800 ($13,434,700); carbureted water gas, 110,454,100 ($137,596,800); mixed coal and water gas, 169,818,200 ($196,104,400); oil gas, 17,656,100 ($25,612,000); acetylene gas, 1,000 ($24,600); gasoline gas (cold process), 1,600 ($5,100); other gas, 1,169,800 ($1,254,400).

By-products in 1921 of the gas industry (made for sale)—coke, 2,031,200 tons ($17,503,300); coal gas tar, 60,183,100 gallons ($3,193,200); tar from water gas and oil gas, 53,516,300 gallons ($2,202,500); ammonia, liquid, ($1,076,800); anhydrous ammonia, 6,505,900 lbs. ($489,900); ammonium sulphate, 3,901,400 lbs. ($101,200); crude light oil, 1,565,800 gallons ($111,600); refined light oil, 1,983,900 gallons ($354,000); drip and holder oil, 9,245,200 gallons ($180,000); naphthaline (crude), 795,000 lbs. ($33,200).

Total value of all gas industry products (including gas)—$411,195,500.

Number of wage earners, 34,957; wages in 1921, $53,306,000; cost of materials, $202,253,000.

The average selling price of anthracite in January throughout the country was (stove size), (1913) $7.73; (1914) $7.80; (1915) $7.83; (1916) $7.93; (1917) $9.29; (1918) $9.88; (1919) $11.51; (1920) $12.59; (1921) $15.99; (1922) $14.98; (1923) $15.43.

The figures are those compiled by the United States Department of Labor.

IRON ORE MINED IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	Hematite.	Brown Ore.	Magnetite.	Carbonate.	Total.
	Long tons.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*
1810-1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,656,000
1870-1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,690,889
1881-1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,854,386
1891-1900	136,961,046	22,845,764	14,634,364	1,065,137	175,506,311
1901-1910	364,179,432	28,287,994	20,664,453	262,366	413,394,245
1911	39,626,224	2,032,094	2,202,527	15,707	43,876,552
1912	51,345,782	1,614,486	2,179,533	10,346	55,150,147
1913	57,933,251	1,682,063	2,357,274	7,849	61,980,437
1914	38,286,670	1,537,750	1,610,203	5,138	41,439,761
1915	52,227,324	1,488,709	1,807,002	3,455	55,526,490
1916	70,728,024	1,904,484	2,533,364	1,800	75,167,672
1917	70,743,513	1,992,332	2,553,006	.....	75,288,851
1918	65,894,709	1,613,844	2,149,725	.....	69,658,278
1919	57,719,582	1,127,397	2,118,439	.....	60,965,418
1920	63,883,523	1,325,661	2,391,541	3,740	67,604,465
1921	28,128,961	370,154	780,866	2,709	29,282,690

Hematite ore comes chiefly from Minnesota, Michigan, Alabama, and Wisconsin; brown ore from Alabama, Virginia, Utah, and Tennessee; magnetite from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New Mexico; carbonate only from Pennsylvania.

IRON ORE MINED, BY STATES, IN 1921.

STATE.	Gross Tons.	STATE.	Gross Tons.	STATE.	Gross Tons.	STATE.	Gross Tons.
Alabama	2,876,141	Michigan	7,075,204	New Mexico	110,528	Utah	60,773
California	2,064	Minnesota	17,811,325	New York	469,988	Virginia	74,021
Colorado	3,823	Missouri	36,550	No. Carolina	2,583	Wisconsin	257,014
Georgia	5,556	Montana	26,174	Pennsylvania	146,649	Wyoming	234,701
Idaho	799	Nevada	268	Tennessee	25,709		
Massachusetts	4,100	New Jersey	58,589	Texas	131	Total U. S.	29,282,690

The largest iron mine in the United States is near Hibbing, Minn. It produced 3,719,256 tons in 1921. The next largest (1,835,203 tons in 1921) is near Bessemer, Ala. Of the five mines that produced over a million tons in 1921, three are in Minnesota, one in Alabama, and one in Michigan.

IRON ORE MINED IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Marquette.	Menominee.	Gogebic.	Vermilion.	Mesabi.	Cuyuna.	Total.
	Long tons.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*
1854-1870	3,971,716	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,971,716
1871-1880	10,294,047	858,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,152,857
1881-1890	18,58,012	11,917,416	8,657,807	3,260,426	.....	.....	42,433,661
1891-1900	27,269,545	21,639,872	23,361,043	12,097,048	32,282,873	.....	116,650,381
1901-1910	37,728,143	41,974,789	34,514,899	15,350,581	194,654,902	.....	324,223,314
1911	3,743,145	4,062,778	3,099,197	1,336 938	23,126,943	181,224	35,550,225
1912	3,545,012	4,465,466	3,926,632	1,457.273	32,604,756	369,739	46,368,878
1913	3,977,808	4,997,246	4,743,515	1,536,115	36,378,671	744,007	52,377,362
1914	3,320,763	3,671,499	4,601,240	1,362,416	19,808,434	776,051	33,540,403
1915	3,817,892	4,665,465	4,996,237	1,541,645	30,802,409	1,120,606	46,944,254
1916	4,792,987	6,649,578	7,707,101	1,704,440	41,325,341	1,555,641	63,735,088
1917	4,638,374	6,366,483	7,881,232	1,481,301	41,127,323	1,986,608	63,481,321
1918	3,946,554	6,041,637	7,837,634	1,192,677	39,055,977	1,705,315	59,779,794
1919	4,158,751	4,863,968	7,368,994	1,051,795	33,262,954	1,685,877	52,392,339
1920	4,457,609	5,651,542	8,298,206	1,053,518	36,641,880	1,757,775	57,860,530
1921	1,995,826	2,147,569	3,135,477	931,576	16,380,190	449,559	25,090,197

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN U. S. BY GRADES—GROSS TONS.

YEAR.	Basic.	Bessemer.	Foundry.	Malleable.	Forge.	All Other.	Total, Gross Tons.
1910	9,084,608	11,245,642	5,260,447	843,123	564,157	305,590	27,303,567
1911	8,520,020	9,409,303	4,468,940	612,533	408,841	229,910	23,649,547
1912	11,417,886	11,664,015	5,073,873	825,643	469,183	276,337	29,726,937
1913	12,536,693	11,590,113	5,220,343	993,736	324,407	300,860	30,966,152
1914	9,670,687	7,859,127	4,533,254	671,771	361,651	235,754	23,332,244
1915	13,093,214	10,523,306	4,843,899	829,921	316,214	309,659	29,916,213
1916	17,684,087	14,422,457	5,553,644	921,486	348,344	504,779	39,434,797
1917	17,671,662	13,714,732	5,328,258	1,015,579	345,707	571,459	38,621,216
1918	18,646,174	13,024,966	5,145,260	1,117,914	393,932	726,398	39,054,644
1919	14,494,131	9,975,934	4,916,758	1,009,049	271,286	318,206	31,015,364
1920	16,737,722	12,062,084	5,957,782	1,310,951	318,048	539,400	36,925,987
1921	7,753,071	5,595,215	2,568,136	457,340	112,748	201,616	16,688,126
1922	13,841,367	7,813,203	3,976,431	1,051,495	214,210	323,198	27,219,904

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON BY STATES, 1916-1922—GROSS TONS.

STATES.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Maine, Mass., Conn	5,719	10,527	11,485	13,678	10,281	2,142	1,084
New York, New Jersey	2,352,535	2,417,527	2,871,118	2,070,288	2,601,134	968,660	1,772,325
Pennsylvania	16,506,284	15,539,728	15,198,000	12,276,555	13,983,134	6,252,766	9,731,785
Maryland	501,452	422,212	373,817	244,002	523,733	147,189	366,967
Virginia	399,885	520,311	513,737	319,409	429,302	67,239	49,024
Alabama	2,762,885	2,953,705	2,537,852	2,130,092	2,392,962	1,207,408	2,230,619
W. Va., Ky., Ga., Tex	554,590	561,951	594,675	413,091	772,379	266,758	460,311
Tennessee	355,374	369,951	369,822	190,514	283,207	19,479	123,907
Ohio	8,602,895	8,518,603	8,764,132	7,102,627	8,533,470	3,799,613	6,484,162
Illinois	3,922,512	3,456,915	3,440,307	2,558,213	3,280,875	1,612,033	2,625,244
Indiana, Michigan	2,221,708	2,657,503	3,073,599	2,715,659	2,939,521	1,893,611	2,726,727
Wisconsin, Minnesota	811,325	738,541	750,366	605,619	711,405	226,863	381,030
Mo., Iowa, Col., Mont., Wash., Ore., Cal	437,633	435,742	502,810	375,587	464,584	226,364	266,716
Total	39,434,797	38,621,216	39,054,644	31,015,364	36,925,987	16,688,126	27,219,904

STEEL PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year (Calendar)	Long Tons.	Year (Calendar).	Long Tons.	Year (Calendar).	Long Tons.	Year (Calendar).	Long Tons.
1870	68,750	1890	4,277,071	1901	13,473,595	1912	31,251,303
1880	1,247,335	1891	3,904,240	1902	14,947,250	1913	31,300,874
1881	1,588,314	1892	4,927,581	1903	14,534,978	1914	28,513,060
1882	1,736,692	1893	4,019,995	1904	13,859,887	1915	32,151,036
1883	1,673,535	1894	4,412,032	1905	20,023,947	1916	42,773,680
1884	1,550,879	1895	6,144,834	1906	23,398,136	1917	45,060,607
1885	1,711,920	1896	5,281,689	1907	23,362,594	1918	44,462,432
1886	2,562,503	1897	7,156,957	1908	14,023,247	1919	34,671,232
1887	3,339,071	1898	8,932,857	1909	23,955,021	1920	42,132,934
1888	2,899,440	1899	10,639,857	1910	26,094,919	1921	19,783,797
1889	3,385,732	1900	10,188,329	1911	28,676,106	1922	35,602,926

Of the 1922 steel production, 2,171,776 long tons went into rails.

ROLLED IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by American Iron and Steel Institute, gross tons.)

Year (Calendar).	Iron and Steel Rails.	Plates and Sheets.	Nail Plate.	Wire Rods.	Structural Shapes.	Oth. Finished Products.	Total, Gross Tons
1910	3,636,031	4,955,484	45,294	2,241,830	2,266,890	8,475,750	21,621,279
1911	2,822,790	4,488,049	48,522	2,450,453	1,912,367	7,316,990	19,039,171
1912	3,327,915	5,875,080	45,331	2,653,553	2,846,487	9,908,475	24,656,841
1913	3,502,730	5,751,037	37,503	2,464,807	3,004,972	10,030,144	24,791,243
1914	1,945,095	4,719,246	38,573	2,431,714	2,031,124	7,204,444	18,370,196
1915	2,204,203	6,077,694	31,929	3,095,907	2,437,003	10,546,188	24,392,924
1916	2,854,518	7,457,980	30,088	3,518,746	3,029,964	15,493,093	32,380,389
1917	2,944,161	8,267,616	22,864	3,137,138	3,110,000	15,585,921	33,067,700
1918	2,540,892	8,799,135	18,310	2,562,390	2,849,969	14,385,058	31,155,754
1919	2,203,843	7,372,814	12,832	2,538,476	2,714,036	10,359,543	25,101,544
1920	2,604,116	9,337,680	20,577	3,136,907	3,306,748	13,941,835	32,347,863
1921	2,178,818	4,260,574	14,573	1,564,330	1,272,624	5,483,087	14,774,006
1922	2,171,776	7,968,397	21,969	2,654,741	2,718,768	10,916,353	26,452,004

Rolled blooms and billets for forging purposes are included from 1905, while semi-finished products rolled for export are included for 1912 and subsequent years. Prior to 1892 structural shapes were included in "all other finished rolled products."

Two-thirds of the rails produced now weigh 85 pounds or over a yard, and one-quarter of the rails weigh 100 pounds or over a yard. Four-fifths of the rails are by open-hearth process. Girder and high T rails for electric and street railways are included in the figures given above. No iron rails have been produced since 1911.

Of the 1922 rolled iron and steel production, 25,546,907 tons were rolled *steel*, and 905,097 tons were rolled *iron*.

"Other finished products" in 1922 included 3,978,658 tons of *merchant bars*; 575,816 tons of *concrete bars*, 2,859,095 tons of skelp, 14,811 tons of railroad ties; 15,053,330 kegs (100 lbs. each) of cut and wire *nails*, of which 1,232,467 kegs were exported.

COPPER AND REFINED LEAD PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From domestic ores and base bullion.)

Year (Cal.)	Copper.	Lead.	Year (Cal.)	Copper.	Lead.	Year (Cal.)	Copper.	Lead.
	Long tons.	*Short tons.*		*Long tons.*	*Short tons.*		*Long tons.*	*Short tons.*
1830	.....	8,000	1903	311,627	282,000	1913	546,645	411,878
1840	100	17,000	1904	362,739	307,000	1914	513,454	512,794
1850	650	22,000	1905	402,637	307,514	1915	619,647	507,026
1860	7,200	15,600	1906	409,735	336,200	1916	860,647	552,228
1870	12,600	17,830	1907	387,945	352,381	1917	842,018	548,450
1880	27,000	97,825	1908	420,791	311,666	1918	852,024	539,905
1890	115,996	143,630	1909	487,925	352,839	1919	585,063	424,433
1900	270,588	270,824	1910	482,214	375,402	1920	503,979	476,849
1901	268,782	270,700	1911	489,836	391,995	1921	225,708	398,222
1902	294,423	270,000	1912	555,031	392,517	1922	421,451	468,746

Copper (domestic, refined) exports from the United States in year ended June 30, 1923, totalled 630,733,650 lbs., valued at $94,891,537; copper imports were valued at $89,073,057, mostly from Chile, Cuba, and Mexico. Exports were chiefly to Germany, France and Britain.

Quicksilver produced in the United States in 1922 totalled 6,375 flasks of 76.5 lbs. each, valued in all at $368,348.

Quicksilver imports, in year ended June 30, 1923, were valued at $569,672; exports totalled 21,247 lbs., valued at $17,722.

U. S. TIN PLATE PRODUCTION—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year.	Production.	Exports, Domestic.	Imports.	Year.	Production.	Exports, Domestic.	Imports.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1900	808,360,000	319,579	147,963,804	1916	2,365,295,700	516,257,473	1,796,853
1910	1,370,788,000	26,168,315	154,566,599	1917	3,360,000,000	521,469,085	1,370,462
1911	1,619,005,000	70,199,298	95,319,730	1918	3,301,624,244	579,125,457	71,403
1912	1,756,070,000	181,899,366	6,613,253	1919	2,579,016,681	458,127,594	541,912
1913	2,157,055,000	164,362,281	28,844,243	1920	3,238,020,788	507,158,958	896,870
1914	1,845,130,000	105,899,762	48,877,947	1921	1,779,174,813	399,395,705	4,995,778
1915	2,085,980,000	179,221,644	10,642,237	1922	2,884,382,227	176,402,552	22,352,829

CRUDE OR PRIMARY ZINC PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Short Tons.	Year.	Short Tons.	Year.	Short Tons.	Year.	Short Tons.	Year.	Short Tons.
1880	23,239	1903	159,219	1908	190,749	1913	337,252	1918	492,405
1890	63,683	1904	186,702	1909	230,225	1914	343,418	1919	452,272
1900	123,886	1905	203,849	1910	252,479	1915	458,135	1920	450,045
1901	140,822	1906	199,694	1911	271,621	1916	563,561	1921	198,232
1902	156,927	1907	223,745	1912	323,907	1917	584,597	1922	353,274

Primary or crude zinc is made directly from the domestic ore. Production of secondary zinc (redistilled, etc.) was 69,314 short tons in 1922.

PRODUCTION OF EXPLOSIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

	1921.	1919.
Products, total value	$59,174,600	$92,474,800
Explosives—		
Pounds	407,374,400	506,138,800
Value	$55,753,800	$85,668,200
Dynamite—		
Number of establishments	26	27
Pounds	167,258,300	212,529,700
Value	$28,457,300	$37,230,700
Permissible explosives—		
Number of establishments	19	15
Pounds	41,133,851	30,622,900
Value	$6,379,000	$5,499,200
Blasting powder—		
Number of establishments	42	44
Kegs (25 lbs.)	7,340,768	7,406,991
Value	$12,544,900	$12,168,500
Gunpowder, black—		
Number of establishments	5	7
Pounds	990,700	11,730,100
Value	$227,400	$2,096,600
Nitroglycerine—		
Total production, pounds	45,855,400	56,361,200
Sold as such—		
Pounds	172,600	714,700
Value	$160,700	$301,900
Made and consumed in shooting wells (included in totals)—		
Number of establishments	39	.....
Pounds	3,418,700	7,621,900
Amount received for contract work, shooting wells	$3,234,400	$3,434,800
Made and consumed in the manufacture of dynamite—		
Pounds	42,264,100	48,024,600
Other explosives, in order of value, 1921 — smokeless powder, nitrostarch, fuse-powder—		
Pounds	15,195,700	57,744,700
Value	$4,750,100	$24,936,600
All other products	$3,420,800	$6,806,600

Production of black blasting powder in 1921 (included in above table) totalled 6,400,850 kegs; high explosives, other than permissible (also included in the table), 170,952,402 lbs.

Coal mining, in 1921, required 5,613,435 kegs of black blasting powder, 34,231,542 lbs. of high explosives other than permissible, and 38,055,650 lbs. of permissible explosives.

Black blasting powder is chiefly made in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Ohio. Permissible explosives are made mostly in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Illinois, Alabama, and Kentucky.

The other high explosives come chiefly from Pennsylvania, Michigan, California, New York, Minnesota and Missouri.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

Black blasting powder—All black powder with sodium or potassium nitrate as a constituent is here classified as black blasting powder.

High explosives—Dynamite and all other high explosives of various trade names and compositions, except permissible explosives, are put in this class.

Permissible explosives—In this class are included ammonium nitrate explosives, hydrated explosives, organic nitrate explosives, and certain nitroglycerin explosives containing an excess of free water or carbon. All permissible explosives have passed certain tests of the U. S. Bureau of Mines and are not to be regarded as permissible unless used in the manner specified by the bureau.

AMMUNITION AND FIREARMS.

Firearms produced in the United States in 1921 were valued at $14,659,616, and included 450,790 revolvers and pistols ($6,204,426); 127,481 rifles ($1,286,506); and 293,792 shot guns ($5,594,821) Foregoing figures do not include output of governmental establishments, of which there are 11.

BRICK, TILE AND TERRA COTTA INDUSTRY IN THE U. S., IN 1921.

(Census Bureau data; figures in parentheses show values.)

No. establishments—Brick and tile, 1,881; pottery, 270.

Wage earners—Brick and tile, 68,758; pottery, 28,458.

Wages in the year—Brick and tile, $73,726,000; pottery, $35,355,500.

Cost of materials—Brick and tile, $68,275,900; pottery, $25,227,200.

Value of products—Brick and tile, $194,329,400; pottery, $84,217,400.

Brick and tile products, in some detail—Common brick, 4,547,900,000 ($57,096,200); vitrified or block brick, 563,700,000 ($12,870,200); face brick, 873,400,000 ($18,129,400); other brick, 16,100,000 ($1,308,000); drain tile, 955,500 tons ($8,343,000); sewer pipe, 1,399,900 tons ($22,155,400); architectural terra cotta, 70,800 tons ($9,085,500); hollow building tile or block, 2,025,000 tons ($14,809,500); roofing tile ($2,314,100); floor tile, 6,480,800 square feet ($2,375,100); ceramic mosaic ($2,567,600); faience tile ($830,300); wall tile, 10,452,200 square feet ($4,393,200); fire brick, 621,000,000 ($24,832,700).

Silica brick—not included above—105,000,000 ($5,218,200).

Pottery products in some detail—Red earthenware ($2,045,200); red and brown, white lined ($626,100); stoneware ($5,523,100); white ware ($29,744,300); porcelain ($4,262,300); hotel china ($7,888,200); sanitary ware, bath tubs, etc. ($15,302,900).

Artificial stone products, not included above, were valued at $34,252,000 in 1921

In 1921, manufacturing industries using *stone* as a material employed 82,164 workmen and turned out products valued at $449,955,464.

Industries using *clay* as a material employed 106,849 workers and made goods valued at $315,819,853.

Glass manufactures employed 61,798 workers and made goods valued at $252,420,330.

STONE SOLD (PRODUCED) IN THE UNITED STATES, IN 1921.

(By the United States Geological Survey.)

Use.	Quantity.	Value.
Building stone.....cubic feet	17,006,210	$18,975,819
Approx. equiv. in short tons	1,368,650	.....
Monumental stone..cubic feet	2,772,000	10,353,105
Approx. equiv. in short tons	230,000	.....
Paving blocks.....number	41,588,860	3,593,373
Approx. equiv. in short tons	453,130	.....
Curbing.....cubic feet	2,255,770	1,859,926
Approx. equiv. in short tons	183,600	.....
Flagging.....cubic feet	791,660	471,837
Approx. equiv. in short tons	65,100	.....
Rubble.....short tons	445,210	601,208
Riprap.....short tons	1,813,590	1,694,206
Crushed stone.....short tons	43,202,840	$51,717,478
Furnace flux (limestone and marble).....long tons	9,525,900	9,457,946
Equivalent in short tons...	10,669,000	.....
Refractory stone...short tons	496,150	643,638
Mnfg. industries (limestone and marble).....short tons	2,883,090	3,801,162
Other uses.....short tons	1,728,380	3,792,568
Total (quantities approx., in short tons).....	63,538,740	106,962,266

"Refractory stone" includes ganister, mica schist and dolomite. "Other uses" includes agricultural limestone.

BUILDING STONE SOLD (PRODUCED) IN THE UNITED STATES, IN 1921.

Kind.	Cu. Ft.	Value.	Kind.	Cu. Ft.	Value.	Kind.	Cu. Ft.	Value.
Granite.....	4,051,650	$4,206,346	Marble.....	1,472,220	$5,196,107	Miscel.....	300,000	$50,062
Sandstone...	2,816,240	1,612,039	Basalt.....	346,400	24,679			
Limestone...	8,019,700	7,886,586				Total.....	17,006,210	18,975,819

Foreign Trade of the United States.

IMPORT AND EXPORT TOTALS, BY YEARS.

Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1790	43,205,156	1870	828,730,176	1888	1,419,911,621	1906	2,970,426,946
1800	162,224,548	1871	963,043,862	1889	1,487,533,027	1907	3,315,272,503
1810	152,157,970	1872	1,070,772,663	1890	1,647,139,093	1908	3,055,115,138
1820	144,141,669	1873	1,164,616,132	1891	1,729,397,006	1909	2,974,931,328
1830	134,391,691	1874	1,153,689,382	1892	1,857,680,610	1910	3,301,932,150
1840	221,927,638	1875	1,046,448,147	1893	1,714,066,116	1911	3,576,546,304
1850	316,885,252	1876	1,001,125,861	1894	1,547,135,194	1912	3,857,587,343
1855	476,718,211	1877	1,053,798,346	1895	1,539,508,130	1913	4,278,892,383
1860	687,192,176	1878	1,131,917,298	1896	1,662,331,612	1914	4,258,504,805
1861	506,864,375	1879	1,156,217,216	1897	1,815,723,968	1915	4,442,759,085
1862	380,027,178	1880	1,503,593,404	1898	1,847,531,984	1916	6,531,366,390
1863	447,300,262	1881	1,545,041,974	1899	1,924,171,791	1917	8,949,403,579
1864	475,285,291	1882	1,475,181,831	1900	2,244,424,266	1918	7,865,366,774
1865	404,774,883	1883	1,547,020,316	1901	2,310,937,156	1919	10,328,002,754
1866	783,671,588	1884	1,408,211,302	1902	2,285,040,349	1920	13,342,340,777
1867	690,267,237	1885	1,319,717,084	1903	2,445,860,916	1921	10,170,969,379
1868	639,389,339	1886	1,314,960,966	1904	2,451,914,642	1922	6,379,235,497
1869	703,624,076	1887	1,408,502,979	1905	2,636,074,737	1923	7,738,337,077

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY GEOGRAPHIC DISTRICTS.

Fiscal Year.	Imports.					
	Atlantic Coast.	Gulf Coast.	Mexican Border.	Pacific Coast.	Northern Border.	Interior.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	693,112,563	23,692,936	5,377,669	58,916,113	59,947,859	8,894,044
1901	670,622,399	26,669,898	10,142,272	48,202,943	57,119,751	10,414,902
1902	724,370,676	31,076,809	13,704,334	54,301,387	67,756,020	12,111,722
1903	821,251,923	38,378,060	13,377,200	56,474,603	82,054,497	14,182,954
1904	779,237,183	43,923,657	12,449,975	57,499,129	83,744,295	14,233,132
1905	888,238,697	48,209,910	14,981,271	62,257,390	90,029,593	13,796,210
1906	974,562,799	53,983,654	16,944,791	66,323,922	97,927,685	16,819,595
1907	1,133,032,203	62,908,323	18,001,491	91,139,804	109,172,280	20,167,324
1908	907,184,563	59,340,735	10,868,544	81,981,637	114,873,922	20,092,391
1909	1,018,847,312	59,565,904	16,178,002	85,961,830	112,690,231	18,676,945
1910	1,227,154,723	68,704,561	22,911,198	88,656,730	129,123,041	20,397,177
1911	1,163,540,071	82,147,619	20,363,988	102,702,653	137,723,850	20,747,924
1912	1,268,100,584	92,244,523	22,512,229	111,488,360	137,882,121	21,037,117
1913	1,375,849,835	103,612,409	27,059,560	128,895,064	153,612,547	23,978,819
1914	1,374,620,578	120,372,034	32,802,909	138,151,367	205,273,412	22,705,357
1915	1,212,655,650	102,388,415	20,801,472	158,858,408	164,897,211	14,568,584
1916	1,562,179,535	110,154,169	33,797,117	262,975,769	214,196,786	14,586,134
1917	1,763,466,262	128,349,000	49,334,306	358,858,637	338,349,328	20,997,652
1918	1,711,757,676	146,798,259	46,652,656	617,099,614	404,529,488	18,817,710
1919	1,932,948,730	174,104,730	42,911,157	493,147,419	432,098,990	20,509,042
1920	3,763,649,904	304,218,105	39,196,712	467,127,868	627,807,045	36,352,480
1921	2,519,562,240	253,193,429	23,591,188	258,135,363	570,816,498	29,160,628
1922	1,759,734,097	156,877,201	8,581,727	287,143,024	380,656,248	15,086,711
1923	2,539,606,502	228,302,806	17,570,988	473,540,071	494,855,516	27,383,261

Fiscal Year.	Exports.					
	Atlantic Coast.	Gulf Coast.	Mexican Border.	Pacific Coast.	Northern Border.	Interior.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	963,569,447	234,107,671	22,320,157	70,175,057	104,267,087	43,663
1901	1,002,840,573	285,464,529	21,147,121	69,533,962	107,938,789	840,017
1902	895,444,758	263,079,196	24,231,221	87,515,263	111,441,279	7,684
1903	904,171,980	285,021,044	25,935,871	79,253,334	125,758,847	603
1904	897,106,123	334,794,649	29,260,684	65,722,816	133,942,317	682
1905	917,349,861	319,544,369	26,245,121	103,121,575	152,300,325	415
1906	1,061,778,069	368,723,184	34,925,348	101,770,160	176,664,860	2,879
1907	1,079,770,229	469,273,078	41,100,832	92,029,634	198,673,650	3,655
1908	1,155,761,363	396,552,136	33,101,272	94,207,094	181,146,516	4,965
1909	976,962,769	409,630,809	27,135,805	69,949,403	179,329,260	3,058
1910	1,018,143,541	399,100,499	29,106,100	73,188,636	225,398,112	47,832
1911	1,166,468,889	487,929,157	30,396,911	94,261,132	269,889,577	374,533
1912	1,262,679,331	463,973,859	27,193,816	127,542,331	322,370,708	562,364
1913	1,348,811,300	543,076,878	24,902,645	146,856,469	401,997,518	239,339
1914	1,304,108,797	566,387,662	16,630,369	136,243,148	341,183,200	425,972
1915	1,739,159,496	508,434,734	14,801,494	173,685,617	332,019,531	488,468
1916	3,039,147,369	485,403,919	20,510,636	273,193,851	555,227,110	.....
1917	3,395,502,570	685,315,838	33,139,215	333,955,377	842,135,395	.....
1918	3,881,744,288	715,590,999	51,052,179	491,401,313	779,922,592	.....
1919	4,612,484,016	958,287,905	53,722,840	621,531,504	986,256,421	.....
1920	5,104,011,096	1,446,355,456	59,738,200	534,992,258	963,891,653	.....
1921	3,739,748,080	1,469,736,256	111,133,853	361,036,167	834,855,677	.....
1922	1,888,280,651	922,673,025	74,692,984	315,753,617	569,756,212	.....
1923	1,981,918,480	911,808,094	57,089,366	318,947,379	687,314,614	.....

Interior includes Col., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Minn., Omaha, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Tenn., Utah, and Nev.

The import figures at the *Interior* points mostly relate to parcel post and other mail, and express matter.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE, BY COUNTRIES.

(Figures Cover Years Ending June 30.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
EUROPE.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Austria	2,603,807	3,548,249	1,317,628	1,764,037
Azores and Madeira Islands	3,191,248	2,144,009	897,555	593,432
Belgium	42,792,800	62,355,692	103,449,034	103,665,066
Bulgaria	1,144,868	730,383	1,242,992	915,109
Czechoslovakia	12,501,554	15,279,910	824,789	1,292,652
Denmark	3,988,645	6,567,095	36,906,942	37,394,108
Esthonia	494,355	540,620	5,064,091	1,653,333
Finland	5,296,130	9,359,772	8,550,155	10,904,100
France	139,588,185	151,752,920	230,939,597	269,045,174
Germany	95,592,004	142,885,762	350,495,269	293,131,640
Gibraltar	10,005	20,936	4,514,326	2,111,856
Greece	18,566,134	19,838,969	11,066,880	12,704,619
Hungary	193,464	1,141,957	180,329	107,465
Iceland and Faroe Islands	165,335	186,543	371,882	216,586
Italy	61,346,780	83,025,887	138,174,639	173,422,000
Latvia	275,432	2,554,436	6,660,589	5,724,231
Lithuania	62,850	90,721	63,968	78,763
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus Islands	201,934	127,787	1,764,981	1,208,687
Netherlands	53,120,972	78,004,840	129,789,934	113,606,647
Norway	11,739,624	18,437,870	29,789,272	32,049,328
Poland and Danzig	1,204,679	3,119,835	9,475,560	12,550,965
Portugal	4,368,174	4,333,844	7,219,158	8,477,187
Roumania	501,868	166,302	2,577,415	2,027,204
Russia in Europe	22,153	965,280	13,830,070	10,356,948
Spain	27,626,411	32,816,131	66,408,756	62,096,015
Sweden	23,203,575	38,841,107	30,082,053	36,996,750
Switzerland	41,556,266	34,870,445	5,016,246	5,026,237
Turkey in Europe	8,627,489	10,799,575	19,216,628	6,236,768
Ukraine	47,398	52,513	5,915,811	5,067,528
United Kingdom:				
England	213,910,230	373,312,434	771,180,530	760,926,140
Scotland	28,563,555	36,562,844	47,055,736	43,898,393
Ireland	27,879,868	27,110,629	25,641,257	18,573,970
Total United Kingdom	270,353,653	436,985,907	843,877,523	823,398,503
Jugo-Slavia Albania and Fiume	155,920	165,328	1,831,187	1,483,524
Total Europe	830,543,712	1,161,746,625	2,067,515,259	2,085,306,462
NORTH AMERICA.				
Canada	156,403,736	.....	297,385,308	.....
Maritime Provinces	17,848,537	45,354,522	10,383,414	20,454,149
Quebec and Ontario	105,932,374	285,596,465	207,971,895	566,347,488
Prairie Provinces	9,074,225	22,142,485	16,931,793	44,065,399
British Columbia and Yukon	18,725,447	58,160,720	12,746,322	27,337,329
Total Canada	307,984,319	411,254,192	545,418,732	658,204,375
Central America:				
British Honduras	2,309,003	2,229,134	1,823,553	1,853,082
Costa Rica	5,641,596	5,191,657	3,736,951	4,199,154
Guatemala	8,934,231	11,264,230	5,646,907	5,754,833
Honduras	5,181,943	5,582,426	10,526,633	10,843,706
Nicaragua	3,504,591	4,516,271	3,385,030	4,678,752
Panama	3,535,566	4,036,604	14,662,814	18,235,353
Salvador	1,987,102	4,739,990	4,614,934	1,866,947
Total Central America	31,094,032	37,560,312	44,396,822	50,431,827
Greenland	294,500	194,000	12,820	1,985
Mexico	122,956,524	135,069,063	137,752,341	113,727,420
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands	10,649	82	169,237	139,491
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,921,151	2,261,305	5,874,984	7,284,512
West Indies and Bermuda:				
British—				
Bermuda	1,092,054	1,105,350	3,353,162	3,363,476
Barbados	211,807	575,326	1,617,203	1,542,450
Jamaica	7,128,854	6,871,454	8,238,928	8,133,505
Trinidad and Tobago	4,565,575	5,477,679	4,882,268	4,502,770
Other British	1,690,929	2,056,812	4,620,118	6,694,100
Cuba	210,585,780	374,885,908	114,758,493	163,514,748
Dominican Republic	7,479,529	5,166,754	10,652,700	11,808,262
Dutch West Indies	1,735,227	3,251,345	2,092,146	2,369,661
French West Indies	86,537	59,610	2,644,317	2,397,766
Haiti	1,147,090	1,445,966	8,562,823	9,925,834
Virgin Islands of U. S.	754,729	743,463	1,836,567	1,564,342
Total West Indies	236,478,111	401,639,667	163,258,725	215,816,914
Total North America	700,739,286	987,978,621	896,883,661	1,045,606,524

NOTE TO THE ABOVE TABLE.

The 1922 import and export figures for Canada cover only July 1, 1921, to Dec. 31, 1921; those for the various provinces of Canada cover Jan. 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922; those for Total Canada include Canada for periods already named.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

(Figures cover years ending June 30.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
SOUTH AMERICA.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Argentina	60,767,964	131,591,656	80,495,064	109,384,460
Bolivia	734,731	1,115,664	2,249,686	3,014,723
Brazil	100,435,733	137,677,253	38,315,483	46,543,229
Chile	38,912,591	92,991,757	16,716,626	27,841,635
Colombia	41,049,460	40,102,941	15,988,805	23,794,645
Ecuador	5,837,682	7,418,208	3,565,326	4,773,271
Falkland Islands	.....	1,272,299	9	225
Guiana:				
British	301,201	478,264	1,956,532	1,728,653
Dutch	925,292	687,308	977,549	809,115
French	329,771	199,170	499,836	376,811
Paraguay	1,161,732	721,123	262,531	477,796
Peru	14,442,775	15,964,184	12,496,799	16,178,826
Uruguay	11,588,604	26,724,028	9,702,557	13,483,761
Venezuela	12,409,533	13,898,909	7,585,267	10,277,240
Total South America	288,897,069	470,842,764	190,812,070	258,684,390
ASIA.				
Aden	1,541,368	2,447,243	1,584,376	1,763,061
Armenia and Kurdistan	3,163	19,027	526,081	21,668
British East Indies:				
British India	78,560,413	121,668,786	35,733,466	27,943,964
Ceylon	9,723,851	26,607,234	411,108	831,986
Straits Settlements	71,819,493	139,356,405	4,545,796	6,782,111
Other British East Indies	7,833,260	145,716	486,830	167,227
China	109,410,796	169,619,408	100,901,052	96,851,718
Chosen	29,112	60,297	2,858,032	2,924,763
Dutch East Indies	11,841,361	.....	5,107,280	.....
Java and Madura	11,343,496	34,851,721	2,954,752	7,562,638
Other Dutch East Indies	4,609,795	13,724,060	705,784	2,413,792
Far Eastern Republic	678,767	156,398	1,064,724	308,545
French Indo-China	96,411	747,668	542,871	1,184,510
Hejaz, Arabia, and Mesopotamia	734,523	1,388,385	291,229	322,596
Hongkong	11,036,422	20,216,496	19,569,408	19,057,913
Japan	307,514,995	372,507,533	248,534,339	212,975,967
Kwangtung (leased territory)	1,835,664	3,819,022	5,557,835	6,089,195
Palestine and Syria	752,949	1,721,848	3,167,822	3,382,960
Persia	3,139,514	4,271,722	1,210,399	606,798
Philippine Islands	59,353,810	74,757,909	39,011,654	44,054,419
Russia in Asia	327,019	223,576	863,622	99,325
Siam	138,607	235,325	820,148	833,455
Turkey in Asia	12,174,482	7,867,686	3,917,153	719,060
Other Asia	57,009	71,298	61,006	2,996
Total Asia	704,556,280	996,485,063	480,426,767	436,900,667
OCEANIA.				
Australia	19,193,614	54,727,517	64,776,548	96,310,785
British Oceania	635,584	910,231	355,192	386,423
French Oceania	1,130,363	1,390,317	999,978	996,557
New Zealand	9,896,813	15,367,149	17,419,616	23,795,208
Other Oceania	385,049	45,043	251,863	275,566
Total Oceania	31,241,423	72,440,257	83,803,197	121,764,539
AFRICA.				
Abyssinia	9,500	172	2,051	5,227
Belgian Kongo	174,893	672,473	343,378	366,770
British Africa:				
West	9,338,098	14,897,266	6,077,715	7,626,052
South	5,282,140	15,203,259	18,059,686	25,599,052
East	1,204,997	1,423,870	1,487,399	1,566,582
Canary Islands	307,541	240,461	1,905,926	2,149,638
Egypt	32,161,501	46,530,482	9,454,116	6,584,256
French Africa	490,706	.....	2,446,386	.....
Algeria and Tunis	824,008	2,188,504	3,723,355	6,388,231
Other French Africa	142,825	465,819	932,759	1,514,292
Italian Africa	11,501	80,564	101,203	44,389
Liberia	1,444	53,401	178,048	175,555
Madagascar	65,025	143,198	158,918	83,297
Morocco	205,913	232,731	3,470,526	2,376,857
Portuguese Africa	558,064	.....	1,264,294	.....
East	1,322,612	7,246,986	1,236,495	2,656,622
Other Portuguese Africa	470	2,386,628	266,886	546,140
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	606,394	1,132,391
Total Africa	52,101,238	91,765,814	51,715,535	58,815,351
Grand Total	2,608,079,008	3,781,259,144	3,771,156,489	3,957,077,933

NOTE TO THE ABOVE TABLE.

The 1922 import and export figures for Dutch East Indies, French Africa, and Portuguese Africa cover July 1, 1921, to Dec. 31, 1921; those for Java and Madura, other Dutch East Indies, Algeria and Tunis, other French Africa, Portuguese East Africa, and other Portuguese Africa, cover Jan. 1, 1922, to June 30, 1922.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Fiscal Year	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Fiscal Year	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1800	31,840,903	39,130,877	70,971,780	1898	1,210,291,913	21,190,417	1,231,482,330
1810	42,366,675	24,791,295	66,757,970	1899	1,203,931,222	23,092,080	1,227,023,302
1820	51,683,640	18,008,029	69,691,669	1900	1,370,763,571	23,719,511	1,394,483,082
1830	58,524,878	13,145,857	71,670,735	1901	1,460,462,806	27,302,185	1,487,764,991
1840	111,660,561	12,008,371	123,668,932	1902	1,355,481,861	26,237,540	1,381,719,401
1850	134,900,233	9,475,493	144,375,726	1903	1,392,231,302	27,910,377	1,420,141,679
1860	316,242,423	17,333,634	333,576,057	1904	1,435,179,017	25,648,254	1,460,827,271
1870	376,616,473	16,155,295	392,771,768	1905	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666
1875	499,284,100	14,158,611	513,442,711	1906	1,717,953,382	25,911,118	1,743,864,500
1880	823,946,353	11,692,305	835,638,658	1907	1,853,718,034	27,133,044	1,880,851,078
1881	883,925,947	18,451,399	902,377,346	1908	1,834,786,357	25,986,989	1,860,773,346
1882	733,239,732	17,302,525	750,542,257	1909	1,638,355,593	24,655,511	1,663,011,104
1883	804,223,632	19,615,770	823,839,402	1910	1,710,083,998	34,900,722	1,744,984,720
1884	724,964,852	15,548,757	740,513,609	1911	2,013,549,025	35,771,174	2,049,320,199
1885	726,682,946	15,506,809	742,189,755	1912	2,170,319,828	34,002,581	2,204,322,409
1886	665,964,529	13,560,301	679,524,830	1913	2,428,506,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149
1887	703,022,923	13,160,288	716,183,211	1914	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148
1888	683,862,104	12,092,403	695,954,507	1915	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340
1889	730,282,609	12,118,766	742,401,375	1916	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1890	845,293,828	12,534,856	857,828,684	1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1891	872,270,288	12,210,527	884,480,810	1918	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1892	1,015,732,011	14,546,137	1,030,278,148	1919	7,081,461,938	150,820,748	7,232,282,686
1893	831,030,785	16,634,409	847,665,194	1920	7,949,309,106	159,679,557	8,108,988,663
1894	869,204,937	22,935,635	892,140,572	1921	6,385,883,676	130,626,357	6,516,510,033
1895	793,392,599	14,145,566	807,538,165	1922	3,699,909,375	71,247,114	3,771,156,489
1896	863,200,487	19,406,451	882,606,938	1923	3,886,549,506	70,528,427	3,957,077,933
1897	1,032,007,603	18,985,953	1,050,993,556				

UNITED STATES EXPORTS, BY CLASSES OF MATERIALS.

Fiscal Year.	Crude Materials for Use in Manufacturing.	Foodstuffs in Crude Condit'n, & Food Animals.	Foodstuffs Partly or Wholly Manufactured.	Manufactures for Further Use in Manufacturing.	Manufactures Ready for Consumption.	Miscellaneous.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1900	325,244,296	225,906,246	319,696,334	153,275,660	331,746,496	14,894,539
1901	397,417,247	245,836,198	337,152,992	148,350,529	317,745,673	13,960,167
1902	373,307,140	184,786,389	328,831,350	132,206,324	321,946,630	14,404,028
1903	408,442,137	185,308,064	323,244,697	140,666,864	327,468,629	7,100,911
1904	461,424,464	135,747,224	308,836,077	174,876,659	348,734,801	5,559,792
1905	472,114,493	118,185,098	283,065,098	209,926,174	402,049,798	6,403,980
1906	500,536,700	177,216,467	347,385,463	226,210,513	459,812,655	6,791,584
1907	593,145,135	167,348,227	345,706,609	259,442,028	480,681,423	7,394,612
1908	556,681,462	189,051,824	331,961,663	261,105,883	489,469,958	6,515,567
1909	520,907,436	135,693,409	302,555,341	231,144,267	440,271,747	7,783,393
1910	565,934,957	109,828,320	259,259,654	267,765,916	499,215,329	8,079,822
1911	713,018,206	103,401,553	282,016,883	309,151,989	598,367,852	7,592,542
1912	723,008,839	99,899,270	318,838,493	348,149,524	672,268,163	8,155,539
1913	731,758,513	181,907,266	321,204,373	448,806,949	776,297,360	8,531,897
1914	792,716,109	137,493,121	293,218,336	374,224,210	724,908,000	7,122,249
1915	510,455,540	506,993,179	454,575,404	355,862,329	807,465,511	80,826,502
1916	535,952,043	380,638,102	599,059,151	657,923,305	1,998,298,249	100,306,729
1917	731,990,339	531,866,009	737,795,334	1,191,262,523	2,942,577,415	91,672,430
1918	897,324,082	374,978,216	1,153,702,460	1,201,438,423	2,185,420,221	25,787,655
1919	1,226,395,137	719,340,233	1,783,512,167	952,168,641	2,384,467,863	15,577,897
1920	1,968,639,653	626,566,067	1,514,526,450	991,536,840	2,834,848,116	13,191,980
1921	1,288,361,358	979,542,840	779,204,666	660,195,147	2,670,347,350	8,232,315
1922	925,474,502	520,542,419	623,636,229	412,054,969	1,210,587,489	7,613,767
1923	1,017,641,233	394,358,482	584,514,559	486,986,666	1,396,182,695	6,865,871

UNITED STATES DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY SEA AND LAND.

Fiscal Year.	By Sea. In American Vessels.	By Sea. In Foreign Vessels.	By Sea. Total.	By Sea. Pct. in Americ'n Vessels.	By Land Vehicles.	Total by Land and Sea.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1900	90,779,252	1,193,220,689	1,283,999,941	7.1	110,483,141	1,394,483,082
1901	84,343,122	1,291,520,938	1,375,864,060	6.1	111,900,931	1,487,764,991
1902	83,631,985	1,174,263,079	1,257,895,064	6.6	123,824,337	1,381,719,401
1903	91,028,200	1,190,262,178	1,281,290,378	7.1	138,851,301	1,420,141,679
1904	97,482,054	1,210,608,328	1,308,090,382	7.5	152,736,889	1,460,827,271
1905	129,958,375	1,225,063,232	1,355,021,607	9.6	163,540,059	1,518,561,666
1906	153,859,076	1,396,270,084	1,550,129,160	9.9	193,735,340	1,743,864,500
1907	141,780,310	1,520,598,231	1,662,378,541	8.5	218,472,537	1,880,851,078
1908	120,593,589	1,549,628,630	1,670,222,219	7.2	190,551,127	1,860,773,346
1909	108,129,142	1,372,692,807	1,480,821,949	7.3	182,189,155	1,663,011,104
1910	113,736,171	1,402,524,390	1,516,260,561	7.5	228,724,159	1,744,984,720
1911	133,565,552	1,640,925,993	1,774,491,485	7.5	274,828,714	2,049,320,199
1912	155,601,885	1,728,790,688	1,880,392,573	8.1	323,929,836	2,204,322,409
1913	187,938,254	1,887,460,562	2,075,398,816	9.1	390,485,334	2,465,884,150
1914	169,435,090	1,878,323,769	2,047,759,859	8.3	316,819,289	2,364,579,148
1915	290,597,071	2,175,758,992	2,466,356,063	11.8	302,233,277	2,768,589,340
1916	499,035,673	3,327,030,418	3,826,066,091	13.0	507,416,794	4,333,482,885
1917	794,604,353	4,637,151,133	5,431,755,486	14.6	795,408,564	6,227,164,050
1918	977,718,920	4,165,554,282	5,143,273,211	19.01	695,378,846	5,838,652,057
1919	1,584,173,667	4,632,138,533	6,216,312,000	25.50	865,149,938	7,081,461,938
1920	3,183,663,922	3,866,708,250	7,050,372,172	45.15	898,936,934	7,949,309,106
1921	2,203,201,061	3,398,879,596	5,602,175,687	39.38	783,707,989	6,385,883,676
1922	1,163,596,800	2,035,217,849	3,198,814,649	36.39	501,094,726	3,699,909,375
1923	1,264,677,892	2,036,686,438	3,301,364,330	38.22	585,185,176	3,886,549,506

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS (YEARS ENDED JUNE 30).

Customs Districts.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
ATLANTIC COAST DISTRICTS.				
Connecticut (Bridgeport)	5,020,239	8,710,489	289	712,628
Georgia (Savannah)	9,960,958	25,282,059	74,300,519	55,902,023
Maine and New Hampshire (Portland, Me.)	20,558,484	28,290,076	14,527,614	18,423,137
Maryland (Baltimore)	41,346,335	84,951,588	123,243,233	112,507,333
Massachusetts (Boston)	163,075,778	349,620,484	50,296,797	48,226,463
New York (New York)	1,365,484,094	1,775,030,115	1,317,714,101	1,430,160,212
North Carolina (Wilmington)	3,981,985	12,327,847	9,200,071	14,961,694
Philadelphia (Philadelphia)	120,191,347	215,198,632	117,558,731	125,584,200
Porto Rico (San Juan)	6,775,121	7,201,043	5,942,600	5,286,093
Rhode Island (Providence)	8,309,730	11,976,788	.....	31,222
South Carolina (Charleston)	4,609,971	8,013,435	14,212,480	14,591,035
Virginia (Norfolk)	10,420,055	13,003,946	161,284,216	155,531,840
Total	1,759,734,097	2,539,606,502	1,888,280,651	1,981,918,480
GULF COAST DISTRICTS.				
Florida (Tampa)	14,282,774	18,725,407	45,318,801	54,617,985
Galveston (Galveston)	18,943,620	28,068,910	402,338,575	414,492,022
Mobile (Mobile)	2,466,478	2,989,669	34,215,655	39,524,288
New Orleans (New Orleans)	104,056,671	166,562,711	365,114,827	346,199,908
Sabine (Port Arthur)	17,127,658	11,956,109	75,685,167	56,973,891
Total	156,877,201	228,302,806	922,673,025	911,808,094
MEXICAN BORDER DISTRICTS.				
Arizona (Nogales)	1,999,440	10,736,737	8,352,207	9,999,206
El Paso (El Paso)	3,761,491	3,110,831	12,333,232	11,774,140
San Antonio (San Antonio)	2,820,796	3,723,420	54,007,545	35,316,020
Total	8,581,727	17,570,988	74,692,984	57,089,366
PACIFIC COAST DISTRICTS.				
Alaska (Juneau)	1,202,525	621,297	1,441,310	1,252,810
Hawaii (Honolulu)	6,610,946	8,015,317	977,267	1,311,471
Los Angeles (Los Angeles)	14,639,748	24,320,539	15,422,276	28,991,659
Oregon (Portland)	6,530,395	9,595,092	66,386,089	40,439,625
San Diego (San Diego)	6,399,462	5,677,667	5,151,543	2,276,697
San Francisco (San Francisco)	127,657,445	186,065,277	130,286,495	157,242,290
Washington (Seattle)	124,102,503	239,244,882	96,088,637	87,432,327
Total	287,143,024	473,540,071	315,753,617	318,947,379
NORTHERN BORDER DISTRICTS.				
Buffalo (Buffalo)	58,123,625	69,596,993	139,987,328	179,800,030
Chicago (Chicago)	46,698,026	43,936,856	43,856,948	33,370,774
Dakota (Pembina)	15,256,462	29,290,862	35,365,373	41,187,345
Duluth and Superior (Duluth)	11,706,723	16,442,679	24,853,152	39,814,676
Michigan (Detroit)	59,383,185	82,827,077	177,461,773	218,755,244
Montana and Idaho (Great Falls)	4,558,078	4,397,988	4,020,240	3,494,900
Ohio (Cleveland)	10,784,941	14,641,905	22,956,580	38,349,794
Rochester (Rochester)	5,085,846	6,396,769	5,776,831	9,473,106
St. Lawrence (Ogdensburg)	132,658,536	180,856,599	62,474,179	74,034,028
Vermont (St. Albans)	33,633,185	41,994,613	38,492,392	46,168,423
Wisconsin (Milwaukee)	2,767,641	4,473,175	14,511,416	2,866,294
Total	380,656,248	494,855,516	569,756,212	687,314,614

Imports cover $15,086,711 in 1922, and $27,383,261 in 1923, at interior points.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL ATTACHES ABROAD.

ATHENS—Ray O. Hall, Acting Commercial Attache, care American Legation, **Greece.**

BERLIN—Charles E. Herring, Commercial Attache, 21 Budapesterstrasse, **Germany.**

BOGOTA—Carlton Jackson, Trade Commissioner, care American Legation, **Colombia and Venezuela.**

BRUSSELS—Samuel H. Cross, Acting Commercial Attache, 25 Place de l'Industrie, **Belgium.**

BUENOS AYRES—Edward F. Feely, Commercial Attache, 412 Edificio Superville, Pasage Guemas, **Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.**

BUCHAREST—Louis E. Van Norman, Acting Commercial Attache, care American Legation, **Roumania.**

CALCUTTA—James E. Miller, Trade Commissioner, 21 Old Court House St., **India.**

CONSTANTINOPLE—Julian Gillespie, Trade Commissioner, care U. S. High Commission, **Turkey, Anatolia, Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia.**

COPENHAGEN—Harry Sorensen, Acting Commercial Attache, care American Legation, **Denmark, Norway and Sweden.**

HAVANA—Paul L. Edwards, Acting Commercial Attache, Obispo 7, **Cuba.**

THE HAGUE—Sam H. Cross, Acting Commercial Attache, 31 Prinsessegracht, **Netherlands.**

JOHANNESBURG—William E. Vaughan, Office of Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 6989, **South Africa and Portuguese East Africa.**

LONDON—Walter S. Tower, Commercial Attache, Bush House, Aldwych, **England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.**

LIMA—Walter N. Pearce, Office of Commercial Attache, Calle Aldabas 287, **Peru and Ecuador.**

MADRID—Charles H. Cunningham, Commercial Attache, 136 Hortaleza, **Spain, Portugal and Morocco.**

MANILA—John A. Fowler, Trade Commissioner, 510-512 Masonic Building, **Philippine Islands.**

MELBOURNE—J. W. Sanger, Trade Commissioner, Equitable Building, **Australia,** New **Zealand, Tasmania.**

MEXICO CITY—H. Bentley MacKenzie, Assistant Trade Commissioner, 2 Francisco Madero, **Mexico.**

PARIS—Chester Lloyd Jones, Commercial Attache, 5 Rue de Chaillot, **France and Switzerland.**

PEKING—Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache, care American Legation, **China and Siberia east of Lake Baikal.**

PRAGUE—H. Lawrence Groves, Acting Commercial Attache, Obecni Dum, Pokoj cisele 353, **Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary.**

RIGA—Carl J. Mayer, Trade Commissioner, care American Mission, **Latvia, Finland, Esthonia and Lithuania.**

RIO DE JANEIRO—William L. Schurz, Commercial Attache, Avenida Rio Branco 109, Sala 20, **Brazil.**

ROME—Henry C. MacLean, Commercial Attache, care American Embassy, Piazza San Bernardo, **Italy, Sicily and Sardinia.**

SANTIAGO—Ralph H. Ackerman, Commercial Attache, Room 11, Edificio Ariztia, **Chile.**

SAO PAULO—Richard M. Connell, Trade Commissioner, care American Chamber of Commerce, **Southern Brazil.**

SHANGHAI—Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache, 3 Canton Road, **China.**

TOKIO—James F. Abbott, Commercial Attache, care American Embassy, Akasaka-Ku, Enokizaka machi 1, **Japan, Chosen and Formosa.**

VIENNA—William F. Upson, Trade Commissioner, 1, Bosendorferstrasse 13, **Austria.**

WARSAW—Leighton W. Rogers, Acting Commercial Attache, 11 Jasna Street, **Poland.**

UNITED STATES IMPORTS BY SEA AND LAND.

Fiscal Year.	By Sea. In American Vessels.	By Sea. In Foreign Vessels.	By Sea. Total.	By Sea. Pct. in Americ'n Vessels.	By Land Vehicles.	Total by Land and Sea.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1830	66,035,739	4,481,181	70,516,920	94.2	.....	70,516,920
1840	92,802,352	14,339,167	107,141,519	86.6	.....	107,141,519
1850	139,657,043	38,481,275	178,138,318	78.4	.....	178,138,318
1860	228,164,855	134,001,399	362,166,254	63.0	.....	362,166,254
1870	153,237,077	309,140,510	462,377,587	33.1	.....	462,377,587
1880	149,317,368	503,494,913	652,812,281	22.9	15,142,465	667,954,746
1890	124,948,948	623,740,100	748,689,048	16.7	40,621,361	789,310,409
1900	104,304,940	701,223,735	805,528,675	12.9	44,412,509	849,941,184
1901	93,055,493	683,015,858	776,071,351	12.0	47,100,814	823,172,165
1902	102,188,002	744,766,235	846,954,237	12.1	56,366,711	903,320,948
1903	123,666,832	835,844,210	959,511,042	12.9	66,208,195	1,025,719,237
1904	132,253,065	790,595,186	922,848,251	14.3	68,239,120	991,087,371
1905	160,649,571	878,138,230	1,038,787,801	15.5	78,725,270	1,117,513,071
1906	168,488,129	971,397,270	1,139,885,399	14.8	86,677,047	1,226,562,446
1907	176,550,716	1,163,698,060	1,340,248,776	13.2	94,172,649	1,434,421,425
1908	151,919,733	971,111,234	1,123,030,967	13.5	71,310,825	1,194,341,792
1909	150,528,075	1,090,001,007	1,240,529,082	12.1	71,391,142	1,311,920,224
1910	147,100,976	1,319,438,085	1,466,539,061	10.0	90,408,369	1,556,947,430
1911	146,640,912	1,289,510,573	1,436,151,485	10.2	91,074,620	1,527,226,105
1912	170,849,680	1,380,228,170	1,551,077,850	11.0	102,187,084	1,653,264,934
1913	193,094,242	1,504,567,867	1,697,662,109	11.4	115,346,125	1,813,008,234
1914	198,923,666	1,538,784,987	1,737,708,653	11.4	156,217,004	1,893,925,657
1915	281,334,841	1,244,934,571	1,526,269,412	18.4	147,900,328	1,674,169,740
1916	449,872,543	1,550,102,577	1,999,975,120	22.5	197,908,390	2,197,883,510
1917	648,256,478	1,706,482,324	2,354,738,802	27.5	304,616,383	2,659,355,185
1918	710,777,017	1,849,650,228	2,560,427,245	27.7	385,228,158	2,945,655,403
1919	875,602,857	1,741,432,980	2,617,035,837	33.5	478,684,231	3,095,720,068
1920	1,835,757,405	2,870,930,209	4,706,687,614	39.0	531,664,500	5,238,352,114
1921	1,301,926,297	1,905,696,439	3,207,622,736	40.6	446,836,610	3,654,459,346
1922	734,375,471	1,533,906,433	2,268,281,904	32.4	258,756,097	2,607,618,110
1923	1,054,944,070	2,230,235,779	3,285,179,849	32.12	383,662,901	3,668,842,750

Imports do not include those by parcels post which were (1922) $81,041,007; (1923) $112,416,394.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS, BY CLASSES OF MATERIALS.

(Includes both free and dutiable, all classes.)

Fiscal Year.	Crude Materials for Use in Manufacturing.	Foodstuffs in Crude Con-dit'n, & Food Animals.	Foodstuffs Partly or Wholly Manufactured.	Manufactures for Further Use in Manufacturing.	Manufactures Ready for Consumption.	Miscellaneous.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	276,241,152	97,916,293	133,027,374	134,222,045	203,126,341	5,407,979
1901	248,006,751	110,385,208	125,540,654	127,576,924	205,505,580	6,157,048
1902	303,001,868	120,280,302	95,350,256	147,656,292	231,420,820	5,611,410
1903	330,491,084	119,202,674	116,620,623	195,750,847	257,757,184	5,896,825
1904	320,794,431	132,223,895	118,222,862	160,233,890	252,857,673	6,754,620
1905	389,160,658	146,130,903	145,355,839	177,827,960	252,372,650	6,665,061
1906	414,687,999	134,315,448	140,358,114	220,298,751	307,801,154	9,100,980
1907	477,027,174	149,747,693	158,656,263	274,096,464	364,192,884	10,700,947
1908	363,482,258	145,577,427	147,008,870	196,248,409	331,617,926	10,406,902
1909	451,359,259	164,110,674	165,700,920	222,101,622	299,106,235	9,541,514
1910	566,270,770	144,776,636	181,566,572	285,138,373	367,723,367	11,471,712
1911	511,362,140	181,194,863	172,006,501	287,785,652	361,422,180	13,454,769
1912	555,986,041	230,358,230	196,100,608	293,739,134	360,018,963	17,061,958
1913	635,210,201	211,746,500	194,243,220	349,401,928	408,178,704	14,227,681
1914	632,865,860	247,947,621	227,644,329	319,275,488	449,318,214	16,874,145
1915	575,357,144	223,929,564	285,725,091	237,176,522	335,876,628	16,104,791
1916	948,825,500	251,886,746	310,938,181	356,857,137	311,870,962	17,504,984
1917	1,109,704,565	335,573,042	343,435,475	477,730,509	377,256,553	15,655,041
1918	1,230,252,430	372,681,751	380,227,084	540,742,182	402,670,415	19,081,541
1919	1,250,674,773	376,222,730	456,200,261	605,727,715	393,223,404	13,671,185
1920	2,141,453,939	622,092,148	891,029,825	801,248,503	745,165,833	37,361,866
1921	1,051,115,616	450,394,836	844,510,050	543,046,843	744,030,118	21,361,883
1922	909,097,565	301,967,891	332,888,529	407,212,323	638,646,574	18,266,126
1923	1,475,941,028	352,342,356	506,767,501	711,358,726	716,813,611	18,035,922

DISTRICT OFFICES, BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

Akron—Chamber of Commerce.
Atlanta—Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Baltimore—Export & Import Board of Trade.
Boston—1801 Custom House.
Bridgeport—Manufacturers' Assn.
Chattanooga—Southern Ry. System.
Chicago—Room 830, 76 West Monroe St.
Cincinnati—Chamber of Commerce.
Cleveland—Chamber of Commerce.
Columbus, Ohio—Chamber of Commerce.
Dallas—Chamber of Commerce.
Dayton—Chamber of Commerce.
El Paso—Chamber of Commerce.
Fort Worth—Chamber of Commerce.
Indianapolis—Chamber of Commerce.
Los Angeles—Chamber of Commerce.
Milwaukee—Assn. of Commerce.
Newark, N. J.—Chamber of Commerce.
New Orleans—214 Custom House.
New York—734 Custom House.
Norfolk & Newport News—Hampton Roads, Maritime Exchange.
Omaha—Chamber of Commerce.
Pensacola—Chamber of Commerce.
Philadelphia—929-930 Witherspoon Bldg.
Pittsburgh—Chamber of Commerce.
Portland, Ore.—Chamber of Commerce.
Richmond, Va.—Chamber of Commerce.
Rochester—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Louis—1210 Liberty Central Trust Company Bldg.
San Diego—Chamber of Commerce.
San Francisco—510 Custom House.
Seattle—515 Lowman Bldg.
Syracuse—Chamber of Commerce.

VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION AND DUTIES.

Year (Fiscal)	Free, Dollars.	Dutiable, Dollars.	Total, Dollars.	Per Cent of Free.	Total Duties, Dollars.	Ad Val. Rate of Duty Dutiable.	Ad Val. Rate D'ty Free and Dutiable.	Imports Per Cap. Dollars.
1821....	1,730,725	41,965,680	43,696,405	3.96	18,883,252	35.97	34.64	4.40
1830....	3,511,586	46,063,513	49,575,099	7.09	28,417,055	48.88	45.31	3.85
1840....	42,110,829	44.139.506	86,250,335	48.82	15,178,975	30.37	15.45	5.05
1850....	15,982,458	148,051,575	164,034,033	9.74	40,181,813	25.85	23.16	7.07
1860....	68,391,038	267,891,447	336,282,485	20.34	52,692,421	19.67	15.67	10.69
1870....	20,214,105	406,131,905	426,346,010	4.74	191,513,975	47.08	44.89	11.06
1880....	207,772,522	419,753,948	627,526,470	33.11	182,747,654	43.46	29.12	12.51
1881....	202,293,871	448,325,411	650,618 282	31.09	193,800,880	43.27	29.79	12.68
1882....	210,672,355	506,045,034	716,717,389	29.39	216,138,916	42.61	30.16	13.65
1883....	206,868,036	494,352,144	701,220,180	29.50	210,637,293	42.41	30.04	13.05
1884....	211,089,414	456,662,413	667,751,827	31.61	190,282,836	41.57	28.50	12.16
1885....	192,443,389	386,892,253	579,335,642	33.22	178,151,601	45.83	30.75	10.32
1886....	210,271,333	413,778,055	624,049,388	33.69	189,410,448	45.53	30.35	10.87
1887....	229,319,335	450,325,322	679,644,657	33.74	214,222,310	47.08	31.52	11.58
1888....	238,947,634	468,143,774	707,091,408	33.78	216,042,256	45.61	30.55	11.79
1889....	249,824,339	484,856,768	734,681,107	34.05	220,576,989	45.11	30.02	11.99
1890....	258,136,929	507,571,764	765,708,693	33.71	226,541,037	44.39	29.59	12.14
1891....	279,028,079	466,455,173	845,483,252	44.83	216,885,701	46.26	25.65	13.14
1892....	448,771,192	355,526,741	804,297,933	55.78	174,124,270	48.69	21.65	12.25
1893....	432,450,474	400,282,519	832,732,993	51.93	199,143,678	49.56	23.79	12.43
1894....	372,461,955	257,645,703	630,107,658	59.11	129,558,892	50.00	20.56	9.23
1895....	376,890,100	354,271,990	731,162,090	51.55	149,450,608	41.75	20.44	10.51
1896....	368,897,523	390,796,561	759,694,084	48.56	157,013,506	39.95	20.67	10.72
1897....	381,902,414	407,348,616	789,251,030	48.39	172,760,361	42.17	21.89	10.93
1898....	291,534,005	295,619,695	587,153,700	49.65	145,438,385	48.80	24.77	7.99
1899....	299,668,977	385,772,915	685,441,892	43.72	202,072,050	52.07	29.48	9.16
1900....	366,759,922	463,759,330	830,519,252	44.16	229,360,771	49.24	27.62	10.91
1901....	339,093,256	468 670,045	807,763,301	41.98	233,556,110	49.64	28.91	10.23
1902....	396,542,233	503,251,521	899,793,754	44.01	251,453,155	49.79	27.95	11.17
1903....	437,290,728	570,669,382	1,007,960,110	43.38	280,752,416	49.03	27.85	12.26
1904....	454,153,100	527,669,459	981,822,559	46.26	258,161,130	48.77	26.29	11.71
1905....	517.073,277	570,044,856	1,087,118,133	47.56	258,426,295	45.24	23.77	12.71
1906....	548,695,764	664,721,885	1,213,417,649	45.22	293,910,396	44.16	24.22	13.93
1907....	641,953,451	773,448,834	1,415,402,285	45.35	329,480,048	42.55	23.28	15.95
1908....	525,704,745	657,415,920	1,183,120,665	44.43	282,582,895	42.94	23.88	13.09
1909....	599,375,868	682,265,867	1,281,641,735	46.77	294,667,054	43.15	22.99	13.92
1910....	761,353,117	785,756,020	1,547,109,137	49.21	326,561,683	41.52	21.11	16.52
1911....	776,963,955	750,981,697	1,527,945,652	50.85	309,965,692	41.22	20.29	16.07
1912....	881,512,987	759,209,915	1,640,722,902	53.73	304,899,366	40.12	18.58	17.00
1913....	986,972 333	779,717,079	1,766,689,412	55.87	312,509,946	40.05	17.69	18.03
1914....	1,152,392,059	754,008,335	1,906,400,394	60.45	283,719,081	37.60	14.88	19.18
1915....	1,032,863,558	615,522,722	1,648,386,280	62.66	205,946,842	33.43	12.49	16.35
1916....	1,495,881,357	683,153,244	2,179,034,601	68.65	209,725,801	30.67	9.62	21.30
1917....	1,852,530,536	814,689,485	2,667,220,021	69.46	221,659,066	27.18	8.31	25.71
1918....	2,117,555,366	747.338,621	2,864,893,987	73.91	180,589,834	24.11	6.30	27.24
(Cal.)								
1918....	1,149.881,796	303,079,210	1,452,961,006	71.14	73,928,070	24.39	5.09	13.82
1919....	2,711,462,069	1,116,221,362	3,829,966,446	70.84	237,456,680	21.27	6.20	35.91
1920....	3,115,958,238	1,985,865,155	5,104,669,713	61.08	325,645,565	16.40	6.38	47.22
1921....	1,564,278,455	992,591,256	2,556,869,711	61.18	292,396,752	29.55	11.44	23.35
1922....	1,888,240,127	1,185,613,136	3,073,853,263	61.43	450,823,359	38.02	14.67	27.78

Fiscal years 1821, 1830, and 1840, in above table, ended on Sept. 30.
Figures for calendar year 1918 are for last six months of that year.
"Imports for Consumption" embrace about 97 per cent. of all imports; the rest (3 per cent.) are imports intended for re-export.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce is charged with the surveys of the coasts and contiguous waters of the United States and of areas under the jurisdiction thereof; the extension of geodetic surveys in the form of triangulation and precise levelling over the United States and areas under the jurisdiction thereof; and the magnetic survey of the United States and areas under the jurisdiction thereof.

The results obtained are published in annual reports and in special publications; charts upon various scales, including sailing charts, general charts of the coast, harbor charts, outline maps, tide tables and current cables issued annually in advance; coast pilots with sailing directions covering the navigable waters; notice to mariners issued weekly as a joint publication of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Lighthouses, and containing current information necessary for safe navigation; magnetic charts and publications; catalogues of charts and publications and such other publications as may be required to carry out the organic law governing the survey.

STATISTICS AS OF JULY, 1923.

There are about 356,000 square miles of precise triangulation and 3,300 linear miles of precise traverse completed in the United States. Nearly as much again of this precise control work remains to be done before it is brought within fifty miles of every place in the United States. This is the minimum amount required to give adequate control to local surveys. There is tertiary triangulation along the whole coast of the United States proper, but this needs constant revision due to changes in the shore line and to the loss of stations. The necessary triangulation in the Philippine Islands is nearly completed. Alaska, however, has only about one-third of its coast covered by tertiary triangulation. Precise triangulation in the interior of Alaska has just been started.

About 47,000 miles of precise levels have been completed in the United States, and there are about 22,000 miles still to be done to bring the levels within fifty miles of every place in the United States. This is considered the minimum amount necessary to give adequate control for local level lines. There were about 16,000 square miles of precise triangulation, and about 1,500 linear miles of precise levels completed during the past fiscal year.

The first magnetic survey of the United States is nearly finished. Constant revision is needed because of loss of stations from various causes. Observations must be repeated at many stations on account of changes in value of the magnetic elements.

There remains yet to be surveyed 166,000 square miles of water area off the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, besides 5,000 square miles to be developed by dragging close to the shore and such resurveys from time to time in shallow waters as may be necessitated by changes. On the Pacific Coast 67,800 square miles have yet to be done, in addition to 1,400 square miles of dragging and repeated resurveys of shallow water subject to changes. The hydrographic survey of all Alaska is not more than 10 per cent. completed, but a large part of the most frequented waters is surveyed. In the Philippine Archipelago the surveys are 72 per cent. complete. Around the Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Virgin Islands much hydrographic surveying has been accomplished, but there yet remains about three years' work for a surveying vessel in each locality.

The foregoing statement refers to the first surveys. Resurveys will at all times be necessary along many parts of the coasts and in harbors, due to changes that are always going on.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS, BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Fiscal Year.	Imports From— Europe.	No. America.	So. America.	Asia.	Oceania.	Africa.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1800	46,857,960	32,106,092	.....	11,560,810	142,969	551,496
1830	40,841,420	17,548,892	6,239,176	5,531,737	384,887	308,797
1840	64,146,814	22,627,639	9,420,586	9,695,639	602,447	646,869
1850	124,954,302	24,136,879	16,647,637	10,315,486	1,401,340	682,151
1860	216,831,353	75,082,583	35,992,719	26,201,603	3,495,226	3,798,518
1870	249,540,283	126,544,611	43,596,045	31,413,378	1,423,212	9,860,058
1880	370,821,782	130,077,225	82,126,922	67,008,793	14,130,604	3,789,420
1890	449,987,266	148,368,709	90,006,144	67,506,833	28,356,568	5,084,892
1900	440,567,314	130,035,221	93,666,774	139,842,330	34,611,108	11,218,437
1901	429,620,452	145,158,104	110,367,342	117,677,611	11,395,195	8,953,461
1902	475,161,941	151,076,524	119,785,756	129,682,651	14,166,461	13,447,615
1903	547,226,887	189,736,475	107,428,323	147,702,374	21,043,527	12,581,651
1904	498,697,379	198,778,952	120,364,113	143,509,153	20,310,998	9,426,776
1905	540,773,092	227,229,145	150,795,800	161,982,991	25,388,421	11,343,622
1906	633,292,184	235,353,322	140,422,876	180,095,671	24,769,658	12,628,735
1907	747,291,253	263,576,349	160,165,537	212,475,427	29,785,393	21,127,466
1908	608,014,147	238,815,898	124,998,590	181,167,616	25,054,866	16,290,675
1909	654,322,918	253,999,920	163,878,724	197,548,027	27,062,008	15,108,627
1910	806,270,280	306,767,486	196,164,786	193,155,344	37,099,795	17,489,739
1911	768,167,760	305,496,793	182,623,750	213,449,730	30,274,452	27,213,620
1912	819,585,326	334,072,039	215,089,316	225,468,250	36,464,115	22,585,888
1913	892,866,384	361,943,659	217,734,629	276,494,777	37,543,441	26,425,344
1914	895,602,868	427,399,354	222,677,075	286,952,486	42,144,398	19,149,476
1915	614,354,645	473,079,796	261,489,563	247,770,103	52,522,552	24,953,081
1916	616,252,749	591,895,543	391,562,018	437,181,464	96,225,991	64,765,745
1917	610,470,670	766,112,537	542,212,820	615,217,463	65,328,379	60,013,316
1918	411,578,494	918,347,346	567,418,257	826,193,642	146,205,707	75,911,957
1919	372,951,315	1,052,567,498	568,374,904	830,752,463	190,008,129	81,065,759
1920	1,179,400,699	1,486,250,288	869,944,300	1,368,669,105	157,891,783	185,195,939
1921	937,868,864	1,207,526,768	485,225,042	909,849,469	59,128,897	54,860,306
1922	830,543,712	700,739,286	288,897,069	704,556,280	31,241,423	52,101,238
1923	1,161,746,625	987,978,621	470,842,764	996,485,063	72,440,257	91,765,814

There are no available Government figures for 1810 or 1820 in above table.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS, BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Fiscal Year.	Exports To— Europe.	No. America.	So. America.	Asia.	Oceania.	Africa.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*
1800	41,348,088	27,208,618	.....	1,177,846	14,112	1,110,374
1810	46,853,851	16,066,899	1,611,738	556,881	227,560	1,407,828
1820	48,116,538	16,810,597	1,133,689	3,289,000	8,906	305,968
1830	48,175,248	18,886,434	4,587,391	1,845,224	93,668	233,601
1840	98,930,684	23,737,078	5,969,517	2,286,290	454,814	797,563
1850	113,862,253	24,722,610	9,076,724	3,051,720	208,129	977,284
1860	310,272,818	53,325,937	16,742,100	11,067,921	5,373,497	3,227,760
1870	420,184,014	68,962,006	21,651,459	10,972,064	4,334,991	3,414,768
1880	719,433,788	69,437,783	23,190,220	11,645,703	6,846,698	5,084,466
1890	683,736,397	94,100,410	38,752,648	19,696,820	16,460,269	5,082,140
1900	1,040,167,763	187,594,625	38,945,763	64,913,807	43,391,275	19,469,849
1901	1,136,504,605	196,534,460	44,400,195	49,390,712	35,392,401	25,542,618
1902	1,008,033,981	203,971,080	38,043,617	63,944,077	34,258,041	33,468,605
1903	1,029,256,657	215,482,769	41,137,872	58,359,016	37,468,512	38,436,853
1904	1,057,930,131	234,909,959	50,755,027	60,151,347	32,850,681	24,230,126
1905	1,020,972,641	260,570,235	56,894,131	128,504,610	33,079,446	18,540,603
1906	1,200,166,036	308,382,982	75,159,781	105,451,610	35,141,751	19,562,340
1907	1,298,452,380	349,840,641	82,157,174	92,703,664	41,186,193	16,511,026
1908	1,283,600,155	324,674,719	83,583,874	101,784,932	46,789,201	20,340,565
1909	1,146,755,321	309,476,694	76,561,680	71,792,187	41,389,788	17,035,434
1910	1,135,914,551	385,520,069	93,246,820	60,861,813	50,890,087	18,551,380
1911	1,308,275,778	457,059,179	108,894,894	85,422,428	66,060,813	23,607,107
1912	1,341,732,789	516,837,597	132,310,451	117,461,635	71,936,513	24,043,424
1913	1,479,074,761	617,413,013	146,147,993	115,056,620	79,102,845	29,088,917
1914	1,486,498,729	528,644,962	124,539,909	113,425,616	83,568,417	27,901,515
1915	1,971,434,687	477,075,727	99,323,957	114,470,493	77,764,725	28,519,751
1916	2,999,305,097	733,024,674	180,175,374	278,610,881	98,775,828	43,591,031
1917	4,324,512,661	1,163,758,100	259,480,371	380,249,708	109,314,490	52,733,064
1918	3,732,174,352	1,236,359,013	314,558,794	447,429,267	134,891,888	54,298,757
1919	4,644,937,841	1,288,157,869	400,646,300	607,721,118	105,662,126	85,157,432
1920	4,863,792,739	1,634,193,861	490,898,074	798,216,708	193,229,039	128,658,242
1921	3,408,522,000	1,645,906,752	523,450,650	633,340,386	171,261,037	134,029,208
1922	2,067,515,259	896,883,661	190,812,070	480,426,767	83,803,197	51,715,535
1923	2,035,306,462	1,045,606,524	258,684,390	436,900,667	121,764,539	58,815,351

VALUE OF U. S.-CANADA TRADE (STATED IN DOLLARS). FISCAL YEARS.

	Imports From U. S.	Exports to U. S.		Imports From U. S.	Exports to U. S.		Imports From U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1907	155,943,029	79,021,480	1913	441,141,562	167,110,382	1919	746,920,654	477,745,659
1908	210,652,825	113,520,500	1914	410,786,091	200,459,373	1920	802,096,817	464,029,273
1909	180,026,550	92,604,357	1915	428,616,927	215,409,326	1921	788,979,532	529,421,972
1910	223,501,809	113,150,778	1916	398,693,720	320,225,080	1922	545,418,732	307,984,319
1911	284,934,739	119,396,801	1917	677,631,616	486,870,690	1923	658,204,375	411,254,192
1912	356,354,478	120,534,634	1918	791,906,125	441,390,920			

Figures for 1907 cover 9 months.

THE LEATHER INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1919.

(Values are in parentheses.)

Hides treated—cattle, 22,191,432 ($305,087,931); horse, 2,294,308 ($12,954,273).
Skins treated—calf, 12,894,274 ($74,334,355); goat and kid, 55,428,830 ($82,500,845); sheep and lamb, 22,859,751 ($29,541,846).

PRODUCTION OF BOOTS AND SHOES IN 1919.

Kind.		Kind.		Kind.	
Boots, shoes, slip'rs:		Fibre—		Women's, misses' and children's—	
Number of pairs	331,224,628	Number of pairs	79,391	Number of pairs	5,264,235
Value	$1,128,286,743	Value	$166,392	Value	$12,860,767
Boots and shoes—		Athletic & sporting shoes—		Felt or oth. fibre—	
Number of pairs	286,592,960	Number of pairs	585,710	Number of pairs	13,320,725
Value	$1,070,322,232	Value	$2,083,402	Value	$15,240,245
Men's—		Canvas & other textile fabrics—		Infants' shoes & slippers—	
Number of pairs	95,017,356	Number of pairs	11,056,363	Number of pairs	16,668,912
Value	$429,740,457	Value	$16,068,425	Value	$18,249,791
Boys' & youths'—		Slippers—		Sandals—	
Number of pairs	26,503,432	Number of pairs	21,815,046	Number of pairs	5,125,962
Value	$72,883,299	Value	$33,409,101	Value	$5,128,462
Women's—		Men's, boys', & youths'—		Moccasins—	
Number of pairs	104,812,505	Number of pairs	3,230,086	Number of pairs	1,021,748
Value	$447,289,044	Value	$5,308,089	Value	$1,177,157
Misses' & childr's				All other products	$26,754,693
Number of pairs	48,538,203				
Value	$102,091,213				
				Total value	$1,155,041,436

PRODUCTION OF BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS BY STATES.

State.	Census Year.	No. of Establishments.	Boots and Shoes (Number of Pairs). Total.	Men's.	Boys' and Youths'.	Women's.	Misses' and Children's.	Slippers. Total No. of Pairs.
Massachusetts	1919	493	102,389,856	39,610,259	5,517,399	45,251,383	12,010,815	5,620,573
	1914	464	98,009,176	44,750,716	8,318,252	32,295,781	12,644,427	11,799,532
New York	1919	340	42,740,998	14,266,093	6,571,423	14,272,275	7,631,207	957,024
	1914	235	29,108,742	9,923,488	2,590,175	12,021,725	4,573,354	1,301,509
Missouri	1919	54	25,457,052	8,399,403	2,294,733	10,256,064	4,506,852	.....
	1914	49	20,444,240	8,840,878	748,018	6,758,611	4,096,733	102,422
Pennsylvania	1919	128	17,909,498	2,117,680	1,192,017	3,869,766	10,730,035	817,240
	1914	131	17,717,591	1,697,909	1,230,664	3,672,662	11,116,356	312,334
New Hampshire	1919	52	21,873,826	10,586,597	3,651,685	4,491,754	3,143,790	.....
	1914	55	22,708,546	11,048,926	4,010,136	3,773,648	3,875,836	1,674,374
Maine	1919	39	10,444,825	3,319,890	1,235,043	5,343,009	546,883	.....
	1914	50	12,704,966	4,476,245	572,980	4,256,166	3,399,575	.....
Ohio	1919	60	17,571,593	898,507	1,804,699	12,157,284	2,711,103	.....
	1914	62	17,161,199	1,419,925	1,734,957	10,966,825	3,039,492	662,456
Wisconsin	1919	62	10,490,408	6,340,008	1,894,948	1,578,289	677,163	.....
	1914	61	8,017,963	5,000,827	865,138	1,336,525	815,473	135,999
Illinois	1919	51	9,241,420	3,576,329	.....	3,013,743	2,651,348	.....
	1914	47	7,370,553	3,934,629	1,058,239	1,625,866	751,819	246,835
New Jersey	1919	34	2,678,474	580,137	.....	436,200	1,662,137	.....
	1914	42	3,738,459	596,830	4,438	611,980	2,525,211	196,842
All other States	1919	136	14,073,546	5,322,453	2,341,485	4,142,738	2,266,870	1,099,484
	1914	159	13,184,062	6,340,771	1,762,722	3,596,450	1,484,119	1,301,386

Where there are no figures, they are included in "All other States," to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Of the boots, shoes and slippers, 125,722,127 pairs were made on the *welted* method, 61,748,202 pairs on the *turned* plan, 120,056,877 pairs by the *McKay* machines, 13,143,915 pairs were *wood* or *metal fastened*, and 10,553,507 pairs were produced on the *stitchdown* method.

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER GLOVES AND MITTENS IN 1919.

Kind.		Kind.		Kind.	
Gloves, mittens, gaunt.		Lined—		Unlined—	
Dozen pairs	4,150,412	Dozen pairs	767,801	Dozen pairs	417,595
Value	$48,006,791	Value	$9,037,038	Value	$8,596,567
Men's and boys'—		Part leath., part fab.		Lined—	
Dozen pairs	3,040,747	Dozen pairs	566,151	Dozen pairs	126,294
Value	$34,498,656	Value	$2,407,761	Value	$1,568,735
Unlined—		Women's, child'n's—		Part leath., part fab.	
Dozen pairs	1,706,795	Dozen pairs	574,956	Dozen pairs	31,067
Value	$23,053,857	Value	$10,333,121	Value	$167,819

FUR GOODS.

	1921.	1914.		1921.	1914.
No. of establishments	1,707	989	Salaries and wages	$28,666,000	$9,118,000
Persons engaged	18,314	15,285	Salaries	6,245,000	2,783,000
Propr's & firm members	2,555	1,721	Wages	22,421,000	6,335,000
Salaried employees	3,707	2,534	Paid for contract work	1,967,000	232,000
Wage earners (Av. No.)	12,052	9,030	Cost of materials	84,537,000	23,847,000
			Value of products	139,366,000	43,633,000

ELECTRICAL SERVICE DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Supplied to THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Society for Electrical Development, Inc.)

CENTRAL STATIONS AND MUNICIPAL PLANTS.	1922.	1917.	Movement.
			Per Cent.
Investment in plant and equipment	$5,100,000,000	$3,060,392,141	66.7 increase
Kilowatt hours generated (total)	47,716,668,000	25,438,303,272	87.5 gain
By central stations	46,285,167,960	24,395,332,838	89.8 gain
By municipal plants	1,431,500,000	1,042,970,434	37.3 gain, but 50 per cent. prop. loss
Number of customers	11,500,000	7,178,703	60.2 increase
Total income	$1,084,000,000	$526,894,240	105.6 increase
Number of employees	260,000	105,541	146.5 increase
Prime movers (total horsepower)	23,600,000	12,936,755	77.3 increase
Steam horsepower	15,600,000	8,449,076	84.7 increase
Waterwheel horsepower	7,215,000	4,277,278	68.5 increase
Gas and oil horsepower	185,000	210,404	12.1 decrease
Generator capacity, kilowatts	17,404,000	8,994,407	102.3 increase
Coal consumption per kilowatt hour, lbs	2.52	3.98	57.9 gain
Load factor—annual average, per cent	31.3	22.8	37.3 gain
Consumption per capita, kilowatt hours	440	254	73.2 increase
Incandescent lamps per customer	32.65	10.65	206.5 increase
Residences wired	9,000,000	.....	

Central stations and municipal plants serving 14,000 communities having an aggregate population of 70,000,000 with electric energy for light, heat and power consume 5 per cent. of the annual coal production and the coal entailed in the production of electric energy for domestic lighting amounts to about one-third of 1 per cent. of the total coal production.

The investment in electric light and power companies represents considerably over 1 per cent. of the national wealth. Almost half a billion dollars were invested in electric light and power securities in 1921. In 1922, securities to almost the same amount were liquidated.

ELECTRICAL SERVICE DEVELOPMENT'S EFFECT ON FIRE LOSSES.

YEAR.	Total Fire Losses.	Electrical Fire Losses.		
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Capita.*
1917	250,753,640	19,886,000	7.9	19.6 cents
1918	290,959,885	20,780,000	7.1	20.5 cents
1919	249,179,275	15,445,000	6.2	14.8 cents
1920	303,482,351	12,908,000	4.3	12.3 cents
1921	396,324,810	12,723,000	3.2	11.9 cents

KILOWATT HOURS OF CURRENT GENERATED BY CENTRAL ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER STATIONS AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, 1922, 1917 AND 1912.

STATES.	1922.	1917.	1912.	STATES.	1922.	1917.	1912.
	Final 000	*omitted in*	*each col.*		*Final 000*	*omitted in*	*each col.*
United States	45,307,537	32,678,806	17,621,809	North Carolina	421,727	400,215	88,701
New York	6,072,845	5,082,659	3,374,059	Rhode Island	405,560	236,772	124,222
Pennsylvania	4,518,973	3,444,888	1,580,104	Colorado	398,506	372,451	263,111
California	4,250,424	2,758,816	1,758,733	Maryland	379,532	229,166	36,758
Illinois	3,447,275	2,467,355	1,549,488	Kansas	361,379	291,661	150,611
Ohio	2,786,201	2,088,623	1,011,187	Maine	353,620	227,101	171,241
Michigan	2,108,107	1,619,094	649,340	Nebraska	331,617	178,773	95,169
Massachusetts	1,898,004	1,474,166	838,789	N. H. & Vt	309,045	242,629	181,478
Montana	1,467,590	965,454	381,013	West Virginia	282,855	290,968	102,199
Washington	1,185,446	[illegible]	510,823	Dist. of Col	282,389	170,287	166,964
Ala. and Tenn	1,175,230	1,007,[illegible]	288,863	Kentucky	275,557	193,888	149,409
Wisconsin	1,119,145	627,6[illegible]	330,232	Louisiana	265,406	158,471	104,592
Indiana	1,089,127	729,629	454,911	Oklahoma	264,146	121,223	65,218
New Jersey	1,084,108	804,126	417,090	Idaho	227,040	145,308	115,812
Missouri	1,069,036	567,419	500,620	Florida	176,037	81,989	50,922
Iowa	1,068,421	768,101	150,640	Arizona	150,831	67,259	33,645
South Carolina	880,512	541,310	365,576	Arkansas	141,161	71,725	42,626
Texas	839,950	436,765	212,867	Delaware	74,571	52,400	25,841
Minnesota	744,101	593,402	275,281	Mississippi	67,360	50,520	37,879
Utah	741,046	486,995	121,482	South Dakota	59,593	31,810	24,704
Virginia	668,277	318,008	145,024	Nevada	45,664	53,846	44,970
Georgia	629,690	503,320	142,082	North Dakota	39,314	22,978	12,335
Connecticut	628,518	461,779	226,191	Wyoming	33,091	27,392	11,581
Oregon	472,258	325,973	228,398	New Mexico	17,252	17,245	9,028

MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

According to the Census Bureau, the value of electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, made in 1921 in the United States, was $882,989,000. The States reporting production exceeding $100,000,000 each were: Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Number of wage earners, 161,204; wages in the year, $193,240,000; cost of materials, $344,070,000.

The value of chief kinds of machinery produced was: Telephones, $101,992,000; insulated wires and cables, $98,333,000; motors (not including starters and controllers), $83,058,000; batteries, $66,883,000; incandescent lamps, $59,728,000; generators, $58,861,000; transformers, $37,931,000; household apparatus (flatirons, etc.), $37,671,000; wiring devices, $21,806,000; measuring instruments (relays, etc.), $21,033,000; magneto ignition apparatus, $20,589,000; switchboards, etc., $19,808,000; control apparatus, $19,551,000; conduits, $19,346,000; industrial apparatus (welders, heaters, etc.), $11,144,000; rotating converting apparatus, $10,484,000.

The number of tungsten incandescent lamps made was 154,971,000.

THE MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL.

(Data by Bureau of the Census cover 1921 but do not include agricultural implements, or tractors, or engines.)

Total value, $1,225,059,000. The chief kinds were: Textile, $129,948,000; pumps, $69,891,000; machine tools, $59,254,000; elevators, $40,932,000; sewing machines, $35,608,000; typewriters, $33,361,000; refrigerating, $33,174,000; washing machines, $32,444,000; paper and pulp, $31,581,000; mining (excluding oil well), $30,290,000; adding and calculating, $30,016,000; oil well, $27,415,000; wood working, $25,646,000; cash registers, $23,944,000; printing presses, $22,368,000; vacuum cleaners, $21,726,000; typesetting, $19,650,000; dairy, $17,759,000.

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY GROUPS, IN 1921.

Group.	Establishments.	Wage Earners (Ave.).	Value of Products.	Group.	Establishments.	Wage Earners (Ave.).	Value of Products.
	No.	No.	Dollars.		No.	No.	Dollars.
All industries....	196,267	6,946,564	43,653,282,833	Chemicals & allied products.....	9,667	329,473	4,537,107,207
Food, kindred prod.	45,505	568,733	7,849,607,951	Stone, clay & glass products.....	8,296	250,811	1,018,603,766
Textiles, their prod.	26,039	1,510,875	6,960,927,643	Metals, metal prod. oth. iron & steel.	8,065	235,171	1,574,942,887
Iron & steel & their products.....	16,578	1,031,522	5,601,293,417	Tobacco manufact..	4,372	149,985	1,043,489,597
Lumber & remanuf.	20,273	675,067	2,429,512,592	Vehicles, land trans.	3,590	281,350	2,508,654,870
Leather & fin. prod.	4,813	280,070	1,544,185,251	Railw'y repair shops	2,326	418,285	1,267,342,559
Paper & printing...	25,355	467,074	3,148,747,282	Misc. industries....	17,390	712,774	3,871,689,072
Liquors, beverages.	3,998	35,374	292,178,739				

The figures for 1921 do not include establishments with products under $5,000 in value, or establishments engaged in automobile repairing. Cost of materials in 1921 totalled, for all groups combined, $25,338,617,000, not including 54,054 establishments employing 40,865 wage earners, with products valued at $136,715,000, each reporting products under $5,000 in value for the year.

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY GROUPS, 1899-1919.

Group.	Census Yr.	Establishments.	Wage Earners.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
		No.	Aver. No.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Food, kindred products	1919	61,312	684,672	4,635,149,885	722,539,843	10,111,546,824	12,438,890,851
	1914	59,317	496,234	2,174,386,295	278,009,375	3,828,511,989	4,816,709,664
	1909	55,364	411,575	1,696,754,345	208,663,293	3,187,803,080	3,937,617,891
	1904	45,857	354,046	1,169,872,985	164,510,641	2,306,120,760	2,845,555,772
	1899	41,247	301,868	909,395,543	125,196,412	1,782,862,809	2,199,203,442
Textiles, their products	1919	28,552	1,611,309	6,096,161,183	1,482,326,820	5,382,079,303	9,216,102,814
	1914	23,463	1,507,374	2,836,279,203	676,459,736	2,015,501,950	3,447,997,219
	1909	22,057	1,445,720	2,507,426,804	595,243,129	1,763,267,475	3,086,944,186
	1904	17,344	1,163,497	1,758,306,330	422,570,250	1,260,405,486	2,168,892,154
	1899	17,926	1,028,706	1,353,012,264	343,923,166	906,842,395	1,646,733,505
Iron and steel and their products.....	1919	20,120	1,585,712	8,711,843,201	2,193,203,301	4,815,885,004	9,403,634,265
	1914	17,719	1,061,058	4,281,997,816	723,162,595	1,762,312,126	3,223,142,260
	1909	17,292	1,026,553	3,578,601,715	635,322,501	1,799,942,862	3,164,471,535
	1904	14,431	868,634	2,351,051,000	488,598,000	1,190,793,183	2,199,775,910
	1899	14,082	745,235	1,549,317,828	387,589,641	1,000,950,049	1,819,477,558
Lumber and its remanufactures.....	1919	39,955	839,008	2,590,045,756	847,031,570	1,359,998,567	3,070,072,813
	1914	42,036	833,529	1,723,454,491	440,308,223	762,351,252	1,599,711,856
	1909	48,539	913,503	1,570,549,441	424,759,396	717,832,741	1,588,274,035
	1904	32,501	734,136	1,009,949,596	335,045,449	517,500,837	1,219,748,602
	1899	34,954	671,696	728,367,000	253,176,000	480,930,185	1,007,531,824
Leather and its finished products.....	1919	6,397	349,362	1,554,502,458	363,453,419	1,713,807,336	2,610,230,727
	1914	6,758	307,060	743,347,171	169,357,560	753,135,354	1,104,594,557
	1909	5,728	309,766	659,231,312	155,110,878	669,874,518	992,713,322
	1904	5,318	264,459	451,796,131	120,833,174	480,220,706	724,391,050
	1899	5,625	248,626	334,733,718	101,503,379	396,633,189	582,047,900
Paper and printing....	1919	36,403	509,875	2,423,400,111	564,509,917	1,306,717,793	3,012,583,990
	1914	37,196	452,900	1,433,176,595	296,491,824	580,717,205	1,456,046,889
	1909	34,828	415,990	1,133,617,756	242,062,243	451,238,634	1,179,285,247
	1904	30,803	351,640	803,662,460	186,422,106	309,012,305	859,814,263
	1899	26,627	298,744	559,400,425	140,754,185	214,565,643	607,907,231
Liquors and beverages.	1919	6,354	55,442	781,571,615	66,139,716	222,776,314	603,895,215
	1914	7,562	88,152	1,015,714,498	69,123,819	246,189,012	772,079,978
	1909	7,347	77,827	874,107,693	53,501,779	186,127,887	674,311,051
	1904	6,379	68,338	659,539,000	45,143,885	139,849,038	501,253,855
	1899	5,740	55,120	515,160,244	33,217,604	93,815,032	382,898,381
Chemicals and allied products.....	1919	12,224	427,008	5,617,738,265	493,744,382	3,747,674,883	5,610,299,073
	1914	12,374	299,569	3,034,208,965	167,494,367	1,289,346,253	2,001,634,881
	1909	12,060	267,261	2,167,424,898	129,003,274	931,044,053	1,526,598,576
	1904	9,826	227,326	1,588,328,000	102,388,000	633,918,838	1,075,519,406
	1899	8,928	196,538	1,163,815,794	77,559,918	451,456,110	761,691,003
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1919	12,529	298,659	1,262,211,569	328,559,462	408,570,822	1,085,528,926
	1914	14,747	334,612	987,330,674	205,419,894	238,734,726	614,161,879
	1909	16,168	342,827	857,759,719	189,256,482	183,791,550	531,736,831
	1904	10,773	285,346	553,785,000	148,458,000	123,066,911	391,147,449
	1899	11,524	231,716	335,351,320	102,846,099	85,137,414	270,650,143
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel.....	1919	10,667	339,469	1,796,669,418	394,627,827	1,910,034,506	2,760,293,568
	1914	10,023	262,154	1,013,631,954	166,894,654	1,023,353,386	1,417,042,907
	1909	8,783	249,607	867,406,996	146,793,608	892,065,747	1,240,409,831
	1904	5,880	198,531	571,901,706	110,208,073	633,132,869	895,974,681
	1899	5,041	161,463	372,663,407	81,974,056	472,514,295	690,973,960
Tobacco manufactures.	1919	10,291	157,097	604,839,572	123,988,084	483,567,754	1,012,933,213
	1914	13,951	178,872	303,840,252	77,856,100	207,133,584	490,165,222
	1909	15,822	166,810	245,660,484	69,354,594	177,185,621	416,695,104
	1904	16,827	159,406	323,983,000	62,639,000	126,085,608	331,111,181
Vehicles for land transportation.....	1919	21,152	495,939	2,423,239,470	689,475,462	2,498,225,514	4,058,911,515
	1914	9,909	263,076	803,495,818	197,077,133	586,670,103	1,034,497,001
	1909	6,562	202,719	521,456,520	121,047,239	306,536,675	561,763,289
	1904	6,058	136,625	287,847,438	72,659,383	177,640,767	320,623,822
	1899	7,338	133,663	263,873,364	63,231,652	153,253,973	277,485,366
Railroad repair shops..	1919	2,368	515,709	776,844,315	726,690,466	547,828,694	1,354,446,094
	1914	2,011	365,902	417,706,110	253,149,943	261,438,181	552,617,790
	1909	1,686	304,592	277,216,183	195,830,305	214,581,311	437,563,288
	1904	1,226	247,922	159,792,082	149,166,134	156,568,161	323,212,210
Miscellaneous ind'stries	1919	21,781	1,227,111	5,295,376,953	1,537,110,071	2,867,666,969	6,180,255,709
	1914	18,725	585,755	2,022,410,095	357,527,210	812,693,710	1,716,032,621
	1909	16,255	482,206	1,471,055,840	261,089,163	661,498,724	1,333,667,684
	1904	12,957	408,477	985,766,146	201,802,858	445,892,341	936,882,208
	1899	12,123	326,242	648,393,059	149,002,354	330,214,758	660,128,746

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1849-1919.

(Data by the Bureau of the Census.)

In 1810 the value of products of manufacture in the United States was estimated for the year 1809, by the Secretary of the Treasury, at over $120,000,000.

The 1810 census estimate for 1809 was $198,613,471.

There are no reliable data for 1819, 1829, or 1839.

SUMMARY, 1849-1919.

YEAR.	No. of Establishments.	Wage Earners, Ave. No.	Capital.	Wages in the Year.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
1849	123,025	957,059	$533,245,351	$236,755,464	$555,123,882	$1,019,106,616
1859	140,433	1,311,246	1,009,855,715	378,878,966	1,031,605,092	1,885,861,676
1869	252,148	2,053,996	1,694,567,015	620,467,474	1,990,741,794	3,385,860,354
1879	253,852	2,732,595	2,790,272,606	947,953,795	3,396,823,549	5,369,579,191
1889	355,405	4,251,535	6,525,050,759	1 891,219,696	5,162,013 878	9,372 378,843
1899	512,191	5,306,143	9,813,834,390	2,320,938,168	7,343,627,875	13,000,149,159
1899	207,514	4,712,763	8,975,256,496	2,008,361,119	6,575,851,491	11,406,926,701
1904	216,180	5,468,383	12,675,580,874	2,610,444,953	8,500,207,810	14,793,902,563
1909	268,491	6,615,046	18,428,269,706	3,427,037,884	12,142,790,878	20,672,051,870
1914	275,791	7,036,247	22,790,979,937	4,078,332,433	14,368,088,831	24,246,434,724
1919	290,105	9,096,372	44,466,593,771	10,533,400,340	37,376,380,283	62,418,078,773

The figures for years above cover not only factories, but also "hand and neighborhood and building industries." Value figures for 1869 are on a gold basis. Figures for years below cover only factories.

OTHER 1919 DATA.

Salaries of officers, $1,453,261,706; *salaries of clerks, etc.*, $1,439,109,788; *paid for contract work*, $464,403,700; *rent of factories*, $212,043,089; *taxes*, Federal, State, county and local, $2,079,369,357; *cost of fuel*, and *rent of power*, $1,645,986,556.

Primary horsepower—(1904) 13,487,707; (1909) 18,675,376; (1914) 22,437,072; (1919) 29,504,792.

The figures in the table above do not cover establishments operated by the Federal Government. These are as follows:

MANUFACTURES IN U. S. GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS.

INDUSTRY.	Census Year.	No. of Establishments.	Wage Earners (Average Number).	Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.	Primary Horsepower.
				Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
All industries	1919	88	106,763	151,363,384	174,299,743	396,402,001	172,998
	1914	43	35,236	30,155,362	29,188,223	67,412,017	74,515
	1909	40	32,519	28,215,976	21,752,072	55,919,143	47,787
Clothing, men's, incl. shirts	1919	7	2,788	3,064,365	14,293,830	19,849,245	2,005
	1914	6	1,686	1,181,710	3,079,903	4,474,566	374
	1909	5	1,085	536,262	1,884,280	2,643,157	311
Firearms and ammunition	1919	5	7,700	9,979,518	6,079,045	20,800,027	13,844
	1914	3	3,478	2,553,304	5,461,913	8,284,489	5,461
	1909	4	3,623	2,449,802	3,788,188	6,661,343	4,411
Ordnance and accessories	1919	6	20,177	30,272,911	32,530,377	69,314,661	46,773
	1914	6	6,081	5,435,565	6,152,626	12,738,984	13,892
	1909	3	5,024	4,530,622	3,602,804	8,598,032	5,251
Printing and publishing	1919	13	11,672	15,801,026	7,348,201	24,820,722	5,015
	1914	9	7,474	7,430,849	2,350,767	10,839,447	5,038
	1909	8	7,647	7,638,689	2,296,513	10,895,364	3,884
Shipbuilding	1919	22	59,941	86,028,675	95,539,667	239,603,243	84,654
	1914	13	15,785	13,091,667	11,103,113	29,217,265	47,319
	1909	12	14,540	12,670,524	9,526,109	25,872,033	32,525
All other industries	1919	35	4,485	6,216,889	18,508,623	22,014,103	20,707
	1914	6	732	462,267	1,039,901	1,857,266	2,431
	1909	8	600	390,077	654,178	1,249,214	1,405

MANUFACTURES (MISCELLANEOUS) IN THE UNITED STATES, IN 1921.

(For detailed data by industries, 1914 and 1919, see pages 308-315 in 1923 Almanac.)

INDUSTRY.	Est'blishm'nts.	Wage Earn'rs (Ave.).	Value of Products.	INDUSTRY.	Est'blishm'nts.	Wage Earn'rs (Ave.).	Value of Products.
	No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*		*No.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
Airplanes, seapl'n's, airships & parts	21	1,395	6,641,988	Mus. instr'nts, Organs.	56	2,346	10,184,854
Agricultural implem'nts	353	30,359	163,816,679	Pianos	182	15,836	73,639,912
Ammunition	28	8,370	32,350,445	Piano & organ mats.	89	5,569	18,597,436
Artificial flowers	201	3,883	14,188,221	Optical goods	452	11,119	44,292,084
Asbestos prod., not incl. steam packing	40	2,026	13,030,440	Paving materials	653	15,387	61,128,969
Brooms	459	4,302	18,188,376	Pencils, lead	14	5,134	21,382,050
Brushes	277	6,459	35,544,514	Pens, fountain & stylo.	51	2,742	12,794,514
Buttons	346	9,686	26,533,891	Phonog'hs & graphop's.	154	17,938	98,212,784
Dairy, poultry, apiary supplies	180	3,840	27,644,471	Photographic apparatus	48	1,441	5,444,944
Dental goods	264	4,137	25,811,790	Photographic materials.	88	9,249	65,150,400
Electrical mach., apparatus & supplies	1,333	161,204	833,985,443	Roofing materials	136	6,908	76,193,430
Feathers & plumes	135	2,064	8,886,540	Rubber manufactures:			
Fireworks	37	1,229	4,726,870	Belting & hose	18	3,007	14,880,277
Fuel, manufactured	14	371	3,177,742	Boots & shoes	24	23,888	94,032,524
Fur goods	1,707	12,052	139,365,929	Tires & inner tubes	178	55,496	496,123,335
Furs, dressed	126	4,429	19,157,339	Rubber goods, n.e.s.	276	20,882	99,366,997
Hair work	128	1,222	10,951,844	Shipbuilding, steel	126	93,323	356,214,854
Hats, straw	110	5,924	28,616,604	Shipbuilding, wooden	514	13,122	44,619,251
Ice, manufactured	2,715	24,066	158,889,173	Signs & adv. novelties	624	10,372	53,270,864
Instruments, profes., sci.	266	9,384	42,131,845	Soda-water apparatus	62	2,144	15,407,131
Jewelry & instr. cases	107	2,241	7,035,778	Sporting, athletic g'ds	152	7,063	31,811,174
Mattresses & spring beds, n. e. s.	889	11,749	74,623,976	Stationery g'ds, n. e. s.	221	11,285	64,596,978
Motion pictures	127	6,259	77,397,381	Steam packing	157	4,877	29,112,457
				Surgical appliances	190	4,310	32,495,421
				Toys & games	362	9,448	35,491,345
				Umbrellas & canes	154	3,149	26,007,762
				Washing machines & clothes wringers	96	4,147	30,198,566
				Window shades, fixtures	242	3,781	29,647,761

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1921, BY STATES.

STATE.	Establishments.	Wage Earners (Ave.).	Value of Products.
	No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	1,855	82,748	302,808,591
Arizona	273	4,950	39,830,328
Arkansas	1,285	33,255	118,309,596
California	8,696	198,334	1,758,682,485
Colorado	1,491	27,625	221,324,285
Connecticut	3,320	210,990	836,163,905
Delaware	460	17,754	86,756,312
Dist. of Columbia	490	8,640	67,639,522
Florida	1,720	53,287	145,820,579
Georgia	2,809	98,265	381,296,566
Idaho	485	10,782	57,067,462
Illinois	13,952	513,875	3,705,379,662
Indiana	5,109	206,539	1,377,772,071
Iowa	3,527	62,275	521,446,176
Kansas	1,926	44,943	561,133,686
Kentucky	2,038	58,833	302,741,674
Louisiana	1,851	85,166	479,099,889
Maine	1,761	75,704	339,561,543
Maryland	3,128	107,086	637,573,713
Massachusetts	9,994	579,070	2,849,413,516
Michigan	5,718	304,474	2,206,230,451
Minnesota	4,089	85,809	850,446,833
Mississippi	1,116	42,224	114,083,861
Missouri	5,442	156,387	1,162,006,299
Montana	571	11,386	80,771,186
Nebraska	1,390	27,651	333,565,107
Nevada	107	2,392	13,370,864
New Hampshire	1,122	67,419	246,346,200
New Jersey	8,784	381,773	2,556,142,540
New Mexico	194	4,478	13,896,960
New York	38,107	1,000,414	6,973,506,287
North Carolina	2,602	135,835	665,117,738
North Dakota	388	3,107	36,358,218
Ohio	11,479	494,289	3,300,693,256
Oklahoma	1,398	22,234	283,763,685
Oregon	1,730	40,159	223,663,602
Pennsylvania	20,290	863,916	5,059,009,410
Rhode Island	1,759	112,748	517,118,172
South Carolina	1,107	76,257	236,420,578
South Dakota	574	4,632	41,557,756
Tennessee	2,245	75,446	374,038,316
Texas	3,566	88,713	842,438,135
Utah	645	13,312	111,055,200
Vermont	1,101	25,768	113,904,333
Virginia	2,570	88,550	454,261,467
Washington	2,908	77,520	448,164,548
West Virginia	1,550	60,536	310,422,830
Wisconsin	7,291	191,761	1,214,860,521
Wyoming	254	7,253	80,246,919
United States	196,267	6,946,564	43,653,282,833

The figures for 1921 do not include establishments with products under $5,000 in value, or establishments engaged in automobile repairing.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1921.

INDUSTRY.	Establishm'ts.	Wage Earners (Ave.).	Value of Products.
	No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*
Baking powd's & yeast	62	3,557	52,885,888
Black'g, stains, & dress'gs	173	1,666	18,452,864
Bluing	11	226	1,883,225
Bone, carb'n & lampb'k	45	826	8,180,844
Candles	20	609	3,776,911
Chemicals and acids	728	49,138	412,231,354
Chemicals	692	46,306	390,768,434
Sulphuric, nitric, & mixed acids	36	2,832	21,462,920
Cleans'g & pol'g prep's	279	1,687	23,177,721
Coke, not including gas-house coke	176	16,070	221,313,363
Drugs, etc	2,294	31,316	340,222,847
Drug grinding	28	840	10,085,691
Druggists' preparat's	408	10,838	81,697,922
Pat. medic's & comp's	1,436	13,800	175,898,330
Perfum'y & cosmetics	422	5,838	72,540,904
Dyestuffs & extracts	123	2,993	28,310,708
Explosives	109	4,478	59,174,598
Fertilizers	588	16,898	180,374,789
Gas, manuf., illuminat'g and heating	954	34,956	411,195,503
Glue, not elsewh'e spec.	47	2,915	21,342,004
Greases	313	4,848	36,118,424
Grease & tallow, not includ'g lubr. greases	265	4,428	27,206,011
Lubricating greases	50	420	8,912,413
Ink, printing	97	1,677	20,869,477
Ink, writing	33	504	4,980,148
Oils	910	22,071	384,953,568
Cottonseed & cake	610	16,163	217,225,030
Essential	27	299	3,421,690
Linseed	28	2,073	71,032,261
Not elsewh'e specif'd	245	3,536	93,274,587
Paint and varnish	804	18,015	274,310,314
Paints	582	13,877	203,071,131
Varnishes	222	4,138	71,239,183
Petroleum, refining	366	63,189	1,727,440,157
Salt	79	5,993	33,158,558
Soap	283	16,558	240,194,619
Turpentine and rosin	1,062	27,422	23,300,845
Wood distillation	87	1,861	9,258,478
Total	9,667	329,473	4,537,107,207

(Figures in parentheses show values.)

The total value of all chemicals manufactured in 1921 in the United States was $472,851,300. Of these, chemical factories turned out products valued at $390,768,000; factories in other industries made chemical by-products valued at $61,554,400; and the manufacture of sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids totalled $20,528,900.

Wage earners in chemical factories proper numbered 46,306; the year's wages totalled $58,023,900; and the cost of materials was $190,512,000.

Chemicals produced included sodium compounds ($81,884,000); coal-tar products, ($75,754,000); plastics ($58,841,000); acids ($57,916,000); compressed and liquefied gases ($39,203,000); nitrogen and fixed nitrogen compounds ($33,088,000); alum aluminums and compounds ($23,044,000); bleaching compounds, ($12,179,300); and potash and potassium compounds ($4,900,000).

The value of chemicals produced by the aid of electricity was $58,180,000.

Acid production included: sulphuric, 2,584,600 tons ($26,954,100).

Inorganic chemicals to the value of $60,722,300 were produced, inluding: sulphide of antimony, 1,184,000 lbs. ($362,200); arsenious and arsenic oxides (acids), 9,399,800 lbs. ($556,300); arsenate of lead, 9,229,700 lbs. ($1,629,400); barium sulphate, 7,375,700 lbs. ($242,100); calcium acetate, 27,720 tons ($737,000); calcium chloride, 78,990 tons ($2,022,000); calcium phosphate, 23,150 tons ($4,123,500); calcium hypochlorite, 82,600 tons ($4,296,100); copper sulphate (blue vitriol), 3,361,200 lbs. ($216,800); iron chloride, 1,475,300 lbs. ($128,-150); iron sulphate (copperas), 29,760 tons ($524,-700); magnesium oxide, 5,587,100 lbs. ($439,700); magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts), 29,951,800 lbs. ($755,900); *radium salts*, 37,311 milligrams ($3,-433,700); silver salts, $1,317,200; zinc chloride, 75,291,500 lbs. ($3,343,900); zinc sulphate, 6,855,200 lbs. ($305,000); tin chlorides, 2,988,000 lbs. ($548,-500); tin oxide, 1,653,100 lbs. ($614,100).

Production of potash class of chemicals included: *potash* (crude), 14,490 tons ($648,700); cream of tartar, 5,778,700 lbs. ($1,630,100); iodide, 297,700 lbs. ($888,600); acetate, 43,100 lbs. ($21,400); citrate, 51,500 ($47,000).

TEXTILE MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1921.

Industry.	Est'b-lish-m'nts.	Wage Earners (Ave.).	Value of Products.
	No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*
Textile fabrics and materials	7,241	993,557	3,896,448,661
Cotton goods	1,328	412,058	1,278,220,831
Cotton lace	37	6,396	25,981,093
Cotton small wares	162	7,363	26,061,193
Knit goods	2,078	161,880	634,073,895
Silk manufactures	1,565	121,378	583,418,756
Woolen goods	493	56,434	230,944,847
Worsted goods	321	105,930	524,638,921
Carpets & rugs other than rag	72	22,922	103,880,500
Cordage and twine	118	14,593	75,355,705
Felt goods	49	4,180	24,129,390
Hats, fur-felt	154	13,880	52,614,167
Hats, wool-felt	26	1,428	4,964,324
Jute goods	24	5,664	17,506,140
Linen goods	15	2,519	8,209,596
Wool shoddy	53	1,170	6,803,118
Wool pulling	22	552	6,767,161
Wool scouring	24	1,536	6,819,605
Flax, hemp, dressed	6	112	267,636
Haircloth	17	301	2,618,319
Mats and matting, from cocoa fibre, grass, and coir	13	628	2,321,710
Dyeing and finishing textiles, excl. of that done in textile mills	599	51,510	276,750,670
Cloth, sponging and refinishing	65	1,123	4,101,084
Articles from textile fabrics for personal wear	16,784	473,574	2,710,656,748
Clothing, men's	4,539	165,206	934,776,275
Clothing, men's buttonholes	37	329	646,047
Furnish'g goods, men's	421	15,921	77,526,542
Gloves, mittens, cloth, not including gloves made in text. mills	128	5,758	15,212,899
Hats, caps, other than felt, straw, and wool	584	6,505	36,987,008
Collars, cuffs, men's	34	9,285	29,571,374
Shirts	860	45,427	203,944,376
Suspenders, garters, & elastic woven goods	170	9,493	44,935,467
Clothing, women's	7,061	144,865	1,022,742,796
Corsets	173	17,084	75,600,156
Millinery and lace goods, n. e. s.	2,777	53,701	268,713,808
Other text. fabrics	2,014	43,744	358,822,234
Awnings, tents, sails	709	5,069	37,011,718
Bags, other than paper, not incl. bags made in text. mills	169	10,324	115,452,413
Belting, hose, other than leather, rubber	31	1,118	6,390,498
Carpets, rag	149	1,576	4,860,405
Clothing, horse	27	705	3,834,586
Flags and banners	57	991	3,636,990
Hammocks	5	51	249,466
Hat and cap materials	103	1,722	11,545,326
House-furn'h'g goods, n. e. s.	419	7,505	54,550,787
Nets and seines	15	705	3,015,865
Oilcloth, linol'm, floor	19	5,693	48,622,153
Oilcloth, enameled	10	947	13,691,448
Regalia and society badges, emblems	81	2,204	10,359,349
Upholster'g materials, n. e. s.	133	3,271	23,810,226
Waste	87	1,863	16,791,004
Total	26,039	1,510,875	6,960,927,643

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1921.

Industry.	Est'b-lish-m'nts.	Wage Earners (Ave.).	Value of Products.
	No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*
Crude iron and steel rolled products:			
Iron and steel blast furnaces	134	18,698	419,771,244
Iron and steel, steel works and roll. mills	494	235,515	1,481,659,352
Other iron and steel products:			
Iron and steel, not made in steel works or rolling mills (product also largely made by rolling mill establishm'ts):			
Bolts, nuts, washers and rivets	125	10,148	35,773,454
Cast-iron pipe	70	12,496	44,321,548
Doors and shutters	45	1,732	12,466,701
Forgings	240	16,740	83,151,126
Nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails	56	2,412	10,976,307
Wrought pipe	57	8,728	56,662,278
Horseshoes	12	207	1,931,812
Processed or welded Springs, steel, car and carriage	320	1,210	6,202,156
Steel barrels, drums and tanks	126	5,358	31,750,373
Structural ironwork	31	2,013	14,525,010
Cash registers and calculating machines	1,021	32,897	250,085,446
Engines, steam, gas and water	49	9,786	53,652,943
Firearms	296	35,567	199,498,575
Foundry & machine-shop products	20	4,726	12,883,842
Gas machines and gas and water meters	9,013	321,363	1,565,526,944
	65	4,279	21,956,424
Hardware	430	33,802	116,688,661
Hardware, saddlery	26	1,425	3,911,067
Locom't'v's, not made by railroad co's	22	16,583	102,023,358
Machine tools	348	21,307	67,729,362
Plumbers' sup., n. e. s.	220	16,670	69,118,794
Pumps, steam and other power	135	8,491	47,239,001
Pumps, not including power pumps	86	3,695	22,723,412
Safes and vaults	34	3,547	19,725,452
Scales and balances	65	3,720	15,884,770
Screws, machine	160	5,911	18,365,242
Screws, wood	8	2,742	7,418,489
Sewing mach., cases, and attachments	36	12,569	35,608,297
Steam fittings and steam & hot-water heating apparatus	274	30,808	127,366,887
Stoves & hot-air furn's	357	24,531	101,572,793
Stoves, gas and oil	155	7,921	42,712,676
Textile mach. & p'rt's	421	31,025	128,934,896
Tools and cutlery:			
Cutlery, edge tools	210	14,345	49,341,204
Files	39	3,595	7,647,252
Saws	79	3,788	18,185,297
Tools, n. e. s.	714	19,453	70,523,416
Typewriters, supplies	75	13,381	41,789,990
Vault lights and ventilators	25	245	2,150,382
Wire (not inc. wire de-p'rt'ts of roll. mills)	61	14,832	99,945,614
Wirework, inc. wire rope & cable, n. e. s.	413	11,485	66,384,507
All other iron and steel products	11	1,726	15,507,063
Total	16,578	1,031,522	5,601,293,417

"All other" comprises industries as follows:—Ordnance, 3 establishments; steel pens, 4; and tin-plate and terneplate, 4.

MANUFACTURES IN UNITED STATES DEPENDENCIES IN 1919.

Dependency.	No. of Establishments.	Wage Earners, Average Number.	Capital.	Wages in the Year.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
Alaska	147	6,575	$64,949,405	$8,839,452	$19,482,485	$41,495,243
Hawaii	496	9,969	48,840,967	6,636,763	81,144,130	133,096,412
Porto Rico	619	15,985	84,151,310	6,765,604	59,827,274	85,506,834

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS BY CLASSES, 1914-1919.

Out of a total of 290,105 manufacturing establishments in 1919, 48.9 per cent. employed only from 1 to 5 wage earners; 19.4 per cent. employed from 6 to 20; 8.7 per cent. from 21 to 50; 4.3 per cent. from 51 to 100; 3.5 per cent. from 101 to 250; 1.2 per cent. from 251 to 500; 0.6 per cent. from 501 to 1,000; and 0.4 per cent. employed over 1,000 wage earners each.

Of the total number of wage earners reported more than one-fourth (26.4 per cent.) were employed in the big establishments having over 1,000 wage earners each. More than half of the total number of wage earners (53.5 per cent.) were in establishments employing more than 250 wage earners each; 17.4 per cent. in establishments employing 101 to 250; 9.8 per cent. in establishments employing 51 to 100 each; and 19.4 per cent. in establishments employing not over 50 wage earners. The number of wage earners employed in the small establishments having from 1 to 5 wage earners each was only 3.4 per cent. of the total.

Class of Establishment.	No. Establish'ts.		Class of Establishment.	No. Wage Earn's.	
	1919.	1914.		1919.	1914.
No wage earners	37,934	32,856	In establishments employing—		
1 to 5 wage earners	141,742	140,971	1 to 5 wage earners	311,576	317,216
6 to 20 wage earners	56,208	54,379	6 to 20 wage earners	631,290	606,594
21 to 50 wage earners	25,379	22,932	21 to 50 wage earners	829,301	742,529
51 to 100 wage earners	12,405	11,079	51 to 100 wage earners	888,344	791,726
101 to 250 wage earners	10,068	8,470	101 to 250 wage earners	1,581,763	1,321,077
251 to 500 wage earners	3,599	3,108	251 to 500 wage earners	1,250,875	1,075,108
501 to 1,000 wage earners	1,749	1,348	501 to 1,000 wage earners	1,205,627	926,828
Over 1,000 wage earners	1,021	648	Over 1,000 wage earners	2,397,596	1,255,259
Total	290,105	275,791	Total	9,096,372	7,036,247

CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS IN MANUFACTURES, 1904-1919.

(Data by the Bureau of the Census.)

Character of Ownership.	Number.		Wage Earners.		Value of Products.		
	Establishment.	Pct. Distribut'n	Average Number.	Average Per Establishm't.	Amount.	Average Per Establishm't.	Pct. Distribut'n
Individuals:							
1919	138,112	47.6	623,469	4.0	$3,536,321,836	$25,605	5.7
1914	142,436	51.6	707,568	5.0	1,925,518,298	13,518	7.9
1909	140,605	52.4	804,883	6.0	2,042,061,500	14,523	9.9
1904	113,946	52.7	755,923	7.0	1,702,830,624	14,944	11.5
Corporations:							
1919	91,517	31.5	7,875,132	86.0	54,744,392,855	598,188	87.7
1914	78,152	28.3	5,649,891	72.0	20,183,147,103	258,255	83.2
1909	69,501	25.9	5,002,393	72.0	16,341,116,634	235,121	79.0
1904	51,097	23.6	3,862,698	76.0	10,904,069,307	213,399	73.7
All others:							
1919	60,476	20.8	597,771	10.0	4,137,364,082	68,413	6.6
1914	55,203	20.0	678,788	12.0	2,137,769,323	38,726	8.8
1909	58,385	21.7	807,770	18.0	2,288,873,736	39,203	11.1
1904	51,137	23.7	849,762	21.0	2,187,002,632	42,768	14.8

"All others" includes plants operated by firms, co-operative associations, and miscellaneous forms of ownership.

All of the establishments engaged in the manufacture of rubber belting and hose, linen goods, lead pencils, sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids, and wood screws, and in the smelting and refining of copper and zinc in 1919 were operated by corporations.

ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, 1904-1919.

Value of Product.	Establishments.		Wage Earners.		Value of Products.	
	Number.	Pct. Distribution.	Average Number.	Pct. Distribution.	Amount.	Pct. Distribution.
Less than $5,000:						
1919	65,485	22.6	45,813	0.5	$167,085,044	0.3
1914	97,060	35.2	129,623	1.8	233,381,081	1.0
1909	93,349	34.8	142,430	2.2	222,463,847	1.1
1904	71,147	32.9	106,353	1.9	176,128,212	1.2
$5,000 to $20,000:						
1919	87,440	30.1	249,722	2.7	945,602,857	1.5
1914	87,931	31.9	429,037	6.1	905,693,168	3.7
1909	86,988	32.4	470,006	7.1	904,645,664	4.4
1904	72,791	33.7	419,466	7.7	751,047,759	5.1
$20,000 to $100,000:						
1919	77,911	26.9	793,528	8.7	3,571,283,301	5.7
1914	56,814	20.6	999,510	14.2	2,550,229,411	10.5
1909	57,270	21.3	1,090,449	16.5	2,544,426,711	12.3
1904	48,096	22.2	1,027,047	18.8	2,129,257,883	14.4
$100,000 to $500,000:						
1919	39,647	13.7	1,719,982	18.9	8,965,872,131	14.4
1914	25,847	9.4	3,002,071	42.7	5,742,376,392	23.7
1909	27,824	10.4	2,896,532	43.8	7,946,935,255	38.4
1904	22,246	10.3	2,515,064	46.0	6,109,012,538	41.3
$500,000 to $1,000,000:						
1919	9,208	3.2	1,114,615	12.3	6,467,131,823	10.4
1914	4,320	1.6	.....	.....	3,020,693,743	12.5
$1,000,000 and over:						
1919	10,414	3.6	5,172,712	56.9	42,301,103,617	67.8
1914	3,819	1.4	2,476,006	35.2	11,794,060,929	48.6
1909	3,060	1.1	2,015,629	30.5	9,053,580,393	43.8
1904	1,900	0.9	1,400,453	25.6	5,628,456,171	38.0

The 1904 and 1909 class "$100,000 to $500,000" includes the group "$500,000 to $1,000,000;" same as to 1914 wage-earner figures.

The 1914 wage-earner figures for $500,000 to $1,000,000 group are included in the $100,000 to $500,000 group.

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES, 1904-1919.

STATE.	Census Yr.	Establishments.	Wage Earners.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
		No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	1919	3,654	107,159	455,592,733	99,065 800	300,664 290	492,730,895
	1914	3,242	78,717	227,505 432	33,896.871	107,411,434	178,797,633
	1909	3,398	72,148	173,180,038	27 284,266	83,442,518	145,961,638
	1904	1,882	62,173	105,382,859	21,878,451	60.458.368	109,169,922
Arizona	1919	480	8,528	101,486,070	12,014,769	92,645,437	120,769,112
	1914	322	6,898	40,300.365	6,228,873	39,283,038	64,089,510
	1909	311	6,441	32,872,935	5,505,183	33,600,240	50,256,694
	1904	169	4,793	14,395,654	3,969,248	14,595,057	28,083,192
Arkansas	1919	3,123	49,954	138,817,974	47,186,189	102,812,977	200,312,858
	1914	2,604	41,979	77,162,485	20,751,731	44,906,808	83,940,587
	1909	2,925	44,982	70,174,345	19,112,896	34,934,912	74,916,367
	1904	1,907	33,089	46,306,116	14,543,635	21,799,346	53,864,394
California	1919	11,942	243,692	1,233,480,273	305,207,389	1,218,858,518	1,981,204,701
	1914	10,057	139,481	736,105,455	105,612,681	447,474,531	712,800,764
	1909	7,659	115,296	537,134,359	84,141,477	325,238,074	529,760,528
	1904	6,839	100,355	282,647,201	64,656,686	215,726,414	367,218,494
Colorado	1919	2,631	35,254	243,826,617	42,974,879	174,870,275	275,622,335
	1914	2,126	27,278	181,776,339	20,199,754	89,756,302	136,839,321
	1909	2,034	28,067	162,667,804	19,912,342	80,490.904	130,044,312
	1904	1,606	21,813	107,663,500	15,100,365	63,114,397	100.143,999
Connecticut	1919	4,872	292,672	1,232,324,318	324,682,251	685,937,199	1,392,431,620
	1914	4,104	226,264	620,194,294	125,219,860	288,510,886	545,471,517
	1909	4,251	210,792	517,546,554	110,119,045	257,259,393	490,271,695
	1904	3,477	181,605	373,283,580	87,942,628	191,301,881	369,082,091
Delaware	1919	668	29,035	148,207,598	37,265,319	85,432,933	165,073,009
	1914	808	22,155	69,323,927	11,382,160	31,649,265	56,034,966
	1909	720	21,238	60,905,671	10,295,596	30,937,801	52,839,619
	1904	631	18,475	50,925,630	8,158,203	24,883,800	41,160,276
Dist. of Columbia	1919	595	10,482	63,008,179	13,189,031	30,940,100	68,826,570
	1914	514	8,877	40,810,200	6,068,692	12,239,123	28,978,241
	1909	518	7,707	30,552,623	4,989,449	10,246,534	25,289,136
	1904	482	6,299	20,199,783	3,658,370	7,731,971	18,359,159
Florida	1919	2,582	74,415	206,293,570	67,433,229	92,680,224	213,326,811
	1914	2,518	55,608	88,318,983	24,822,323	33,815,688	81,112,291
	1909	2,159	57,473	65,290,643	22,981,572	26,128,279	77,889,659
	1904	1,413	42,091	32,971,982	15,767,182	16,532,439	50,298,290
Georgia	1919	4,803	123,441	448,700,194	101,180,339	440,490,057	693,237,096
	1914	4,639	104,461	258,325,811	38,128,407	160,088,609	253,270,511
	1909	4,792	104,588	202,277,665	34,804,818	116,969,764	202,863,262
	1904	3,219	92,749	135,211,551	27,392,442	83,624,504	151,040,455
Idaho	1919	922	13,917	96,061,709	18,548,272	43,948,505	80,510,749
	1914	698	8,919	44,960,489	7,490,521	14,892,094	28,453,797
	1909	725	8,220	32,476,749	5,497,647	9,920,017	22,399,860
	1904	364	3,061	9,689,445	2,059,391	4,068,523	8,768,743
Illinois	1919	18,593	653,114	3,366,452,969	801,087,359	3,488,270,446	5,425,244,694
	1914	18,388	506,943	1,943,835,846	340,910,325	1,340,183,407	2,247,322,819
	1909	18,026	465,764	1,548,170,701	273,319,005	1,160,926,690	1,919,276,594
	1904	14,921	379,436	975,844,799	208,405,468	840,057,316	1,410,342,129
Indiana	1919	7,916	277,580	1,335,714,103	317,042,997	1,174,950,568	1,898,753,387
	1914	8,022	197,503	668,863,232	119,258,329	423,857,157	730,795,021
	1909	7,969	186,984	508,717,197	95,510,616	334,374,753	579,075,046
	1904	[illegible],644	154,174	312,071,234	72,058,099	220,507,007	393,954,405
Iowa	1919	5,683	80,551	403,205,513	90,117,169	520,240,807	745,472,697
	1914	5,614	63,113	233,128,542	39,859,510	205,451,339	310,749,974
	1909	5,528	61,635	171,218,604	32,541,931	170,707,048	259,237,637
	1904	4,785	49,481	111,427,429	22,997,053	102,843,892	160,572,313
Kansas	1919	3,474	61,049	357,534,129	73,060,019	750,087,987	913,667,094
	1914	3,136	41,259	163,789,752	25,969,537	261,147,990	323,234,194
	1909	3,435	44,215	156,090,067	25,903,960	258,883,706	325,104,002
	1904	2,475	35,570	88,680,117	18,883,071	156,509,949	198,244,992
Kentucky	1919	3,957	69,340	276,535,395	67,033,546	235,715,626	395,660,417
	1914	4,184	64,586	193,423,069	31,830,283	114,829,223	230,248,909
	1909	4,776	65,400	172,778,805	27,887,672	111,779,317	223,754,497
	1904	3,734	59,794	147,282,478	24,438,684	86,545,464	159,753,968
Louisiana	1919	2,617	98,265	462,209,057	94,405,732	431,403,867	676,189,770
	1914	2,211	77,665	261,635,022	39,544,460	157,886,027	255,312,648
	1909	2,516	76,165	221,816,398	33,385,904	134,864,775	223,948,638
	1904	2,091	55,859	150,810,608	23,315,750	117,035,305	186,379,592
Maine	1919	2,995	88,651	419,158,006	94,225,346	254,568,523	456,821,783
	1914	3,378	82,149	233,844,434	43,253,703	117,654,909	200,450,118
	1909	3,546	79,955	202,259,592	37,632,284	97,101,224	176,029,393
	1904	3,145	74,958	143,707,750	32,691,759	80,042,090	144,020,197
Maryland	1919	4,937	140,342	619,606,983	147,866,545	549,347,379	873,944,774
	1914	4,797	111,585	293,210,925	53,792,339	238,971,973	377,749,078
	1909	4,837	107,921	251,226,828	45,435,829	199,048,905	315,669,150
	1904	3,852	94,174	201,877,966	36,144,244	150,024,066	243,375,996

State.	Census Yr.	Establishments.	Wage Earners.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
		No.	No.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Massachusetts	1919	11,906	713,836	2,962,108,527	766,623,337	2,260,713,036	4,011,181,532
	1914	12,013	606,698	1,548,960,733	341,309,517	931,383,793	1,641,373,047
	1909	11,684	584,559	1,279,686,558	301,173,464	830,764,943	1,490,529,386
	1904	10,723	488,399	965,948,887	232,388,946	626,410,431	1,124,092,051
Michigan	1919	8,305	471,242	2,340,954,312	639,708,093	1,919,243,243	3,466,188,483
	1914	8,724	271,990	869,143,114	182,252,284	592,801,064	1,086,162,432
	1909	9,159	231,499	583,946,965	118,967,830	368,612,022	685,109,169
	1904	7,446	175,229	337,894,102	81,278,837	230,080,931	429,120,060
Minnesota	1919	6,225	115,623	690,386,486	127,106,505	883,089,777	1,218,129,735
	1914	5,974	92,834	354,434,177	58,507,013	336,849,214	493,354,136
	1909	5,561	84,767	275,416,029	47,470,803	281,622,287	409,419,621
	1904	4,756	69,636	184,903,271	35,843,145	210,553,949	307,858,073
Mississippi	1919	2,455	57,560	154,117,337	51,255,716	96,677,871	197,746,987
	1914	2,209	46,702	81,005,484	19,176,627	41,340,122	79,550,095
	1909	2,598	50,384	72,393,485	18,767,723	36,925,582	80,555,410
	1904	1,520	38,690	50,256,309	14,819,034	25,800,885	57,451,445
Missouri	1919	8,592	195,037	938,760,773	196,515,353	1,056,457,164	1,594,208,338
	1914	8,386	152,182	522,548,083	89,197,477	388,714,859	637,952,128
	1909	8,375	152,993	444,343,135	80,842,776	354,411,151	574,111,070
	1904	6,464	133,167	379,368,827	66,644,126	252,258,417	439,548,457
Montana	1919	1,290	17,160	137,476,277	24,742,562	122,151,924	166,664,578
	1914	939	13,704	79,246,396	13,001,205	46,743,986	84,446,136
	1909	677	11,655	44,588,368	10,901,452	49,180,239	73,271,793
	1904	382	8,957	52,589,810	8,652,217	40,930,060	66,415,452
Nebraska	1919	2,884	36,521	245,256,684	46,066,755	480,774,122	596,042,498
	1914	2,492	25,144	121,007,944	16,893,345	174,113,684	221,615,848
	1909	2,500	24,336	99,901,089	13,947,145	151,080,971	199,018,579
	1904	1,819	20,260	80,235,310	11,022,149	124,051,628	154,918,220
Nevada	1919	166	3,119	16,834,561	4,318,022	16,490,617	22,874,311
	1914	180	3,655	13,590,803	3,577,936	9,316,815	16,083,304
	1909	177	2,257	9,806,597	1,981,762	8,365,939	11,886,828
	1904	115	802	2,891,997	693,407	1,627,776	3,096,274
New Hampshire	1919	1,499	83,074	329,166,870	79,326,341	239,527,617	407,204,934
	1914	1,736	78,993	156,748,853	40,642,393	114,993,435	182,843,863
	1909	1,961	78,658	139,989,662	36,200,262	98,157,016	164,581,019
	1904	1,618	65,366	109,495,072	27,693,203	73,216,387	123,610,904
New Jersey	1919	11,057	508,686	2,835,577,127	600,658,345	2,270,473,279	3,672,064,987
	1914	9,742	373,605	1,352,381,873	211,136,460	883,464,594	1,406,633,414
	1909	8,817	326,223	977,172,141	169,710,033	720,033,399	1,145,529,076
	1904	7,010	266,336	715,060,174	128,168,801	470,449,176	774,369,025
New Mexico	1919	387	5,736	15,226,253	6,658,462	7,727,483	17,856,602
	1914	368	3,776	8,983,679	2,695,448	4,430,134	9,320,067
	1909	313	4,143	7,724,617	2,591,379	3,261,043	7,897,756
	1904	199	3,478	4,638,248	2,153,068	2,235,934	5,705,880
New York	1919	49,930	1,228,130	6,012,082,567	1,458,206,804	4,943,213,919	8,867,004,906
	1914	48,203	1,057,857	3,334,277,526	631,042,011	2,108,607,361	3,814,661,114
	1909	44,935	1,003,981	2,779,496,814	557,230,839	1,856,904,342	3,369,490,192
	1904	37,194	856,947	2,031,459,515	430,014,851	1,348,603,286	2,488,545,579
North Carolina	1919	5,999	157,659	669,144,096	126,680,099	526,906,181	943,807,949
	1914	5,507	136,844	253,841,808	46,038,447	169,941,971	289,411,987
	1909	4,931	121,473	217,185,588	34,354,625	121,861,530	216,656,055
	1904	3,272	85,339	141,000,639	21,375,294	79,268,004	142,520,776
North Dakota	1919	894	4,472	24,549,838	5,401,330	44,489,499	57,373,622
	1914	699	3,275	14,213,362	2,416,235	14,484,315	21,147,431
	1909	752	2,789	11,584,747	1,787,405	13,673,590	19,137,506
	1904	507	1,755	5,703,837	1,031,307	7,095,986	10,217,914
Ohio	1919	16,125	730,733	3,748,743,996	944,651,734	2,911,947,871	5,100,308,728
	1914	15,658	510,435	1,677,551,633	317,923,813	1,020,782,015	1,782,808,279
	1909	15,138	446,934	1,300,732,732	245,449,904	824,201,947	1,437,395,817
	1904	13,785	364,298	856,988,830	182,429,425	527,636,585	960,811,857
Oklahoma	1919	2,445	29,503	277,034,318	35,025,942	312,605,829	401,362,869
	1914	2,518	17,443	65,477,654	11,011,043	70,969,750	102,005,693
	1909	2,310	13,143	38,872,938	7,240,177	34,152,894	53,682,405
	1904	1,123	5,456	16,124,417	2,799,402	16,393,952	24,459,107
Oregon	1919	2,707	58,559	237,254,736	81,093,784	206,206,041	366,782,627
	1914	2,320	28,829	139,500,379	20,931,577	63,257,821	109,761,951
	1909	2,246	28,750	89,081,873	19,901,934	50,552,470	93,004,845
	1904	1,602	18,523	44,023,548	11,443,512	30,596,763	55,525,123
Pennsylvania	1919	27,793	1,135,837	6,224,729,968	1,406,066,138	4,210,408,628	7,315,703,867
	1914	27,521	924,478	3,149,411,089	527,952,517	1,688,920,716	2,832,349,437
	1909	27,563	877,543	2,749,005,975	455,626,790	1,582,559,988	2,626,742,034
	1904	23,495	763,282	1,995,836,988	367,960,890	1,142,942,707	1,955,551,332
Rhode Island	1919	2,466	139,665	594,337,448	137,495,377	415,989,203	747,322,858
	1914	2,190	113,425	308,444,563	59,366,292	162,425,219	279,545,873
	1909	1,951	113,538	290,901,270	55,234,068	158,191,574	280,343,797
	1904	1,617	97,318	215,901,375	43,112,637	112,872,261	202,109,583

STATE.	Census Yr.	Establishments.	Wage Earners.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
		No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
South Carolina.....	1919	2,004	79,450	374,537,636	62,565,413	227,986,384	381,452,984
	1914	1,885	71,824	203,210,875	24,173,101	91,008,996	138,891,202
	1909	1,854	73,046	173,220,870	20,360,750	66,350,874	113,235,945
	1904	1,399	59,441	113,422,224	13,868,950	49,968,626	79,376,262
South Dakota.....	1919	1,414	6,382	30,933,030	7,905,426	42,985,870	62,170,782
	1914	898	3,788	15,059,583	2,628,152	17,079,357	24,138,566
	1909	1,020	3,602	13,017,932	2,297,512	11,476,350	17,870,135
	1904	686	2,492	7,585,142	1,421,680	8,696,831	13,085,333
Tennessee.....	1919	4,589	95,167	410,203,443	81,355,256	344,766,730	556,253,162
	1914	4,775	74,373	211,423,167	33,082,987	123,430,135	212,071,489
	1909	4,609	73,840	167,923,784	28,251,591	104,015,834	180,216,548
	1904	3,175	60,572	102,439,481	22,805,628	79,351,746	137,960,476
Texas.....	1919	5,274	107,522	585,776,451	116,403,800	701,170,898	999,995,796
	1914	5,084	74,853	283,543,820	44,821,377	253,144,261	361,279,303
	1909	4,588	70,230	216,875,579	37,907,272	178,178,515	272,895,635
	1904	3,158	49,066	115,664,871	24,468,942	91,603,630	150,528,389
Utah.....	1919	1,160	18,868	140,785,034	21,454,997	110,154,349	156,933,071
	1914	1,109	13,894	71,843,168	10,852,332	62,233,180	87,112,360
	1909	749	11,785	52,626,640	8,399,634	41,265,661	61,989,277
	1904	606	8,052	26,004,011	5,157,400	24,939,827	38,926,464
Vermont.....	1919	1,790	33,491	134,314,391	34,083,935	95,172,581	168,108,072
	1914	1,772	32,704	79,846,775	18,617,075	42,705,720	76,990,974
	1909	1,958	33,788	73,470,107	17,271,702	34,822,728	68,309,824
	1904	1,699	33,106	62,658,741	15,221,059	32,429,852	63,083,611
Virginia.....	1919	5,603	119,352	463,644,498	120,006,452	371,540,833	643,511,621
	1914	5,508	102,820	261,501,288	44,873,435	155,319,576	264,039,041
	1909	5,685	105,676	216,392,388	38,154,566	125,582,687	219,793,858
	1904	3,187	80,285	147,989,182	27,943,058	83,649,149	148,856,525
Washington.....	1919	4,918	132,928	574,235,183	194,968,222	443,177,531	809,622,984
	1914	3,829	67,205	277,715,262	51,703,052	136,609,309	245,326,456
	1909	3,674	69,120	222,261,229	49,766,368	117,887,688	220,746,421
	1904	2,751	45,199	96,952,621	30,087,287	66,166,165	128,821,667
West Virginia.....	1919	2,785	83,036	339,189,678	101,840,420	270,940,596	471,970,877
	1914	2,749	71,078	175,995,011	43,784,006	110,033,165	193,511,782
	1909	2,586	63,893	150,922,586	33,000,355	92,877,988	161,949,526
	1904	2,109	43,758	86,820,823	21,153,042	54,419,206	99,040,676
Wisconsin.....	1919	10,393	263,949	1,371,729,196	290,440,561	1,127,274,961	1,846,984,307
	1914	9,104	194,310	754,287,116	112,193,163	417,415,074	695,172,002
	1909	9,721	182,583	605,657,324	93,904,808	346,356,583	590,305,538
	1904	8,558	151,391	412,647,051	71,471,805	227,255,092	411,139,681
Wyoming.....	1919	576	6,634	82,287,667	11,188,979	42,250,528	81,445,394
	1914	337	2,989	29,270,117	2,311,754	5,559,387	11,223,415
	1909	268	2,867	6,195,109	2,080,763	2,608,189	6,249,078
	1904	169	1,834	2,695,889	1,261,122	1,300,773	3,523,260

RANK OF STATES IN MANUFACTURES IN 1919.

The States rank in the following order, as to the value of products of manufacture: (1) New York; (2) Pennsylvania; (3) Illinois; (4) Ohio; (5) Massachusetts; (6) New Jersey; (7) Michigan; (8) California; (9) Indiana; (10) Wisconsin; (11) Missouri; (12) Connecticut; (13) Minnesota; (14) Texas; (15) North Carolina; (16) Kansas; (17) Maryland; (18) Washington; (19) Rhode Island; (20) Iowa; (21) Georgia; (22) Louisiana; (23) Virginia; (24) Nebraska; (25) Tennessee; (26) Alabama; (27) West Virginia; (28) Maine; (29) New Hampshire; (30) Oklahoma; (31) Kentucky; (32) South Carolina; (33) Oregon; (34) Colorado; (35) Florida; (36) Arkansas; (37) Mississippi; (38) Vermont; (39) Montana; (40) Delaware; (41) Utah; (42) Arizona; (43) Wyoming; (44) Idaho; (45) District of Columbia; (46) South Dakota; (47) North Dakota; (48) Nevada; (49) New Mexico.

RANK OF NORTH, SOUTH, AND WEST, IN MANUFACTURES.

SECTION.	No. of Establishments	Wage Earners (Average Number).	Primary Horsepower.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.	Val. Added by Manufacture.
				Expressed in Thousands of Dollars.				
THE NORTH:								
1919.....	204,386	7,120,295	21,663,755	35,495,020	8,440,471	29,775,816	49,962,388	20,186,572
1914.....	197,754	5,558,019	16,484,328	18,121,973	3,306,549	11,531,547	19,554,773	8,023,226
1909.....	193,850	5,197,138	13,730,683	14,728,325	2,772,143	9,912,122	16,827,427	6,915,305
1904.....	163,224	4,364,206	10,255,148	10,366,702	2,138,681	6,985,816	12,134,078	5,148,263
THE SOUTH:								
1919.....	58,540	1,431,682	5,396,660	6,092,619	1,369,759	5,122,083	8,375,405	3,253,322
1914.....	55,752	1,161,570	4,397,652	3,045,715	527,178	1,916,986	3,186,205	1,269,219
1909.....	55,808	1,129,307	3,741,911	2,502,490	444,215	1,508,299	2,637,117	1,128,818
1904.....	38,154	887,310	2,530,685	1,664,687	326,530	1,049,090	1,853,596	804,505
THE WEST:								
1919.....	27,179	544,395	2,444,377	2,878,955	723,170	2,478,481	4,080,286	1,601,805
1914.....	22 285	316,628	1,555,092	1,623,292	244,605	919,556	1,505,457	585,901
1909.....	18 833	288,601	1,202,782	1,197,455	210,680	722,370	1,207,508	485,138
1904.....	14,802	216,867	701,874	644,192	145,234	465,302	806,229	340,927

The North—Conn., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kan., Me., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. D., Ohio, Pa., R. I., S. D., Vt., Wis.
The South—Ala., Ark., Del., D. of C., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va.
The West—Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont, Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

CONSUMPTION OF FUEL IN MANUFACTURES.

(By the Bureau of the Census.)

Fuel is used in manufacturing in three different ways. First, and most important, it is employed for generating power by means of steam engines or internal-combustion engines; second, to produce heat which is applied directly to materials to transform them or to facilitate their manipulation; and third, as a material which enters into the actual composition of the product.

The important industries using fuel in the manner last described are the charcoal industry, where by a process of slow partial combustion, wood is transformed into charcoal; the coke industry, where coal is transformed into coke by the combustion or distillation of the lighter hydrocarbons; and the gas industry, in which coal and oil form important constituent materials.

Besides these, there are the manufactured fuel industry, and the manufacture of bone, carbon, and lamp black, both of which are minor industries.

The census inquiry in regard to fuel was designed to ascertain the quantity used in manufacturing processes or for the development of power. However, when fuel was used for lighting or heating and also for the development of power or in the process of manufacture, no attempt was made to separate the quantities used for the different purposes, but the total consumption was reported.

FUEL USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Kind.	Quantity.		
	1919.	1914.	1909.
Anthracite coal, tons of 2,240 pounds	14,334,402	14,041,123	14,339,220
Bituminous coal, tons of 2,000 pounds	203,463,622	166,589,372	161,793,058
Coke, tons of 2,000 pounds	42,595,019	32,539,325	37,925,338
Fuel oils, barrels	89,695,223	48,689,232	34,331,632
Gasoline and other volatile oils, barrels	2,344,469		
Gas (excluding blast-furnace gas), 1,000 cubic feet	341,921,022	284,947,889	269,640,535

Includes bituminous coal used as material in the manufacture of coke.

In 1919, of the bituminous coal shown in the table, 64,245,629 tons were consumed in the manufacture of coke. Under "coke" are reported both oven and gas-house coke.

The greater part of the oil used as fuel was crude petroleum. There were, however, large quantities of the products of petroleum refining—gasoline, naphtha, gas oil, fuel oil, and illuminating oil—reported.

Natural gas formed by far the larger proportion of the total quantity of gas reported.

A great many concerns use coal for power or other purposes by converting it into "producer" gas. In such cases the quantity of coal consumed, rather than that of gas made and consumed, was reported.

The blast-furnace gas used as fuel is not included in the table.

Charcoal is of some importance as a fuel in manufacturing. In the blast-furnace industry (the leading consumer of charcoal), 31,931,134 bushels, equivalent to 351,242 tons, assuming the average weight of a bushel to be 22 pounds, were used in 1919. A large part of the charcoal manufactured is made in wood-distillation plants.

Many establishments, especially those in the tanning and wood-working industries, use large quantities of spent tanbark slabs, sawdust, etc., of which no account is kept as to quantity or value. In the bakery, clay-working, lime, wood distillation, and other industries that use large quantities of purchased wood for fuel, the cost is included, although the quantity is not shown.

The blast-furnace industry leads in cost of fuel consumed in 1919. Coke is the principal fuel used, for 1919 being 32,424,625 tons, or 76.1 per cent. of the total quantity used in all industries.

In 1919, blast-furnace establishments reported the utilization of blast-furnace gas of 7,259,875 tons, coal equivalent, of which 2,282,872 tons were used in other departments of the plants for steam and power purposes.

The coke industry was second in importance in the amount expended for fuel. The principal material is bituminous coal, of which 64,245,629 tons were used in 1919, or 31.6 per cent. of the total for all industries.

Most of this is simply transformed into coke, as very little power is required in the manufacture of coke.

The steel works and rolling mills ranked third in fuel consumption in 1919, as measured by expenditures for fuel.

PRIMARY HORSEPOWER USED IN MANUFACTURES.

Summary of total—(1904) 13,487,707 hp.; (1909) 18,675,376 hp.; (1914) 22,437,072 hp.; (1919) 29,504,792 hp.

FUEL ENERGY RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(By the U. S. Geological Survey.)

Taken together coal, petroleum, natural gas and water power must furnish practically all the energy used for domestic and industrial operations in the United States, whether by heating, lighting, or power-driven equipment. Coal is by far the most abundant and has consequently borne the greater share of this burden, followed in order by petroleum, natural gas and water power.

The estimated average thermal values used in the comparisons between natural gas, coal and petroleum are 1,000,000 British thermal units per M cubic feet for gas; 24,000,000 British thermal units per ton for coal; 6,000,000 British thermal units per barrel for petroleum.

Year. (Calendar).	Coal Used (Bituminous and Anthracite).			Petroleum Used.			Natural Gas Used.		
	Quantity (Millions of Tons).	Value (Millions of Dollars).	Energy Equivalent (Billions of British Thermal Units).	Quantity (Millions of Barrels).	Value (Millions of Dollars).	Energy Equivalent (Billions of British Thermal Units).	Quantity (Millions of M Cubic Feet).	Value (Millions of Dollars).	Energy Equivalent (Billions of British Thermal Units).
1906	414	513	9,900,000	126	92	760,000	389	47	389,000
1907	480	615	11,500 000	166	120	1,000,000	407	54	407,000
1908	416	532	10,000,000	179	129	1,070,000	402	55	402,000
1909	461	555	11,100 000	183	128	1,100,000	481	63	481,000
1910	502	630	12,000,000	210	128	1,260,000	509	71	509,000
1911	496	627	11,900,000	220	134	1,320,000	513	75	513,000
1912	534	696	12,800 000	223	164	1,340,000	562	85	562,000
1913	570	760	13,700,000	248	237	1,490,000	582	88	582,000
1914	514	681	12,300,000	266	214	1,600,000	592	94	592,000
1915	532	687	12,800,000	281	179	1,690,000	629	101	629,000
1916	590	867	14,200,000	301	331	1,810,000	753	120	753,000
1917	651	1,533	15,600,000	335	523	2,010,000	795	142	795,000
1918	678	1,828	16,300,000	356	704	2,140,000	721	154	721,000
1919	554	1,526	13,300,000	378	760	2,270,000	746	161	746,000
1920	658	2,564	15,800,000	443	1,361	2,660,000	798	196	798,000
1921	506	1,652	12,200,000	472	815	2,830,000	662	175	662,000

100 CHIEF MANUFACTURING CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1919.

City.	No. of Est'blishments	Wage Earners. Average No.	Wage Earners. Rank	Value of Products. Dollars.	Value of Products. Rank
Akron	304	65,054	14	558,962,067	13
Atlanta	503	15,739	77	113,991,946	73
Allentown	336	14,812	83	90,834,488	91
Baltimore	2,797	97,814	7	677,878,492	7
Bayonne	152	14,994	79	260,602,109	33
Bethlehem	86	14,961	81	102,567,075	81
Birmingham	329	17,264	68	127,214,048	61
Boston	3,077	88,759	8	618,921,962	9
Bridgeport	443	42,862	21	208,089,797	36
Brockton	217	18,059	65	117,855 025	69
Buffalo	2,093	75,899	12	634,409,733	8
Cambridge	339	22,550	52	127,864,901	60
Camden	336	40,906	24	218,165,277	31
Canton	287	20,336	58	124,292,924	64
Cedar Rapids	208	6,284	171	92,118,386	89
Chester	127	18,677	61	95,949,003	85
Chicago	10,537	403,942	2	3,657,424,471	2
Chicopee, Mass	60	10,068	115	89,772,534	93
Cincinnati	2,239	69,680	13	500,040,996	14
Cleveland	2,946	157,730	5	1,091,577,490	5
Columbus	690	26,751	41	184,021,849	41
Dallas	457	7,913	144	93,649,654	86
Dayton	571	31,131	31	174,990,607	44
Denver	1,097	16,635	70	125,411,270	63
Detroit	2,176	167,016	4	1,234,519,842	4
E. Chicago, Ind	61	8,957	125	89,568,753	94
E. St. Louis, Ill.	157	8,785	127	77,292,812	102
Elizabeth, N. J.	226	18,386	63	76,440,515	104
Fall River	293	37,015	29	163,246,082	45
Flint	107	24,603	45	275,779,638	25
Fort Wayne	247	16,344	72	76,713,262	103
Grand Rapids	611	23,548	48	109,135,055	74
Hartford	504	26,264	43	118,002,693	68
Haverhill	405	15,783	76	96,276,853	84
Holyoke	176	17,773	67	93,426,775	88
Houston	383	9,860	117	86,874,480	96
Indianapolis	1,004	49,977	17	398,666,553	20
Jersey City	896	36,981	30	374,182,924	21
Johnstown, Pa.	149	12,855	93	90,468,742	92
Joliet	166	11,259	106	82,669,536	99
Kan. City, Kan.	196	22,839	50	468,686,423	16
Kan. City, Mo	997	22,137	53	192,815,052	40
Kearny, N. J.	49	14,860	82	80,832,074	100
Kenosha, Wis.	84	13,045	91	103,725,717	79
Lansing	147	12,349	97	104,722,115	78
Lawrence, Mass	194	30,319	34	183,449,096	42
Lorain, Ohio	55	11,677	103	116,908,616	72
Los Angeles	2,540	47,118	19	278,184,143	24
Louisville	767	29,902	36	204,565,727	37
Lowell	291	30,111	35	137,801,538	54
Lynn	442	27,355	39	160,905,792	46
McKeesport	82	11,909	102	105,058,713	76
Manchester	165	25,512	44	117,493,082	71
Memphis	379	11,963	100	117,717,829	70
Milwaukee	2,093	84,222	10	576,161,312	12
Minneapolis	1,421	38,154	27	491,382,975	15
Newark, N. J.	2,155	86,707	9	577,608,564	11
New Bedford	267	41,630	23	210,773,312	34
New Castle	87	8,014	139	91,370,618	90
New Haven	769	30,874	32	125,455,547	62
New York	32,590	638,775	1	5,260,707,577	1
New Orleans	873	26,641	42	182,798,561	43
Niagara Falls	186	12,238	99	89,247,170	95
Oakland	593	23,347	49	134,755,470	57
Omaha	561	21,304	56	452,236,634	17
Passaic, N. J.	234	18,203	64	129,073,484	59
Paterson, N. J.	1,044	37,217	28	216,659,174	32
Pawtucket	284	24,446	47	135,517,533	56
Perth Amboy	124	9,197	123	230,658,263	30
Philadelphia	9,064	281,105	3	1,996,481,074	3
Pittsburgh	1,875	83,290	11	614,726,978	10
Pontiac, Mich	78	7,682	146	104,990,133	77
Portland, Ore.	846	26,813	40	196,380,146	39
Providence	1,274	53,372	16	267,629,283	27
Racine	230	15,812	75	120,027,399	67
Reading	527	29,122	37	141,560,831	52
Richmond, Cal.	40	4,305	207	75,315,608	106
Richmond, Va.	550	21,759	54	156,724,322	47
Rochester, N.Y.	1,367	63,792	15	351,416,379	22
St. Louis	3,205	107,919	6	871,700,438	6
St. Paul	818	22,649	51	149,638,290	49
San Francisco	2,360	48,550	18	417,321,277	19
Schenectady	131	21,062	57	106,531,182	75
Seattle	1,229	40,843	25	274,431,239	26
Sioux City	251	6,749	157	146,393,134	50
Som'rv'le, Mass	140	6,111	175	99,558,513	82
South Bend	214	14,792	84	75,339,165	105
Springf'd, Mass	401	18,429	62	98,332,955	83
Syracuse	643	28,153	38	150,091,278	48
Tacoma	348	10,714	108	103,171,756	80
Toledo	671	42,090	22	293,520,900	23
Trenton	389	24,547	46	122,477,987	65
Utica	370	16,423	71	77,745,720	101
Waterbury	253	30,322	33	130,193,040	58
Wilmington	262	21,420	55	121,039,617	66
Winston-Salem	93	12,366	96	200,484,834	38
Woonsocket	190	14,387	87	93,546,778	87
Worcester	618	38,673	26	208,705,773	36
Yonkers	218	11,932	101	140,016,561	53
Youngstown	239	19,414	60	241,458,370	29

SEX AND AGE OF PERSONS IN MANUFACTURES.

Class.	Census Year.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per Cent. of Total. Male.	Per Cent. of Total. Female.
All classes	1919	10,812,736	8,583,720	2,229,016	79.4	20.6
	1914	8,263,063	6,613,376	1,649,687	80.0	20.0
	1909	7,678,578	6,162,263	1,516,315	80.3	19.7
Proprietors and officials	1919	682,857	656,915	25,942	96.2	3.8
	1914	501,681	485,502	16,179	96.8	3.2
	1909	487,173	472,914	14,259	97.1	2.9
Proprietors and firm members	1919	269,137	258,894	10,243	96.2	3.8
	1914	262,599	252,430	10,169	96.1	3.9
	1909	273,265	263,673	9,592	96.5	3.5
Salaried officers of corporations	1919	132,467	127,074	5,393	95.9	4.1
	1914	92,671	89,749	2,922	96.8	3.2
	1909	80,735	78,937	1,798	97.8	2.2
Superintendents and managers	1919	281,253	270,947	10,306	96.3	3.7
	1914	146,411	143,323	3,088	97.9	2.1
	1909	133,173	130,304	2,869	97.8	2.2
Clerks and other subordinate salaried employees	1919	1,033,507	659,775	373,732	63.8	36.2
	1914	725,135	536,967	188,168	74.1	25.9
	1909	576,359	437,056	139,303	75.8	24.2
Wage earners (average number)	1919	9,096,372	7,267,030	1,829,342	79.9	20.1
	1914	7,036,247	5,590,907	1,445,340	79.5	20.5
	1909	6,615,046	5,252,293	1,362,753	79.4	20.6
16 years of age and over	1919	8,975,453	7,202,529	1,772,924	80.2	19.8
	1914	6,914,474	5,525,108	1,389,366	79.9	20.1
	1909	6,453,553	5,163,164	1,290,389	80.0	20.0
Under 16 years of age	1919	120,919	64,501	56,418	53.3	46.7
	1914	121,773	65,799	55,974	54.0	46.0
	1909	161,493	89,129	72,364	55.2	44.8

PERSONS GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, BY SEX, 1880-1920.

Sex and Census Year.	Total Population.	Population 10 Years of Age and Over.	Persons 10 Years and Over in Gainful Occupations. Number.	Pct. of Total Pop.	Pct. of Pop. 10 Yrs. and Over	Sex and Census Year.	Total Population.	Population 10 Years of Age and Over.	Persons 10 Years and Over in Gainful Occupations. Number.	Pct. of Total Pop.	Pct. of Pop. 10 Yrs. and Over
BOTH.						MALE.					
1920...	105,710,620	82,739,315	41,614,248	39.4	50.3	1900...	38,816,448	29,703,440	23,753,836	61.2	80.0
1910...	91,972,266	71,580,270	38,167,336	41.5	53.3	1890...	32,067,880	24,352,659	19,312,651	60.2	79.3
1900...	75,994,575	57,949,824	29,073,233	38.3	50.2	1880...	25,518,820	18,735,980	14,744,942	57.8	78.7
1890...	62,622,250	47,413,559	23,318,183	37.2	49.2	FEMALE					
1880...	50,155,783	36,761,607	17,392,099	34.7	47.3	1920...	51,810,189	40,449,346	8,549,511	16.5	21.1
						1910...	44,639,989	34,552,712	8,075,772	18.1	23.4
MALE.						1900...	37,178,127	28,246,384	5,319,397	14.3	18.8
1920...	53,900,431	42,289,969	33,064,737	61.3	78.2	1890...	30,554,370	23,060,900	4,005,532	13.1	17.4
1910...	47,332,277	37,027,558	30,091,564	63.6	81.3	1880...	24,636,963	18,025,627	2,647,157	10.7	14.7

PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND DIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.

Sex and General Division of Occupations.	1920. Number.	1920. Pct. Distribution.	1910. Number.	1910. Pct. Distribution.	Sex and General Division of Occupations.	1920. Number.	1920. Pct. Distribution.	1910. Number.	1910. Pct. Distribution.
BOTH SEXES.					Transportation...	2,850,528	8.6	2,530,795	8.4
All occupat'ns..	41,614,248	100.0	38,167,336	100.0	Trade.....	3,575,187	10.8	3,146,582	10.5
Agric., forest., animal husbandry.	10,953,158	26.3	12,659,082	33.1	Public service (not else. classified).	748,666	2.3	445,733	1.5
Extract. minerals.	1,090,223	2.6	965,169	2.5	Profes'nal service.	1,127,391	3.4	959,470	3.2
Manuf. mech. ind.	12,818,524	30.8	10,628,731	27.8	Dom., pers. serv..	1,217,968	3.7	1,241,338	4.1
Transportation...	3,063,582	7.4	2,637,420	6.9	Clerical oc'p't'ns.	1,700,425	5.1	1,143,829	3.8
Trade.....	4,242,979	10.2	3,614,670	9.5	FEMALE.				
Public service (not else. classified)	770,460	1.9	459,291	1.2	All occupat'ns..	8,549,511	100.0	8,075,772	100.0
Profes'nal service.	2,143,889	5.2	1,693,361	4.4	Agric., forest., animal husbandry.	1,084,128	12.7	1,807,501	22.4
Dom., pers. serv..	3,404,892	8.2	3,772,559	9.9	Extract. minerals.	2,864	....	1,094	....
Clerical oc'p't'ns.	3,126,541	7.5	1,737,053	4.6	Manuf. mech. ind.	1,930,341	22.6	1,820,570	22.5
MALE.					Transportation...	213,054	2.5	106,625	1.3
All occupat'ns..	33,064,737	100.0	30,091,564	100.0	Trade.....	667,792	7.8	468,088	5.8
Agric., forest., animal husbandry.	9,869,030	29.8	10,851,581	36.1	Public service (not else. classified).	21,794	0.3	13,558	0.2
Extract. minerals	1,087,359	3.3	964,075	3.2	Profes'nal service.	1,016,498	11.9	733,891	9.1
Manuf. mech. ind.	10,888,183	32.9	8,808,161	29.3	Dom., pers. serv..	2,186,924	25.6	2,531,221	31.3
					Clerical oc'p't'ns.	1,426,116	16.7	593,224	7.3

The number of wage and salary earners, in 1920, by chief classes of occupations, was as follows:

Actors.....	28,361	Guards, watchmen.....	115,553	Mechanics (misc.).....	281,741
Agts., canvas., collectors.	175,772	Housekeepers, stewards..	221,612	Motormen.....	66,519
Architects.....	18,185	Hotel keepers.....	55,583	Millers (grain).....	23,372
Artists, sculptors, etc....	35,402	Ins. agents, officials.....	134,978	Milliners.....	73,255
Authors.....	6,668	Janitors, sextons.....	178,628	Moulders (metal).....	123,681
Barbers, manicur., hairdr.	216,211	Laborers (agriculture)...	4,041,627	Musicians.....	130,265
Bartenders.....	26,085	Laborers (build'g trades).	686,722	Miners (coal).....	733,936
Bankers, brokers.....	161,613	Laborers (garag., r'd, st.).	158,482	Miners (copper).....	36,054
Bakers.....	97,940	Laborers (coal, lumber yards, warehouse).....	125,609	Miners (gold and silver)..	32,700
Boilermakers.....	74,088	Laborers (chem. plants)..	74,280	Miners (iron).....	38,704
Boarding house keepers..	133,392	Laborers (clay, glass, stone)	124,544	Miners (gas and oil).....	85,550
Bookkeepers.....	734,688	Laborers (food industries)	159,535	Nurses (trained).....	149,128
Brakemen (railway).....	114,107	Laborers (iron and steel).	729,613	Painters, glaziers.....	323,032
Builders, Contractors....	90,109	Laborers (lumb., furnit'e)	320,613	Photographers.....	34,259
Carpenters.....	887,379	Laborers (textile).....	171,126	Plasterers.....	45,876
Clerks (not in stores)....	1,487,905	Laborers (misc. mfg. and mech. indust.).....	463,891	Physicians, surgeons.....	144,977
Clerks (in stores).....	413,918	Laborers (porters, helpers in stores).....	125,007	Plumbers.....	206,718
Chauffeurs.....	285,045	Laborers (railway).....	495,713	Policemen.....	82,120
Cooks.....	398,475	Laborers (in public serv.).	106,915	Porters (not in stores)...	88,168
Clergymen.....	127,270	*Laborers* (cigars, tobacco).	145,222	Real estate men.....	149,135
Compositors (printers)...	140,165	*Laborers* (clay, glass, stone)	85,434	Retailers (store keepers).	1,328,275
Commercial travellers...	179,320	*Laborers* (clothing ind.)..	409,326	Retailers (meat, incl. ab've)	122,105
Conductors (railway)....	74,539	*Laborers* (food industries).	188,895	Retailers (groc., incl. ab've)	239,236
Conductors (trolley).....	63,760	*Laborers* (iron and steel)..	689,980	Restaurant keepers.....	87,937
College presidents, profs.	33,407	*Laborers* (oth. metal ind.).	91,291	Sailors, deck hands.....	54,832
Deliverymen.....	170,235	*Laborers* (lumb., furnit'e).	168,719	Salesmen (in stores).....	1,177,494
Dentists.....	56,152	*Laborers* (print'g, pub.)..	80,403	Saloonkeepers	17,835
Dressm'k'rs, sempstresses (not in factories).....	235,855	*Laborers* (shoe factory)...	206,225	Servants.....	1,270,946
Draymen, expressmen...	411,132	*Laborers* (textile).....	873,224	Stenographers, typists...	615,154
Editors, reporters.....	34,197	*Laborers* (misc. industries)	622,662	Switchmen, yardmen....	111,565
Electricians.....	212,964	Lawyers, judges.....	122,519	Tailors.....	192,232
Engineers (locomotive)...	109,899	Linemen (telegr., teleph.).	37,917	Teachers.....	761,766
Engineers (stationary)...	242,096	Longshoremen.....	85,928	Tinsmiths.....	69,735
Engineers (technical)....	136,121	Lumbermen, woodchop..	205,315	Telegraphers.....	79,434
Farmers, stock raisers...	6,201,261	Manufacturers.....	183,386	Telephone operators.....	190,160
Firemen (not rail. or fire dept.).....	143,875	Machinists.....	801,901	Theatre owners.....	18,395
Firemen (city dept.).....	50,771	Mail carriers.....	91,451	Undertakers.....	24,469
Firemen (railway).....	91,345	Masons (brick, stone)....	131,264	Waiters.....	228,985
Gardener, florist, nursery.	169,399			Wash women (laundries).	120,715
				Wash women (not laund.)	396,756
				Wholesalers, expts, impts	73,574

Laborers, in italics, are semi-skilled.

WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURES, BY SEX AND AGE, IN 1919.

STATE.	16 YEARS & OVER.		Under 16 Years.	STATE.	16 YEARS & OVER.		Under 16 Years.
	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	
Alabama	96,517	10,104	538	Nevada	3,031	62	26
Arizona	8,360	139	29	New Hampshire	57,163	25,052	859
Arkansas	47,753	2,099	102	New Jersey	385,401	116,289	6,996
California	205,601	36,564	1,527	New Mexico	5,571	119	46
Colorado	31,752	3,317	185	New York	873,333	348,509	6,288
Connecticut	217,457	68,330	6,885	North Carolina	113,352	38,063	6,244
Delaware	24,626	4,155	254	North Dakota	4,077	330	65
Dist. of Col.	9,157	1,273	52	Ohio	622,697	104,636	3,400
Florida	68,252	5,732	431	Oklahoma	27,508	1,839	156
Georgia	98,059	23,308	2,074	Oregon	53,646	4,763	150
Idaho	13,398	469	50	Pennsylvania	904,924	211,881	19,032
Illinois	522,687	121,962	8,465	Rhode Island	87,023	46,766	5,876
Indiana	233,578	40,340	3,662	South Carolina	59,011	17,124	3,315
Iowa	67,641	12,179	731	South Dakota	5,636	659	87
Kansas	54,697	6,215	137	Tennessee	75,515	18,434	1,218
Kentucky	58,373	10,584	383	Texas	97,753	9,270	499
Louisiana	87,776	9,341	1,148	Utah	16,156	2,499	213
Maine	68,293	19,976	382	Vermont	28,541	4,847	103
Maryland	103,818	34,355	2,169	Virginia	98,547	19,300	1,505
Massachusetts	478,449	211,951	23,436	Washington	125,202	7,453	273
Michigan	416,616	53,134	1,492	West Virginia	74,350	8,242	444
Minnesota	96,387	18,874	362	Wisconsin	220,124	37,138	6,687
Mississippi	54,254	2,826	480	Wyoming	6,511	88	35
Missouri	146,317	46,569	2,151				
Montana	16,545	551	64	Total United States	7,202,529	1,772,924	120,919
Nebraska	31,094	5,214	213				

The manufacturing industries in which the largest proportion of women are employed are—corsets, men's furnishings goods, shirts, knit goods, women's clothing, millinery, lace goods; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; silk goods; confectionery and ice cream; boxes; bookbinding and blank books; and canning and preserving.

The manufacturing industries which employ the largest number of children under 16 years of age are—boxes; and cotton, knit, silk and worsted goods.

WOMEN INDUSTRIALLY EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, officially compiled from the census returns, shows the number of women wage earners in occupations having 500 or more women employed therein.

OCCUPATION.	NO. OF WOMEN OCCUPIED IN—		Pct. of Incr'se, 1910 to 1920.
	1920.	1910.	
Elevator tenders	7,337	25	29,248.0
Chauffeurs	949	33	2,775.7
Laborers, auto. factories	2,467	139	1,674.8
Theatre ushers	2,353	147	1,500.7
Semisk. oper., auto. fact's	12,788	848	1,408.0
Switch&flagm'n (st'mR.R.)	558	52	973.1
Semisk. oper., petr'l'm ref.	662	70	845.7
Draym'n, teamsters, expres.	648	73	787.7
Officials (manufacturing)	3,381	401	743.1
Lab'rs, but'r, ch'se, cond. milk factories	1,016	128	693.8
Semisk. oper., but'r, ch'se, cond. milk factories	2,745	533	415.0
Draftsmen	1,985	391	407.7
Lab'rs, furniture factories	2,672	529	405.1
Lab'rs, fish cur'g, pack'g	1,039	233	345.9
Th'trical own'rs, man., offi.	1,257	295	326.1
Probation & truant officers.	780	188	314.9
Agents	8,910	2,290	289.1
Clerks (except in stores)	472,163	122,665	284.9
Accountants and auditors	13,378	3,586	273.1
Coal mine operatives	1,495	405	269.1
Teach's (athl., danc., etc.)	4,034	1,163	246.9
College pres. & prof.	10,075	2,958	240.6
Man'g'rs, super. (manuf.)	4,950	1,462	238.6
Semisk. oper., slau., pack. ho	8,085	2,405	236.2
Lab'rs, fruit & veg. can'g	3,315	987	235.9
Dent'ts' as'ts, apprentices	4,940	1,504	228.5
Semisk. oper., fish cur., pack.	3,223	990	225.6
Real estate agents, officials.	9,208	2,927	214.6
Laborers, brass mills	871	279	212.2
Lawyers, judges, justices	1,738	558	211.5
Ret. d'l'rs, cloth., men's fur.	3,213	1,044	207.8
Semisk. oper., sug. fac., ref.	662	216	206.5
Relig., char., welf're w'k'rs.	26,927	8,889	202.9
Laborers, rubber factories	3,952	1,322	198.9
Chem., assay., metal'g'sts	1,714	579	196.0
Laborers, cotton mills	16,669	5,767	189.0
Lab'rs, slaught'r & pack. ho	4,112	1,432	187.2
Lab'rs, cig. & tob. factories	13,862	4,956	179.7
Opticians (retail dealers)	889	330	169.4
Dec'rat'rs, drap'rs, window dressers (stores)	1,155	439	163.1
Laborers, glass factories	2,476	948	161.2
Clergymen	1,787	685	160.9
Semisk. oper., car, R.R. shop	976	377	158.9
Laborers, tanneries	777	307	153.1
Bankers and bank officials	4,226	1,672	152.8
Semisk. oper., elec. sup. fac.	27,389	11,041	148.1
Lab'rs, tin, enamel, etc., fac.	2,169	878	147.0
Laborers, silk mills	2,730	1,112	145.5
Laborers, saw, plan. mills	4,349	1,781	144.2
Laundry manag. & officials	584	240	143.3
Semisk. oper., fl'ur, grain mil	588	242	143.0
U. S. offi. (exc. postmistr's).	652	275	137.1
Florists (retail dealers)	962	407	136.4
Ret. dealers, depart. stores.	952	406	134.5
Laborers, elec. sup. fac	3,227	1,381	133.7
Librarians	13,502	5,829	131.6
Semisk. oper., oth. iron, steel factories	36,338	16,043	126.5
Lab'rs, oth. w'dw'k'g fac	2,993	1,346	122.4
Keep'rs, char. & penal inst.	4,931	2,245	119.6
Designers	5,652	2,577	119.3
Laborers, shoe factories	5,016	2,325	115.7
Stenographers and typists	564,744	263,315	114.5
Ret. d'l'rs, curios, ant., nov	760	358	112.3
Ret. d'l'rs, mus. & mus. inst	549	259	112.0
Laborers, public service	1,530	729	109.9
Oil, gas, salt well oper	725	347	108.9
Mess'g'r, er'nd, office girls	9,787	4,695	108.5
Officials inspect. (county)	3,262	1,575	107.1
Telegraph operators	16,860	8,219	105.1
Laborers, steam railroad	6,586	3,248	102.8
Pack'rs, wh'les'le, ret. tr'de.	6,098	3,009	102.7
Laborers, glove factories	858	424	102.4
Telephone operators	178,379	88,262	102.1
Lab'rs, port., help., stores	8,405	4,164	101.8
Lab'rs, piano, organ fac	725	360	101.4
Painters, glaz., varn. (fac.)	2,263	1,129	100.4
Insurance agents	5,083	2,537	100.4

"College presidents and professors" probably includes some teachers in schools lower than college rank. "Semiskilled operatives, other iron and steel factories" does not include factories making agricultural implements, autos, products of rolling mills, car, ship, or wagon factories. "Laborers, other woodworking factories" does not include furniture or piano factories, organ factories, or saw mills. "Messenger," etc., does not include telegraph messengers.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND TRADE, 1920.

(The figures relate only to persons 10 to 15 years of age; data by the Census Bureau.)

State.	All Occupations.		Agriculture.		Manufacturing and Mechanical.		Clerical Occupations.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Alabama	53,844	30,553	49,021	28,374	1,906	516	606	60
Arizona	1,810	901	1,283	698	128	77	69	7
Arkansas	32,092	16,048	30,294	15,392	771	86	213	41
California	7,229	1,828	1,614	218	1,312	413	1,306	321
Colorado	3,615	943	1,749	206	414	175	469	143
Connecticut	6,488	5,071	528	27	3,487	3,517	1,183	489
Delaware	952	454	368	25	214	191	199	50
District of Columbia	1,272	599	5	.....	168	30	540	140
Florida	7,924	2,940	5,271	1,849	1,032	273	516	67
Georgia	58,761	30,173	51,038	26,067	2,993	1,391	1,869	189
Idaho	1,421	187	1,057	35	93	13	54	10
Illinois	23,870	13,063	5,569	232	6,117	5,597	7,208	3,225
Indiana	12,428	4,483	4,702	142	2,958	1,786	1,124	519
Iowa	7,481	1,640	3,970	214	818	281	583	131
Kansas	6,224	1,046	3,613	142	566	155	452	82
Kentucky	22,550	4,204	18,836	2,200	1,012	645	656	172
Louisiana	21,928	10,346	16,369	7,349	1,844	658	1,497	206
Maine	1,853	732	805	18	570	274	84	29
Maryland	8,255	4,045	3,002	166	2,024	1,770	1,580	516
Massachusetts	19,714	14,009	793	38	12,123	11,630	3,444	873
Michigan	9,891	3,263	3,324	264	2,269	1,036	1,026	411
Minnesota	6,528	1,743	4,290	408	466	199	523	189
Mississippi	44,711	25,643	41,660	24,203	1,253	317	390	21
Missouri	16,893	5,694	8,892	730	2,679	2,137	2,477	966
Montana	1,165	237	643	35	88	3	100	31
Nebraska	4,366	920	2,959	212	355	114	278	92
Nevada	136	33	40	2	15	1	21	1
New Hampshire	1,002	524	210	5	506	346	73	14
New Jersey	14,196	11,828	890	108	7,261	8,369	3,548	1,589
New Mexico	1,729	466	1,315	103	85	156	49	8
New York	29,382	20,464	2,297	104	8,581	9,261	12,474	6,590
North Carolina	40,945	21,217	34,252	16,330	4,250	3,447	738	52
North Dakota	2,215	601	1,974	390	43	5	37	10
Ohio	15,230	2,889	3,559	162	4,184	690	2,122	230
Oklahoma	17,079	5,902	14,584	5,168	629	65	306	60
Oregon	2,088	374	640	28	278	63	257	51
Pennsylvania	33,453	22,218	5,137	386	13,631	14,190	5,095	1,628
Rhode Island	4,476	4,093	119	.....	3,339	3,640	540	197
South Carolina	37,411	26,109	33,506	23,414	2,261	1,568	441	34
South Dakota	2,138	417	1,748	180	92	28	56	8
Tennessee	30,670	9,167	25,747	6,579	1,856	998	675	92
Texas	54,531	26,341	45,862	23,169	2,281	483	1,796	314
Utah	2,126	235	1,444	33	153	53	182	19
Vermont	935	342	486	24	179	97	44	3
Virginia	19,931	5,562	13,630	1,871	2,391	1,205	1,005	152
Washington	3,836	814	947	77	876	168	461	79
West Virginia	5,979	1,452	3,724	388	800	296	186	44
Wisconsin	10,982	4,702	5,187	284	2,931	2,584	1,046	349
Wyoming	513	95	285	22	53	5	35	5
United States	714,248	346,610	459,238	188,071	104,335	81,002	59,633	20,507

IS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT WORK DECREASING?

(By the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.)

The most recent decennial census was taken in January, 1920, at the beginning of a period of industrial depression and at a season of the year when employment in many occupations, especially in agriculture, was at its lowest ebb.

Moreover, in 1920, the employment of children was discouraged by a Federal child-labor law.

Since the Census of 1920 was taken this law has been declared unconstitutional, the industrial depression has been succeeded by a period of increasing employment, and were a census to be taken at the present time it would doubtless show a notably larger number of employed children than that of January, 1920.

The Census of 1920 records a considerable decrease since 1910 in the number of children reported at work. Although the total child population 10 to 15 years of age, inclusive, increased 15.5 per cent, during this period, the number of working children reported decreased almost half (46.7 per cent.) A corresponding decrease took place in the proportion of all children of these ages who are employed in gainful occupations, from 18.4 per cent. in 1910 to 8.5 per cent. in 1920.

The decline is most striking in connection with agricultural pursuits, in which the number of children employed decreased 54.8 per cent.

RELATIVE CHANGES IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED.

Occupation.	Pct. of Increase or Decrease, 1910-1920.		
	All Persons 10 Yrs. & Over.	Ch'dren 10 to 15 Years, Inclus'e	Ch'dren 10 to 13 Years, Inclus'e
Total population	+15.6	+15.5	+18.4
Total gainfully employed	+9.0	—46.7	—57.8
Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	—13.5	—54.8	—58.9
Farm lab. (home farm)	—44.1	—50.8	.....
Farm lab. (work'g out)	—22.1	—75.4	.....
Non-agricult'ral pursuits	+20.2	—25.9	—48.8
Extraction of minerals	+13.0	—60.2	—72.6
Mfg. & mech. indust's	+20.6	—29.0	—71.1

Occupation.	Pct. of Increase or Decrease, 1910-1920.		
	All Persons 10 Yrs. & Over.	Ch'dren 10 to 15 Years, Inclus'e	Ch'dren 10 to 13 Years, Inclus'e
Transportation	+16.2	—9.1	—29.1
Trade	+17.4	—10.4	—1.7
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	+67.8	+110.4	+142.9
Professional service	+26.6	—2.8	+7.4
Domestic & pers. serv.	—9.7	—51.9	—62.7
Clerical occupations	+80.0	+12.9	—4.6

The Federal child labor tax law was effective from April 25, 1919, to May 15, 1922.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND AGE.

(U. S. Census Data.)

State.	Males 10 to 15 Yrs. of Age, 1920.		Males 10 to 15 Yrs. of Age, 1910.		Females 10 to 15 Yrs. of Age, 1920.		Females 10 to 15 Yrs. of Age, 1910.	
	Total No.	No. in Gainful Occup.	Total No.	No. in Gainful Occup.	Total No.	No. in Gainful Occup.	Total No.	No. in Gainful Occup.
Alabama	175,571	53,844	152,170	94,126	173,966	30,553	146,795	60,586
Arizona	19,318	1,810	11,166	1,297	18,960	901	10,369	376
Arkansas	130,853	32,092	107,875	60,109	128,740	16,048	105,917	32,341
California	153,301	7,229	106,001	8,589	151,019	1,828	103,754	2,662
Colorado	52,681	3,615	41,983	4,683	52,109	943	40,988	1,181
Connecticut	71,722	6,488	57,034	6,675	71,545	5,071	56,825	4,693
Delaware	12,008	952	11,826	2,753	11,801	454	11,259	903
District of Columbia	17,149	1,272	14,405	913	18,081	599	15,060	432
Florida	61,924	7,924	47,724	17,096	61,928	2,940	47,041	7,828
Georgia	215,008	58,761	189,378	101,648	212,227	30,173	183,323	59,941
Idaho	27,823	1,421	19,526	2,424	26,818	187	18,249	274
Illinois	351,552	23,870	311,761	41,912	347,758	13,063	309,401	14,598
Indiana	163,834	12,428	154,238	27,688	160,145	4,483	150,889	6,005
Iowa	136,380	7,481	134,077	20,777	133,837	1,640	131,631	3,608
Kansas	106,417	6,224	101,656	16,997	105,289	1,046	99,138	1,733
Kentucky	161,285	22,550	152,511	53,838	157,123	4,204	148,441	10,854
Louisiana	128,369	21,928	114,766	38,830	129,683	10,346	114,171	20,902
Maine	41,486	1,853	38,826	3,710	41,343	732	38,454	1,716
Maryland	82,847	8,255	77,358	16,336	81,699	4,045	76,730	7,831
Massachusetts	197,205	19,714	169,990	19,172	196,821	14,009	170,042	13,573
Michigan	194,494	9,891	155,502	14,512	189,719	3,263	152,193	4,781
Minnesota	140,111	6,528	129,031	14,707	137,417	1,743	125,902	3,657
Mississippi	139,770	44,711	131,833	83,256	136,012	25,643	127,525	55,274
Missouri	199,657	16,893	195,183	44,373	196,025	5,694	192,136	8,329
Montana	30,450	1,165	17,894	1,448	29,595	237	17,330	316
Nebraska	78,981	4,366	73,615	10,865	76,939	920	71,826	1,439
Nevada	3,444	136	3,022	235	3,271	33	2,805	51
New Hampshire	22,825	1,002	21,710	2,222	22,866	524	21,725	1,537
New Jersey	170,747	14,196	136,309	14,948	170,438	11,828	135,993	10,844
New Mexico	24,082	1,729	20,811	4,942	23,950	466	20,020	904
New York	532,343	29,382	466,895	39,357	527,292	20,464	467,191	25,737
North Carolina	188,538	40,945	159,276	91,649	184,946	21,217	155,495	52,983
North Dakota	44,613	2,215	35,848	5,929	43,270	601	34,148	1,423
Ohio	300,942	15,230	255,713	31,906	295,799	2,889	252,063	10,940
Oklahoma	147,067	17,079	112,344	35,383	142,466	5,902	107,760	10,728
Oregon	41,134	2,088	33,959	2,970	40,366	374	32,800	535
Pennsylvania	498,750	33,453	424,564	64,007	498,166	22,218	422,043	32,888
Rhode Island	31,346	4,476	28,095	4,350	32,393	4,093	28,209	3,726
South Carolina	130,337	37,471	114,019	66,382	129,867	26,109	112,093	50,870
South Dakota	39,830	2,138	36,521	6,953	38,597	417	34,672	1,256
Tennessee	164,155	30,670	147,323	64,035	159,393	9,167	141,992	19,921
Texas	324,739	54,531	274,522	114,443	317,847	26,341	266,745	59,937
Utah	30,564	2,126	23,897	2,811	30,111	235	23,406	420
Vermont	19,638	935	19,107	1,967	18,941	342	18,541	598
Virginia	157,364	19,931	142,317	47,204	154,551	5,562	138,920	14,675
Washington	69,714	3,836	56,392	4,424	68,931	814	54,930	1,042
West Virginia	96,362	5,979	79,343	20,548	94,937	1,452	75,658	3,254
Wisconsin	155,746	10,982	148,401	16,985	152,722	4,702	145,206	6,913
Wyoming	10,509	513	6,511	755	9,878	95	6,243	111
United States	6,294,985	714,248	5,464,228	1,353,139	6,207,597	346,610	5,364,137	637,086

Of the males in the U. S. 10 to 15 years of age 11.3 per cent. were gainfully occupied in 1920, as against 24.8 per cent. in 1910; 26.1 in 1900; 25.9 in 1890; and 24.4 in 1880. Of the females, 5.6 per cent. worked in 1920, as against 11.9 per cent. in 1910; 10.2 in 1900; 10.0 in 1890; and 9.0 in 1880.

Of the 1,060,858 persons 10 to 15 years old in 1920 earning wages, 647,309 were employed in agriculture, 7,191 in the extraction of minerals, 185,337 in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 18,912 in transportation, 63,368 in trade, 1,130 in public service, 3,465 in professional service, 54,006 in domestic and personal service, and 80,140 in clerical occupations.

Of the workers above enumerated, 527,176 were native white children of native parentage; 175,060 were native white children of foreign or mixed parentage; 38,692 were children born abroad; 317,231 were Negro children; 2,359 were Indians; 158 were Chinese; and 169 were Japanese.

PER CENT. OF CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS IN 1920.

The following table shows, by States, the per cent. of child workers (10 to 15 years of age) among all children of those ages, and also the per cent. in farm and field labor. Subtracting the per cent. in agriculture from the total per cent. gives the per cent. in all other occupations combined.

State.	Total Pct. at Work.	Pct. at Work in Agric.	State.	Total Pct. at Work.	Pct. at Work in Agric.	State.	Total Pct. at Work.	Pct. at Work in Agric.	State.	Total Pct. at Work.	Pct. at Work in Agric.
Ala.	24.1	22.1	Iowa	3.4	1.5	Neb.	3.4	2.0	S. Car.	24.4	21.9
Ariz.	7.1	5.2	Kan.	3.4	1.8	Nev.	2.5	.6	S. Dak.	3.3	2.5
Ark.	18.5	17.6				N. H.	3.3	.5			
Cal.	3.0	.6	Ky.	8.4	6.6	N. J.	7.6	.3	Tenn.	12.3	10.0
Col.	4.3	1.9	La.	12.5	9.2	N. Mex.	4.6	3.0	Tex.	12.6	10.7
			Me.	3.1	1.0				Utah	3.9	2.4
Conn.	8.1	.4	Md.	7.5	1.9	N. Y.	4.7	.2	Vt.	3.3	1.3
Del.	5.9	1.7	Mass.	8.6	.2	N. Car.	16.6	13.5	Va.	8.2	5.0
D. of C.	5.3	.....				N. Dak.	3.2	2.7			
Fla.	8.8	5.7				Ohio	3.0	.6	Wash.	3.4	.7
Ga.	20.8	18.0	Mich.	3.4	.9	Okla.	7.9	6.8	W. Va.	3.9	2.1
			Minn.	3.0	1.7				Wis.	5.1	1.8
Ida.	2.9	2.0	Miss.	25.5	23.9	Ore.	3.0	.8	Wyo.	3.0	1.5
Ill.	5.3	.8	Mo.	5.7	2.4	Pa.	5.6	.6			
Ind.	5.2	1.5	Mont.	2.3	1.1	R. I.	13.4	.2	U. S.	8.5	5.2

HOW CHILD LABOR IS REGULATED BY THE STATES.

(By the U. S. Dept. of Labor.)

The child-labor laws of the States set up certain standards—age, educational, and physical, as a rule—which the child must meet before he can be employed in a specified list of occupations. They limit his hours of employment during the first years of his working life and prohibit him from engaging in certain hazardous employments.

The laws are enforced through a work-permit system administered in most States by local school authorities and through inspection of the place of employment by some State agency, usually the Department of Labor. Moreover, in every State the compulsory school attendance law, if enforced, indirectly regulates the employment of children during school hours.

The failure of the State child-labor laws to prevent the widespread employment of children shown by the census reports is not altogether due to low standards; it is due also to the numerous exemptions permitted by many of the State laws and to inadequate enforcement of the laws.

Few State laws apply specifically to farm work or domestic service. Although a number of child-labor laws apply to "all gainful occupations," and therefore nominally cover farm work and housework, practically the only regulation of these types of child labor is that which results indirectly from the operation of the compulsory school attendance laws.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN CHILD LABOR IN THE U. S.

Census Year, Sex, and Class of Population.	Aggregate 10 to 15 Years of Age.		10 to 13 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.	
	Total.	Engaged in Gainf'l Oc'pat'n.	Total.	Engaged in Gainful Oc'pat.	Total.	Engaged in Gainful Oc'pat.	Total.	Engaged in Gainful Oc'pat.
1920.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Both sexes	12,502,582	1,060,858	8,594,872	378,063	2,046,265	257,594	1,861,445	425,201
Native white—native parentage	7,576,827	527,176	5,213,136	193,042	1,242,573	127,848	1,121,118	206,286
Nat. white—for. or mix'd par'ge	3,020,339	175,060	2,111,080	17,506	471,171	44,784	438,088	112,770
Foreign-born white	413,261	38,692	253,322	4,770	78,040	9,234	81,899	24,688
Negro	1,450,996	317,231	989,218	161,452	247,696	75,143	214,082	80,636
Ind., Chi., Jap., and all other	41,159	2,699	28,116	1,293	6,785	585	6,258	821
Indian	35,503	2,359	24,287	1,217	5,886	503	5,330	639
Chinese	2,411	158	1,569	36	436	43	406	79
Japanese	3,067	169	2,143	38	426	35	498	96
All other	178	13	117	2	37	4	24	7
Male	6,294,985	714,248	4,336,009	258,259	1,033,297	174,683	925,679	281,306
Native white—native parentage	3,830,708	390,244	2,637,668	144,605	631,720	95,919	561,320	149,720
Nat. white—for. or mix'd par'ge	1,516,275	107,410	1,061,824	13,150	236,786	27,117	217,665	67,143
Foreign-born white	207,432	22,926	127,961	3,269	39,191	5,488	40,280	14,169
Negro	719,314	191,877	494,192	96,470	122,059	45,751	103,063	49,656
Ind., Chi., Jap., and all other	21,256	1,791	14,364	765	3,541	408	3,351	618
Indian	17,918	1,496	12,260	707	2,965	333	2,693	456
Chinese	1,524	144	937	32	286	41	301	71
Japanese	1,725	141	1,108	25	271	31	346	85
All other	89	10	59	1	19	3	11	6
Female	6,207,597	346,610	4,258,863	119,804	1,012,968	82,911	935,766	143,895
Native white—native parentage	3,746,119	136,932	2,575,468	48,437	610,853	31,929	559,798	56,566
Nat. white—for. or mix'd par'ge	1,504,064	67,650	1,049,256	4,356	234,385	17,667	220,423	45,627
Foreign-born white	205,829	15,766	125,361	1,501	38,849	3,746	41,619	10,519
Negro	731,682	125,354	495,026	64,982	125,637	29,392	111,019	30,980
Ind., Chi., Jap., and all other	19,903	908	13,752	528	3,244	177	2,907	203
Indian	17,585	863	12,027	510	2,921	170	2,637	183
Chinese	887	14	632	4	150	2	105	8
Japanese	1,342	28	1,035	13	155	4	152	11
All other	89	3	58	1	18	1	13	1
1910.								
Both sexes	10,828,365	1,990,225	7,259,018	895,976	1,848,122	473,498	1,721,225	620,751
Native white—native parentage	6,322,926	1,022,561	4,251,358	473,786	1,072,925	242,360	998,643	306,415
Nat. white—for. or mix'd par'ge	2,669,259	265,245	1,776,845	44,676	458,950	76,427	433,464	144,142
Foreign-born white	433,515	63,603	283,603	8,821	74,727	17,943	75,185	36,839
Negro	1,362,821	634,332	920,718	366,525	234,548	135,702	207,555	132,105
Ind., Chi., Jap., and all other	39,844	4,484	26,494	2,168	6,972	1,066	6,378	1,250
Male	5,464,228	1,353,139	3,665,779	609,030	935,974	324,500	862,475	419,609
Native white—native parentage	3,205,203	771,904	2,153,822	356,830	546,834	184,709	504,547	230,365
Nat. white—for. or mix'd par'ge	1,339,593	176,042	893,169	34,105	230,976	50,574	215,448	91,363
Foreign-born white	218,372	36,159	143,539	6,015	37,764	10,293	37,069	19,851
Negro	679,995	365,709	461,435	210,554	116,629	78,103	101,921	77,052
Ind., Chi., Jap., and all other	21,065	3,325	13,814	1,526	3,761	821	3,490	978
Female	5,364,137	637,086	3,593,239	286,946	912,148	148,998	858,750	201,142
Native white—native parentage	3,117,723	250,657	2,097,536	116,956	526,091	57,651	494,096	76,050
Nat. white—for. or mix'd par'ge	1,329,666	89,203	883,676	10,571	227,974	25,853	218,016	52,779
Foreign-born white	215,143	27,444	140,064	2,806	36,963	7,650	38,116	16,988
Negro	682,826	268,623	459,283	155,971	117,909	57,599	105,634	55,053
Ind., Chi., Jap., and all other	18,779	1,159	12,680	642	3,211	245	2,888	272

The compulsory school attendance laws are of no effect in regulating child labor during the summer months, nor do they prevent the employment of children in the indoor industries during the winter months, in the large cities, where a considerable part of the work of making garments for men and women is done at home.

The factory laws, even when directed by a large force of inspectors, do not reach much of the child labor in the home sweatshops in the needle trades.

In the rural regions in the agricultural States there has been found no way to prevent the employment of children to the extent that their work is regarded as necessary for the preparation and harvesting of the crops.

CHILD LABOR IN CHIEF UNITED STATES CITIES.

City.	Males 10 to 15 Yrs. of Age, 1920.		Males 10 to 15 Yrs. of Age, 1910.		Females 10 to 15 Yrs. of Age, 1920.		Females 10 to 15 Yrs. of Age, 1910.	
	Total.	Engaged in Gainful Occupat.	Total.	Engaged in Gainful Occupat.	Total.	Engaged in Gainful Occupat.	Total.	Engaged in Gainful Occupat.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Total for all cities	1,311,542	100,495	1,081,745	121,949	1,329,718	65,860	1,101,405	86,103
Akron, Ohio	7,170	398	2,977	331	7,237	62	3,056	216
Albany, N. Y.	4,901	224	4,477	366	4,944	147	4,487	208
Atlanta, Ga.	9,690	1,667	7,786	1,891	10,362	697	8,091	981
Baltimore, Md.	35,788	3,734	28,254	4,728	36,937	2,685	29,952	4,122
Birmingham, Ala.	9,406	750	6,621	1,267	10,011	345	6,953	531
Boston, Mass.	36,206	2,866	32,684	3,208	36,148	1,741	32,998	2,028
Bridgeport, Conn.	6,880	579	4,880	747	6,885	541	5,010	651
Buffalo, N. Y.	24,832	1,332	23,053	2,086	25,372	1,106	23,448	1,320
Cambridge, Mass.	5,480	507	5,237	510	5,558	331	5,398	406
Camden, N. J.	5,957	486	4,700	654	6,107	409	4,975	486
Chicago, Ill.	130,042	10,461	110,610	11,772	130,954	8,450	111,782	8,718
Cincinnati, Ohio	17,669	1,054	17,664	2,380	17,831	152	17,801	1,706
Cleveland, Ohio	39,401	1,897	27,886	3,449	39,216	388	28,265	2,554
Columbus, Ohio	10,541	621	7,961	846	10,374	83	8,175	382
Dallas, Tex.	7,119	715	4,263	644	7,578	316	4,571	276
Dayton, Ohio	6,684	533	5,123	598	6,717	61	5,214	234
Denver, Col.	10,726	939	9,798	880	11,259	443	9,885	389
Des Moines, Iowa	5,790	366	4,036	490	6,058	113	4,190	213
Detroit, Mich.	40,153	1,900	21,954	2,937	39,973	971	22,395	2,120
Fall River, Mass.	7,110	1,376	7,070	1,386	7,323	1,293	6,998	1,245
Fort Worth, Tex.	4,686	438	3,500	415	4,996	132	3,567	151
Gra'd Rapids, Mich	6,694	371	5,513	343	7,065	138	5,566	179
Hartford, Conn.	6,415	467	4,730	464	6,582	371	4,749	295
Houston, Tex.	6,701	872	3,834	534	7,131	290	3,958	253
Indianapolis, Ind.	13,600	1,595	10,379	1,635	13,852	767	10,678	787
Jersey City, N. J.	15,920	1,563	15,064	1,264	16,131	1,190	15,177	992
Kansas City, Kan.	5,178	395	4,214	429	5,341	181	4,406	204
Kansas City, Mo.	13,055	933	10,033	1,130	13,210	397	10,475	510
Los Angeles, Cal.	21,654	1,041	12,609	1,004	22,531	339	12,878	458
Louisville, Ky.	11,025	889	11,262	1,543	11,537	531	11,781	955
Lowell, Mass.	5,624	573	5,133	736	5,927	449	5,244	645
Memphis, Tenn.	7,173	780	5,544	1,089	7,846	359	5,923	546
Milwaukee, Wis.	22,133	2,540	21,166	2,448	22,914	1,927	21,185	2,158
Minneapolis, Minn	16,038	714	13,352	470	16,221	296	13,570	304
Nashville, Tenn.	6,222	820	5,763	953	6,576	308	6,184	405
New Bedford, Mass	6,072	1,132	4,867	938	6,395	1,001	5,066	850
New Haven, Conn.	8,422	878	7,117	887	8,590	674	6,968	674
New Orleans, La.	20,384	2,862	18,796	2,670	21,605	1,403	19,680	1,457
New York, N. Y.	291,164	18,341	248,927	21,408	289,513	14,042	251,961	17,161
Bronx boro	40,509	2,103	25,091	1,805	39,555	1,578	23,819	1,203
Brooklyn boro	111,681	7,423	90,033	7,725	111,630	5,571	91,756	5,508
Manhattan boro	106,297	6,526	111,315	10,199	106,423	5,227	114,273	9,223
Queens boro	25,940	1,937	17,218	1,436	25,594	1,463	17,216	1,093
Richmond boro	6,737	352	5,270	243	6,311	203	4,897	134
Newark, N. J.	22,115	1,939	18,319	2,002	21,929	1,614	18,966	1,849
Norfolk, Va.	5,171	642	3,115	513	5,349	243	3,313	282
Oakland, Cal.	9,124	447	6,161	548	9,220	118	6,476	242
Omaha, Neb.	8,714	543	5,579	341	9,105	258	5,615	172
Paterson, N. J.	7,397	866	6,991	964	7,529	884	6,997	964
Philadelphia, Pa.	89,728	5,996	78,003	11,777	90,207	4,951	78,958	9,321
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30,864	1,476	27,295	3,237	30,716	975	27,897	2,032
Portland, Ore.	10,767	893	7,479	456	11,233	181	7,532	152
Providence, R. I.	11,824	1,491	10,876	1,622	12,283	1,331	11,041	1,315
Reading, Pa.	5,605	753	4,827	888	5,752	722	4,826	797
Richmond, Va.	8,042	897	6,500	1,237	8,870	621	6,682	791
Rochester, N. Y.	13,306	814	10,270	934	13,494	685	10,250	803
St. Louis, Mo.	36,062	4,074	33,667	4,933	36,647	2,964	34,236	3,327
St. Paul, Minn.	10,613	484	10,515	547	10,664	255	10,595	345
Salt Lake, Utah	6,664	374	4,879	321	6,724	90	4,861	137
San Antonio, Tex.	8,679	957	5,386	654	9,051	386	5,565	348
San Francisco, Cal.	18,429	914	15,167	1,574	18,755	359	15,104	657
Scranton, Pa.	8,149	566	7,368	1,212	8,490	470	7,628	841
Seattle, Wash.	11,996	951	8,748	628	12,359	226	8,852	239
Spokane, Wash.	5,012	315	4,330	287	5,145	63	4,463	93
Springfield, Mass.	5,816	535	4,153	460	5,949	366	4,241	318
Syracuse, N. Y.	7,675	426	6,320	635	7,832	333	6,459	401
Toledo, Ohio	11,073	694	8,434	1,030	11,187	200	8,547	642
Trenton, N. J.	6,052	731	4,957	801	6,248	669	5,027	514
Washington, D. C.	17,149	1,272	14,405	913	18,081	599	15,060	432
Wilmington, Del.	4,997	472	4,216	525	5,288	335	4,448	382
Worcester, Mass.	8,799	937	7,119	829	8,827	574	7,301	604
Yonkers, N. Y.	5,729	189	4,257	204	5,637	180	4,239	186
Youngstown, Ohio	6,286	238	3,572	297	6,340	76	3,566	147

Child labor is more prevalent in the summer vacation season, particularly in cities, than at the time of taking the 1920 Federal Census, which was on Jan. 1. Much of the summer employment is temporary.

UNITED STATES ALIEN IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Figures denoting immigration for the years 1832, 1843, 1850 and 1857 represent respectively 15-month, 9-month, and 6-month periods.

TOTAL ADMITTED FROM ALL COUNTRIES, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1820.....	8,385	1842.....	104,565	1864.....	191,114	1885.....	395,346	1906.....	1,100,735
1821.....	9,127	1843.....	52,496	1865.....	180,339	1886.....	334,203	1907.....	1,285,349
1822.....	6,911	1844.....	78,615	1866.....	332,577	1887.....	490,109	1908.....	782,870
1823.....	6,354	1845.....	114,371	1867.....	303,104	1888.....	546,889	1909.....	751,786
1824.....	7,912	1846.....	154,416	1868.....	282,189	1889.....	444,427	1910.....	1,041,570
1825.....	10,199	1847.....	234,968	1869.....	352,768	1890.....	455,302	1911.....	878,587
1826.....	10,837	1848.....	226,527	1870.....	387,203	1891.....	560,319	1912.....	838,172
1827.....	18,875	1849.....	297,024	1871.....	321,350	1892.....	579,663	1913.....	1,197,892
1828.....	27,382	1850.....	369,980	1872.....	404,806	1893.....	439,730	1914.....	1,218,480
1829.....	22,520	1851.....	379,466	1873.....	459,803	1894.....	285,631	1915.....	326,700
1830.....	23,322	1852.....	371,603	1874.....	313,339	1895.....	258,536	1916.....	298,826
1831.....	22,633	1853.....	368,645	1875.....	227,498	1896.....	343,267	1917.....	295,403
1832.....	60,482	1854.....	427,833	1876.....	169,986	1897.....	230,832	1918.....	110,618
1833.....	58,640	1855.....	200,877	1877.....	141,857	1898.....	229,299	1919.....	141,132
1834.....	65,365	1856.....	195,857	1878.....	138,469	1899.....	311,715	1920.....	430,001
1835.....	45,374	1857.....	112,123	1879.....	177,826	1900.....	448,572	1921.....	805,228
1836.....	76,242	1858.....	191,942	1880.....	457,257	1901.....	487,918	1922.....	309,556
1837.....	79,340	1859.....	129,571	1881.....	669,431	1902.....	648,743	1923....	522,919
1838.....	38,914	1860.....	133,143	1882.....	788,992	1903.....	857,046		
1839.....	68,069	1861.....	142,877	1883.....	603,322	1904.....	812,870	Total..	35,267,807
1840.....	84,066	1862.....	72,183	1884.....	518,592	1905.....	1,026,499		
1841.....	80,289	1863.....	132,925						

The above table covers only immigrant aliens and does not include non-immigrant aliens. Alien immigrants *debarred* in 1923 numbered 20,619, of whom 2,680 were in excess of quota; *deported*, 3,661.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION, BY CHIEF PORTS, SINCE 1907.

Year (Fiscal).	New York.			Philadelphia.			Boston.		
	U. S. Citizens Returning	Non-Immigr'nt Aliens.	Immigrants.	U. S. Citizens Return'g	Non-Immig. Aliens.	Immigrants.	U. S. Citizens Returning	Non-Immigr'nt Aliens.	Immigrants.
1908.....	158.619	99,008	585,970	3,158	433	16,458	11,745	11.002	41,363
1909.....	169,820	144,140	580,617	3,252	789	14,294	11,284	11,577	36,318
1910.....	170,210	109,921	786,994	2,905	2,030	37,641	9,244	8,458	53,617
1911.....	182,724	100,059	637,003	3,527	1,271	45,023	11,019	8,423	45,865
1912.....	179,358	112,268	605,151	3,983	3,606	43,749	10,517	10,008	38,782
1913.....	166,686	139,937	892,653	3,999	4,271	59,466	11,894	11,649	54,740
1914.....	168,912	114,521	878,052	3,114	2,672	56,857	14,816	11,085	69,365
1915.....	132,983	62,738	178,416	1,868	1,108	7,114	10,634	5,385	15,983
1916.....	49,733	32,721	141,390	93	34	229	1,243	1,129	12,428
1917.....	39,958	29,100	129,446	125	42	274	790	528	11,828
1918.....	21,739	26,387	28,867	30	26	386	419	215	3,392
1919.....	31,546	35,026	26,731	196	69	333	528	294	374
1920.....	85 173	105,343	225,206	1,694	640	4,205	2,089	1.187	15,820
1921.....	141,482	87,682	560,971	2,227	1,187	24,432	5,116	1,827	51,565
1922.....	162,389	65,962	209,778	588	275	3,257	2,675	838	4,924
1923.....	211,917	89,914	295,473	1,192	429	2,382	6,041	2,054	12,212

Year (Fiscal).	Baltimore.			San Francisco.			Total United States.		
1908.....	1,484	653	31,489	5,303	2,976	3,608	200,447	141,825	782,870
1909.....	1,121	1,546	18,966	6,351	4,273	3,103	217,173	192,449	751,786
1910.....	1,030	682	30,563	5,818	4,387	4,233	243,191	156,467	1,041,570
1911.....	1,290	593	22,866	4,249	4,417	3,419	269,128	151,713	878,587
1912.....	1,136	814	21,667	5,567	4,168	3,958	280,801	178,983	838,172
1913.....	1,104	763	32,833	5,909	3,381	5,554	286,604	229,335	1,197,892
1914.....	1,071	956	39,048	5,404	3,084	6,716	286,586	184,601	1,218,480
1915.....	204	166	3,017	6,168	4,013	8,055	239,579	107,544	326,700
1916.....	52	52	124	6.254	3,674	7,955	121,930	67,922	298,826
1917.....	47	25	231	5.032	3,245	7,269	127,420	67,474	295,403
1918.....	49	22	268	4,547	8,116	9,812	72,867	101,235	110,618
1919.....	30	25	260	5,299	9,275	9,121	96,420	95,889	141,132
1920.....	133	54	301	6,273	13,868	8.830	157,173	191,575	430,001
1921.....	81	29	265	7,402	14,102	8,361	222,712	172,935	805,228
1922.....	117	60	163	7,339	6,986	6,724	243,563	122,949	309,556
1923.....	186	63	376	6,885	7,345	6,719	308,471	150,487	522,919

NET INCREASE OF U. S. POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS.

Year. (Fiscal).	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase.
	Immigrant.	Non-Immigrant.	Total.	Emigrant.	Non-Emigrant.	Total.	
1909.....	751,786	192,449	944,235	225,802	174,590	400,392	543,843
1910.....	1,041,570	156,467	1,198,037	202,436	177,982	380,418	817,619
1911.....	878,587	151,713	1,030,300	295,666	222,549	518,215	512,085
1912.....	838,172	178,983	1,017,155	333,262	282,030	615,292	401,863
1913.....	1,197,892	229,335	1,427,227	308,190	303,734	611,924	815,303
1914.....	1,218,480	184,601	1,403,081	303,338	330,467	633,805	769,271
1915.....	326,700	107,544	434,244	204,074	180,100	384,174	50,076
1916.....	298,826	67,922	366,748	129,765	111,042	240,807	125,940
1917.....	295,403	67,474	362,877	66,277	80,102	146,379	216,498
1918.....	110,618	101,235	211,853	94,585	98,683	193,268	18,585
1919.....	141,132	95,889	237,021	123,522	92,709	216,231	20,790
1920.....	430,001	191,575	621,576	288,315	139,747	428,062	193,514
1921.....	805,228	172,935	978,163	247,718	178,313	426,031	552,132
1922.....	309,556	122,949	432,505	198,712	146,672	345,384	87,121
1923.....	522,919	150,487	673,406	81,450	119,136	200,586	472,820

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

(Fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.)

Race or People.	Immigrants to U. S.	Emigrants from U. S.	Race or People.	Immigrants to U. S.	Emigrants from U. S.	Race or People.	Immigrants to U. S.	Emigrants from U. S.
African (black)	7,554	1,525	German	65,543	2,217	Ruth'n'n (Russni'k)	1,168	29
Armenian	2,396	69	Greek	4,177	3,060	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, Swedes)	37,630	2,936
Bohemian & Moravian (Czech)	5,537	1,716	Hebrew	49,719	413	Scotch	38,627	1,129
Bulgarian, Serbian & Montenegrin	1,893	1,864	Irish	30,386	1,511	Slovak	6,230	387
Chinese	4,074	3,788	Italian (North)	9,054	2,538	Spanish	3,525	3,193
Croat'n & Sloven'n	4,163	233	Italian (South)	39,226	21,029	Spanish-American	1,990	1,071
Cuban	1,347	751	Japanese	5,652	2,844	Syrian	1,207	651
Dalmatian, Bosni'n & Herzegovinian	571	201	Korean	104	55	Turkish	237	124
Dutch & Flemish	5,804	1,252	Lithuanian	1,828	1,109	Welsh	1,622	66
East Indian	156	113	Magyar	6,922	1,039	W. Indian (ex. Cub.)	1,467	716
English	60,524	7,979	Mexican	62,709	2,479	Other peoples	650	308
Finnish	3,087	445	Pacific Islander	14	6			
French	34,371	1,896	Polish	13,210	5,278			
			Portuguese	2,802	2,721			
			Roumanian	1,397	1,098	Total	522,919	81,450
			Russian	4,346	1,611			

IMMIGRATION BY RACES (FISCAL YEARS).

Race or People.	1901.	1905.	1910.	1915.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
African (black)	594	3,598	4,966	5,660	5,706	5,823	8,174	9,873	5,248	7,554
Armenian	1,855	1,878	5,508	932	221	282	2,762	10,212	2,249	2,396
Bohem'n & Moravian	3,766	11,757	8,462	1,651	74	105	415	1,743	3,086	5,537
Bulgarian, Serbian & Montenegrin	611	5,823	15,130	3,506	150	205	1,064	7,700	1,370	1,893
Chinese	2,452	1,971	1,770	2,469	1,576	1,697	2,148	4,017	4,465	4,074
Croatian & Slovenian	17,928	35,104	39,562	1,942	33	23	493	11,035	3,783	4,163
Cuban	1,622	7,259	3,331	3,402	1,179	1,169	1,510	1,523	698	1,347
Dalmatian, Bosnian & Herzegovinian	732	2,639	4,911	305	15	9	63	930	307	571
Dutch & Flemish	3,299	8,498	13,012	6,675	2,200	2,735	12,730	12,813	3,749	5,804
East Indian	20	145	1,782	82	61	68	160	353	223	156
English	3,488	50,865	53,498	38,662	12,980	26,889	58,366	54,627	30,429	60,524
Finnish	9,999	17,012	15,736	3,472	1,867	968	1,510	4,233	2,506	3,087
French	4,036	11,347	21,107	12,636	6,840	12,598	27,390	24,122	13,617	34,371
German	34,742	82,360	71,380	20,729	1,992	1,837	7,338	24,168	31,218	65,543
Greek	5,919	12,144	39,135	15,187	2,602	813	13,998	31,828	3,821	4,177
Hebrew	58,098	129,910	84,200	26,497	3,672	3,055	14,292	119,036	58,524	49,719
Irish	30,404	54,266	38,382	23,503	4,657	7,910	20,784	39,056	17,191	30,386
Italian (North)	22,103	39,930	30,780	10,660	1,074	1,236	12,918	27,459	6,098	9,054
Italian (South)	115,704	186,390	192,673	46,557	5,234	2,137	84,882	195,037	35,056	39,226
Japanese	5,249	11,021	2,798	8,609	10,168	10,056	9,279	7,531	6,361	5,652
Korean	47	4,929	19	146	149	77	72	61	88	104
Lithuanian	8,815	18,604	22,714	2,638	135	160	422	829	1,602	1,823
Magyar	13,311	46,030	27,302	3,604	32	52	252	9,377	6,037	6,922
Mexican	350	227	17,760	10,993	17,602	28,844	51,042	29,603	18,246	62,709
Pacific Islander	24	17	61	0	17	0	17	13	7	14
Polish	43,617	102,437	128,348	9,065	668	732	2,519	21,146	6,357	13,210
Portuguese	4,176	4,885	7,657	4,376	2,319	1,574	15,174	18,856	1,867	2,802
Roumanian	761	7,818	14,199	1,200	155	89	898	5,925	1,520	1,397
Russian	670	3,746	17,294	4,459	1,513	1,532	2,378	2,887	2,486	4,346
Ruthenian (Russniak)	5,288	14,473	27,907	2,933	49	103	258	958	698	1,168
Scandinavian	40,217	62,284	52,037	24,263	8,741	8,261	16,621	25,812	16,678	37,630
Scotch	2,004	16,144	24,612	14,310	5,204	10,364	21,180	24,649	15,596	38,627
Slovak	29,343	52,368	32,416	2,069	35	85	3,824	35,047	6,001	6,230
Spanish	1,202	5,590	5,837	5,705	7,909	4,224	3,594	27,448	1,879	3,525
Spanish-American	276	1,658	900	1,667	2,231	3,092	3,934	3,325	1,446	1,990
Syrian	4,064	4,822	6,317	1,767	210	231	3,047	5,105	1,334	1,207
Turkish	136	2,145	1,283	273	24	18	140	353	40	237
Welsh	674	2,531	2,244	1,390	278	608	1,462	1,748	956	1,622
W. Indian (ex. Cuban)	82	1,548	1,150	823	732	1,223	1,546	1,553	976	1,467
Other peoples	42	351	3,330	1,877	314	247	1,345	3,237	743	650
Total	487,918	1,026,499	1,041,570	326,700	110,618	141,132	430,001	805,228	309,556	522,919

DESTINATION OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING IN YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923.

State.	Immig'ts Destined for.	State.	Immig'ts Destined for.	State.	Immig'ts Destined for.	State.	Immig'ts Destined for.
Alabama	385	Indiana	4,430	Nevada	325	South Carolina	160
Alaska	219	Iowa	3,861	New Hampshire	5,452	South Dakota	893
Arizona	8,952	Kansas	1,451	New Jersey	25,274	Tennessee	359
Arkansas	202	Kentucky	510	New Mexico	1,055	Texas	45,198
California	39,093	Louisiana	1,027	New York	130,142	Utah	1,061
Colorado	1,471	Maine	9,322	North Carolina	289	Vermont	2,101
Connecticut	9,554	Maryland	2,483	North Dakota	1,534	Virginia	1,324
Delaware	473	Massachusetts	41,602	Ohio	17,455	Virgin Islands	21
Dist. of Col.	1,356	Michigan	37,034	Oklahoma	525	Washington	11,004
Florida	3,020	Minnesota	7,975	Oregon	4,178	West Virginia	1,582
Georgia	451	Mississippi	343	Pennsylvania	36,834	Wisconsin	7,089
Hawaii	2,565	Missouri	3,735	Philippine Isl'ds	6	Wyoming	525
Idaho	750	Montana	1,982	Porto Rico	229		
Illinois	35,612	Nebraska	2,018	Rhode Island	6,426	Total	522,919

Of the 481,450 immigrants who left the United States in the year ended June 30, 1923, to go back to their native lands, either permanently or for a visit, 32,228 had been settled in New York State; 7,524 in California; 7,300 in Massachusetts; 6,316 in Pennsylvania; 4,582 in Illinois; 3,288 in New Jersey; 2,725 in Ohio; and 2,413 in Michigan. The rest had been scattered over this country.

YEARLY AND MONTHLY QUOTAS UNDER RESTRICTION ACT.

(In year ended June 30, 1924.)

Country or Region of Birth.	Max. M'thly Quota.	Annual Quota.	Country or Region of Birth.	Max. M'thly Quota.	Annual Quota.	Country or Region of Birth.	Max. M'thly Quota.	Annual Quota.
Albania	58	288	Iceland	15	75	Switzerland	750	3,752
Armenia (Russian)	46	230	Italy	8,411	42,057	United Kingdom	15,468	77,342
Austria	1,468	7,342	Luxemburg	19	92	Jugo-Slavia	1,285	6,426
Belgium	313	1,563	Netherlands	721	3,607	Other Europe	17	80
Bulgaria	61	302	Norway	2,440	12,202	Palestine	12	57
Czecho-Slovakia	2,871	14,357	Poland	6,195	30,977	Syria	177	902
Danzig	60	301	Portugal	493	2,465	Turkey	531	2,654
Denmark	1,124	5,619	Roumania	1,484	7,419	Other Asia	19	92
Egypt	4	18	Russia (incl. Bessarabia)	4,881	24,405	Africa	21	104
Finland	784	3,921	Esthonia	270	1,348	Atlantic Islands	24	121
Fiume	14	71	Latvia	308	1,540	Australia	56	279
France	1,146	5,729	Lithuania	526	2,629	New Zealand	16	80
Germany	13,521	67,607	Spain	182	912	Total	71,561	357,803
Greece	613	3,063	Sweden	4,008	20,042			
Hungary	1,149	5,747						

Poland includes Eastern Galicia and the Pinsk region. Lithuania includes the Memel region. New Zealand includes Pacific Islands.

The Immigration Restriction Act, operative until June 30, 1924, limits the number of aliens admissible in one year to 3 per cent. of the number of the particular nationality in each case resident in the United States as shown by the 1910 census.

Not more than 20 per cent. of the quota of a nationality can be admitted in any one month. Thus the quota for the year can be exhausted in five months.

By Sept. 26, 1923, the maximum monthly quotas for the year ended June 30, 1924, had been exhausted for Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Fiume, Luxemburg, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Other Europe, Palestine, Syria, Other Asia, Africa, Egypt, Atlantic Islands, Australia, and Pacific Islands.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY CLASSES OF LABOR.

(In year ended June 30, 1923.)

	Immigrat'n.	Emigrat'n.	Net Immig.
Professional	16,542	2,537	14,005
Skilled	106,213	8,281	97,932
Farmers and farm laborers	38,408	2,648	35,760
Common laborers	83,552	32,912	50,640
Miscellaneous occupations	86,619	9,832	76,787
No occupations	191,585	25,240	166,345
Fiscal year, 1922-23	522,919	81,450	441,469
Fiscal year, 1921-22	309,556	198,712	110,844
Male, 1922-1923	307,522	54,752	252,770
Female, 1922-1923	215,397	26,698	188,699
Male, 1921-1922	149,741	143,223	6,518
Female, 1921-1922	159,815	55,489	104,326

Among the professional immigrants were 1,709 ministers, 731 actors, 74 editors, 166 lawyers, 621 literary and scientific persons, 1,076 musicians, 704 doctors of medicine, 287 sculptors and artists, and 2,589 teachers.

Among the skilled immigrants were 16,470 clerks and accountants, 12,305 cabinetmakers, 6,288 mariners, 5,559 tailors, 5,423 miners, 4,418 machinists, 4,189 dressmakers, 2,928 bakers, 2,817 engineers, 3,307 shoemakers, 2,296 blacksmiths, 2,055 butchers, 1,898 barbers, 1,952 locksmiths, 2,550 painters, 1,197 plumbers, 930 printers, 33 brewers, 900 gardeners, 278 jewelers, 3,276 masons, 309 millers, and 632 milliners.

Other immigrants included 118 bankers, 2,165 fishermen, 187 hotelkeepers, 320 manufacturers, 8,856 merchants, and 52,223 servants.

Of the clergymen, 440 went back to Europe, and the other emigrants included 19 editors, 34 lawyers, 138 musicians, 118 physicians, 108 sculptors and artists, and 396 teachers.

LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES, AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS, DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, IN YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923.

Country.	Entering U. S.	Leaving U. S.	Country.	Entering U. S.	Leaving U. S.	Country.	Entering U. S.	Leaving U. S.
Austria	8,103	247	Switzerland	3,349	546	Africa	548	113
Belgium	1,590	672	Turkey in Europe	3,743	125	Australia	711	442
Bulgaria	392	156	United Kingdom:			Pacific Islands, not specified	48	22
Czecho-Slovakia	13,840	2,074	England	21,558	5,505	British No. Amer.	117,011	2,775
Denmark	4,523	511	Ireland	15,740	1,368	Central America	1,275	550
Finland	3,644	396	Scotland	23,019	705	Mexico	63,768	2,660
France	4,380	1,507	Wales	1,182	34	South America	4,737	1,447
Germany	48,277	1,529	Jugo-Slavia	6,181	2,064	West Indies	13,181	4,183
Greece	3,333	2,928	Other Europe	450	179	Other countries	15	9
Hungary	5,914	895						
Italy	46,674	23,329	Total Europe	307,920	61,656			
Netherlands	3,150	482				Total	522,919	81,450
Norway	11,745	946	China	4,986	3,715			
Poland	26,538	5,439	Japan	5,809	2,869	Male	307,522	54,752
Portugal	2,384	2,620	India	257	146	Female	215,397	26,698
Roumania	11,947	1,169	Turkey in Asia	2,183	773			
Russia	17,507	2,434	Other Asia	470	90			
Spain	841	2,557						
Sweden	17,916	1,179	Total Asia	13,705	7,593			

France, in the above table, includes Corsica; Italy includes Sicily and Sardinia; Portugal includes Azores and Cape Verde Islands; Australia includes Tasmania and New Zealand.

A CENTURY'S GAIN IN U. S. POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION.

(By W. S. Rossiter in a Census Bureau Bulletin.)

Census Decade.	Net Immigration, All Races.	Net White Immigration.	Census Decade.	Net Immigration, All Races.	Net White Immigration.	Census Decade.	Net Immigration, All Races.	Net White Immigration.
1820-1830	137,000	137,000	1860-1870	2,336,000	2,291,000	1890-1900	3,230,000	3,143,000
1830-1840	558,000	558,000	1870-1880	2,530,000	2,395,000	1900-1910	5,558,000	5,365,000
1840-1850	1,599,000	1,599,000	1880-1890	4,273,000	4,192,000	1910-1920	3,467,000	3,355,000
1850-1860	2,663,000	2,621,000						

BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1920.

STATE.	Total No.	No. Per Million of Pop.	Male.	Female.	White.	Negro.
Ala.	1,026	437	590	436	562	461
Ariz.	101	302	63	38	84	1
Ark.	919	524	520	399	702	215
Cal.	1,504	439	939	565	1,399	33
Col.	706	751	444	262	681	21
Conn.	719	521	436	283	708	10
Del.	139	623	91	48	108	31
D. of C.	358	818	185	173	249	109
Fla.	463	478	263	200	275	187
Ga.	1,336	461	790	546	651	685
Idaho	131	303	74	57	130	.....
Ill.	3,246	501	1,814	1,432	3,097	144
Ind.	2,223	759	1,257	966	2,126	95
Iowa	1,159	482	659	500	1,139	19
Kan.	1,095	619	674	421	1,012	83
Ky.	1,640	679	968	672	1,348	291
La.	725	403	418	307	354	367
Me.	583	759	317	266	579	.....
Md.	763	526	447	316	558	205
Mass.	2,589	672	1,390	1,199	2,528	55
Mich.	1,579	430	894	685	1,536	29
Minn.	870	364	532	338	838	4
Miss.	840	469	502	338	401	436
Mo.	2,226	654	1,221	1,005	2,029	195
Mont.	180	328	122	58	138	2
Neb.	405	312	229	176	385	6
Nev.	41	530	24	17	19	1
N. H.	382	862	213	169	382	.....
N. J.	1,075	341	596	479	1,004	68
N. M.	552	1,532	332	220	504	1
N. Y.	4,205	405	2,254	1,951	4,085	114
N. C.	1,230	481	690	540	825	397
N. D.	145	224	87	58	143	.....
Ohio	3,873	672	2,199	1,674	3,645	221
Okla.	860	424	510	350	696	92
Ore.	354	452	218	136	339	1
Pa.	4,094	469	2,408	1,686	3,898	194
R. I.	231	382	113	118	225	4
S. C.	597	355	334	263	287	308
S. D.	211	331	127	84	182	.....
Tenn.	1,429	611	844	585	1,100	326
Tex.	1,754	376	999	755	1,377	373
Utah	165	367	89	76	163	.....
Vt.	195	553	102	93	195	.....
Va.	1,161	503	691	470	687	471
Wash.	498	367	293	205	464	3
W. Va.	647	442	376	271	609	38
Wis.	1,313	499	801	512	1,265	6
Wyo.	30	154	21	9	26	.....
U. S. 1920	52,567	497	30,160	22,407	45,737	6,302
U. S. 1910	57,272	623	.....	.....	.....	.....

Blind Indians, 488; blind Chinese, Japanese, etc., 40.

The above table contains data only as to the *enumerated* blind. The Census Bureau estimates the *actual number* of blind at 70,000 to 71,000 in 1910, and at 74,600 to 76,000 in 1920. This would raise the number per million population to 761 in 1910 and to 705 in 1921.

There were 169 deaf mute blind in the United States in 1920.

OTHER DETAILS AS TO THE ENUMERATED BLIND IN 1920.

Males, 30,160; females, 22,407.

White males, 26,133; white females, 19,604.

Negro males, 3,742; Negro females, 2,560.

Native white males, 17,451; native white females, 12,862.

Foreign-born white males, 3,879; foreign-born white females, 2,448.

Age at which vision was lost—born blind, 3,978; birth to 2 yrs., 2,995; 2 to 19 yrs., 7,643; 20 to 44 yrs., 8,520; 45 to 64 yrs., 8,821; 64 yrs. and over, 7,853.

CAUSES OF BLINDNESS AMONG 40,913 REPORTED CASES.

Definitely reported causes	26,333
Cataract	4,896
Glaucoma	1,932
Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,756
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1,198
Trachoma	555
Diseases of the retina	497
Corneal ulcer	264
Cancer and other neoplasms	247
Diseases of the iris	240
Measles	797
Meningitis	526
Scarlet fever	416
Kidney disease and diabetes	308
Influenza (grippe)	282
Typhoid fever	253
Syphilis and locomotor ataxia	252
Smallpox	235
Explosives	797
Firearms	632
Falls	445
Flying objects (not from explosions)	380
Cutting or piercing instruments	335
Burns	113
All other accidental injuries	3,211
Poisoning	311
Foreign substances in the eye	431
All other definitely reported causes	5,024
Indefinitely or inaccurately reported causes	9,119
Congenital (not otherwise specified)	2,635
Neuralgia	548
Exposure to heat	507
Sore eyes	497
All other	4,932
Combination of different classes of causes	336
Cause unknown or not reported	5,125

In 62 cases (0.15 per cent.) blindness was inherited from both parents.

17 of 3,978 persons born blind (0.43 per cent.) reported that both parents were blind, and 161 others (4 per cent.) reported one parent blind; 200 of those born blind (5 per cent.) 1 reported their parents were first cousins.

One-half of the blind over 5 years of age have attended school, and one-third 10 years of age or over are gainfully employed.

DEAF MUTES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Census Bureau data as of Jan. 1, 1920.)

Deaf mutes in the United States on Jan. 1, 1920, numbered 44,885, or 425 per million of general population.

Wyoming, with 36, has fewer in proportion to population (185 per 1,000,000) than any other State, and Delaware, with 46, ranks next lowest.

The highest is the District of Columbia, with 802 per 1,000,000, and the next highest is Wisconsin, with 641 per 1,000,000.

New York State, with 4,022, has 387 per 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Of the 35,026 deaf mutes from whom detailed information was obtained, 19,166 were males and 15,860 were females; 18,317 were white males and 15,110 were white females; 16,825 were native born white males and 13,980 were native born white females; 1,492 were foreign born white males and 1,130 were foreign born white females; 786 were male Negroes and 701 were female Negroes; 63 males and 49 females were Indians, Chinese, Japanese or other colored persons.

Deafness was congenital (from birth) in the cases of 13,513 of the deaf mutes, and the affliction was acquired by 21,513 at less than 10 years of age (and by 16,458 of the 21,513 at less than 5 years of age).

The chief assigned causes of deafness, other than congenital, among the 35,026 were—Diseases (1) of external ear, 132; (2) of the middle ear, 8,290; (3) of the internal ear, 6,429; falls and blows, 1,177.

HEREDITY IN DEAF-MUTISM.

Out of the 35,026 deaf mutes from whom detailed information was obtained, 700 (1.9 per cent.) reported both parents deaf, and 443 others reported one parent deaf. Of the 13,513 deaf mutes who were born without the faculty of hearing, 471 (3.5 per cent.) reported both parents deaf, and 244 others (1.8 per cent.) reported one parent deaf.

The parents of 778 (5.7 per cent.) of the congenital deaf mutes were first cousins, both parents being deaf in the cases of four of the deaf mutes.

Of 31,230 deaf mutes 10 years of age and over, 10,196 males and 2,482 females were gainfully employed.

There were 169 blind deaf mutes in the United States in 1920.

PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISEASES IN INSTITUTIONS IN U. S.

(From a Census taken by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, N. Y. City.)

State.	June 1, 1890.		Jan. 1, 1894.		Jan. 1, 1910.		Jan. 1, 1920.	
	No.	Rate per 100,000.	No.	Rate per 100,000.	No.	Rate per 100,000.	No.	Rate per 100,000.
United States	106,485	170.0	150,151	183.6	187,791	204.2	232,680	220.1
Alabama	1,469	97.1	1,603	82.6	2,039	95.4	2,238	95.3
Arizona	64	107.3	224	146.9	337	164.9	469	140.5
Arkansas	790	70.0	667	47.4	1,092	69.4	1,456	83.1
California	3,736	309.2	5,717	316.0	6,652	279.8	10,184	297.2
Colorado	326	79.1	754	119.0	1,199	150.1	1,680	178.8
Connecticut	2,056	275.5	2,831	287.9	3,579	321.1	4,387	317.8
Delaware	197	116.9	353	184.7	441	218.0	491	220.2
Dist. of Columbia	1,578	684.9	2,453	823.9	2,890	872.9	3,342	763.8
Florida	351	89.7	713	116.9	849	112.8	1,226	126.9
Georgia	1,815	98.8	2,839	120.4	3,132	120.0	3,754	129.6
Idaho	83	98.4	255	115.3	388	119.2	545	126.2
Illinois	6,641	173.6	9,607	187.7	12,839	227.7	14,884	229.5
Indiana	3,291	150.1	4,358	168.7	4,527	167.6	5,599	191.1
Iowa	3,197	167.2	4,385	196.7	5,377	241.7	5,964	248.1
Kansas	1,794	125.7	2,460	158.7	2,912	172.2	3,054	172.6
Kentucky	2,729	146.8	3,058	139.1	3,538	154.5	4,154	171.9
Louisiana	910	81.4	1,585	107.0	2,158	130.3	2,351	130.7
Maine	1,299	196.5	885	124.3	1,258	169.5	1,647	214.4
Maryland	1,646	157.9	2,505	204.2	3,220	248.6	3,973	274.1
Massachusetts	6,103	272.6	8,679	288.4	11,601	344.6	14,399	373.8
Michigan	3,725	177.9	5,430	211.9	6,699	238.4	7,733	210.8
Minnesota	2,205	169.4	4,070	217.8	4,744	228.5	5,964	249.8
Mississippi	1,104	85.6	1,493	91.0	1,978	110.1	1,809	101.0
Missouri	3,418	127.6	5,103	160.8	6,168	187.3	6,946	204.1
Montana	192	145.3	543	186.3	697	185.3	1,102	200.8
Nebraska	932	88.0	1,536	138.1	1,990	166.9	2,624	202.4
Nevada	183	399.9	200	352.8	230	280.9	220	284.2
New Hampshire	961	255.2	496	118.5	909	211.1	1,223	276.0
New Jersey	3,163	218.9	4,865	229.4	6,042	238.1	7,398	234.4
New Mexico	66	43.0	113	46.5	219	66.9	356	98.8
New York	17,846	297.5	26,176	329.7	31,280	343.2	38,903	374.6
North Carolina	1,725	106.6	1,883	93.8	2,522	114.3	3,180	124.3
North Dakota	221	121.0	446	108.1	628	108.8	1,243	192.5
Ohio	7,600	207.0	8,621	196.9	10,594	222.2	12,217	212.1
Oklahoma	7	11.3	413	37.4	1,110	67.0	1,990	98.1
Oregon	640	204.0	1,285	253.2	1,565	232.6	2,437	311.1
Pennsylvania	8,482	161.3	11,521	169.5	15,058	196.4	18,764	215.2
Rhode Island	795	230.1	1,077	229.2	1,243	229.1	1,528	252.8
South Carolina	912	79.2	1,156	82.3	1,541	101.7	1,894	112.5
South Dakota	310	94.3	595	127.2	864	148.0	1,182	185.7
Tennessee	1,845	104.4	1,713	82.3	2,204	100.9	2,605	111.4
Texas	1,670	74.7	3,345	99.7	4,053	104.0	5,586	119.8
Utah	166	79.8	344	110.3	342	91.6	534	118.8
Vermont	823	247.6	887	254.8	990	278.1	1,095	310.7
Virginia	2,407	145.4	3,137	162.6	3,635	176.3	4,250	184.0
Washington	380	108.8	1,178	158.2	1,987	174.0	3,423	252.3
West Virginia	1,079	141.5	1,475	139.9	1,722	141.0	1,808	123.5
Wisconsin	3,513	208.3	5,023	232.0	6,587	282.2	7,912	300.6
Wyoming	40	65.9	96	85.8	162	111.0	248	127.6

Social Condition of Mental Patients First Admitted to 72 State Hospitals, Year Ending June 30, 1920.

Psychoses.	Total Ascertained.		Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Separated.		Divorced.	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Senile	2,477	100.0	364	14.7	838	33.8	1,209	48.8	25	1.0	41	1.7
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	1,362	100.0	189	13.9	684	50.2	448	32.9	24	1.8	17	1.2
General paralysis	2,188	100.0	485	22.2	1,354	61.9	221	10.1	55	2.5	73	3.3
Alcoholic	474	100.0	185	39.0	228	48.1	43	9.1	7	1.5	11	2.3
Manic-depressive	3,338	100.0	1,108	33.2	1,874	56.1	232	7.0	65	1.9	59	1.8
Involution melancholia	625	100.0	127	20.3	385	61.6	91	14.6	9	1.4	13	2.1
Dementia præcox	5,749	100.0	3,501	60.9	1,780	31.0	263	4.6	95	1.7	110	1.9
Paranoia or paranoid conditions	496	100.0	152	30.6	242	48.8	69	13.9	15	3.0	18	3.6
Epileptic psychoses	565	100.0	335	59.3	169	29.9	35	6.2	11	1.9	15	2.7
Psychoneuroses and neuroses	433	100.0	164	37.9	224	51.7	29	6.7	3	0.7	13	3.0
With psychopathic personality	486	100.0	289	59.5	152	31.3	19	3.9	16	3.3	10	2.1
With mental deficiency	677	100.0	517	76.4	118	17.4	24	3.5	13	1.9	5	0.7
All other psychoses	1,928	100.0	540	28.0	1,094	56.7	219	11.4	41	2.1	34	1.8
Total	20,798	100.0	7,956	38.3	9,142	44.0	2,902	14.0	379	1.8	419	2.0

DEMENTIA PRAECOX.

Persons afflicted with *dementia praecox* comprise (according to Edith M. Furbush of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene) about 55 per cent. of the total body of inmates of institutions for mental diseases, and number approximately 130,000.

On account of the absence of marked psychotic symptoms, a large number of persons with this form of mental disease never reach hospitals, but are in the community as loafers, beggars, and tramps, or swell the population of penal institutions and almshouses.

The ailment is more prevalent in urban than in rural places, seizes on the young rather than the old, and the foreign-born are more liable than native Americans.

Of the 30,000 persons that die annually in institutions for mental diseases, over 6,000 are *dementia praecox* cases.

It costs about $315 a year to maintain a mental patient in an institution, not including $70 a year as investment in buildings, etc.

Over 13,000 dementia praecox cases are admitted every year to institutions.

The annual economic loss to the nation on account of dementia praecox may be summarized as follows: Total annual cost of maintenance in institutions, $50,050,000; loss of earnings, males, $62,900,000; loss of earnings, females, $10,700,000; total, $123,650,000.

PRISONERS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Institution or State.	July 1, 1922.			July 1, 1917.			Pct. of Inc. or Dec. (—) in Prisoners.
	Institutions.	Prisoners.		Institutions.	Prisoners.		
		Number.	Ratio to 100,000 Pop.		Number.	Ratio to 100,000 Pop.	
Federal Penitentiaries							
Atlanta, Ga.	1	2,334	.....	1	1,228	.....	90.1
Leavenworth, Kan.	1	2,671	.....	1	1,564	.....	70.8
McNeil Island, Wash.	1	535	.....	1	226	.....	136.7
Total	3	5,540	5.1	3	3,018	3.0	83.6
State Prisons							
Total	104	78,673	74.5	94	71,442	72.4	10.1
Alabama	1	3,084	128.4	1	3,047	132.8	1.2
Arizona	1	389	105.8	1	381	126.7	2.1
Arkansas	2	1,343	74.7	1	1,051	61.6	27.8
California	1	3,784	102.4	2	3,449	109.3	9.7
Colorado	2	1,081	110.8	2	810	89.7	33.5
Connecticut	3	987	68.1	2	915	69.7	7.9
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	1	1,426	139.3	1	1,621	177.6	—12.0
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	2	284	61.8	2	222	54.9	27.9
Illinois	3	4,395	65.6	3	4,039	64.4	8.8
Indiana	4	3,023	101.1	4	3,387	118.0	—10.7
Iowa	3	1,800	73.5	2	1,231	52.2	46.2
Kansas	2	1,652	92.3	2	1,145	65.5	44.3
Louisiana	1	1,670	91.0	1	1,826	103.6	—8.5
Maine	3	368	47.5	2	224	29.4	64.3
Maryland	2	1,423	95.5	2	1,632	115.8	—12.8
Massachusetts	5	2,102	52.8	5	2,984	80.1	—29.6
Michigan	3	3,222	82.8	3	2,090	60.6	54.2
Minnesota	3	1,479	59.9	2	1,454	63.0	1.7
Mississippi	1	1,577	88.1	1	1,377	76.8	14.5
Missouri	1	2,283	66.5	1	2,624	77.7	—13.0
Montana	1	350	59.0	1	719	142.6	—51.3
Nebraska	4	781	59.0	2	379	29.9	106.1
Nevada	1	155	200.2	1	188	239.3	—17.6
New Hampshire	1	147	32.9	1	188	42.7	—21.8
New Jersey	3	2,021	61.0	3	1,725	57.6	17.2
New Mexico	1	411	111.4	1	468	133.0	—12.2
New York	11	7,956	74.3	11	7,239	72.0	9.9
North Carolina	2	974	36.8	2	836	33.9	16.5
North Dakota	1	231	34.7	1	207	32.9	11.6
Ohio	3	4,901	81.5	3	3,404	61.8	44.0
Oklahoma	2	2,251	106.0	2	1,817	94.0	23.9
Oregon	1	479	59.0	1	377	49.9	27.1
Pennsylvania	5	5,056	56.2	4	3,514	41.6	43.9
Rhode Island	2	455	73.4	2	460	78.2	—1.1
South Carolina	1	509	29.5	1	315	19.2	61.6
South Dakota	1	289	44.5	1	204	32.7	41.7
Tennessee	2	1,690	71.1	2	1,925	83.8	—12.2
Texas	1	3,626	74.6	1	3,911	87.6	—7.3
Utah	1	197	42.0	1	249	57.9	—20.9
Vermont	2	358	101.6	2	365	103.3	—1.9
Virginia	2	2,048	86.3	2	2,042	90.9	0.3
Washington	2	1,137	80.5	2	922	70.8	23.3
West Virginia	1	1,602	105.0	1	943	67.3	69.9
Wisconsin	4	1,269	46.8	3	1,234	48.3	2.8
Wyoming	1	342	165.3	1	279	153.4	22.6

Total includes police stations but not chain or road gangs or institutions under control of charitable or religious organizations.

The ratio of prisoners in Federal penitentiaries to 100,000 population is based on the total population of the United States; the ratio of prisoners in State prisons to 100,000 population is based on population of the United States exclusive of Delaware, District of Columbia and Georgia; Delaware has no State institution; State figures in Georgia include prisoners in chain gangs, not comparable to other States.

The total for July 1, 1917, does not include all prisoners in chain or road gangs, nor women committed by the courts to the care of institutions under the control of religious or charitable organizations. Excluding these from the figures for 1922, the comparable totals for the two years are: 1922, 151,172; 1917, 140,186.

These figures include prisoners awaiting trial and a few persons held as witnesses, as well as prisoners serving sentence.

The number of empty county jails and other county institutions decreased from 623, or 24.2 per cent. of the total for which reports were received in 1917, to 570, or 18.9 per cent. of the total, in 1922. On the other hand, the number of city institutions reporting no prisoners increased from 1,169, or 49.7 per cent. of the total in 1917, to 1,390, or 51.3 per cent. of the total in 1922.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, BY CLASSES, 1922, 1917.

Class of Institution.	No. Prisons.		Prisoners.	
	1922.	1917.	1922.	1917.
All classes	4,197	3,368	163,889	146,161
Federal	3	3	5,540	3,018
State	104	94	78,673	71,442
County	2,451	1,955	44,283	41,871
Chain or road gangs	296	134	12,717	5,975
City	1,319	1,182	21,635	23,855
Other	24	.....	1,041	.....

In addition to the number of prisons mentioned above, there were 1,960 in 1922 and 1,792 in 1917 that had no inmates.

All of the figures in the table are exclusive of 282 county and city prisons in 1922 and 1,076 in 1917, which made no reports to the Census Bureau.

Assuming that none of the prisons that failed to report was vacant, and allowing them the same average number of inmates as were contained in those that reported, the total number of prisoners in penal institutions, all classes, in 1922, including chain or road gangs, was approximately 202,545.

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1885.

(Compiled for the ALMANAC by Monroe N. Work, head of the Research and Record Department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book.)

W.—Whites; N.—Negroes.

LYNCHINGS, WHITES AND NEGROES, 1885-1922.

YEAR.	W.	N.	Total	YEAR.	W.	N.	Total	YEAR.	W.	N.	Total	YEAR.	W.	N.	Total
1885..	106	78	184	1895..	59	112	171	1905..	5	61	66	1915..	13	54	67
1886..	67	71	138	1896..	51	80	131	1906..	8	64	72	1916..	4	50	54
1887..	42	80	122	1897..	44	122	166	1907..	3	60	63	1917..	2	36	38
1888..	47	95	142	1898..	25	102	127	1908..	7	93	100	1918..	4	60	64
1889..	81	95	176	1899..	23	84	107	1909..	14	73	87	1919..	7	76	83
1890..	37	90	127	1900..	8	107	115	1910..	9	65	74	1920..	8	53	61
1891..	71	121	192	1901..	25	107	135	1911..	8	63	71	1921..	5	59	64
1892..	100	155	255	1902..	10	86	96	1912..	4	60	64	1922..	6	51	57
1893..	46	154	200	1903..	18	86	104	1913..	1	51	52				
1894..	56	134	190	1904..	4	83	87	1914..	3	49	52	Total..	1,034	3,120	4,152

Alleged causes of lynchings in 1922—Homicide, 15; felonious assault, 5; attacks on women, 14; attempted attacks on women, 5; theft, 3; insults to whites, 1; all other causes, 14.

LYNCHINGS IN CHIEF NEGRO-LYNCHING STATES SINCE 1889.

The following table shows the number of whites and Negroes lynched (1889-1922) in the ten States in which mostly Negroes were the victims of mob rule.

YEAR.	ALA.		ARK.		FLA.		GA.		KY.		LA.		MISS.		S. CAR.		TENN.		TEX.	
	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.
1889	...	7	4	4	...	...	...	11	4	4	...	8	1	23	...	12	8	...	6	8
1890	...	6	...	4	...	3	...	16	2	3	2	5	2	10	...	3	1	5	2	19
1891	9	16	5	7	1	9	1	10	4	6	16	13	4	19	1	...	...	13	6	10
1892	5	19	8	18	...	8	3	11	1	9	5	22	1	14	...	4	6	16	1	11
1893	2	23	1	10	...	7	...	15	2	9	1	18	...	15	1	12	3	11	1	7
1894	7	12	2	8	1	7	2	18	5	15	...	15	1	15	...	4	2	13	2	10
1895	1	15	1	8	...	12	4	10	6	9	...	4	1	12	1	5	3	8	6	18
1896	4	9	...	4	2	8	1	7	2	6	8	16	...	6	...	4	5	9	2	5
1897	...	18	2	8	...	11	2	12	2	5	...	13	...	15	...	6	2	5	4	20
1898	...	11	2	15	...	1	2	10	1	5	...	9	2	12	...	14	...	6	...	3
1899	3	3	2	9	...	6	...	26	2	1	8	5	...	14	...	1	1	3	4	3
1900	...	8	1	5	1	8	...	16	...	1	1	19	1	19	...	2	...	7	1	3
1901	...	16	3	2	...	7	...	13	1	5	...	14	8	10	...	5	2	9	1	11
1902	...	5	...	6	...	4	...	9	1	7	1	9	...	10	...	3	...	5	...	6
1903	...	5	1	8	2	6	...	12	1	1	1	9	1	16	...	7	...	5	...	7
1904	...	6	...	17	1	3	1	14	...	4	1	2	...	18	1	4	...	2	...	5
1905	...	3	1	4	...	1	...	11	...	4	1	3	...	17	...	3	...	3	2	9
1906	...	6	...	5	...	6	1	5	...	1	...	8	...	12	...	4	...	2	...	6
1907	...	11	...	3	...	...	1	8	...	1	...	11	...	13	...	2	...	2	...	4
1908	...	4	...	2	1	7	...	16	4	5	1	7	...	20	...	1	...	9	...	18
1909	...	8	...	3	...	8	3	12	...	4	1	10	1	6	...	3	...	...	1	11
1910	...	8	1	8	2	15	...	12	1	...	1	3	...	5	...	2	...	2	2	5
1911	...	2	1	2	...	7	...	21	4	4	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	4	1	3
1912	1	7	...	3	...	5	...	12	...	...	...	8	...	6	...	7	...	5	...	3
1913	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	10	...	3	...	9	...	9	...	2	...	1	...	5
1914	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	4	1	...	...	6
1915	...	9	3	2	...	5	2	16	3	2	...	2	1	8	...	1	...	2	1	4
1916	...	1	...	4	1	7	...	14	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	3	2	7
1917	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	6
1918	...	3	1	2	...	2	...	8	...	1	...	9	...	6	...	1	...	4	1	9
1919	1	6	1	11	...	5	...	21	...	...	...	7	...	12	...	1	...	1	...	4
1920	1	6	...	1	...	7	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	1	9
1921	1	1	...	6	2	4	...	11	...	1	...	5	1	13	...	5	2	1	1	6
1922	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	11	...	1	1	2	...	9	...	1	...	...	3	15
Total	35	264	40	201	14	193	23	425	46	121	49	285	25	390	4	128	36	159	51	276

LYNCHINGS IN WHITE-LYNCHING STATES.

The following table shows the number of whites and Negroes lynched in the four States which, except for the States in the above table, show (1889-1922) the largest number of white victims of trial without jury.

YEAR.	MO.		MONT.		OKLA.		WYO.		YEAR.	MO.		MONT.		OKLA.		WYO.	
	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.		W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.	W.	N.
1889	5	3	3	...	8	2	14	...	1907	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
1890	...	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891	...	2	5	...	2	...	1	...	1909	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
1892	5	1	7	...	7	...	...	2	1910	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
1893	1	4	2	...	11	1	7	...	1911	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...
1894	3	2	...	...	12	1	2	...	1912	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
1895	...	3	...	...	9	2	...	...	1913	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...
1896	6	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	1914	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
1897	4	1	1	...	4	...	1	...	1915	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
1898	1	4	2	...	4	1	3	...	1916	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
1899	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1917	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
1900	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1918	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1901	1	5	3	...	2	1	...	...	1919	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	3	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	1920	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
1903	...	4	3	...	3	...	3	...	1921	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1922	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1905	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...									
1906	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	Total	33	52	30	1	88	39	33	7

LYNCHINGS IN THE OTHER STATES, 1889-1922.

STATE.	W.	N.	STATE.	W.	N.	STATE.	W.	N.	STATE.	W.	N.	STATE.	W.	N.
Ariz.	13	1	Ind.	10	14	Neb.	22	1	Ohio	3	7	W. Va.	7	17
Col.	24	5	Iowa	7	1	Nev.	11	...	Ore.	9	3	Wis.	4	...
Cal.	30	4	Kan.	13	12	N. M.	17	3	Pa.	...	1			
Del.	...	1	Md.	2	19	N. Y.	1	1	S. D.	18	...	Total..	265	255
Idaho	12	1	Mich.	1	4	N. C.	8	56	Va.	7	73			
Ill.	12	12	Minn.	4	3	N. D.	10	1	Wash.	19	...			

HOMICIDES IN CHIEF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1922.

(By Dr. F. L. Hoffman in The Spectator of New York.)

City.	Homicide D'ths.	Homicide Rate Per 100,000 Pop.	City.	Homicide D'ths.	Homicide Rate Per 100,000 Pop.	City.	Homicide D'ths.	Homicide Rate Per 100,000 Pop.
Baltimore	79	10.2	Lowell	1	0.9	Quincy, Mass.	3	8.4
Boston	28	3.6	McKeesport	5	10.4	Reading, Pa.	2	1.8
Bridgeport	7	4.5	Manchester	4	5.0	Richmond	24	13.1
Buffalo	32	6.1	Memphis	115	67.4	Rochester	10	3.2
Camden	5	4.1	Milwaukee	14	2.9	Sacramento	18	25.3
Chicago	331	11.8	Minneapolis	22	5.5	St. Louis	134	16.9
Cincinnati	60	14.6	Nashville	37	30.7	St. Paul	16	6.7
Cleveland	90	10.5	Newark, N. J.	30	7.0	Salt Lake City	13	10.4
Columbus	23	9.2	New Bedford	3	2.4	San Diego	10	12.0
Dayton	19	11.7	New Orleans	84	21.0	San Francisco	42	7.9
Denver	25	9.3	Newport	2	6.4	Scranton	1	0.7
Detroit	95	8.4	Newton, Mass.	2	4.2	Seattle	18	5.4
Elizabeth	2	2.0	New York	337	5.8	Somerville	1	1.0
Erie, Pa.	12	12.0	Oakland	18	7.7	Springfield, Ill.	9	14.7
Fall River	6	5.0	Omaha	26	12.5	Springfield, Mass	4	2.9
Grand Rapids	1	0.7	Orange	2	5.9	Spokane	1	1.0
Hartford	3	2.0	Passaic	2	3.0	Syracuse	7	3.9
Haverhill	2	3.5	Paterson	5	3.6	Toledo	25	9.5
Indianapolis	23	6.9	Petersburg, Va.	7	21.4	Trenton	5	4.0
Jersey City	3	1.0	Philadelphia	137	7.2	Wash'gt'n, D. C.	52	11.2
Lawrence, Mass.	8	8.3	Pittsburgh	55	9.1	Worcester	4	2.1
Lincoln	1	1.7	Portland, Ore.	16	5.9			
Los Angeles	83	12.9	Providence	8	3.3	Total	2,315	8.4
Louisville	31	13.1	Pueblo	15	35.2			

The 1921 rates for the cities which show high 1922 rates were—Memphis, 56.8; Nashville, 35.1; New Orleans, 20.0. The New York City rate for 1921 was 6.2; Philadelphia, 6.1; Boston, 3.7; Chicago, 11.8; San Francisco, 9.8; St. Louis, 17.2; Cleveland, 10.3.

Dr. Hoffman estimates there are 10,000 murders yearly in the United States.

MURDER DEATHS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Ages.	Males.		Females.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
Under 15	16	17	8	12
15-34	138	163	26	23
35-64	86	104	23	16
65 and over	5	2	1	..
Total	245	286	58	51

HOMICIDE RATES PER 100,000 POPULAT'N.

(Census data covering Death Registration Area—about 85 per cent. of total U. S. population.)

Year.	Total.	Fire-arms.	Cut'g or Pierc'g.	Other M'th'ds
1910	5.9	3.4	0.8	1.6
1911	6.6	4.0	1.1	1.6
1912	6.6	4.1	1.0	1.5
1913	7.2	4.5	1.1	1.7
1914	7.4	4.7	1.1	1.6
1915	7.0	4.3	1.0	1.7
1916	7.1	4.5	1.0	1.6
1917	7.7	5.1	1.0	1.6
1918	6.8	4.6	0.8	1.3
1919	7.5	5.4	0.8	1.3
1920	7.1	5.1	0.7	1.2
1921	8.5	6.2	0.9	1.4

SUICIDES IN THE UNITED STATES 1917-1921 INCLUSIVE.

Method.	Male Suicides.	Per Cent.	Rate Per 100,000	Female Suicides.	Per Cent.	Rate Per 100,000	Total Suicides.	Per Cent.	Rate Per 100,000
Poison	4,357	11.7	2.0	3,718	29.3	1.8	8,075	16.2	1.9
Asphyxia	3,985	10.7	1.8	2,582	20.3	1.2	6,567	13.2	1.5
Hanging	6,771	18.2	3.1	1,771	13.9	0.9	8,542	17.1	2.0
Drowning	1,885	5.1	0.9	1,324	10.4	0.6	3,209	6.4	0.8
Firearms	15,457	41.7	7.2	1,953	15.4	0.9	17,410	34.9	4.1
Cutting and piercing instr.	3,141	8.5	1.5	459	3.6	0.2	3,600	7.2	0.8
Jumping from high places.	817	2.2	0.4	546	4.3	0.3	1,363	2.7	0.3
Crushing	405	1.1	0.2	118	0.9	0.06	523	1.0	0.1
Other	288	0.8	0.1	243	1.9	0.1	531	1.1	0.1
Total	37,106	100.0	17.2	12,714	100.0	6.1	49,820	100.0	11.8

SUICIDES IN CHIEF CITIES IN 1922.

(Suicide rate per 100,000 population is in parentheses.)

Baltimore, 121 (15.6); Boston, 108 (14.1); Brooklyn, 225 (10.6); Buffalo, 62 (11.7); Chicago, 398 (14.1); Cincinnati, 59 (14.4); Cleveland, 102 (11.9); Denver, 64 (23.9); Detroit, 131 (11.6); Indianapolis, 65 (19.5); Jersey City, 32 (10.5); Los Angeles, 195 (30.3); Louisville, 50 (21.1); Manhattan and Bronx, 485 (15.7); Memphis, 21 (12.3); Milwaukee, 62 (13.2); Minneapolis, 63 (15.7); Nashville, 20 (16.6); Newark, N. J., 54 (12.5); New Haven, 14 (8.2); New Orleans, 47 (11.8); Oakland, Cal., 35 (15.0); Omaha, 47 (22.5); Paterson, N. J., 24 (17.3); Philadelphia, 285 (15.1); Pittsburgh, 86 (14.3); Portland, Ore., 74 (27.2); Providence, R. I., 25 (10.4); Reading, Pa., 11 (9.9); Richmond, Va., 13 (7.1); Rochester, N. Y., 32 (10.1); St. Louis, 159 (20.0); St. Paul, 37 (15.4); Sacramento, 27 (37.9); Salt Lake City, 25 (20.0); San Diego, Cal., 40 (47.8); San Francisco, 161 (30.4); Seattle, Wash., 91 (27.1); Toledo, 36 (13.7); Washington, D. C., 67 (14.4).

SUICIDE RATE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The suicide rate per 100,000 population, in the registration area of the United States, as determined by the Bureau of the Census, is as follows: (1912) 16.0; (1913) 15.8; (1914) 16.6; (1915) 16.7; (1916) 14.2; (1917) 13.4; (1918) 12.2; (1919) 11.4; (1920) 10.2; (1921) 12.6.

The suicide rate in the big cities in the above area was: (1912) 18.7; (1913) 18.9; (1914) 19.9; (1915) 19.7; (1916) 17.4; (1917) 16.3; (1918) 14.2; (1919) 13.6; (1920) 12.0; (1921) 15.0.

Suicides in death registration area: (1912) 9,656; (1913) 9,988; (1914) 10,933; (1915) 11,216; (1916) 10,162; (1917) 10,056; (1918) 9,937; (1919) 9,732; (1920) 8,959; (1921) 11,136.

CAUSES OF SUICIDE.

"Faith, in the older sense," says Dr. Hoffman, "is unquestionably weaker, while strength of character yields more easily to circumstances which involve sorrow, suffering and even disgrace.

"The capacity to endure seems to have been lost by an increasing proportion of the population, while over-emphasis is placed upon material ease and possessions, with a shallow subserviency to an indifferent but always harsh public opinion.

"Finally, in an increasing number of cases there is reliance upon life insurance protection as a means of providing for survivors and a justification of a guilty conscience anxious to escape the material consequences of errors of judgment or of serious crimes.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Figures cover birth-registration area, and are exclusive of still-births.)

Year.	Births.			Deaths.			Population of the Area.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1915	398,615	377,689	776,304	234,871	201,722	436,593	30,936,179
1916	420,881	398,102	818,983	264,498	222,184	486,682	32,788,670
1917	696,101	657,691	1,353,792	423,359	352,863	776,222	54,771,416
1918	701,164	662,485	1,363,649	534,720	461,907	996,627	55,515,241
1919	705,593	667,845	1,373,438	422,252	375,852	798,104	61,483,423
1920	775,322	733,552	1,508,874	438,201	397,933	836,134	63,659,441
1921	881,591	832,670	1,714,261	434,019	391,492	825,511	70,425,705

Provisional 1922 figures—Births, 1,519,595; deaths, 798,893.

Birth rate per 1,000 population—(1915) 25.1; (1916) 25.0; (1917) 24.7; (1918) 24.6; (1919) 22.3; (1920) 23.7; (1921) 24.3.

Death rate per 1,000 population—(1915) 14.1; (1916) 14.9; (1917) 14.2; (1918) 18.3; (1919) 13.0; (1920) 13.1; (1921) 11.7.

The birth-registration area, established in 1915, and enlarged since, contained (1921) 65.3 per cent. of the total population and 40.7 per cent. of the total land area of the United States.

Assuming the same birth and the same death rates in the unregistered area, there were, in 1921, in the whole of the United States, 2,625,208 births, and 1,264,182 deaths.

Of the births and deaths in the above table, those of colored persons totalled 148,815 births and 84,735 deaths.

The Negro birth rate in 1921 was 27.9 as against a white birth rate of 24.0; the Negro death rate was 15.9 as compared with a white death rate of 11.4.

Deaths of infants under 1 year (1921) were 129,588, of which 16,142 were Negro.

In 1921 the urban birth rate was 24.0; rural birth rate, 24.7; urban death rate, 12.2; rural death rate, 11.2.

The Negro birth rate is lower and the death rate higher in the cities than in the country.

Figures in the table above include the District of Columbia.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS BY REGISTRATION STATES IN 1921.

(Exclusive of still-births; rates are per 1,000 population.)

State.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	State.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.
California	72,325	47,377	20.2	13.2	New Jersey	78,230	37,928	24.1	11.7
Connecticut	34,071	16,167	24.0	11.4	New York	239,875	130,394	22.7	12.3
Delawar	5,063	2,970	22.4	13.1	North Carolina	88,466	29,454	33.8	11.3
Indiana	68,246	35,220	23.0	11.9	Ohio	129,375	67,104	21.9	11.3
Kansas	41,535	18,106	23.3	10.2	Oregon	15,468	8,304	19.3	10.4
Kentucky	67,341	25,669	27.6	10.5	Pennsylvania	229,452	109,919	25.8	12.4
Maine	17,712	10,815	22.9	14.0	Rhode Island	14,499	7,756	23.6	12.6
Maryland	36,971	19,980	25.1	13.6	South Carolina	50,464	20,377	29.5	11.9
Massachusetts	92,225	47,787	23.5	12.2	Utah	14,591	4,783	31.6	10.4
Michigan	96,322	44,132	25.3	11.6	Vermont	7,930	4,999	22.5	14.2
Minnesota	57,526	22,806	23.6	9.4	Virginia	70,162	28,534	29.9	12.2
Mississippi	46,159	19,950	25.8	11.1	Washington	27,267	13,254	19.6	9.5
Nebraska	32,201	12,017	24.5	9.2	Wisconsin	61,669	27,552	23.0	10.3
New Hampshire	10,129	6,102	22.8	13.7					

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE REGISTRATION STATES.

Cause.	1921.	1920.	Cause.	1921.	1920.
Heart diseases	130,351	131,004	Diarrhoea and enteritis	45,837	47,605
Influenza and pneumonia	88,456	182,205	Arterial diseases	19,377	19,977
Tuberculosis	88,135	99,916	Diphtheria	15,683	13,395
Cancer and other bad tumors	76,274	72,931	Diabetes	14,933	14,062
Nephritis	75,696	78,192	Syphilis	14,252	14,610
Violence (ex. suicide & homicide)	60,896	62,492	Appendicitis, etc	12,809	11,702
Congenital causes, etc	60,265	61,080	Suicide	11,136	8,959

DEATHS IN BIG CITIES FROM TUBERCULOSIS, PNEUMONIA, AND VIOLENCE.

City.	Tuberc's.		Pneum'ia		Violence.		City.	Tuberc's.		Pneum'ia		Violence.	
	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.		1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
Akron, Ohio	75	98	205	156	86	202	N.Bedford, Mass.	135	155	217	132	53	68
Atlanta, Ga	246	247	437	234	309	306	N. Haven, Conn.	98	135	345	165	141	157
Baltimore, Md	989	1,047	1,092	950	684	680	New York, N. Y.	5,792	5,994	8,807	6,654	4,767	4,656
Birmingham, Ala	263	270	273	243	276	295	Newark, N. J.	421	345	557	352	325	381
Boston, Mass.	837	882	1,245	943	726	701	Norfolk, Va.	136	128	144	113	54	156
Bridgeport, Conn	121	142	201	141	113	113	Oakland, Cal.	157	166	218	149	145	202
Chicago, Ill	2,191	2,362	2,629	2,411	2,801	2,825	Paterson, N. J.	144	140	246	164	89	146
Cincinnati, Ohio.	585	616	509	410	382	432	Philadelphia, Pa.	2,141	2,159	2,710	2,327	1,670	1,496
Cleveland, Ohio	791	813	912	748	712	730	Pittsburgh, Pa.	553	617	1,706	1,532	656	681
Dallas, Tex	152	144	194	122	192	194	Portland, Ore.	161	170	277	186	224	252
Dayton, Ohio	121	142	155	80	139	127	Providence, R. I.	191	235	360	282	217	205
Denver, Col	586	577	508	414	261	241	St. Louis, Mo.	683	687	1,477	979	765	777
Detroit, Mich	937	893	1,359	901	732	815	St. Paul, Minn.	194	235	246	158	188	222
Fall River, Mass.	131	117	221	175	109	81	Salt Lake, Utah.	83	75	209	101	124	120
Gd. R'pids, Mich.	77	90	104	81	95	94	S. Francisco, Cal	614	648	627	474	568	697
Indianapolis, Ind.	306	406	524	286	290	258	Seattle, Wash.	225	223	232	159	268	267
Los Angeles, Cal	1,164	1,057	754	435	771	741	Spokane, Wash.	52	67	123	124	85	114
Louisville, Ky	304	311	408	226	228	259	Syracuse, N. Y.	84	124	194	147	136	154
Lowell, Mass	104	94	156	138	71	102	Toledo, Ohio	268	318	234	167	233	265
Milwaukee, Wis.	293	328	466	370	311	337	Trenton, N. J.	176	111	240	134	135	132
Minneap's, Minn	305	333	318	347	324	352	Washington, D.C	565	554	634	494	479	415
Nashville, Tenn	177	194	194	147	114	166							

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE MOTHER.

(From a bulletin of the Bureau of the Census.)

The average numbers of children per native and foreign white mother in the birth-registration area, calculated for those mothers who gave birth to children in 1919, are as follows:

Average number of children ever born:
- Per native white mother 3.2
- Per foreign white mother 4.0

Average number of surviving children:
- Per native white mother 2.8
- Per foreign white mother 3.4

The figures relate to twenty-two States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Kentucky—and the District of Columbia, with nearly three-fifths of the total population of the United States.

75,300 KILLED IN ACCIDENTS IN 1922.

Accidents in the United States during 1922 exacted a toll of approximately 75,300 human lives, an increase of nearly 2,000 over the estimated number for the previous year, the Committee on Public Accident Statistics of the National Safety Council declared in its report before the Public Safety Section of the National Safety Congress, at Buffalo, N. Y., in October, 1923.

Although there has been a somewhat halting decline in the accidental death rate for the past ten or twelve years, the actual number of fatal accidents has never been less than 70,000 each year, the report said, adding that the slight downward trend has been more than offset by the natural increase in population.

The report credited the automobile with the largest entry in the annual accident mortality budget—14,000 for 1922, 18 per cent. of all fatal accidents for that year.

The committee estimated that during each day in 1922, 206 American citizens were killed by accident.

Of this daily number, 38 were automobile fatalities. Accidental falls ranked close second with 35. Drowning and burns totalled 19 and 16 respectively.

In 109 cities throughout the United States in 1922, there were 11.4 deaths per 10,000 cars registered and 12.8 per 100,000 population, the report said.

WHAT KILLS BABIES.

The following conclusions have been reached by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, after a study of infant mortality in Baltimore.

The mortality in the entire group of 10,797 legitimate births studied was approximately the same as the infant mortality in the cities of the United States birth registration area for the same year.

Mortality rates markedly above the average for the entire Baltimore group occurred among the colored families, foreign-born Polish families, and the very poor native white families.

Low mortality rates—approximating those in New Zealand, which has the lowest in the world—were found among the babies of foreign-born Jewish mothers and in families of the highest earnings groups.

Breast-fed babies in every group of the population had lower mortality than artificially fed babies in the same group.

Eliminating differences in color and nationality and considering only the babies born to native white mothers, the facts showed that infant mortality rose as the fathers' wages fell:

In the poorest families studied about one baby in six died within the year; in the most prosperous families about one baby in twenty-six died within the year.

Employment of the mother away from home in the pre-natal period (chiefly in factory work) was accompanied by a high percentage of premature births and high infant mortality, especially from the causes peculiar to early infancy.

Employment of mothers away from home during the first year of their babies' lives also markedly increased the hazard to the baby.

Room congestion and lack of sanitary equipment in the house were accompanied by death rates above the average.

First-born babies had a mortality slightly higher than second or third babies, but among the later orders of birth the mortality rose steadily.

Babies of mothers under twenty and of mothers of thirty-five years or older showed higher mortality rates than other infants.

Births following a preceding birth by an interval of less than two years had a higher mortality than births occurring after a longer interval.

The babies born to the 105 mothers who died within the year following the babies' birth had the highest mortality in the entire group.

When the mothers died within two months after the babies' birth, the infant mortality rate became six times as high as the rate for babies whose mothers lived.

INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS, IN CITIES.

(The rate is per 1,000 births, and covers infants under 1 year of age.)

City.	1920.	1921.	1922.	City.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Akron, Ohio	84	68	70	New Orleans, La	85	80	79
Albany, N. Y	77	81	80	New York, N. Y	85	72	75
Atlanta, Ga	117	88	89	Bronx	77	61	66
Baltimore, Md	106	87	89	Brooklyn	81	65	72
Birmingham, Ala	123	96	82	Manhattan	91	81	79
Boston, Mass	101	77	93	Queens	83	58	76
Bridgeport, Conn	92	66	64	Richmond	93	70	76
Buffalo, N. Y	103	93	103	Newark, N. J	88	72	78
Cambridge, Mass	96	64	67	Norfolk, Va	100	90	86
Camden, N. J	108	92	88	Oakland, Cal	71	52	65
Chicago, Ill	113	83	85	Omaha, Neb	92	79	64
Cincinnati, Ohio	82	74	74	Paterson, N. J	77	77	78
Cleveland, Ohio	87	74	78	Philadelphia, Pa	91	78	81
Columbus, Ohio	96	80	84	Pittsburgh, Pa	111	97	90
Dallas, Tex	89	79	89	Portland, Ore	60	50	56
Dayton, Ohio	85	73	72	Providence, R. I	91	84	76
Denver, Col	101	80	85	Reading, Pa	99	93	86
Detroit, Mich	104	83	87	Richmond, Va	114	101	88
Fall River, Mass	129	114	126	Rochester, N. Y	84	70	79
Fort Worth, Tex	108	69	76	St. Louis, Mo	76	67	70
Grand Rapids, Mich	99	69	61	St. Paul, Minn	73	54	65
Hartford, Conn	99	77	88	Salt Lake City, Utah	72	74	74
Houston, Tex	88	73	89	San Antonio, Tex	.....	.....	143
Indianapolis, Ind	91	75	76	San Francisco, Cal	62	51	57
Jersey City, N. J	101	83	86	Scranton, Pa	119	106	94
Kansas City, Kan	108	71	92	Seattle, Wash	57	52	49
Kansas City, Mo	123	94	100	Spokane, Wash	71	55	73
Los Angeles, Cal	71	68	73	Springfield, Mass	85	72	68
Louisville, Ky	86	73	76	Syracuse, N. Y	105	82	80
Lowell, Mass	135	90	97	Toledo, Ohio	89	75	74
Memphis, Tenn	159	118	107	Trenton, N. J	103	77	108
Milwaukee, Wis	94	82	80	Washington, D. C	91	83	85
Minneapolis, Minn	65	56	53	Wilmington, Del	105	93	97
Nashville, Tenn	126	100	101	Worcester, Mass	85	77	81
New Bedford, Mass	122	95	103	Yonkers, N. Y	89	63	63
New Haven, Conn	87	61	74	Youngstown, Ohio	95	89	77

BOTULISM EPIDEMICS.

Botulism, says the United States Public Health Service, is due to a poison secreted by certain species of bacteria common in some parts of the United States and Canada, but harmless unless given a chance to produce their poison in foods imperfectly preserved and then sealed in air-proof receptacles.

They cannot live within the animal body and cannot produce their poison there.

Botulism is known in Germany as "sausage poisoning."

In the United States, since 1909, there have been 345 cases, with 213 deaths.

Spoilage, due to botulism germs, cannot always be determined by the appearance or odor of the food.

BETTER TO BE PLUMP THAN THIN.

(From a bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.)

At ages under thirty years, the lowest mortality rates among insured persons are found in risks whose weights are above average. An excess of about ten pounds in weight above the average produces the most favorable mortality rates between the ages of twenty and twenty-four years. This excess tapers off until about age thirty, where the most favorable mortality is found among persons of approximately average weight.

After age thirty, the more favorable mortality rates are found among persons whose weights are below average. The amount below average increases with advancing age and at age fifty, individuals appear to be at their best when their weight is as much as thirty to forty pounds below the average.

It seems clear, therefore, that for persons beyond thirty, underweight is distinctly an advantage so far as a favorable prospect of mortality is concerned. It is erroneous to suppose that weight should increase with age, as we have been led to believe by the tables for average weights. This increase with advancing age is, of course, a very common occurrence, but there is every indication that it is a disadvantage and should be carefully avoided. The public health movement in its attack upon the diseases of adult and later life will do well to bear this fact in mind.

The body-weight of persons in adult and later life gives a fair indication of the amount of work which is thrown upon the digestive, circulatory and excretory systems. As men grow older, the difficulties of normal functioning of these systems increase with the accumulation of impairments.

At the same time, persons as they advance in age seem to grow more inclined to take in more food, especially proteins and fats, and less inclined to indulge in wholesome exercise. This has a tendency to place more and more of a strain upon the food utilization machinery and consequently, to hasten the break-down of the organs concerned in these processes.

A realization of these facts on the part of the public would lead, no doubt, to marked changes in habits of diet and exercise and to an amelioration of conditions which to-day lead to so much mortality from diseases of the heart, blood vessels and kidneys.

There is abundant clinical evidence to prove that through the restriction of diet and the encouragement of exercise in adults the conditions premonitory of organic impairment and eventual breakdown of the circulatory and excretory systems have been averted. These facts from life insurance records only tend to reinforce what hygienists have been advocating for years.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES POPULATION JULY 1, 1920 TO 1925.

(Based on Federal Censuses 1910 and 1920; by the Bureau of the Census.)

STATE.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
United States	106,418,284	107,833,284	109,248,393	110,663,502	112,078,611	113,493,720
Alabama	2,358,993	2,380,632	2,402,273	2,423,912	2,445,551	2,467,190
Arizona	340,848	354,219	367,589	380,960	394,331	407,702
Arkansas	1,761,358	1,779,668	1,797,978	1,816,287	1,834,596	1,852,905
California	3,480,902	3,588,986	3,697,070	3,805,153	3,913,236	4,021,320
Colorado	946,870	961,353	975,837	990,320	1,004,803	1,019,286
Connecticut	1,394,324	1,421,710	1,449,097	1,476,483	1,503,869	1,531,255
Delaware	224,068	226,199	228,330	230,460	232,590	234,720
District of Columbia	*437,571	*437,571	*437,571	*437,571	*437,571	*437,571
Florida	979,586	1,001,820	1,024,054	1,046,287	1,068,520	1,090,754
Georgia	2,910,598	2,940,131	2,969,664	2,999,196	3,028,728	3,058,260
Idaho	437,339	448,286	459,233	470,179	481,125	492,071
Illinois	6,528,886	6,616,099	6,703,312	6,790,524	6,877,737	6,964,950
Indiana	2,942,210	2,965,851	2,989,493	3,013,134	3,036,775	3,060,416
Iowa	2,413,252	2,431,716	2,450,180	2,468,643	2,487,106	2,505,569
Kansas	1,773,289	1,781,356	1,789,423	1,797,489	1,805,555	1,813,621
Kentucky	2,423,156	2,436,210	2,449,263	2,462,317	2,475,370	2,488,423
Louisiana	1,805,827	1,820,467	1,835,106	1,849,746	1,864,385	1,879,024
Maine	769,334	771,976	774,617	777,259	779,900	782,541
Maryland	1,457,608	1,473,504	1,489,399	1,505,295	1,521,190	1,537,085
Massachusetts	3,877,382	3,927,436	3,977,490	4,027,545	4,077,599	4,127,653
Michigan	3,712,613	3,801,016	3,889,418	3,977,821	4,066,223	4,154,625
Minnesota	2,403,164	2,435,241	2,467,318	2,499,396	2,531,473	2,563,550
Mississippi	*1,790,618	*1,790,618	*1,790,618	*1,790,618	*1,790,618	*1,790,618
Missouri	3,409,758	3,421,162	3,432,566	3,433,971	3,455,376	3,466,781
Montana	557,791	575,593	593,396	611,199	629,003	646,806
Nebraska	1,301,737	1,312,465	1,323,193	1,333,922	1,344,652	1,355,371
Nevada	*77,407	*77,407	*77,407	*77,407	*77,407	*77,407
New Hampshire	443,728	445,016	446,304	447,592	448,882	450,171
New Jersey	3,187,767	3,251,499	3,315,231	3,378,963	3,442,695	3,506,428
New Mexico	362,053	365,457	368,861	372,265	375,669	379,074
New York	10,450,718	10,581,700	10,712,680	10,843,661	10,974,642	11,105,625
North Carolina	2,577,296	2,613,639	2,649,982	2,686,325	2,722,669	2,759,014
North Dakota	650,468	657,659	664,850	672,041	679,232	686,424
Ohio	5,810,498	5,912,706	6,014,914	6,117,122	6,219,330	6,321,539
Oklahoma	2,047,397	2,085,624	2,123,851	2,162,079	2,200,307	2,238,536
Oregon	789,087	800,481	811,875	823,270	834,665	846,061
Pennsylvania	8,774,347	8,883,006	8,991,666	9,100,326	9,208,986	9,317,647
Rhode Island	607,580	613,944	620,308	626,672	633,036	639,401
South Carolina	1,692,394	1,709,732	1,727,070	1,744,408	1,761,746	1,779,084
South Dakota	639,260	644,684	650,108	655,532	660,956	666,380
Tennessee	2,345,770	2,361,539	2,377,308	2,393,077	2,408,846	2,424,616
Texas	4,702,714	4,781,686	4,860,658	4,939,630	5,018,602	5,097,574
Utah	453,313	461,146	468,979	476,812	484,645	492,478
Vermont	*352,428	*352,428	*352,428	*352,428	*352,428	*352,428
Virginia	2,321,938	2,347,439	2,372,940	2,398,441	2,423,942	2,449,443
Washington	1,367,675	1,389,782	1,411,890	1,433,998	1,456,106	1,478,214
West Virginia	1,476,195	1,501,182	1,526,169	1,551,156	1,576,143	1,601,130
Wisconsin	2,647,426	2,678,142	2,708,858	2,739,574	2,770,291	2,801,008
Wyoming	196,897	201,886	206,875	211,864	216,853	221,842

*Population January 1, 1920.

UNITED STATES POPULATION (OFFICIAL CENSUSES) 1790-1920.

State.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	127,901	309,527	500,756	771,623
Arkansas	.....	.....	1,062	14,273	30,388	97,574	209,897
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,597
Connecticut	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	297,675	309,978	370,792
Delaware	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532
District of Columbia	.....	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,730	54,477	87,445
Georgia	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,989	516,823	691,392	906,185
Illinois	.....	.....	12,282	55,211	157,445	476,189	851,470
Indiana	.....	5,641	24,520	147,178	348,031	685,866	988,416
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,112	192,214
Kentucky	73,677	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,828	982,405
Louisiana	.....	.....	76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411	517,762
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,455	501,793	583,169
Maryland	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034
Massachusetts	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,514
Michigan	.....	.....	4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,077
Mississippi	.....	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526
Missouri	.....	.....	19,783	66,586	140,455	383,702	682,044
New Hampshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976
New Jersey	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	320,823	373,306	489,555
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,547
New York	340,120	589,051	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394
North Carolina	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039
Ohio	.....	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,294
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786
Rhode Island	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	97,199	108,830	147,545
South Carolina	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507
Tennessee	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,823	681,904	829,210	1,002,717
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212,592
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,380
Vermont	85,425	154,465	217,895	235,981	280,652	291,948	314,120
Virginia	747,610	880,200	974,600	1,065,366	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,945	305,391
Total	3,929,214	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,638,453	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1790-1920—CONTINUED.

State.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Alabama	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,401	1,828,697	2,138,093	2,348,174
Arizona	.....	9,658	40,440	88,248	122,931	204,354	334,162
Arkansas	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,211	1,311,564	1,574,449	1,752,204
California	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,213,398	1,485,953	2,377,549	3,426,861
Colorado	34,277	39,864	194,327	413,249	539,700	799,024	939,629
Connecticut	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756	1,380,631
Delaware	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322	223,003
District of Columbia	75,080	131,709	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069	437,571
Florida	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	752,619	968,470
Georgia	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121	2,895,832
Idaho	.....	14,999	32,610	88,548	161,772	325,594	431,866
Illinois	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,352	4,821,550	5,638,591	6,485,280
Indiana	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876	2,930,390
Iowa	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,912,297	2,234,858	2,224,771	2,404,021
Kansas	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,428,108	1,470,495	1,690,949	1,769,257
Kentucky	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905	2,416,630
Louisiana	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,588	1,381,625	1,656,388	1,798,509
Maine	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371	768,014
Maryland	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346	1,449,661
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,947	2,805,346	3,366,416	3,852,356
Michigan	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,890	2,420,982	2,810,173	3,668,412
Minnesota	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,310,283	1,751,394	2,075,708	2,387,125
Mississippi	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114	1,790,618
Missouri	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,185	3,106,665	3,293,335	3,404,055
Montana	.....	20,595	39,159	142,924	243,329	376,053	548,889
Nebraska	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,062,656	1,066,300	1,192,214	1,296,372
Nevada	6,857	42,491	62,266	47,355	42,335	81,875	77,407
New Hampshire	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572	443,083
New Jersey	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167	3,155,900
New Mexico	93,516	91,874	119,565	160,282	195,310	327,301	360,350
New York	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,003,174	7,268,894	9,113,614	10,385,227
North Carolina	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,949	1,893,810	2,206,287	2,559,123
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	190,983	319,146	577,056	646,872
Ohio	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,329	4,157,545	4,767,121	5,759,394
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	258,657	790,391	1,657,155	2,028,283
Oregon	52,465	90,923	174,768	317,704	413,536	672,765	783,389
Pennsylvania	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,113	6,302,115	7,665,111	8,720,017
Rhode Island	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610	604,397
South Carolina	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400	1,683,724
South Dakota	4,837	14,181	135,177	348,600	401,570	583,888	636,547
Tennessee	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789	2,337,885
Texas	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,527	3,048,710	3,896,542	4,663,228
Utah	40,273	86,786	143,963	210,779	276,749	373,351	449,396
Vermont	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956	352,428
Virginia	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612	2,309,187
Washington	11,594	23,955	75,116	357,232	518,103	1,141,990	1,356,621
West Virginia	.....	442,014	618,457	762,794	958,800	1,221,119	1,463,701
Wisconsin	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,693,330	2,069,042	2,333,860	2,632,067
Wyoming	.....	9,118	20,789	62,555	92,531	145,965	194,402
Total	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,947,714	75,994,575	91,972,266	105,710,620

Population (1920) of outlying possessions—*Alaska*, 55,036; *American Samoa*, 8,056; *Guam*, 13,275; *Hawaii*, 255,912; *Panama Canal Zone*, 22,858; *Porto Rico*, 1,299,809; *Philippines* (Dec. 31, 1918), 10,350,640; *Virgin Islands of the United States* (Nov. 1, 1917), 26,051.

The total in the table includes for 1920, 117,238 persons in military and naval service abroad.

RANK OF THE STATES IN POPULATION, 1790-1920.

(Data by the U. S. Census Bureau.)

STATE.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Alabama	....	....	....	19	15	12	12	13	16	17	17	18	18	18
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	44	47	47	46	46
Arkansas	....	....	26	26	28	25	26	25	26	25	24	25	25	25
California	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	26	24	24	22	21	12	8
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	41	35	31	32	32	33
Connecticut	8	8	9	14	16	20	21	24	25	28	29	29	31	29
Delaware	16	17	19	22	24	26	30	32	35	38	43	45	47	47
Dist. of Columbia	....	19	22	25	25	28	33	35	34	36	40	41	43	42
Florida	....	....	....	....	26	27	31	31	33	34	32	33	33	32
Georgia	13	12	11	11	10	9	9	11	12	13	12	11	10	12
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	46	46	46	45	43
Illinois	....	....	24	24	20	14	11	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Indiana	....	21	21	18	13	10	7	6	6	6	8	8	9	11
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	29	27	20	11	10	10	10	15	16
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	29	20	19	22	22	24
Kentucky	14	9	7	6	6	6	8	9	8	8	11	12	14	15
Louisiana	....	....	18	17	19	19	18	17	21	22	25	23	24	22
Maine	11	14	14	12	12	13	16	22	23	27	30	31	34	35
Maryland	6	7	8	10	11	15	17	19	20	23	27	26	27	28
Massachusetts	4	5	5	7	8	8	6	7	7	7	6	7	6	6
Michigan	....	....	25	27	27	23	20	16	13	9	9	9	8	7
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	30	28	26	20	19	19	17
Mississippi	....	20	20	21	22	17	15	14	18	18	21	20	21	23
Missouri	....	....	23	23	21	16	13	8	5	5	5	5	7	9
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	45	45	43	40	39
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	36	30	26	27	29	31
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41	40	43	49	49	49	49
New Hampshire	10	11	16	15	18	22	22	27	31	31	33	37	39	41
New Jersey	9	10	12	13	14	18	19	21	17	19	18	16	11	10
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	34	37	41	44	44	44	44
New York	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina	3	4	4	4	5	7	10	12	14	15	16	15	16	14
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42	45	40	42	40	37	36
Ohio	....	18	13	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	30	23	21
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	36	38	37	38	36	35	34
Pennsylvania	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rhode Island	15	16	17	20	23	24	28	29	32	33	36	35	38	38
South Carolina	7	6	6	8	9	11	14	18	22	21	23	24	26	26
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	38	36	37
Tennessee	17	15	10	9	7	5	5	10	9	12	13	14	17	19
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	23	19	11	7	6	5	5
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	37	39	39	41	42	41	40
Vermont	12	13	15	16	17	21	23	28	30	32	37	39	42	45
Virginia	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	10	14	15	17	20	20
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	42	42	34	34	30	30
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	29	28	28	28	27
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	30	24	15	15	16	14	13	13	13
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	47	48	48	48	48

SOURCES OF U. S. GROWTH IN POPULATION.

The sources of U. S. growth in population from April 15, 1910 to Jan. 1, 1920, are estimated by W. S. Rossiter, in a Census Bureau monograph as follows:

Of those enumerated at the 1910 census, 11,240,000 died before the 1920 census was taken, leaving 80,732,266 persons, from whom are to be subtracted 2,280,000 who left the country in the decade, so that, in 1920, there were but 78,452,000 survivors of the 1910 census.

The increase from 78,452,000 to 105,710,620 is thus accounted for: (1) natives on Jan. 1, 1920, under 10 years of age, 22,756,000; (2) survivors of natives born in 1910 between January 1 and April 15 were 630,000; (3) surviving natives born since April 15, 1910, were 22,126,000; (4) surviving immigrants 1910-1920 were 5,345,000.

Thus the total increases, 1910-1920, according to Mr. Rossiter, were 27,470,000, which, added to the 78,452,000 survivors of the 1910 census, would give 105,922,000 as the *estimated* U. S. population in 1920. The *actual* 1920 population enumerated was as stated above, 105,710,620.

CENSUS YEAR	Population.	Decennial Increase.	Pct. of Incr'se	CENSUS YEAR	Population.	Decennial Increase.	Pct. of Incr'se	CENSUS YEAR	Population.	Decennial Increase.	Pct. of Incr'se
1790..	3,929,214	.....	.....	1840..	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7	1890..	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5
1800..	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1	1850..	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9	1900..	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7
1810..	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4	1860..	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6	1910..	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0
1820..	9,638,453	2,398 572	33.1	1870..	39,818,449	8,375,128	26 6	1920..	105,710,620	13,738,354	14.9
1830..	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5	1880..	50,155,783	10,337,334	26.0				

The figures for 1870 in the above table are those of Mr. Rossiter in "estimated correction for error in census." The official return for 1870 was 38,558,371.

ONE-THIRD OF ALL COUNTIES DECLINED IN POPULATION.

"At the Census of 1920 the 2,000 counties which increased in population for the most part included either large cities, industrial areas, active mining developments, or rich agricultural regions, the products of which continued to prove profitable or lent themselves to organized marketing, or specialization," says W. S. Rossiter in Census Bureau monograph.

"On the other hand more than 1,000 counties declined in population. They either were distinctly rural or had not natural resources capable of affording the particular profits encouraged by war operations.

"So it came about that from 900,000 square miles many thousands of citizens departed and flocked into the remaining 2,000,000 square miles to contribute their numbers and initiative toward further increasing the prosperity of already prosperous areas."

DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE IN UNITED STATES.

The areas and population of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico in 1900, 1910, and 1920, of Alaska and Hawaii in 1890, and of Indian Territory in 1860, 1870, and 1880, are not considered.

STATE.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Alabama	.....	.....	2.5	6.0	11.5	15.0	18.8	19.4	24.6	29.5	35.7	41.7	45.8
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.1	.1	.1
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.4	.8	1.1	1.8	2.9
Arkansas	.....	.....	.1	.6	1.9	4.0	8.3	9.2	15.3	21.5	25.0	30.0	33.4
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.6	2.4	3.6	5.5	7.8	9.5	15.3	22.0
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	.4	1.9	4.0	5.2	7.7	9.1
Connecticut	52.1	54.3	57.1	61.8	64.3	76.9	95.5	111.5	129.2	154.8	188.5	231.3	286.4
Delaware	32.7	37.0	37.0	39.1	39.7	46.6	57.1	63.6	74.6	85.7	94.0	103.0	113.5
Dist. Columbia	156.6	266.9	367.1	442.6	485.7	891.2	1,294.5	2,270.7	3,062.5	3,972.3	4,645.3	5,517.8	7,292.9
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.6	1.0	1.6	2.6	3.4	4.9	7.1	9.6	13.7	17.7
Georgia	1.5	4.3	5.8	8.8	11.8	15.4	18.0	20.2	26.3	31.3	37.7	44.4	49.3
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.0	23.9	29.8	39.7
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	.4	1.1	1.9	3.9	5.2
Illinois	.....	.1	1.0	2.8	8.5	15.2	30.6	45.4	55.0	68.3	86.1	100.6	115.7
Indiana	.....	.6	4.1	9.6	19.1	27.5	37.6	46.8	55.1	61.1	70.1	74.9	81.3
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	3.5	12.1	21.5	29.2	34.4	40.2	40.0	43.2
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3	4.5	12.2	17.5	18.0	20.7	21.6
Kentucky	5.5	10.1	14.0	17.1	19.4	24.4	28.8	32.9	41.0	46.3	53.4	57.0	60.1
Louisiana	.....	2.2	3.4	4.8	7.8	11.4	15.6	16.0	20.7	24.6	30.4	36.5	39.6
Maine	5.1	7.7	10.0	13.4	16.8	19.5	21.0	21.0	21.7	22.1	23.2	24.8	25.7
Maryland	34.4	38.3	41.0	45.0	47.3	58.6	69.1	78.6	94.0	104.9	119.5	130.3	145.8
Massachusetts	52.6	58.7	65.1	75.9	91.7	123.7	153.1	181.3	221.8	278.5	349.0	418.8	479.2
Michigan	.....	.1	.....	.2	3.7	6.9	13.0	20.6	28.5	36.4	42.1	48.9	63.8
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.1	5.4	9.7	16.2	21.7	25.7	29.5
Mississippi	.3	.4	1.6	2.9	8.1	13.1	17.1	17.9	24.4	27.8	33.5	38.8	38.6
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	2.1	5.6	9.9	17.2	25.0	31.6	39.0	45.2	47.9	49.5
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.3	1.0	1.7	2.6	3.8
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	1.6	5.9	13.8	13.9	15.5	16.9
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.4	.6	.4	.4	.7	.7
New Hampsh'e	20.4	23.7	27.0	29.8	31.5	35.2	36.1	35.2	38.4	41.7	45.6	47.7	49.1
New Jersey	28.1	32.7	36.9	42.7	49.7	65.2	89.4	120.6	150.5	192.3	250.7	337.7	420.0
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	.4	.7	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.7	2.9
New York	12.4	20.1	28.8	40.3	51.0	65.0	81.4	92.0	106.7	126.0	152.5	191.2	217.9
North Carolina	9.8	11.4	13.1	15.1	15.5	17.8	20.4	22.0	28.7	33.2	38.9	45.3	52.5
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.7	4.5	8.2	9.2
Ohio	1.1	5.7	14.5	23.3	37.3	48.6	57.4	65.4	78.5	90.1	102.1	117.0	141.4
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.0	10.3	23.9	29.2
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.5	1.0	1.8	3.3	4.3	7.0	8.2
Pennsylvania	13.4	18.1	23.4	30.1	38.5	51.6	64.8	78.6	95.5	117.3	140.6	171.0	194.5
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277.5	325.5	377.8
Rhode Island	64 8	72.1	77.8	91.1	102.0	138.3	163.7	203.7	259.2	323.8	401.6	508.5	566.4
South Carolina	11.3	13.6	16.5	19.1	19.5	21.9	23.1	23.1	32.6	37.7	44.0	49.7	55.2
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.5	5.2	7.6	8.3
Tennessee	2.5	6.3	10.1	16.4	19.9	24.1	26.6	30.2	37.0	42.4	48.5	52.4	56.1
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.8	2.3	3.1	6.1	8.5	11.6	14.8	17.8
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	1.1	1.8	2.6	3.4	4.5	5.5
Vermont	16.9	23.9	25.9	30.8	32.0	34.4	34.5	36.2	36.4	36.4	37.7	39.0	38.6
Virginia	13.7	15.2	16.6	18.9	19.3	22.1	24.8	30.4	37.6	41.1	46.1	51.2	57.4
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.4	1	5.3	7.8	17.1	20.3
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.4	25.7	31.8	39.9	50.8	60.9
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.4	5.5	14.0	19.1	23.8	30.6	37.4	42.2	47.6
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.2	.6	.9	1.5	2.0
United States	6.1	4.3	5.5	7.3	9.7	7.9	10.6	13.0	16.9	21.2	25.6	30.9	35.5

RATE OF INCREASE IN U. S. POPULATION BY STATES.

STATE.	PCT. OF U. S. POPULATION.		INCREASE IN POP., 1910 TO 1920.		Pct. of Incr'se, 1900 to 1910.	STATE.	PCT. OF U. S. POPULATION.		INCREASE IN POP., 1910 TO 1920.		Pct. of Incr'se, 1900 to 1910.
	1920.	1910.	No.	Pct.			1920.	1910.	No.	Pct.	
Ala...	2.2	2.3	210,081	9.8	16.9	Nev...	0.1	0.1	—4,468	—5.5	93.4
Ariz...	0.3	0.2	129,808	63.5	66.2	N. H..	0.4	0.5	12,511	2.9	4.6
Ark...	1.7	1.7	177,755	11.3	20.0	N. J...	3.0	2.8	618,733	24.4	34.7
Cal...	3.2	2.6	1,049,312	44.1	60.1	N. M..	0.3	0.4	33,049	10.1	67.6
Col...	0 9	0.9	140,605	17.6	48.0	N. Y..	9.8	9.9	1,271,613	14.0	25.4
Conn..	1.3	1.2	265,875	23.9	22.7	N. C..	2.4	2.4	352,836	16.0	16.5
Del...	0.2	0.2	20,681	10.2	9.5	N. D..	0.6	0.6	69,816	12.1	80.8
D. of C.	0.4	0.4	106,502	32.2	18.8	Ohio..	5.4	5.2	992,273	20.8	14.7
Fla...	0.9	0.8	215,851	28.7	42.4	Okla..	1.9	1.8	371,128	22.4	109.7
Ga....	2.7	2.8	286,711	11.0	17.7	Ore...	0.8	0.7	110,624	16.4	62.7
Idaho.	0.4	0.4	106,272	32.6	101.3	Pa....	8.2	8.3	1,054,906	13.8	21.6
Ill....	6.1	6.1	846,689	15.0	16.9	R. I...	0.6	0.6	61,787	11.4	26.6
Ind...	2.8	2.9	229,514	8.5	7.3	S. C...	1.6	1.6	168,324	11.1	13.1
Iowa..	2.3	2.4	179,250	8.1	—0.3	S. D...	0.6	0.6	52,659	9.0	45.4
Kan...	1.7	1.8	78,308	4.6	15.0	Tenn..	2.2	2.4	153,096	7.0	8.1
Ky....	2.3	2.5	126,725	5.5	6.6	Tex...	4.4	4.2	766,686	19.7	27.8
La....	1.7	1.8	142,121	8.6	19.9	Utah..	0.4	0.4	76,045	20.4	34.9
Me...	0.7	0.8	25,643	3.5	6.9	Vt....	0.3	0.4	—3,528	—1.0	3.6
Md...	1.4	1.4	154,315	11.9	9.0	Va....	2.2	2.2	247,575	12.0	11.2
Mass..	3.6	3.7	485,940	14.4	20.0	Wash..	1.3	1.2	214,631	18.8	120.4
Mich..	3.5	3.1	858,239	30.5	16.1	W. Va.	1.4	1.3	242,582	19.9	27.4
Minn..	2.3	2.3	311,417	15.0	18.5	Wis...	2.5	2.5	298,207	12.8	12.8
Miss..	1.7	2.0	—6,496	—0.4	15.8	Wyo..	0.2	0.2	48,437	33.2	57.7
Mo...	3.2	3.6	110,720	3.4	6.0						
Mont..	0.5	0.4	172,836	46.0	54.5	U.S.	100.0	100.0	13,738,354	14.9	21.0
Neb...	1.2	1.3	104,158	8.7	11.8						

POPULATION, URBAN AND RURAL.

(U. S. Census Returns. Urban includes places of 2,500 or more inhabitants.)

STATE.	Population, 1920.		Population, 1910.		Per Ct. Urban.		Population, 1900.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	1920.	1910.	Urban.	Rural.
United States	54,304,603	51,406,017	42,166,120	49,806,146	51.4	45.8	30,797,185	45,197,390
Alabama	509,317	1,838,857	370,431	1,767,662	21.7	17.3	216,714	1,611,983
Arizona	117,527	216,635	63,260	141,094	35.2	31.0	19,495	103,436
Arkansas	290,497	1,461,707	202,681	1,371,768	16.6	12.9	111,733	1,109,831
California	2,331,729	1,095,132	1,469,739	907,810	68.0	61.8	777,699	707,354
Colorado	453,259	486,370	404,840	394,184	48.2	50.7	260,651	279,049
Connecticut	936,339	444,292	999,839	114,917	67.8	65.6	792,595	115,825
Delaware	120,767	102,236	97,085	105,237	54.2	48.0	85,717	99,018
District of Columbia	437,571	.....	331,069	.....	100.0	100.0	278,718	.....
Florida	355,825	612,645	219,080	533,539	36.7	29.1	107,031	421,511
Georgia	727,859	2,167,973	538,650	2,070,471	25.1	20.6	346,382	1,869,949
Idaho	119,037	312,829	69,898	255,696	27.6	21.5	10,003	151,769
Illinois	4,403,153	2,082,127	3,476,929	2,161,662	67.9	61.7	2,616,368	2,205,182
Indiana	1,482,855	1,447,535	1,143,835	1,657,041	50.6	42.4	862,689	1,653,773
Iowa	875,495	1,528,526	680,054	1,544,717	36.4	30.6	572,386	1,659,467
Kansas	617,964	1,151,293	493,790	1,197,159	34.9	29.2	330,903	1,139,592
Kentucky	633,543	1,783,087	555,442	1,734,463	26.2	24.3	467,668	1,679,506
Louisiana	628,163	1,170,346	496,516	1,159,872	34.9	30.0	366,288	1,015,337
Maine	299,569	468,445	381,443	360,928	39.0	35.3	337,390	357,076
Maryland	869,422	580,239	658,192	637,154	60.0	50.8	591,206	596,838
Massachusetts	3,650,248	202,108	3,125,367	241,049	94.8	92.8	2,567,098	238,248
Michigan	2,241,560	1,426,852	1,327,044	1,483,129	61.1	47.2	952,323	1,468,659
Minnesota	1,051,593	1,335,532	850,294	1,225,414	44.1	41.0	598,100	1,153,294
Mississippi	240,121	1,550,497	207,311	1,589,803	13.4	11.5	120,035	1,431,235
Missouri	1,586,903	1,817,152	1,388,817	1,894,518	46.6	42.5	1,128,104	1,978,561
Montana	172,011	376,878	133,420	242,633	31.3	35.5	84,554	158,775
Nebraska	405,306	891,066	310,852	881,362	31.3	26.1	252,702	813,598
Nevada	15,254	62,153	13,367	68,508	19.7	16.3	7,195	35,140
New Hampshire	279,761	163,322	255,099	175,473	63.1	59.2	226,269	185,319
New Jersey	2,474,936	680,964	1,907,210	629,957	78.4	75.2	1,329,162	554,507
New Mexico	64,960	295,390	46,571	280,730	18.0	14.2	27,381	167,929
New York	8,589,844	1,795,383	7,185,494	1,928,120	82.7	78.8	5,298,111	1,970,783
North Carolina	490,370	2,068,753	318,474	1,887,813	19.2	14.4	186,700	1,707,020
North Dakota	88,239	554,633	63,236	513,829	13.6	11.0	23,413	295,733
Ohio	3,677,136	2,082,258	2,665,143	2,101,078	63.8	55.9	1,998,382	2,159,163
Oklahoma	539,480	1,488,803	320,155	1,337,000	26.6	19.3	58,417	731,974
Oregon	391,019	392,370	307,060	365,705	49.9	45.6	133,180	280,356
Pennsylvania	5,607,815	3,112,202	4,630,669	3,034,442	64.3	60.4	3,448,610	2,853,505
Rhode Island	589,180	15,217	524,654	17,956	97.5	96.7	407,647	20,909
South Carolina	293,987	1,389,737	224,832	1,290,568	17.5	14.8	171,256	1,169,060
South Dakota	101,872	534,675	76,673	507,215	16.0	13.1	40,936	360,634
Tennessee	611,226	1,726,659	441,045	1,743,744	26.1	20.2	326,639	1,693,977
Texas	1,512,689	3,150,539	938,104	2,958,438	32.4	24.1	520,759	2,527,951
Utah	215,584	233,812	172,934	200,417	48.0	46.3	105,427	171,322
Vermont	109,976	242,452	168,943	187,013	31.2	27.8	139,180	204,461
Virginia	673,984	1,635,203	476,529	1,585,083	29.2	23.1	340,067	1,514,117
Washington	748,735	607,886	605,530	536,460	55.2	53.0	241,477	306,626
West Virginia	369,007	1,094,694	228,242	992,877	25.2	18.7	125,465	833,335
Wisconsin	1,244,568	1,387,499	1,004,320	1,329,540	47.3	43.0	790,213	1,278,829
Wyoming	57,348	137,054	43,221	102,744	29.5	29.6	26,657	65,874

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN CITIES AND IN RURAL TERRITORY.

CLASS OF PLACES.	1920.		1910.		1900.		1890.	
	No. Places.	Populat'n.	No. Places.	Populat'n.	No. Places.	Populat'n.	No. Places.	Populat'n.
Total pop. of the U. S.	....	105,710,620	.....	91,972,266	.....	75,994,575	.....	62,947,714
Urban territory	2,787	54,304,603	2,313	42,166,120	1,801	30,380,433	1,417	22,298,359
Places of 1,000,000 or more	3	10,145,532	3	8,501,174	3	6,429,474	3	3,662,115
Places of 500,000-1,000,000	9	6,223,769	5	3,010,667	3	1,645,087	1	806,343
Places of 250,000 to 500,000	13	4,540,838	11	3,949,838	9	2,861,296	7	2,447,608
Places of 100,000 to 250,000	41	6,519,187	31	4,840,458	23	3,272,490	17	2,781,894
Places of 50,000 to 100,000	76	5,265,747	59	4,178,915	40	2,709,338	30	2,022,822
Places of 25,000 to 50,000	143	5,075,041	119	4,026,045	82	2,800,627	66	2,268,786
Places of 10,000 to 25,000	459	6,942,742	367	5,524,434	280	4,338,250	228	3,429,247
Places of 5,000 to 10,000	721	4,997,794	612	4,254,856	468	3,220,766	339	2,372,717
Places of 2,500 to 5,000	1,320	4,593,953	1,106	3,879,732	893	3,103,105	726	2,506,827
Rural territory	.....	51,406,017	.....	49,806,146	.....	45,614,142	.....	40,649,355
Inc. places less than 2,500	12,905	8,969,241	11,832	8,169,149	8,930	6,301,533	6,490	4,757,974
Other rural territory	.....	42,436,776	.....	41,636,997	.....	39,312,609	.....	35,891,381

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790, WITH GROWTH IN REMAINDER OF U. S.

CENSUS YEAR.	POPULATION OF AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790.		POP. OF REMAINDER OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.		CENSUS YEAR.	POPULATION OF AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790.		POP. OF REMAINDER OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.	
	Number.	Pct. of Increase.	Number.	Pct. of Increase.		Number.	Pct. of Increase.	Number.	Pct. of Increase.
1790	3,929,214	.....	.....	.....	1860	17,326,157	18.9	14,117,164	63.7
1800	5,247,355	33.5	61,128	.....	1870	19,687,504	13.6	18,870,867	33.7
1810	6,779,308	29.2	460,573	653.5	1880	23,925,639	21.5	26,230,144	39.0
1820	8,293,869	22.3	1,344,584	191.9	1890	28,188,321	17.8	34,759,393	32.5
1830	10,240,232	23.5	2,625,788	95.3	1900	33,553,630	19.0	42,440,945	22.1
1840	11,781,231	15.0	5,288,222	101.4	1910	39,930,335	19.0	52,041,931	22.6
1850	14,569,584	23.7	8,622,292	63.0	1920	45,379,381	13.6	60,331,239	15.9

The population of Indian reservations, first enumerated in 1890, is here included with that of the areas in which located.

URBAN POPULATION, 1920, BY GROUPS OF PLACES.

State.	All Urban Places.			Places of 100,000 or More Population.			Places of 25,000 to 100,000 Population.			Places of 2,500 to 25,000 Population.		
	No.	Population.	Pct. of Incr.	No.	Population.	Pct. of Incr.	No.	Population.	Pct. of Incr.	No.	Population.	Pct. of Incr.
Ala.	39	509,317	28.5	1	178,806	34.8	2	104,241	16.3	36	226,270	30.0
Ariz.	15	117,527	60.2	....	.....	....	1	29,053	160.9	14	88,474	42.2
Ark.	41	290,497	25.8	....	.....	....	2	94,012	33.2	39	196,485	22.6
Cal.	107	2,331,729	51.1	3	1,299,610	46.3	9	451,404	64.2	95	580,715	53.0
Col.	26	453,259	14.4	1	256,491	20.2	2	73,155	—2.7	23	123,613	19.8
Conn.	30	936,339	29.7	3	444,128	32.7	6	269,425	31.4	21	222,786	22.1
Del.	4	120,767	24.4	1	110,168	26.0	....	.....	....	3	10,599	9.6
D. of C.	1	437,571	32.2	1	437,571	32.2	....	.....	....	....	.....	....
Fla.	30	355,825	52.9	....	.....	....	4	203,772	64.4	26	152,053	39.8
Ga.	59	727,859	27.8	1	200,616	29.6	4	219,920	26.3	54	307,323	27.7
Idaho	20	119,037	41.9	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	20	119,037	41.9
Ill.	171	4,403,153	24.6	1	2,701,705	23.4	16	700,310	29.0	154	1,001,138	24.8
Ind.	93	1,482,855	27.9	1	314,194	34.5	11	559,351	42.6	81	609,310	14.2
Iowa	81	875,495	24.0	1	126,468	46.4	6	285,053	30.7	74	463,974	15.5
Kan.	62	617,964	21.2	1	101,177	22.9	2	122,239	27.2	59	394,548	19.1
Ky.	51	633,543	9.8	1	234,891	4.9	3	127,972	6.3	47	270,680	16.5
La.	38	628,163	18.8	1	387,219	14.2	1	43,874	56.6	36	197,070	21.8
Me.	25	299,569	13.1	....	.....	....	3	127,041	15.9	22	172,528	11.1
Md.	18	869,422	31.0	1	733,826	31.4	2	57,901	51.0	15	77,695	16.0
Mass.	169	3,650,248	15.5	7	1,521,583	12.9	20	1,028,383	19.0	142	1,100,282	16.0
Mich.	93	2,241,560	66.2	2	1,131,312	95.2	12	583,309	78.5	79	526,939	19.2
Minn.	59	1,051,593	20.6	2	615,280	19.2	1	98,917	26.1	56	337,396	21.7
Miss.	32	240,121	12.9	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	32	240,121	12.9
Mo.	63	1,586,903	14.0	2	1,097,307	17.3	3	147,472	1.9	58	342,124	9.7
Mont.	17	172,011	23.6	....	.....	....	1	41,611	6.2	16	130,400	30.4
Neb.	31	405,306	25.2	1	191,601	22.6	1	54,948	25.0	29	158,757	28.6
Nev.	2	15,254	14.1	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	2	15,254	14.1
N. H.	27	279,761	9.1	....	.....	....	2	106,763	11.1	25	172,998	7.8
N. J.	121	2,474,936	24.2	5	1,084,100	16.3	16	718,899	30.0	100	671,937	32.4
N. M.	12	64,460	24.5	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	12	64,960	24.5
N. Y.	169	8,589,844	18.7	6	6,807,810	18.9	16	755,097	20.6	147	1,026,937	16.4
N. C.	55	490,370	40.1	....	.....	....	4	156,609	54.7	51	333,761	34.1
N. D.	12	88,239	29.1	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	12	88,239	29.1
Ohio	148	3,677,136	35.9	7	2,171,635	38.1	14	535,822	46.6	127	969,679	26.4
Okla.	63	539,480	59.0	....	.....	....	3	193,647	79.9	60	345,833	49.3
Ore.	23	391,019	22.2	1	258,288	21.1	....	.....	....	22	132,731	24.4
Pa.	314	5,607,815	18.1	4	2,657,689	15.1	16	879,658	23.2	294	2,070,468	20.0
R. I.	27	589,180	11.8	1	237,595	5.9	4	167,406	21.3	22	184,179	11.8
S. C.	32	293,987	22.2	....	.....	....	2	105,481	22.7	30	188,506	22.0
S. D.	14	101,872	33.7	....	.....	....	1	25,202	78.8	13	76,670	23.4
Tenn.	47	611,226	25.5	2	280,693	15.4	2	135,713	51.0	43	194,820	26.5
Tex.	119	1,512,689	52.1	4	565,113	62.5	6	275,692	70.8	109	671,884	38.4
Utah	17	215,584	23.0	1	118,110	27.3	1	32,804	28.2	15	64,670	13.5
Vt.	14	109,976	10.7	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	14	109,976	10.7
Va.	39	673,984	35.8	2	287,444	45.0	5	201,907	42.3	32	184,633	18.3
Wash.	35	748,735	20.8	2	419,749	22.6	3	150,194	13.1	30	178,792	23.7
W. Va.	35	369,007	42.4	....	.....	....	4	173,862	51.4	31	195,145	35.3
Wis.	82	1,244,568	21.6	1	457,147	22.3	8	302,669	25.4	73	484,752	18.8
Wyo.	8	57,348	31.9	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	8	57,348	31.9
U. S.	2,787	54,304,603	25.7	68	27,429,326	24.9	219	10,340,788	33.0	2,500	16,534,489	23.0

The percentages of increase relate to the several groups of places as constituted in 1920.

GROWTH OF FOREIGN-BORN IN CITIES.

"The tendency of the foreign-born white population toward concentration in cities and large towns has long been manifest," says a census bulletin. "In 1890, 61.8 per cent. of the foreign-born whites were numbered in the urban population.

"This proportion increased to 71.4 per cent. in 1910, and by 1920 the foreign-born white population of the United States had become 75.5 per cent. urban.

"Thus at the fourteenth census three out of every four foreign-born white persons in this country lived in communities of 2,500 inhabitants or over.

"On the other hand, during the decade the number of foreign-born whites in rural districts decreased 12 per cent.

"It is probably true that this apparent urban movement of the foreign-born does not represent actual migration to any considerable extent. Certainly during the decade under survey the migration of the foreign-born to the cities was not as great as that of the native whites or of the Negroes.

"Apparent migration is due largely to the replacement of nationalities. The Germans, English, and Scandinavians, races which decreased during the decade, have always contributed much lower proportions of their total numbers to the population of cities than have the Italians, Russian Jews, and other races which showed increases during the decade.

"A change in the proportions of these races within the country would naturally result in an apparent urbanization movement. By taking out a number of Germans and replacing them with Russian Jews, although the number of foreign-born within the country might be exactly the same, the percentage urban would be made higher.

"For example: During the last decade the foreign-born white population of rural communities in the East North Central division decreased 165,000, while the foreign-born white population of urban communities increased 320,000. And yet this was only partly a matter of urban migration.

"It was principally the result of such a redistribution of nationalities.

IMMIGRANTS IN CITIES.

"The accumulation of immigrants in cities is not a fair test of their urban tendencies. Cities are the natural points at which immigrants arrive; they are the points at which a living of some sort can usually be secured. The dispersion of the foreign-born to smaller communities and to rural districts is at best a slow process.

"In a period of rapid immigration, the cities choke up with immigrants. When immigration slackens the dispersion of newly arrived foreigners to other parts of the country can better keep pace with the number entering the various ports.

"One other factor should be considered. The native white was traditionally migratory. The war demand for city workers was able to sweep him into industrial centres. The Negro was also easily attracted to the cities.

"These influences did not so easily affect the rural foreign-born. They had come to this country in the main for economic betterment, had gone by choice to the rural communities, and had striven for and in general had reached positions of comparative independence. They had not been in the United States long enough to become as restless as were the native whites, even had they possessed by inheritance so great an instinct for change.

"They were quite contented with their rural life. If these foreign-born persons had been by nature city dwellers, they would not have chosen rural life when they entered the United States. So it is not surprising that the actual migration of this element from country to city was of little numerical consequence."

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1920, BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

STATE.	URBAN POPULATION—WHITE.			NEGRO.	RURAL POPULATION—WHITE.			NEGRO.
	Total.	Native.	Foreign-Born.		Total.	Native.	Foreign-Born.	
Alabama	509,317	391,227	11,183	196,833	1,838,857	1,128,143	6,479	703,819
Arizona	117,527	84,629	28,910	2,631	216 635	128,721	49,189	5,374
Arkansas	290,497	211,251	5,590	73,592	1,461,707	1,054,531	8,385	398,628
California	2,331,729	1,765,991	472,576	33,888	1,095,132	817,058	209,086	4,875
Colorado	453,259	383,167	59,626	9,364	486,370	423,982	57,328	1,954
Connecticut	936,339	642,781	276,210	16,655	444,292	339,438	100,303	4,391
Delaware	120,767	90,919	16,815	12,992	102,236	81,886	2,995	17,343
District of Columbia	437,571	298,312	28,548	109,966	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	355,825	205,517	29,509	120,596	612,645	389,628	13,499	208,891
Georgia	727,859	442,170	12,432	273,036	2,167,973	1,230,758	3,754	933,329
Idaho	119,037	106,426	11,124	645	312,829	280,279	27,839	275
Illinois	4,403,153	3,191,148	1,046,677	161,728	2,082,127	1,901,234	160,274	20,546
Indiana	1,482,855	1,291,795	118,813	71,813	1,447,535	1,406,408	32,055	8,997
Iowa	875,495	769,731	91,019	15,345	1,528,526	1,388,803	135,628	3,660
Kansas	617,964	535,315	39,432	42,396	1,151,293	1,063,013	71,146	15,829
Kentucky	633,543	506,508	21,561	105,393	1,783,087	1,643,272	9,219	130,545
Louisiana	628,163	404,612	32,609	190,413	1,170,346	647,128	12,262	509,844
Maine	299,569	239,156	59,152	766	468,445	419,190	48,197	544
Maryland	869,422	656,770	87,440	124,509	580,239	445,790	14,437	119,970
Massachusetts	3,650,248	2,558,510	1,045,106	43,624	202,108	167,480	32,428	1,842
Michigan	2,241,560	1,663,124	521,554	55,006	1,426,852	1,211,868	205,081	5,076
Minnesota	1,051,593	801,114	241,463	8,250	1,335,532	1,081,658	244,701	559
Mississippi	240,121	137,229	4,179	98,626	1,550,497	708,714	3,840	836,558
Missouri	1,586,903	1,303,223	148,813	134,167	1,817,152	1,735,795	37,213	44,074
Montana	172,011	136,933	32,763	1,270	376,878	303,707	60,857	388
Nebraska	405,306	333,195	59,346	12,121	891,066	796,372	90,306	1,121
Nevada	15,254	12,189	2,603	68	62,153	43,708	12,199	278
New Hampshire	279,761	207,774	71,429	441	163,322	143,324	19,804	180
New Jersey	2,474,936	1,752,736	628,402	92,328	680,964	545,738	110,211	24,804
New Mexico	64,960	57,484	5,665	861	295,390	248,112	23,412	4,872
New York	8,589,844	5,809,720	2,585,350	185,212	1,795,383	1,576,195	200,762	13,271
North Carolina	490,370	330,852	4,239	155,165	2,068,753	1,445,828	2,860	608,242
North Dakota	88,239	71,497	16,161	272	558,633	436,954	115,342	195
Ohio	3,677,136	2,949,461	570,449	155,975	2,082,258	1,943,735	108,248	30,212
Oklahoma	539,489	472,154	14,211	47,904	1,438,803	1,309,072	25,757	101,504
Oregon	591,019	522,583	61,508	1,844	398,370	344,412	40,643	300
Pennsylvania	5,607,815	4,339,518	1,025,929	239,892	3,112,202	2,705,358	361,921	44,676
Rhode Island	589,180	407,412	171,685	9,710	15,217	13,069	1,814	326
South Carolina	293,987	173,142	4,224	116,489	1,389,737	638,995	2,177	748,230
South Dakota	101,872	89,139	12,150	340	534,675	447,617	70,241	492
Tennessee	611,226	429,189	11,484	170,464	1,726,659	1,441,326	3,994	281,294
Texas	1,512,689	1,120,137	168,050	223,373	3,150,539	2,437,509	192,469	518,321
Utah	215,584	181,159	32,311	1,006	233,812	204,287	24,144	440
Vermont	109,976	91,597	18,146	220	242,452	215,694	26,380	352
Virginia	673,984	445,247	19,226	209,134	1,635,203	1,141,877	11,559	480,883
Washington	748,735	579,856	149,686	5,782	607,886	489,866	100,369	1,101
West Virginia	369,007	326,671	19,755	22,484	1,094,694	988,658	42,151	63,861
Wisconsin	1,244,568	985,382	254,133	4,351	1,387,499	1,171,428	205,995	850
Wyoming	57,348	47,449	8,437	833	137,054	117,442	16,818	542
United States	54,304,603	40,263,101	10,356,983	3,559,473	51,406,017	40,845,060	3,355,771	6,903,658

ITALIANS AND RUSSIANS IN CITIES.

The two races, according to the 1920 census, which have shown the greatest increases in the last decade are the Italians and the Russians, the Italians having increased 267,039 and the Russians 371,330, the latter principally of Jewish blood.

This is a continuation of an immigration which has been rapidly growing since 1880. During the decade 1900 to 1910 the Italian immigrants outnumbered more than four to one the Italians already in the United States at the beginning of the decade.

Over 80 per cent. of the Russians and 85 per cent. of the Italians are in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central States.

In forty years the number of Italians in the United States has multiplied thirty-six times, that of Russians thirty-nine times.

The tendency of these two races toward urban life is thus very marked.

In the State of New York, for example, of the 545,000 Italians present in 1920, over 440,000, or 81 per cent., were in cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more.

New York City alone contained 72 per cent. of all the Italians in the State.

The Russians show an even greater tendency to concentrate in cities than the Italians, nearly nine-tenths of the Russians in 1920 being massed in urban communities.

DOMINANT NATIONALITIES AMONG FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN CITIES HAVING, IN 1920, OVER 250,000 INHABITANTS.

(From a Census Bulletin on Increase in U. S. Population.)

CITY.	1920.		1910.		CITY.	1920.		1910.	
	First.	Second.	First.	Second.		First.	Second.	First.	Second.
Baltimore	Russian	German	German	Russian	Minneapolis	Swedish	Norweg.	Swedish	Norweg.
Boston	Irish	Canad'n.	Irish	Canad'n.	New Orleans	Italian	German	Italian	German.
Buffalo	Polish	German	German	Canad'n.	New York	Russian	Italian	Russian	Italian.
Chicago	Polish	German	German	Austri'n.	Newark	Italian	Russian	German	Russian.
Cincinnati	German	Russian	German	Hung'r'n	Philadelphia	Russian	Irish	Russian	Irish.
Cleveland	Polish	Hung'r'n	Austri'n	German	Pittsburgh	German	Polish	German	Russian.
Detroit	Canad'n	Polish	German	Canad'n.	St. Louis	German	Russian	German	Russian.
Jersey City	Italian	Irish	German	Irish.	San Francisco	Italian	German	German	Irish.
Los Angeles	Mexican	Canad'n.	German	Canad'n.	Washington	Russian	Irish	Irish	German.
Milwaukee	German	Polish	German	Russian.					

The decade 1910 to 1920 shows changes in thirteen of the nineteen cities. Some, however, are due to the introduction of Poland as a nationality, and may not signify much change in the predominance of nationalities.

The remaining six cities maintained the same two nationalities in the same order of rank in both 1910 and 1920.

In Boston the Irish still hold first place and the Canadians second, but the latter show a considerable decrease for the decade and are closely followed by the Russians and Italians.

Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City, St. Louis and Philadelphia all reported no change during the decade, but the Italians in Philadelphia lacked less than 1,000 of exceeding the Irish, increasing in number as the Irish decreased.

Los Angeles alone of all large cities showed two foreign-born American nationalities predominating—Mexicans first, Canadians second.

NATIVE WHITE STOCK IN UNITED STATES INCREASING.

The Revolutionary or native white stock in the United States—descendants of the 3,172,464 white inhabitants at the Census of 1790, untouched by foreign immigration—numbered, in 1920, over 47,000,000, and constitute about one-half of the present white population, according to researches on the subject by William S. Rossiter in a United States Census Bureau monograph. These researches are set forth in detail in a census monograph issued by the Government in 1923, entitled "Increase of Population in the United States, 1910-1920."

By one of his estimates, this Revolutionary white stock (or its numerical equivalent) in 1920 totalled 47,330,000; by another, 47,370,000.

By the first estimate, the Revolutionary white stock was 37,290,000 (55.8 per cent. of total white population) in 1900; 42,420,000 (51.9 per cent.) in 1910; and 47,330,000 (49.9 per cent.) in 1920.

By the second estimate, the Revolutionary white stock (or its numerical equivalent) totalled, at the various censuses, as follows: (1820) 7,590,000; (1830) 10,010,000; (1840) 12,880,000; (1850) 16,120,000; (1860) 19,790,000; (1870) 23,420,000; (1880) 27,820,000; (1890) 32,410,000; (1900) 37,300,000; (1910) 42,450,000; (1920) 47,370,000.

"The 47,330,000 estimated as representing the amount of native white stock in 1920," says Mr. Rossiter, "may be considered as the number of white persons who would have been enumerated in that year had there been no immigration nor emigration since 1790 and if, nevertheless, the rate of natural increase (that is, increase due to excess of births over deaths) had been what, historically, it appears to have been. The total number descended, *in whole or in part*, from white persons enumerated in 1790 was, of course, considerably larger because of the intermingling of native and foreign stock.

"It appears to be evident that this blood strain (the native white stock) in the population is not disappearing but is increasing at a reasonable and rather normal rate, ranging somewhere between 10 and 12 per cent., an increase contributed by different parts of the country in widely varying percentages."

More than two-thirds of the entire increase in white population from 1910 to 1920 was contributed by the natives of native parents.

The increase in native whites of native parentage, expressed in per cent. of total white increase, was as follows at different censuses: (1870 to 1880) 55.7; (1880 to 1890) 50; (1890 to 1900) 55.3; (1900 to 1910) 57.2; (1910 to 1920) 68.3.

The Census Bureau estimates it for prior decades as follows: (1790 to 1800) 95; (1840 to 1850) 65.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND RATE OF INCREASE BY RACE AND NATIVITY.

Element.	1920.		1900.		Pct. of Increase, 1900-1920.
	Number.	Pct. of Total.	Number.	Pct. of Total.	
Native white	81,108,161	76.7	56,595,379	74.5	43.3
Native stock (estimated)	47,330,000	44.8	37,290,000	49.1	26.9
Nine Southern States	13,061,286	12.4	9,700,592	12.8	34.6
All other States (estimated)	34,270,000	32.4	27,590,000	36.3	24.2
Foreign stock (estimated)	33,780,000	32.0	19,300,000	25.4	75.0
Foreign-born white	13,712,754	13.0	10,213,817	13.4	34.3
Negro	10,463,131	9.9	8,833,994	11.6	18.4
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, etc	426,574	0.4	351,385	0.5	21.4
Total	105,710,620	100.0	75,994,575	100.0	39.1

The figures for the nine Southern States represent native whites of native parentage; approximately same as pure native white stock.

The addition of nearly 14,500,000 to the foreign white stock of native birth during the 20-year period, representing an increase of 75 per cent., is derived, says Mr. Rossiter, from two sources:

First, the increase of the foreign white stock of native birth present in 1900 (equivalent to 19,300,000); and

Second, the survivors, in 1920, of the children born in the United States since 1900 to foreign white parents.

While the first of these two sources is properly designated as natural increase, the second is not, since births in the United States to foreign parents increase the class under consideration, while the deaths of the parents do not decrease it.

From the standpoint of historic interest and of influence on the development of the Nation, the distinctly native stock in the population of the United States has, of course, been the overshadowing element.

There has long been an impression on the part of students of population statistics that this element, beginning with an unusually large percentage of increase, has been slackening in growth to the point where it was almost a question whether any increase at all was occurring—especially in certain localities.

FERTILITY OF NATIVE WHITES.

By dividing the number of native white children under 10 years of age, excluding those of foreign parentage and one-half those of mixed parentage, enumerated in a given division or State, by the average number of native white persons in the same division or State during the decade (that is a simple average of the numbers enumerated at the beginning and end of the decade), roughly comparable rates can be established, says Mr. Rossiter, for the native white element for the decade 1910 to 1920. These rates prove to be as follows for the various divisions:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
New England	13.6	South Atlantic	26.3	Pacific	17.2
Middle Atlantic	15.5	East South Central	26.7		
East North Central	18.8	West South Central	26.3	Average, United States	20.3
West North Central	20.7	Mountain	24.1		

The foregoing percentages do not represent birth rates, since they refer to the numbers of children born between the thirteenth and fourteenth census dates and surviving on the latter date. The total numbers born would, therefore, represent somewhat higher birth rates.

Neither do they represent rates of increase, since deaths of persons born prior to the thirteenth census date are not taken into account.

As might be expected from the known trend of increase, the New England States showed the smallest proportion of children born to native whites, while the Southern divisions showed the largest proportions, a fact also widely recognized, since the native white stock has continued to increase at a relatively rapid rate in the South, this great area as yet not having been invaded to any degree by the foreign element.

Considered by States, the Northern New England States, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, show proportions of 17, 14, and 17 per cent., while for each of the three lower States, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, the proportion is distinctly smaller, 13 per cent.

In general, the proportions for the agricultural States, even in New England, are higher than those for the distinctly industrial States.

For example, the proportion for New York is the same as that for Massachusetts and Connecticut, namely, 13 per cent., while Ohio shows 19 per cent., Wyoming 24 per cent. and California 16 per cent.

Some light is thrown upon the reduced proportions shown by the industrial States, in which the numbers of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage are relatively large, by the fact that the proportion of such persons who marry is distinctly lower than the corresponding proportion for native whites of native parentage.

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table presents statistics as to dwellings and families for the United States as a whole for each census year from 1850 to 1920.

Census Year.	Population.	Number of Dwellings.	Number of Families.	Persons to a Dwelling.	Persons to a Family.	Families to a Dwelling.
1850	19,987,563	3,362,337	3,598,240	5.9	5.6	1.07
1860	27,489,561	.....	5,210,934	.....	5.3	.....
1870	38,558,371	.....	7,579,363	.....	5.1	.....
1880	50,155,783	8,955,812	9,945,916	5.6	5.0	1.11
1890	62,622,250	11,483,318	12,690,152	5.5	4.9	1.11
1900	75,994,575	14,430,145	16,187,715	5.3	4.7	1.12
1910	91,972,266	17,805,845	20,255,555	5.2	4.5	1.14
1920	105,710,620	20,697,204	24,351,676	5.1	4.3	1.18

Population total, 1890, is exclusive of population (325,464) specially enumerated in Indian Territory and on Indian Reservations, for which statistics of dwellings and families are not available.

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES, BY URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES.

Division, State, and Class of Community.	1920.			1910.			Persons to a Dwelling.		Persons to a Family.	
	Population.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.	Dwellings.	Families.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
United States	105,710,620	20,697,204	24,351,676	91,972,266	17,805,845	20,255,555	5.1	5.2	4.3	4.5
Urban	54,304,603	9,484,550	12,803,047	42,166,120	7,160,349	9,395,436	5.7	5.9	4.2	4.5
Rural	51,406,017	11,212,654	11,548,629	49,806,146	10,645,496	10,860,119	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920.

State.	Population.	Dwellings.	Families.	State.	Population.	Dwellings.	Families.
Alabama	2,348,174	480,392	508,769	Nebraska	1,296,372	288,390	303,436
Arizona	334,162	73,673	80,208	Nevada	77,407	20,709	21,862
Arkansas	1,752,204	375,316	390,960	New Hampshire	443,083	92,184	108,354
California	3,246,861	778,861	900,232	New Jersey	3,155,900	515,211	721,841
Colorado	939,629	211,103	230,843	New Mexico	360,350	78,024	83,706
Connecticut	1,380,631	228,405	311,610				
Delaware	223,003	47,868	52,070	New York	10,385,227	1,325,114	2,441,125
Dist. of Columbia	437,571	72,175	96,194	North Carolina	2,559,123	495,269	513,377
Florida	968,470	217,871	234,133	North Dakota	646,872	129,905	134,881
Georgia	2,895,832	586,509	628,525	Ohio	5,759,394	1,216,542	1,414,068
				Oklahoma	2,028,283	418,557	444,524
Idaho	431,866	95,299	100,500	Oregon	783,389	185,081	202,890
Illinois	6,485,280	1,190,414	1,534,077	Pennsylvania	8,720,017	1,726,224	1,922,114
Indiana	2,930,390	696,466	737,707	Rhode Island	604,397	98,861	137,160
Iowa	2,404,021	559,188	586,070	South Carolina	1,683,724	330,500	349,126
Kansas	1,769,257	416,065	435,600	South Dakota	636,547	136,512	142,793
Kentucky	2,416,630	510,981	546,306				
Louisiana	1,798,509	370,377	389,913	Tennessee	2,337,885	488,392	519,108
Maine	768,014	162,304	186,106	Texas	4,663,228	946,629	1,017,413
Maryland	1,449,661	288,261	324,742	Utah	449,396	89,587	98,346
Massachusetts	3,852,356	597,052	874,798	Vermont	352,428	77,158	85,804
				Virginia	2,309,187	450,229	483,363
Michigan	3,668,412	755,931	862,745	Washington	1,356,621	304,735	342,228
Minnesota	2,387,125	469,652	526,026	West Virginia	1,463,701	293,002	310,098
Mississippi	1,790,618	387,402	403,198	Wisconsin	2,632,067	526,188	595,316
Missouri	3,404,055	717,256	829,043				
Montana	548,889	130,670	139,912	United States	105,710,620	20,697,204	24,351,676

DEFINITION OF THE TERM "FAMILY" BY THE CENSUS BUREAU.

The term "family," as used in the census, signifies a group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who live together as one household, usually sharing the same table. One person living alone is counted as a family, and, on the other hand, all the occupants and employees of a hotel, boarding house, or lodging house, if that is their usual place of abode, and all the inmates of an institution, however numerous, are treated as constituting a single family.

Thus the census family may be either a private family or an "economic family." The economic family, of course, is likely to be much larger than the private family. Moreover, the private family is not necessarily identical with the natural family, since many private families include servants, boarders, or other members not related by blood, or members of more or less distant blood relationship. The natural family commonly comprises husband, wife, and children.

The members of a natural family, however, in many cases do not live together in the same private family. In particular, the older sons and daughters are likely to be members of other households, perhaps in other parts of the country.

In the case of entire States or of large cities there is probably no great difference between the average size of private families and the average size of all census families, but this is not true of small communities in which large institutions are situated. It is believed, however, that the changes in the average size of census families from decade to decade, as well as the variations in this respect among the geographic divisions and States, are due mainly to differences in the size of private families and particularly in the number of children.

In the cases of certain cities, however, and particularly western cities, changes from census to census in the average size of families are due in considerable measure to reductions in the proportion of the population living in economic families.

EXCESS OF FAMILIES OVER DWELLINGS.

The excess of families over dwellings in the United States in 1920 was equal to 15 per cent. of the total number of families. This, of course, does not mean that only 15 per cent. of the total number of families was living on Jan. 1, 1920, in plural-family dwellings.

To illustrate: Suppose that 120 families were housed in 100 dwellings and that no more than two families occupied one dwelling. In this case eighty families would occupy eighty dwellings and forty families would occupy twenty dwellings, and the number of families living in dwellings housing more than one family each would be forty, or exactly twice the excess of families over dwellings.

If, however, ninety-eight families occupied ninety-eight dwellings and each of the remaining two dwellings was occupied by eleven families, the number of families living in plural-family dwellings (twenty-two) would be only slightly greater than the excess of families over dwellings (twenty).

The number of families living in plural-family dwellings is, therefore, somewhat more than the excess of families over dwellings, but the precise number cannot be ascertained from the tabulations made.

It is possible, however, to obtain a rough approximation of the trend toward plural-family dwellings by comparing the percentage which the excess of families over dwellings represented of the total number of families for a given area in 1920 with the corresponding percentages for earlier censuses.

EXCESS OF FAMILIES OVER DWELLINGS.

(By the Bureau of the Census.)

State.	Number, 1920.	Per Cent. of Total Families.			State.	Number, 1920.	Per Cent. of Total Families.		
		1920.	1910.	1900.			1920.	1910.	1900.
Alabama	28,377	5.6	3.0	3.3	Nevada	1,153	5.3	2.7	2.1
Arizona	6,535	8.1	5.3	3.7	New Hampshire	16,150	14.9	13.8	11.5
Arkansas	15,644	4.0	1.7	2.4	New Jersey	206,630	28.6	27.0	22.7
California	121,371	13.5	8.9	8.4	New Mexico	5,682	6.8	3.8	3.1
Colorado	19,740	8.6	5.4	5.6					
Connecticut	83,205	26.7	26.3	21.5	New York	1,116,011	45.7	42.4	36.7
Delaware	4,202	8.1	3.9	3.2	North Carolina	18,108	3.5	2.2	2.6
Dist. of Columbia	24,019	25.0	18.0	12.9	North Dakota	4,976	3.7	1.8	2.1
Florida	16,262	6.9	3.3	2.9	Ohio	197,526	14.0	10.0	9.2
Georgia	42,016	6.7	4.1	4.3	Oklahoma	25,967	5.8	2.5	1.7
					Oregon	17,809	8.8	4.6	4.0
Idaho	5,201	5.2	2.5	2.7	Pennsylvania	195,890	10.2	7.6	6.3
Illinois	343,663	22.4	20.4	18.4	Rhode Island	38,299	27.9	32.4	28.0
Indiana	41,241	5.6	3.6	3.3	South Carolina	18,626	5.3	3.9	3.9
Iowa	26,882	4.6	2.6	2.5	South Dakota	6,281	4.4	2.5	2.0
Kansas	19,535	4.5	2.6	2.4					
Kentucky	35,325	6.5	5.1	5.3	Tennessee	30,716	5.9	3.8	4.2
Louisiana	19,536	5.0	3.8	5.4	Texas	70,784	7.0	2.4	2.3
Maine	23,802	12.8	10.4	9.1	Utah	8,759	8.9	6.1	4.8
Maryland	36,481	11.2	7.6	8.5	Vermont	8,646	10.1	9.1	7.9
Massachusetts	277,746	31.7	30.3	26.4	Virginia	33,134	6.9	4.5	4.8
					Washington	37,493	11.0	6.2	5.7
Michigan	106,814	12.4	6.0	4.8	West Virginia	17,096	5.5	3.8	3.0
Minnesota	56,374	10.7	8.6	7.5	Wisconsin	69,128	11.6	7.5	6.6
Mississippi	15,796	3.9	2.2	2.5	Wyoming	3,766	7.8	3.5	2.2
Missouri	111,787	13.5	9.7	9.3					
Montana	9,242	6.6	4.4	3.8	United States	3,654,472	15.0	12.1	10 9
Nebraska	15,046	5.0	2.5	3.2					

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN BIG UNITED STATES CITIES, 1920.

(U. S. Census Figures as of Jan. 1.)

City.	Dwellings.	Families.	City.	Dwellings.	Families.	City.	Dwellings.	Families.
Akron, Ohio	32,030	44,195	Louisville, Ky.	47,449	60,490	Pittsburgh, Pa.	93,890	130,274
Albany, N. Y.	18,402	28,097	Memphis, Tenn.	35,295	42,369	Portland, Ore.	54,664	67,045
Atlanta, Ga.	38,098	49,523	Milwaukee, Wis.	66,915	106,101	Providence, R.I.	35,634	54,726
Baltimore, Md.	136,324	166,857	Minneapolis	65,568	91,843	Reading, Pa.	22,759	25,202
Birm'gh'm, Ala.	35,100	43,040	Nashville, Tenn	24,992	30,220	Richmond, Va.	30,753	39,191
Boston, Mass.	79,597	164,785	New Haven	22,536	36,257	Rochester, N.Y.	56,502	68,247
Bridgep't, Conn.	22,328	31,994	New Orleans, La	76,969	85,188	St. Louis, Mo.	118,102	190,640
Buffalo, N. Y.	73,880	116,201	New York, N.Y.	365,963	1,278,341	St. Paul, Minn.	42,462	54,409
Chicago, Ill.	335,777	623,912	Bronx	33,985	166,260	Salt Lake City	23,685	28,216
Cincin'ati, Ohio.	62,885	106,239	Brooklyn	173,847	453,587	San Antonio	30,264	36,405
Cleveland, Ohio	116,545	182,692	Manhattan	75,534	525,154	San Francisco	90,132	123,349
Columbus, Ohio	51,663	58,913	Queens	64,323	109,559	Scranton, Pa.	23,952	29,768
Denver, Colo.	50,636	61,916	Richmond	18,274	23,781	Seattle, Wash.	60,516	80,048
Detroit, Mich.	153,206	218,973	Newark, N. J.	41,535	93,274	Syracuse, N. Y	28,725	41,558
Indianap's, Ind.	71,648	81,256	Oakland, Cal.	47,297	55,793	Toledo, Ohio	49,501	57,951
Jersey City, N.J.	31,145	67,288	Omaha, Neb.	37,997	44,499	Trenton, N. J.	22,373	25,319
Kansas C'y, Mo.	61,321	82,056	Paterson, N. J.	18,769	32,186	Wash'gt'n, D. C.	72,175	96,194
Los Angeles	125,004	159,476	Philad'phia, Pa.	352,944	402,946	Wilm'gton, Del.	20,876	24,488

PERSONS TO A DWELLING; PERSONS TO A FAMILY—IN CITIES.

(By the Bureau of the Census.)

City.	Persons to a Dwelling.			Persons to a Family.			City.	Persons to a Dwelling.			Persons to a Family.		
	1920	1910	1900	1920	1910	1900		1920	1910	1900	1920	1910	1900
Akron, Ohio	6.5	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.4	New York (Cont.)						
Albany, N. Y.	6.2	6.5	6.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	Queens	7.3	7.1	6.3	4.3	4.6	4.8
Atlanta, Ga.	5.3	5.1	5.4	4.1	4.3	4.4	Richmond	6.4	6.1	6.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
Baltimore, Md.	5.4	5.5	5.7	4.4	4.7	4.8	Newark, N. J.	10.0	9.0	8.1	4.4	4.5	4.5
Boston, Mass.	9.4	9.1	8.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	Oakland, Cal.	4.6	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.1	4.4
Bridgeport, Conn.	6.4	6.8	6.3	4.5	4.7	4.6	Omaha, Neb.	5.0	5.3	5.8	4.3	4.8	5.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	6.9	6.8	7.1	4.4	4.6	4.8	Paterson, N. J.	7.2	7.9	7.7	4.2	4.5	4.5
Chicago, Ill.	8.0	8.9	8.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	Philadelphia, Pa.	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	6.4	7.3	8.0	3.8	4.2	4.4	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6.3	6.1	6.3	4.5	4.8	5.0
Cleveland, Ohio	6.8	6.2	6.0	4.4	4.5	4.7	Portland, Ore.	4.7	5.5	6.2	3.9	4.9	5.4
Denver, Colo.	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	Providence, R. I.	6.7	7.8	7.0	4.3	4.6	4.5
Detroit, Mich.	6.5	5.6	5.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	Richmond, Va.	5.6	5.7	6.0	4.4	4.7	4.8
Jersey City, N. J.	9.6	9.6	8.7	4.4	4.7	4.6	Rochester, N. Y.	5.2	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.7	4.7
Kansas City, Mo.	5.3	5.2	5.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	St. Louis, Mo.	6.5	6.5	7.0	4.1	4.4	4.6
Los Angeles, Cal.	4.6	4.6	4.5	3.6	4.1	4.1	St. Paul, Minn.	5.5	6.6	6.6	4.3	5.2	5.3
Louisville, Ky.	5.0	5.4	5.9	3.9	4.3	4.6	Salt Lake City, Utah	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.6	4.5
Milwaukee, Wis.	6.8	6.2	6.2	4.3	4.6	4.8	San Antonio, Texas	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.7
New Orleans, La.	5.0	5.0	5.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	San Francisco, Cal.	5.6	6.4	6.4	4.1	4.8	4.8
New York, N. Y.	15.4	15.6	13.7	4.4	4.7	4.7	Seattle, Wash.	5.2	5.4	6.8	3.9	4.6	5.7
Bronx	21.5	15.0	10.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	Syracuse, N. Y.	6.0	5.9	5.7	4.1	4.4	4.3
Brooklyn	11.6	11.1	10.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	Trenton, N. J.	5.3	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.9
Manhattan	30.2	30.9	23.0	4.3	4.7	4.7	Washington, D. C.	6.1	5.7	5.6	4.5	4.6	4.9

For a discussion of the term "family" see note on the preceding page, with special reference to the large cities.

It will be observed by the reader that in the City of New York, taken as a whole, the average number of persons to a family has increased somewhat since 1910, and in the same period there has been a slight decrease in the average number of persons to a dwelling.

U. S. POPULATION, MALE AND FEMALE.

(U. S Census Returns, Jan. 1, 1920.)

State.	Total Population.		Native Whites.		Foreign-Born Whites.		Negroes.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Alabama	1,173,105	1,175,069	722,414	706,956	16,625	7,037	439,779	460,873
Arizona	183,602	150,560	114,688	98,662	44,657	33,442	5,859	2,146
Arkansas	895,228	856,976	649,578	616,204	8,591	5,384	236,895	235,325
California	1,813,591	1,613,270	1,308,373	1,274,676	401,850	279,812	19,837	18,926
Colorado	492,731	446,898	416,026	391,123	68,219	48,735	5,834	5,484
Connecticut	695,335	685,296	483,946	498,273	199,891	176,622	10,778	10,268
Delaware	113,755	109,248	86,680	86,125	11,369	8,441	15,655	14,680
District of Columbia	203,543	234,028	136,889	161,423	15,142	13,406	50,855	59,111
Florida	495,320	473,150	303,041	292,104	24,603	18,405	167,156	162,331
Georgia	1,444,823	1,451,009	844,105	828,823	10,004	6,182	590,443	615,922
Idaho	233,919	197,947	205,259	181,446	24,877	14,086	585	335
Illinois	3,304,833	3,180,447	2,250,509	2,541,873	657,264	549,687	93,835	88,439
Indiana	1,489,074	1,441,316	1,358,645	1,339,558	88,180	62,688	41,817	38,993
Iowa	1,229,392	1,174,629	1,091,646	1,066,888	127,065	98,582	10,121	8,884
Kansas	909,221	860,036	815,472	782,856	62,678	47,900	29,739	28,186
Kentucky	1,227,494	1,189,136	1,091,374	1,058,406	17,479	13,301	118,548	117,390
Louisiana	903,335	895,174	530,699	521,050	26,808	18,063	344,794	355,463
Maine	388,752	379,262	331,648	326,698	55,807	51,542	716	594
Maryland	729,455	720,206	550,973	551,587	54,628	47,549	123,453	121,026
Massachusetts	1,890,014	1,962,342	1,330,998	1,394,992	533,319	544,215	22,912	22,554
Michigan	1,928,436	1,739,976	1,476,459	1,398,533	413,806	312,829	34,249	25,833
Minnesota	1,245,537	1,141,588	957,140	925,632	278,588	207,576	4,851	3,958
Mississippi	897,124	893,494	428,428	417,515	4,968	3,051	462,829	472,355
Missouri	1,723,319	1,680,736	1,528,279	1,510,739	103,418	82,608	90,991	87,250
Montana	299,941	248,948	233,563	207,277	58,229	35,391	962	696
Nebraska	672,805	623,567	578,953	550,614	84,277	65,375	7,309	5,933
Nevada	46,240	31,167	31,571	24,326	10,737	4,065	196	150
New Hampshire	222,112	220,971	174,823	176,275	46,844	44,389	333	288
New Jersey	1,590,075	1,565,825	1,139,491	1,158,983	391,655	346,958	57,432	59,700
New Mexico	190,456	169,894	158,505	147,091	16,845	12,232	4,593	1,140
New York	5,187,350	5,197,877	3,638,435	3,747,480	1,442,575	1,343,537	95,418	103,065
North Carolina	1,279,062	1,280,061	894,690	881,990	4,341	2,758	373,965	389,442
North Dakota	341,673	305,199	262,645	245,806	75,386	56,117	276	191
Ohio	2,955,980	2,803,414	2,463,320	2,429,876	391,344	287,353	100,160	86,027
Oklahoma	1,058,044	970,239	927,760	853,466	24,931	15,037	76,294	73,114
Oregon	416,334	367,055	344,849	322,146	62,310	39,841	1,197	947
Pennsylvania	4,429,020	4,290,997	3,494,996	3,549,880	783,336	604,514	148,297	136,271
Rhode Island	297,524	306,873	205,967	214,514	86,164	87,335	5,096	4,940
South Carolina	838,293	845,431	411,728	450,409	4,095	2,306	422,185	442,534
South Dakota	337,120	299,427	280,587	256,169	47,610	34,781	475	357
Tennessee	1,173,967	1,163,918	942,203	928,312	9,021	6,457	222,639	229,119
Texas	2,409,222	2,254,006	1,835,072	1,722,574	200,447	160,072	371,474	370,220
Utah	232,051	217,345	196,357	189,089	30,875	25,580	834	612
Vermont	178,854	173,574	154,793	152,498	23,711	20,815	320	252
Virginia	1,168,492	1,140,695	806,082	781,042	19,051	11,734	42,536	347,481
Washington	734,701	621,920	558,575	511,147	153,118	96,937	3,957	2,926
West Virginia	763,100	700,601	673,959	641,370	41,910	19,996	47,129	39,216
Wisconsin	1,356,718	1,275,349	1,089,782	1,067,028	258,740	201,388	2,965	2,236
Wyoming	110,359	84,043	90,567	74,324	16,934	8,321	863	512
United States	53,900,431	51,810,189	40,902,323	40,205,828	7,528,322	6,184,432	5,209,436	5,253,695

NUMBER OF MALES TO 100 FEMALES IN U. S. POPULATION.

States.	1920.	1910.	1900.	States.	1920.	1910.	1900.	States.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Ala	99.8	101.0	100.5	Me	102.5	103.2	102.2	Okla	109.0	113.7	115.3
Ariz	121.9	138.2	140.4	Md	101.3	98.9	98.4	Ore	113.4	133.2	129.0
Ark	104.5	106.0	106.1	Mass	96.3	96.7	95.1	Pa	103.2	105.9	103.5
Cal	112.4	125.5	123.5	Mich	110.8	107.3	106.6	R. I.	97.0	99.3	96.5
Col	110.3	116.9	120.9	Minn	109.1	114.6	113.9	S. C.	99.2	98.5	98.4
Conn	101.5	102.3	100.0	Miss	100.4	101.6	101.5	S. Dak	112.6	118.9	116.6
Del	104.1	104.6	104.0	Mo	102.5	105.1	105.6	Tenn	100.9	102.1	102.2
D. C.	87.0	91.3	90.0	Mont	120.5	152.1	160.3	Tex	106.8	107.4	107.4
Fla	104.7	110.0	108.7	Neb	107.9	111.2	112.5	Utah	106.8	111.5	104.9
Ga	99.6	100.1	99.1	Nev	148.4	179.2	153.0	Vt	103.0	105.3	103.9
Idaho	118.2	132.5	136.5	N. H.	100.5	100.9	99.6	Va	102.4	100.9	99.7
Ill	103.9	106.8	105.3	N. J.	101.5	102.9	100.0	Wash	118.1	136.3	142.2
Ind	103.3	105.0	104.4	N. Mex	112.1	115.3	114.4	W. Va	108.9	111.6	108.6
Iowa	104.7	106.6	107.6	N. Y.	99.8	101.2	98.9	Wis	106.4	107.4	106.6
Kan	105.7	110.0	109.5	N. C.	99.9	99.2	98.3	Wyo	131.3	168.8	169.4
Ky	103.2	103.0	103.1	N. Dak	112.0	122.4	125.3				
La	100.9	101.7	101.1	Ohio	105.4	104.4	102.3	Whole U. S.	104.0	106.0	104.4

Ratio of males to females, whole U. S., prior years: (1820) 103.3; (1830) 103.1; (1840) 103.7; (1850) 104.3; (1860) 104.7; (1870) 102.2; (1880) 103.6; (1890) 105.0.

In 1920 in the U. S., there were 104.4 white males to each 100 white females; there were 99.2 negro males to each 100 negro females.

PROPORTIONATELY MORE SINGLE WOMEN NOW THAN IN COLONIAL TIMES.

The New Hampshire colonial censuses of 1767 and 1773 furnish information to set up a reasonably accurate marriage rate for females as it existed a century and a half ago.

A direct comparison between the New Hampshire census and the 1920 figures is perhaps best obtained however, by using the native white group for 1920, since the total population includes the negro and the foreign-born elements, both of which groups introduce new factors into the problem.

Making the comparison in this manner, if the proportion had been the same for the United States in 1920 as for New Hampshire in 1773, the number of unmarried native white women in the country would have been a million less than that shown by the census returns.

This increase in the proportion single is presumably due to the increased opportunities for self-support, as suggested before, and to the change in the social status of the unmarried woman.

MARITAL CONDITION OF MALES IN U. S., 1920.

(15 Years of Age and Over.)

State.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Marital Condition Not Reported.
Alabama	710,229	226,392	444,168	34,420	3,486	1,763
Arizona	127,117	51,329	67,735	6,182	1,166	705
Arkansas	555,957	171,241	349,040	30,594	3,954	1,128
California	1,400,972	535,419	765,451	67,626	21,568	10,908
Colorado	350,813	123,473	200,800	17,592	944	4,570
Connecticut	486,474	173,286	288,047	22,195	1,796	1,150
Delaware	81,611	27,815	48,850	4,264	307	375
Dist. of Columbia	159,013	60,976	88,698	7,616	884	839
Florida	332,678	107,201	203,029	19,131	2,096	1,221
Georgia	884,801	283,338	554,356	42,314	3,242	1,551
Idaho	156,167	59,795	87,969	6,409	1,667	327
Illinois	2,347,493	830,251	1,387,092	107,204	16,587	6,359
Indiana	1,059,899	327,582	663,577	55,549	10,339	2,852
Iowa	865,407	303,626	512,060	40,763	6,944	2,014
Kansas	630,130	210,101	382,569	30,744	5,244	1,472
Kentucky	705,502	260,277	487,561	41,289	5,138	1,237
Louisiana	575,500	201,248	342,062	27,170	2,519	2,501
Maine	279,478	92,085	166,171	18,123	2,628	471
Maryland	512,513	184,547	297,995	26,771	2,440	760
Massachusetts	1,347,788	496,697	775,687	67,582	5,825	1,997
Michigan	1,371,116	474,065	820,071	62,418	12,358	2,204
Minnesota	868,738	365,880	460,829	35,687	4,134	2,208
Mississippi	548,321	171,768	344,614	27,769	2,665	1,505
Missouri	1,216,243	406,275	733,960	62,793	9,895	3,320
Montana	209,491	84,007	113,159	8,590	2,324	1,411
Nebraska	461,298	169,428	267,199	19,715	3,231	1,725
Nevada	36,454	16,851	16,723	1,560	741	589
New Hampshire	161,931	54,688	94,791	10,324	1,762	366
New Jersey	1,110,387	382,481	672,749	50,577	2,593	1,987
New Mexico	123,167	45,425	68,973	7,583	9,444	4,570
New York	3,732,826	1,350,088	2,183,536	173,113	10,166	15,925
North Carolina	756,631	257,891	463,809	31,539	1,322	2,080
North Dakota	214,001	87,934	116,254	7,765	815	1,233
Ohio	2,125,426	712,996	1,290,796	101,596	17,225	2,813
Oklahoma	671,835	219,012	412,202	32,252	5,423	2,946
Oregon	308,126	112,181	175,423	14,474	5,633	415
Pennsylvania	3,020,287	1,056,294	1,802,422	144,894	10,978	5,699
Rhode Island	210,543	77,269	121,208	10,711	1,226	129
South Carolina	492,228	168,536	300,701	21,413	597	981
South Dakota	224,873	89,284	123,995	9,000	1,272	1,322
Tennessee	745,280	235,742	465,672	38,823	3,971	1,072
Texas	1,571,981	554,494	923,968	75,984	10,967	6,568
Utah	146,262	53,294	86,397	5,078	1,246	247
Vermont	127,905	41,894	76,310	8,372	1,171	158
Virginia	751,890	275,096	437,986	34,381	2,940	1,487
Washington	546,019	212,021	298,950	23,915	8,602	2,531
West Virginia	487,684	172,948	291,096	19,674	2,434	1,532
Wisconsin	940,800	359,883	531,148	41,590	5,475	2,704
Wyoming	79,366	33,171	41,408	3,180	966	641
United States	36,920,663	12,967,565	21,849,266	1,758,308	235,284	110,240

MARITAL CONDITION OF FEMALES IN U. S., 1920.

(15 Years of Age and Over.)

State.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Marital Condition Not Reported.
Alabama	720,780	182,268	440 207	90,369	6,649	1,287
Arizona	95,671	20,170	63,685	10,808	852	156
Arkansas	525,477	116,084	344,325	58,954	5,370	744
California	1,210,607	289,196	733,332	162,871	23,105	1,803
Colorado	307,458	73 098	195,193	34,186	4,058	923
Connecticut	479,332	145,537	278,227	52,826	2,063	679
Delaware	77,105	19,962	47,469	9,094	358	222
District of Columbia	188,466	70,330	88,602	27,761	1,381	392
Florida	312,798	69,294	199,842	40,565	2,562	535
Georgia	900,117	225,856	551,522	115,829	5,926	984
Idaho	123,287	28,124	84,554	9,391	1,146	72
Illinois	2,242,120	617,873	1,353,118	247,985	19,275	3,869
Indiana	1,021,915	244,659	650,187	114,244	10,723	2,102
Iowa	819,947	224,706	505,294	81,118	7,510	1,319
Kansas	587,284	146,614	375,790	58,857	5,504	519
Kentucky	770,695	195,055	481,060	87,378	6,392	810
Louisiana	571,339	155,276	338,897	71,278	4,416	1,472
Maine	271,764	72,159	162,623	34,017	2,685	280
Maryland	506,569	147,204	294,043	62,087	2,700	535
Massachusetts	1,425,443	490,170	758,897	167,253	8,000	1,123
Michigan	1,198,037	285,297	782,648	118,412	10,768	912
Minnesota	774,433	248,592	450,785	68,945	4,843	1,268
Mississippi	554,325	138,410	342,029	67,665	5,197	1,024
Missouri	1,186,407	308,051	724,886	139,774	11,639	2,057
Montana	160,625	37,036	108,119	13,388	1,821	261
Nebraska	419,146	113,867	263,890	37,298	3,368	723
Nevada	21,731	4,196	14,463	2,415	500	157

MARITAL CONDITION OF FEMALES IN U. S., 1920—*Continued.*

STATE.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Marital Condition Not Reported.
New Hampshire	161,208	46,292	92,353	20,431	1,845	287
New Jersey	1,092,623	311,293	653,587	123,076	3,297	1,370
New Mexico	103,503	24,993	66,577	10,832	942	159
New York	3,767,540	1,164,525	2,134,604	448,670	13,562	6,179
North Carolina	769,185	225,149	460,742	79,118	2,325	1,851
North Dakota	181,450	54,685	113,843	11,618	735	569
Ohio	1,990,701	507,550	1,241,451	221,755	18,466	1,479
Oklahoma	594,679	132,818	402,863	51,984	5,886	1,128
Oregon	261,847	60,142	170,069	26,514	4,988	134
Pennsylvania	2,897,294	834,987	1,730,057	316,993	12,508	2,749
Rhode Island	219,409	74,098	118,772	24,577	1,834	128
South Carolina	504,018	143,457	298,648	59,865	1,325	753
South Dakota	190,812	53,858	121,408	13,862	1,128	556
Tennessee	749,045	190,536	461,883	89,285	6,676	665
Texas	1,439,534	361,939	902,689	157,022	15,564	2,320
Utah	133,642	35,127	83,713	13,168	1,531	103
Vermont	123,982	32,397	74,505	15,989	1,014	77
Virginia	730,985	211,140	432,557	82,483	5,898	907
Washington	438,357	100,343	287,871	41,889	7,816	438
West Virginia	431,564	110,169	280,811	36,995	2,635	954
Wisconsin	869,960	261,200	517,771	82,642	5,858	1,589
Wyoming	54,169	11,120	38,172	4,089	660	128
United States	35,177,575	9,616,902	21,318,933	3,917,625	273,304	50,751

SUMMARY OF THE MARITAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

SEX AND CENSUS YEAR.	Tot. Pop. 15 Years of Age and Over.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		DIVORCED.	
		Number.	Pct. Tot.	Number.	Pct. Tot.	Number.	Pct. Tot.	Number.	Pct. Tot.
Both sexes: 1920	72,098,178	22,584,467	31.3	43,168,199	59.9	5,675,933	7.9	508,588	0.7
1910	62,473,130	21,483,299	34.4	35,777,287	57.3	4,647,618	7.4	341,230	0.5
Male: 1920	36,920,663	12,967,565	35.1	21,849,266	59.2	1,758,308	4.8	235,284	0.6
1910	32,425,805	12,550,129	38.7	18,092,600	55.8	1,471,390	4.5	156,162	0.5
Female: 1920	35,177,515	9,616,902	27.3	21,318,933	60.6	3,917,625	11.1	273,304	0.8
1910	30,047,325	8,933,170	29.7	17,684,687	58.9	3,176,228	10.6	185,068	0.6

The proportion married in the total population 15 years of age and over increased, and a corresponding reduction appeared in the proportion remaining single.

The proportion of married males increased sharply, while the proportion of married females also increased, but at a slower rate.

The number of married men exceeds that of married women.

This excess of a little over half a million represents, in general, those immigrants whose wives are in foreign countries.

The ratio of males to females among the foreign born in the country, as recorded by the 1920 census, was approximately 122 to 100.

MALES AND FEMALES, 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1920.

STATE.	Males.	Females.	STATE.	Males.	Females.	STATE.	Males.	Females.
Ala	573,892	569,503	Me	241,778	233,413	Okla	550,172	471,416
Ariz	109,361	78,568	Md	433,857	428,534	Ore	270,953	224,015
Ark	452,177	415,115	Mass	1,172,359	1,239,148	Pa	2,586,323	2,452,768
Cal	1,250,880	1,067,150	Mich	1,192,158	1,023,278	R. I.	179,720	188,917
Col	303,782	260,747	Minn	738,332	642,502	S. C.	389,199	390,792
Conn	424,216	413,858	Miss	441,331	434,775	S. Dak	188,882	155,964
Del	70,580	65,941	Mo	1,038,472	1,000,342	Tenn.	609,547	605,400
D. C.	139,800	165,455	Mont	184,699	135,863	Tex	1,284,412	1,146,303
Fla	280,600	256,014	Neb	390,287	348,023	Utah	120,875	107,807
Ga	711,760	709,846	Nev	33,313	18,905	Vt.	110,378	106,664
Idaho	132,959	101,117	N. H.	141,204	139,822	Va	613,653	593,421
Ill	2,028,852	1,915,345	N. J.	960,837	937,047	Wash	482,137	374,942
Ind	999,203	870,617	N. Mex	102,522	82,664	W. Va	403,572	348,772
Iowa	737,829	690,853	N. Y.	3,255,503	3,259,178	Wis	800,258	727,403
Kan	534,187	489,957	N. C.	603,683	607,044	Wyo	69,857	45,882
Ky	657,883	631,613	N. Dak	178,148	144,770			
La	469,669	454,515	Ohio	1,847,319	1,711,162	U. S. total	31,403,370	29,483,150

The total number of men 21 years of age and over comprised 28,442,400 whites, 2,792,006 Negroes, 61,229 Indians, 46,979 Chinese, 53,411 Japanese, and 7,345 men of other races—Filipinos, Hindus, Hawaiians, Malays, etc.

Of the white men, 21,513,948 were natives and 6,928,452 were foreign-born, and of the natives, 15,805,063 were of native parentage, 3,956,384 of foreign parentage, and 1,752,501 of mixed native and foreign parentage.

The total number of male citizens of all races, 27,661,880, comprised 24,339,776 natives and 3,322,104 foreign-born naturalized men.

Expressed in percentages, the distribution of the several classes of men 21 years of age and over, in 1920, was as follows:

Total white, 90.6 per cent; native white of native parentage, 50.3 per cent.; native white of foreign parentage, 12.6 per cent.; native white of mixed native and foreign parentage, 5.6 per cent.; foreign-born white, 22.1 per cent.; Negro, 8.9 per cent.; Indian, two-tenths of 1 per cent.; Chinese, one-tenth of 1 per cent.; Japanese, two-tenths of 1 per cent.; total citizens, all races, 88.1 per cent.; native citizens, all races, 77.5 per cent.; and foreign-born naturalized citizens, all races, 10.6 per cent.

CHANGE IN AGE GROUPS.

The per cent. distribution of the total population by age groups in 1910 and 1920 was as follows:

AGE GROUP.	1920.	1910.
Under 5 years	10.9	11.6
5 to 14 years	20.8	20.5
15 to 44 years	47.3	48.9
45 years and over	20.8	18.9
Total	100.0	100.0

It is clear that the same forces which influence the increase or decrease of the population are able also to influence the characteristics of the population. These forces must be immigration, emigration, birth, and mortality. Approximately 80 per cent. of all immigrants fall within the age group 15 to 45. A large proportion of the emigrants returning to Europe during the decade 1910 to 1920 must also have fallen within this group, especially those who returned to their native lands for military service.

AGES OF MARRIED PERSONS, 1920 AND 1910.

(By the U. S. Census Bureau.)

The U. S. census figures of Jan. 1, 1920, establish beyond question the interesting fact that there has been a significant increase during recent years in the proportion of married persons among the younger element of the population. The number of married men 18 years of age increased from 13,321, or 1.4 per cent. of the total male population at that age in 1910, to 24,944, or 2.7 per cent. of the corresponding total, in 1920; the number of married men 19 years of age increased from 33,566, or 3.8 per cent., to 58,909, or 6.5 per cent.; the number of married men 20 years of age increased from 77,658, or 8.6 per cent., to 105,369, or 12.5 per cent.; and the number of married men 21 years of age increased from 152,298, or 16.2 per cent., to 193,663, or 21 per cent.

The number of married women 16 years of age increased from 34,829, or 3.7 per cent. of the total female population at that age in 1910, to 41,626, or 4.2 per cent. of the corresponding total, in 1920; the number of married women 17 years of age increased from 76,683, or 8.7 per cent., to 90,930, or 9.8 per cent.; the number of married women 18 years of age increased from 166,460, or 17 per cent., to 186,645, or 19.2 per cent.; and the number of married women 19 years of age increased from 224,976, or 25.7 per cent., to 264,507, or 28.6 per cent.

For each year of age from 15 to 34 the figures for 1920 show, without exception, in the case of each sex, an increase in the proportion married as compared with 1910, the change being especially noticeable for the younger ages. For the ages from 35 to 44 inclusive, considered as a group, there was also an increase during the decade in the proportion married, but this increase was less pronounced, especially in the case of women, than the increase shown for the younger ages. Among persons at the ages of 45 and upward, considered in three groups—45 to 54, 55 to 64, and 65 and over—the proportion married was somewhat smaller in 1920 than for the corresponding groups in 1910.

The accompanying tables show the marital condition of the population of the United States in 1920, for each specified age or age group, with comparative percentages for 1910.

MARITAL CONDITION, BY AGE, FOR MALE POPULATION.

Age.	Total Male Population at Specif'd Age: 1920.	Single.			Married.			Widowed or Divorced.		
		Number: 1920.	Pct. Total at Spec. Age		Number: 1920.	Pct. Total at Spec. Age		Number: 1920.	Pct. Total at Spec. Age	
			1920.	1910.		1920.	1910.		1920.	1910.
Tot. 15 yrs. & over	36,920,663	12,967,565	35.1	38.7	21,849,266	59.2	55.8	1,993,592	5.4	5.0
15 years	925,679	923,997	99.8	99.5	1,600	0.2	0.1	82	.....	.....
16 years	976,834	973,468	99.7	99.2	3,222	0.3	0.1	144	.....	.....
17 years	926,033	918,068	99.1	99.0	7,699	0.8	0.4	266	.....	.....
18 years	938,646	909,332	96.9	98.0	24,944	2.7	1.4	770	0.1	.....
19 years	906,600	842,905	93.0	95.6	58,909	6.5	3.8	1,327	0.1	0.1
20 years	843,501	732,213	86.8	90.6	105,369	12.5	8.6	2,426	0.3	0.2
21 years	920,779	719,816	78.2	82.8	193,663	21.0	16.2	4,168	0.5	0.4
22 years	918,849	648,916	70.6	75.2	260,530	28.4	23.8	6,267	0.7	0.6
23 years	911,705	574,761	63.0	66.6	326,245	35.8	32.3	7,906	0.9	0.7
24 years	932,211	524,917	56.3	59.4	394,511	42.3	39.2	10,024	1.1	0.9
25 years	932,333	462,811	49.6	52.9	454,791	48.8	45.5	12,210	1.3	1.2
26 years	915,495	403,477	44.1	47.3	495,955	54.2	51.0	13,435	1.5	1.3
27 years	910,809	349,753	38.4	41.7	543,508	59.7	56.6	15,079	1.7	1.4
28 years	943,654	326,869	34.6	38.1	596,913	63.3	60.0	17,402	1.8	1.6
29 years	835,942	246,811	29.5	31.8	570,957	68.3	66.3	16,200	1.9	1.7
30 years	956,567	277,538	29.0	31.9	654,280	68.4	65.6	22,244	2.3	2.2
31 years	724,643	178,698	24.7	25.9	528,367	72.9	71.9	16,015	2.2	2.0
32 years	826,738	201,562	24.4	26.1	602,328	72.9	71.3	21,073	2.5	2.3
33 years	795,555	171,147	21.5	22.2	602,059	75.7	75.1	20,738	2.6	2.5
34 years	827,280	166,874	20.2	21.3	636,323	76.9	75.9	22,464	2.7	2.6
35 to 44 years	7,359,904	1,188,586	16.1	16.7	5,873,308	79.8	79.2	284,292	3.9	3.9
45 to 54 years	5,653,095	677,420	12.0	11.1	4,580,056	81.0	81.5	386,138	6.8	7.2
55 to 64 years	3,461,865	337,592	9.8	8.3	2,697,429	77.9	79.0	420,836	12.2	12.5
65 years and over	2,483,071	182,211	7.3	6.2	1,607,187	64.7	65.6	687,162	27.7	27.8
Age unknown	92,875	27,773	29.9	25.7	29,113	31.3	23.9	4,924	5.3	4.5

Population total first column includes persons for whom marital condition was not reported.
Where percentage is absent it is less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

MARITAL CONDITION, BY AGE, FOR FEMALE POPULATION.

Age.	Total Female Population at Specif'd Age: 1920.	Single.			Married.			Widowed or Divorced.		
		Number: 1920.	Pct. Total at Spec. Age		Number: 1920.	Pct. Total at Spec. Age		Number: 1920.	Pct. Total at Spec. Age	
			1920.	1910.		1920.	1910.		1920.	1910.
Tot. 15 yrs. & over	35,177,515	9,616,902	27.3	29.7	21,318,933	60.6	58.9	4,190,929	11.9	11.2
15 years	935,766	922,433	98.6	98.3	12,834	1.4	1.2	499	0.1	0.1
16 years	996,124	953,230	95.7	95.5	41,626	4.2	3.7	1,268	0.1	0.1
17 years	929,140	835,418	89.9	90.5	90,930	9.8	8.7	2,792	0.3	0.2
18 years	971,400	776,931	80.0	82.1	186,645	19.2	17.0	5,554	0.6	0.5
19 years	924,334	649,638	70.3	73.2	264,507	28.6	25.7	8,143	0.9	0.7
20 years	937,601	562,965	60.0	62.4	360,112	38.4	36.2	12,385	1.3	1.1
21 years	900,933	473,019	52.5	54.9	412,235	45.8	43.5	14,020	1.6	1.3
22 years	968,431	434,966	44.9	47.3	512,587	52.9	50.7	19,141	2.0	1.7
23 years	969,884	371,616	38.3	40.6	574,133	59.2	57.2	22,726	2.3	2.0
24 years	973,127	321,485	33.0	35.5	624,630	64.2	62.3	25,724	2.6	2.3
25 years	990,861	287,842	29.0	31.4	672,240	67.8	65.7	29,541	3.0	2.7
26 years	937,840	236,899	25.3	27.1	669,638	71.4	69.9	30,197	3.2	2.8
27 years	880,836	194,201	22.0	23.8	655,125	74.4	72.9	30,610	3.5	3.1
28 years	942,759	190,285	20.2	21.9	715,183	75.9	74.4	36,375	3.9	3.6
29 years	795,962	139,058	17.5	18.6	624,315	78.4	77.6	31,907	4.0	3.7
30 years	995,298	184,062	18.5	20.4	762,156	76.6	74.7	48,033	4.8	4.8
31 years	681,985	98,967	14.5	15.2	552,979	81.1	80.7	29,517	4.3	4.0
32 years	812,005	119,743	14.7	15.8	651,391	80.2	79.4	40,202	5.0	4.7
33 years	726,524	92,550	12.7	13.6	597,208	82.2	81.5	36,197	5.0	4.9
34 years	724,598	92,797	12.8	13.8	592,120	81.7	80.9	39,132	5.4	5.3
35 to 44 years	6,760,934	767,882	11.4	11.4	5,426,434	80.3	80.1	560,520	8.3	8.4
45 to 54 years	4,845,398	464,838	9.6	8.5	3,587,794	74.0	74.8	787,620	16.3	16.6
55 to 64 years	3,069,807	257,029	8.4	7.1	1,878,478	61.2	62.2	929,813	30.3	30.7
65 years and over	2,450,144	173,442	7.1	6.3	830,160	33.9	35.0	1,440,230	58.8	58.4
Age unknown	55,824	15,606	28.0	26.9	23,473	42.0	38.5	8,783	15.7	17.3

Population total first column includes persons for whom marital condition was not reported.

U. S. POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, 1880-1920.

(Official revised U. S. Census figures.)

The total population according to the census, 105,710,620, included 11,573,230 children under 5 years of age, of whom 2,257,255 were infants under 1. The percentage for infants under 1 was 2.1 in 1920, as against 2.4 in 1910. The decrease in the proportions of young children and infants between 1910 and 1920 is doubtless due, in whole or in large part, to the decline in the birth rate.

The proportion of persons at and above the age of 25 has become larger from census to census since 1880, the increase between 1910 and 1920 having been especially noteworthy in the case of persons aged 45 and over.

The number of centenarians reported in 1920 was 4,267, as against 3,555 in 1910. Of the persons reported as centenarians in 1920, 1,561 were men and 2,706 were women. The greater longevity of women is also shown by the fact that, although the males outnumbered the females in the population as a whole, the women predominated in each of the 5-year age periods above 75, in both 1920 and 1910. The census takers had no means of verifying the ages of the persons enumerated by them, and consequently the age returns, especially for centenarians, are not absolutely accurate. It is probable that the number of centenarians has been somewhat overstated at every census.

Age Period.	Population.				
	1920.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.
All ages, number	105,710,620	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,622,250	50,155,783
Under 5 years	11,573,230	10,631,364	9,170,628	7,634,693	6,914,516
5 to 14 years	22,039,212	18,867,772	16,954,357	14,607,507	12,194,846
15 to 24 years	18,707,577	18,120,587	14,891,105	12,754,239	10,099,187
25 to 44 years	31,278,522	26,809,875	21,297,427	16,858,086	12,918,794
45 to 64 years	17,030,165	13,424,089	10,399,976	8,188,272	6,304,981
65 years and over	4,933,215	3,949,524	3,080,498	2,417,288	1,723,459
Age unknown	148,699	169,055	200,584	162,165	.....
All ages, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	10.9	11.6	12.1	12.2	13.8
5 to 14 years	20.8	20.5	22.3	23.3	24.3
15 to 24 years	17.7	19.7	19.6	20.4	20.0
25 to 44 years	29.6	29.1	28.0	26.9	25.8
45 to 64 years	16.1	14.6	13.7	13.1	12.6
65 years and over	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.4
Age unknown	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	.....

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS FOR EACH SEX, 1920 AND 1910.

Age Period.	Male.				Female.			
	1920.		1910.		1920.		1910.	
	Number.	Pct. Distribution.	Number.	Pct. Distribution.	Number.	Pct. Distribution.	Number.	Pct. Distribution
Total	53,900,431	100.0	47,332,277	100.0	51,810,189	100.0	44,639,989	100.0
Under 5	5,857,461	10.9	5,380,596	11.4	5,715,769	11.0	5,250,768	11.8
Under 1	1,141,939	2.1	1,123,409	2.4	1,115,316	2.2	1,093,933	2.5
5 to 9	5,753,001	10.7	4,924,123	10.4	5,645,074	10.9	4,836,509	10.8
10 to 14	5,369,306	10.0	4,601,753	9.7	5,271,831	10.2	4,505,387	10.1
15 to 19	4,673,792	8.7	4,527,282	9.6	4,756,764	9.2	4,536,321	10.2
20 to 24	4,527,045	8.4	4,580,290	9.7	4,749,976	9.2	4,476,694	10.0
25 to 29	4,538,233	8.4	4,244,348	9.0	4,548,258	8.8	3,935,655	8.8
30 to 34	4,130,783	7.7	3,656,768	7.7	3,940,410	7.6	3,315,417	7.4
35 to 39	4,074,361	7.6	3,367,016	7.1	3,700,920	7.1	3,029,084	6.8
40 to 44	3,285,543	6.1	2,786,350	5.9	3,060,014	5.9	2,475,237	5.5
45 to 49	3,117,550	5.8	2,378,916	5.0	2,646,070	5.1	2,090,281	4.7
50 to 54	2,535,545	4.7	2,110,013	4.5	2,199,328	4.2	1,790,778	4.0
55 to 59	1,880,065	3.5	1,488,437	3.1	1,669,059	3.2	1,298,514	2.9
60 to 64	1,581,800	2.9	1,185,966	2.5	1,400,748	2.7	1,081,184	2.4
65 to 69	1,079,817	2.0	863,994	1.8	988,658	1.9	815,509	1.8
70 to 74	706,301	1.3	561,644	1.2	688,735	1.3	552,084	1.2
75 to 79	419,965	0.8	331,280	0.7	436,595	0.8	336,022	0.8
80 to 84	185,903	0.3	153,745	0.3	216,876	0.4	168,009	0.4
85 to 89	69,272	0.1	56,335	0.1	87,267	0.2	66,483	0.1
90 to 94	16,383	.....	14,553	.....	23,597	.....	18,920	.....
95 to 99	3,869	.....	3,045	.....	5,710	.....	4,346	.....
100 and over	1,561	.....	1,380	.....	2,706	.....	2,175	.....
Age unknown	92,875	0.2	114,443	0.2	55,824	0.1	54,612	0.1

Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. where there are no percentage figures given.

U. S. POPULATION OF MILITARY AGE, 1920—18 TO 44 YEARS.

State.	Males.	Females.	State.	Males.	Females.	State.	Males.	Females.
Ala	423,075	468,559	Me	148,430	147,501	Okla	414,772	393,626
Ariz	84,965	66,240	Md	309,676	307,313	Ore	179,038	161,054
Ark	330,492	342,023	Mass	807,838	851,264	Pa	1,853,104	1,777,532
Cal	829,998	734,965	Mich	854,578	738,522	R. I	126,465	131,333
Col	206,979	190,616	Minn	526,532	485,140	S. C	306,292	334,837
Conn	299,902	293,609	Miss	327,251	360,345	S. Dak	140,030	123,268
Del	48,236	45,809	Mo	706,038	718,234	Tenn	438,225	473,299
D. of C	102,670	125,147	Mont	132,569	108,708	Tex	995,938	955,294
Fla	197,886	202,492	Neb	279,150	262,313	Utah	92,645	85,337
Ga	542,136	589,643	Nev	22,256	14,297	Vt	66,736	65,970
Idaho	95,705	80,611	N H	86,923	87,608	Va	454,990	457,603
Ill	1,449,872	1,405,936	N. J	697,019	684,123	Wash	329,067	278,208
Ind	602,798	594,839	N. Mex	76,548	67,225	W. Va	305,695	275,802
Iowa	501,040	488,301	N. Y	2,313,807	2,343,865	Wis	556,518	523,456
Kan	365,403	354,153	N. C	456,568	491,837	Wyo	54,037	38,429
Ky	469,119	470,032	N. Dak	133,575	119,733			
La	362,226	375,697	Ohio	1,296,399	1,203,564	U. S.	22,401,211	21,895,312

AGE OF UNITED STATES POPULATION, BY STATES, 1920.

STATE.	Under 5 Years.	Under 1 Year.	5 to 9 Years.	10 to 14 Years.	15 to 19 Years.	20 to 44 Years.	45 Years and Over.
Alabama	399,522	62,550	318,231	299,412	244,993	798,254	385,055
Arizona	40,807	8,552	37,894	32,673	28,435	139,144	54,184
Arkansas	220,811	45,744	228,488	221,471	183,852	602,363	293,535
California	275,727	53,920	280,279	259,276	243,326	1,461,201	897,633
Colorado	97,058	19,244	95,086	89,214	78,632	466,496	205,489
Connecticut	153,838	30,097	138,996	121,991	106,832	551,211	306,850
Delaware	22,929	4,674	21,144	20,214	18,572	86,650	52,772
Dist. of Col.	30,436	6,586	29,840	29,816	33,526	212,140	99,924
Florida	105,263	20,545	111,420	106,311	91,837	363,477	187,449
Georgia	363,229	72,970	382,373	365,312	307,549	1,009,913	464,516
Idaho	54,536	10,570	51,279	46,597	38,319	161,681	79,115
Illinois	655,073	123,051	645,264	595,330	540,552	2,639,468	1,400,669
Indiana	289,195	55,356	284,981	274,400	254,204	1,096,824	726,956
Iowa	250,887	47,166	239,979	227,801	214,981	904,494	562,442
Kansas	187,262	36,294	185,270	179,311	162,691	655,321	396,665
Kentucky	291,625	58,205	287,571	271,237	235,824	846,910	481,545
Louisiana	209,213	40,260	223,230	219,227	188,305	664,714	289,495
Maine	75,140	14,700	71,641	69,991	63,860	270,873	215,614
Maryland	147,005	29,899	143,703	139,871	130,997	563,715	322,879
Massachusetts	385,761	74,891	359,826	333538	302,131	1,538,716	929,252
Michigan	404,586	77,286	368,220	326,453	295,514	1,474,769	795,138
Minnesota	261,394	49,091	248,599	233,961	219,609	925,236	495,673
Mississippi	216,248	44,145	235,758	235,966	192,199	614,775	292,403
Missouri	327,909	62,683	338,375	335,121	307,163	1,302,890	788,386
Montana	67,372	12,746	60,074	51,327	42,028	225,192	100,959
Nebraska	143,240	26,814	140,580	132,108	119,052	494,159	264,687
Nevada	6,743	1,324	6,759	5,710	4,977	34,526	18,377
New Hampshire	41,391	7,920	39,762	38,791	35,152	160,601	126,594
New Jersey	338,696	61,664	322,958	291,236	255,161	1,279,766	665,522
New Mexico	46,399	9,429	46,356	40,925	34,660	129,822	61,733
New York	1,010,290	193,863	972,151	902,418	817,699	4,327,292	2,343,412
North Carolina	358,808	72,058	355,642	318,857	268,198	844,553	409,856
North Dakota	90,889	16,600	85,773	74,759	61,454	230,121	102,584
Ohio	586,136	111,942	548,802	508,329	464,654	2,309,363	1,337,698
Oklahoma	252,578	49,503	261,754	247,437	209,335	726,212	327,686
Oregon	71,318	13,597	73,084	69,014	62,775	314,820	191,524
Pennsylvania	1,005,465	195,817	945,817	851,741	742,737	3,342,217	1,825,004
Rhode Island	62,356	12,746	58,253	53,836	51,655	237,065	140,939
South Carolina	228,581	45,358	235,827	223,040	182,761	569,417	242,762
South Dakota	79,831	14,944	74,521	66,510	59,476	239,979	114,783
Tennessee	280,739	56,721	286,384	276,437	238,371	818,265	435,535
Texas	533,907	107,890	572,707	545,099	488,559	1,756,069	756,397
Utah	61,375	12,066	56,491	51,626	43,373	161,093	74,977
Vermont	34,544	6,574	33,412	32,585	29,508	121,389	100,614
Virginia	277,184	55,657	283,135	265,993	234,360	818,503	426,974
Washington	126,434	24,669	128,258	117,553	106,485	564,273	308,831
West Virginia	195,934	38,518	184,372	164,147	141,311	525,499	249,652
Wisconsin	285,042	53,138	277,458	259,707	238,132	987,201	581,672
Wyoming	22,524	4,218	20,855	17,458	14,780	86,411	31,469
United States	11,573,230	2,257,255	11,398,075	10,641,137	9,340,556	40,555,543	21,963,380

THE SPAN OF LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Data are official and based on the 1920 Federal Census. The figures in the columns headed "males" and "females" show to what age the average person in the State named may expect to live.

WHITE (EXCEPT IN HAWAII).

AREA.	Males.	AREA.	Males.	AREA.	Males.	Area.	Males.
Kansas	59.73	Ohio	56.18	New Jersey	53.77	San Francisco	51.68
Wisconsin	58.77	So. Carolina	55.76	Maryland	53.57	Aggre. in cities	51.55
Minnesota	58.54	Utah	55.31	Los Angeles	53.35	N. Y. City	51.32
Tennessee	58.49	Aggregate	55.23	Pennsylvania	53.16	Baltimore	51.11
Oregon / Washington	57.82	Michigan	55.07	New York	52.74	Boston	50.55
		Illinois	55.01	St. Louis	52.46	Buffalo	49.53
Kentucky	57.61	California	54.36	Cleveland	52.44	New Orleans	49.39
North Carolina	57.55	Massachusetts	54.00	Chicago	52.19	Jap. in Hawaii	49.30
Indiana	56.84	Orig. reg. States	53.98	Philadelphia	52.08	Hawaii (all r'c's)	47.60
Virginia	56.75	Connecticut	53.84	Detroit	52.03	Pittsburgh	47.16
Missouri	56.74	Wash., D. C.	53.83				

AREA.	Females.	AREA.	Females.	AREA.	Females.	AREA.	Females.
Kansas	60.89	Ohio	58.27	New Jersey	56.47	Aggre. in cities	54.77
Wisconsin	60.70	No. Carolina	57.87	Orig. reg. States	56.33	N. Y. City	52.72
Minnesota	60.58	Illinois	57.57	St. Louis	56.14	Baltimore	54.24
Washington	60.44	Kentucky	57.63	Michigan	55.94	New Orleans	54.01
Oregon	60.31	Los Angeles / So. Carolina	57.51	Cleveland / Pennsylv'ia	55.85	Detroit	53.43
Wash., D. C.	59.83					Boston	53.32
Missouri	58.95	Indiana	57.45	Maryland	55.82	Buffalo	52.98
Tennessee	58.42	Aggregate	57.41	New York	55.66	Pittsburgh	50.42
Utah	58.41	Connecticut	56.76	Chicago	55.33	Jap. in Hawaii	47.70
Virginia / California	58.35 / 58.32	Mass. / San Franc'co.	56.50	Philadelphia	54.83	Hawaii (all r'c's)	47.31

NEGRO.

42	States with more than 5 per cent. Negro population	46.25	40	States with more than 5 per cent. Negro population	45.38
43	States with less than 4 per cent. Negro population / Original registration States	40.14	41	States with less than 4 per cent. Negro population	42.46
			42	Original registration States	42.16
44	Large cities	37.96	43	Large cities	40.28

MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1920.

State.	Total.	Native White.			Foreign-Born White.	Negro.	Indian.	Chinese.	Japanese.	All Other
		Native Parentage	Foreign Par'nt'ge	Mixed Par'nt'ge						
Alabama	573,892	338,268	5,308	4,432	9,814	215,915	83	51	8	8
Arizona	109,361	47,402	8,558	5,367	33,582	5,075	8,215	836	307	19
Arkansas	452,177	306,174	7,284	6,491	8,166	123,939	32	86	2	3
California	1,250,880	542,743	169,684	94,911	367,340	14,393	4,971	20,437	32,157	4,244
Colorado	303,782	180,292	25,070	20,277	62,089	4,237	391	223	1,151	52
Connecticut	424,216	134,210	73,852	23,677	184,568	7,263	55	490	86	15
Delaware	70,580	42,726	5,089	2,446	10,614	9,657	2	38	8	.....
Dist. of Col.	139,800	73,134	11,108	7,117	14,042	33,822	14	370	84	109
Florida	280,600	147,269	8,673	6,933	22,282	95,092	146	129	61	15
Georgia	711,760	409,711	5,208	4,521	9,319	282,779	37	169	9	7
Idaho	132,959	76,381	17,761	12,748	23,366	463	906	510	805	19
Illinois	2,028,852	822,102	381,651	140,566	613,797	67,846	93	2,281	332	184
Indiana	909,203	674,607	75,071	47,578	82,908	28,651	58	261	56	13
Iowa	737,829	397,210	142,285	69,590	121,392	6,939	173	190	20	30
Kansas	534,187	359,087	59,724	37,328	57,876	19,562	486	57	41	26
Kentucky	657,883	526,442	26,049	15,403	16,827	73,091	15	46	7	3
Louisiana	469,669	233,307	19,062	13,157	24,848	178,623	259	294	44	75
Maine	241,778	156,580	20,218	14,742	49,355	492	243	141	7	.....
Maryland	433,857	251,197	39,916	18,936	50,363	73,086	13	315	20	11
Massachusetts	1,172,359	360,244	223,982	79,036	491,107	15,550	182	2,070	138	50
Michigan	1,192,158	467,192	210,272	104,473	381,808	25,887	1,664	632	145	85
Minnesota	738,332	174,581	220,201	70,219	266,856	3,838	2,178	393	53	13
Mississippi	441,331	204,581	2,696	3,193	4,628	225,700	272	258	.....	3
Missouri	1,038,472	699,238	109,983	67,917	97,345	63,452	58	354	90	35
Montana	184,699	79,834	30,078	15,364	54,250	754	2,953	730	683	53
Nebraska	390,287	191,206	78,848	33,626	79,821	5,378	736	150	498	24
Nevada	33,313	13,177	4,458	2,753	10,203	167	1,424	589	530	12
New Hampshire	141,204	73,113	17,113	8,222	42,432	229	9	81	5	.....
New Jersey	960,857	344,605	159,412	57,038	360,902	37,511	43	1,067	206	53
New Mexico	102,522	72,260	4,444	3,378	13,244	4,046	4,832	144	172	2
New York	3,255,503	1,055,138	592,373	211,012	1,318,883	69,259	1,604	4,752	1,979	503
North Carolina	603,683	426,660	1,588	1,592	4,035	167,240	2,486	65	16	1
North Dakota	178,148	42,011	49,091	15,022	70,043	207	1,613	101	59	1
Ohio	1,847,319	1,068,943	226,454	116,523	363,504	70,853	80	792	98	72
Oklahoma	550,172	440,096	18,922	15,717	22,817	40,110	12,224	229	46	11
Oregon	270,953	153,332	31,413	20,977	58,580	937	1,098	2,273	2,134	209
Pennsylvania	2,586,323	1,301,654	316,997	135,292	727,190	103,137	130	1,544	179	200
Rhode Island	179,720	49,559	36,689	11,707	78,118	3,396	40	179	28	4
South Carolina	389,199	197,542	2,343	1,798	3,850	183,474	69	66	7	50
South Dakota	188,882	72,230	47,861	18,675	45,340	315	4,337	102	20	2
Tennessee	609,547	467,349	7,072	5,666	8,428	120,947	18	50	5	12
Texas	1,284,412	822,471	72,935	38,856	152,600	196,055	590	657	219	29
Utah	120,875	45,436	27,062	16,098	28,791	652	783	287	1,716	50
Vermont	110,378	68,251	12,003	9,443	20,462	198	7	11	3	.....
Virginia	613,653	404,290	8,811	6,551	17,431	176,036	191	230	43	70
Washington	482,137	220,779	64,624	37,053	143,258	3,105	2,418	1,748	8,269	888
West Virginia	403,572	317,118	10,661	7,413	38,471	29,826	4	68	9	2
Wisconsin	800,258	214,387	248,629	86,538	245,711	2,144	2,604	203	36	6
Wyoming	69,857	38,944	7,798	5,129	15,796	678	385	230	820	77
United States	31,403,370	15,805,063	3,956,384	1,752,501	3,928,452	2,792,006	61,229	46,979	53,411	7,345

NATIVE WHITES OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE.

(From a Census Bulletin.)

The class of native whites of foreign parentage is dependent for its existence upon the number, ages, and marital condition of the foreign-born whites in the country.

If an absolute check were placed on immigration the foreign-born would gradually disappear, while the number of native whites of foreign parentage would linger one generation longer and then also would become non-existent. As the number of foreign-born within the country increases, the number of their children increases.

In the half century from 1870 to 1920 the native whites of foreign parentage increased from 10.8 per cent. of the entire population to 14.8 per cent., and during the same period the native whites of mixed parentage increased from 3 per cent. to 6.6 per cent.

The increase in native whites of foreign parentage for the decade 1910 to 1920 was 2,778,228, representing excess of births over deaths and emigration. The increase in the native whites of mixed parentage for the same decade was 1,010,139. The total number of children under 10 years of age, and therefore having been born since January 1, 1910, who were enumerated at the 1920 census as native white of foreign or mixed parentage was 5,901,905.

Reducing this number by 162,000, representing the estimated number of children born between January 1 and April 15, 1910 (the thirteenth census date), and surviving on January 1, 1920, leaves, in round numbers, 5,740,000 children born between the thirteenth and fourteenth census dates and surviving on the latter date.

The difference of approximately 1,952,000 between this number and the net increase of 3,788,367 in the two classes under consideration represents the number of persons in those classes who were enumerated on April 15, 1910, and who died or emigrated before January 1, 1920.

JAPANESE IN HAWAII AND IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

"The Japanese," says W. S. Rossiter in a census bulletin, "were not attracted either to Hawaii, then an independent kingdom, or to the United States as early as 1880. But by 1890 Hawaii had apparently been discovered as a desirable country to which to emigrate, and in that year also the first suggestions of emigration to the United States appeared.

"During the following decade occurred the heaviest movement of Japanese to Hawaii, together with a marked increase in the number coming to the United States.

"Thereafter appears a rather interesting equalization of numbers. Immigration of Japanese to Hawaii slackened from 1900 to 1910, the increase in Japanese population for the ten years amounting to less than 20,000, as against nearly 50,000 for the preceding decade; but the number coming to this country was so great that the total Japanese population of continental United States in 1910 tended to approach the number in the territory of Hawaii.

"In 1920 the increase shown for continental United States was considerably greater than for Hawaii, and for the first time the number of Japanese in continental United States (111,010) slightly exceeded that in the island territory (109,274)."

FEMALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1920.

State.	Total.	Native White.			Foreign-Born White.	Negro.	Indian.	Chinese.	Japanese.	All Other.
		Native Par'ntage.	Foreign Par'nt'ge	Mixed Par'nt'ge						
Alabama	569,503	327,815	5,391	4,712	6,291	225,215	75	1	8	.....
Arizona	78,568	35,439	7,088	4 802	22,391	1,484	7,179	75	105	5
Arkansas	415,115	280,307	5,669	5,812	5,000	118,295	21	10	1	.....
California	1,067,150	510,022	172,818	101,999	247,041	13,146	4,287	2,201	15,409	227
Colorado	260,747	158,047	34,136	20,959	42,928	3,869	296	22	487	3
Connecticut	413,858	138,831	81,387	26,744	160,334	6,480	55	13	11	3
Delaware	65,941	41,742	5,258	2,753	7,631	8,456	.....	1	.....	.....
Dist. of Col	165,455	90,647	13,155	9,643	12,334	39,626	13	19	10	8
Florida	256,014	137,645	8,781	7,445	16,088	85,916	111	9	17	2
Georgia	709,846	402,543	4,739	4,451	5,336	292,551	18	7	.....	1
Idaho	101,117	61,768	14,337	10,823	12,804	236	838	18	292	1
Illinois	1,915,345	797,375	400,497	152,486	504,131	60,604	69	121	55	7
Indiana	870,617	661,368	76,547	49,905	57,465	25,284	40	4	2	2
Iowa	690,853	381,037	139,820	71,138	93,087	5,629	133	5	2	2
Kansas	489,957	337,615	55,235	35,990	43,333	17,448	330	2	3	1
Kentucky	631,613	500,910	30,052	17,181	12,661	70,790	16	8	1	.....
Louisiana	454,515	220,012	21,883	15,368	16,380	180,628	212	13	4	15
Maine	233,413	153,041	19,620	15,155	44,974	384	235	3	.....	1
Maryland	428,534	252,535	42,993	20,811	43,261	68,905	8	15	5	1
Massachusetts	1,239,148	389,517	245,883	90,779	497,806	14,862	170	102	25	4
Michigan	1,023,278	416,493	200,781	105,696	281,352	17,520	1,376	44	14	2
Minnesota	642,502	157,617	213,516	70,676	195,726	2,828	2,099	28	9	3
Mississippi	434,775	197,668	2,886	3,305	2,702	227,963	228	23	.....	.....
Missouri	1,000,342	677,197	117,003	71,975	76,206	57,876	53	14	15	3
Montana	135,863	61,595	25,597	13,887	31,459	508	2,644	31	140	2
Nebraska	348,023	174,983	74,811	32,279	61,078	4,059	689	5	118	1
Nevada	18,905	8,338	3,205	2,094	3,692	110	1,341	36	89	.....
New Hampshire	139,822	73,232	17,834	8,967	39,617	159	11	1	1	.....
New Jersey	937,047	350,444	170,280	63,727	314,320	38,160	34	35	43	4
New Mexico	82,664	62,363	3,771	3,008	8,689	763	4,039	3	26	2
New York	3,259,178	1,086,508	647,467	240,354	1,209,614	73,285	1,366	233	317	34
North Carolina	607,044	423,513	1,555	1,659	2,453	175,516	2,341	5	2	.....
North Dakota	144,770	35,090	43,577	13,554	51,004	129	1,409	3	4	.....
Ohio	1,711,162	1,031,366	239,074	125,514	259,019	56,087	44	36	18	4
Oklahoma	471,416	380,973	15,317	13,720	13,291	36,221	11,884	3	6	1
Oregon	224,015	135,123	29,104	20,774	36,227	683	1,093	21	792	8
Pennsylvania	2,452,768	1,334,582	333,868	149,215	546,843	88,089	79	62	24	6
Rhode Island	188,917	52,202	40,913	13,846	78,748	3,158	38	9	1	2
South Carolina	390,792	191,279	2,232	1,661	2,091	193,456	61	8	3	1
South Dakota	155,964	59,982	41,625	17,222	32,687	205	4,228	8	9	1
Tennessee	605,400	461,749	7,196	6,093	5,891	124,448	17	5	1	.....
Texas	1,146,303	740,541	66,628	36,121	114,118	188,373	429	23	65	5
Utah	107,807	41,397	24,936	16,446	23,463	452	625	21	404	3
Vermont	106,664	66,884	11,814	10,047	17,770	144	5	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	593,421	394,296	7,168	6,156	10,420	175,195	166	10	8	2
Washington	374,942	185,765	58,035	35,832	87,177	2,103	2,315	129	3,556	30
West Virginia	348,772	292,693	10,328	7,428	16,994	21,319	2	6	1	1
Wisconsin	727,403	202,706	243,715	88,407	188,880	1,465	2,215	8	7	.....
Wyoming	45,882	27,399	6,322	4,033	7,261	387	320	3	154	8
United States	29,483,150	15,202,194	4,045,947	1,852,652	5,570,268	2,730,469	55,257	3,646	22,316	401

CENTRE OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, 1920.

The centre of foreign-born white population, Jan. 1, 1920, was located in latitude 41° 3′ 45″, and longitude 84° 49′ 17″, being in the eastern part of Allen County, Indiana, about 10¾ miles east of New Haven and 16 miles east of Ft. Wayne.

For the first time in three decades the centre of foreign-born white population showed a western movement. From 1890 to 1900 it moved 34.5 miles in an easterly direction, and from 1900 to 1910, 8.5 miles in a southeasterly direction.

At the latter censuses the centre was in Defiance County, Ohio, but in 1920 it moved just across the State boundary line in Allen County, Indiana.

The centre in 1880 was in Monroe County, Michigan, and in 1890, in Noble County, Indiana, so that in thirty years the centre has returned to the State in which it was located in 1890.

The change in direction of the movement of this centre from east to west is due principally to the increase in foreign-born white population in the State of California.

The total increase in the foreign-born white population of the United States was 367,209 and the increase in the States of Texas, California, and Arizona was 316,222, or 86 per cent. of the total increase.

Twenty States showed an increase in this element of their population from 1910 to 1920; ten of them were States east of the centre and seven were States west of the centre. The Western States, however, had much greater increases in their foreign-born white population than the States east; the largest increases were in California, Michigan, and Texas.

CANADIAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The British Canadians in the United States show practically no change in number, and apparently there was little migration of British Canadians within the United States; New England and the East North Central States still maintained the majority and retained it in similar proportion.

The French Canadians have shown a decided decrease.

During the previous decade they decreased 9,378, or 2.4 per cent. This tendency, so slight in that decade, increased to considerable proportions between 1910 and 1920, during which period the number of French Canadians in the United States decreased by 77,297, or 20 per cent.

Michigan, New York and New England are the areas reporting the largest numbers of French Canadians.

In 1910 over two-thirds of this class of the foreign-born population were concentrated in New England, half of them being in the single State of Massachusetts.

The decrease was not proportionally as great in this group of States as in the rest of the country, New England with two-thirds of the French Canadians bearing only one-half of the decrease.

The States which lost most heavily were New York, Michigan and Minnesota. The decrease for New England was low enough to indicate a reduction, due mainly to mortality. The rate for the rest of the country was so high as to raise the presumption that a considerable return to Canada had taken place.

U. S. POPULATION BY COLOR AND RACE, 1910—1920.

State.	White.		Negro.		Indian.		Chinese.		Japanese.	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
Alabama	1,447,032	1,228,832	900,652	908,282	405	909	59	62	18	4
Arizona	291,449	171,468	8,005	2,009	32,989	29,201	1,137	1,305	550	371
Arkansas	1,279,757	1,131,026	472,220	442,891	106	460	113	62	5	9
California	3,264,711	2,259,672	38,763	21,645	17,360	16,371	28,812	36,248	71,952	41,356
Colorado	924,103	783,415	11,318	11,453	1,383	1,482	291	373	2,464	2,300
Connecticut	1,358,732	1,098,897	21,046	15,174	159	152	566	462	102	71
Delaware	192,615	171,102	30,335	31,181	2	5	43	30	8	4
Dist. of Columbia	326,860	236,128	109,966	94,446	37	68	461	369	105	47
Florida	638,153	443,634	329,487	308,669	518	74	181	191	106	50
Georgia	1,689,114	1,431,802	1,206,365	1,176,987	125	95	211	233	9	4
Idaho	425,668	319,221	920	651	3,098	3,488	585	859	1,569	1,363
Illinois	6,299,333	5,526,962	182,274	109,049	194	188	2,776	2,103	472	285
Indiana	2,849,071	2,639,961	80,810	60,320	125	279	283	276	81	38
Iowa	2,384,181	2,209,191	19,005	14,973	529	471	235	97	29	36
Kansas	1,708,906	1,634,352	57,925	54,030	2,276	2,444	68	16	52	107
Kentucky	2,180,560	2,027,951	235,938	261,656	57	234	62	52	9	12
Louisiana	1,096,611	941,086	700,257	713,874	1,066	780	387	507	57	31
Maine	765,695	739,995	1,310	1,363	839	892	161	108	7	13
Maryland	1,204,737	1,062,639	244,479	232,250	32	55	371	378	29	24
Massachusetts	3,803,524	3,324,926	45,466	38,055	555	688	2,544	2,582	191	151
Michigan	3,601,627	2,785,247	60,082	17,115	5,614	7,519	792	241	184	49
Minnesota	2,368,936	2,059,227	8,809	7,084	8,761	9,053	508	275	85	67
Mississippi	853,962	786,111	935,184	1,009,487	1,105	1,253	364	257	.....	2
Missouri	3,225,044	3,134,932	178,241	157,452	171	313	412	535	135	99
Montana	534,260	360,580	1,658	1,834	10,956	10,745	872	1,285	1,074	1,585
Nebraska	1,279,219	1,180,293	13,242	7,689	2,888	3,502	189	112	804	590
Nevada	70,699	74,276	346	513	4,907	5,240	689	927	754	864
New Hampshire	442,331	429,906	621	564	28	34	95	67	8	1
New Jersey	3,037,087	2,445,894	117,132	89,760	100	168	1,190	1,139	325	206
New Mexico	334,673	304,594	5,733	1,628	19,512	20,573	171	248	251	258
New York	10,172,027	8,966,845	198,483	134,191	5,503	6,046	5,793	5,266	2,686	1,247
North Carolina	1,783,779	1,500,511	763,407	697,843	11,824	7,851	88	80	24	2
North Dakota	639,954	569,855	467	617	6,254	6,486	124	39	72	59
Ohio	5,571,893	4,654,897	186,187	111,452	151	127	941	569	130	76
Oklahoma	1,821,194	1,444,531	149,408	137,612	57,337	74,825	261	139	67	48
Oregon	769,146	655,090	2,144	1,492	4,590	5,090	3,090	7,363	4,151	3,418
Pennsylvania	8,432,726	7,467,713	284,568	193,919	337	1,503	1,829	1,784	255	190
Rhode Island	593,980	532,492	10,036	9,529	110	284	225	272	35	33
South Carolina	818,538	679,161	864,719	835,843	304	331	93	57	15	8
South Dakota	619,147	563,771	832	817	16,384	19,137	142	121	38	42
Tennessee	1,885,993	1,711,432	451,758	473,088	56	216	57	43	8	8
Texas	3,918,165	3,204,848	741,694	690,049	2,109	702	773	595	449	340
Utah	441,901	366,583	1,446	1,144	2,711	3,123	342	371	2,936	2,110
Vermont	351,817	354,298	572	1,621	24	26	11	8	4	3
Virginia	1,617,909	1,389,809	690,017	671,096	824	539	278	154	56	14
Washington	1,319,777	1,109,111	6,883	6,058	9,061	10,997	2,363	2,709	17,387	12,929
West Virginia	1,377,235	1,156,817	86,345	64,173	7	36	98	90	10	3
Wisconsin	2,616,938	2,320,555	5,201	2,900	9,611	10,142	251	226	60	34
Wyoming	190,146	140,318	1,375	2,235	1,343	1,486	252	246	1,194	1,596
United States	94,820,915	81,731,957	10,463,131	9,827,763	244,437	265,683	61,639	71,531	111,010	72,157

Not included in the above are (1910 figures in parentheses): Filipinos, 5,603 (160); Hindus, 2,507 (2,545); Koreans, 1,224 (462); Siamese, Hawaiians, Malays, Maoris, and Samoans, 154 (8)—Total, 9,488.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION.

State.	Native White.		Foreign-Born White.		State.	Native White.		Foreign-Born White.	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.		1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
Ala.	1,429,370	1,209,876	17,662	18,956	Nev.	55,897	56,277	14,802	17,999
Ariz.	213,350	124,644	78,099	46,824	N. H.	351,098	333,348	91,233	96,558
Ark.	1,265,782	1,114,117	13,975	16,909	N. J.	2,298,474	1,787,706	738,613	658,188
Cal.	2,583,049	1,742,422	681,662	517,250	N. M.	305,596	281,940	29,077	22,654
Col.	807,149	656,564	116,954	126,851	N. Y.	7,385,915	6,237,573	2,786,112	2,729,272
Conn.	982,219	770,138	376,513	328,759	N. C.	1,776,680	1,494,569	7,099	5,942
Del.	172,805	153,682	19,810	17,420	N. D.	508,451	413,697	131,503	156,158
D. of C.	298,312	211,777	28,548	24,351	Ohio	4,893,196	4,057,652	678,697	597,245
Fla.	595,145	409,792	43,008	33,842	Okla.	1,781,226	1,404,447	39,968	40,084
Ga.	1,672,928	1,416,730	16,186	15,072	Ore.	666,995	552,089	102,151	103,001
Idaho	386,705	278,794	38,963	40,427	Pa.	7,044,876	6,028,994	1,387,850	1,438,719
Ill.	5,092,382	4,324,402	1,206,951	1,202,560	R. I.	420,481	354,467	173,499	178,025
Ind.	2,698,203	2,480,639	150,868	159,322	S. C.	812,137	673,107	6,401	6,054
Iowa	2,158,534	1,935,707	225,647	273,484	S. D.	536,756	463,143	82,391	100,628
Kan.	1,598,328	1,499,162	110,578	135,190	Tenn.	1,870,515	1,692,973	15,478	18,459
Ky.	2,149,780	1,987,898	30,780	40,053	Tex.	3,557,646	2,964,864	360,519	239,984
La.	1,051,740	889,304	44,871	51,782	Utah	385,446	303,190	56,455	63,393
Me.	658,346	629,862	107,349	110,133	Vt.	307,291	304,437	44,526	49,861
Md.	1,102,560	958,465	102,177	104,174	Va.	1,587,124	1,363,181	30,785	26,628
Mass.	2,725,990	2,273,876	1,077,534	1,051,050	Wash.	1,069,722	867,914	250,055	241,197
Mich.	2,874,992	2,189,723	726,635	595,524	W. Va.	1,315,329	1,099,745	61,906	57,072
Minn.	1,882,772	1,516,217	486,154	543,010	Wis.	2,156,810	1,807,986	460,128	512,569
Miss.	845,943	776,722	8,019	9,389	Wyo.	164,891	113,200	25,255	27,118
Mo.	3,039,018	2,906,036	186,026	228,896					
Mont.	440,640	268,936	93,620	91,644	U. S.	81,108,161	68,386,412	13,712,754	13,345,545
Neb.	1,129,567	1,004,428	149,652	175,865					

AMERICAN CITIZENS, 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1920.

(U. S. Census Returns, as of Jan. 1, 1922.)

State.	Male citizens (all races). Total.	Male citizens. Native.	Male citizens. Foreign-Born Naturalized.	Female citizens (all races). Total.	Female citizens. Native.	Female citizens. Foreign-Born Naturalized.
Alabama	568,886	563,808	5,078	566,643	563,150	3,493
Arizona	80,387	74,298	6,089	60,431	55,629	4,802
Arkansas	448,497	443,883	4,614	413,078	410,092	2,986
California	998,095	831,252	166,843	930,152	802,577	127,575
Colorado	274,921	240,249	34,672	244,993	217,276	27,717
Connecticut	309,143	238,191	70,952	321,451	253,204	68,247
Delaware	64,232	59,895	4,337	62,001	58,296	3,705
District of Columbia	132,988	125,137	7,851	159,949	152,981	6,968
Florida	262,751	253,361	9,390	243,909	236,185	7,724
Georgia	707,198	702,125	5,073	707,574	704,266	3,308
Idaho	122,475	108,272	14,203	97,705	87,991	9,714
Illinois	1,754,451	1,412,206	342,245	1,708,428	1,410,649	297,779
Indiana	860,834	825,916	34,918	841,818	813,093	28,725
Iowa	700,356	616,167	84,189	666,856	597,734	69,122
Kansas	509,133	476,063	33,070	474,414	446,548	27,866
Kentucky	651,260	640,967	10,293	627,158	618,930	8,228
Louisiana	453,051	443,621	9,430	443,827	437,930	5,897
Maine	210,236	192,163	18,073	210,798	188,292	22,506
Maryland	408,887	382,671	26,216	408,867	385,143	23,724
Massachusetts	888,782	674,635	214,147	966,468	737,841	228,627
Michigan	984,716	808,778	175,938	896,881	741,128	155,753
Minnesota	648,433	471,006	177,427	588,770	446,670	142,100
Mississippi	438,733	436,372	2,361	433,361	432,037	1,324
Missouri	998,139	940,503	57,636	970,947	924,017	46,930
Montana	163,057	128,967	34,090	126,774	104,080	22,694
Nebraska	358,789	309,731	49,058	327,558	286,767	40,791
Nevada	26,195	22,063	4,132	17,224	15,105	2,119
New Hampshire	116,059	98,656	17,403	119,407	100,175	19,232
New Jersey	756,600	597,607	158,993	768,590	621,548	147,042
New Mexico	92,254	88,831	3,423	76,354	73,893	2,511
New York	2,521,382	1,915,309	606,073	2,587,163	2,036,121	551,042
North Carolina	601,422	599,515	1,907	605,921	604,562	1,359
North Dakota	159,262	107,866	51,396	133,568	93,669	39,899
Ohio	1,639,619	1,482,578	157,041	1,588,675	1,451,760	136,915
Oklahoma	538,299	526,998	11,301	466,217	458,066	8,151
Oregon	240,083	208,129	31,954	210,484	186,866	23,618
Pennsylvania	2,158,549	1,855,616	302,933	2,168,185	1,905,032	263,153
Rhode Island	138,721	100,391	38,330	149,839	109,799	40,040
South Carolina	387,149	385,211	1,938	389,820	388,676	1,144
South Dakota	174,486	143,435	31,051	147,397	123,253	24,144
Tennessee	605,445	600,988	4,457	602,774	599,980	3,294
Texas	1,169,423	1,129,933	39,490	1,064,431	1,031,543	32,888
Utah	106,448	90,058	16,390	100,681	83,857	16,824
Vermont	99,440	89,895	9,545	99,173	88,884	10,289
Virginia	603,898	595,439	8,459	588,652	582,915	5,737
Washington	406,087	328,806	77,282	340,871	284,009	56,862
West Virginia	373,288	364,947	8,341	337,596	331,759	5,837
Wisconsin	689,048	554,283	134,765	652,933	538,462	114,471
Wyoming	60,293	52,986	7,307	43,186	38,461	4,725
United States	27,661,880	24,339,776	3,822,104	26,759,952	23,860,351	2,899,601

DEFINITION OF THE TERM "CITIZEN."

The total number of citizens, male and female, in the above table, is 54,421,832. The citizens comprise all native persons and all naturalized foreign-born persons.

The total number of those who voted at the 1920 presidential election was 26,674,171, not including blank or void ballots, or votes cast for names not on any ticket.

Under the provisions of the naturalization laws at the time the 1910 census was taken, the citizenship status of a married woman was the same as that of her husband (but if the husband had taken out his naturalization papers only, his wife was classified in the census returns as an alien); for an unmarried woman the process of naturalization was the same as for a man; a foreign-born widow or foreign-born divorced wife of a citizen of the United States retained the citizenship status of her former husband so long as she continued to reside in this country; and a foreign-born widow or foreign-born divorced wife of an alien could become naturalized in the same manner as a man.

Class of Population and Citizenship.	Number. Male. 1920.	Number. Male. 1910.	Number. Female: 1920.
Pop. 21 years of age and over	31,403,370	26,999,151	29,483,150
White	28,442,400	24,357,514	26,671,061
Negro	2,792,006	2,458,873	2,730,469
Indian	61,229	62,967	55,257
Chinese	46,379	60,421	3,646
Japanese	53,411	56,638	22,316
All other	7,345	2,738	401
Native white	21,513,948	17,710,697	21,100,793
Native parent	15,805,063	13,211,731	15,202,194
Foreign parent	3,956,384	3,215,082	4,045,947
Mixed parent	1,752,501	1,283,884	1,852,652
Foreign-born white	6,928,452	6,646,817	5,570,268
Naturalized	3,314,910	3,034,117	2,893,787
Hav'g first pap's	1,116,744	570,772	77,532
Alien	2,138,237	2,266,535	2,226,672
Unknown	358,561	775,393	372,277

Class of Population and Citizenship.	Number. Male. 1920.	Number. Male. 1910.	Number. Female: 1920.
Pop. 18 to 44 yrs. inclusive	22,401,211	20,473,684	21,895,312
White	20,174,684	18,351,870	19,500,980
Negro	2,106,879	1,985,415	2,327,538
Indian	44,194	47,962	41,071
Chinese	23,594	29,953	3,271
Japanese	44,576	55,905	22,045
All other	7,284	2,579	407
Native white	16,049,115	13,880,182	16,186,791
Native parent	11,608,710	9,978,500	11,538,346
Foreign parent	2,968,158	2,702,668	3,067,640
Mixed parent	1,472,247	1,199,014	1,580,805
Foreign-born white	4,125,569	4,471,688	3,314,189

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF U. S. OF VOTING AGE, 1920.

(U. S. Census Returns, Jan. 1, 1920.)

STATE.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Total.	Naturalized.	First Papers.	Alien.	Total.	Naturalized.	First Papers.	Alien.
Alabama	9,814	5,031	1,125	2,030	6,291	3,472	59	1,639
Arizona	33,582	5,986	1,801	24,157	22,391	4,722	79	16,638
Arkansas	8,166	4,593	753	1,319	5,000	2,976	64	1,066
California	367,340	166,299	42,862	134,007	247,041	127,176	3,633	97,664
Colorado	62,089	34,630	8,648	15,696	42,928	27,688	603	12,446
Connecticut	184,568	70,826	28,046	78,711	160,334	68,185	1,227	81,216
Delaware	10,614	4,329	1,539	4,033	7,631	3,698	67	3,131
District of Columbia	14,042	7,786	1,775	2,842	12,334	6,926	324	3,491
Florida	22,282	8,968	1,723	9,309	16,088	7,141	111	7,137
Georgia	9,319	5,023	958	2,340	5,536	3,293	73	1,533
Idaho	23,366	14,186	3,156	4,489	12,804	9,708	139	2,217
Illinois	613,797	341,910	125,752	111,348	504,131	297,536	8,386	161,042
Indiana	82,908	34,871	23,563	15,980	57,465	28,696	1,353	19,682
Iowa	121,392	84,160	11,109	15,384	93,087	69,111	781	13,686
Kansas	57,876	33,036	7,881	11,008	43,333	27,853	628	10,388
Kentucky	16,827	10,273	1,472	3,060	12,661	8,220	159	2,212
Louisiana	24,848	9,350	2,121	10,708	16,380	5,846	82	7,586
Maine	49,355	18,028	6,553	21,676	44,974	22,451	189	18,751
Maryland	50,363	26,077	8,720	13,720	43,261	23,687	647	16,914
Massachusetts	491,107	213,478	73,725	193,845	497,804	227,938	5,555	248,506
Michigan	381,808	175,631	86,460	101,206	281,352	155,327	4,553	103,343
Minnesota	266,856	177,355	40,727	35,245	195,726	142,035	3,211	37,404
Mississippi	4,628	2,322	347	1,168	2,702	1,309	17	897
Missouri	97,345	57,561	13,765	17,240	76,206	46,887	993	19,853
Montana	54,250	34,009	8,714	7,636	31,459	22,618	479	5,990
Nebraska	76,821	49,012	13,868	9,490	61,078	40,771	1,119	12,705
Nevada	10,203	4,121	1,393	3,941	3,692	2,115	25	1,103
New Hampshire	42,432	17,395	4,839	17,723	39,617	19,217	201	16,874
New Jersey	360,902	158,727	60,708	129,137	314,320	146,789	3,185	145,890
New Mexico	13,244	3,381	750	8,390	8,689	2,500	45	5,642
New York	1,318,883	604,251	214,958	446,859	1,209,614	549,557	19,142	564,261
North Carolina	4,035	1,886	285	1,124	2,453	1,349	10	648
North Dakota	70,043	51,350	6,558	7,017	51,004	39,837	407	6,702
Ohio	363,500	156,819	76,524	114,286	259,017	136,715	3,350	104,001
Oklahoma	22,817	11,239	1,777	6,233	13,290	8,133	124	3,265
Oregon	58,580	31,899	11,255	12,800	36,227	23,581	726	10,326
Pennsylvania	727,194	302,437	98,734	295,499	546,844	262,855	5,366	246,010
Rhode Island	78,118	38,212	13,521	23,562	78,748	39,963	1,232	33,445
South Carolina	3,850	1,924	417	921	2,091	1,138	21	583
South Dakota	45,340	31,027	6,318	3,103	32,687	24,134	433	4,397
Tennessee	8,428	4,430	739	1,821	5,891	3,278	61	1,535
Texas	152,600	39,321	8,865	93,478	114,118	32,800	949	72,588
Utah	28,791	16,377	3,563	7,664	23,463	16,815	348	5,320
Vermont	20,462	9,540	2,106	7,886	17,770	10,285	117	6,377
Virginia	17,431	8,356	2,294	4,792	10,422	5,703	108	3,327
Washington	143,258	77,156	23,308	29,572	87,177	56,761	1,443	22,954
West Virginia	38,471	8,315	3,105	23,996	16,994	5,826	100	9,386
Wisconsin	245,711	134,720	50,137	46,007	188,880	114,441	5,537	52,936
Wyoming	15,796	7,239	2,427	4,791	7,261	4,719	72	1,965
United States	6,928,452	3,314,910	1,116,749	2,138,237	5,570,268	2,893,787	77,532	2,226,672

The totals in the above table include 358,547 males and 372,276 females whose citizenship was not reported to the Census Bureau.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES OF VOTING AGE.

(Figures show number born in the respective countries.)

COUNTRY.	Males.	Females.	COUNTRY.	Males.	Females.	COUNTRY.	Males.	Females.
Africa	2,191	1,407	Finland	80,407	59,606	Poland	602,918	445,132
Albania	4,543	547	France	73,937	66,959	Portugal	33,837	22,739
America, Central & South	9,215	5,331	Germany	873,231	775,653	Roumania	52,979	39,138
Armenia	23,746	9,780	Greece	135,207	26,308	Russia	682,208	529,129
Asia Minor	1,513	627	Hungary	196,093	157,699	Scotland	122,568	108,966
Asia, other	4,450	2,096	Ireland	448,573	573,104	Spain	31,540	9,896
Atlantic Isles	18,393	15,164	Italy	858,111	550,822	Sweden	334,849	270,700
Australia	5,370	4,352	Jugo-Slavia	107,974	47,982	Switzerland	65,656	48,736
Austria	300,899	227,262	Lithuania	79,308	48,334	Syria	28,478	18,097
Belgium	31,811	22,531	Luxemburg	7,484	4,697	Turkey, Asia	5,870	1,753
Bulgaria	9,219	745	Mexico	189,974	129,723	Turkey, Eur'pe	3,311	1,290
Canada, Fr'ch	141,514	132,662	Netherlands	67,901	49,276	Wales	34,806	29,429
Canada, others	349,404	377,936	Newfoundland	5,689	6,571	West Indies	11,690	9,969
Czecho-Slovak	182,913	152,417	Norway	195,101	153,784	All other	6,295	4,420
Denmark	109,754	71,044	Pacific Isles	1,761	1,436			
England	392,116	353,282	Palestine	1,703	836	Total	6,928,452	5,570,268

Figures for West Indies do not include Porto Rico.

GROWTH OF THE WHITE ELEMENT OF UNITED STATES POPULATION.

Census Yr.	Total Number.	NATIVE. Number.	NATIVE. Pct. of Increase.	FOREIGN-BORN. Number.	FOREIGN-BORN. Pct. of Increase.	Census Yr.	Total Number.	NATIVE. Number.	NATIVE. Pct. of Increase.	FOREIGN-BORN. Number.	FOREIGN-BORN. Pct. of Increase.
1850	19,553,068	17,312,533	.....	2,240,535	.....	1890	55,101,258	45,979,391	24.5	9,121,867	39.1
1860	26,922,537	22,825,784	31.8	4,096,753	82.8	1900	66,809,196	56,595,379	23.1	10,213,817	12.0
1870	34,337,292	28,843,580	26.4	5,493,712	34.1	1910	81,731,957	68,386,412	20.8	13,345,545	30.7
1880	43,402,970	36,843,291	27.7	6,559,679	19.4	1920	94,820,915	81,108,161	18.6	13,712,754	2.8

In computing this percentage of increase, the returns from the special enumeration of Indian Territory and Indian reservations in 1890 were excluded from the total for that year.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, 1920.

State.	Total Foreign-Born Whites.	Northwestern Europe.									
		England.	Scotland.	Wales	Ireland.	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.	Netherlands.	Belgium.	Luxemburg.
Alabama	17,662	1,942	975	145	809	215	748	191	83	73	8
Arizona	78,099	2,882	595	192	1,206	337	859	398	69	60	22
Arkansas	13,975	1,137	316	90	676	99	331	180	116	94	8
California	681,662	58,572	16,597	3,433	45,308	11,460	31,925	18,721	4,592	2,202	443
Colorado	116,954	9,584	3,357	1,482	6,191	1,525	10,112	2,823	853	430	91
Connecticut	376,513	22,708	7,487	650	45,464	1,414	1,697	3,040	444	402	54
Delaware	19,810	1,497	411	44	2,895	65	316	77	37	24	5
Dist. of Col.	28,548	2,990	793	106	4,320	219	481	237	127	76	13
Florida	43,008	4,451	1,068	136	1,304	610	1,399	575	357	130	24
Georgia	16,186	1,593	530	86	1,112	132	299	127	78	45	7
Idaho	38,963	4,451	1,228	575	1,410	2,482	5,112	2,240	439	123	60
Illinois	1,206,951	54,247	19,598	3,444	74,274	27,785	105,577	17,098	14,344	11,329	3,211
Indiana	150,868	8,522	3,707	1,106	7,271	544	4,942	969	2,018	2,530	101
Iowa	225,647	13,036	3,967	1,753	10,686	17,344	22,493	18,020	12,471	1,232	1,630
Kansas	110,578	7,899	2,576	1,170	4,825	970	10,337	2,263	675	1,500	284
Kentucky	30,780	1,863	520	149	3,422	75	214	89	150	90	12
Louisiana	44,871	1,819	447	76	2,000	555	522	331	260	350	9
Maine	107,349	5,149	2,171	137	5,748	581	2,026	1,065	50	51	6
Maryland	102,177	5,095	1,692	499	6,580	536	630	382	314	135	22
Massachusetts	1,077,534	86,895	28,474	1,367	183,171	5,491	38,012	3,629	2,071	2,497	33
Michigan	726,635	47,149	13,175	1,154	16,531	6,888	24,707	7,178	33,499	10,501	477
Minnesota	486,164	10,958	3,928	854	10,289	90,188	112,117	16,904	5,380	2,056	1,782
Mississippi	8,019	590	144	18	412	97	247	113	31	36	8
Missouri	186,026	10,400	2,969	903	15,022	610	4,741	1,688	906	1,113	140
Montana	93,620	8,159	3,279	879	7,260	9,962	7,179	2,990	1,675	672	153
Nebraska	149,652	6,000	1,695	547	5,422	2,165	18,821	12,338	846	551	301
Nevada	14,802	1,271	338	100	970	206	545	551	36	27	4
New Hampshire	91,233	4,367	1,823	51	7,908	427	1,886	204	177	478	5
New Jersey	738,613	46,781	17,781	1,255	65,971	5,343	10,675	5,704	12,737	2,483	167
New Mexico	29,077	888	440	78	434	128	310	115	70	76	6
New York	2,786,112	135,305	37,654	6,763	284,747	27,573	53,025	14,222	13,772	5,300	564
North Carolina	7,099	967	446	25	301	70	170	69	115	16	2
North Dakota	131,505	2,287	1,229	120	1,660	38,190	10,543	4,552	903	456	229
Ohio	678,697	43,140	12,148	7,772	29,262	1,487	7,266	2,353	2,529	1,902	273
Oklahoma	39,968	2,686	1,120	319	1,321	297	931	561	176	289	52
Oregon	102,151	7,953	3,609	592	4,203	6,955	10,532	3,602	917	722	140
Pennsylvania	1,387,850	90,666	28,448	21,167	121,601	2,446	19,847	3,065	1,338	4,695	286
Rhode Island	173,499	25,782	5,692	245	22,253	545	6,542	365	138	968	14
South Carolina	6,401	491	190	10	442	85	133	76	30	61	1
South Dakota	82,391	2,943	832	346	1,954	16,813	8,573	5,983	3,218	251	480
Tennessee	15,478	1,665	454	143	1,291	63	305	138	59	56	3
Texas	360,519	7,685	1,828	278	4,333	1,740	4,536	1,508	554	447	58
Utah	56,455	14,836	2,310	1,304	1,207	2,109	6,073	6,970	1,980	90	18
Vermont	44,526	2,197	1,854	549	2,884	106	1,123	155	32	15	2
Virginia	30,785	3,752	1,327	163	1,732	491	664	459	385	122	7
Washington	250,055	20,806	7,886	2,040	8,927	30,304	34,793	8,359	3,097	1,438	315
West Virginia	61,906	3,433	998	704	1,459	51	326	121	56	938	6
Wisconsin	460,128	10,834	3,022	1,750	7,809	45,433	22,896	15,420	7,473	3,444	1,031
Wyoming	25,255	2,505	1,439	297	956	651	2,042	936	130	130	18
U. S.	13,712,754	812,828	254,567	67,066	1,037,233	363,862	625,580	189,154	131,766	62,686	12,585

The foreign-born population in 1910 totalled 13,345,545.

TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U. S., 1920.

(U. S. Census Returns.)

State.	Total.	State.	Total.	State.	Total.
Alabama	18,027	Maine	107,814	Oklahoma	40,432
Arizona	80,566	Maryland	103,179	Oregon	107,644
Arkansas	14,137	Massachusetts	1,088,548	Pennsylvania	1,392,557
California	757,625	Michigan	729,292	Rhode Island	175,189
Colorado	119138	Minnesota	486,795	South Carolina	6,582
Connecticut	378,439	Mississippi	8,408	South Dakota	82,534
Delaware	19,901	Missouri	186,835	Tennessee	15,648
District of Columbia	29,365	Montana	95,591	Texas	363,832
Florida	53,864	Nebraska	150,665	Utah	59,200
Georgia	16,564	Nevada	16,003	Vermont	44,558
Idaho	40,747	New Hampshire	91,397	Virginia	31,705
Illinois	1,210,584	New Jersey	742,486	Washington	265,292
Indiana	151,328	New Mexico	29,808	West Virginia	62,105
Iowa	225,994	New York	2,825,375	Wisconsin	460,485
Kansas	110,967	North Carolina	7,272	Wyoming	26,567
Kentucky	30,906	North Dakota	131,863		
Louisiana	46,427	Ohio	680,452	Total U. S.	13,920,692

Of the foreign-born population of the United States on Jan. 1, 1920, those at that time naturalized totalled 6,493,088; holding first papers only, 1,223,490; aliens, 5,398,605; citizenship not reported, 805,509.

The decade 1900 to 1910 witnessed the entrance of about 8,000,000 foreigners into the United States and a net increase of 30.7 per cent. in the foreign-born white population. At the close of the period immigrants were entering the country at the rate of 1,000,000 per annum. The chief restrictions at that time were those based on physical disability, moral turpitude, and the immigrant's ability to support himself. In 1910 the number of foreign-born whites in the country was 13,345,545, or 14.5 per cent. of the entire population.

Had the increase for the decade 1910 to 1920 continued at the rate of the previous period, the foreign-born white population of the country would have reached seventeen and one-half millions in 1920.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, 1920—*Continued.*

STATE.	CENTRAL EUROPE.								
	Switzerland.	France.	Alsace-Lorraine.	Germany.	Poland.	Cz'cho-Slovakia.	Austria.	Hungary.	Jugo-Slavia.
Alabama	174	555	61	2,427	394	232	583	372	155
Arizona	293	331	63	1,516	261	148	486	210	1,167
Arkansas	736	300	87	3,979	529	492	636	108	117
California	16,097	18,523	1,864	67,180	7,082	3,377	13,264	5,252	7,277
Colorado	1,510	1,155	265	11,992	1,867	1,953	5,722	1,157	2,109
Connecticut	1,863	2,714	612	22,614	46,623	6,558	12,699	13,222	990
Delaware	76	160	38	1,632	3,847	122	615	226	27
District of Columbia	358	605	82	3,382	716	122	525	219	43
Florida	357	668	63	3,534	428	189	525	383	88
Georgia	161	313	63	1,936	917	123	401	246	84
Idaho	1,347	398	84	4,143	287	420	781	233	360
Illinois	7,837	8,610	3,383	205,491	162,405	66,709	46,457	34,437	19,285
Indiana	2,334	2,429	818	37,377	17,791	3,941	9,100	9,351	4,471
Iowa	2,871	1,460	665	70,642	2,028	9,150	4,334	747	1,603
Kansas	2,238	1,840	296	23,380	2,418	3,466	5,183	622	2,155
Kentucky	1,315	533	451	11,137	1,037	240	906	1,084	354
Louisiana	378	3,743	439	5,147	377	302	725	305	312
Maine	62	328	16	932	1,717	410	305	72	143
Maryland	509	624	194	22,032	12,061	3,553	3,620	1,947	359
Massachusetts	1,368	6,079	1,041	22,113	69,157	2,238	8,098	1,387	950
Michigan	2,755	3,250	924	86,047	103,926	11,161	22,004	22,607	9,420
Minnesota	2,720	1,204	599	74,634	18,537	12,626	11,550	4,277	10,697
Mississippi	71	204	54	929	318	63	136	47	220
Missouri	4,934	2,409	1,416	55,776	7,636	4,971	8,676	8,080	2,327
Montana	1,151	771	117	7,873	1,219	1,895	3,298	935	3,782
Nebraska	1,808	575	283	40,969	4,615	15,818	4,551	810	738
Nevada	378	566	43	1,069	104	85	190	40	693
New Hampshire	72	227	61	1,714	3,597	75	389	66	120
New Jersey	8,165	7,044	3,121	92,382	90,419	16,747	36,917	40,470	3,313
New Mexico	148	331	46	1,178	153	113	423	130	535
New York	15,053	25,050	7,129	295,650	247,519	38,247	151,172	78,374	8,547
North Carolina	72	127	9	703	210	20	149	66	29
North Dakota	506	269	81	11,960	2,236	2,056	2,059	2,519	199
Ohio	9,656	4,554	3,502	111,893	67,579	42,121	48,073	73,181	30,377
Oklahoma	629	839	119	7,029	1,253	1,825	1,393	311	218
Oregon	4,166	1,004	269	13,740	1,480	1,132	2,798	909	1,186
Pennsylvania	6,875	9,344	3,461	120,194	177,770	68,869	122,755	71,380	3,627
Rhode Island	211	1,816	155	3,126	8,158	264	1,307	176	146
South Carolina	31	72	6	1,079	351	45	206	56	22
South Dakota	761	215	120	15,674	792	2,819	1,151	585	470
Tennessee	616	277	56	2,159	841	82	398	326	37
Texas	1,690	1,935	609	31,062	5,047	12,819	6,441	940	620
Utah	1,566	391	43	3,589	240	163	987	179	836
Vermont	187	183	14	630	1,726	108	283	264	56
Virginia	239	396	59	2,802	1,103	897	921	1,293	127
Washington	3,671	2,055	397	22,315	3,906	1,792	6,494	1,056	3,565
West Virginia	545	509	124	3,798	5,799	1,549	5,115	6,260	2,802
Wisconsin	7,797	1,254	888	151,250	50,558	19,811	19,641	10,016	8,874
Wyoming	302	330	31	2,292	544	518	1,183	349	1,189
United States	118,659	118,569	34,321	1,686,102	1,139,978	362,436	575,625	397,282	169,437

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF *FOREIGN WHITE STOCK* IN U. S.

(U. S. Census Returns, Jan. 1, 1920.)

By *Foreign White Stock* is meant the foreign-born, plus the native white population having one or both parents foreign-born.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.	Number.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.	Number.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.	Number.
Amer., Cent. & South	19,487	Greece	212,338	Scotland	731,239
Asia "all other"	10,732	Hungary	1,110,905	Serbia, Montenegro	32,324
Austria	3,129,796	Ireland	4,136,395	Spain	77,944
Belgium	122,690	Italy	3,336,945	Sweden	1,457,382
Bulgaria	11,397	Luxemburg	43,109	Switzerland	327,797
Canada, French	848,309	Mexico	725,332	Turkey, Asia	164,409
" other	1,755,519	Netherlands	362,318	" Europe	23,303
Denmark	467,525	Newfoundland	25,448	Wales	230,380
England	2,307,112	Norway	1,023,225	West Indies	45,494
Finland	296,276	Portugal	134,794	All other	116,463
France	333,678	Roumania	134,318		
Germany	7,259,997	Russia	3,871,123	Total	36,398,958

The total includes 1,502,457 whose parents were born in different foreign countries.

"All other Asia" means Asia other than Turkey. The classification by countries is pre-war. West Indies does not include Porto Rico.

Population of foreign white stock in 1910 totalled 32,243,382.

The Census of 1920 showed a foreign-born white population increase of 367,209, or 2.8 per cent. over the corresponding figure for 1910. For the previous decade the rate of increase of the foreign-born whites was nearly one-half greater than that for the total population, while for the ten-year period, 1910 to 1920, it was less than one-fifth that for the total population. In the sense of permitting more thorough assimilation this slackened increase has proved fortunate. The decrease in the rate of increase for the foreign-born whites effected a decrease in the proportion of the total white population which was foreign-born. This proportion dropped to the lowest point reached since 1850; or 14.5 per cent. of the entire number of white persons enumerated. Such a figure, however, is inadequate as an expression of the foreign-born element.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, 1920—*Continued.*

State.	Eastern Europe.						Southern Europe.					
	Russia.	Lithuania.	Finland.	Roumania.	Bulgaria.	Turkey in Eur.	Greece	Albania.	Italy.	Spain	Portugal.	Other Europe.
Alabama	1,582	12	74	120	18	22	915	....	2,732	70	4	33
Arizona	816	16	407	51	28	10	329	6	1,261	1,013	30	8
Arkansas	662	27	18	62	17	1	277	1	1,314	22	4	10
California	27,224	260	7,053	2,403	271	264	10,313	49	88,502	11,123	24,517	509
Colorado	16,669	115	879	394	349	12	1,802	11	12,579	297	33	43
Connecticut	38,719	11,662	1,226	1,202	33	69	3,851	203	80,322	1,233	1,200	82
Delaware	2,244	90	52	110	....	3	286	....	4,136	142	18	7
Dist. of Col.	5,181	38	104	86	5	72	1,207	8	3,764	108	11	17
Florida	1,243	13	311	472	16	6	1,408	3	4,745	4,091	222	22
Georgia	3,452	72	42	111	5	21	1,473	1	700	123	39	60
Idaho	1,458	9	989	104	39	5	716	42	1,323	1,416	39	5
Illinois	117,899	30,358	3,080	6,238	940	181	16,465	151	94,407	746	110	524
Indiana	7,673	1,445	237	2,731	431	70	4,182	74	6,712	467	14	75
Iowa	7,319	687	107	297	269	18	2,884	7	4,956	41	14	78
Kansas	12,050	68	56	285	36	6	640	2	3,355	214	11	57
Kentucky	2,736	56	50	192	28	22	401	1	1,932	68	6	30
Louisiana	1,928	23	147	93	49	14	610	2	16,264	1,268	100	74
Maine	3,763	1,032	1,393	67	5	66	1,228	403	2,797	33	143	10
Maryland	24,791	2,206	175	537	18	19	964	1	9,543	221	21	79
Massachusetts	92,034	20,789	14,570	1,445	120	451	20,441	1,947	117,007	824	28,315	100
Michigan	45,313	5,475	30,096	6,331	1,692	179	7,115	201	30,216	441	67	813
Minnesota	16,100	741	29,108	2,385	456	30	2,391	41	7,432	36	7	149
Mississippi	528	5	62	36	....	1	207	....	1,841	50	4	10
Missouri	18,769	417	98	1,647	145	44	3,022	202	14,609	445	12	76
Montana	5,203	80	3,577	344	264	28	1,465	38	3,842	68	50	13
Nebraska	15,718	139	73	371	61	4	1,504	9	3,547	98	6	53
Nevada	124	7	182	12	21	1	618	....	2,641	1,180	149	5
New Hampshire	3,467	1,017	1,558	25	8	....	5,280	118	2,074	18	115	2
New Jersey	73,527	6,246	2,109	4,564	66	195	4,521	54	157,285	2,000	640	170
New Mexico	254	8	49	8	18	2	288	....	1,678	198	18	8
New York	529,240	12,121	12,504	40,116	614	2,050	26,117	415	545,173	12,548	1,404	842
North Carolina	932	29	15	31	1	17	551	....	453	16	10	7
North Dakota	29,617	32	1,108	1,811	31	17	420	....	176	6	2	25
Ohio	43,690	4,095	6,406	13,068	2,535	569	13,540	432	60,658	1,280	146	351
Oklahoma	5,005	132	101	65	105	11	619	1	2,122	124	13	49
Oregon	6,979	101	6,050	352	214	41	1,928	13	4,324	553	125	34
Pennsylvania	161,124	30,227	2,818	11,230	656	289	13,893	687	222,764	2,183	798	400
Rhode Island	8,055	794	320	370	45	45	1,219	142	32,241	87	8,624	11
South Carolina	1,187	9	53	26	1	10	578	....	344	19	6	10
South Dakota	11,193	14	1,085	154	97	5	375	1	413	5	4	27
Tennessee	2,262	3	33	93	5	5	491	22	2,079	14	6	16
Texas	7,057	37	189	443	70	75	1,977	8	8,024	1,081	66	203
Utah	684	12	779	69	30	12	3,029	41	3,225	250	4	19
Vermont	1,333	67	476	19	3	....	167	6	4,067	661	29	4
Virginia	5,421	71	240	165	17	32	1,796	4	2,435	263	95	82
Washington	11,124	527	11,863	422	267	229	4,214	93	10,813	410	156	75
West Virginia	3,911	717	289	625	98	23	3,186	2	14,147	1,540	14	71
Wisconsin	21,447	2,934	6,757	970	208	36	3,833	101	11,187	74	17	448
Wyoming	1,482	33	856	71	72	2	1,236	5	1,948	139	29	4
U. S.	1,400,489	135,068	149,824	102,823	10,477	5,284	175,972	5,608	1,610,109	49,247	67,453	5,901

U. S. TOTAL FOR OTHER FOREIGN-BORN, NOT IN 3 PRECEDING TABLES.

Asia—Armenia, 36,626; Asia Minor, 2,404; Palestine, 3,202; Syria, 51,900; Turkey in Asia, 8,610.

America—Canada (French), 307,786; Canada (other), 810,092; Newfoundland, 13,242; Mexico, 478,383; West Indies, except Porto Rico, 26,369; Central and South America, 20,929.

MOTHER TONGUE OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN U. S., 1920.

Mother Tongue.	Number.	Mother Tongue.	Number.	Mother Tongue.	Number.
All mother tongues	36,398,958	Latin & Greek: Italian	3,365,864	Dalmatian	3,119
		French	1,290,110	Serbian	52,208
English and Celtic	9,729,365	Spanish	850,848	Montenegrin	4,535
Germanic	8,622,498	Portuguese	215,728	Bulgarian	14,420
Scandinavian	2,972,796	Roumanian	91,683	Lithuanian & Lettic	336,600
Latin and Greek	6,036,003	Greek	221,770	Unclassified:	
Slavic and Lettic	5,270,581	Slavic & Lettic: Polish	2,436,895	Yiddish & Hebrew	2,043,613
Unclassified	2,956,321	Czech	622,796	Magyar	473,538
Germanic: German	8,164,109	Slovak	619,866	Finnish	265,472
Dutch and Frisian	370,499	Russian	731,949	Armenian	52,840
Flemish	87,890	Ruthenian	95,458	Syrian & Arabic	104,139
Scandinavian: Swedish	1,486,062	Slovenian	208,552	Turkish	8,505
Norwegian	1,020,788	Serbo-Croatian:		Albanian	6,426
Danish	466,946	Croatian	140,559	Of mixed mother tongue	791,058

"We obtain," says a census bulletin, "a more significant measure of the relative importance of the immigrants if we consider the percentage which they form of the adult population, or, taking a figure which is conveniently accessible in the census reports, the percentage which they form of the total male population twenty-one years of age and over.

"It is a percentage which would be startling if we had not become familiar with it, or if it were announced for the first time in the history of census taking.

"In 1910—to take first the earlier and more sensational percentage—24.6 per cent., or practically one-fourth, of the male population twenty-one years of age and over consisted of immigrants.

"The percentage has now declined to 22.1, which is still over one-fifth of the total."

PARENTAGE OF NATIVE WHITES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920.

State.	Nativity.		Native White.					
	Native.	Foreign Born.	Native Parentage.		Foreign Parentage.		Mixed Parentage.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	2,330,147	18,027	704,980	689,149	9,695	9,826	7,739	7,911
Arizona	253,596	80,566	82,435	68,710	20,497	19,037	11,756	10,915
Arkansas	1,738,067	14,137	628,856	597,836	10,369	8,661	10,358	9,707
California	2,669,236	757,625	860,196	817,759	285,650	288,277	162,527	168,640
Colorado	820,491	119,138	313,759	289,282	65,574	64,485	36,693	37,356
Connecticut	1,002,192	378,439	222,531	226,675	206,899	214,234	54,516	57,364
Delaware	203,102	19,901	70,517	69,359	11,479	11,809	4,684	4,957
Dist. of Columbia	408,206	29,365	109,872	129,616	16,549	18,580	10,468	13,227
Florida	914,606	53,864	271,836	260,459	17,895	17,856	13,310	13,789
Georgia	2,879,268	16,564	828,637	814,060	8,522	7,849	6,946	6,914
Idaho	391,119	40,747	155,973	138,279	25,781	22,139	23,505	21,028
Illinois	5,274,696	1,210,584	1,552,087	1,514,476	724,616	742,420	273,806	284,977
Indiana	2,779,062	151,328	1,175,902	1,153,642	112,924	114,142	69,819	71,774
Iowa	2,178,027	225,994	775,407	753,146	189,693	187,017	126,546	126,725
Kansas	1,658,290	110,967	667,403	641,401	84,388	79,576	63,681	61,879
Kentucky	2,385,724	30,906	1,039,134	1,000,000	30,816	35,115	21,424	23,291
Louisiana	1,752,082	46,427	478,415	463,309	31,923	35,093	20,352	22,648
Maine	660,200	107,814	250,299	245,481	43,382	42,768	37,967	38,449
Maryland	1,346,482	103,179	448,287	444,801	70,267	72,936	32,419	33,850
Massachusetts	2,763,808	1,088,548	601,525	629,248	534,966	558,292	194,507	207,452
Michigan	2,939,120	729,292	866,769	803,678	394,176	381,112	215,514	213,743
Minnesota	1,900,330	486,795	424,834	402,793	358,334	349,792	173,972	173,047
Mississippi	1,782,210	8,408	419,018	407,744	4,692	4,847	4,718	4,924
Missouri	3,217,220	186,835	1,283,069	1,253,867	146,528	153,536	98,682	103,336
Montana	453,298	95,591	147,662	128,141	53,379	48,539	32,322	30,597
Nebraska	1,145,707	150,665	389,049	368,015	118,286	113,662	71,618	68,937
Nevada	61,404	16,003	20,727	15,558	6,535	5,166	4,309	3,602
New Hampshire	351,686	91,397	112,848	112,664	40,039	41,000	21,936	22,611
New Jersey	2,413,414	742,486	605,157	607,518	409,035	420,023	125,299	131,442
New Mexico	330,542	29,808	141,937	131,380	9,715	9,150	6,853	6,561
New York	7,559,852	2,825,375	1,821,141	1,847,125	1,395,548	1,448,535	421,746	451,820
North Carolina	2,551,851	7,272	888,953	876,250	2,932	2,805	2,805	2,935
North Dakota	515,009	131,863	108,334	99,632	104,728	99,245	49,583	46,929
Ohio	5,078,942	680,452	1,860,779	1,808,343	413,305	424,946	189,236	196,587
Oklahoma	1,987,851	40,432	873,888	805,219	28,271	24,812	25,601	23,435
Oregon	675,745	107,644	258,647	239,079	49,146	46,681	37,056	36,386
Pennsylvania	7,327,460	1,392,557	2,362,310	2,387,761	854,378	870,432	278,308	291,687
Rhode Island	429,208	175,189	86,368	87,185	88,657	94,003	30,942	33,326
South Carolina	1,677,142	6,582	405,120	394,298	3,678	3,347	2,930	2,764
South Dakota	554,013	82,534	161,980	146,618	74,127	67,214	44,480	42,337
Tennessee	2,322,237	15,648	923,544	909,213	10,158	10,265	8,501	8,834
Texas	4,299,396	365,832	1,606,830	1,505,432	141,757	134,913	86,485	82,229
Utah	390,196	59,200	125,360	120,421	39,185	36,716	31,812	31,952
Vermont	307,870	44,558	115,392	112,933	21,184	20,916	18,217	18,649
Virginia	2,277,482	31,705	778,053	756,441	16,545	13,969	11,484	10,632
Washington	1,091,329	265,292	374,555	337,151	111,145	103,473	72,875	70,523
West Virginia	1,401,596	62,105	632,425	600,432	28,591	28,034	12,943	12,904
Wisconsin	2,171,582	460,485	535,939	518,755	371,057	364,994	182,786	183,279
Wyoming	167,835	26,567	68,042	54,842	13,535	11,699	8,990	7,783
United States	91,789,928	13,920,692	29,636,781	28,785,176	7,810,531	7,884,008	3,455,021	3,536,644

ORIGIN OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, 1920-1910.

(Compiled in a special Census bulletin by W. S. Rossiter.)

Country of Birth.	1920.	1910.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	Country of Birth.	1920.	1910.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
All countries	13,712,754	13,345,545	+367,209	Eastern Europe	1,809,573	1,423,645	+385,928
				Russ., Lith., Finl.	1,685,381	1,314,051	+371,330
Europe	11,877,991	11,787,878	+ 90,113	Roum., Bul., Alb., Turk. in Europe.	124,192	109,594	+ 14,598
No'west'n Europe.	3,794,555	4,237,373	—442,818	Southern Europe	1,902,781	1,523,934	+378,847
England	812,828	876,455	— 63,627	Greece	175,972	101,264	+ 74,708
Scotland	254,567	261,034	— 6,467	Italy	1,610,109	1,343,070	+267,039
Wales	67,066	82,479	— 15,413	Spain, Portugal	116,700	79,600	+ 37,100
Ireland	1,037,233	1,352,155	—314,922	Other Europe	5,901	2,853	+ 3,048
Norway	363,862	403,858	— 39,996	Asia	110,450	64,314	+ 46,136
Sweden	625,580	665,183	— 39,603	America	1,656,801	1,453,186	+203,615
Denmark	189,154	181,621	+ 7,533				
Neth., Belg., Lux.	207,037	172,518	+ 34,519	Canada	1,117,878	1,196,070	— 78,192
Switzerland	118,659	124,834	— 6,175	French	307,786	385,083	— 77,297
France	118,569	117,236	+ 1,333	Newfoundland	13,242	5,076	+ 8,166
Central Europe	4,365,181	4,600,073	—234,892	Other	810,092	810,987	— 895
Germ'y, Als.-Lor.	1,720,423	2,311,085	—590,662	Mexico	478,383	219,802	+258,581
Aust., Hung., etc.	1,504,780	1,351,104	+153,676	Other America	47,298	32,238	+ 15,060
Poland	1,139,978	937,884	+202,094	Other cont. or isl'ds.	67,512	40,167	+ 27,345

Because of the inclusion of Alsace-Lorraine with Germany, and of Albania in Eastern Europe, in order to obtain figures comparable with those for 1910, the totals for Northwestern, Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe, as given in this table, are different from those which appear in the 1920 Census reports.

Figures for Austria, Hungary, etc., in 1920, include Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia; those for 1910 include Serbia and Montenegro.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Bureau of the Census; data is as of Jan. 1, 1920.)

State.	Born in Specified State.		Born and Living in Specified State.	Living in Specified State.		Gain (+) or Loss (—) Through Interstate Migration
	Total.	Living in Other States		Total.	Born in Other States	
Alabama	2,607,273	552,000	2,055,273	2,325,254	269,981	— 282,019
Arizona	139,386	29,610	109,776	247,349	137,573	+ 107,963
Arkansas	1,640,814	443,884	1,196,930	1,730,078	533,148	+ 89,264
California	1,409,467	141,224	1,268,243	2,632,194	1,363,951	+1,222,727
Colorado	473,372	155,866	317,506	809,585	492,079	+ 336,213
Connecticut	942,870	186,658	756,212	998,017	241,805	+ 55,147
Delaware	207,804	64,841	142,963	202,008	59,045	— 5,796
District of Columbia	226,066	65,957	160,109	404,331	244,222	+ 178,265
Florida	652,352	92,249	560,103	909,727	349,624	+ 257,375
Georgia	3,128,986	533,563	2,595,423	2,874,669	279,246	— 254,317
Idaho	210,106	62,078	148,028	388,341	240,313	+ 178,235
Illinois	5,606,383	1,515,465	4,090,918	5,247,603	1,156,685	— 358,780
Indiana	3,060,703	851,255	2,209,448	2,770,506	561,058	— 290,197
Iowa	2,544,207	919,601	1,624,606	2,168,171	543,565	— 376,036
Kansas	1,535,540	567,702	967,838	1,649,023	681,185	+ 113,483
Kentucky	2,930,790	795,801	2,134,989	2,382,721	247,732	— 548,069
Louisiana	1,782,749	260,134	1,522,615	1,745,628	223,013	— 37,121
Maine	807,012	208,667	598,345	656,820	58,475	— 150,192
Maryland	1,416,193	308,903	1,107,290	1,343,424	236,134	— 72,769
Massachusetts	2,693,737	428,450	2,265,287	2,752,529	487,242	+ 58,792
Michigan	2,711,479	488,146	2,223,333	2,920,698	697,365	+ 209,219
Minnesota	1,817,102	424,926	1,392,176	1,891,760	489,584	+ 74,658
Mississippi	2,087,558	492,422	1,595,136	1,778,541	183,405	— 309,017
Missouri	3,518,892	1,136,610	2,382,282	3,203,657	821,375	— 315,235
Montana	240,513	67,695	172,818	447,695	274,877	+ 207,182
Nebraska	1,066,914	331,472	735,442	1,138,118	402,676	+ 71,204
Nevada	48,232	23,471	24,761	60,495	35,734	+ 12,263
New Hampshire	391,862	134,788	257,074	349,024	91,950	— 42,838
New Jersey	2,025,396	331,937	1,693,459	2,404,990	711,531	+ 379,594
New Mexico	268,492	59,258	209,234	329,111	119,877	+ 60,619
New York	8,086,198	1,451,729	6,634,469	7,499,992	865,523	— 586,206
North Carolina	2,835,102	443,844	2,391,258	2,549,254	157,996	— 285,848
North Dakota	405,379	100,700	304,679	508,771	204,092	+ 103,392
Ohio	5,223,474	1,143,716	4,079,758	5,062,775	983,017	— 160,699
Oklahoma	1,050,159	230,930	819,229	1,975,109	1,155,880	+ 924,950
Oregon	400,453	104,730	295,723	670,015	374,292	+ 269,562
Pennsylvania	7,907,934	1,342,946	6,564,988	7,309,242	744,254	— 598,692
Rhode Island	417,677	92,885	324,792	427,582	102,790	+ 9,905
South Carolina	1,870,809	305,018	1,565,791	1,675,160	109,369	— 195,649
South Dakota	432,691	129,431	303,260	550,454	247,194	+ 117,763
Tennessee	2,743,221	748,641	1,994,580	2,316,909	322,329	— 426,312
Texas	3,865,863	559,552	3,306,311	4,274,693	968,382	+ 408,830
Utah	408,838	94,832	314,006	388,005	73,999	— 20,833
Vermont	406,955	156,417	250,538	305,286	54,748	— 101,669
Virginia	2,661,359	682,419	1,973,940	2,272,433	293,493	— 388,926
Washington	517,036	106,861	410,175	1,072,626	662,451	+ 555,590
West Virginia	1,378,424	265,081	1,113,343	1,396,895	283,552	+ 18,471
Wisconsin	2,460,101	607,527	1,852,574	2,162,383	309,809	— 297,718
Wyoming	81,540	32,558	48,982	165,812	116,830	+ 84,272
United States	91,345,463	20,274,450	71,071,013	91,345,463	20,274,450	

NEGRO MIGRATION, BY STATES.

State.	Total Born in Specified State, 1920.	Born and Living in Specified State, 1920.	State.	Total Born in Specified State, 1920.	Born and Living in Specified State, 1920.
Alabama	1,032,321	841,668	Nevada	181	53
Arizona	1,227	524	New Hampshire	575	268
Arkansas	362,543	311,247	New Jersey	54,015	42,797
California	10,771	8,366	New Mexico	1,273	467
Colorado	4,676	2,335	New York	77,751	62,369
Connecticut	11,397	7,888	North Carolina	876,128	714,449
Delaware	30,919	20,438	North Dakota	536	101
District of Columbia	62,356	46,569	Ohio	88,394	66,836
Florida	253,655	217,229	Oklahoma	78,026	64,079
Georgia	1,325,652	1,123,394	Oregon	596	307
Idaho	335	123	Pennsylvania	126,537	100,500
Illinois	62,727	44,130	Rhode Island	6,602	4,430
Indiana	4,799	27,540	South Carolina	1,016,276	847,026
Iowa	11,584	6,152	South Dakota	833	255
Kansas	38,784	23,687	Tennessee	512,872	365,769
Kentucky	303,606	201,335	Texas	732,810	655,065
Louisiana	749,704	634,353	Utah	691	139
Maine	1,497	717	Vermont	1,329	331
Maryland	263,899	196,729	Virginia	883,140	617,324
Massachusetts	23,386	17,931	Washington	2,731	4,106
Michigan	14,677	10,382	West Virginia	45,117	33,347
Minnesota	3,326	1,838	Wisconsin	2,483	1,204
Mississippi	1,071,919	861,340	Wyoming	429	134
Missouri	146,635	101,702			
Montana	859	345	United States	10,342,734	8,288,492
Nebraska	4,155	2,155			

The flow of Negroes to the North, due in part at least to high industrial wages, grew so much in 1922 and 1923 that the Legislatures of several of the Southern States considered prohibitory measures without practical result.

The total exodus was estimated at over 150,000. The gathering of some crops in the South was hindered.

INCREASE 1910-1920 IN POPULATION, BY PARENTAGE.

State.	Native White of Native Parentage.		Native White of Foreign Parentage.		Native White of Mixed Parentage.		Increase in Foreign-Born White.		Increase in Negroes.	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Alabama	216,670	18.4	1,924	10.9	900	6.1	—1,294	—6.8	—7,630	—0.8
Arizona	68,677	83.3	13,417	51.4	6,612	41.2	31,275	66.8	5,096	298.5
Arkansas	149,183	13.8	643	3.5	1,839	10.1	—2,934	—17.4	29,329	6.6
California	571,422	51.6	170,563	42.3	98,642	42.4	164,412	31.8	17,118	79.1
Colorado	127,905	26.9	15,312	13.3	7,368	11.0	—9,897	—7.8	—135	—1.2
Connecticut	53,557	13.5	132,221	45.8	26,303	30.7	47,754	14.5	5,872	38.7
Delaware	12,067	9.4	5,722	32.6	1,334	16.1	2,390	13.7	—846	—2.7
Dist. of Columbia	72,777	43.7	8,607	32.5	5,151	27.8	4,197	17.2	15,520	16.4
Florida	158,328	42.3	15,606	77.5	11,419	72.8	9,166	27.1	20,818	6.7
Georgia	251,639	18.1	3,139	23.7	1,420	11.4	1,114	7.4	29,378	2.5
Idaho	90,653	44.5	7,845	19.6	9,413	26.8	—1,464	—3.6	269	41.3
Illinois	466,008	17.9	234,881	19.1	67,091	13.6	4,391	0.4	73,225	67.1
Indiana	199,456	9.4	16,058	7.6	2,050	1.5	—8,454	—5.3	20,490	34.0
Iowa	225,027	17.3	—18,831	—4.8	16,631	7.0	—47,837	—17.5	4,032	26.9
Kansas	101,747	8.4	—5,942	—3.5	3,361	2.8	—24,612	—18.2	3,895	7.2
Kentucky	175,940	9.4	—10,592	—13.8	—3,466	—7.2	—9,273	—23.2	—25,718	—9.8
Louisiana	165,137	21.3	—1,373	—2.0	—1,328	—3.0	—6,911	—13.3	—13,617	—1.9
Maine	873	0.2	12,965	17.3	14,916	24.3	—2,784	—2.5	—53	—3.9
Maryland	126,461	16.4	12,882	9.9	4,752	7.7	—1,997	—1.9	12,229	5.3
Massachusetts	127,344	11.5	246,438	29.1	78,332	24.2	26,484	2.5	7,411	19.5
Michigan	445,606	36.4	163,969	26.8	75,694	21.4	131,111	22.0	42,967	251.0
Minnesota	252,546	43.9	40,666	6.1	73,343	26.8	—56,846	—10.5	1,725	24.4
Mississippi	69,529	9.2	386	4.2	—694	—6.7	—1,370	—14.6	—74,303	—7.4
Missouri	149,101	6.2	—11,963	—3.8	—4,156	—2.0	—42,870	—18.7	20,789	13.2
Montana	113,676	70.1	33,312	48.6	24,716	64.7	1,976	2.2	—176	—9.6
Nebraska	114,989	17.9	—2,722	—1.2	12,872	10.0	—26,213	—14.9	5,553	72.2
Nevada	959	2.7	—619	—5.0	—720	—8.3	—3,197	—17.8	—167	—32.6
New Hampshire	—4,719	—2.0	13,438	19.9	9,031	25.4	—5,325	—5.5	57	10.1
New Jersey	202,766	20.1	253,047	43.9	54,955	27.2	80,425	12.2	27,372	30.5
New Mexico	17,708	6.9	4,455	30.9	1,493	12.5	6,423	28.4	4,105	252.1
New York	437,941	13.6	602,246	26.9	108,155	14.1	56,840	2.1	64,292	47.9
North Carolina	279,485	18.8	1,851	47.6	775	15.6	1,157	19.5	65,564	9.4
North Dakota	45,505	28.0	23,919	13.3	25,330	35.6	—24,655	—15.8	—150	—24.3
Ohio	635,863	21.0	166,976	24.9	32,705	9.3	81,452	13.6	74,735	67.1
Oklahoma	368,704	28.1	3,206	6.4	4,869	11.0	—116	—0.3	11,796	8.6
Oregon	80,875	19.4	16,491	20.8	17,540	31.4	—850	—0.8	652	43.7
Pennsylvania	527,344	12.5	429,582	33.2	58,956	11.5	—50,869	—3.5	90,649	46.7
Rhode Island	13,732	8.6	38,390	26.6	13,892	27.6	—4,526	—2.5	507	5.3
South Carolina	137,448	20.8	1,266	22.0	316	5.9	347	5.7	28,876	3.5
South Dakota	62,946	25.6	—1,704	—1.2	12,371	16.6	—18,237	—18.1	15	1.8
Tennessee	178,151	10.8	—149	—0.7	—460	—2.6	—2,981	—16.1	—21,330	—4.5
Texas	509,312	19.6	49,291	21.7	34,179	25.4	120,535	50.2	51,645	7.5
Utah	74,118	43.2	1,918	2.6	6,220	10.8	—6,938	—10.9	302	26.4
Vermont	—1,057	—0.5	2,593	6.6	1,318	3.7	—5,335	—10.7	—1,049	—64.7
Virginia	209,256	15.8	8,901	41.2	5,786	35.4	4,157	15.6	18,921	2.8
Washington	126,320	21.6	39,773	22.7	35,715	33.2	8,858	3.7	825	13.6
West Virginia	190,750	18.3	21,218	59.9	3,616	16.3	4,834	8.5	22,172	34.6
Wisconsin	291,469	38.2	11,793	1.6	45,562	14.2	—52,441	—10.2	2,301	79.3
Wyoming	42,188	52.3	5,483	27.8	4,020	31.5	—1,863	—6.9	—860	—38.5
United States	8,933,382	18.1	2,778,228	21.5	1,010,139	16.9	367,209	2.8	635,368	6.5

NATIVE WHITES OF NATIVE PARENTAGE IN BIG UNITED STATES CITIES.

City.	Native Whites of Native Parentage.		Pct. Native Whites of Native Parentage in Total Pop.		City.	Native Whites of Native Parentage.		Pct. Native Whites of Native Parentage in Total Pop.	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.		1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
Akron	125,079	37,793	60.0	54.7	Nashville	74,022	63,687	62.5	57.7
Albany	56,265	44,473	49.6	44.4	New Bedford	20,098	18,738	16.6	19.4
Atlanta	124,948	91,987	62.3	59.4	New Haven	44,401	37,726	27.3	28.2
Baltimore	378,380	261,474	51.6	46.8	New Orleans	190,641	147,473	49.2	43.5
Birmingham	92,211	66,312	51.6	50.0	New York	1,164,834	921,318	20.7	19.3
Boston	181,811	157,870	24.3	23.5	Newark	113,413	94,737	27.4	27.3
Bridgeport	36,816	27,156	25.6	26.6	Norfolk	57,759	34,471	49.9	51.1
Buffalo	165,135	119,692	32.6	28.2	Oakland	100,279	55,198	41.7	36.8
Cambridge	29,045	25,611	26.5	24.4	Omaha	86,525	61,416	45.2	40.8
Camden	56,249	49,581	48.4	52.4	Paterson	31,824	28,392	23.4	22.6
Chicago	642,871	445,139	23.8	20.4	Philadelphia	698,782	584,008	38.3	37.7
Cincinnati	206,605	154,937	51.5	42.6	Pittsburgh	216,530	176 089	36.8	33.0
Cleveland	212,247	132,314	26.6	23.6	Portland, Ore.	136,216	104,163	52.7	50.3
Columbus	159,069	116,846	67.1	64.4	Providence	63,728	59,966	26.8	26.7
Dallas	112,509	59,746	70.8	64.9	Reading	81,000	74,714	75.2	77.8
Dayton	100,996	72,301	66.2	62.0	Richmond	102,956	69,130	60.0	54.2
Denver	144,678	106,945	56.4	50.1	Rochester	111,976	74,525	37.9	34.2
Des Moines	84,361	53,785	66.7	62.2	St. Louis	359,482	269,836	46.5	39.3
Detroit	313,997	115,106	31.6	24.7	St. Paul	77,378	61,594	33.0	28.7
Fall River	19,168	15,858	15.9	13.3	Salt Lake City	56,234	38,152	47.6	41.1
Fort Worth	75,515	50,139	70.9	68.4	San Antonio	76,299	44,629	47.3	46.2
Grand Rapids	56,079	40,777	40.7	36.2	San Francisco	167,179	115,359	33.0	27.7
Hartford	40,327	31,011	29.2	31.4	Scranton	48 715	38 745	35.4	29.8
Houston	72,433	37,181	52.4	47.2	Seattle	139.701	105,784	44.3	44.5
Indianapolis	219,297	150,593	69.8	64.5	Spokane	57,324	54,574	54.9	52.3
Jersey City	87,083	74,861	29.2	28.0	Springf'd, Mass.	48,945	35,732	37.8	40.2
KansasCy., Kan	56,575	48,021	55.9	58.3	Syracuse	80,072	58 408	46.6	42.6
KansasCy., Mo.	209,134	153,717	64.5	61.9	Toledo	124 055	75 147	51.0	44.6
Los Angeles	294,458	169,967	51.1	53.2	Trenton	44,190	38 679	37.0	40.0
Louisville	139,403	113,543	59.3	50.7	Washington	239 488	166,711	54.7	50.4
Lowell	24,676	20,703	21.9	19.5	Wilmington	56 868	44,937	51.6	51.4
Memphis	82,795	59,985	51.0	45.8	Worcester	50 7[illegible]6	41.421	28.2	28.4
Milwaukee	130,845	78,823	28.6	21.1	Yonkers	30 059	21 6[illegible]0	30.0	27.1
Minneapolis	133,178	96,186	35.0	31.9	Youngstown	46,459	25,595	35.1	32.4

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN BIG UNITED STATES CITIES.

(Census figures, Jan. 1, 1920; country of birth of chief races is shown.)

City.	Total Foreign-Born White.	England.	Ireland.	Germany.	Poland.	Austria.	Hungary.	Russia.	Italy.
Akron, Ohio	37,889	2,663	863	2,867	1,420	5,344	6,989	3,056	3,614
Albany, N. Y.	17,636	1,057	3,139	3,068	1,414	338	87	2,277	3,403
Atlanta, Ga	4,738	476	208	431	479	79	102	1,207	58
Baltimore, Md	83,911	3,180	5,674	17,461	11,109	2,896	1,393	23,202	7,911
Birmingham, Ala	6,084	752	230	458	93	134	47	706	1,653
Boston, Mass	238,919	12,408	57,011	5,915	7,650	1,530	360	38,021	38,179
Bridgeport, Conn	46,414	3,491	4,300	1,979	3,061	2,697	6,230	5,395	8,789
Buffalo, N. Y.	121,530	6,710	7,264	20,898	31,406	2,945	2,736	6,557	16,411
Cambridge, Mass	32,104	1,601	8,448	418	1,486	111	38	1,759	2,730
Camden, N. J	20,262	1,688	1,420	2,320	4,172	690	197	2,158	4,994
Chicago, Ill	805,482	26,420	56,786	112,288	137,611	30,491	26,106	102,095	59,215
Cincinnati, Ohio	42,827	1,634	3,887	17,833	1,220	1,526	2,873	4,198	2,717
Cleveland, Ohio	239,538	11,092	9,478	26,476	35,024	15,228	29,724	21,502	18,288
Columbus, Ohio	16,055	1,107	1,286	4,098	287	713	878	1,848	2,290
Dallas, Tex	8,730	663	328	1,175	357	248	56	939	583
Dayton, Ohio	13,111	571	682	4,119	674	602	1,921	1,124	514
Denver, Colo	37,620	3,556	3,221	4,664	812	1,390	487	5,333	2,871
Des Moines, Iowa	11,224	1,265	643	1,104	325	232	50	1,389	1,177
Detroit, Mich	289,297	17,169	7,004	30,238	56,624	10,674	13,564	27,278	16,205
Fall River, Mass	42,331	7,968	3,201	135	2,525	260	7	1,661	945
Fort Worth, Tex	7,359	323	300	459	126	192	18	613	156
Grand Rapids, Mich	28,355	868	628	2,433	4,269	534	155	1,046	525
Hartford, Conn	40,667	2,049	6,116	1,820	4,880	919	272	7,654	7,101
Houston, Tex	12,012	736	373	1,619	284	479	89	1,096	1,290
Indianapolis, Ind	16,958	1,188	2,414	5,097	378	568	313	1,309	754
Jersey City, N. J	75,981	3,502	12,451	11,113	12,145	3,772	1,258	7,016	14,855
Kansas City, Kan.	11,656	529	766	1,171	958	961	106	1,076	104
Kansas City, Mo	27,320	1,925	2,584	3,958	944	749	336	3,848	3,318
Los Angeles, Cal	112,057	11,478	4,932	10,563	2,205	2,089	1,706	9,691	7,930
Louisville, Ky	11,621	502	1,576	4,748	343	246	99	1,413	535
Lowell, Mass	38,040	3,614	7,453	133	2,298	65	19	916	431
Memphis, Tenn	5,775	473	455	798	290	159	82	993	1,273
Milwaukee, Wis	110,068	1,968	1,447	39,771	23,060	5,906	4,803	7,105	4,022
Minneapolis, Minn	88,032	2,963	2,066	6,439	4,789	2,222	571	6,222	706
Nashville, Tenn	2,387	229	288	286	185	67	130	493	91
New Bedford, Mass	48,689	9,745	2,027	463	2,902	186	49	1,022	631
New Haven, Conn	45,686	1,955	7,219	2,770	3,009	675	421	8,080	15,084
New Orleans, La	25,992	1,206	1,534	3,418	230	484	81	1,348	7,633
New York, N. Y	1,991,547	71,404	203,450	194,154	145,679	126,739	64,393	479,797	390,832
Bronx Borough	266,971	8,624	18,679	29,719	19,008	23,638	10,644	87,345	39,519
Brooklyn Borough	659,287	25,003	53,660	56,778	51,928	31,981	8,795	189,421	138,245
Manhattan Borough	922,080	29,817	116,749	70,836	64,514	65,603	40,644	193,775	184,546
Queens Borough	111,676	6,047	10,618	32,446	7,778	4,678	3,555	7,627	19,794
Richmond Borough	31,533	1,913	3,744	4,375	2,451	839	755	1,629	8,728
Newark, N. J	117,003	5,386	8,840	14,041	13,702	7,897	4,278	19,968	27,465
Norfolk, Va	6,587	504	338	325	194	74	44	1,878	515
Oakland, Cal	45,162	4,532	3,656	4,661	503	986	388	1,062	5,094
Omaha, Neb	35,381	1,460	1,904	4,270	2,374	1,610	534	3,825	3,108
Paterson, N. J	45,145	3,664	3,200	3,509	5,736	754	616	4,400	11,566
Philadelphia, Pa	397,927	30,844	64,590	39,766	31,112	13,387	11,513	95,744	63,723
Pittsburgh, Pa	120,266	7,374	13,989	16,028	15,537	10,072	4,323	13,837	15,371
Portland, Ore	47,114	4,021	1,969	5,384	909	1,599	519	5,161	2,847
Providence, R. I	68,951	8,740	11,900	1,392	2,289	719	98	5,610	19,239
Reading, Pa	9,553	334	233	1,448	2,542	684	135	843	1,810
Richmond, Va	4,637	497	264	641	140	128	42	1,054	555
Rochester, N. Y	71,321	5,980	4,385	10,735	4,590	1,536	398	6,871	19,468
St. Louis, Mo	103,239	3,892	9,244	30,089	5,224	5,587	6,637	13,067	9,067
St. Paul, Minn	51,595	1,934	3,053	8,724	2,555	2,429	1,792	4,228	1,685
Salt Lake City, Utah	19,434	5,524	574	2,033	132	213	93	430	390
San Antonio, Tex	36,646	795	509	2,564	249	311	68	732	575
San Francisco, Cal	140,200	10,107	18,257	18,513	2,152	3,694	1,390	5,752	23,924
Scranton, Pa	28,568	2,313	3,365	2,612	3,267	2,863	888	3,415	3,433
Seattle, Wash	73,875	7,794	3,455	4,827	881	1,412	350	3,348	3,094
Spokane, Wash	16,826	1,613	717	1,992	154	288	89	508	622
Springfield, Mass	31,250	1,947	5,600	1,152	2,442	410	115	3,852	4,491
Syracuse, N. Y	32,321	2,321	3,814	4,751	4,571	868	145	2,791	6,756
Toledo, Ohio	38,145	1,816	1,513	8,476	10,283	1,063	3,041	2,069	550
Trenton, N. J	30,073	2,774	1,871	2,388	4,423	1,010	4,042	2,710	6,617
Washington, D. C	28,548	2,990	4,320	3,382	716	525	219	5,181	3,764
Wilmington, Del	16,279	1,032	2,435	1,150	3,742	473	162	1,982	3,444
Worcester, Mass	53,418	3,343	9,048	467	3,632	189	25	4,778	4,296
Yonkers, N. Y	25,700	1,796	4,140	2,102	2,568	2,917	1,162	1,987	4,507
Youngstown, Ohio	33,834	2,536	1,578	1,469	2,601	3,160	2,684	2,214	5,538

New York City's foreign population is dealt with elsewhere in The Almanac in greater detail than in the table above.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES OF VOTING AGE IN U. S. CITIES.

(Census Bureau figures as of Jan. 1, 1920.)

City.	Males. Total.	Males. Naturalized.	Females. Total.	Females. Naturalized.
Akron	22,642	5,951	11,270	4,343
Albany	8,392	5,083	7,596	5,025
Atlanta	2,476	1,396	1,796	1,100
Baltimore	40,496	20,944	36,151	19,693
Birmingham	3,199	1,564	2,271	1,227
Boston	109,209	51,418	111,827	51,404
Bridgeport	23,292	8,342	19,016	7,544
Buffalo	60,068	31,184	51,648	29,391
Cambridge	14,000	6,512	15,490	7,058
Camden	10,177	3,764	8,203	3,537
Chicago	401,965	214,854	341,838	192,341
Cincinnati	20,588	14,036	19,761	13,511
Cleveland	122,646	50,535	95,147	45,650
Columbus	8,402	4,489	6,324	3,931
Dallas	4,484	1,909	3,011	1,455
Dayton	6,863	3,520	5,197	3,115
Denver	19,728	12,300	15,554	10,948
Des Moines	5,836	3,711	4,605	3,143
Detroit	153,144	52,557	104,366	45,864
Fall River	18,377	7,205	19,768	7,654
Fort Worth	3,892	1,002	1,976	698
Grand Rapids	13,948	7,637	12,233	7,111
Hartford	19,759	8,381	17,262	7,904
Houston	5,878	2,626	4,245	2,020
Indianapolis	8,860	4,305	7,140	3,905
Jersey City	37,665	18,198	33,012	17,146
Kansas City, Kan	6,190	2,160	4,144	1,896
Kansas City, Mo	14,096	7,706	10,632	6,186
Los Angeles	53,626	24,605	45,084	22,943
Louisville	5,679	3,967	5,503	3,656
Lowell	17,119	7,090	17,904	7,628
Memphis	3,024	1,343	2,270	1,053
Milwaukee	56,586	27,448	45,098	25,481
Minneapolis	45,854	28,261	36,881	23,972
Nashville	1,185	738	1,012	626
New Bedford	20,980	7,571	21,506	7,706
New Haven	21,594	9,107	20,040	8,603
New Orleans	14,304	5,906	9,510	3,876
New York	927,742	405,009	870,140	360,255
Bronx Borough	124,230	65,022	118,863	58,287
Brooklyn Bor	309,815	140,340	283,451	125,779
Manhattan Bor	423,541	160,174	403,879	139,873
Queens Bor	53,942	31,524	51,070	30,015
Richmond Bor	16,214	7,949	12,877	6,301
Newark	56,524	24,026	49,435	22,019
Norfolk	4,059	1,702	1,887	1,097
Oakland	23,907	12,190	18,046	10,467
Omaha	18,520	9,320	14,065	7,890
Paterson	21,102	10,708	19,644	9,992
Philadelphia	188,025	92,819	173,623	85,864
Pittsburgh	61,394	31,217	50,513	28,382
Portland, Ore	25,409	13,094	17,724	10,782
Providence	31,410	15,217	32,031	16,051
Reading	5,009	1,861	3,684	1,429
Richmond	2,348	1,175	1,904	985
Rochester	33,316	17,681	30,352	16,835
St. Louis	52,701	30,562	43,015	25,868
St. Paul	26,453	17,043	21,861	15,172
Salt Lake City	8,947	5,528	8,867	6,234
San Antonio	14,810	3,056	12,299	2,873
San Francisco	78,211	39,677	52,656	28,099
Scranton	14,247	7,546	12,440	7,051
Seattle	40,727	20,075	26,813	15,757
Spokane	8,837	5,555	6,646	4,692
Springfield, Mass	14,674	6,206	14,050	6,559
Syracuse	16,213	7,853	13,580	7,921
Toledo	20,281	10,383	15,030	9,451
Trenton	15,075	5,951	12,016	5,274
Washington	14,042	7,786	12,334	6,926
Wilmington	8,777	3,488	6,296	2,982
Worcester	25,911	10,892	23,478	10,899
Yonkers	12,176	6,649	11,786	6,513
Youngstown	19,282	6,106	11,661	5,113

NEGRO POPULATION AND INCREASE IN CERTAIN CITIES.

City.	Negro Population. 1920.	Negro Population. 1910.	Negro Population. 1900.	Increase in Negro Pop. 1910–1920, Pct.	Increase in Negro Pop. 1900–1910, Pct.
Total	1,508,061	1,060,510	825,364	42.2	28.5
New York	152,467	91,709	60,666	66.3	51.2
Philad'lphia	134,229	84,459	62,613	58.9	34.9
Washington	109,966	94,446	86,702	16.4	8.9
Chicago	109,458	44,103	30,150	148.2	46.3
Baltimore	108,322	84,749	79,258	27.8	6.9
N. Orleans	100,930	89,262	77,714	13.1	14.9
Birmi'gh'm, Ala	70,230	52,305	16,575	34.3	215.6
St. Louis	69,854	43,960	35,516	58.9	23.8
Atlanta	62,796	51,902	35,727	21.0	45.3
Memphis	61,181	52,441	49,910	16.7	5.1
Richmond	54,041	46,733	32,230	15.6	45.0
Norfolk	43,392	25,039	20,230	73.3	23.8
Jacksonville	41,520	29,293	16,236	41.7	80.4
Detroit	40,838	5,741	4,111	611.3	39.6
Louisville	40,087	40,522	39,139	—1.1	3.5
Savannah	39,179	33,246	28,090	17.8	18.4
Pittsburgh	37,725	25,623	20,355	47.2	25.9
Nashville	35,633	36,523	30,044	—2.4	21.6
Ind'napolis	34,678	21,816	15,931	59.0	36.9
Cleveland	34,451	8,448	5,988	307.8	41.1
Houston	33,960	23,929	14,608	41.9	63.8
Charleston, S. C	32,326	31,056	31,522	4.1	—1.5
Kans. City, Mo	30,719	23,566	17,567	30.4	34.1
Cincinnati	30,079	19,639	14,482	53.2	35.6

INDIAN POPULATION OF UNITED STATES, 1855-1923.

(Figures by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.)

Year	Number.	Year	Number.	Year	Number.	Year	Number.	Year	Number.	Year	Number.
1855	314,622	1879	278,628	1888	246,036	1897	248,813	1906	291,581	1915	333,010
1857	379,264	1880	322,534	1889	250,483	1898	262,965	1907	298,472	1916	335,753
1860	254,300	1881	328,258	1890	248,253	1899	267,905	1908	300,412	1917	335,998
1865	294,574	1882	326,039	1891	246,834	1900	270,544	1909	300,545	1918	336,243
1870	313,712	1883	331,972	1892	248,340	1901	269,388	1910	304,950	1919	333,702
1875	305,068	1884	330,776	1893	249,366	1902	270,238	1911	322,715	1920	336,337
1876	291,882	1885	344,064	1894	251,907	1903	263,233	1912	327,425	1921	340,838
1877	276,540	1886	334,735	1895	248,340	1904	274,206	1913	330,639	1922	340,917
1878	276,595	1887	243,299	1896	248,354	1905	284,079	1914	331,250	1923	344,303

The total value of Indians' individual and tribal property, on June 30, 1922, was estimated at $727,746,397, of which $198,065,171 was tribal, including $24,937,146 balance of funds in the United States Treasury.

Of the individual property, $411,570,685 represented non-timber lands; $34,760,344 in cash, funds in banks, etc.; $24,713,360, homes, furniture, etc.; $38,663,856, live stock, etc.

The Osages, in Oklahoma, own oil lands from which they have got in rents from producers over $140,000,000.

GROWTH OF BIGGEST UNITED STATES CITIES, 1860-1920.

(Revised United States Census Figures.)

	1920.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.
New York	5,620,048	4,766,883	3,437,202	2,507,414	1,911,698	1,478,103	1,174,779
Chicago	2,701,705	2,185,283	1,698,575	1,099,850	503,185	298,977	109,260
Philadelphia	1,823,779	1,549,008	1,293,697	1,046,964	847,170	674,022	565,529
Detroit	993,678	465,766	285,704	205,876	116,340	79,577	45,619
Cleveland	796,841	560,663	381,768	261,353	160,146	92,829	43,417
St. Louis	772,897	687,029	575,238	451,770	350,518	310,864	160,773
Boston	748,060	670,585	560,892	448,477	362,839	250,526	177,840
Baltimore	733,826	558,485	508,957	434,439	332,313	267,354	212,418
Pittsburgh	588,343	533,905	451,512	343,904	235,071	139,256	77,923
Los Angeles	576,673	319,198	102,479	50,395	11.183	5,728	4,385
Buffalo	506,775	423,715	352,387	255,664	155,134	117,714	81,129
San Francisco	506,676	416,912	342,782	298,997	233,959	149,473	56,802
Milwaukee	457,147	373,857	285,315	204,468	115,587	71,440	45,246
Washington, D. C.	437,571	331,069	278,718	230,392	177,624	131,700	75,080
Newark	414,524	347,469	246,070	181,830	136,508	105,059	7,941
Cincinnati	401,247	363,591	325,902	296,908	255,139	216,239	161,044
New Orleans	387,219	339,075	287,104	242,039	216,090	191,418	168,675
Minneapolis	380,582	301,408	202,718	164,738	46,887	13,066	2,564
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	248,381	163,752	132,716	55,785	32,260	4,418
Seattle	315,312	237,194	80,671	42,837	3,533	1,107	.....
Indianapolis	314,194	233,650	169,164	105,436	75,056	48,244	18,611
Jersey City	298,103	267,779	206,433	163,003	120,722	82,546	29,226
Rochester, N. Y.	295,750	218,149	162,608	133,896	89,366	62,386	48,204
Portland, Ore.	258,288	207,214	90,426	46,385	17,577	8,293	2,874
Denver	256,491	213,381	133,859	106,713	35,629	4,759	.....
Toledo	243,164	168,497	131,822	81,434	50,137	31,584	13,768
Providence, R. I.	237,595	224,326	175,597	132,146	104,857	68,904	50,666
Columbus, Ohio	237,031	181,511	125,560	88,150	51,647	31,274	18,554
Louisville	234,891	223,928	204,731	161,129	123,758	100,753	68,033
St. Paul	234,698	214,744	163,065	133,156	41,473	20,030	10,401
Oakland, Calif.	216,261	150,174	66,960	48,682	34,555	10,500	1,543
Akron, Ohio	208,435	69,067	42,728	27,601	16,512	10,006	3,477
Atlanta, Ga.	200,616	154,839	89,872	65,533	37,409	21,789	9,554
Omaha, Neb.	191,601	124,096	102,555	140,452	30,518	16,083	1,883
Worcester, Mass.	179,754	145,986	118,421	84,655	58,291	41,105	24,960
Birmingham, Ala.	178,806	132,685	38,415	26,178	3,086	.....	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.	171,717	137,249	108,374	88,143	51,792	43,051	28,119
Richmond, Va.	171,667	127,628	85,050	81,388	63,600	51,038	37,910
New Haven, Conn.	162,537	133,605	108,027	81,298	Not separately returned		
Memphis, Tenn.	162,351	131,105	102,320	64,495	33,592	40,226	22,623
San Antonio, Tex.	161,379	96,614	53,321	37,673	20,550	12,256	8,235
Dallas, Tex.	158,976	92,104	42,638	38,067	10,358	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio	152,559	116,577	85,333	61,220	38,678	30,473	20,081
Bridgeport, Conn.	143,355	102,054	70,996	48,866	27,643	18,969	no sep.fig.
Houston, Tex.	138,276	78,800	44,633	27,557	16,513	9,382	4,845
Hartford, Conn.	138,036	98,915	79,850	53,230	42,015	37,180	no sep.fig.
Scranton, Pa.	137,783	129,867	102,026	75,215	45,850	35,092	9,223
Grand Rapids, Mich.	137,634	112,571	87,565	60,278	32,016	16,507	8,085
Paterson, N. J.	135,875	125,600	105,171	78,347	51,031	33,579	19,586
Youngstown, Ohio	132,358	79,066	44,885	33,220	15,435	8,075	2,759
Springfield, Mass.	129,614	88,926	62,059	44,179	33,340	26,703	15,199
Des Moines, Iowa	126,468	86,368	62,139	50,093	22,408	12,035	3,965
New Bedford, Mass.	121,217	96,652	62,442	40,733	26,845	21,320	22,300
Fall River, Mass.	120,485	119,295	104,863	74,398	48,961	26,766	14,026
Trenton, N. J.	119,289	96,815	73,307	57,458	29,910	22,874	17,228
Nashville, Tenn.	118,342	110,364	80,865	76,168	43,350	25,865	16,988
Salt Lake City	118,110	92,777	53,531	44,843	20,768	12,854	8,236
Camden, N. J.	116,309	94,538	75,935	58,313	41,659	20,045	14,358
Norfolk, Va.	115,777	67,452	46,624	34,871	21,966	19,229	14,620
Albany, N. Y.	113,344	100,253	94,152	94,923	90,758	69,422	62,367
Lowell, Mass.	112,759	106,294	94,969	77,696	59,475	40,928	36,827
Wilmington, Del.	110,168	87,411	76,508	61,431	42,478	30,841	21,258
Cambridge, Mass.	109,694	104,839	91,886	70,028	52,669	39,634	26,060
Reading, Pa.	107,784	96,071	78,961	58,661	43,278	33,930	23,162
Fort Worth, Tex.	106,482	73,312	26,688	23,076	6,663	.....	.....
Spokane, Wash.	104,437	104,402	36,848	19,922	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Kan.	101,177	82,331	51,418	38,316	3,200	.....	.....
Yonkers, N. Y.	100,176	79,803	47,931	32,033	18,892	.....	.....
Lynn, Mass.	99,148	89,336	68,513	55,727	38,274	28,233	19,083
Duluth, Minn.	98,917	78,466	52,969	33,115	3,483	3,131	80
Tacoma, Wash.	96,975	83,743	37,714	36,006	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth, N. J.	95,783	73,409	52,130	37,764	28,229	20,832	11,567
Lawrence, Mass.	94,270	85,892	62,559	44,654	39,151	28,921	17,639
Utica, N. Y.	94,156	74,419	56,383	44,007	33,914	28,804	22,529
Erie, Pa.	93,372	66,525	52,733	40,634	27,737	19,646	9,419
Somerville, Mass.	93,091	77,236	61,643	40,152	24,933	14,685	8,025
Flint, Mich.	91,599	38,550	13,103	9,803	8,409	5,386	2,950
Jacksonville, Fla.	91,558	57,699	28,429	17,201	7,650	6,912	2,118
Waterbury, Conn.	91,715	73,141	45,859	28,646	17,806	10,826	.....
Oklahoma City	91,295	64,205	10,037	4,151	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady, N. Y.	88,723	72,826	31,682	19,902	13,655	11,026	9,579

Brooklyn, now a Borough, was a separate city until Jan. 1, 1898. Its population has been: (1860) 279,122; (1870) 419,921; (1880) 599,495; (1890) 838,547; (1900) 1,166,582; (1910) 1,634,351; (1920) 2,018,356.

AMERICAN CITIES AND THEIR SUBURBS.

The following data, compiled and made public by the U. S. Census Bureau, show the population of the chief American cities with their suburbs.

District.	Area in Acres, 1920.	Population. 1920.	Population. 1910.	Pct. of Increase, 1910-1920.
NEW YORK.				
Met'p'litan dist	751,887.3	7,910,415	6,566,859	20.5
City proper..	191,360.0	5,620,048	4,766,883	17.9
Outside.....	560,527.3	2,290,367	1,799,976	27.2
City, adj. ter't'y	875,515.2	8,034,349	6,657,946	20.7
Adj. ter't'y..	684,155.2	2,414,301	1,891,063	27.7
BALTIMORE.				
Met'p'litan dist	244,160.0	787,458	663,810	18.6
City proper..	50,560.0	733,826	558,485	31.4
Outside.....	193,600.0	53,632	105,325	—49.1
City, adj. ter't'y	432,448.0	814,395	689,841	18.1
Adj. ter't'y..	381,888.0	80,569	131,356	—38.7
BOSTON.				
Met'p'litan dist	365,073.3	1,772,254	1,531,138	15.7
City proper..	27,870.0	748,060	670,585	11.6
Outside.....	337,203.3	1,024,194	860,553	19.0
City, adj. ter't'y	392,016.6	1,801,320	1,556,671	15.7
Adj. ter't'y..	364,146.6	1,053,260	886,086	18.9
CHICAGO.				
Met'p'litan dist	469,569.6	3,178,924	2,455,942	29.4
City proper..	123,382.9	2,701,705	2,185,283	23.6
Outside.....	346,186.7	477,219	270,659	76.3
City, adj. ter't'y	594,410.4	3,201,301	2,472,712	29.5
Adj. ter't'y..	471,027.5	499,596	287,429	73.8
DETROIT.				
Met'p'litan dist	175,253.8	1,165,153	514,086	126.6
City proper..	49,839.0	993,678	465,766	113.3
Outside.....	125,414.8	171,475	48,320	254.9
City, adj. ter't'y	295,906.6	1,181,057	522,740	125.9
Adj. ter't'y..	246,067.6	187,379	56,974	228.0
LOS ANGELES.				
Met'p'litan dist	831,605.0	879,008	464,841	89.1
City proper..	234,037.0	576,673	319,198	80.7
Outside.....	597,568.0	302,335	145,643	107.6
PHILADELPHIA.				
Met'p'litan dist	483,439.4	2,407,234	1,983,306	21.4
City proper..	81,920.0	1,823,779	1,549,008	17.7
Outside.....	401,519.4	583,455	434,298	34.3
City, adj. ter't'y	645,329.8	2,428,728	2,004,185	21.2
Adj. ter't'y..	563,409.8	604,949	455,177	32.9
PITTSBURGH.				
Met'p'litan dist	422,039.9	1,207,504	1,033,052	16.9
City proper..	25,517.2	588,343	533,905	10.2
Outside.....	396,522.7	619,161	499,147	24.0
City, adj. ter't'y	499,223.9	1,216,464	1,041,385	16.8
Adj. ter't'y..	473,706.7	628,121	507,480	23.8
ST. LOUIS.				
Met'p'litan dist	197,757.1	952,012	828,733	14.9
City proper..	39,040.0	772,897	687,029	12.5
Outside.....	158,717.1	179,115	141,704	26.4
City, adj. ter't'y	456,357.4	1,014,457	881,925	15.0
Adj. ter't'y..	417,317.4	241,560	194,896	23.9
S. FRAN.-OAK'D.				
Met'p'litan dist	286,500.8	891,477	686,873	29.8
City proper (S. Fran.).	26,880.0	506,676	416,912	21.5
City proper (Oakland).	29,248.0	216,261	150,174	44.0
Outside.....	230,372.8	168,540	119,787	40.7
Cit's, adj. ter't'y	381,880.0	900,921	692,654	30.1
Adj. ter't'y..	325,752.0	177,984	125,568	41.7

NEW YORK CITY'S SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

In another part of the ALMANAC will be found a detailed table showing the population in the Metropolitan Zone including the City of New York.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF BIG UNITED STATES CITIES, JULY 1, 1923.

(By the Bureau of the Census; see note below the table.)

City.	Est. Pop. July 1, 1923.	City.	Est. Pop. July 1, 1923.	City.	Est. Pop. July 1, 1923.
Albany, N. Y.....	117,375	Jersey City, N. J....	309,034	Paterson, N. J.....	139,579
Atlanta, Ga.....	222,963	Kansas City, Kan...	115,781	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,922,788
Baltimore, Md.....	773,580	Kansas City, Mo....	351,819	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	613,442
Birmingham, Ala....	195,901	Los Angeles, Cal....	666,853	Portland, Ore.....	273,621
Boston, Mass.....	770,400	Louisville, Ky.....	257,671	Providence, R. I.....	242,378
Buffalo, N. Y.....	536,718	Lowell, Mass.....	115,089	Reading, Pa.....	110,917
Cambridge, Mass....	111,444	Lynn, Mass.....	102,683	Richmond, Va.....	181,044
Camden, N. J.....	124,157	Memphis, Tenn.....	170,067	Rochester, N. Y.....	317,867
Chicago, Ill.....	2,886,121	Milwaukee, Wis.....	484,595	St. Louis, Mo.....	803,853
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	406,312	Minneapolis, Minn...	409,125	St. Paul, Minn.....	241,891
Cleveland, Ohio.....	888,519	Nashville, Tenn.....	121,128	Salt Lake City, Utah.	126,241
Columbus, Ohio.....	261,082	New Bedford, Mass..	130,072	San Antonio, Tex....	184,727
Dallas, Tex.....	177,274	New Haven, Conn...	172,967	San Francisco, Cal...	539,038
Dayton, Ohio.....	165,530	New Orleans, La....	404,575	Scranton, Pa.....	140,636
Denver, Col.....	272,031	New York, N. Y....	5,927,625	Spokane, Wash.....	104,573
Des Moines, Iowa...	140,923	Bronx Borough....	840,544	Springfield, Mass....	144,227
Duluth, Minn.....	106,289	Brooklyn Borough.	2,156,687	Syracuse, N. Y.....	184,511
Elizabeth, N. J.....	103,947	Manhattan Bor....	2,267,001	Tacoma, Wash.....	101,731
Erie, Pa.....	112,571	Queens Borough...	535,844	Toledo, Ohio.....	268,338
Fall River, Mass....	120,912	Richmond Bor....	127,549	Trenton, N. J.....	127,390
Flint, Mich.....	117,968	Newark, N. J.....	438,699	Tulsa, Okla.....	102,018
Fort Worth, Tex....	143,821	Norfolk, Va.....	159,089	Utica, N. Y.....	103,457
Grand Rapids, Mich.	145,947	Oakland, Cal.....	240,086	Wilmington, Del....	117,728
Houston, Tex.....	154,970	Oklahoma City.....	101,150	Worcester, Mass....	191,927
Indianapolis, Ind....	342,718	Omaha, Neb.....	204,382	Yonkers, N. Y.....	107,520

"The Bureau of the Census finds it necessary," it says, "to make these estimates of population to furnish a basis for the computation of birth, death and other rates.

"The estimates are made on the assumption that the annual increase in the population of any city since 1920 has been the same as that between 1910 and 1920 as shown by the census enumeration.

"Due allowance is made for any annexations or detachments of territory that may have taken place, but it is impracticable as a rule to take into account or estimate the influences of other local conditions or new factors that may have affected the recent growth of a city as compared with its growth between 1910 and 1920."

No 1923 estimate is made for Akron, Ohio, Bridgeport, Conn., Detroit, Hartford, Conn., Seattle, Wash., the City of Washington, and Youngstown, because, says the Bureau, "the growth from 1910 to 1920, if projected, gives a figure believed to be considerably in excess of the actual population."

DIPHTHERIA IN CITY AND COUNTRY.

(By the U. S. Public Health Service.)

In New England, at least, the susceptibility to diphtheria is higher among persons living in sparsely settled or rural regions than it is among those living in cities; and it is much higher among the well-to-do than among the poor, and among the native born than among the foreign born. Such are the conclusions reached by Dr. C. W. Kidder, of the United States Public Health Service, after an investigation in the Eighth Sanitary District of Vermont, which has a population of 35,000.

INCORPORATED PLACES OF 5 000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

(U. S. Census of Jan. 1, 1920.)

ALABAMA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Alabama City	5,432	4,313	2,276
Albany	7,652	6,118	4,437
Anniston	17,734	12,794	9,695
Bessemer	18,674	10,864	6,358
Birmingham	178,806	132,685	38,415
Dothan	10,034	7,016	3,275
Florence	10,529	6,689	6,478
Gadsden	14,737	10,557	4,282
Huntsville	8,018	7,611	8,068
Mobile	60,777	51,521	38,469
Montgomery	43,464	38,136	30,346
Selma	15,589	13,649	8,713
Sheffield	6,682	4,865	3,333
Talladega	6,546	5,854	5,056
Troy	5,696	4,961	4,097
Tuscaloosa	11,996	8,407	5,094

ARIZONA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Bisbee	9,205	9,019	.....
Douglas	9,916	6,437	.....
Globe	7,044	7,083	.....
Miami	6,689	.....	.....
Nogales	5,199	3,514	1,761
Phoenix	29,053	11,134	5,544
Prescott	5,010	5,092	3,559
Tucson	20,292	13,193	7,531

ARKANSAS.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Blytheville	6,447	3,849	302
Fayetteville	5,362	4,471	4,061
Fort Smith	28,870	23,975	11,587
Helena	9,112	8,772	5,550
Hot Springs	11,695	14,434	9,973
Jonesboro	9,384	7,123	4,508
Little Rock	65,142	45,941	38,307
North Little Rock	14,048	11,138	.....
Paragould	6,306	5,248	3,324
Pine Bluff	19,280	15,102	11,496
Texarcana	8,257	5,655	4,914
Van Buren	5,224	3,878	2,573
West Helena	6,226	.....	.....

CALIFORNIA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Alameda	28,806	23,383	16,464
Alhambra	9,096	5,021	.....
Anaheim	5,526	2,628	1,456
Bakersfield	18,638	12,727	4,836
Berkeley	56,036	40,434	13,214
Brawley	5,389	881	.....
Calexico	6,223	797	.....
Chico	9,339	3,750	2,640
El Centro	5,464	1,610	.....
Eureka	12,923	11,845	7,327
Fresno	45,086	24,892	12,470
Glendale	13,536	2,746	.....
Hanford	5,888	4,829	2,929
Long Beach	55,593	17,809	2,252
Los Angeles	576,673	319,198	102,479
Marysville	5,461	5,430	3,497
Modesto	9,241	4,034	2,024
Monrovia	5,480	3,576	1,205
Monterey	5,479	4,923	1,748
Napa	6,757	5,791	4,036
Oakland	216,261	150,174	66,960
Ontario	7,280	4,274	722
Palo Alto	5,900	4,486	1,658
Pasadena	45,354	30,291	9,117
Petaluma	6,226	5,880	3,871
Pomona	13,505	10,207	5,526
Redlands	9,571	10,449	4,797
Richmond	16,843	6,802	.....
Riverside	19,341	15,212	7,973
Sacramento	65,908	44,696	29,282
San Bernardino	18,721	12,779	6,150
San Diego	74,683	39,578	17,700
San Francisco	506,676	416,912	342,782
San Jose	39,642	28,946	21,500
San Leandro	5,703	3,471	2,253
San Luis Obispo	5,895	5,157	3,021
San Mateo	5,979	4,384	1,832
San Raphael	5,512	5,934	3,879
Santa Ana	15,485	8,429	4,933
Santa Barbara	19,441	11,659	6,587
Santa Clara	5,220	4,348	3,650
Santa Cruz	10,917	11,146	5,659
Santa Monica	15,252	7,847	3,057
Santa Rosa	8,758	7,817	6,673
S. Pasadena	7,652	4,649	1,001
Stockton	40,296	23,253	17,506
Vallejo	21,107	11,340	7,965
Venice	10,385	3,119	.....
Visalia	5,753	4,550	3,085
Watsonville	5,013	4,446	3,528
Whittier	7,997	4,550	1,590

COLORADO.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Boulder	11,006	9,539	6,150
Colorado Springs	30,105	29,078	21,085
Denver	256,491	213,381	133,859
Fort Collins	8,755	8,210	3,053
Grand Junction	8,665	7,754	3,503
Greeley	10,958	8,179	3,023
Longmont	5,848	4,256	2,201
Loveland	5,065	3,651	1,091
Pueblo	45,581	44,395	28,157
Sterling	6,415	3,044	998
Trinidad	10,906	10,204	5,345

CONNECTICUT.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Ansonia	17,643	15,152	12,681
Branfordtown	6,627	6,047	5,706
Bridgeport	143,555	102,054	70,996
Bristol	20,620	9,527	6,268
Danbury	18,943	20,234	16,537
Derby	11,238	8,991	7,930
East Hartford	11,648	8,138	6,406
Enfield	11,719	9,719	6,699
Fairfield	11,475	6,134	4,489
Greenwich	5,939	3,886	2,420
Hamden	8,611	5,850	4,626
Hartford	138,036	98,915	79,850
Huntington (Shelton)	9,475	6,545	5,572
Killingly	8,178	6,564	6,835
Manchester	18,370	13,641	10,601
Meriden	29,867	27,265	24,296
Middletown	13,638	11,851	9,389
Milford	10,193	4,366	3,733
Naugatuck	15,051	12,722	10,541
New Britain	59,316	42,916	28,202
New Haven	162,537	133,605	108,027
New London	25,688	19,659	17,548
New Milford	4,781	5,010	4,804
Norwalk	27,743	24,211	19,932
Norwich	22,304	20,367	17,251
Plainfield	7,926	6,719	4,821
Plymouth	5,942	5,021	2,828
Putnam	7,711	6,637	6,667
Rockville	7,726	7,977	7,287
Seymour	6,781	4,786	3,541
Southington	5,085	3,714	3,411
South Norwalk ... (See N'rwalk).	8,968	6,591	
Stafford	5,407	5,233	4,297
Stamford	35,096	25,138	15,997
Stonington	10,236	9,154	8,540
Stratford	12,347	5,712	3,657
Torrington (boro)	20,623	15,483	8,360
Wallingford	9,648	8,690	6,737
Waterbury	91,715	73,141	51,139
West Hartford	8,854	4,808	3,186
Willimantic	12,230	11,230	8,937
Winsted	8,248	7,754	6,804

DELAWARE.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Wilmington	110,168	87,411	76,508

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Washington	437,571	331,069	278,718

FLORIDA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Daytona	5,445	3,082	1,690
Fernandina	5,457	3,482	3,245
Gainesville	6,860	6,183	3,633
Jacksonville	91,558	57,699	28,429
Key West	18,749	19,945	17,114
Lakeland	7,062	3,719	1,180
Miami	29,571	5,471	1,681
Orlando	9,282	3,394	2,481
Palatka	5,102	3,779	3,301
Pensacola	31,035	22,982	17,747
St. Augustine	6,192	5,494	4,272
St. Petersburg	14,237	4,127	1,575
Sanford	5,588	3,570	1,450
Tallahassee	5,637	5,018	2,981
Tampa	51,608	37,782	15,839
West Palm Beach	8,659	1,743	564
West Tampa	8,463	8,258	2,355

GEORGIA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Albany	11,555	8,190	4,606
Americus	9,010	8,063	7,674
Athens	16,748	14,913	10,245
Atlanta	200,616	154,839	89,872
Augusta	52,548	41,040	39,441
Brunswick	14,413	10,182	9,081
Columbus	31,125	20,554	17,614
Cordele	6,538	5,883	3,473
Dalton	5,222	5,324	4,315
Decatur	6,150	2,466	1,418
Dublin	7,707	5,795	2,987
East Point	5,241	3,682	1,315
Elberton	6,475	6,483	3,834

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Fitzgerald	6,870	5,795	1,817
Gainesville	6,272	5,925	4,382
Griffin	8,240	7,478	6,857
La Grange	17,038	5,587	4,274
Macon	52,995	40,665	23,272
Marietta	6,190	5,949	4,446
Moultrie	6,789	3,349	2,221
Newman	7,037	5,548	3,654
Rome	13,252	12,099	7,291
Savannah	83,252	65,064	54,244
Thomasville	8,196	6,727	5,322
Valdosta	10,783	7,656	5,613
Waycross	18,068	14,485	5,919

IDAHO.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Boise	21,393	17,358	5,957
Burley	5,408	.....	.....
Caldwell	5,106	3,543	997
Cœur d'Alene	6,447	7,291	508
Idaho Falls	8,064	4,827	1,262
Lewiston	6,574	6,043	2,425
Nampa	7,621	4,205	799
Pocatello	15,001	9,110	4,046
Twin Falls	8,324	5,258	.....

ILLINOIS.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Alton	24,682	17,528	14,210
Aurora	36,397	29,807	24,147
Beardstown	7,111	6,107	4,827
Belleville	24,823	21,122	17,484
Belvidere	7,804	7,253	6,937
Benton	7,201	2,675	1,341
Berwyn	14,150	5,841	.....
Bloomington	28,725	25,768	23,286
Blue Island	11,424	8,043	6,114
Cairo	15,203	14,548	12,566
Canton	10,928	10,453	6,564
Carbondale	6,267	5,411	3,318
Carlinville	5,212	3,616	3,502
Centralia	12,491	9,680	6,721
Champaign	15,873	12,421	9,098
Charleston	6,615	5,884	5,488
Chicago	2,701,705	2,185,283	1,698,575
Chicago Heights	19,653	14,525	5,100
Cicero	44,995	14,557	16,310
Clinton	5,898	5,165	4,452
Collinsville	9,753	7,478	4,021
Danville	33,776	27,871	16,354
Decatur	43,818	31,140	20,754
DeKalb	7,871	8,102	5,904
Dixon	8,191	7,216	7,917
Duquoin	7,285	5,454	4,353
East Moline	8,675	2,665	.....
East St. Louis	66,767	58,547	29,655
Edwardsville	5,336	5,014	4,157
Eldorado	5,004	3,366	1,445
Elgin	27,454	25,976	22,433
Evanston	37,234	24,978	19,259
Forest Park	10,768	6,594	4,085
Freeport	19,669	17,567	13,258
Galesburg	23,834	22,089	18,607
Granite	14,757	9,903	3,122
Harrisburg	7,125	5,309	2,202
Harvey	9,216	7,227	5,395
Herrin	10,986	6,861	1,559
Highland Park	6,167	4,209	2,806
Hillsboro	5,074	3,424	1,937
Hoopeston	5,451	4,698	3,823
Jacksonville	15,713	15,326	15,078
Johnston	7,137	3,248	787
Joliet	38,442	34,670	29,353
Kankakee	16,753	13,986	13,595
Kewanee	16,026	9,307	8,382
La Grange	6,525	5,282	3,969
La Salle	13,050	11,537	10,446
Lincoln	11,882	10,892	8,962
Litchfield	6,215	5,971	5,918
Macomb	6,714	5,774	5,375
Marion	9,582	7,093	2,510
Matoon	13,552	11,456	9,622
Maywood	12,072	8,033	4,532
Melrose Park	7,147	4,806	2,592
Metropolis	5,055	4,655	4,069
Moline	30,734	24,199	17,248
Monmouth	8,116	9,128	7,460
Mt. Carmel	7,456	6,934	4,311
Mt. Vernon	9,815	8,007	5,216
Murphysboro	10,703	7,485	6,463
North Chicago	5,839	3,306	1,150
Oak Park	39,858	19,444	.....
Ottawa	10,816	9,535	10,588
Pana	6,122	6,055	5,530
Paris	7,985	7,664	6,105
Pekin	12,086	9,897	8,240
Peoria	76,121	66,950	56,100
Peru	8,869	7,984	6,863
Pontiac	6,664	6,090	4,266
Quincy	35,978	36,587	36,252

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Rockford	65,651	45,401	31,051
Rock Island	35,177	24,335	19,493
Savanna	5,237	3,691	3,325
Springfield	59,183	51,678	34,159
Spring Valley	6,493	7,035	6,214
Staunton	6,027	5,048	2,786
Sterling	8,182	7,467	6,309
Streator	14,779	14,253	14,079
Taylorville	5,806	5,446	4,246
Urbana	10,244	8,245	5,728
Waukegan	19,226	16,069	9,426
West Frankfort	8,478	2,111	.....
West Hammond	7,492	4,948	2,935
Willmette	7,814	4,943	2,300
Winnetka	6,694	3,168	1,833
Woodstock	5,523	4,331	2,502
Zion	5,580	4,789	.....

INDIANA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Alexandria	4,172	5,096	7,221
Anderson	29,767	22,476	20,178
Bedford	9,076	8,716	6,115
Bicknell	7,635	2,794	.....
Bloomington	11,595	8,838	6,460
Bluffton	5,391	4,987	4,479
Brazil	9,293	9,340	7,786
Clinton	10,962	6,229	2,918
Columbus	8,990	8,813	8,130
Connersville	9,901	7,738	6,836
Crawfordsville	10,139	9,371	6,649
East Chicago	35,967	19,098	3,411
Elkhart	24,277	19,282	15,184
Elwood	10,790	11,028	12,950
Evansville	85,264	69,647	59,007
Fort Wayne	86,549	63,933	45,115
Frankfort	11,585	8,634	7,100
Gary	55,378	16,802	.....
Goshen	9,525	8,514	7,810
Greenburg	5,345	5,420	5,034
Hammond	36,004	20,925	12,376
Hartford	6,183	6,187	5,912
Huntington	14,000	10,272	9,491
Indianapolis	314,194	233,650	169,164
Jeffersonville	10,098	10,412	10,774
Kokomo	30,067	17,010	10,609
Lafayette	22,486	20,081	18,116
Laporte	15,158	10,525	7,113
Lebanon	6,257	5,474	4,465
Linton	5,856	5,906	3,071
Logansport	21,626	19,050	16,204
Madison	6,711	6,934	7,835
Marion	23,747	19,359	17,337
Michigan City	19,457	19,027	14,850
Mishawaka	15,195	11,886	5,650
Mt. Vernon	5,284	5,563	5,132
Muncie	36,524	24,005	20,942
New Albany	22,992	20,629	20,628
New Castle	14,458	9,444	3,406
Peru	12,410	10,910	8,463
Portland	5,958	5,130	4,798
Princeton	7,132	6,448	6,041
Richmond	26,765	22,324	18,226
Rushville	5,498	4,925	4,541
Seymour	7,348	6,305	6,445
Shelbyville	9,701	9,500	7,169
South Bend	70,983	53,684	35,999
Terre Haute	66,083	58,157	36,673
Valparaiso	6,518	6,987	6,280
Vincennes	17,160	14,895	10,249
Wabash	9,872	8,687	8,618
Warsaw	5,478	4,430	3,987
Washington	8,743	7,854	8,551
Whiting	10,145	6,587	3,983

IOWA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Albia	5,067	4,969	2,889
Ames	6,270	4,223	2,422
Atlantic	5,329	4,560	5,046
Boone	12,451	10,347	8,880
Burlington	24,057	24,324	23,201
Cedar Falls	6,316	5,012	5,319
Cedar Rapids	45,566	32,811	25,656
Centerville	8,486	6,936	5,256
Chariton	5,175	3,794	3,989
Charles City	7,350	5,892	4,227
Clinton	24,151	25,577	22,698
Council Bluffs	36,162	29,292	25,802
Creston	8,034	6,924	7,752
Davenport	56,727	43,028	35,254
Des Moines	126,468	86,368	62,139
Dubuque	39,141	38,494	26,297
Fairfield	5,948	4,970	4,689
Fort Dodge	19,347	15,543	12,162
Fort Madison	12,066	8,900	9,278
Grinnell	5,362	5,036	3,860
Iowa City	11,267	10,091	7,987
Keokuk	14,423	14,008	14,641
Marshalltown	15,731	13,374	11,544

IOWA—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Mason City	20,065	11,230	6,746
Muscatine	16,068	16,178	14,073
Newton	6,627	4,616	3,682
Oelwein	7,455	6,028	5,142
Oskaloosa	9,427	9,466	9,212
Ottumwa	23,003	22,012	18,197
Perry	5,642	4,630	3,986
Red Oak	5,578	4,830	4,355
Shenandoah	5,255	4,976	3,573
Sioux City	71,227	47,828	33,111
Waterloo	36,230	26,693	12,580
Webster City	5,657	5,208	4,613
KANSAS.			
Arkansas City	11,253	7,508	6,140
Atchison	12,630	16,429	12,722
Chanute	10,286	9,272	4,208
Coffeyville	13,452	12,687	4,953
Concordia	4,705	4,415	3,401
Dodge City	5,061	3,214	1,942
Eldorado	10,995	3,129	3,466
Emporia	11,273	9,058	8,223
Fort Scott	10,693	10,463	10,322
Galena	4,712	6,096	10,155
Hutchinson	23,298	16,364	9,379
Independence	11,920	10,480	4,851
Iola	8,513	9,032	5,791
Junction	7,533	5,598	4,695
Kansas City	101,177	82,331	51,418
Lawrence	12,456	12,374	10,862
Leavenworth	16,912	19,363	20,735
Manhattan	7,989	5,722	3,438
Newton	9,781	7,862	6,208
Ottawa	9,018	7,650	6,934
Parsons	16,028	12,463	7,682
Pittsburg	18,052	14,755	10,112
Pratt	5,183	3,302	1,213
Rosedale	7,674	5,960	3,270
Salina	15,085	9,688	6,074
Topeka	50,022	43,684	33,608
Wellington	7,048	7,034	4,245
Wichita	72,217	52,450	24,671
Winfield	7,933	6,700	5,554
KENTUCKY.			
Ashland	14,729	8,688	6,800
Bellevue	7,379	6,683	6,332
Bowling Green	9,638	9,173	8,226
Covington	57,121	53,270	42,938
Danville	5,099	5,420	4,285
Dayton	7,646	6,979	6,104
Fort Thomas	5,028	.....	.....
Frankfort	9,805	10,465	9,487
Henderson	12,169	11,452	10,272
Hopkinsville	9,696	9,419	7,280
Lexington	41,534	35,099	26,369
Louisville	234,891	223,928	204,731
Mayfield	6,583	5,916	4,081
Maysville	6,107	6,141	6,423
Middlesboro	8,041	7,305	4,162
Newport	29,317	30,309	28,301
Owensboro	17,424	16,011	13,189
Paducah	24,735	22,760	19,446
Paris	6,310	5,859	4,603
Richmond	5,622	5,340	4,653
Winchester	8,333	7,156	5,964
LOUISIANA.			
Alexandria	17,510	11,213	5,648
Baton Rouge	21,782	14,897	11,269
Bogalusa	8,245	.....	.....
Crowley	6,108	5,099	4,214
Gretna	7,197	.....	.....
Houma	5,160	5,024	3,212
Lafayette	7,855	6,392	3,314
Lake Charles	13,088	11,449	6,680
Minden	6,105	3,002	1,561
Monroe	12,675	10,209	5,428
Morgan City	5,429	5,477	2,332
New Iberia	6,278	7,499	6,815
New Orleans	387,219	339,075	287,104
Shreveport	43,874	28,015	16,013
MAINE.			
Auburn	16,985	15,064	12,951
Augusta	14,114	13,211	11,683
Bangor	25,978	24,803	21,850
Bath	14,731	9,396	10,477
Belfast	5,083	4,618	4,615
Biddeford	18,008	17,079	16,145
Brewer	6,064	5,667	4,835
Brunswick	5,784	5,341	5,210
Calais	6,084	6,116	7,655
Caribou	6,018	5,377	4,758
Gardiner	5,475	5,311	5,501
Houlton	6,191	5,845	4,680
Lewiston	31,791	26,247	23,761
Old Town	6,956	6,317	5,763

MAINE—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Portland	69,272	58,571	50,145
Rockland	8,109	8,174	8,150
Rumford	7,016	5,427	2,595
Saco	6,617	6,583	6,122
Sanford	10,691	9,049	6,078
Skowhegan	5,981	5,341	5,180
South Portland	9,254	7,471	6,287
Waterville	13,351	11,458	9,477
Westbrook	9,453	8,281	7,283
MARYLAND.			
Annapolis	11,214	8,609	8,525
Baltimore	733,826	558,485	508,957
Cambridge	7,467	6,407	5,747
Cumberland	29,837	21,839	17,128
Frederick	11,066	10,411	9,296
Frostburg	6,017	6,028	5,274
Hagerstown	28,064	16,507	13,591
Salisbury	7,553	6,690	4,277
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Abington	5,787	5,455	4,489
Adams	12,967	13,026	11,134
Agawam	5,023	3,501	2,536
Amesbury	10,036	9,894	9,473
Amherst	5,550	5,112	5,028
Andover	8,268	7,301	6,813
Arlington	18,768	11,187	8,603
Athol	9,792	8,536	7,061
Attleboro	19,731	16,215	11,335
Belmont	10,749	5,542	3,929
Beverly	22,561	18,650	13,884
Boston	748,060	670,585	560,892
Braintree	10,580	8,066	5,981
Bridgewater	8,438	7,688	5,806
Brockton	66,254	56,878	40,063
Brookline	37,748	27,792	19,935
Cambridge	109,694	104,839	91,886
Canton	5,945	4,797	4,584
Chelmsford	5,682	5,010	3,984
Chelsea	43,184	32,452	34,072
Chicopee	36,214	25,401	19,167
Clinton	12,779	13,075	13,667
Concord	6,461	6,421	5,652
Danvers	11,108	9,407	8,542
Dedham	10,792	9,284	7,457
Dracut	5,280	3,461	3,253
Easthampton	11,261	8,524	5,603
Easton	5,041	5,139	4,837
Everett	40,120	33,484	24,336
Fairhaven	7,291	5,122	3,567
Fall River	120,485	119,295	104,863
Fitchburg	41,029	37,826	31,531
Framingham	17,033	12,948	11,302
Franklin	6,497	5,641	5,017
Gardner	16,971	14,699	10,813
Gloucester	22,947	24,398	26,121
Grafton	6,887	5,705	4,869
Great Barrington	6,315	5,926	5,854
Greenfield	15,462	10,427	7,927
Haverhill	53,884	44,115	37,175
Hingham	5,604	4,965	5,059
Holyoke	60,203	57,730	45,712
Hudson	7,607	6,743	5,454
Hyde Park	(Boston)	15,507	13,244
Ipswich	6,201	5,777	4,658
Lawrence	94,270	85,892	62,559
Leominster	19,745	17,580	12,392
Lexington	6,359	4,918	3,831
Lowell	112,759	106,294	94,969
Ludlow	7,470	4,918	3,536
Lynn	99,148	89,336	68,513
Malden	49,103	44,404	33,664
Mansfield	6,255	5,183	4,006
Marblehead	7,324	7,338	7,582
Marlboro	15,028	14,579	13,609
Maynard	7,086	6,390	3,142
Medford	39,038	23,150	18,244
Melrose	18,204	15,715	12,962
Methuen	15,189	11,448	7,512
Middleboro	8,453	8,214	6,885
Milford	13,471	13,055	11,376
Millbury	5,652	4,740	4,460
Milton	9,382	7,924	6,578
Montague	7,675	6,866	6,150
Natick	10,907	9,866	9,488
Needham	7,012	5,026	4,016
New Bedford	121,217	96,652	62,442
Newburyport	15,618	14,949	14,478
Newton	46,054	39,806	33,587
North Adams	22,282	22,019	24,200
North Andover	6,265	5,529	4,243
North Attleboro	9,238	9,562	7,253
Northampton	21,951	19,431	18,643
Northbridge	10,174	8,807	7,036
Norwood	12,627	8,014	5,480
Orange	5,393	5,282	5,520
Palmer	9,896	8,610	7,801

MASSACHUSETTS—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Peabody	19,552	15,724	11,523
Pittsfield	41,763	32,121	21,766
Plymouth	13,045	12,141	9,592
Quincy	47,876	32,642	23,899
Reading	7,439	5,818	4,969
Revere	28,823	18,219	10,395
Rockland	7,544	6,928	5,327
Salem	42,529	43,697	35,956
Saugus	10,874	8,047	5,084
Somerville	93,091	77,236	61,643
Southbridge	14,245	12,592	10,025
South Hadley	5,527	4,894	4,256
Spencer	5,930	6,740	7,627
Springfield	129,614	88,926	62,059
Stoneham	7,873	7,090	6,197
Stoughton	6,865	6,316	5,442
Swampscott	8,101	6,204	4,548
Taunton	37,137	34,259	31,036
Uxbridge	5,384	4,671	3,599
Wakefield	13,025	11,404	9,290
Walpole	5,446	4,892	3,572
Waltham	30,915	27,834	23,481
Ware	8,525	8,774	8,263
Watertown	21,457	12,875	9,706
Webster	13,258	11,509	8,804
Wellesley	6,224	5,413	5,072
West Springfield	13,443	9,224	7,105
Westboro	5,789	5,446	5,400
Westfield	18,604	16,044	12,310
Weymouth	15,057	12,895	11,324
Whitman	7,147	7,292	6,155
Winchendon	5,904	5,678	5,001
Winchester	10,485	9,309	7,248
Winthrop	15,455	10,132	6,058
Woburn	16,574	15,308	14,254
Worcester	179,754	145,986	118,421

MICHIGAN.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Adrian	11,878	10,763	9,654
Albion	8,354	5,833	4,519
Alma	7,542	2,757	2,047
Alpena	11,101	12,706	11,802
Ann Arbor	19,516	14,817	14,509
Battle Creek	36,164	25,267	18,563
Bay City	47,554	45,166	27,628
Benton Harbor	12,233	9,185	6,562
Bessemer	5,482	4,583	3,911
Cadillac	9,750	8,375	5,997
Charlotte	5,126	4,886	4,092
Cheboygan	5,642	6,859	6,489
Coldwater	6,114	5,945	6,216
Detroit	993,678	465,766	285,704
Dowagiac	5,440	5,088	4,151
Escanaba	13,103	13,194	9,549
Flint	91,599	38,550	13,103
Grand Haven	7,205	5,856	4,743
Grand Rapids	137,634	112,571	87,565
Hamtramck	48,615	3,559	.....
Hancock	7,527	8,981	4,050
Hastings	5,132	4,383	3,172
Highland Park	46,499	4,120	427
Hillsdale	5,476	5,001	4,151
Holland	12,183	10,490	7,790
Ionia	6,935	5,030	5,209
Iron Mountain	8,251	9,216	9,242
Ironwood	15,739	12,821	9,705
Ishpeming	10,500	12,448	13,255
Jackson	48,374	31,433	25,180
Kalamazoo	48,487	39,437	24,404
Lansing	57,327	31,229	16,485
Laurium	6,696	8,537	5,643
Ludington	8,810	9,132	7,166
Manistee	9,694	12,381	14,260
Manistique	6,380	4,722	4,126
Marquette	12,718	11,503	10,058
Menominee	8,907	10,507	12,818
Midland	5,483	2,527	2,363
Monroe	11,573	6,893	5,043
Munising	5,037	2,952	2,014
Mt. Clemens	9,488	7,707	6,576
Muskegon	36,570	24,062	20,818
Muskegon Heights	9,514	1,690	1,012
Negaunee	7,419	8,460	6,935
Niles	7,311	5,156	4,287
Owasso	12,575	9,639	8,696
Petoskey	5,064	4,778	5,285
Pontiac	34,273	14,532	9,769
Port Huron	25,944	18,863	19,158
River Rouge	9,822	4,163	1,748
Saginaw	61,903	50,510	42,345
St. Joseph	7,251	5,936	5,155
Sault Ste. Marie	12,096	12,615	10,538
Sturgis	5,995	3,635	2,465
Three Rivers	5,209	5,072	3,550
Traverse City	10,925	12,115	9,407
Wyandotte	13,851	8,287	5,183
Ypsilanti	7,413	6,230	7,378

MINNESOTA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Albert Lea	8,056	6,192	4,500
Austin	10,118	6,960	5,474
Bemidji	7,086	5,099	2,183
Brainerd	9,591	8,526	7,524
Chisholm	9,039	7,684	.....
Cloquet	5,127	7,031	3,072
Crookston	6,825	7,559	5,359
Duluth	98,917	78,466	52,969
Eveleth	7,205	7,036	2,752
Faribault	11,089	9,001	7,868
Fergus Falls	7,581	6,887	6,072
Hibbing	15,089	8,832	2,481
Little Falls	5,500	6,078	5,774
Mankato	12,469	10,365	10,599
Minneapolis	380,582	301,408	202,718
Moorhead	5,720	4,840	3,730
New Ulm	6,745	5,648	5,403
Owatonna	7,252	5,658	5,561
Red Wing	8,637	9,048	7,525
Rochester	13,722	7,844	6,843
St. Cloud	15,873	10,600	8,663
St. Paul	234,698	214,744	163,065
South St. Paul	6,860	4,510	2,322
Stillwater	7,735	10,198	12,318
Virginia	14,022	10,473	2,962
Willmar	5,892	4,135	3,409
Winona	19,143	18,583	19,714

MISSISSIPPI.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Biloxi	10,937	8,049	5,467
Clarksdale	7,552	4,079	1,773
Columbus	10,501	8,988	6,484
Corinth	5,498	5,020	3,661
Greenville	11,560	9,610	7,642
Greenwood	7,793	5,836	3,026
Gulfport	8,157	6,386	1,060
Hattiesburg	13,270	11,733	4,175
Jackson	22,817	21,262	7,816
Laurel	13,037	8,465	3,193
McComb	7,775	6,237	4,477
Meridian	23,399	23,285	14,050
Natchez	12,608	11,791	12,210
Pascagoula	6,082	3,379	708
Tupelo	5,055	3,881	2,118
Vicksburg	18,072	20,814	14,834
Yazoo	5,244	6,796	4,944

MISSOURI.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Brookfield	6,304	5,749	5,484
Cape Girardeau	10,252	8,475	4,815
Carthage	10,068	9,483	9,416
Chillicothe	6,772	6,265	6,905
Clinton	5,098	4,992	5,061
Columbia	10,392	9,662	5,651
De Soto	5,003	4,721	5,611
Flat River	(Unincorp.)	5,112	.....
Fulton	5,595	5,228	4,883
Hannibal	19,306	18,341	12,780
Independence	11,686	9,859	6,974
Jefferson City	14,490	11,850	9,664
Joplin	29,902	32,073	26,023
Kansas City	324,410	248,381	163,752
Kirksville	7,213	6,347	5,966
Maplewood	7,431	4,976	.....
Marshall	5,200	4,869	5,086
Mexico	6,013	5,939	5,099
Moberly	12,808	10,923	8,012
Nevada	7,139	7,176	7,461
Poplar Bluff	8,042	6,916	4,321
St. Charles	8,503	9,437	7,982
St. Joseph	77,939	77,403	102,979
St. Louis	772,897	687,029	575,238
Sedalia	21,144	17,822	15,231
Springfield	39,631	35,201	23,267
Trenton	6,951	5,656	5,396
University	6,792	2,417	.....
Webb City	7,807	11,817	9,201
Webster Groves	9,474	7,080	1,895

MONTANA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Anaconda	11,668	10,134	9,453
Billings	15,100	10,031	3,229
Bozeman	6,183	5,107	3,419
Butte	41,611	39,165	30,470
Great Falls	24,121	13,948	14,930
Havre	5,429	3,624	1,033
Helena	12,037	12,515	10,770
Kalispell	5,147	5,549	2,526
Lewiston	6,120	2,992	1,096
Livingston	6,311	5,359	2,778
Miles City	7,937	4,697	1,938
Missoula	12,668	12,869	4,366

NEBRASKA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Beatrice	9,664	9,356	7,875
Columbus	5,410	5,014	3,522
Fairbury	5,454	5,294	3,140
Fremont	9,605	8,718	7,241
Grand Island	13,947	10,326	7,554

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Hastings	11,647	9,338	7,188
Kearney	7,702	6,202	5,634
Lincoln	54,948	43,973	40,169
Nebraska City	6,279	5,488	7,380
Norfolk	8,634	6,025	3,883
North Platte	10,466	4,793	3,640
Omaha	191,601	124,096	102,555
Scotts Bluff	6,912	1,746	.....
South Omaha	(Omaha)	26,259	26,001
York	5,388	6,235	5,132

NEVADA.

Reno	12,016	10,867	4,500

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Berlin	16,104	11,780	8,886
Claremont	9,524	7,529	6,498
Concord	22,167	21,497	19,632
Derry	5,382	5,123	3,583
Dover	13,029	13,247	13,207
Franklin	6,318	6,132	5,846
Keene	11,210	10,068	9,165
Laconia	10,897	10,183	8,042
Lebanon	6,162	5,718	4,965
Manchester	78,384	70,063	56,987
Nashua	28,379	26,005	23,898
Portsmouth	13,569	11,269	10,637
Rochester	9,673	8,868	8,466
Somersworth	6,688	6,704	7,023

NEW JERSEY.

(For population of *all* incorporated places in the State, see the 1922 Almanac.)

Asbury Park	12,400	10,150	4,148
Atlantic City	50,707	46,150	27,838
Bayonne	76,754	55,545	32,722
Belleville (town)	15,660	.....	.....
Bloomfield (town)	22,019	15,070	9,668
Boonton (town)	5,372	4,930	3,901
Bound Brook (bor)	5,906	3,970	2,622
Bridgeton	14,323	14,209	13,913
Burlington	9,049	8,336	7,392
Camden	116,309	94,538	75,935
Cliffside Park (bor)	5,709	3,394	968
Clifton	26,470	.....	.....
Collingswood (bor)	8,714	4,795	1,633
Dover (town)	9,803	7,468	5,938
East Orange	50,710	34,371	21,506
E. Rutherford (bor)	5,463	4,275	2,640
Elizabeth	95,783	73,409	52,130
Englewood	11,627	9,924	6,253
Fort Lee (bor)	5,761	4,472	.....
Garfield	19,381	10,213	3,504
Gloucester	12,162	9,462	6,840
Guttenberg (town)	6,726	5,647	3,825
Hackensack (town)	17,667	14,050	9,443
Haddonfield (bor)	5,646	4,142	2,776
Hammonton (town)	6,417	5,088	3,481
Harrison (town)	15,721	14,498	10,596
Hawthorne (bor)	5,135	3,400	2,096
Hoboken	68,166	70,324	59,364
Irvington (town)	25,480	11,877	5,255
Jersey City	298,103	267,779	206,433
Kearny (town)	26,724	18,659	10,896
Lodi (bor)	8,175	4,138	1,917
Long Branch	13,521	13,298	8,872
Madison (bor)	5,523	4,658	3,754
Millville	14,691	12,451	10,583
Montclair (town)	28,810	21,550	13,962
Morristown (town)	12,548	12,507	11,267
New Brunswick	32,779	23,388	20,006
Newark	414,524	347,469	246,070
No. Plainfield (bor)	6,916	6,117	5,009
Nutley (town)	9,421	6,009	.....
Orange	33,268	29,630	24,141
Passaic	63,841	54,773	27,777
Paterson	135,875	125,600	105,171
Pennsgrove (bor)	6,062	2,118	1,826
Perth Amboy	41,707	32,121	17,699
Phillipsburg (town)	16,923	13,906	10,052
Plainfield	27,700	20,550	15,369
Pleasantville	5,887	4,390	2,182
Princeton (bor)	5,917	5,136	3,899
Rahway	11,042	9,337	7,935
Red Bank (bor)	9,251	7,398	5,428
Ridgefield P'k (village)	8,575	.....	.....
Ridgewood (village)	7,580	5,416	2,685
Roosevelt (bor)	11,047	5,786	.....
Roselle (bor)	5,737	2,725	1,652
Roselle P'k. (bor)	5,438	3,138	.....
Rutherford (bor)	9,497	7,045	4,411
Salem	7,435	6,614	5,811
Secaucus (town)	5,423	4,740	1,626
Somerville (bor)	6,718	5,060	4,843
South Amboy	7,897	7,007	6,349
So. Orange (village)	7,274	6,014	4,608
So. River (bor)	6,596	4,772	2,792
Summit	10,174	7,500	5,302
Trenton	119,289	96,815	73,307

NEW JERSEY—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Union (town)	20,651	21,023	15,187
Vineland (bor)	6,799	5,282	4,370
Wallington (bor)	5,715	3,448	1,812
W. Hoboken (town)	40,074	35,403	23,094
W. New York (town)	29,926	13,560	5,267
W. Orange (town)	15,573	10,980	6,889
Westfield (town)	9,063	6,423	.....
Woodbury	5,801	4,642	4,087

NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque	15,157	11,020	6,238
Raton	5,544	4,539	3,540
Roswell	7,033	6,172	2,049
Sante Fe	7,236	5,072	5,603

NEW YORK.

(Cities are in *Italics*. For population of *all* incorporated places in the Empire State, see the 1922 Almanac.)

Albany	113,344	100,253	94,151
Amsterdam	33,524	31,267	20,929
Auburn	36,192	34,668	30,345
Batavia	13,541	11,613	9,180
Beacon	10,996	10,629	9,480
Binghamton	66,800	48,443	39,647
Buffalo	506,775	423,715	352,387
Canandaigua	7,356	7,217	6,151
Cohoes	22,987	24,709	23,910
Corning	15,820	13,730	11,061
Cortland	13,294	11,504	9,014
Depew	5,850	3,921	3,379
Dunkirk	19,336	17,221	11,616
Elmira	45,393	37,176	35,672
Endicott	9,500	2,408	.....
Fredonia	6,051	5,285	4,127
Freeport	8,599	4,836	2,612
Fulton	13,043	10,480	5,281
Geneva	14,648	12,446	10,433
Glen Cove	8,664	.....	.....
Glens Falls	16,638	15,243	12,613
Gloversville	22,075	20,642	18,349
Hastings	5,526	4,552	2,002
Haverstraw	5,226	5,669	5,935
Hempstead	6,382	4,964	3,582
Herkimer	10,453	7,520	5,555
Hornell	15,025	13,617	11,918
Hudson	11,745	11,417	9,528
Hudson Falls	5,761	5,189	4,473
Ilion	10,169	6,588	5,138
Ithaca	17,004	14,802	13,136
Jamestown	38,917	31,297	22,892
Johnson City	8,587	3,775	6,111
Johnstown	10,908	10,447	10,130
Kingston	26,688	25,908	24,535
Lackawanna	17,918	14,549	.....
Lancaster	6,059	4,364	3,750
Little Falls	13,029	12,273	10,381
Lockport	21,308	17,970	16,581
Malone	7,556	6,467	5,935
Mamaroneck	6,571	5,699	.....
Massena	5,993	2,951	2,032
Mechanicville	8,166	6,634	4,695
Medina	6,011	5,683	4,716
Middletown	18,420	15,313	14,522
Mt. Vernon	42,726	30,919	21,228
New Rochelle	36,213	28,867	14,720
New York City	5,620,048	4,766,883	3,437,202
Bronx	732,016	430,980	200,507
Brooklyn	2,018,356	1,634,351	1,166,582
Manhattan	2,284,103	2,331,542	1,850,093
Queens	469,042	284,041	152,999
Richmond	116,531	85,969	67,021
Newark	6,964	6,227	4,578
Newburgh	30,366	27,805	24,943
Niagara Falls	50,760	30,445	19,457
North Tarrytown	5,927	5,421	4,241
North Tonawanda	15,452	11,955	5,069
Norwich	8,268	7,922	5,766
Ogdensburg	14,609	15,933	12,633
Olean	20,506	14,743	9,462
Oneida	10,541	8,317	6,364
Oneonta	11,582	9,491	7,147
Ossining	10,739	11,480	7,939
Oswego	23,626	23,368	22,199
Peekskill	15,868	15,245	10,358
Plattsburg	10,909	11,138	8,434
Port Chester	16,573	12,809	7,440
Port Jervis	10,171	9,564	9,385
Poughkeepsie	35,000	27,936	24,029
Rensselaer	10,823	10,711	7,466
Rochester	295,750	218,149	162,608
Rockville Centre	6,262	3,667	1,884
Rome	26,341	20,497	15,343
Rye	5,308	3,964	.....
Salamanca	9,276	6,322	4,734
Saranac Lake	5174	4,983	2,594
Saratoga Springs	13,181	12,693	12,409
Schenectady	88,723	72,826	31,682

NEW YORK—*Continued.* Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Seneca Falls	6,389	6,588	6,519
Solvay	7,352	5,139	3,493
Syracuse	171,717	137,249	108,374
Tarrytown	5,807	5,600	4,770
Tonawanda	10,068	8,290	7,431
Troy	72,013	76,813	60,651
Utica	94,156	74,419	56,383
Walden	5,493	4,004	3,147
Watertown	31,285	26,731	21,696
Watervliet	16,073	15,074	14,321
Waverly	5,270	4,855	4,465
White Plains	21,031	15,949	7,899
Whitehall	5,258	4,917	4,377
Yonkers	100,176	79,803	47,931
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Asheville	28,504	18,762	14,694
Burlington	5,952	4,808	3,692
Charlotte	46,338	34,014	18,091
Concord	9,903	8,715	7,910
Durham	21,719	18,241	6,679
Elizabeth City	8,925	8,412	6,348
Fayetteville	8,877	7,045	4,670
Gastonia	12,871	5,759	4,610
Goldsboro	11,296	6,107	5,877
Greensboro	19,861	15,895	10,035
Greenville	5,772	4,101	2,565
Henderson	5,222	4,503	3,746
Hickory	5,076	3,716	2,535
High Point	14,302	9,525	4,163
Kinston	9,771	6,995	4,106
Lexington	5,254	4,163	1,234
Newbern	12,198	9,961	9,090
Raleigh	24,418	19,218	13,643
Reidsville	5,333	4,828	3,262
Rocky Mount	12,742	8,051	2,937
Salem (Winston-Salem)	5,533	3,642	5,533
Salisbury	13,884	7,153	6,277
Statesville	7,895	4,599	3,141
Thomasville	5,676	3,877	751
Washington	6,314	6,211	4,842
Wilmington	33,372	25,748	20,976
Wilson	10,612	6,717	3,525
Winston	48,395	22,700	13,650
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Bismarck	7,122	5,443	3,319
Devil's Lake	5,140	5,157	1,729
Fargo	21,961	14,331	9,589
Grand Forks	14,010	12,478	7,652
Jamestown	6,627	4,358	2,853
Minot	10,476	6,188	1,277
OHIO.			
Akron	208,435	69,067	42,728
Alliance	21,603	15,083	8,974
Ashland	9,249	6,795	4,087
Ashtabula	22,082	18,266	12,949
Athens	6,418	5,463	3,066
Barberton	18,811	9,410	4,354
Bellaire	15,061	12,946	9,912
Bellefontaine	9,336	8,238	6,649
Bellevue	5,776	5,209	4,101
Bowling Green	5,788	5,222	5,067
Bucyrus	10,425	8,122	6,560
Cambridge	13,104	11,327	8,241
Canal Dover	8,101	6,621	5,422
Canton	87,091	50,217	30,667
Chillicothe	15,831	14,508	12,976
Cincinnati	401,247	363,591	325,902
Circleville	7,049	6,744	6,991
Cleveland	796,841	560,663	381,768
Cleveland Heights	15,236	2,955	.....
Columbus	237,031	181,511	125,560
Conneaut	9,343	8,319	7,133
Coshocton	10,847	9,603	6,473
Cuyahoga Falls	10,200	4,020	3,186
Dayton	152,559	116,577	85,333
Defiance	8,876	7,327	7,579
Delaware	8,756	9,076	7,940
Delphos	5,745	5,038	4,517
Dennison	5,524	4,008	3,763
East Cleveland	27,292	9,179	2,757
East Liverpool	21,411	20,387	16,485
East Palestine	5,750	3,537	2,493
East Youngstown	11,237	4,972	.....
Elyria	20,474	14,825	8,791
Findlay	17,021	14,858	17,613
Fostoria	9,987	9,597	7,730
Fremont	12,468	9,939	8,439
Gallon	7,374	7,214	7,282
Gallipolis	6,070	5,560	5,432
Girard	6,556	3,736	2,630
Greenville	7,104	6,237	5,501
Hamilton	39,675	35,279	23,914
Ironton	14,007	13,147	11,868
Jackson	5,842	5,468	4,672
Kenmore	12,683	1,561	.....
Kent	7,070	4,488	4,541

OHIO—*Continued.* Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Kenton	7,690	7,185	6,852
Lakewood	41,732	15,181	3,355
Lancaster	14,706	13,093	8,991
Lima	41,326	30,508	21,723
Logan	5,493	4,850	3,480
Lorain	37,295	28,883	16,028
Mansfield	27,824	20,768	17,640
Marietta	15,140	12,923	13,348
Marion	27,891	18,232	11,862
Martin's Ferry	11,634	9,133	7,760
Massillon	17,428	13,879	11,944
Middletown	23,594	13,152	9,215
Mt. Vernon	9,237	9,087	6,633
Nelsonville	6,440	6,082	5,421
New Philadelphia	10,718	8,542	6,213
Newark	26,718	25,404	18,157
Niles	13,080	8,361	7,468
Norwalk	7,379	7,858	7,074
Norwood	24,966	16,185	6,480
Painesville	7,272	5,501	5,024
Piqua	15,044	13,388	12,172
Portsmouth	33,011	23,481	17,870
Ravenna	7,219	5,310	4,003
St. Bernard	6,312	5,002	3,384
St. Mary's	5,679	5,732	5,359
Salem	10,305	8,943	7,582
Sandusky	22,897	19,989	19,664
Shelby	5,578	4,903	4,685
Sidney	8,590	6,607	5,688
Springfield	60,840	46,921	38,253
Steubenville	28,508	22,391	14,349
Struthers	5,847	3,370	.....
Tiffin	14,375	11,894	10,989
Toledo	243,164	168,497	131,822
Troy	7,260	6,122	5,881
Urbana	7,621	7,739	6,808
Ulrichsville	6,428	4,751	4,582
Van Wert	8,100	7,157	6,422
Wapakoneta	5,295	5,349	3,915
Warren	27,050	11,081	8,529
Wash'g'n Court House	7,962	7,277	5,751
Wellston	6,687	6,875	6,045
Wellsville	8,849	7,769	6,146
West Park	8,581	3,179	2,038
Wilmington	5,037	4,401	3,613
Wooster	8,204	6,136	6,063
Xenia	9,110	8,706	8,696
Youngstown	132,358	79,066	44,885
Zanesville	29,569	28,026	23,538
OKLAHOMA.			
Ada	8,012	4,349	3,257
Ardmore	14,181	8,618	8,759
Bartlesville	14,417	6,181	4,215
Blackwell	7,174	3,266	2,644
Chickasha	10,179	10,320	7,862
Cushing	6,326	1,072	826
Drumright	6,460	.....	.....
Durant	7,340	5,330	4,510
El Reno	7,737	7,872	5,370
Enid	16,576	13,799	10,087
Guthrie	11,757	11,654	11,652
Henryetta	5,889	1,671	1,051
Hugo	6,368	4,582	2,676
Lawton	8,930	7,933	5,362
McAlester	12,095	12,954	8,144
Miami	6,803	2,907	1,893
Muskogee	30,277	25,278	14,418
Norman	5,004	3,724	3,040
Oklahoma City	91,295	64,205	32,452
Okmulgee	17,430	4,176	2,322
Pawhuska	6,414	2,776	2,408
Picher	9,676	.....	.....
Ponca City	7,051	2,521	2,529
Sapulpa	11,634	8,283	4,259
Shawnee	15,348	12,474	10,955
Tulsa	72,075	18,182	7,298
Vinita	5,010	4,082	2,339
OREGON.			
Astoria	14,027	9,599	8,381
Baker City	7,729	6,742	6,663
Bend	5,415	536	.....
Corvallis	5,752	4,552	1,819
Eugene	10,593	9,009	3,236
La Grande	6,913	4,843	2,991
Medford	5,756	8,840	1,791
Oregon City	5,686	4,287	3,494
Pendleton	7,387	4,460	4,406
Portland	258,288	207,214	90,426
Salem	17,679	14,094	4,258
The Dalles	5,807	4,880	3,542
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allentown	73,502	51,913	35,416
Altoona	60,331	52,127	38,973
Ambridge	12,730	5,205	.....
Archbald	5,003	7,194	5,396

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Arnold	6,120	1,818	1,426
Ashland	6,666	6,855	6,438
Ashley	6,520	5,601	4,046
Avalon	5,277	4,317	2,130
Bangor	5,402	5,369	4,106
Beaver Falls	12,802	12,191	10,054
Bellevue	8,198	6,323	3,416
Berwick	12,181	5,357	3,316
Bethlehem	50,358	12,837	7,293
Blakely	6,564	5,345	3,915
Bloomsburg	7,819	7,413	6,170
Braddock	20,879	19 357	15,654
Bradford	15,525	14,544	15,029
Bristol	10,273	9,256	7,104
Butler	23,778	20,728	10,853
Canonsburg	10,632	3,891	2,714
Carbondale	18,640	17,040	13,536
Carlisle	10,916	10,303	9,626
Carnegie	11,516	10,009	7,330
Carrick	10,504	6,117	.....
Chambersburg (boro)	13,171	11,800	8,864
Charleroi	11,516	9,615	5,930
Cheltenham	11,015	8,434	6,154
Chester	58,030	38,537	33,988
Clairton	6,264	3,326	.....
Clearfield	8,529	6,851	5,081
Coaldale	6,336	5,154	.....
Coatesville	14,515	11,084	5,721
Columbia	10,836	11,454	12,316
Connellsville	13,804	12,845	7,160
Conshohocken	8,481	7,480	5,762
Coraopolis	6,162	5,252	2,555
Corry	7,228	5,991	5,369
Crafton	5,954	4,583	1,927
Danville	6,952	7,517	8,042
Darby	7,922	6,305	3,429
Dickson City	11,049	9,331	4,948
Donora	14,131	8,174	.....
Dormont	6,455	1,115	.....
Dorranceton	6,334	4,046	2,211
Dubois	13,681	12,623	9,375
Dunmore	20,250	17,615	12,583
Duquesne	19,011	15,727	9,036
Duryea	7,776	7,437	.....
East Conemaugh	5,256	5,046	2,175
East Pittsburgh	6,527	5,615	2,883
Easton	33,813	28,523	25,238
Edwardsville	9,027	8,407	5,165
Elwood City (boro)	8,958	3,902	2,243
Erie	93,372	66,525	52,733
Etna	6,341	5,830	5,384
Farrell	15,586	10,190	S. Sharon
Ford City	5,605	4,850	2,870
Forest City	6,004	5,749	4,279
Frackville	5,590	3,118	2,594
Franklin	9,970	9,767	7,317
Freeland	6,666	6,197	5,254
Glassport	6,059	5,540	.....
Greater Punxsutawney	10,311	9,058	6,746
Greensburg	15,033	13,012	6,508
Greenville	8,101	5,909	4,814
Hanover	8,664	7,057	5,302
Harrisburg	75,917	64,186	50,167
Haverford Township	6,631	3,989	2,414
Hazelton	32,277	25,452	14,230
Homestead	20,452	18,713	12,554
Huntingdon	7,051	6,861	6,053
Indiana	7,043	5,749	4,142
Jeannette	10,627	8,077	5,865
Jersey Shore	6,103	5,381	3,070
Johnsonburg	5,400	4,334	3,894
Johnstown	67,327	55,482	35,936
Juniata	7,660	5,285	1,709
Kane	7,283	6,626	5,296
Kingston	8,952	6,449	3,846
Kittanning	7,153	4,311	3,902
Knoxville	7,201	5,651	3,511
Lancaster	53,150	47,227	41,459
Lansford	9,625	8,321	4,888
Larksville	9,438	9,288	.....
Latrobe	9,484	8,777	4,614
Lebanon	24,643	19,240	17,628
Lehighton	6,102	5,316	4,629
Lewistown	9,849	8,166	4,451
Lock Haven	8,557	7,772	7,210
Luzerne	5,998	5,426	3,817
Marcus Hook	5,324	1,573	1,209
McKees Rocks	16,713	14,702	6,352
McKeesport	46,781	42,694	34,227
Mahanoy City	15,599	15,936	13,504
Meadville	14,568	12,780	10,291
Middletown (boro)	5,920	5,374	5,608
Midland	5,452	1,244	.....
Millvale	8,031	7,861	6,736
Milton	8,633	7,460	6,175
Minersville	7,845	7,240	4,815
Monessen	18,179	11,775	2,197
Monongahela	8,688	7,598	5,173

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Mt. Carmel	17,469	17,532	13,179
Mt. Oliver	5,575	4,241	2,295
Mt. Pleasant	5,862	5,812	4,745
Munhall	6,418	5,185	.....
Nanticoke	22,614	18,877	12,116
Nantyglo	5,028	.....	.....
New Brighton	9,361	8,329	6,820
New Castle	44,938	36,280	28,339
New Kensington	11,987	7,707	4,665
Norristown	32,319	27,875	22,265
North Braddock	14,928	11,824	6,535
Northampton	9,349	8,729	.....
Oil City	21,274	15,657	13,264
Old Forge	12,237	11,324	5,630
Olyphant	10,236	8,505	6,180
Palmerton	7,168	.....	.....
Parsons	5,628	4,338	2,529
Philadelphia	1,823,779	1,549,008	1,293,697
Phoenixville	10,484	10,743	9,196
Pitcairn	5,738	4,975	2,601
Pittsburgh	588,343	533,905	451,512
Pittston	18,497	16,267	12,556
Plymouth	16,500	16,996	13,649
Pottstown	17,431	15,599	13,696
Pottsville	21,785	20,236	15,710
Punxsutawney	10,311	9,058	4,375
Rankin	7,301	6,042	3,775
Reading	107,784	96,071	78,961
Renovo	5,877	4,621	4,082
Ridgway	6,037	5,408	3,515
Rochester	6,957	5,903	4,688
St. Clair	6,585	5,640	.....
St. Mary's	6,967	6,346	4,295
Sayre	8,078	6,426	5,243
Schuylkill Haven	5,437	4,747	3,654
Scottdale	5,768	5,456	4,261
Scranton	137,783	129,867	102,026
Shamokin	21,204	19,588	18,202
Sharon	21,747	15,270	8,916
Sharpsburg	8,921	8,153	6,842
Shenandoah	24,726	25,774	20,321
South Bethlehem	(Bethlehem)	19,973	13,241
South Sharon	(Sharon)	10,190	.....
Steelton	13,428	14,249	12,086
Stroudsburg	5,378	4,379	3,450
Summithill	5,499	4,209	2,986
Sunbury	15,721	13,770	9,810
Swissvale	10,908	7,381	1,716
Swoyersville	6,876	5,396	2,264
Tamaqua	12,363	9,462	7,267
Tarentum	8,925	7,414	5,472
Taylor	9,876	9,060	4,215
Throop	6,672	5,133	2,204
Titusville	8,432	8,533	8,244
Turtle Creek	8,138	4,995	3,262
Tyrone	9,084	7,176	5,847
Uniontown	15,692	13,344	7,344
Vandergrift	9,531	3,876	2,076
Warren	14,272	11,080	8,043
Washington	21,480	18,778	7,670
Waynesboro	9,720	7,199	5,396
West Chester	11,717	11,767	9,524
West Hazelton	5,854	4,715	2,516
West Pittston	6,968	6,848	5,846
Wilkes Barre	73,833	67,105	51,721
Wilkinsburg	24,403	18,924	11,886
Williamsport	36,198	31,860	28,757
Wilmerding	6,441	6,133	4,179
Windber	9,462	8,013	.....
Winton	7,583	5,280	3,425
Woodlawn	12,495	1,396	.....
York	47,512	44,750	33,708
RHODE ISLAND.			
Bristol	11,375	8,565	6,901
Burrillville	8,606	7,878	6,317
Central Falls	24,174	22,754	18,167
Coventry	5,670	5,848	5,279
Cranston	29,407	21,107	13,343
Cumberland	10,077	10,107	8,925
East Providence	21,793	15,808	12,138
Johnston	6,855	5,935	4,305
Lincoln	9,543	9,825	8,937
Newport	30,255	27,149	22,441
North Providence	7,697	5,407	3,016
Pawtucket	64,248	51,622	39,231
Providence	237,595	224,326	175,597
South Kingstown	5,181	5,176	4,972
Warren	7,841	6,585	5,108
Warwick	13,481	26,629	21,316
West Warwick	15,461	.....	.....
Westerly	9,952	8,696	7,541
Woonsocket	43,496	38,125	28,204
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Anderson	10,570	9,654	5,498
Charleston	67,957	58,833	55,807
Chester	5,557	4,754	4,075

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Columbia	37,524	26,319	21,108
Florence	10,968	7,057	4,647
Gaffney	5,065	4,767	3,937
Greenville	23,127	15,741	11,860
Greenwood	8,703	6,614	4,824
Newberry	5,894	5,028	4,607
Orangeburg	7,290	5,906	4,455
Rockhill	8,809	7,216	5,485
Spartanburg	22,638	17,517	11,395
Sumter	9,508	8,109	5,673
Union	6,141	5,623	5,400

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Aberdeen	14,537	10,753	4,087
Huron	8,302	5,791	2,793
Lead	5,013	8,392	6,210
Mitchell	8,478	6,515	4,055
Rapid City	5,777	3,854	1,342
Sioux Falls	25,202	14,094	10,266
Watertown	9,400	7,010	3,352
Yankton	5,024	3,787	4,125

TENNESSEE.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Bristol	8,047	7,148	5,271
Chattanooga	57,895	44,604	30,154
Clarksville	8,110	8,548	9,431
Cleveland	6,522	5,549	3,858
Columbia	5,526	5,754	6,052
Dyersburg	6,444	4,149	3,647
Jackson	18,860	15,779	14,511
Johnson City	12,442	8,502	4,645
Kingsport	5,692	.....	.....
Knoxville	77,818	36,346	32,637
Memphis	162,351	131,105	102,320
Morristown	5,875	4,007	2,973
Murfreesboro	5,367	4,679	3,999
Nashville	118,342	110,364	80,865

TEXAS.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Abilene	10,274	9,204	3,411
Amarillo	15,494	9,957	1,442
Austin	34,876	29,860	22,258
Beaumont	40,422	20,640	9,427
Belton	5,098	4,164	3,700
Bonham	6,008	4,844	5,042
Brenham	5,066	4,718	5,968
Brownsville	11,791	10,517	6,305
Brownwood	8,223	6,967	3,965
Bryan	6,307	4,132	3,589
Burkburnett	5,300	.....	.....
Cleburne	12,820	10,364	7,493
Childress	5,003	3,818	692
Cisco	7,422	2,410	1,514
Corpus Christi	10,522	8,222	4,703
Corsicana	11,356	9,749	9,313
Dallas	158,976	92,104	42,638
Del Rio	10,589	.....	.....
Denison	17,065	13,632	11,807
Denton	7,626	4,732	4,187
Eagle Pass	5,765	3,536	.....
Eastland	9,368	855	596
El Paso	77,560	39,279	15,906
Ennis	7,224	5,669	4,919
Fort Worth	106,482	73,312	26,688
Gainesville	8,648	7,624	7,874
Galveston	44,255	36,981	37,789
Greenville	12,384	8,850	6,860
Hillsboro	6,952	6,115	5,346
Houston	138,276	78,800	44,634
Houston Heights (Houston)		6,984	800
Laredo	22,710	14,855	13,429
Longview	5,713	5,155	3,591
Marshall	14,271	11,452	7,855
McAllen	5,331	.....	.....
McKinney	6,677	4,714	4,342
Mineral Wells	7,890	3,950	2,048
Navasota	5,060	3,284	3,857
Orange	9,212	5,527	3,835
Palestine	11,039	10,482	8,297
Paris	15,040	11,269	9,358
Port Arthur	22,251	7,663	900
Ranger	16,205	.....	.....
San Angelo	10,050	10,321	.....
San Antonio	161,379	96,614	53,321
San Benito	5,070	.....	.....
Sherman	15,031	12,412	10,243
Sulphur Springs	5,558	5,151	3,635
Taylor	5,965	5,314	4,211
Temple	11,033	10,993	7,065
Terrell	8,349	7,050	6,330
Texarkana	11,480	9,790	5,256
Tyler	12,085	10,400	8,069
Vernon	5,142	3,195	1,393
Victoria	5,957	3,673	4,010
Waco	38,500	26,425	20,686
Waxahachie	7,958	6,205	4,215
Weatherford	6,203	5,074	4,786
Wichita Falls	40,079	8,200	2,480
Yoakum	6,184	4,657	3,499

UTAH.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Brigham	5,282	3,685	2,859
Logan	9,439	7,522	5,451
Ogden	32,804	25,580	16,313
Provo	10,303	8,925	6,185
Salt Lake City	118,110	92,777	53,531

VERMONT.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Barre	10,008	10,734	8,448
Bennington (town)	9,982	8,698	8,034
Bennington (village)	7,230	6,211	5,656
Brattleboro (town)	8,332	7,541	6,640
Brattleboro (village)	7,324	6,517	5,297
Burlington	22,779	20,486	18,640
Colchester	6,627	6,450	5,352
Montpelier	7,125	7,856	6,266
Rockingham	6,231	6,207	5,809
Rutland	14,954	13,546	11,499
St. Albans	7,588	6,381	6,239
St. Johnsbury (town)	8,708	8,098	7,010
St. Johnsbury (village)	7,163	6,693	5,666
Springfield	5,283	3,250	2,040

VIRGINIA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Alexandria	18,060	15,329	14,528
Bristol	6,729	6,247	4,579
Charlottesville	10,688	6,765	6,449
Clifton Forge	6,164	5,748	3,579
Covington	5,623	4,234	2,950
Danville	21,539	19,020	16,520
Fredericksburg	5,882	5,874	5,068
Hampton	6,138	5,505	2,764
Harrisonburg	5,875	4,879	3,521
Lynchburg	30,070	29,494	18,891
Newport News	35,596	20,205	19,635
Norfolk	115,777	67,452	46,624
Petersburg	31,012	24,127	21,810
Portsmouth	54,387	33,190	17,427
Pulaski	5,282	4,807	2,813
Richmond	171,667	127,628	85,050
Roanoke	50,842	34,874	21,495
South Norfolk	7,724	.....	.....
Staunton	10,623	10,604	7,289
Suffolk	9,123	7,008	3,827
Winchester	6,883	5,864	5,161

WASHINGTON.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Aberdeen	15,337	13,660	3,747
Anacortes	5,284	4,168	1,476
Bellingham	25,585	24,298	11,062
Brenerton	8,918	2,993	.....
Centralia	7,549	7,311	1,600
Everett	27,644	24,814	7,838
Hoquiam	10,058	8,171	2,608
Olympia	7,795	6,996	3,863
Port Angeles	5,351	2,286	2,321
Puyallup	6,323	4,544	1,884
Seattle	315,312	237,194	80,671
Spokane	104,437	104,402	36,848
Tacoma	96,965	83,743	37,714
Vancouver	12,637	9,300	3,126
Walla Walla	15,503	19,364	10,049
Wenatchee	6,324	4,050	451
Yakima	18,539	14,082	3,154

WEST VIRGINIA.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Bluefield	15,282	11,188	4,644
Charleston	39,608	22,996	11,099
Clarksburg	27,869	9,201	4,050
Elkins	6,788	5,260	2,016
Fairmont	17,851	9,711	5,655
Grafton	8,517	7,563	5,650
Huntington	50,177	31,161	11,923
Keyser	6,003	3,705	2,536
Martinsburg	12,515	10,698	7,564
Morgantown	12,127	9,150	1,895
Moundsville	10,669	8,918	5,362
Parkersburg	20,050	17,842	11,703
Princeton	6,224	3,027	.....
Wheeling	56,208	41,641	38,878
Williamson	6,819	3,561	.....

WISCONSIN.

Place.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Antigo	8,451	7,196	5,145
Appleton	19,561	15,773	15,085
Ashland	11,334	11,594	13,074
Baraboo	5,538	6,324	5,751
Beaver Dam	7,992	6,758	5,128
Beloit	21,284	15,125	10,436
Chippewa Falls	9,130	8,893	8,094
Cudahy	6,725	3,691	1,366
De Pere	5,165	4,477	4,038
Eau Claire	20,906	18,310	17,517
Fond du Lac	23,427	18,797	15,110
Green Bay	31,017	25,236	18,684
Janesville	18,293	13,894	13,185
Kaukauna	5,951	4,717	5,115
Kenosha	40,472	21,371	11,606
La Crosse	30,421	30,417	28,895
Madison	38,378	25,531	19,164

WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

PLACE.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Manitowoc	17,563	13,027	11,786
Marinette	13,610	14,610	16,195
Marshfield	7,394	5,783	5,240
Menasha	7,214	6,081	5,589
Menomonee	5,104	5,036	5,655
Merrill	8,068	8,689	8,537
Milwaukee	457,147	373,857	285,315
Neenah	7,171	5,734	5,954
Oconto	4,920	5,629	5,646
Oshkosh	33,162	33,062	28,284
Portage	5,582	5,540	5,459
Racine	58,593	38,002	29,102
Rhinelander	6,654	5,637	4,998
Sheboygan	30,955	26,398	22,962
South Milwaukee	7,598	6,092	3,392
Stevens Point	11,370	8,692	9,524

WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

PLACE.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Stoughton	5,101	4,761	3,431
Superior	39,671	40,384	31,091
Two Rivers	7,305	4,850	3,784
Watertown	9,299	8,829	8,437
Waukesha	12,558	8,740	7,419
Wausau	18,661	16,560	12,354
Wauwatosa	5,818	3,346	2,842
West Allis	13,745	6,645	.....
Wisconsin Rapids	7,243	6,521	4,493
WYOMING.			
Casper	11,447	2,639	883
Cheyenne	13,829	11,320	14,087
Laramie	6,301	8,237	8,207
Rock Springs	6,456	5,778	4,363
Sheridan	9,175	8,408	1,559

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

The Capitol is situated in latitude 38° 53′ 20″.4 north and longitude 77° 00′ 35″.7 west from Greenwich. It fronts east, and stands on a plateau eighty-eight feet above the level of the Potomac. The entire length of the building from north to south is 751 feet 4 inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west 350 feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet. The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds. The dome is crowned by a bronze Statue of Freedom, which is 19 feet 6 inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modelled by Crawford. The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is 287 feet 5 inches. The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is 217 feet 11 inches. The greatest diameter at the base is 135 feet 5 inches.

The rotunda is 97 feet 6 inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180 feet 3 inches. The Senate Chamber is 113 feet 3 inches in length by 80 feet 3 inches in width, and 36 feet in height. The galleries will accommodate 1,000 persons. The Representatives' Hall is 139 feet in length by 93 feet in width, and 36 feet in height. The cornerstone of the north wing of the original building was laid September 18, 1793, by President Washington with Masonic ceremonies. The foundation of the centre was laid March 24, 1818. The cornerstone of the extensions was laid July 4, 1851, by President Fillmore. The room now occupied by the Supreme Court was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The site was selected by President Washington and Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant when they laid out Washington, 1791; architect, James Hoban of Dublin; plans chosen by competition closed July 15, 1792. Cornerstone laid October 13, 1792. First occupation—President and Mrs. John Adams, November, 1800. Burned by British in 1814. Mr. Hoban superintended the restoration. First White House appropriation from the U. S. Treasury, April 24, 1800, $15,000, for furniture. The first appropriation for repairs, $15,000, March 3, 1807. Congress appropriated $8,137 for enlarging "the offices west of the President's House," 1819. South Portico finished 1823; cost $19,000. East Room finished and furnished by appropriation made in 1826. North Portico added; cost $24,769.25, 1829. Original plans always followed. First heated by gas, 1848; system of heating and ventilation installed, 1853.

A thorough overhauling and restoration was made under direction of New York architects, McKim, Mead & White, during incumbency of President Roosevelt June 20-September 29, 1902. Congress appropriated in all $475,445; the architects returning an unexpended balance of $7,906.10.

The principal apartments in the White House are officially designated: the East Room, Red Room, Blue Room, Green Room, State Dining Room, Family Dining Room, and Usher's Lobby. There are a Family Floor, a main stairway, and a private staircase and elevators.

The dimensions of the White House, in 1840, were length or frontage, 170 feet; depth or width, 86 feet. The mansion was built of gray sandstone, which was painted white after the fire, hence the name "the White House." Architect Hoban had modelled the structure after the palace of the Duke of Leinster. The original cost was defrayed out of the sale of lands donated by Maryland and Virginia.

The President's Office Building is located at the West of the White House. It was built and occupied in 1902, and was enlarged later. The building contains the President's Room, the Cabinet Room, a room for the President's Secretary, a telegraph room, a press room, and rooms for the clerical force.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The salary of the President of the United States was the cause of discussion in the First Congress, in view of the fact that the Constitution declared that the President should receive compensation for his services. Washington had notified his fellow citizens that he desired no salary. The limits suggested in Congress ranged from $15,000 to $70,000. The salary was finally placed at $25,000, and this remained the compensation until President Grant's second term (March 3, 1873), when it was increased to $50,000. Chapter 2918 of the Laws of the Second Session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, approved March 4, 1907, appropriated "for travelling expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely, $25,000." In the Second Session of the Sixtieth Congress the President's salary was fixed at $75,000 a year.

THE AMERICAN'S CREED.

Written by William Tyler Page, Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, in 1917, and adopted and promulgated by the Government's Committee on Publication. Accepted by the House of Representatives, on behalf of the American People, April 3, 1918.

I BELIEVE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE; WHOSE JUST POWERS ARE DERIVED FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED; A DEMOCRACY IN A REPUBLIC; A SOVEREIGN NATION OF MANY SOVEREIGN STATES; A PERFECT UNION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE; ESTABLISHED UPON THOSE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM, EQUALITY, JUSTICE AND HUMANITY FOR WHICH AMERICAN PATRIOTS SACRIFICED THEIR LIVES AND FORTUNES.

I THEREFORE BELIEVE IT IS MY DUTY TO MY COUNTRY TO LOVE IT; TO SUPPORT ITS CONSTITUTION; TO OBEY ITS LAWS; TO RESPECT ITS FLAG, AND TO DEFEND IT AGAINST ALL ENEMIES.

The United States of America.

(FEDERAL REPUBLIC.)

	Continental.	*Total.*
AREA, square miles	*3,026,789*	*3,743,510*
POPULATION, 1920	*105,710,620*	*117,859,495*

The United States of America, oldest republic, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It comprises 48 States and the Federal District of Columbia. This is called for convenience in reference "Continental United States." Its non-contiguous areas are the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii; Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, Guam, Wake and scattered islands in the Pacific; and the Panama Canal Zone, all aggregating 716,721 square miles, which, added to the 3,026,789 square miles of continental United States, give a total of 3,743,510 square miles.

The population of continental United States, Census of 1920, was 105,710,620; of the non-contiguous areas (partly estimated) 12,148,875, the grand total being 117,859,495. (See Index for population tables.)

The general topography of continental United States is so varied, and the climate, natural resources and racial elements also, that the country may be said to be several countries articulated in one national body. In the eastern part, excepting on the south, are several mountain ranges of the Appalachian system, rising never to more than 6,000 to 7,000 feet of altitude, and ranging north and south. The Adirondacks, in northern New York State, are declared by the United States Geological Survey to have been the first land that rose from the original chaos in the western world, being, therefore, the oldest mountains in the United States.

Sweeping westward from the eastern mountains is a vast, fertile plain, the valley of the Mississippi River, a thousand miles wide and about as long, to where the mountain formation again is found, the Rocky Mountain range, highest in North America, beyond which westwardly is a tableland of mean elevation of 3,000 to 5,000 feet, and still further to the westward are other mountain ranges of lesser altitudes, with a low coast range skirting the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

The United States has seven great rivers—the Hudson, entering the Atlantic at the harbor of New York City in the northeastern corner of the country; the Delaware, entering the Atlantic through Delaware Bay, midway down the coast; the Potomac, entering the Atlantic through Chesapeake Bay, just south from Delaware Bay; the Mississippi, greatest of North American rivers in its relationship to civilization, rising in Minnesota, near to Canada, entering the Gulf of Mexico on the southern side of the country; the Ohio, flowing from the eastern mountains westwardly to join the Mississippi in the East Central part of the country; the Missouri, which flows from the northwestern mountains eastwardly to the Mississippi, being confluent with that stream just north of where the Ohio joins it; the Columbia, which rises in British territory, and flows across a vast tableland west of the Rocky Mountains, into the Pacific Ocean one-third of the way down that coast; the Colorado, non-navigable, which rises in the State of Colorado, flows in general course southwestwardly through Utah and Arizona, and between Arizona and California, into the Gulf of California, in Mexico.

Besides these streams, there are many of considerable and navigable size in the areas east from the Rocky Mountains, and the great St. Lawrence River, as the outlet of the Great Lakes on the northern border between the United States and Canada, skirts the northeastern boundary of the United States.

The Great Lakes, Superior, largest inland body of fresh water in the world; Huron, Erie, Michigan, and Ontario, are a striking phase of the geological formation, and carry immense passenger and freight tonnage. The Mississippi, Potomac, Delaware, Hudson and Columbia Rivers are navigable for considerable distances inland from the sea, and the Missouri for light-draught craft quite a distance up from the Mississippi.

Of the lesser rivers, the most important are the Connecticut, Susquehanna, James, Cumberland, Tennessee, Tombigbee, Warrior, Arkansas and Red in the eastern half of the country, and the Sacramento on the Pacific Coast; while the Rio Grande, rising in Colorado, non-navigable, save for 61 miles from its mouth, is the eastern half boundary between the United States and Mexico. (See Index for complete list, source, course, length, etc.)

The largest river under the American flag is the Yukon in Alaska, which rises in small lakes in the Dominion of Canada, flows northwestwardly into Alaska, then westwardly and then southwestwardly into Norton Sound, which in turn makes into Bering Sea. It is navigable for more than 2,000 miles inland.

The climate of the United States is of every gradation, from the north temperate, with rather cold winters and pleasant summers, to the sub-tropical, with every variety of flora suitable to so wide a range of latitude. Eastwardly and westwardly, even greater variation is found. For there are regions of normal moisture precipitation in the northeast, of excessive precipitation in the southeast, of normal precipitation in the central tableland regions, and then of varying degrees of aridity and moistness as one proceeds westwardly, until on the coast of Oregon, at Tillamook, is the heaviest average precipitation in the United States—120 inches a year. (See pages 76-77.)

The Southwestern United States is marked by several almost deserts, susceptible of reclamation by irrigation, some of which were the beds of great inland salt water seas, at some points the present surface elevation being lower than the surface of the ocean.

The area of continental United States was acquired by various purchases, treaties and in wars, from England, France, Spain and Mexico, and the dependencies from Russia, Spain, Panama, the former Hawaiian Government, and Denmark. (See tables following.)

The Thirteen Original States as at present constituted have an area of 892,135 square miles, and were colonies, many with a vast indeterminate hinterland, when the War of the Revolution was fought against England, 1776-83.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

In natural resources, the United States is one of the richest countries in the world. Its coal, oil, timber and precious metals exist in vast natural stores, and practically every base mineral known to civilization is deposited in its areas. The timber resources have been depleted seriously; but the Federal Forest Service has begun reforestation, and has matured plans to make the natural timber lands perpetual by replanting.

Improvement also of the rivers and harbors has proceeded to a large extent, although by no means as extensive as similar development in Europe. The great navigable rivers mentioned heretofore have been treated by the engineers for removal of obstructions in many places, great jetties have been built at the mouths of the Columbia and Mississippi, large terminal facilities provided at many of the ports, and plans are working out for the perfection of all of them according to modern standards. The most important domestic canal is the New York State Barge Canal; many others were permitted to lapse into non-use when railway transport absorbed attention so exclusively in the last half of the last century. (See Index for detailed statistics.) The natural conditions, however, would permit of almost illimitable canal development if more artificial waterways are needed.

Originally an agricultural people, the presence of so vast natural stores of minerals and timbers, together with increased "pressure of population on land," has operated to induce great industrial development, until the United States is to-day one of the world's greatest merchants on the high seas, its steel, rubber goods, timber, cotton, machinery, foodstuffs and many other commodities going to the ends of the earth.

The increase of industrial interest has been coincidental with and in large part the cause of the very heavy immigration which came in before the present immigration restriction law was enacted. Many came to work in the mines and factories and in construction of railways and industrial works. Up to the latter part of the last century, the population of the United States was in a majority rural—that is, dwelt on farms or in communities of fewer than 2,500 inhabitants. The rural population, which in 1910 was 54.2 per cent. of the total, was in 1920 48.6 per cent., a relative drop, but the number 51,406,017 was an increase of 1,599,871, or 3.2 per cent.

The Census Bureau, noting in twenty-five States,

especially large in the East, a decline in the number of farms and farm acreage in the decade, found that the most important single reason for this appears to have been a scarcity of farm labor and the relatively high wages paid in manufacturing centres, which frequently induced farmers themselves to leave their farms. There was also a continuation of the tendency, especially in New England, toward the abandonment for agricultural purposes of low grade land, much going to pasture, but large areas being permitted to grow up to brush or forests. In certain parts of the cotton belt the spread of the cotton boll weevil has interfered so seriously with profitable cotton farming as to result in the reduction both of farms and farm acreage; where the land has been used for other crops less labor has been required. Large areas of farm land have been taken over by development companies for oil wells or mining operations, and the extension of the areas of cities and manufacturing towns has caused a further reduction.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The agricultural interests of the country are very large. The Census Bureau reported for 1920 that of the approximate land area of 1,903,215,360 acres, all farm lands contained 955,863,715 acres; improved lands, 503,073,067 acres, or 52.6 per cent. of all the land in the farm lands classification; that the value of all farm property was $77,924,100,338; of land alone, $54,829,563,059, of buildings, $11,486,439,543; of implements, $3,594,772,928; and of livestock, $8,013,324,808; the value of all farm crops in 1919 being $14,755,364,894, against $9,523,514,211 in 1909, the increase having been due largely to very much higher prices.

The number of farms was 6,448,343. Those under 20 acres numbered 796,535; from 20 to 49 acres, 1,503,732; from 50 to 99 acres, 1,474,745; from 100 to 174 acres, 1,449,630; from 175 to 499 acres, 1,006,477; from 500 to 999 acres, 149,819; 1,000 acres and over, 67,405. Owners numbered 3,925,-090, and tenants, 2,454,804. White farmers numbered 5,498,454; colored farmers, 949,889, and foreign-born farmers, 581,068.

It is interesting to note that 2,146,362 automobiles were on these farms (being 333 per 1,000 of all farms); also 139,169 motor trucks and 246,083 tractors. These farms were supplied with telephones to the number of 2,498,493 (38.7 per cent. of all the farms being supplied). 10 per cent., or 643,399, had water piped into the house, and 7 per cent., or 452,620, had gas or electric light.

On Sept. 1, 1922, the Department of Agriculture reported that the principal crops of the country would bring to the farmers $1,250,000,000 more than in 1921, prices having been lower in 1921 than before. (See Index for detailed tables.)

The value of mining products in 1922 was given by the United States Geological Survey as $4,652,-000,000. (See tables following.)

The total value of the products manufactured in the United States returned in the Census of 1921 was $43,653,282,833. (See tables following.)

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Europe is the largest customer of the United States, in 1922 absorbing 54 per cent. of the total foreign sales; nearly half of that going to Great Britain; 15 per cent. to Germany; 13 per cent. to France; and 7 per cent. to Italy. The Far East absorbed 21 per cent. of the total trade. Japan was the United States' fifth largest customer and was second only to the British Empire as a supplier of raw material.

The trade with Latin America, which reached its peak in 1920, with exports of $1,564,128,856 and imports of $1,807,475,121, declined in 1921 to exports of $793,941,427 and imports of $712,717,841, and declined further in 1922 to exports of $558,-268,706 and imports of $813,624,565, under post-war market readjustment.

The amount of the foreign trade in dollars was:

Year (Cal.).	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
1913....	$1,792,596,480	$2,484,018,157	$691,421,677
1920....	5,279,481,490	8,228,016,307	2,948,534,817
1921....	2,509,146,570	4,485,031,356	1,975,883,736
1922....	3,112,746,833	3,831,777,469	719,030,636

The amount of gold and silver imported and exported during the past two calendar years was:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1921...	691,248,297	63,242,671	23,891,377	51,575,399
1922...	275,169,785	70,806,653	36,874,894	62,807,286

The United States had a gross tonnage of 12,416,-000 in its merchant marine of steel steam and motor vessels of over 100 tons on June 30, 1923, with 133,-660 tons under construction, being second to Great Britain (19,077,000 tons, with 1,337,759 building). But gross tonnage idle on that date was 4,575,400 (of which 468,000 was privately owned). The United States leads in oil-using vessels, having on that date 399 tankers of 2,497,675 tons, and 1,709 steamers fitted for burning oil fuel with a tonnage of 8,798,776 gross tons, more than half the world total.

There entered American ports in 1921 a total tonnage of 62,284,997, of which 31,184,704 was American and 19,726,559 British.

The United States has been known as a melting-pot of the peoples of the earth, its population at first of the ancient races such as the Aztecs, then of the American Indian, and in the first days of settlement by white people from Europe, English predominating. From the beginning, immigration has been numerous, and attained a million persons a year up to the beginning of the World War, Chinese and Japanese being rigidly restricted. (See Index for tables.) At the present time, other admissible aliens may come in at the rate of only 3 per cent. of their own nationality already here as shown in the 1910 census. (See Index for laws and statistics.)

In the industrial centres, large numbers of Austrians, Italians, Germans and not a few Britons, with very many Slavs, have settled; and in the agricultural sections Scandinavians are numerous in the North Central States, and Germans from the Great Lakes to the border States.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.

The 1920 census assigned of the total 105,710,620 of population, native white, 81,108,161; native parentage, 58,421,957; foreign parentage, 15,694,-539; with 6,991,665 of mixed parentage. Those of foreign parentage and of recently immigrated foreign blood number more than 30,000,000. (See Index for tables.)

The increase in population in the decade 1910-20 was 13,738,354. Twelve States—New York, Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Texas, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, North Carolina and Minnesota, in that order—supplied 8,979,722 of that increase; while three—Mississippi, Nevada and Vermont—returned a decrease totalling but 14,494. During the period the urban communities absorbed 7,-000,000 of the 9,000,000 increase in native whites of native parentage, and the aggregate population of the sixty-eight cities of over 100,000 inhabitants comprised more than one-quarter of the entire population of the United States.

In the United States population is always alert to follow manufacturing or mining development. The American people, adventurous and unbound by tradition, are especially ready to redistribute themselves within the wide domain of the Republic according to the expansion or contraction of industrial activity and the corresponding return available to them in a given area.

The census makes use of nine subdivisions in its classification of occupations. These subdivisions and their importance, in the sense of number of workers in each, at the census of 1920 are:

Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry..	10,953,158
Extraction of minerals.....	1,090,223
Manufactures and mechanical industries..	12,818,524
Transportation.....	3,063,582
Trade.....	4,242,979
Public service (not elsewhere classified)...	770,460
Professional service.....	2,143,889
Domestic and personal service	3,404,892
Clerical	3,126,541
Total	41,614,248

The first three groups, agriculture, mining, and manufactures, represent the basis occupations, and upon the location of these industries depends the location of the other six groups. If manufacturing settles in a particular centre, transportation, trade, public, professional and domestic service and clerical workers distribute themselves accordingly.

DEFENSE.

By gradual increase of power, as well as increase of legal authority, the President of the United States is the most potent governmental head in the world. Under the Constitution, as originally interpreted, the President had relatively little initiative, but received direction by the Congress in all important matters, especially when they touched foreign affairs. In the last 50 years the balance has changed to a large degree, until the Executive establishment now exercises power little dreamed of when the Republic was established.

The Army of the United States has been greatly reduced by reorganization and on Aug. 31, 1923, numbered 11,538 officers and 109,747 enlisted men out of the 12,000 officers and 125,000 men authorized by act of June 30, 1922. In addition there is a force of 7,000 Philippine Scouts.

The Navy in July, 1923, had a personnel of 7,873 officers and 86,060 men; and had in commission these vessels: 18 battleships; 5 cruisers, 2d line; 3 light cruisers, 1st line; 4 light cruisers, 2d line; 1 aircraft carrier, 2d line; 2 mine layers, 2d line; 103 destroyers, 1st line; 6 light mine layers; 72 submarines, 1st line; 28 Eagle boats; 32 subchasers; 9 gunboats; 5 converted yachts; 6 destroyer tenders; 7 submarine tenders; 2 repair ships; 3 store ships; 1 aircraft tender; 5 colliers; 11 oil tankers; 2 ammunition ships; 6 cargo ships; 3 transports; 2 hospital ships; 28 fleet tugs; 30 mine sweepers; also 360 airplanes.

Under construction were: 2 aircraft carriers, 1st line; 7 light cruisers, 1st line; 1 gunboat; 1 repair ship; 1 destroyer tender; 1 submarine tender; 21 submarines, 1st class; 3 fleet submarines, 1st line. Navy yards are maintained at: Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Norfolk, Va., Charleston, S. C., Mare Island, Cal., Bremerton, Wash., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

FINANCIAL.

The volume of actual circulating medium in this country, as of Sept. 10, 1923, was $4,729,789,527, or $42.51 per capita, the total stock of money being $8,603,306,027. More than a third was in gold and bullion, $4,049,150,837, held in the Federal Treasury or in Reserve Banks. This gold is about one-half the world's known store, it being estimated that since the world began there has been mined a total of $18,000,000,000 of gold, that $10,000,000,000 has been used in the arts or lost, and that $8,000,000,000 remains in the possession of Governments in the several countries. (See Index for tables.)

The money of the United States is accepted at its gold par anywhere in the world. The circulating medium varies with the needs of business, by reason of the operation of the quasi-public Federal Reserve System, which provides a flexible method of expansion and contraction according as conditions change, and a co-ordination of the business credit of the country in a reservoir, precluding, it is held, the possibility of the former periodic panics.

The United States had a gross debt of $26,596,701,684 on Aug. 31, 1919, when the war debt was at its peak. This on Aug. 31, 1923, had been reduced to $22,200,028,618. The Government's ordinary receipts in the fiscal year 1922-23 amounted to $4,007,135,480, and ordinary expenditures to $3,294,627,529.

The resources of the 8,249 national banks on June 30, 1923, amounted to $21,511,766,000; total deposits, $16,897,980,000. The deposits in the 1,700 savings banks totalled over seven billion dollars. (See Index for detailed tables.)

The United States, having had to conquer so large an area and bring its material resources into use, has not developed its artistic life as have some older peoples; however, lately there has been much more attention to art, a phase being the bringing here of a vast accumulation of art treasures, purchased by wealthy Americans, while schools of the several arts are developing rapidly. (See Index for detailed information.)

Scenically, the United States and its non-contiguous areas possess almost every variety of landscape and mountain view, Mt. McKinley, Alaska, the highest elevation in North America, 20,300 feet, being visible from sea level on Cook Inlet, probably the highest spot on earth to be seen from the surface of the ocean; Mt. Whitney, California, next, 14,501 feet. The scenic attractions are more and more appreciated, and six transcontinental railway routes and the developing automobile routes are thronged nowadays with tourists from all over the world. (See the several States and Territories following.)

The United States is not a member of the League of Nations.

AREA OF UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING POSSESSIONS 1790-1920.

Census Year.	U. S., Including Possessions.		U. S., Excluding Possessions.				Outlying Possessions.
	Gross Area (Land and Water).	Per Cent. of Area in 1920.	Gross Area (Land and Water).	Per Cent. of Area in 1920.	Land.	Water.	Gross Area.
	Square Miles.		*Square Miles.*		*Square Miles.*	*Square Miles.*	
1790	892,135	23.8	892,135	29.5	867,980	24,155	.....
1800	892,135	23.8	892,136	29.5	867,980	24,155	.....
1810	1,720,122	46.0	1,720,122	56.8	1,685,865	34,257	.....
1820	1,792,223	47.9	1,792,223	59.2	1,753,588	38,635	.....
1830	1,792,223	47.9	1,792,223	59.2	1,753,588	38,635	.....
1840	1,792,223	47.9	1,792,223	59.2	1,753,588	38,635	.....
1850	2,997,119	80.1	2,997,119	99.0	2,944,337	52,782	.....
1860	3,026,789	80.9	3,026,789	100.0	2,973,965	52,824	.....
1870	3,617,673	96.6	3,026,789	100.0	2,973,965	52,824	590,884
1880	3,617,673	96.6	3,026,789	100.0	2,973,965	52,824	590,884
1890	3,617,673	96.6	3,026,789	100.0	2,973,965	52,824	590,884
1900	3,742,870	100.0	3,026,789	100.0	2,974,159	52,630	716,081
1910	3,743,397	100.0	3,026,789	100.0	2,973,890	52,899	716,608
1920	3,743,529	100.0	3,026,789	100.0	2,973,774	53,015	716,740

Water area does not include water surface of oceans, Gulf of Mexico, or Great Lakes, lying within jurisdiction of United States.

NICKNAMES OF THE STATES.

Ala...	"Cotton," "Lizard," "Yallerhammers."
Ariz...	"Baby," "Sunset," "Apache."
Ark...	"Bear," "Bowie."
Cal...	"Golden," "El Dorado."
Col...	"Centennial," "Silver."
Conn..	"Constitution," "Nutmeg."
Del...	"Diamond," "Blue Hen's Chickens."
Fla...	"Everglade," "Land of Flowers."
Ga....	"Empire State of the South," "Cracker," "Buzzard."
Idaho.	"Gem."
Ill....	"Sucker," "Prairie."
Ind...	"Hoosier."
Iowa..	"Hawkeye."
Kan..	"Sunflower," "Jayhawk."
Ky...	"Blue Grass," "Corn-Cracker," "Dark and Bloody Ground."
La....	"Pelican," "Creole."
Me...	"Pine Tree," "Old Dirigo."
Md...	"Old Line," "Cockade."
Mass..	"Bay," "Old Colony."
Mich..	"Wolverine," "Auto."
Minn..	"Gopher," "North Star."
Miss..	"Bayou," "Eagle," "Magnolia."
Mo...	"Ozark," "Iron Mountain," "Show Me."
Mont..	"Stub Toe," "Bonanza," "Treasure."
Neb...	"Antelope," "Black Water," "Cornhusker."
Nev...	"Silver," "Sage Brush."
N. H..	"Granite."
N. J..	"Jersey Blue," "Garden," "New Spain;" "Mosquito."
N. M.	"Sunshine," "Spanish."
N. Y..	"Empire," "Excelsior."
N. C..	"Old North," "Turpentine," "Tar Heel."
N. D..	"Flickertail," "Sioux."
Ohio..	"Buckeye."
Okla..	"Sooner."
Ore...	"Beaver," "Web-Foot."
Pa....	"Keystone," "Steel," "Coal."
R. I...	"Little Rhody," "Plantation."
S. C..	"Palmetto."
S. D..	"Sunshine," "Swiagecat."
Tenn..	"Big Bend," "Volunteer," "Hog-and-Hominy."
Tex...	"Lone Star," "Beef."
Utah..	"Deseret," "Beehive," "Mormon."
Vt....	"Green Mountain."
Va....	"Old Dominion," "Mother."
Wash.	"Evergreen," "Chinook."
W. Va.	"Panhandle," "Mountain."
Wis...	"Badger," "Copper."
Wyo..	"Equality" (Suffrage Pioneer).

LAND AND WATER AREA OF STATES, ACCORDING TO RANK, 1920.

STATE.	Rank in Gross Area.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES. Gross.	Land.	Water.	STATE.	Rank in Gross Area.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES. Gross.	Land.	Water.
UNITED STATES	.....	3,026,789	2,973,774	53,015					
Texas	1	265,896	262,398	3,498	Arkansas	26	53,335	52,525	810
California	2	158,297	155,652	2,645	North Carolina	27	52,426	48,740	3,686
Montana	3	146,997	146,201	796	Alabama	28	51,998	51,279	719
New Mexico	4	122,634	122,503	131	New York	29	49,204	47,654	1,550
Arizona	5	113,956	113,810	146	Louisiana	30	48,506	45,409	3,097
Nevada	6	110,690	109,821	869	Mississippi	31	46,865	46,362	503
Colorado	7	103,948	103,658	290	Pennsylvania	32	45,126	44,832	294
Wyoming	8	97,914	97,594	320	Virginia	33	42,627	40,262	2,365
Oregon	9	96,699	95,607	1,092	Tennessee	34	42,022	41,687	335
Utah	10	84,990	82,184	2,806	Ohio	35	41,040	40,740	300
Minnesota	11	84,682	80,858	3,824	Kentucky	36	40,598	40,181	417
Idaho	12	83,888	83,354	534	Indiana	37	36,354	36,045	309
Kansas	13	82,158	81,774	384	Maine	38	33,040	29,895	3,145
South Dakota	14	77,615	76,868	747	South Carolina	39	30,989	30,495	494
Nebraska	15	77,520	76,808	712	West Virginia	40	24,170	24,022	148
North Dakota	16	70,837	70,183	654	Maryland	41	12,327	9,941	2,386
Oklahoma	17	70,057	69,414	643	Vermont	42	9,564	9,124	440
Missouri	18	69,420	68,727	693	New Hampshire	43	9,341	9,031	310
Washington	19	69,127	66,836	2,291	Massachusetts	44	8,266	8,039	227
Georgia	20	59,265	58,725	540	New Jersey	45	8,224	7,514	710
Florida	21	58,666	54,861	3,805	Connecticut	46	4,965	4,820	145
Michigan	22	57,980	57,480	500	Delaware	47	2,370	1,965	405
Illinois	23	56,665	56,043	622	Rhode Island	48	1,248	1,067	181
Iowa	24	56,147	55,586	561	District of Col.	49	70	60	10
Wisconsin	25	56,066	55,256	810					

Water area figures do not include water surface of oceans, Gulf of Mexico, or Great Lakes, lying within jurisdiction of United States.

GROSS AREA, BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS, 1920.

SECTION AND DIVISION.	Rank in Gross Area.	Gross Area (Square Miles).	Pct. Total Gross Area.	No. of States.	Av'rage Gross Area of States.	SECTION AND DIVISION.	Rank in Gross Area.	Gross Area (Square Miles).	Pct. Total Gross Area.	No. of States.	Av'rage Gross Area of States.
U. S.	.....	3,026,789	100.0	48	63,057	E. So. Cent.	7	181,483	6.0	4	45,371
						W. So. Cent.	3	437,794	14.5	4	109,449
THE NORTH.	.....	935,462	30.9	21	44,546						
New Engl'd.	9	66,424	2.2	6	11,071	THE WEST.	.....	1,189,140	39.3	11	108,104
Middle Atl.	8	102,554	3.4	3	34,185	Mountain	1	865,017	28.6	8	108,127
E. No. Cent.	6	248,105	8.2	5	49,621	Pacific	4	324,123	10.7	3	108,041
W. No. Cent	2	518,379	17.1	7	74,054						
						E. of Miss. R.	.....	881,476	29.1	26	33,900
THE SOUTH.	.....	902,187	29.8	16	56,382	W. of Miss. R.	.....	2,145,313	70.9	22	97,514
South Atl'c.	5	282,910	9.3	8	35,355						

The North, with 60.2 per cent. of the total population of the United States in 1920, comprises only 30.9 per cent. of the total area. The corresponding proportions for the South are far less divergent, being 31.3 per cent. for population and 29.8 per cent. for area. For the West, in which only 8.4 per cent. of the total population of the United States was enumerated in 1920, the proportion of the total area is 39.3 per cent. The region east of the Mississippi River, with 70 per cent. of the population in 1920, occupies only 29.1 per cent. of the area of the country, whereas the region west of the Mississippi, with 30 per cent. of the population, comprises 70.9 per cent. of the area.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The area of the original thirteen States (1790) was 892,135 square miles.

DIVISION.	Yr.	Added. Square Miles.	DIVISION.	Yr.	Added. Square Miles.	DIVISION.	Yr.	Added. Square Miles.
Louisiana purchase.	1803	827,987	Gadsden purchase.	1853	29,670	Add'nal Philippines	1901	68
Gained through			Alaska	1867	590,884	Panama Canal Zone	1904	527
treaty with Spain	1819	13,435	Hawaiian Islands.	1898	6,449	Danish West Indies		
Florida	1819	58,666	Porto Rico	1899	3,435	(now Virgin Isl.).	1917	132
Texas	1845	389,166	Guam	1899	210			
Oregon	1846	286,541	Philippine Islands.	1899	144,988	Total added area	....	2,851,375
Mexican cession	1848	529,189	Samoa	1900	58	Total United States including original 13 States,		3,743,510

Payments for above were made by the United States as follows: Louisiana purchase, $15,440,000; Gadsden purchase, $10,000,000; Alaska, $7,200,000; Florida, $5,000,000; Hawaiian Islands, public debt assumed to the amount of $4,000,000; Mexican cession, $8,250,000.

The Treaty of Paris, of December 10, 1898, terminating the Spanish-American War, provided for a money payment to Spain (for relinquishing claim to Porto Rico, Guam, and Philippine Islands) of $20,000-000, and a subsequent treaty of November 7, 1900, provided for a further payment of $100,000 for other Philippine Islands.

By the first treaty the Philippine Islands were ceded to the United States, and the later treaty of November 7, 1900, ceded certain outlying islands of the Philippines not included in the first cession.

The United States did not acquire, by the Isthmian Canal Convention of November 18, 1903, any title to territory in the Republic of Panama, but merely a perpetual right of occupation, use, and control of and over a zone of land ten miles in width. For this privilege it paid to the Republic of Panama the sum of $10,000,000, and undertook to pay the sum of $250,000 annually so long as such occupancy continued, such payments beginning on February 26, 1913.

TREATY WITH COLOMBIA.

The United States and the Colombian Congresses ratified, in 1921, a treaty of the United States with Colombia by which Colombia is to receive $25,000-000 (in yearly instalments of $5,000,000) as compensation for the loss of territorial sovereignty over Panama and the Canal Zone. Ratifications of the two countries were exchanged at Bogota, Colombia, on March 1, 1922. The first payment of $5,000,000 to be made six months thereafter.

For the Danish West Indies, consisting of the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, the United States paid $25,000,000, and took possession on March 31, 1917. They then had 32,000 population.

No money payments were made upon the acquisition of the other Territories mentioned in the list.

DIMENSIONS AND AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

The gross area of the United States is 3,026,789 square miles. The land area amounts to 2,973,774 square miles, and the water area—exclusive of the area in the Great Lakes, the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico, within the three-mile limit—amounts to 53,015 square miles.

The southernmost point of the mainland is Cape Sable, Fla., which is in latitude 25° 07′and longitude 81° 05′. The extreme southern point of Texas is in latitude 25° 50′, and longitude 97° 24′. Cape Sable is therefore 49 miles further south than the most southern point in Texas.

A small detached land area of northern Minnesota at longitude 95° 09′ extends northward to latitude 49° 23′.

The easternmost point of the United States is West Quoddy Head, near Eastport, Me., in longitude 66° 57′ and latitude 44° 49′; the westernmost point is Cape Alva, Wash., in latitude 48° 10′, which extends into the Pacific Ocean to longitude 124° 45′.

From the southernmost point in Texas due north to the forty-ninth parallel, the boundary between the United States and Canada, the distance is 1,598 miles. From West Quoddy Head due west to the Pacific Ocean the distance is 2,807 miles. The shortest distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the United States is between points near Charleston, S. C., and San Diego, Cal., and is 2,152 miles.

The length of the Canadian boundary line from the Atlantic to the Pacific is 3,898 miles. The length of the Mexican boundary from the Gulf to the Pacific is 1,744 miles.

The average elevation of Delaware is only 60 feet above sea level, according to the United States Geological Survey, less than that of any other State in the Union, although its highest point, at Centreville, New Castle County, is 440 feet above sea level, higher than the highest points in Florida, Louisiana and the District of Columbia.

POSITION OF THE CENTRE OF UNITED STATES POPULATION, 1790 TO 1920.

Census Year.	Location. North Latitude			Location. West Longit'd.			Approximate Location by Important Towns.	Movement in Miles During Preceding Decade. From Point to Point in Direct Line.	Westward.	Northward.	Southward.
	°	′	″	°	′	″					
1790..	39	16	30	76	11	12	23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1800..	39	16	6	76	56	30	18 miles west of Baltimore, Md.	40.6	40.6	.....	0.5
1810..	39	11	30	77	37	12	40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C. (in Va.).	36.9	36.5	.....	5.3
1820..	39	5	42	78	33	0	16 miles east of Moorefield, W. Va.	50.5	50.1	.....	6.7
1830..	38	57	54	79	16	54	19 miles west southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.	40.4	39.4	.....	9.0
1840..	39	2	0	80	18	0	16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.	55.0	54.8	4.7	.....
1850..	38	59	0	81	19	0	23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.	54.8	54.7	.....	3.5
1860..	39	0	24	82	48	48	20 miles south by east of Chillicothe, Ohio	80.6	80.6	1.6	.....
1870..	39	12	0	83	35	42	48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, Ohio	44.1	42.1	13.3	.....
1880..	39	4	8	84	39	40	8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, O. (in Ky.)	58.1	57.4	.....	9.1
1890..	39	11	56	85	32	53	20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.	48.6	47.7	9.0	.....
1900..	39	9	36	85	48	54	6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.	14.6	14.4	.....	2.8
1910..	39	10	12	86	32	20	In the city of Bloomington, Ind.	39.0	38.9	0.7	.....
1920..	39	10	21	86	43	15	1.9 miles west of Whitehall, Clay township, Owen County, Ind. 8.3 miles south-southeast of Spencer, Washington township, Owen County, Ind.	9.8	9.8	0.2	.....

West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1861.

COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

General Coast Line—The figures under this heading give the length in statute miles of the general outline of the seacoast. The measurements were made with a unit measure of 30 minutes of latitude on charts as near the scale of 1-1,200,000 as possible. The shore line of bays, sounds and other bodies of water whose entrance width is greater than the unit measure is included to a point where such waters narrow to the width of the unit measure, and the distance across at such point is included. Where the entrance width of such waters is less than the unit measure, the distance across is included, but the shore line inside is not.

Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 3 Statute Miles—The figures under this heading give the length in statute miles of the shore line on tidal waters to points where such waters narrow to a width of 3 statute miles. The figures for Louisiana do not include the shore line of Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, and the delta of the Mississippi River was measured as mainland. The measurements were made on charts of 1-200,000 and 1-400,000 scale when available. The table follows.

The Panama Canal Zone—Islands outside the 3 nautical mile zone were not included.

Locality.	Gen'l Coast Line, Unit M'sure 30 Min. Lat'de	Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 3 Statute Miles. Mainland.	Islands.	Total.
Maine	228	339	337	676
New Hampshire	13	14	.....	14
Massachusetts	192	295	158	453
Rhode Island	40	72	84	156
Connecticut	.....	96	.....	96
New York	127	30	440	470
New Jersey	130	242	156	398
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	28	79	.....	79
Maryland	31	322	130	452
Virginia	112	342	225	567
North Carolina	301	570	460	1,030
South Carolina	187	230	528	758
Georgia	100	110	493	603
Florida: Atlantic	399	411	207	618
Gulf	798	866	792	1,658
Total	1,197	1,277	999	2,276

Locality.	Gen'l Coast Line, Unit M'sure 30 Min. Lat'de	Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 3 Statute Miles. Mainland.	Islands.	Total.
Alabama	53	131	68	199
Mississippi	14	76	79	155
Louisiana	397	725	260	985
Texas	367	624	476	1,100
California	913	949	241	1,190
Oregon	296	312	.....	312
Washington	157	479	429	908
U. S.: Atlantic Coast	1,888	3,152	3,218	6,370
Gulf Coast	1,629	2,422	1,675	4,097
Pacific Coast	1,366	1,740	670	2,410
Total	4,883	7,314	5,563	12,877
Alaska	6,640	6,542	8,590	15,132
Philippine Islands	4,170	.....	.....	10,850
Porto Rico	311	.....	.....	362
Guam	78	.....	.....	84
Hawaiian Islands	775	.....	.....	810
Panama Canal Zone	20	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Samoan Islands	76	.....	.....	91
Virgin Islands	.....	.....	.....	101

AREA OF THE GREAT LAKES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Director National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

	Superior.	Michigan.	Huron.	Erie.	Ontario.
Greatest length in miles	360	307	206	241	193
Greatest breadth in miles	160	118	101	57	53
Deepest soundings in feet	1,012	870	750	210	738
Area in square miles	32,060	22,336	22,978	9,968	7,243
Drainage in square miles	44,074	43,463	49,300	24,605	25,737
Height above sea level in feet	602.3	581.2	581.2	572.5	246.2
Latitude, north	46° 30′	41° 37′	46° 00′	41° 23′	43° 10′
	49° 00′	46° 06′	43° 00′	42° 53′	44° 10′
Longitude, west	84° 30′	84° 45′	80° 00′	78° 50′	76° 10′
	92° 06′	88° 00′	84° 45′	83° 30′	79° 53′
Boundary line in miles	280	None	220	250	160
United States shore line in miles* (approx.)	735	1,200	470	350	330

*Shore line scaled in steps of 5 miles and excludes islands.

ACRES PER INHABITANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Division and State.	1920.	1910.	1900.
United States	18.0	20.7	25.0
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.			
New England	5.4	6.1	7.1
Middle Atlantic	2.9	3.3	4.1
East North Central	7.3	8.6	9.8
West North Central	26.1	28.1	31.6
South Atlantic	12.3	14.1	16.5
East South Central	12.9	13.7	15.2
West South Central	26.9	31.3	42.1
Mountain	164.8	208.8	328.3
Pacific	36.6	48.6	84.4
NEW ENGLAND.			
Maine	24.9	25.8	27.6
New Hampshire	13.0	13.4	14.0
Vermont	16.6	16.4	17.0
Massachusetts	1.3	1.5	1.8
Rhode Island	1.1	1.3	1.6
Connecticut	2.2	2.8	3.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.			
New York	2.9	3.3	4.2
New Jersey	1.5	1.9	2.6
Pennsylvania	3.3	3.7	4.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.			
Ohio	4.5	5.5	6.3
Indiana	7.9	8.5	9.1
Illinois	5.5	6.4	7.4
Michigan	10.0	13.1	15.2
Wisconsin	13.4	15.2	17.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.			
Minnesota	21.7	24.9	29.5
Iowa	14.8	16.0	15.9
Missouri	12.9	13.4	14.2
North Dakota	69.4	77.8	140.7
South Dakota	77.3	84.3	122.5
Nebraska	37.9	41.2	46.1
Kansas	29.6	31.0	35.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC.			
Delaware	5.6	6.2	6.8
Maryland	4.4	4.9	5.4
District of Columbia	0.1	0.1	0.1
Virginia	11.2	12.5	13.9
West Virginia	10.5	12.6	16.0
North Carolina	12.2	14.1	16.5
South Carolina	11.6	12.9	14.6
Georgia	13.0	14.4	17.0
Florida	36.3	46.7	66.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.			
Kentucky	10.6	11.2	12.0
Tennessee	11.4	12.2	13.2
Alabama	14.0	15.3	17.9
Mississippi	16.6	16.5	19.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.			
Arkansas	19.2	21.4	25.6
Louisiana	16.2	17.5	21.0
Oklahoma	21.9	26.8	56.2
Texas	36.0	43.1	55.1
MOUNTAIN.			
Montana	170.4	248.8	384.5
Idaho	123.5	163.8	329.8
Wyoming	321.1	427.9	675.0
Colorado	70.6	83.0	122.9
New Mexico	217.6	239.5	401.4
Arizona	218.0	356.4	592.7
Utah	117.0	140.9	190.1
Nevada	908.0	858.4	1,660.2
PACIFIC.			
Washington	31.5	37.5	82.6
Oregon	78.1	91.0	148.0
California	29.1	41.9	67.3

THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE, AND TRIPLE DIVIDE PEAK.

The Rocky Mountain range is known as the Continental Divide.

Triple Divide Peak—the only mountain in the United States whose drainage flows into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and Hudson Bay—is located in Glacier County, Glacier National Park, Montana, in Township 33 North, Range 15 West. The United States Geographic Board has named the small creek flowing southwest from Triple Divide Peak, and tributary to Nyack Creek, Pacific Creek; the small creek flowing a little north of east and tributary to Cut Bank Creek, Atlantic Creek; and has changed the name of the creek flowing north from Norris Creek to Hudson Bay Creek.

The altitude of Triple Divide Peak is 8,001 feet.

STATE FLOWERS.

Name of State.	Name of Flower.	By Whom Chosen.	Name of State.	Name of Flower.	By Whom Chosen.	Name of State.	Name of Flower.	By Whom Chosen.
Ala.	Goldenrod	Schools.	Me.	Pine Cone & T'sl.	Schools.	Ohio	Scarlet Carnati'n	Legisl.
Ariz.	Sahuaro Cactus	Legisl.	Md.	Blackeyed Susan	Legisl.	Okla.	Mistletoe	Legisl.
Ark.	Apple Blossom	Legisl.	Mass.	Mayflower	Legisl.	Ore.	Oregon Grape	Legisl.
Cal.	Golden Poppy	Legisl.	Mich.	Apple Blossom	Legisl.	Pa.	No choice	.....
Col.	Columbine	Schools.	Minn.	Moccasin Flower	Legisl.	R. I.	Violet	Schools.
Conn.	Mountain Laurel	Legisl.	Miss.	Magnolia	Schools.	S. C.	No choice	.....
Del.	Peach Blossom	Legisl.	Mo.	No choice	.....	S. Dak.	Pasque Flower	Legisl.
Fla.	Orange Blossom	Legisl.	Mont.	Bitter Root	Legisl.	Tenn.	Passion Flower	Hort. S.
Ga.	Cherokee Rose	Legisl.	Neb.	Goldenrod	Legisl.	Tex.	Bluebonnet	Legisl.
Idaho	Syringa	People.	Nev.	Sagebrush	People.	Utah	Sego Lily	Legisl.
Ill.	Wood Violet	Legisl.	N. H.	Purple Lilac	Legisl.	Vt.	Red Clover	Legisl.
Ind.	Carnation	Legisl.	N. J.	Violet	Legisl.	Va.	Amer. Dogwood	Legisl.
Iowa	Wild Rose	People.	N. Mex.	Cactus	Schools.	Wash.	Rhododendron	People.
Kan.	Sunflower	Legisl.	N. Y.	Rose	Schools.	W. Va.	Rhododendron	Legisl.
Ky.	Trumpet Vine	People.	N. C.	Goldenrod	People.	Wis.	Violet	Schools.
La.	Magnolia	Legisl.	N. Dak.	Wild Prairie Rose	Legisl.	Wyo.	Indian Paintb'sh	Legisl.

From time to time Congress has been asked to adopt a national flower, but has taken no step to that end.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

ALABAMA—Alibama was the Indian name of a tribe in Southern Alabama—a Mushhogean tribe of the Creek Confederacy. Alibamu is from the Choctaw words alba aya mule, meaning "I open or clear the thicket."

ALASKA—From "Al-ay-es-ka," a native Eskimo or Innuit word, meaning Great Country.

ARIZONA—From Ariconac, "Few Springs," Papago name of a ranch in Sonora.

ARKANSAS—Algonkin name of the Quapaw Indians.

CALIFORNIA—Spanish "Calida formax," a hot furnace.

COLORADO—Spanish, meaning red.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF—A poetical adoption of the name of Columbus; applied to the territory in 1791 by the Federal Commissioners who laid it out.

CONNECTICUT—Indian, "Quonecktacut," Long River or River of Pines.

DELAWARE—Named after Lord De La War, of England, Governor of Virginia, who entered the Bay in 1610.

FLORIDA—Spanish words, "Pascua Florida," Feast of Flowers (Palm Sunday), on which day it is said to have been named, in 1512, by Juan Ponce de Leon.

GEORGIA—Named after King George II of England.

HAWAII—English spelling of Owhyhee, where Capt. Cook was killed by the natives in 1779.

IDAHO—Indian words, "Edah hoe," Light on the Mountains.

ILLINOIS—Indian word, by some translated "The River of Men. A form of the word Iliniwek. "Ilini" meant "man," "Iw" meant "is," and "ek," was a plural signification.

INDIANA—Named after Indians, State of Indians.

IOWA—The Ioways, or Aiaouez, or Aiaouas were a Sioux tribe. The word means "sleepy ones." They called themselves "Pahoja," gray snow.

KANSAS—Name of a tribe of the Sioux.

KENTUCKY—From Wyandot (Iroquoian) name "Ken-tah-teh," meaning to-morrow, or Land of To-morrow.

LOUISIANA—Named by the Mississippi River navigator Robert de la Salle, in 1682, after King Louis XIV. of France.

MAINE—From Maine, an ancient province of France, south of Normandy, owned by Queen Henrietta Maria of England, wife of King Charles I.

MARYLAND—Named in honor of the foregoing. Queen Henrietta Marie.

MASSACHUSETTS—An Algonkin Indian name from Massachu-es-et, meaning "great-hill-small place," indicating a place at or about the big little hills.

MICHIGAN—The Mishigamaw or Mishawiguma were Indians. The word means "big lake" and was applied to Lake Michigan. "Michi" meant "great," and "gama" meant "water."

MINNESOTA—Sioux word for cloudy or smoky water.

MISSISSIPPI—Indian words "Sipu," Algonquin word for river; "Maesi," fish—Fish-River.

MISSOURI—The Missouri were Sioux of that name.

MONTANA—Spanish for mountainous; used now by Peruvians as a name for their Andean districts.

NEBRASKA—An Omaha Indian name for the "wide river," Platte.

NEVADA—A Spanish word, meaning "snow clad."

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Named, in 1629, after the County of Hampshire, England, by the patentee, Capt. John Mason of the Plymouth Council.

NEW JERSEY—In 1664 the Duke of York, of England, granted to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret a patent or deed to the present boundaries to be called Neva Caesaria, or New Jersey. Caesarea, or Caesaria, was the ancient name of the Island of Jersey of which Carteret had been administrator.

NEW MEXICO—Mexico is a word derived from the Aztec word "mexitil," title of their national war god.

NEW YORK—So called in honor of the Duke of York (1664), who got the patent from his brother, King Charles II. of England, and sent an expedition and took possession of New Netherlands.

NORTH CAROLINA—The Carolinas were originally named, it is said, in honor of King Charles IX. of France by Jean Ribault, whose expedition (1562) was financed by Admiral Coligny. "Carolus" is the Latin word for Charles. In 1663, King Charles II. granted a patent to the land under the name of Carolina.

NORTH DAKOTA—"Dakota" means "alliance of friends," and is a Sioux Indian word. Koda in Santee dialect and Kola in Teton dialect are the root words.

OHIO—Iroquois name, denoting great.

OKLAHOMA—Choctaw word for "red people."

OREGON—The Oregon State Librarian, Cornelia Marvin, says various origins of the name have been suggested as follows: *Origanum*, a wild sage found on the coast; *Orejon*, or Oregones, a Spanish name for big-eared (Indian) men; Orgon, a river in Chinese Tartary; *Oyer-un-gen*, a Shoshone Indian word for "place of plenty;" *Aura agua*, Spanish word meaning gently falling waters: *Ouragan*, a French word for hurricanes; *Wau-re-gan*, an Algonkin word for "beautiful water."

PENNSYLVANIA—Penn-sylvania, from Penn; and Sylva, Latin word for grove or woods. Groves of Penn; so called in honor of William Penn, who, in 1681, got a deed for the State from King Charles II. of England, in settlement of a debt which the British Government owed Penn's father. William called the country Sylvania, and the King prefixed it with "Penn."

PHILIPPINES—Spanish, "Islas Filipinas," discovered in 1521 by Magellan, whom the natives killed in a skirmish; named in honor of King Philip II. of Spain by a colonizing expedition from Mexico.

PORTO RICO—From the Spanish "Puerto Rico," Rich Port.

RHODE ISLAND—"Isles of Rhodes" was the name, chosen by the General Court of the colony, in 1644. The name of one of the islands had been Aquedneck. The name of Providence Plantations then gradually lapsed.

SOUTH CAROLINA—(See North Carolina).

SOUTH DAKOTA—(See North Dakota).

TENNESSEE—Called, from 1784 to 1788, the State of Franklin. "Tennessee" is an Anglicized Indian word—Ten-asse, said to mean "a curved spoon."

TEXAS—According to Elizabeth H. West, State Librarian at Austin, "Texas is an Indian word meaning Friends or Allies. So far as I know, it has not an Aztec origin. It applied, originally, in the Indian usage to the Indian tribes about the early Spanish missions around Eastern Texas; and later to tribes ranging as far west as the Rio Grande, to designate a large number of tribes who were ordinarily allied against the Apaches."

UTAH—Named after the Utes, an Indian tribe.

VERMONT—From Verd and Mont, two French words meaning Green Mountains. The name is said to have been bestowed by Samuel de Champlain when he saw from the lake, later called after him, green hills to the East.

VIRGINIA—Named in honor of Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII., sometimes called by her courtiers the "Virgin Queen" of England. The name was bestowed by one of the courtiers, Sir Walter Raleigh, who fitted out the expedition of discovery in 1584.

WASHINGTON—Named after George Washington. When the bill creating the Territory of Columbia was introduced in the 32nd Congress, second session, the name was changed in the bill to Washington because of the existence of the District of Columbia.

WEST VIRGINIA—(See Virginia).

WISCONSIN—An Indian name which, according to Reuben Gold Thwaites, was originally spelled "Ouiscousin" by the French missionaries and in old French-American documents; also was spelled "Misconsing," "Ouisconching," "Ouiskensing." The Yankee settlers spelled it "Wiskonsan," then "Wiskonsin;" but Congress changed it to "Wisconsin."

WYOMING—(By the State Historian, Eunice G. Anderson)—What we would determine to be the most authentic publication upon the derivatives of the name of our State gives the following: "The word Wyoming was taken from Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, rendered famous from Campbell's beautiful poem, 'Gertrude of Wyoming.' The word means 'mountains and valleys alternating.' Or, as we construed it, 'Here God has bent down the backs of His mountains for man to make his habitations.'" This is given by Gen. Freeman.

MOTTOES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION.

The motto of the United States, adopted by act of Congress, June 20, 1782, is: E Pluribus Unum (Many in One).

The mottoes of the States of the Union are as follows, the date following the name of the State, where given, being that of its adoption:

Alabama—Dec. 29, 1868, Here We Rest.

Arizona—1863, Ditat Deus (God Enriches).

Arkansas—May 3, 1864, Regnant Populi (The People Rule).

California—Eureka (I Have Found It).

Colorado—1861, Nil Sine Numine (Nothing Without God).

Connecticut—Oct., 1842, Qui Transtulit Sustinet (He Who Transplanted Still Sustains).

Delaware—Liberty and Independence.

District of Columbia—Justitia Omnibus (Justice to All).

Florida—1846, In God We Trust.

Georgia—Dec. 5, 1799, Wisdom, Justice, Moderation.

Idaho—March 5, 1886, Esto Perpetua (May It Last Forever).

Illinois—Aug. 26, 1818, State Sovereignty—National Union.

Iowa—Feb. 25, 1847, Our Liberties We Prize, and Our Rights We Maintain.

Kansas—Jan. 29, 1861, Ad Astra per Aspera (To the Stars Through Difficulties).

Kentucky—Dec. 20, 1792, United We Stand, Divided We Fall.

Louisiana—Union, Justice, and Confidence.

Maine—Jan. 9, 1820, Dirigo (I direct).

Maryland—Aug. 12, 1648, Fatti Maschii Parole Femine (Manly Deeds and Womanly Words). Scuto Bonae Voluntatis Tuae Coronasti nos (With the Shield of Thy Good-Will Thou Hast Covered Us).

Massachusetts—Dec. 13, 1780, Ense Petit Placidam sub Libertate Quietem (With the Sword She Seeks Quiet Peace Under Liberty).

Michigan—1835, Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice (If Thou Seekest a Beautiful Peninsula, Behold It Here).

Minnesota—1858, Etoile du Nord (The Star of the North).

Mississippi—Feb. 7, 1894, Virtute et Armis (By Valor and Arms).

Missouri—Jan. 11, 1822, Salus Populi Supreme Lex Esto (Welfare of People Is the Supreme Law).

Montana—May 24, 1864, Oro y Plata (Gold and Silver).

Nebraska—March 1, 1867, Equality Before the Law.

Nevada—Feb. 24, 1866, All for Our Country.

New Jersey—Oct. 3, 1776, Liberty and Prosperity.

New Mexico—Sept. 9, 1850, Crescit Eundo (It Grows as It Goes).

New York—1809, Excelsior (Higher).

North Carolina—1893, Esse Quam Videri (To Be Rather Than to Seem).

North Dakota—Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable Now and Forever.

Ohio—April 6, 1866, Imperium in Imperio (An Empire Within an Empire).

Oklahoma—Labor Omnia Vincit (Labor Conquers All Things).

Oregon—1857, The Union.

Pennsylvania—March 2, 1809, Virtue, Liberty, and Independence.

Rhode Island—1864, Hope.

South Carolina—Dum Spiro, Spero (While I Breathe I Hope).

South Dakota—Under God the People Rule.

Tennessee—1797, Agriculture, Commerce.

Utah—Industry.

Vermont—Sept., 1866, Freedom and Unity.

Virginia—Oct., 1779, Sic Semper Tyrannis (Thus Always to Tyrants).

Washington—1853, Al-ki (By and By).

West Virginia—Sept. 26, 1863, Montani Semper Liberi (Mountaineers Always Freemen).

Wisconsin—Forward.

Wyoming—1868, Cedant Arma Togae (Let Arms Yield to the Gown).

Indiana, New Hampshire, and Texas have no motto.

FIFTEEN "DON'TS" IN USE OF THE FLAG.

The conference called at Washington in June, 1923, to draw up a code covering proper civil usage of the flag, adopted the following list of 15 things to avoid:

1. Do not dip the flag of the United States to any person or any thing. The regimental color, State flag, organization or institutional flag, will render this honor. At sea the flag may be dipped in acknowledgment of the salute of the flag of another nation.

2. Do not display the flag of the United States with the Union down except as a signal of distress.

3. Do not place any other flag or pennant above or to the right of the flag of the United States.

4. Do not let the flag of the United States touch the ground or trail in the water.

5. Do not place any object or emblem of any kind on or above the flag of the United States.

6. Do not use the flag as drapery; use bunting.

7. Do not fasten the flag in such manner as will permit it to be easily torn.

8. Do not drape the flag over the hood, top or sides of a vehicle or of a railroad train or boat. If it is desired to display the flag on a motor car affix the staff firmly to the chassis or clamp it to the radiator cap.

9. Do not use the flag to cover a speaker's desk or to drape over front of a platform or over chairs or benches.

10. Do not display the flag on a float in a parade except on a staff.

11. Do not use the flag as a ceiling covering.

12. Do not use the flag of the United States as a portion of a costume or of an athletic uniform. Do not embroider it upon cushions or handkerchiefs or print it on paper napkins or boxes.

13. Do not put lettering upon the flag.

14. Do not use the flag of the United States in any form of advertising nor fasten an advertising sign to a flagpole.

15. Do not display, use or store the flag in such a manner as will permit it to be easily soiled or damaged.

THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG.

The flag now consists of the President's seal in bronze, upon a blue background, with a large white star in each corner. The design of this seal may be seen in the floor of the entrance corridor of the White House and was used by at least one President in his favorite stickpin.

The custom governing the uses of the President's flag and the history of its adoption are described by Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor of the National Geographic Society, and Lieut.-Commander Byron McCandless, U. S. N., as follows:

When the President visits a vessel of the United States, the President's flag is broken at the main the moment he reaches the deck and is kept flying as long as he is on board.

When the President is embarked on a boat he usually directs that his flag be displayed from the staff in the bow of his barge. When he passes in a boat flying his flag, vessels of the navy parade the full guard, four ruffles are given on the drum, four flourishes are sounded on the bugle, the National Anthem is played by the band, and officers and men salute.

Previously there were two designs displayed on flags and on colors to be used in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief of the army and the navy. The navy design was of an earlier date than that of the army, and consisted of the coat-of-arms of the United States, as shown in the Great Seal, upon a blue ground. This happened to be almost identical with the infantry colors.

The President's colors were designed to be distinctive from the infantry colors, and consisted of a blue ground with a large crimson star, outlined heavily with white. Within the star was to be seen the coat-of-arms of the United States, and outside the star within its angles were powdered small stars to the number of the States in the Union.

The double display of flags and colors at the Grand Army Review in 1915 caused considerable comment, and as a result the suggestion was made to the President that the navy flag might fittingly be made distinctive from the infantry colors by the addition of four stars—one in each corner. The flags of an Admiral and a General bear four stars as a sign of command.

The President approved of the idea, but directed that the coat-of-arms, as shown on the President's seal, be used upon the President's personal flag and colors.

The States of the Union.

ALABAMA.

Area, square miles.....51,998.....28th in rank
Population, 1920.....2,348,174.....18th in rank

Alabama, one of the States of the Old South, is in the heart of the cotton belt, in the East South Central group, on the Gulf of Mexico, bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Georgia, on the south by the Gulf and Florida, and on the west by Mississippi.

It is level and largely alluvial along the seashore and for a considerable distance inland, rising to hilly or low mountainous elevations in the northeast. Forests originally covered most of the area, but have been materially reduced by non-conservation methods of lumbering. The State is well watered, river navigation being available, notably the Tombigbee and Warrior Rivers together for 400 miles inland, and ocean carriage on the Gulf.

On the Tennessee River rapids at Muscle Shoals are the nitrate fixation plants built by the Federal Government in the World War, but not carried to point of production. Henry Ford of Detroit, automobile, tractor, railroad and steel works magnate, seeks possession of the plants for nitrate making and development of latent water power, the contract therefor being before the Federal Government.

Agriculture is the chief interest, although in the past thirty years the mineral industries have been wonderfully developed, Birmingham being known as "the Pittsburgh of the South." In 1920, 2,392,-962 tons of pig iron were produced, the State ranking sixth. Alabama, as one of the 16 cotton States, raises normally about one-fifteenth of the country's cotton on about one-thirteenth of the cotton land areas of the Nation. Corn, white and sweet potatoes, oats, tobacco, sugar, hay and fruits abound.

The Census of 1920 showed the iron and steel industries, in value of products, $121,998,000, was second to agriculture, $304,348,638, and ahead of lumber and timber products, $55,139,000, yellow pine being 91.3 per cent. of the cut, with 1,642,588,-000 board feet, the oak cut being 61,189,000. Gum, maple, ash, hickory, cypress and tupelo also supply lumber. Cotton mills are becoming important. Coal production is large.

The number of manufacturing establishments in 1919 was 3,654, with $455,592,733 of capital, employing 120,889 persons, and with an output valued at $492,730,895.

Birmingham, the Census Bureau estimates, had 195,901 population on July 1, 1923.

Practically all of the State's foreign commerce passes through Mobile, that Gulf port having been in past years relatively unimportant, but having attained, rapidly, commercial prestige since the mineral industry development began.

Railroad mileage in 1921 was 5,378.

A feature of Alabama is the high proportion of Negro population. Two of each five persons are black. Alabama is intensely American, there being only about 20,000 foreign-born. In some portions of the State, known as "the black sections," however, the Negro population is about 80 per cent. of the total. The rate of illiteracy, by the 1920 census, was 16.1 per cent. of the total population. Of the 1,038,692 native whites, 65,394 were illiterate, or 6.3 per cent.; and of the 674,004 Negroes, 210,690 were illiterate, or 31.3 per cent. Excellent progress, however, is making toward a higher standard, the percentage of illiterates having been reduced from 22.9 in 1910.

A famous agency for this improvement is the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institution, founded in 1880 by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, a Negro acknowledged as leader of his race. The enrolment was 1,736. The enrolment at the University of Alabama, a State endowed and controlled institution, at which only whites matriculate, was 1,860, with 1,315 students in other higher educational institutions.

ARIZONA.

Area, square miles.....113,956.....5th in rank
Population, 1920.....334,162.....46th in rank

Whereas Alabama has 45 persons and Massachusetts 479 to the square mile, Arizona, a mountain State, has only 3—and of the 334,162 of population, there are 60,325 Mexicans, which fact, together with the warm climate and the ease of life there, made Arizona one of the picturesque States in the frontier days. Although then precisely characteristic of "the West," it is now modernized, with every agency of civilization.

It is situate in southwestern United States, west from New Mexico, east from California, and south from Utah and Colorado, and is on the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

Arizona prides itself on being a man-made State. Vast reaches of arid and semi-arid lands, useless before irrigating water was turned on, have been made highly productive. Agriculture has greatly increased, and new irrigation projects promise further enrichment. The topography is broken, being mountainous in portions of every section; the northern plateau is 4,000 to 7,000 feet in altitude, and the southern from 500 to 2,500. On the broad plains and mountain sides livestock graze, and through the valleys the irrigating waters are led. Long staple cotton has been developed as a principal crop, other products being wheat, corn, barley, oats, hay, potatoes and immense quantities of sub-tropical fruits. Dates thrive. Ostrich farming is a feature.

Mining is extremely important. Copper mines in the State are among the greatest in the world, the most famous being the United Verde, owned by former United States Senator W. A. Clark, now a resident of New York. In 1919 the value was $94,184,312, Michigan being second. Gold, silver, lead and zinc are also produced. Manufacturing is unimportant, excepting for the large smelting interests.

Railroad mileage in 1921 was 2,478.

Apart from the generally picturesque character of the State, tourists are attracted by the Roosevelt Dam, supplying irrigating waters for the Salt River Valley, one of the two greatest dams in the world, and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, one of the scenic wonders of the world, 200 miles long, and averaging 12 miles wide and one mile deep.

Livestock raising lends both economic value and the element of the picturesque to life in Arizona, the industry having caused the development of many very large ranches, some of which comprise hundreds of thousands of acres, with the "cowboy" an essential factor.

Of the land area of the State, about 72,000,000 acres, 5,802,126 are taken up by 9,975 farms, and of this amount 712,803 acres are improved and 523,648 woodland. Of the farms 6,605 were irrigated (467,565 acres), the capital invested being $33,498,094.

On the lower areas the surface of the earth is low, since they were the bed of a primal sea, in which are immense deposits of the several kinds of salts, such as potash, nitrates and others, from which in time it is expected that there will be extractions of great mineral value.

Illiteracy among the native whites is low—2.1 per cent., while among the foreign-born, mostly Mexicans, it is 27.5.

Tucson is the seat of the University of Arizona, and Flagstaff has the Lowell Observatory. Phoenix, the capital and largest city, is the centre of the richest agricultural district, the Salt River Valley.

Arizona has a large population of Indians, 32,989 (1920), mostly Apaches, Navajos, Hopis, on reservations, a number exceeded only in Oklahoma. They occupy 18,653,014 acres, valued at $61,843,-402, and with an income of $5,482,039.

ARKANSAS.

Area, square miles.....53,335.....26th in rank
Population, 1920.....1,752,204.....25th in rank

Arkansas (pronounced Ar-kan-saw) is of the Old South, situate inland, in the West South Central group, Missouri bounding it on the north, Tennessee and Mississippi on the east, Louisiana on the south, and Oklahoma on the west, and is on the Mississippi River, down which much of its traffic flows. Its topography is mostly level, but in the west rise the mountainous elevations of the Ozarks.

Agriculture is the chief source of wealth. The 1920 census gave $340,813,256 as the value of all crops; lumber and timber products are next with $84,000,000, and there is considerable coal, lead and manganese mining. There are important phosphate deposits, later to become very valuable for land fertilization.

Arkansas produced one-thirteenth of the Nation's cotton on one-thirteenth of the cotton lands, being thus an average for per acre productivity. Its cotton mills are of growing importance. There were 3,123 manufacturing establishments in 1919, with a capital of $138,817,974, employing 58,202 persons and having an output valued at $200,312,858.

Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, white and sweet, hay, tobacco and fruits are produced. Roses are grown extensively for the making of perfumes.

The State is richly endowed with forest wealth,

every sort of tree which grows in the temperate zone abounding, with much of the rapidly-disappearing hardwood which forms an important article of Arkansan commerce.

Railroad mileage in 1921 was 5,052.

The Negro represents one-third of the population, with the inevitable consequent illiteracy of 21.8 per cent. among them, that of the native-born whites being 4.5, and the average for the whole population, 9.4. As in all Southern States, keen effort is exerted to improve this matter, average illiteracy having fallen from 12.6 per cent. in 1910.

Likewise, as in most of the Southern States, the Baptist Church comes first with communicants, the Methodist being second, and Roman Catholic and Presbyterian following in that order.

The Southern custom is followed by providing separate schools for black and white, about 500,000 pupils attending. Besides the State University at Fayetteville, with 1,500 students, there are several church colleges with about 750 students each.

The Hot Springs, a national reservation in the western part of the State, are world famed and support thousands who attend the wants of tourists.

CALIFORNIA.

Area, square miles .....*158,297*.....*2d in rank*
Population, 1920.....*3,426,861*.....*8th in rank*

California, in the Pacific group, occupies about one-half of the Pacific coastline of the United States; is bounded on the north by Oregon, on the east by Nevada and Arizona, and on the south by Mexico. It is 1,000 miles long. Its topography is most varied and its climate as well. Every phase of surface character is presented, and the geological peculiarity of the North and South American Continents is here seen—the aged mountain ridge that runs from the Arctic Circle southward through the States into Mexico parallel to and near the seashore. There is much plains land, too, and every kind of soil that marks the temperate and sub-tropical zones, with practically all climates which are found in such regions. The State has no navigable rivers, except the lower Sacramento, but abundant waters in smaller streams enable immense irrigation of lands otherwise virtually useless. California is the leading State in irrigation, its enormous fruit, garden and much of the grain output being attributable largely thereto.

Californians especially pride themselves in the climate, which has such fame as to attract visitors from all corners of the earth, particularly in the winter. For their accommodation, numerous luxurious hotels are maintained. Touring is so general also that there are thousands of miles of excellent roads, and ownership of automobiles is so great as to give California a second place in per capita relationship to the total number of motor cars.

Railroad mileage in 1921 was 8,356.

Agriculture is enormously developed. There are about 100,000,000 acres in the State, and the farms, which include orchards and vineyards, take up 29,365,667 acres, according to the 1920 census, of which 11,878,339 are improved, some highly so, the value of all being $3,431,021,861. There are 4,219,040 acres, 67,391 farms now under irrigation.

Literally every product of the temperate and sub-tropical zones is grown there—all cereals, forage crops, vegetables, fruits and nuts. Crops in 1920 were valued at $589,757,377, dairy products, $276,424,216, livestock, $204,378,445, with other large agricultural production.

The State ranks first in canning and preserving. The total value of the product in 1919 being above $200,000,000, giving employment to 22,500 workers.

Mining interests are extensive, in gold, silver, copper, lead and quicksilver.

The stores of petroleum are very large; California produces about the same amount as Texas, and is exceeded only by Oklahoma in output. The product in 1920 was 103,377,361 barrels. A peculiar sight is the oil derricks rising amid the comfortable homes of Los Angeles, and those set in the sea waters below Santa Barbara. The State produces all the borax mined in the United States, 120,320 tons being produced in 1920.

California nearly quadrupled its manufacturing output in the decade 1909-19. The Census of 1919 returned 11,942 manufacturing establishments, with $1,233,480,273 of capital, employing 296,858 persons, and with an output valued at $1,981,204,701.

Enormous shipping is carried on, San Francisco being the chief port, the others being Los Angeles and San Diego.

The forests, in common with all States of the Pacific group, are very extensive, comprising every variety of tree which grows north of the purely tropical zone. Coniferous trees are most numerous. The giant redwood groves are the destination of many tourists. California no longer is an exporter of ordinary lumber, being compelled to buy from Oregon and Washington.

It is a State of romance in history. Acquired from Mexican political control in 1846, gold was discovered in 1848, and in 1849, the most remarkable "gold rush" ever known began, it being said that the gold produced thereafter enabled the United States to withstand so well the economic strain of the Civil War which began in 1861. The gold output in 1921 was $15,961,300; silver, $3,696,708.

Illiteracy is low—3.3 per cent. in 1920; it was 3.7 in 1910. Of the 2,075,467 native whites, only 8,747, or 4-10ths of 1 per cent., were illiterate, illiteracy among the foreign-born being 10.5. They are Orientals and Europeans, with some Mexicans.

The Japanese population in 1920 was 71,952, an increase of 30,596 in ten years; and of Chinese, 28,812, a decrease of 7,436.

The Census Bureau estimates that on July 1, 1923, Los Angeles had 666,853 population and San Francisco 539,038.

The State has three universities—Leland Stanford Jr., the University of California, which matriculates about 12,000; and the University of Southern California. There are many colleges.

One of the points of interest is the motion picture colony at Hollywood, a suburb of Los Angeles. The atmosphere is so clear that motion pictures may be taken on about 350 days of the year, while the topography and flora afford most varied "locations." Yosemite Park (national) is a scenic wonder. The retention of the Spanish influence in architecture, the climate and the profusion of vegetation where water flows on the lands, attract many tourists.

The United States Department of Agriculture lately has developed cotton growing, which has produced a fibre of the quality of the finest sea island, which, in turn, has given rise to the cotton mill industry. Other manufacturing is extensive, the investment being about $750,000,000, and the output about the same.

The Roman Catholic Church leads all religious bodies, the bequeathal to later generations of the work done by the Catholic missionaries who established a string of 26 missions a day's march apart from the Mexican line to upper San Francisco Bay.

COLORADO.

Area, square miles .....*103,948*.....*7th in rank*
Population, 1920.....*939,629*.....*35d in rank*

Colorado, one of the mountain States, is bounded on the north by Wyoming and Nebraska; on the east by Nebraska and Kansas, on the south by New Mexico, and on the west by Utah.

Its topography is varied, being plains lands in the east and south, but rising to the elevations of the Rocky Mountain range in the west, some peaks towering to an altitude of 14,000 feet. The Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, noted for its scenic beauty, crosses Marshall Pass at an altitude of 10,856 feet, and Tennessee Pass, near Leadville, at 10,240.

Soils vary from arid, when non-watered, to productive. Irrigation is extensive, and has lifted agriculture to first place in the State, ahead of mining and livestock, which come next. The 1920 census showed all crops valued at $181,065,239, even mineral production, $51,217,038, being behind, although the State abounds in mineral wealth, and development is rapid, with petroleum abundant and production great. Minerals produced are gold (second in output in the country), in 1921, $7,347,800; silver, $6,310,694; coal, $28,342,195; copper, zinc, lead, manganese, gypsum; and the State is first in radium output and second in tungsten.

The western ranges abound in forage grasses, on which large numbers of food animals and horses live and produce vast annual wealth.

The climate is warm in summer and cold in winter, but dry, and stimulating. It is said that the sky is absolutely cloudless in Denver (the capital and chief city, 5,183 feet above the sea) on 300 days of the year. These qualities have attracted many persons desiring relief from tuberculosis.

Railway facilities are plentiful, and freight tonnage and tourist travel are heavy. The rapidly improving highways are covered by many trans-continental automobile parties, which, en route, seek the local attractions of mountain and valley, chief among which are the mineral springs at Colorado Springs, and everywhere there is unusual conformation and coloration. The State has developed a wonderful highway through the reserved State Park, which is scenic and diverse in interest. The Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, through which the Denver & Rio Grande runs, is justly famed.

Railroad mileage in 1921 was 5,519.

Illiteracy is low at 3.2 per cent. of the whole population in 1920; native white, 1.4 per cent., and foreign-born, 12.4. For a State of 939,629 popula-

tion, there is unusually large provision for education, with 192,000 public school enrolment in 1919, and the State University at Boulder, University of Denver, State Agricultural College at Fort Collins, State Teachers' College at Greeley, the State Normal School at Gunnison, and the State School of Mines at Golden, which has advanced far in mineralogic science.

CONNECTICUT.

Area, square miles.....4,965.....*46th in rank*
Population, 1920.....1,380,631.....*29th in rank*

Connecticut, one of the Original Thirteen States of the Union, is situate in New England; bounded on the south by Long Island Sound, on the east by Rhode Island, on the north by Massachusetts, and on the west by New York. It was settled early in the seventeenth century by the Dutch from New York, then known as New Amsterdam, and by Puritans from Massachusetts at Hartford, in 1635. In 1639 it adopted a written constitution, confirmed by a charter from King Charles II. in 1662, and replaced in 1818 by a State constitution.

The State is now intensely industrial, although earlier it was agricultural. The 1920 census indicated that 62.7 per cent. of the people live in towns of 10,000 or more population, and that, including smaller towns, 85 per cent. live urban lives, practically every town having industries. Connecticut presents an unusual contrast in the presence, especially in the western part, of hundreds of beautiful country homes of New York and other city folk, alongside of towns and villages in which industry flourishes.

Proportioned to population, no State has greater industrial strength or a wider range of manufactured products.

Connecticut's surface is broken, there being ridge after ridge, with verdant valleys between. Toward the shores of the Sound, the land is generally flat, but it rises to about 2,000 feet of altitude in the northwestern parts, where the Berkshire Hills begin and extend northward into Massachusetts and Vermont. Originally, the entire State was heavily wooded with all trees known to the temperate zone, hardwood and coniferous varieties abounding. Lumbering has reduced the timber supply materially. The water supply is large for industrial uses. The Connecticut River and the Housatonic are the principal streams, their valleys immensely productive. Tobacco is a very great source of wealth, 45,074,000 pounds being grown on 31,000 acres in 1921.

Besides its pre-eminence in manufacturing industry, Connecticut has in the capital, Hartford, also the insurance centre of the United States, with numerous powerful assurance companies covering every modern phase—life, fire, burglar, etc.

Its industrial output in 1920 was valued at $1,392,432,000, or almost exactly $1,000 per capita, in which there was a net of $706,494,000 added to materials used by the process of manufacture, in which 292,672 persons were employed, or considerably more than 20 per cent. of the total population. It was the large growth of industrial interest that brought in many foreigners as factory and other laborers, so that, although originally intensely New England in social composition, its population now is largely mixed.

The range of industrial output covers brass, bronze, copper products, very many kinds of machinery, silk goods, hardware, cutlery, electrical apparatus, rubber goods, woolens, ammunition, tires, hats, boots and shoes, steam fittings of all kinds, typewriters, firearms, needles, pins, paper, clocks, ordnance, knit goods, dyeing, lumber, clothing, engines and scores of other products.

Connecticut in 1919 ranked first among the States in production of felt hats, $23,152,468, fourth in silk, sixth in cotton, and sixth in woolen and worsted goods.

Agriculturally, Connecticut has fallen off from her one-time superiority, the competition of the virgin soils of the Middle West and the Far West causing the abandonment of many farms a generation ago, these farms having been taken over in recent years for country homes. Against the large industrial output values, the 1920 census gave the value of all crops at $44,472,644.

In early days, shipping was important, but is to-day relatively negligible, excepting for coastwise water-borne traffic. The prevalence of good roads has enabled the development of many motor truck lines, which haul immense quantities of goods and materials to market without utilising the railway for any part of the haul, while the same good roads have multiplied automobile tourist travel until the State accommodates very heavy vehicular traffic.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 1,001.

Before the influx of foreigners, illiteracy was almost nil. It is now 6.2 per cent. for the State: 4-10ths of 1 per cent. for the native whites, and 12.8 for the foreign-born. The whole of New England was shown by the 1920 census to be 4.9 per cent. illiterate, and the United States 6 per cent.

Yale University, at New Haven, founded in 1701, has grown to be a world-famed institution, with 4,000 students. Trinity College in Hartford is the other principal higher institution, and there are normal schools for the training of teachers at New Britain, Danbury, New Haven and Willimantic. About 270,000 are enrolled in the public schools, or about 27 for each 108 of population.

DELAWARE.

Area, square miles.....2,370.....*47th in rank*
Population, 1920.....223,003.....*47th in rank*

Delaware, one of the thirteen original States, next to Rhode Island the smallest, lies in the South Atlantic group, bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by New Jersey, Delaware Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Maryland, and on the west by Maryland and Pennsylvania. It is 110 miles long with an extreme breadth of 35 miles. The land is low lying, one-twentieth being marshy.

It is essentially agricultural, 85 per cent., 944,511 acres, of the 1,500,000 total State acreage, being in farms, and 653,052 improved, with corn and wheat the chief products, and also much fruit and tomatoes, Delaware being the second State in tomato packing, and famous for its peach crop. Its flat, alluvial soils, practically unbroken, yielded, Census of 1920, $23,058,906, or almost exactly $100 per capita for the 223,000 of population. Oysters and fish are taken extensively.

Relative to the size and population, Delaware has large manufacturing interests. Wilmington, at the northern tip of the State near Philadelphia, with 110,108 persons, about one-half the population, has most of the industries. Leather and knitting lead. The large parent plant of the duPont powder works is in the valley of the Brandywine.

Wilmington is the chief port, ship traffic passing up the Delaware River. A Government canal connects Delaware and Chesapeake Bays. A concrete motor highway completing a trunk line through the State was built at a cost of nearly $4,000,000 by Gen. T. Coleman duPont (U. S. Senator) as a gift to the State.

Railway mileage, 1921, was 335.

About 38,000 attend the public and other schools, and the percentage of illiteracy for the State was, in the 1920 census, 5.9, native white, 1.8, and 19.1 for the Negro, who totals 15 per cent. of the whole population. Educational progress is being made as proved by the 1910 illiteracy percentage, 8.1, reduced materially by 1920. Ability to read and write are requisites for voting.

Delaware is the only State to retain the whipping post as a punishment for criminals.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Area, square miles.....70.....*49th in rank*
Population, 1920.....437,571.....*42d in rank*

The District of Columbia is the seat of the Federal Government of the United States. Its area was originally 100 square miles taken from the sovereignty of Maryland and Virginia. Virginia's portion south from the Potomac being later ceded back to that State. It lies therefore on the west central edge of Maryland on the Potomac River, opposite Virginia. It is in the South Atlantic group. The District is co-terminus with the City of Washington.

Almost the entire activity is governmental, there being regularly employed therein from 100,000 to 120,000 persons. Industrial interest is mostly output for local consumption, although there has been effort by some to develop Washington, the Capital City, as an economic centre. Navigation is carried on via the Potomac River, which is a branch of Chesapeake Bay. The river was naturally capable of accommodating large vessels, and has been improved in depth and otherwise, so that heavy war or commercial craft may pass. Washington is the chief railway stopping point en route between North and South. The Union Station in Washington is said to be not only one of the most efficient in the world for passenger transportation handling but also one of the finest architecturally ever built. Railroad mileage, 1921, was 36.

The distinctive feature of the city municipally is the fact that the Government is by the Congress directly as to legislation, and by Executive Commissioners named by the President of the United States, confirmed by the Senate. Each House of the Congress has a Committee on District of Columbia, and taxation current and for improvements is, by and large, borne half by the Congress, half by the people locally.

Physically, the distinctive feature is the excellent

town planning done there by Major Pierre l'Enfant, French engineer, at the instance of George Washington. By a peculiar accident, Washington obtained a most excellent physical arrangement, economic and social. Major l'Enfant, drawing on French history, laid out the city with wide diagonal avenues, traversing streets planned on the "gridiron" method. Major l'Enfant's idea was that, in the event of street riots, artillery could rake the city, and piling of barricades would be difficult if the diagonals were made very wide.

The result was a beautiful city with ideally economic traffic outlets in all directions, wide where needed, narrower where wide highways are not necessary. The streets are wonderfully shaded with a luxuriant growth of trees, which have been brought to high perfection by the United States Department of Agriculture, and brought, as well, from almost every country in the world.

There is generous provision for park space. There is the Mall, running from Capitol Hill toward and around Washington Monument in large park spaces back of the White House and Executive Departments, being designed (under the newer improved plan, for which Charles Moore of Detroit was chiefly responsible), for the accommodation of a group of governmental structures on a scale apparently never before contemplated by any other Government in the world. There are many smaller parks scattered through the city, and little street crossing resting places. Rock Creek Park is one of the finest in the country for natural beauties.

Many wealthy Americans in late years have erected palatial dwellings in Washington, and there are many fine country estates nearby, with desirable suburban centres on all sides. The Census of 1920 returned 204 farms in the district.

Educationally, the District of Columbia is far advanced. The higher institutions are Georgetown University (Catholic), George Washington University, the Catholic University of America, the National Methodist University, Howard University for Negroes, and two normal schools for the training of teachers.

Illiteracy in the District is low at 2.8 for all, native white, 3-10ths of one per cent., Negro, 8.6, Negro population being almost exactly 25 per cent. of the total. About 6 per cent. are foreign-born.

FLORIDA.

Area, square miles.....58,666.....21st in rank
Population, 1920.....968,470.....32d in rank

Florida, a South Atlantic State, reputed to have been discovered by the Spaniard, Ponce de Leon in his search for the "fountain of perpetual youth," is the southeasternmost point of the United States, bounded on the north by Georgia and Alabama, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Straits of Florida, and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico.

It is one of the three or four most important fruit States, its cultivated lands producing in all $80,-256,806 in 1919. Florida is lowest of all Southern States in cotton production. The sub-tropical products prevail in fruits and other land output.

A present and future source of great wealth are the natural deposits of phosphatic rock, whence normally, pre-war, more than 1,000,000 tons were exported for foreign use as land fertilizer, and much was used domestically. It produced $10,685,819 worth in 1919. It is the world's largest phosphate measure.

Florida being of coral formation, there are no high elevations, and in the southern part are vast swamps, the Everglades, which are being drained, providing large potential agricultural wealth.

Less than one per cent. of the area is forested, but from it comes about one-half the national supply of turpentine and resin, known commercially as "naval stores." The value of product in 1919 was $21,508,553. The total output of its 2,582 establishments was valued at $213,326,811; of this 280 tobacco factories produced cigars and cigarets valued at $37,926,000.

The State is penetrated by several rivers, chief of which is the St. John, up which steamers ply for 150 miles. At the mouth lies St. Johns, said to be the oldest white settlement on the continent.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 5,212.

Florida is the resort of very large numbers of winter tourists, there being a dozen places of that character scattered along both coasts and inland. Coastwise, the vegetation is sub-tropical and in the interior is a coniferous tree-clad, sandy region where citrus fruits have been developed highly.

The celebrated resort is Palm Beach on the east coast, to which go some of the most ardent devotees of fashion.

Three of each eight persons are Negro. The illiteracy reported in the 1920 census was 9.6 per cent., against 13.8 in 1910, indicating remarkable progress in popular education. Native white illiteracy was 2.9, and of Negroes 21.5. Public school enrolment was 196,405, and there are the John B. Stetson University of De Land, the University of Florida at Gainesville, Rollin's College at Winter Park, and the State College for Women at the capital, Tallahassee.

GEORGIA.

Area, square miles.....59,265.....20th in rank
Population, 1920.....2,895,832.....12th in rank

Georgia, of the South Atlantic group, which was one of the Thirteen Original States, is bounded on the north by Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, on the east by South Carolina and the Atlantic, on the south by Florida, and on the west by Alabama.

Agriculture is very important. Of the total of about 40,000,000 acres, 25,441,061 are in farms, or 62.5 per cent.; and more than 13,000,000 actually improved, or about 32 per cent.

All crops, Census of 1920, were valued at $540,-613,626, of which $69,720,000 was for cotton in 1,681,907 bales from 4,720,498 acres, Georgia being the second cotton State, only Texas exceeding it. Crops are various—cotton, corn, oats, wheat, sugar cane; corn the most important cereal, with 69,975,-000 bushels produced in 1919.

Ten States exceed Georgia's 25,000 acres devoted to tobacco. Georgia comprehends all things grown in the temperate and sub-tropical zones, is improving its methods with enthusiasm, and livestock values are very high.

Manufacturing has, however, passed agriculture in relative importance, the value of the industrial output, Census of 1920, being $693,237,000. Cotton goods, from the lately developing mills, led with $192,186,000, and oil and cake from cottonseed followed with $99,320,000; so that, cotton and its several forms is Georgia's chief single interest. The cotton mills operate more than 2,000,000 spindles. The percentage of child labor, 1920, was 17.2 in Atlanta.

From the extensive forested area $25,836,000 of lumber and timber products were shipped, land fertilizers were valued at $47,480,000, and other industrial concerns include car works, shipbuilding, machinery, knit goods, flouring mills, food preparations and others.

The State has important mineral resources, coal, iron, manganese, gold and silver, not yet highly developed, and fisheries of oysters and other shellfish are considerable.

Transportation is highly developed, with abundant rail lines and large ocean shipping in and out from Savannah, chief port. A third of a billion of dollars of exports went therefrom in 1920, vessels up to 32 feet draft being accommodated at high tide across the bar, and 26 feet at all times.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 7,326.

Negro population is 42 per cent. of the total, bringing up the percentage of illiteracy for the whole State to 15.3, that of native white being 5.4 and of Negroes 29.1. Illiteracy percentage in 1910 was 20.7. Of 2,895,832 population, there were, Census of 1920, 570,000 attending school.

The Georgia School of Technology with 2,500 students and the University of Georgia are the largest institutions for higher education.

Atlanta, chief city and capital, is accounted one of the progressive cities of the South, and nationally holds high place in banking strength. The Census Bureau estimated its population on July 1, 1923, as 222,963.

Water power abounds, and manufacturing advance has been due largely to it.

The lumber cut, mostly pine, exceeds 500,000,000 feet, although production, as in most of the Southern States, is due soon to diminish to negligible quantities for exportation, owing to the enormous areas of the originally large forested lands having been cut over.

Okefonokee Swamp, in the southeastern corner, 400,000 acres, is, like the Everglades of South Florida, potentially rich for agriculture when drained.

IDAHO.

Area, square miles.....83,888.....12th in rank
Population, 1920.....431,866.....43d in rank

Idaho, of the mountain group, is situate astride the Rockies in the Pacific Coast region, bounded on the north by British Columbia and Montana, on the east by Montana and Wyoming, on the south by Utah and Nevada, and on the west by Oregon and Washington.

Its topography, mountainous with broad level plateaus. It classes as of the irrigation States

agriculturally, the lands when watered being exceedingly productive, fruit raising having been highly developed. Most of the plains lands which have not been reclaimed by irrigation remain unproductive, with considerable livestock interest thereon. The Rocky Mountains traverse the State, highest elevation being Mount Hyndman, 12,078 feet. The Snake River is the chief stream, is the western boundary of the southern two-thirds of the State, and is navigable for a considerable distance above Lewiston where it makes off into the State of Washington on its way 400 miles to the Pacific Ocean. The climate is dry and stimulating, warm in summer and cold in winter.

Idaho is undeveloped, having large mineral resources, and much land yet to be covered with irrigation waters. The Federal Reclamation Service has already built several important irrigation projects, and many private projects have been carried through.

Present mineral production is very great, especially in the northern or "Panhandle" section, where the lead output is second only to that of Missouri. Zinc production is sixth (value of both lead and zinc, 1921, $9,529,723) among the States, gold eleventh (1921, $542,200); silver fifth (1921, $7,200,319); lead (1920, $22,292,000); and copper (1920, $491,000). But all the principal metals are present, and tungsten is a source of interest.

The value of the agricultural yields, Census of 1920, was $126,495,111, there being thirty States that exceeded it. Of the total of 60,000,000 acres, there were 42,106 farms, Census of 1920, comprising 8,375,873 acres, of which 3,266,386 were irrigated. Varied crops were raised, wheat, 27,079,000 bushels; oats, 7,740,000; barley, 2,784,000; potatoes, hay, all sorts of vegetables.

The livestock industry is very great, the wool clip alone in 1920 being 21,702,000 pounds; sheep, cattle and horses abounding, cattle numbering 642,000.

Normally, almost a billion feet of lumber are cut. The forest wealth is large, white and yellow pine, larch, white fir and cedar supply activity to many mills. It is claimed that the sawmill at Potlach, Idaho, cutting 750,000 feet daily, is the largest in the world. Idaho pine is famous for ship and yacht masts.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 2,877.

Only Iowa, with 1.1 percentage of illiteracy shows a better record than Idaho and Oregon with 1.5 each; native white, figures of 1920 census, 3-10 of 1 per cent., foreign-born, 6.5. Educational institutions show an unusually large proportion in school—105,000 of the total State population of 431,866; or one for each four persons. Higher institutions are the University of Idaho at Moscow, the College of Idaho at Caldwell, and State normal schools at Lewiston and Albion.

A summer feature is the running of the dangerous but picturesque Snake River in flatboats, together with the unexcelled fishing in the mountain streams, where speckled trout are taken.

ILLINOIS.

Area, square miles.....56,665.....23d in rank
Population, 1920.....6,485,280.....3d in rank

Illinois, the third most populous State of the Union, lies in the East North Central group, its northeastern corner touching Lake Michigan, the Mississippi River flowing along its western boundary line, the Ohio River along its southern end, and is bounded on the north by Wisconsin, on the east by Indiana, on the south by Kentucky and Missouri, and on the west by Missouri and Iowa. It is intensely industrial, agricultural, mining, and water and rail transportation in interest.

Illinois is almost uniformly level, being situate in a glacial moraine, and is alluvial in all parts, with a climate such as prevails in the whole of the Middle West. It is so level that a railway possesses one precisely straight line 100 miles long in which scarcely a dirt cut was necessary—a vast prairie, once largely wooded, now with but 10 per cent. of forest cover. With the exception of Iowa, no other State has so large a proportion of lands susceptible of cultivation.

It is provided with remarkable mileage of riverways, the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash, which skirts the southeastern corner. The Illinois River is the principal intrastate river. The artificial waterway is the important Chicago Drainage Canal, 40 miles from Chicago on Lake Michigan to Joliet on the Illinois River, a unique engineering device which supplies drainage out from the flat lake-coastal district around the city and the Chicago River, and really reverses the natural tendency to drain into Lake Michigan. Eventually, the canal will be extended by improving the Illinois River to the Mississippi, giving Chicago navigation from "the Lakes to the Gulf" of Mexico.

Traffic on the Great Lakes to and from Chicago (population, 1920, 2,701,705), which is the second most populous city in the country, is attaining immense proportions, in general cargo as well as in ore brought from the Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan mines to the great works of the United States Steel Corporation in Gary, Indiana, a suburb of Chicago.

Although second to Texas, which has 16,041 miles, Illinois, in 1921, with 12,188 miles of railway has the heaviest railway transport tonnage in the United States, Chicago being the greatest railway centre in the world.

Illinois has 237,181 farms with 31,974,775 acres, and yet the industrial interest of Illinois far exceeds its agricultural. The 1920 census gave the State $864,737,833 value of all crops, and $3,250,000,000 value of manufactured products. Were the products of the Gary works included, as economically they should be, the value would be vastly more; while for the same reason, the immense Standard Oil and other steel working industries of the East Chicago-Indiana, district, should be added. The range of industrial output is great—iron and steel, the greatest meat packing works—the Union Stockyards—in the world, machinery, electrical equipment, implements, furniture, motor cars and railway cars, woodenware, flour, woolen goods, and scores of other things. Between $2,500,000,000 and $3,000,000,000 is invested in manufacturing, the products going to all parts of the world.

The Census of 1919 returned 18,593 manufacturing establishments with a total product valued at $5,425,244,694, and employing 653,114 workers. Of this the slaughtering and meat packing product was valued at $1,284,103,016, and agricultural implements at $128,284,716. In the latter product the State leads.

The City of Chicago had 10,537 establishments with 502,100 workers and a total product valued at $3,657,424,471. The number of animals slaughtered in 1919 was 18,061,773.

Everything appertaining to the temperate zone is produced on Illinois lands—all cereals, vegetables, fruits and livestock. The 1920 census gave Illinois's corn production as 301,000,000 bushels, nearly 10 per cent. of the national crop; wheat, 65,675,000; oats, 123,960,000; and immense output of other crops. The Chicago Board of Trade is the principal grain dealing exchange in the country.

Bituminous coal underlies more than half the area of the State, Illinois ranking third in mineral output. The 1920 census assigns coal output values of $240,000,000, with oil and natural gas in generous measure. The other base minerals are found in that belt.

The 1920 census showed 1,116,099 pupils and students in all educational institutions reporting, about one in each six persons. Besides a very extensive public school system, there are 29 colleges and universities, and five State normal schools for training of teachers. The most prominent universities are the University of Illinois at Urbana, 9,403 students; the University of Chicago (endowed for more than $30,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller), 9,032; Northwestern University at Evanston, 4,759; Loyola University at Chicago, 1,621; James Milliken University at Decatur, 1,538.

Illinois shows 3.4 per cent. of illiteracy, Census of 1920, native white, 8-10 of 1 per cent., foreign-born, 11 per cent., and Negro (of whom there has been a remarkable influx induced by the late war demand for labor), 6.7 per cent. Of the 6,485,280 of population, Census of 1920, native-born whites were 5,092,382; foreign-born, 1,206,951; per cent. of native, 78.5; foreign, 18.6; Negro, 2.8. Chicago is the chief Polish centre of the country, with a large percentage of Jews and all classes of immigrants.

The Census Bureau estimated that Chicago, on July 1, 1923, had 2,886,121 population.

Tourists find a wealth of art centres in Chicago, such as the Field Museum and the Chicago Museum of Art, with many art schools. Chicago is a great national convention resort; the Auditorium, seating about 8,000, is usually the place of entertainment.

Chicago's park and boulevard system, as planned, is perhaps the most ambitious ever conceived by any city in the world, with three large parks already developed, connected by a wide boulevard along the lake front cutting through the heart of the city, the whole laid out by some of the greatest city planning and landscape architects in the world.

INDIANA.

Area, square miles.....36,354.....37th in rank
Population, 1920.....2,930,390.....11th in rank

Indiana, in the East North Central region, touches Lake Michigan at the northwestern corner of the State and is bounded on the north by Michigan, on the east by Ohio and Kentucky, on the south by Kentucky, and on the west by Illinois. The Ohio River, important in navigation, skirts the entire

southern side, and the Wabash River, also susceptible of greater navigation development, about half of the western boundary line. There are 550 miles of riverways navigable.

In general, Indiana occupies a fairly level tableland and was once a glacial moraine. The climate is characteristic of the Middle West, warm in summer and rather cold in winter.

Industry, with $1,901,846,000 output, Census of 1920, exceeds agriculture with $497,229,719 value of all crops, and mining, $59,926,558. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1919 was 7,916, employing 330,145 persons, and with a capital of $1,335,714,103. Farms numbered 205,126.

Transportation is heavy, with 7,586 miles of railways. Immense tonnage moves riverwise on the Ohio and Wabash, and also enormous tonnage enters and leaves the Lake Michigan ports of Whiting, Standard Oil town; Indiana Harbor and Gary (United States Steel Corporation city), in iron ore, steel products, cereals and coal. Electric interurban traffic is the heaviest in the country.

Manufacturing comprehends practically all standard products—steel, machinery, very many motor cars, tinplate, cement, vehicles, flour, glass, oil refining, meat packing, there having been in the past 20 years, as in all Middle Western States, a vast industrial invasion to get nearer ultimate markets and obtain labor. Many Indianans (Hoosiers) divide their time between farm and factory.

The 1920 census showed the value of all crops to be $497,229,719, with corn leading—169,848,000 bushels—about 5 per cent. of the national crop; oats, 45,072,000; wheat, 24,144,000; and all other temperate zone products, including fruits and livestock, generously represented.

Evansville, on the Ohio River, is the largest hardwood market in the country, selling not only the heavy State cut from hardwood forests of vast value, which formerly covered much of the State, but also handling immense output from Southern forests.

Indiana ranks sixth in coal production, bituminous and cannel—a very fine fuel for fireplaces—with $56,926,558, Census of 1920. There are oil wells also, the State ranking twelfth in production. Many other basic minerals are found.

Railroad mileage 1921, was 7,426.

The increase of industrial interest in the past two decades is the feature of Indiana's later history. In that space of time, the towns along the shore of Lake Michigan have been developed into vast beehives of industry, and Gary especially has become one of the chief steel points, increasing rapidly in population and being known also for its school system which has been copied largely in the East.

Coincidentally, Indiana has developed a remarkable school of fiction and drama writers, among them Booth Tarkington, George Ade, and Meredith Nicholson. In the southern part many mineral springs are found, principally at French Lick, where famous hotels entertain tourists from all parts of the world, and where mineral waters are bottled for domestic and foreign consumption.

Indiana has four educational institutions of fame—De Pauw University at Greencastle, with 1,025 students; Indiana University at Bloomington, 2,659; University of Notre Dame, Catholic, at South Bend, 1,123; Purdue University at Lafayette, 3,113. The public schools enroll 575,000 pupils. Illiteracy is low at 2.2 per cent., Census of 1920; native white, 1.3; foreign-born white, 11.8; Negro, 9.5; native whites being 91.8 per cent. of the population; foreign-born, 5.9; Negro, 2.2. A racial phase was the influx of many Germans at the time of the German revolutionary movements of the last century, the result being that now from Fort Wayne southward the German population is predominant in many districts numerically and socially. That portion of the population has always been exceedingly thrifty and dependable economically, and has aided much in the late remarkable industrial development.

In the intense industrial district along the lake the foreign-born population predominates, with Slavs of the several European countries very numerous, and in the World War Indiana responded to the first call for volunteers as promptly as any State in the Union, as proved by the records in Washington.

For the last four decades the centre of population of the United States has been in the southern part of Indiana, moving very slowly west.

IOWA.

Area, square miles.....56,147.....24th in rank
Population, 1920.....2,404,021.....16th in rank

Iowa lies in the East North Central part of the Middle West, bounded on the north by Minnesota, on the east by Wisconsin and Illinois, on the south by Missouri, and on the west by Nebraska and South Dakota. The Mississippi River flows along the entire eastern boundary line, and the Missouri River along three-fourths of the western line.

It is very level, only one point of elevation being 745 feet above the mean. Iowa claims the largest proportion of actually arable lands of all States and proves it by the immense agricultural production, soil and climate combining to give it that prestige, the climate being Middle West characteristically.

The value of all crops, Census of 1920, was $890,391,299, exceeded only by Texas with $1,071,542,103 on five times the land area of Iowa. Farm property exceeds $8,000,000,000 in value, its area being 33,474,896 acres of the total of 36,000,000 acres in the State. 14 per cent. of the corn of the country, Census of 1920, was produced in Iowa—444,190,000 bushels—wheat being low with 10,102,000, and potatoes high with 4,128,000 bushels, hay with 4,659,000 tons, and oats with 187,045,705 bushels.

Live stock interests are immense, with all animals raised in the temperate zone abundant, and dairy and poultry outputs likewise enormous.

Fruit interests are confined mostly to the smaller varieties, and garden stuff is heavily cultivated.

The farms number 213,439, averaging 156.8 acres and 134 actually improved. Iowa is the strongest centre of the late agricultural movement, which resulted in the rapid development of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the President, James Riley Howard, being an Iowan, and agrarian influence dominates the State. Iowa has the largest ratio of automobiles per capita of all States, the farmer-owned prevailing.

Transportation is highly developed, with railways literally ribbing the State, for vast through, as well as immense local, tonnage. River tonnage on the Mississippi moves in vast volume, with much on the Missouri.

Railroad mileage 1921, was 9,808. Interurban electric service is greatly developed.

Coal underlies about 19,000 square miles, the output, Census of 1920, being 6,300,000 tons, lead being found in the northeastern part, and quarry output heavy.

Manufacturing naturally consumes mostly agricultural products, in preparation of foodstuffs for the market—meat packing, flour, etc., with considerable development also of machinery making to supply the immense nearby markets. More than $500,000,000 is invested in manufacturing, the output, Census of 1920, having been $310,750,000.

Iowa leads all States in literacy. Only 1.1 per cent., Census of 1920, are illiterate, the percentage of native whites being 5-10 of 1 per cent., of foreign-born white, 4.9, and of Negro, 8.1. The State has a large percentage of native-born whites—89.8.

There are about 600,000 persons at school in Iowa, or one for each four of the population. The public school system is highly advanced, in method and provision for the people of all classes.

The College of Agriculture at Ames is claimed to be the leading institution of that character in the country. It has 4,859 students, and has pursued scientific investigation along all lines that appertain to agrarian interests, with much original research, and development of methods for crop and animal production and care.

The University of Iowa at Iowa City has 5,000 matriculated; Upper Iowa University at Fayette, 444, and Drake University at Des Moines, the capital, 2,300.

A signal enterprise is the utilization of vast electrical power in the Mississippi River at Keokuk, where a remarkable dam has been thrown across the river.

The diffusion of prosperity is indicated, Census of 1920, by the $391,505,000 deposits in savings banks by 905,970 persons, averaging $432.14 per account, or almost one account for each two and a half persons.

KANSAS.

Area, square miles.....82,158.....13th in rank
Population, 1920.....1,769,257.....24th in rank

Kansas, a West North Central State, in almost the exact geographical centre of the United States, is bounded on the north by Nebraska, on the east by Missouri, on the south by Oklahoma, and on the west by Colorado. It is varied in topography, with prairies extending westward, where elevations of 4,000 feet are found. There is heavy forest cover in the eastern half, much hardwood, black walnut abounding. The climate is severe in winter and warm in summer, but constantly modified by the prevalent winds. The Missouri River skirts the northwestern side for 150 miles, giving navigation to St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, the only other considerable river being the Arkansas, which flows through from Colorado. The Kaw is another river.

Railway traffic is mostly east and west, and several of the largest systems have lines, with liberal pro-

vision for branch service, to care for the heavy through traffic and the large State production.

Railroad mileage 1921, was 9,388.

Kansas is essentially agricultural, although natural mineral wealth adds heavily to production. The Census of 1920 gives $588,923,248 as value of all crops, livestock products not included.

The total acres in the State is 52,499,078, of which by the 1920 census there were 45,425,179 in 165,286 farms, averaging 275 acres each, with a total value of $2,830,063,918 for land and buildings.

For the last twenty years Kansas has averaged 119,256,179 bushels of corn, and 93,881,169 bushels of wheat per year, but in the last ten years these crops have been reversed and the State has averaged 111,532,943 bushels of wheat, and 84,890,994 bushels of corn per year. For the crop of 1923 Kansas sowed more than half its total of plough land to wheat alone, and used more bushels for seed than the total wheat yield of twenty-three other States. There were thirty-seven other States which did not have as many acres in all kinds of crops together as Kansas had in wheat alone. Last year the Kansas wheat crop was more than double that of any other State.

Farming is marked with the most modern of equipment in machinery. Cotton and tobacco are grown to some extent, the climate and soil being such as to enable the further development thereof when economic conditions demand.

In the western reaches of the valley of the Arkansas River irrigation is extensive and becoming more important (45,000 acres under water) as demand for land increases in the whole country. Dairy and poultry products run above $60,000,000 annually.

Cheap and abundant feeds and pasturage, with a mild climate, good water and nearness to market, make Kansas one of the four greatest cattle-producing States in the Union. 50 per cent. of all the cattle received at the Kansas City stockyards come from Kansas, and Kansas City is the second largest livestock market in the world.

Manufacturing, including smelting of ore, refining of oils, meat handling, and milling is very extensive, the 1920 census assigning $913,667,000 as the value of the products of all industries. Slaughtering and meat packing leads with $427,663,000, and flour milling comes next with $206,881,000, and oil refining with $63,786,000, while car building and repairing by the railways adds annually $28,231,000, and butter alone $24,444,000.

The coal fields underlie more than 15,000 square miles and, Census of 1920, produced 5,982,143 tons, and the oil measures, which are very extensive, yielded 38,501,000 barrels of petroleum. There are zinc, lead and salt.

Kansas has only 1.6 per cent. of illiteracy, that of the native whites being 6-10 of 1 per cent. of foreign-born whites, 10.5; and of the Negroes, 8.8; the Kansas colored man having advanced far along the roadway toward normal literacy. The attendance at all educational institutions is more than 400,000, or about one for each four persons.

The State supports the University of Kansas (3,700 students) and Agricultural College at Manhattan. There are four large denominational colleges.

The diffusion of prosperity is to be judged by the fact that agricultural, livestock, dairying, mineral and manufacturing annual production totals about $1,700 000,000, or about $2,180 for each man, woman and child in the State.

KENTUCKY.

Area, square miles.....40,598.....36th in rank
Population, 1920.....2,416,630.....15th in rank

Kentucky, grouped as East South Central, a border State between the North and South, is bounded on the north by Indiana and Ohio, on the east by West Virginia and Virginia, on the south by Tennessee, and on the west by Indiana and Illinois. The Mississippi River touches the westernmost tip, and the Appalachian Mountains cross the eastern side, the Ohio River skirting the entire northern boundary. Navigable rivers flow past the State for a total distance of 813 miles. The topography is broken, with many hills dotting the tablelands, of which the famous Blue Grass region in the northern part, east from Louisville, is best known and most productive.

Agriculturally, the State is very productive; $347,338,888 is given by the Census of 1920 as the value of all crops, which included the highest quantity of tobacco of all States, 467,500,000 pounds; and a most varied list of temperate zone products, shading off into those distinctively Southern. The corn crop in 1921 was 82,150,000 bushels.

Livestock interest is important, Kentucky horses having been for long world famed, its thoroughbreds not being excelled anywhere. Other domestic animals abound, and fruits are extensive.

Coal mined in 1920 was 27,678,572 tons, and petroleum lifted, 8,692,000 barrels.

Forest wealth is great, coniferous and hardwood trees abounding, and normally yielding annually $20,000,000.

Manufacturing engaged, in 1919, $276,535,395 of capital, and the output of its 3,957 establishments was valued at $395,660,417.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 3,929.

The illiteracy percentage is 8.4, that of native whites being 7, of foreign-born 7.3, and of Negroes 21. The State public school system enrolls about 550,000, and four universities, 5,200.

The distinctive natural phenomenon is the 9,000 square miles in Central Kentucky which is ribbed with underground passages and caves, chief of which is the Mammoth Cave, with its 150 miles of connecting passages.

In the old days before Prohibition, Kentucky was famed for its whiskeys, Bourbon County, at Paris, in the Blue Grass region, having lent its name to the corn liquor of that name formerly made and consumed in the United States.

LOUISIANA.

Area, square miles.....48,506.....30th in rank
Population, 1920.....1,798,509.....22d in rank

Louisiana, situate in the West South Central region, on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, is bounded on the north by Arkansas and Mississippi, on the east by Mississippi State and the Gulf, on the south by the Gulf, and on the west by Texas. It is practically all alluvial built up from the silt brought down by the Mississippi River, which has thrust out a long point into the Gulf, as the southernmost part of the State.

There are no hills of consequence, and much of the lands are lower than the immediate banks of the great river, powerful levees being necessary to protect from constant overflow. As a consequence of the downwash of river sedimentary matter, the lands were naturally highly enriched, and subsequent overflowing of the waters has added food values to the soils, as does the Nile in Egypt.

The western part, immediately next to Texas, shades off toward the drier character of climate and soils, the climate of Louisiana for the greater part being rather moist and very warm in summer, with little of winter cold. It is semi-tropical.

The Sabine River bounds the State on the west, and with the Red River and the Mississippi, Louisiana has 4,794 miles of navigable waterways, much of it being on the large bayous in the south.

The Mississippi River has always largely determined the character of New Orleans, chief city, for there river traffic from earliest days has been extensive, and New Orleans has dominated the State economically. For some years after the Civil War of 1861-5, river traffic fell off, but is now being revived, and is expected to grow to very heavy volume.

New Orleans opened its new industrial canal to navigation on Feb. 6, 1923, followed by formal dedication May 5. It connects the Mississippi River and Lake Pontchartrain to the north, which is not a lake but an arm of the Gulf of Mexico. The Industrial Canal is 5½ miles long, and has been under construction for nearly five years. The lake is now connected with the sea by two channels, one of which it is proposed to deepen to make a ship channel of forty or forty-five foot depth from the city through the lake direct to the Gulf, many miles east of the mouth of the Mississippi River. Such a channel it is believed would be free from silt and currents which have so far hindered ship channels of such depth in the river. The new canal makes available 96,000 acres of potential harbor sites to connect with the great ship locks, in addition to the many miles of yet unused river frontage. The canal was paid for by the people of New Orleans with no Federal aid whatever. The city's policy provides for—Public ownership of river harbor front, commercial sites and facilities available to all users on equal terms; Public ownership of inner harbor sites on short term or long term leases; and Private ownership of sites on ship laterals of the main canal and Private ownership and unhampered use of industrial facilities thereon.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 5,223.

Agriculturally, Louisiana is prolific—rice, cotton, sugar cane, corn, sweet potatoes, tobacco, especially fine, fruits of all sub-tropical sorts, and nuts are produced largely. The value of all crops, Census of 1920, was $231,506,000. Nearly all the sugar cane and molasses produced in the country comes from Louisiana, the value being $141,852,924, 1919 census. Cotton values the same year were $53,

250,000. Livestock interests are extensive. It is second in output of lumber.

The State ranks fifth in petroleum output, 1920 census, 35,649,000 barrels. Sulphur also is largely produced. There are more than 6,000 square miles water covered, suitable for the propagation of oysters; the shrimp catch is very valuable, and commercial fishing an important industry. Trappers market muskrat, opossum, raccoon, mink and other furs in great quantities.

Manufacturing industry centres mostly around the use of soil raw materials, the output in 1919 being valued at $676,189,770, from 2,617 establishments with a capital of $462,209,057, and employing 112,523 persons.

Foreign trade through the port of New Orleans is large, 1920 exports equalling $589,409,222, and imports $252,313,000, mainly of cotton and cottonseed, wheat brought down the Mississippi, flour, rice and other products.

There were, in 1921, 355,000 enrolled in the public schools of a population of more than 1,800,000, divided, two-thirds white and one-third Negro. Much of the population retains the original French blood, and considerable numbers the mixture of French and Spanish, which produced the Creoles. About 6,000 attend the colleges and universities, of which Tulane University (2,580 students), and the Louisiana State University (1,250), are the leaders.

New Orleans, the chief city, is a welcome resort for tourists in the winter, having picturesqueness and the flavor of olden times, the annual Mardi Gras being the principal attraction. Much through passenger traffic flows through New Orleans to and from the Pacific Coast, railway and steamer facilities being well supplied.

The population of New Orleans on July 1, 1923, was estimated as 404,575, by the Census Bureau.

MAINE.

Area, square miles.....*33,040*.....*38th in rank*
Population, 1920.....*768,014*.....*35th in rank*

Maine, in New England, northeasternmost State, is bounded on the north by Quebec, Canada, on the east by New Brunswick, Canada, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Atlantic, and on the west by New Hampshire and Quebec.

It is naturally heavily wooded, mostly with coniferous trees, is of broken topography, rising to mountainous elevations in the northwest, Mount Katahdin, 5,268 feet, the highest, and slopes in broken form toward the coast, which is rugged, tortuous, picturesque and indented with many harbors, with many islands adjacent, and has very extensive natural water power sites, already somewhat developed, but assuring great industrial capacity in the future.

Its waters abound in fish, its forests in wild animals, and it has a climate rather intensely cold in winter, but beneficent in summer. It has more than 1,600 lakes, several more than 100 miles long. The coastline is 278 miles long.

Agriculture, lumbering, manufacturing, quarrying and fisheries are the chief industries.

Of the 20,000,000 total land acres, about one-third is farming area, of which about two-thirds is improved. Potatoes form the leading crop, the 1920 census showing 25,531,000 bushels worth $52,339,000. Hay is a large crop, and all vegetables and considerable small fruits are produced. The value of all crops, 1920 census, was $100,152,324. Livestock and dairy products add to the wealth, the milk production coming in part to supply New York City.

In granite output it ranks third, Vermont and Massachusetts exceeding; it is first in feldspar, and produces many other of the cruder minerals for building.

Lumber is the principal manufacturing product, the cut, Census of 1920, being 650,000,000 feet, white pine, spruce for wood pulp, hemlock, balsam, birch, cedar, oak, maple, beech, ash, and basswood or linden. The paper pulp mills produce $70,000,000 annually, and along the rivers are many water power motived textile, tanning, oilcloth, boots and shoes, canning, flour and machinery works. The total value of the manufacturing output, 1919, was $465,822,000, paper and wood pulp leading with $93,917,000, cotton goods next with $56,564,000, boots and shoes, $48,689,000 woolen goods, $42,442,000, lumber, $28,515,000, etc.

Transport by water is mostly coastwise, although there is some foreign. The railroad mileage, 1921, was 2,295.

Maine is distinctively a pleasure resort, summer bringing many thousands of tourists and residents for the season, and the fall many hunters. Luxurious hotels are maintained, and there are many private lodges and summer homes, while many artists go to paint the beauties of the Maine landscape and coastline.

Portland, the chief port, has a large steamer tourist traffic, as well as extensive freight tonnage by water and by rail.

Illiteracy percentage is 3.3, that of native whites 1.6, and of foreign-born 11.1. Public schools enroll about 170,000, and higher educational institutions rank well, notably Bowdoin College, the University of Maine, Colby and Bates.

MARYLAND.

Area, square miles.....*12,327*.....*41st in rank*
Population, 1920.....*1,449,661*.....*28th in rank*

Maryland, a South Atlantic border State between the North and South, is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and west by Virginia and West Virginia. It is penetrated from the south by Chesapeake Bay, a wide arm of the Atlantic, and an important channel of water-borne commerce which has made Baltimore a great seaport. The Potomac River flows along the western boundary line, also important in commerce. The topography is varied, low and flat in the portions toward the ocean, and rising to mountain levels in the western sections, Great Backbone Mountain, 3,400 feet, the highest. The State is distinctly separated by the bay into Eastern and Western shore parts, each having somewhat of social and industrial individuality. The climate is warm, with mild, humid winters.

The Census of 1920 showed $109,683,574 as the value of the crops, principally corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, hay, fruits of all kinds grown in the south temperate zone, vegetables being produced heavily for the markets of the larger cities as far north as New York. Products are varied and profitable on account of the proximity of big city markets.

Mining is principally of coal, about 3,600,000 tons being the normal output.

Manufacturing output, Census of 1919, was valued at $873,945,000, and ran the gamut of almost all classes. Shipbuilding led with $60,844,000, followed by clothing, $60,414,000, slaughtering and meat packing, $41,439,000 and the iron and steel industry, $19,884,000, which is fast growing to great importance. The census reports showed 60 classifications with more than $1,000,000 of output each, which afford profitable diversification in industry and employment for a versatile working folk. The number of establishments was 4,937, with a total capital of $619,606,983, and employing 165,875 persons.

Transportation is highly developed, water and rail. Railroad mileage, 1921, was 1,436. Baltimore is one of the country's principal ports, and is growing in importance much faster than the Nation's whole volume increases. Water traffic coastwise is very heavy, and several substantial steamer lines also ply between Baltimore and foreign ports. Much of the product of the South comes through Baltimore, and that port gets large share of the tonnage of the North and West.

Baltimore, according to the estimate of the Census Bureau on July 1, 1923, had a population of 773,580.

The population is 17.9 per cent. Negro, and the percentage of illiteracy for the whole State is 5.6. The swiftness with which educational advantages for the masses is sweeping away illiteracy is shown by the figure at 6.6 for 1920, compared with 7.2 in 1910. In the schools were more than 250,000, and the higher institutions are celebrated. Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, is not excelled in any State or country for scholarship and breadth of scientific attainment. To its hospital go patients from all parts of the world to consult eminent specialists. There are other well-known higher institutions, Goucher College one of them.

At Annapolis is the famous United States Naval Academy (see Index therefor).

Along artistic lines there is high development; principal centres being Peabody Institute for Education in Music, the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, Walter's Art Gallery, and others.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Area, square miles.....*8,266*.....*44th in rank*
Population, 1920.....*3,852,356*.....*6th in rank*

Massachusetts, one of the Thirteen Original States, lies in New England, bounded on the north by Vermont and New Hampshire, on the east by Massachusetts Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Rhode Island, Connecticut and the Atlantic, and on the west by Rhode Island and New York.

The highest elevations are in the Berkshires in the west, about 2,400 feet maximum, and now a great summer resort of wealthy city dwellers.

It was naturally wooded in all portions, but retains only a fraction of the original forest wealth, which consisted of all trees which grow in the temperate zone, coniferous and hardwood.

The State has grown to a first place in industry, manufacturing having been developed very greatly, the 1920 census showing the value of all industrial products to be $4,011,182,000, divided into 100 classes each exceeding $5,000,000 annual output. The per capita industrial output is $1,045. Much of the industrial strength is due to the development of extensive water powers in the State's rivers, but coal operates many.

The State has 11,906 manufacturing establishments with a total capitalization of $2,947,-108,527, which give employment to 812,521 persons.

Massachusetts is the most prominent textile manufacturing centre in the United States; also it ranks first in the production of boots and shoes, the number of pairs turned out in 1919 being 102,-389,856, valued at $415,360,600, and 5,620,573 pairs of slippers valued at $11,584,870.

Cotton goods lead with $596,667,000; boots and shoes, $442,466,000; worsted goods, $237,443,000; leather tanning and finishing, $129,595,000; foundry and machine shop products, $111,853,000; slaughtering and meat packing, $110,238,000; woolen goods, $105,183,000; and nine classifications exceeding $50,000,000 output, 12 exceeding $25,000,000, and five exceeding $20,000,000. Practically everything manufactured in modern industry is included, excepting in those basic industries in which the cruder raw materials such as ores are needed. The census showed 11,906 establishments worthy being reported, employing 812,906 persons, paying in wages $766,-623,337, capitalized for $2,947,108,527, utilizing 1,729,878 horsepower, consuming $2,260,713,026 of raw materials, and adding by the industrial effort $1,750,468,496 to the original value of the materials.

The State has abundant rail and coastwise shipping facilities; there were 2,106 miles of railroads in 1921, and 2,804 of electric lines. From the earliest generations, the New England States have been efficient in ocean-going shipping, and Massachusetts not less than any.

Massachusetts is the second densest populated State. The dense industrial and residential development is indicated by the 94.8 per cent. of urban population, which leaves agriculture, once dominant, reduced to 32,001 farms averaging 77.9 acres, value of all crops in the 1920 census being $53,700,925, taken from farm property valued at $300,471,743. In value, hay was the leading crop, tobacco next with $6,419,000, and potatoes with $6,000,000, others being wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, apples, maple sugar, and small fruits, cranberries abounding in the lands along the coast.

It is the leading fisheries State of New England, $11,000,000 of catch being reported in 1920. Mineral products consist chiefly of quarry outputs.

No State is further advanced in primary and higher educational facilities, although, owing to recent heavy influx of industrial foreigners, the percentage of illiteracy is not low at 4.7. Native whites show 4-10ths of 1 per cent., foreigners 12.8, and Negroes, 6.8.

Of the 3,852,356 of population, 1,077,534 are foreign-born, of which 262,021 are Canadians, 117,-037 Italian, 163,171 Irish, 92,034 Russian, and the others from all foreign lands.

Boston, on July 1, 1923, by estimate of the Census Bureau, had a population of 770,400.

Enrolment in the schools was 618,828; normal schools number 11, and the list of higher institutions is long and impressive, the greatest proportioned to population in the country. These include Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the State Agricultural, Amherst, Tufts, Williams, Clark, Worcester Polytechnic, Boston University. Institutions for women include Wellesley, Smith, Radcliffe, an offshoot of Harvard, and Mount Holyoke Colleges; Simmons, Lasell and Auburndale.

The colony in pre-Revolutionary times was the centre of republic-making in the North, perhaps in the country, the Boston Tea Party, which signalized the revolt against "taxation without representation" by the mother country, England, taking place on the Boston waterfront.

As with all New England, the State is a great summer resort, the North Shore above Boston being the resort of summerers and many artists, and the long hooklike Cape Cod and the adjacent islands attract thousands. At Provincetown, at the tip of the Cape, the Mayflower made its first landing, moving next to Plymouth. A monument, dedicated by the late Theodore Roosevelt, stands at Provincetown to commemorate the landing.

MICHIGAN.

Area, square miles.....57,980.....22d in rank
Population, 1920.....3,668,412.....7th in rank

Michigan, lying along the Canadian border, is divided by Lake Michigan into two parts: the northern peninsula has on the north Lake Superior, and on the south Wisconsin; the southern peninsula has Lake Michigan on the west, Lake Huron, Ontario, Canada, and Lake Erie on the east, and Indiana and Ohio on the south. The interests of the northern peninsula are mostly copper and timber. In the southern there are also minerals and timber, but manufacturing has grown to such large importance that it leads all other concerns.

The State is mostly flat and sandy, with large areas of cut-over timberlands, mostly coniferous, with rugged topography in the north. The State, the Federal Government and large private enterprises are now making great efforts for the reforestation of the land.

No State has greater water boundary lines proportioned to area, transport naturally is great by that means. Rail facilities are abundant, lines having sought the heavy tonnage of the recently developed industry. Railroad lines mileage 1921, was 8,734, and the great Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal, between Lakes Huron and Superior, accommodates more tonnage than the Suez Canal or any other like canal. The 1920 census assigned it 68,235,554 tons, valued at $914,513,944, of which much is iron ore from Minnesota and copper from Michigan, vast supplies of grains, flour and timber, and coal and supplies for the Northwest.

Michigan is the automobile centre of the world, about two-thirds of the 2,000,000 cars produced annually being made there. There are 68 motor car factories outputting more than $1,000,000 a year, chief of which are the works of Henry Ford at Detroit, which, according to degree of production at the moment make up to 1,500,000 a year, besides farm tractors at Dearborn, nearby, and steel and other mills operated by the Fords. Besides the Ford cheap car, Detroit makes some of the finest built in the world.

There are 8,305 manufacturing establishments, capitalized at $2,340,954,312, which represents an increase of 73 per cent. in five years, paying wages of about $800,000,000 a year, using materials worth $2,000,000,000 and employing about 550,000 persons normally. The total value of the product in 1919 was $3,466,188,483. It is the seventh in rank in output. Fifty makers of automobiles, bodies and parts in the State, do an annual business of above $1,000,000.

Michigan leads all other States in output of chemicals, drugs, engines, threshing machines furniture and refrigerators. Fourteen copper, brass and bronze manufacturers exceed $1,000,000 of annual output. Stove-making is as great as in any State, and there are many other factories, there being 460 concerns that output more than $1,000,000 annually. Michigan cuts close to a billion feet of lumber.

Production of iron ore was valued in 1919 as $60,906,692; copper, $34,476,336; coal, 1,400,000 tons was produced in 1920 and of salt, 2,000,000 tons.

Agriculture adds annually, Census of 1920, $404,-347,810 for all crops, potato production the third largest with a $32,000,000 crop. Sugar beet output is heavy, and all temperate zone crops are raised.

In shipbuilding it ranks seventh among the States. Fisheries catch annually 50,000,000 pounds.

There are more than 6,000 smaller lakes, where fishing and summer sports attract many. Apple production is fourth highest, and the State claims leadership in small fruits. Corn yields about $50,-000,000.

Educationally, Michigan has its great State University at Ann Arbor, which was first to admit women matriculates, the oldest agricultural college in the country, many normal schools, and a public school system that enrolls 670,000; it has a literacy percentage of 3; native white, 7-10ths of 1 per cent., and foreign-born, 9.9.

Detroit, by the Census of 1920, had 993,739, showing an increase of 527,978—113 per cent.—in the decade, and is now (1922) in the million population class. It has a large percentage of foreigners, being the second in Polish of the country.

Detroit, in 1919, had 2,176 manufacturing establishments with about 176,000 workers and a total product valued at $1,234,519,842.

Beautifully situate along many waterways, it bids successfully for metropolitan repute and constantly attracts newcomers from home and abroad. In summer time, the Mackinac Islands, Belle Island, Ausable and St. Mary's River are popular resorts.

MINNESOTA.

Area, square miles.....84,682.....11th in rank
Population, 1920.....2,387,125.....17th in rank

Minnesota, of the West North Central, on the Canadian border line, is bounded on the north by Manitoba, Canada, on the east by Lake Superior and Wisconsin, on the south by Iowa, and on the west by the Dakotas. The Mississippi River rises in Minnesota. It is a State of widely variant natural resources and rapidly developing wealth, is in general a tableland of rolling, timbered, prairies excepting in the western parts, where timber is scarce, and of rugged character in the northeast, where immense deposits of ore, high-grade Bessemer prevailing, supply the steel concerns of Illinois, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Its climate is not excessively warm in summer, and is cold in winter time. There are about 10,000 lakes, many exceedingly beautiful, that abound in fish, and are the resort of pleasure-seekers from all parts of the Union in the summer.

Agriculturally, the State is rich, with $506,020,233 as the value of all crops reported by the 1920 census; it has 178,478 farms with a total acreage of 30,221,758; a billion feet of lumber cut, mostly white pine; 34,-593,000 tons of iron ore, worth $128,377,174, being 61 per cent. of the national production, shipped eastward by steamers on the Great Lakes; manufactures, $1,218,129,735 worth of product in 6,225 establishments, capitalized at $679,386,486, employing more than 147,678 persons, and using raw materials worth $883,989,777. The flouring mills are the principal concerns, leading the United States and the world in annual volume of output, $381,-249,000.

Industry is considerably diversified, there being 65 lines, the annual output of each of which was reported by the 1920 census as more than $1,000,000, including meat packing, $146,361,000; butter, $88,-862,000; lumber, $37,321,000; railway cars and repairs, $35,351,000; linseed oil, $33,238,000. Manufacture of machinery is now an important industry, Minneapolis and St. Paul the chief centres of all industry.

By adaptation, fruits have been made to thrive, until the crop is large of all kinds grown in the north temperate zone; while corn, in earlier years scarcely known, has by the same process been brought to high value, having won first prize in one national contest at the New Orleans Exposition. The 1920 census reported the crop at 118,000,000 bushels, wheat, once the chief crop, 37,710,000; oats, 90,000,000; with generous yields of all other cereals.

Twenty-five years ago, Minnesota ranked third in lumber output, but has fallen to eleventh place, although there remain an estimated 21,000,000,000 feet of spruce in the forests, which is very valuable for paper woodpulp in these years of diminishing supply. 80 per cent. of the cut is white pine, which also is rapidly disappearing.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 9,114.

Minnesota has been especially fortunate in the heavy inflow of those European racial migrations from the northern countries whence come good farmers, Scandinavians in the majority, but with almost as many Germans; both nationalities settled in more or less clannish sections, but have helped to develop the State with great thrift and industry.

In illiteracy the State is among the lowest, only 1.8 per cent. being unable to read and write, against an average of 6 per cent. for the United States. The State claims one of the most efficient systems for popular education, with enrolment of about 550,000 in all institutions out of a population of 2,387,125. The University of Minnesota, upbuilt by its late President, Cyrus Northrop, has close to 10,000 students and ranks among the greatest of the country, with smaller colleges such as Hamline University, St. Thomas, Macalester, Carleton, and a score of others scattered through the State, some supported by church denominations.

The grain trade control in Minneapolis is second only to that of the Chicago Board of Trade; and the water and rail shipping from and to Duluth, at the head of the Great Lakes, on Lake Superior's western end, is immense in ores, coal, cereals, and general freight. The Great Northern Railway Company maintains a fleet that traverses the lakes, and initiates shipments to and from all parts of the world via the lake route.

In the carrying of iron ores, the United States Steel Corporation, which owns mines and railways in the northern ore region, has developed a fleet of monster carriers and a system of prevention of waste time not excelled by any transport agency in the world.

MISSISSIPPI.

Area, square miles.....46,865.....31st in rank
Population, 1920.....1,790,618.....23d in rank

Mississippi, one of the States of the East South Central group, is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Alabama, on the south by Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by Louisiana and Arkansas; the Mississippi River is the western boundary line. It is hilly but not rugged, and in general slopes downward to the great river and the Gulf shore. The climate and production are sub-tropical.

Agriculture is its chief interest. The 1920 census gave the value of all crops as $336,267,156, corn and cotton the main production. It was the sixth cotton State, producing 885,000 bales worth $173,820,000, with cottonseed by-products worth $28,000,000. Other crops are rice, sugar cane, oats, wheat, hay, peanuts, potatoes, and every character of fruit grown in its zone. Apples, plums, pears, apricots, melons, strawberries, peaches, and grapes grow in the western parts, with oranges, lemons, figs and olives in the Gulf coast sections. Nuts are abundant.

Dairying and fishing yield generously.

Manufacturing rests mostly on an agricultural basis for the utilization of the soil products of the State, the total value, Census of 1920, of industrial products being $197,747,000 for 2,455 establishments, employing 64,452 persons, capitalized at $154,117,-000. Lumber and timber products lead with $87,-508,000; oil and cake from cottonseed yielding $39,202,000. Cotton mills are not yet extensive.

The forest wealth is very great. Of the total of 33,000,000 acres, about 11,000,000 is forested, yellow pine chiefly. There is much of the fast disappearing hardwood.

Transport is supplied by the rail lines and by the Mississippi River, on which traffic, lessening in the recent era of rapid rail development, is growing again to great relative importance.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 4,369.

Vicksburg is the chief city, and was the theatre of the famous siege by Gen. Grant, Union commander, who took the city in an action said by military authorities to have virtually settled the Civil War issue.

The old plantation life prevails as unchanged as in any Southern State, with spacious mansion houses and large estates, the homes of the old-time aristocracy of the age of the Southern cavalier.

The rate of illiteracy is high—17.2 per cent. on the average—owing to the large number of Negroes, who are 56.2 per cent. of the whole population. Native whites showed, Census of 1920, only 3.6 per cent. illiterate, but the Negroes 29.3. Rapid progress in popular education is being made, the illiteracy percentage in 1910 having been 22.4.

Public school enrolment is about 600,000, more than half of which is colored. A score of higher educational institutions are maintained, the University of Mississippi the leader, and there are several church colleges.

MISSOURI.

Area, square miles.....69,420.....18th in rank
Population, 1920.....3,404,055.....9th in rank

Missouri, a West North Central border State, is bounded on the north by Iowa, on the east by Illinois and Kentucky, on the south by Arkansas, and on the west by Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska. The Mississippi River skirts the entire eastern boundary line for 500 miles, and the Missouri River the northern half of the western line, cutting then through the State to confluence with the Mississippi at St. Louis. In all it has nearly 1,000 miles of navigable waterways.

Its topography is varied—upland table in the north and west, the Ozark Mountains in the centre and south, with low-lying river bottom areas in the extreme southeast. Its climate is a compromise between the north temperate and sub-tropical.

Economically, it partakes of the characteristics of both North and South, is strong agriculturally, timberwise, horticulturally, industrially and in education. Farms number 263,004 with 34,774,679 acres.

Manufactures exceed agriculture in value of products, reported by the 1920 census as more than $1,594,208,338, all crops being valued at $559,047,854. Manufactures rest chiefly on soil produce as raw materials, the list including meat packing, flour milling, machine-making and foundries, with very large production of boots and shoes, chemicals, tobacco products, paints and varnishes, corncob pipes, and lumber and timber products. The total number of establishments was 8,592, with a capital

zation of $938,760,773, and employing 244,939 persons.

Industry centres in St. Louis, principal city, at the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and in Kansas City at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers on the western border, and is spreading rapidly into other parts, as well as increasing in volume.

St. Louis, in 1919, had 3,205 manufacturing establishments with a total product of $871,700,438, and employing about 115,000 workers. Kansas City with 997 establishments had a total product valued at $192,815,052.

The Census Bureau estimated that on July 1, 1923, the population of St. Louis was 803,853, and of Kansas City, 351,819.

Missouri is second in the production of zinc and lead, the value in 1919 being $15,879,177.

Agriculturally, it is a great State. There is a total of about 38,500,000 acres in all, of which the 1920 census assigns to farms 34,774,000, with more than 24,000,000 improved. The corn crop was 182,000,000 bushels, wheat and oats together more than 76,000,000, tobacco, 3,700,000 pounds. The crop of cotton, mostly in the southeast, was 78,000 bales on 117,000 acres, far above the average per acre production.

In livestock the Missouri mule, which is facetiously said to have won the war, has always been used much locally and exported to all other States and foreign countries.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 8,117.

With 4.8 per cent. of Negro population, the average of illiteracy for the State is 3 per cent. for all classes; native white percentage, 2; and foreign-born, 9.6.

Although the native-born whites are 88.2 per cent., and foreign-born whites only 7, the influx of Germans in the revolutionary times of their native land in the last century left a large proportion of persons of that blood, especially in St. Louis, to this day, those now being practically all natives. They have been noted for thrift.

The schools enroll about 750,000 of a population of 3,404,055 by the 1920 census. The State University at Columbia, and St. Louis University and Washington University at St. Louis, twelve colleges and seven normal schools are the higher institutions.

St. Louis is the gateway for north and south travel as well as of freight traffic, and many tourists stop there en route. A feature is the famous bridge across the Mississippi, which is said to accommodate more freight cars than any other in the world. River traffic is immense, to and from New Orleans and intermediate points.

MONTANA.

Area, square miles.....146,997.....3d in rank
Population, 1920.....548,889.....39th in rank

Montana, a mountain State, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by North and South Dakota, on the south by Wyoming and Idaho, and on the west by Idaho.

The Rocky Mountain range crosses the State in the west, with the Bitter Root range at the extreme western side, the country east of the Rockies sloping off into vast plains and smaller valleys between smaller hill elevations. Its rivers of note are the Missouri, up which crude boat navigation has passed for generations; the Yellowstone, Madison and Bitter Root. Of the 50,000,000 acres, the forests of about 30,000,000 acres are, with other areas, ranges for livestock grazing, which is important.

Mining, copper smelting and refining are the leading interests, producing two-thirds of the total industrial values reported in the 1920 census, $195,624,000; value of all crops being $69,975,000, the wool and sheep of the State ranking third, and cattle bringing in $28,000,000, while dairy and poultry products added about $38,000,000.

Irrigation, by Federal Government and private initiative, has been highly developed, resulting in the production of large quantities of the standard fruits, orchard and small, of the temperate zone, the State, although far north and high in elevation, being especially suited to that activity, largest development being in the Bitter Root, Missoula and Flathead regions. Wheat, oats, flaxseed, barley, rye, corn, hay, potatoes and sugar beets are produced.

Montana has a stumpage of more than 58,000,000,000 feet of timber, of which much is the increasingly valuable white pine; other kinds are larch, spruce, cedar, Douglas fir, white fir, lodge-pole pine, valuable for telegraph poles, hemlock and yellow pine.

The mineral resources are very great. The 1920 census gave $77,032,000 as the value of coal and metals, excluding manganese, the latter being necessary in all modern steel-making processes. The wide fluctuations of copper, lead and zinc prices in the past few years have rendered the annual mineral output value exceedingly variable. The output value reported in 1920 was not much more than half that of the previous year.

The State produces the third largest amount of copper, and coal underlies about 20 per cent. of the whole State area. All of the metals and minerals are found in vast abundance, large fortunes having been made by organized mineral industry. Montana smelters utilize ore running so low as slightly under 2 per cent. of actual copper, so highly organized are the appliances.

The State leads in silver output (1921, $9,677,020); is second in zinc, eighth in lead, sixth in gold (1921, $1,725,600), and first in semi-precious stones. Considerable oil is produced, and valuable process minerals are graphite, gypsum and tungsten.

A million potential horsepower is available in the waters, of which almost one-third has been developed. Immense reservoirs have been constructed on the Madison and Missouri Rivers to give dependable water supplies.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 5,072.

Montana is low in illiteracy—2.3 per cent.—that of native whites being only 3-10ths of 1 per cent. Public school enrolment, 1920 census, was 122,000 of a population of 548,000, and there are four well-equipped colleges and normal schools.

Scenically, Montana is not surpassed. Its lofty mountains are rugged and picturesque, and travel by rail or automobile takes one through beautiful and grand places. Glacier National Park, on the line between the United States and Canada, is one of the most wonderful public preserves in the world. Granite Peak, 12,834 feet high, is the highest of many very high elevations.

NEBRASKA.

Area, square miles.....77,520.....15th in rank
Population, 1920.....1,296,372.....31st in rank

Nebraska, a West North Central State, is bounded on the north by South Dakota and Iowa, on the east by Iowa and Missouri, on the south by Kansas and Colorado, and on the west by Colorado and Wyoming.

Typical of the American western plains States, its lands a vast inclined plane, sloping off eastward to the Missouri River bottoms. No point rises more than 5,300 feet above sea level, while the average elevation is about 2,000. Its climate is typically north temperate, its products likewise, including almost every species appropriate to that latitude. In the east, rainfall is sufficient for crops, with little irrigation. In the west, irrigation is resorted to, and grows in importance. The livestock industry is second to agriculture in primary wealth producing, Nebraska supplying very much of the Nation's meat, and packing a large portion of it in the stockyards at Omaha. In this industry it has taken third rank from New York State, its product in 1919 being valued at $303,848,903.

Of the 55,000,000 acres in the State, 42,225,475 are included by the census in 124,417 farms, with 24,587,000 improved. The corn crop was 184,000,000 bushels, fourth in rank; wheat, 60,000,000, ranking third, and large quantities of oats, barley, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, flax, cloverseed and sorghum syrup, and sugar beets to some extent. Fruit raising is not extensive.

Nebraska is not rich in mineral wealth. In the west, potash lies in considerable quantity in solvent form in several lakes, from which in the war about 61,000 tons, 45 per cent. of the relatively low United States production, was taken.

Manufactures relate chiefly to the utilization of soil products. The 1920 census gave 2,884 as number of establishments, employing 49,076, and $596,041,000 as the value of the entire products, of which meat packing led with $303,849,000. Manufactures centre in Omaha, which also is one of the greatest rail traffic centres of the United States, being the true eastern terminus of the Union Pacific system.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 6,166.

With the University of Nebraska at the head, there are 16 colleges and normal schools, liberally attended.

Percentage of illiteracy is exceedingly low at 1.4, that of native white being 4-10ths of 1 per cent., although the percentage of foreign-born whites is 14.8. More than 300,000 attend the public schools of a population of 1,300,000.

NEVADA.

Area, square miles.....110,690.....6th in rank
Population, 1920.....77,407.....49th in rank

Nevada, least populous of all States, less even than the District of Coumbia, is of the Mountain group in Western United States, bounded on the

north by Oregon and Idaho, on the east by Utah and Arizona, on the south and west by California.

It is mountainous, and minerals yield $48,528,000, Census of 1920, against $13,980,000 as the value of all crops. Much of the land is arid or semi-arid, and irrigation is developing to large importance. The Federal Government has a project to reclaim 160,000 acres, which when complete will add not less than $20,000,000 to the annual crops. Agriculture is not varied, owing hitherto to lack of water, but as irrigation advances, diversification of products proceeds. Live stock interests are relatively large.

With only 77,407 persons indicated by the Census of 1920, there are 2,357,000 acres in farm areas, with 595,000 improved.

Mineral resources are varied—gold (1921, $3,220,500); and silver, third in rank (1921, $6,908,774) leading. Copper, lead, zinc, iron, quicksilver, tungsten, sulphur, graphite, borax, gypsum and quarry stones are produced also.

The forest area is more than 5,300,000 acres, of which 4,971,335 are set aside as national forests.

Manufacturing output, Census of 1920, was about $20,000,000.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 2,160.

Illiteracy percentage was 5.9, of which native whites showed only 4-10 of 1 per cent. Schools for popular education are well provided, with about 15,000 enrolled.

Reno is known the world over as having been for years the Mecca of persons desiring divorces; but the laws of the Commonwealth recently have been made more stringent in their requirements.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Area, square miles.....9,341.....43d in rank
Population, 1920.....443,083.....41st in rank

New Hampshire, the Granite State of New England, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by Maine and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by Vermont, and was one of the Original Thirteen States.

Its northern parts are rugged, reaching in the White Mountains the highest elevations of the Northeastern United States (Mount Washington, 6,293 feet). Toward the sea, it is more level and agricultural and industrial by utilization of river water power.

With less than half a million people, census of 1920, value of all crops was $23,509,000, while the value of all industrial products was $407,205,000,—cotton goods, $85,986,000; boots and shoes, $73,871,000; paper and wood pulp, $41,826,000; woolens, $31,245,000; with twenty other industries exceeding $1,000,000 in annual output, lumber having $14,992,000, worsteds, $14,699,000.

The industrial production is highly diverse and employs all kinds of workers, from machine tenders to the most skilled.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 1,252.

New Hampshire has in all 5,779,000 acres, of which in farm lands there are 1,441,111 cultivated. Hay is the chief crop, followed by corn, potatoes, oats, and apples, with relatively large dairy output, milk being shipped to the New York market.

The State has 4.4 per cent. of illiterates; native white having 7-10 per cent., and foreign-born, 15.4. Public school enrolment was 70,000. Dartmouth College at Hanover is the leading educational institution, from which many eminent men have come, among them Daniel Webster. There are four other higher institutions.

The White Mountains are par excellence a summer resort for persons from all parts of the United States. A modern system of automobile highways is maintained, ribbing the mountains.

NEW JERSEY.

Area, square miles.....8,224.....45th in rank
Population, 1920.....3,155,900.....10th in rank

New Jersey was of the Original Thirteen States, and is in the Middle Atlantic region, bounded on the north by New York and Pennsylvania, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and New York, on the south by the Atlantic and Delaware Bay and on the western side by Pennsylvania. It is mostly low and flat, having hilly development in the northern end, where an extensive State park has been set aside.

New Jersey has extensive water navigation facilities, with Delaware Bay, and the Delaware River along most of its western side, the Atlantic on the east, and the valuable facilities of New York City's harbor and branches on the northeast.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 2,352.

The State grades sixth in industrial strength, production being exceedingly varied, and, although the greater part is in Newark, it is well diffused in all parts. As a consequence, railway facilities are highly developed, and especially in the northern parts the electric railway lines are unusually extensive. Newark (census estimate July 1, 1923) has now a population of 438,699.

Economically and to a degree politically, New Jersey and New York City have common interests. Very many New Jerseyites work or transact business in the greater city, transit facilities being arranged so that access to New York is as facile as to any other part of the city by means of the Hudson and Manhattan tubes.

The output, Census of 1920, of the industries was valued at $2,990,939,000. The 306 silk mills employed 25,046 persons, and output $120,075,000. Oil refining leads all industries, with $328,120,000, followed by explosives, $197,074,000, chemicals, $189,117,000; machinery, $140,119,000; shipbuilding, $123,884,000; woolens and worsteds, $118,635,000; rubber goods, $98,410,000; wire and wire cloth, $93,350,000; with large productions of pig iron, steel and iron, $66,425,000; cigars and tobaccos, $55,470,000; leather, $44,552,000, and numberless others which employ most varied operators, skilled and unskilled.

The State (1919) had 11,057 manufacturing establishments, employing about 525,000 workers with an output valued at $3,672,064,987.

Its agriculture is affected most vitally by the proximity of the immense markets of the greater city and the fact that 78.7 per cent. of the population is urban. Market gardening has advanced to large magnitude, very many foreigners, especially Italians, having gone out to work in that line. The 1920 census gave $87,484,000 as the value of all crops. The total land area of the State is 5,779,840 acres, with 1,441,000 cultivated. Corn, wheat, oats, potatoes of both kinds, rye, buckwheat, and hay are the chief crops. Fruits are extensively grown, the cranberry marshes supplying about one quart for each of the population of New York City, and the same of strawberries. The peach and apple crops are always important. The dairy output was reported at $19,198,000.

New Jersey produces minerals abundantly—iron ore, and about one-fourth of the Nation's supply of the important magnetite, zinc and much clay products.

The U. S. Geological Survey has found that the green sand marl belt that extends across the State from near Sandy Hook to Salem, 100 miles long with a width of from one to thirteen miles, contains 256,955,000 tons of potash (K_2O) that could be mined from open pits, enough to supply the needs of the United States for 1,000 years.

The educational institutions are important; Princeton University at Princeton is one of the country's foremost colleges, of which former President Wilson was President. Rutgers College, New Brunswick, and Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken are well known, and there are five other colleges of prominence. More than 700,000 are enrolled in the schools, the percentage of illiteracy being, Census of 1920, 5.1; native white, 6-10 of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 15.3. In Passaic, Bergen, Union and Middlesex Counties the percentage of foreign-born is from 25 to 35 per cent.

Atlantic City, three-fourths of the way down the eastern coast, is one of the great seashore resorts in the country, and Cape May, the southernmost tip, another. Summer homes are maintained by city folk in many parts.

NEW MEXICO.

Area, square miles.....122,634.....4th in rank
Population, 1920.....360,350.....44th in rank

New Mexico, of the Mountain (southeast) group is bounded on the north by Colorado, on the east by Texas, on the south by Texas and Mexico, and on the west by Arizona. The Rocky Mountain range marks the north and centre; the eastern parts are of the flatter tableland of which Texas forms also a part, and in the south are bare, sterile, desolate peaks surrounded by arid and semi-arid plains and deserts, of which the mirage is an interesting phenomenon. The central western portion has drainage by the Rio Grande River, and the Pecos River flows through the eastern districts, both toward the south.

The climate is dry, stimulating, with mean annual rainfall of from 12 to 16 inches in different localities, and with 100 degrees of heat infrequent in summer, the mean for the year being about 50.

The population of 360,000 produces agriculturally, Census of 1920, $40,619,000; from mineral industries, about $45,000,000; about $20,000,000 of manufactures, and heavily of live stock products.

A unique feature of tillage is the production

from dry farming, a modern scientific process, causing otherwise dry, almost arid lands to yield. There are more than 945,000 acres included in irrigation projects, with 550,000 actually under water. The 29,845 farms averaged 840 acres, and the chief crops are hay, corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, kaffir, milo, all the vegetables, potatoes, cotton with 5,000 bales production, broom corn, sugar beets, the fruit industry being extensive.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 2,972.

New Mexico partakes of the oldtime life of the West so far as does any other State, but is practically of the new day, with all civilized agencies at hand, even the cowboy passing rapidly away as modern devices multiply.

The population is 21,181 Indian on Government reservations (4,697,224 acres in 1920 with a valuation of $21,916,965, and income of $2,196,417), 13,414 of Mexican parentage, of a total of 360,350.

Many go to the State for wintering, and artists have lately resorted there for the painting of Indian and old Spanish types, and the things that remain from the aged Aztec civilization. Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Las Vegas and other cities are popularly sought by the tourists and artists and writers, who are provided with excellent travel facilities by the several standard rail lines.

Students find deep interest in the history of the areas which once were the bed of a great inland salt sea, in which were deposited all the basic salts found in the ocean waters, and which are expected to yield later rich mineral wealth for fertilization of lands and chemical uses.

NEW YORK.

Area, square miles .....*49,204*.....*29th in rank*
Population, 1920.....*10,385,277*.....*1st in rank*

New York, the Empire State, since 1820 the most populous in the Union, is bounded on the north and west by Lake Erie, Ontario, Canada, Lake Ontario and Quebec, Canada; on the east by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut; and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Its sea front consists of the southern shores of Long Island, Staten Island, and the entrance into New York Harbor, one of the greatest in the world, and the chief port of the United States, into and out from which moves the greater part of the national commerce, foreign and domestic, passenger and freight. Long Island Sound, a wide arm of the Atlantic, which separates Long Island from Connecticut on the north, is navigable for deep sea craft. The Hudson River carries heavy ship tonnage northward from New York Harbor 150 miles to Albany, the capital, and Troy. Large steamers and sailing craft also ply the two Great Lakes, and the St. Lawrence River, which forms part of the northwestern boundary. On the northern part of the eastern boundary line is Lake Champlain, 100 miles long, a historic waterway bearing much commerce and making into the St. Lawrence River at Sorel. New York Harbor also includes the shores of New Jersey, enabling traffic intercourse between the two States.

New York has about 800 miles of navigable ocean, lake and river waterways, the State being penetrated by the New York State Barge Canal (Erie), through which there is capacity for the passage annually of 20,000,000 tons of freight. The canal also connects with Lake Champlain, so that inland tonnage may move between New York City, Buffalo, about 500 miles northwestward on Lake Erie; Oswego, on Lake Ontario, the ports on Lake Champlain northward so far as Rouse's Point at the Canadian border, and on into the St. Lawrence River; besides to several interior New York State points on other minor canal routes.

The Adirondack Mountains (first land to appear in the western world) occupy the northeast part of the State, and are dotted with beautiful lakes and rivers. In the east the Catskill Mountains, made famous by Washington Irving's story of "Rip van Winkle," line the western bank of the Hudson. Just above New York City the topography of the Hudson's banks takes the form of lofty rock Palisades, beautifully conformed and colored, and on the edge of which is a spacious Interstate Park set aside by the States of New York and New Jersey. All of New York is marked with scores of lakes and smaller rivers navigable for pleasure craft. The drainage from the crest west from Utica is in three directions—southeastward into the Atlantic Ocean; northward into Lake Ontario at Oswego, and southward into the rivers that make through Pennsylvania. The east slopes of the Adirondacks drain into Lake Champlain.

The 49,204 square miles of area, equivalent to 31,490,560 acres, contains 1,550 square miles, or 992,000 acres, of inland waterways, leaving a net land surface of 47,654 square miles, or 30,498,560 acres. The chief economic interests are the national and international financial community of New York City, the foreign commerce in New York Harbor, now the heaviest in the world; the large manufacturing, and the rich agricultural resources.

The 1920 census gave $417,046,864 as the value of all farm crops, to which the greater part of the 17.3 per cent. of rural population gave direct or contributory attention. Only California exceeded New York in production of hay and grapes, New York's grapes being from 30,677,555 vines, and the hay weighing 928,874 tons, Kansas coming next.

Literally everything characteristic of the temperate zone is produced in fruits, vegetables, grains and forage crops. New York led all States with 2,778,761 pear trees of bearing age, Michigan being next. In apple trees of bearing age, New York led the country, although Washington, with less trees, harvested more bushels. In acreage of small fruits, New York was second only to Michigan; and only California had larger acreage devoted to vegetables produced for sale. The State was second to Vermont in output of maple sugar, and led all the States excepting Maine in production of potatoes, Minnesota coming third.

Only Pennsylvania led New York in quantity of buckwheat grown; in wool New York with Pennsylvania led all Northeastern States. In the value of dairy products, New York was easily second in the country, with $756,045,942, Wisconsin leading, with $858,258,521; while in value of livestock products of farms, New York led the United States, with $225,465,739, Wisconsin following with $213,022,023. In pure-bred sheep on farms, New York was surpassed by only seven States, while in pure-bred cattle New York was second only to Iowa.

In the number of domestic animals of all kinds on farms, New York led the United States, was far down the list in poultry, and was fifth in amount expended for farm labor. The State was sixth in number of farms mortgaged, and in total amount for which mortgages were given, and these things were developed on a total farmland area which classes the State as nineteenth in the country.

The number of farms in 1920 was 193,195, a decrease of 10.4 per cent. in the decade. The total acreage was 20,632,803, of which 13,158,781 were improved.

Mineral resources are considerable, but in rank the State is below many others. Some iron ore (1919, $5,264,443) is mined in the Lake Champlain region; petroleum (1919, $9,900,894) is produced near the Pennsylvania border, also natural gas. Graphite is produced, also the baser minerals for building and manufacturing purposes. The output of salt in Onondaga County, fringing Lake Ontario (annually 10,000,000 barrels) is a large industry.

In manufacturing, commerce and finance, the figures are very large. More than one-half the export and import shipments of the United States pass through the Port of New York, to organize which into an economic and non-wasteful commercial agency the sovereign State of New York has created the Port of New York Authority, to work co-ordinately with a similar body created by the sovereign State of New Jersey, to the end that commerce flow be more facile.

The number of vessels entering New York port in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, was 5,201, of a tonnage of 18,450,608; clearing for other ports 5,280 vessels, tonnage 19,470,642.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 8,390.

The commerce flowing through the New York State Barge Canals, and through the ports of Buffalo and Oswego, runs into the millions of tons, and includes very heavy haulage of grains grown in the Middle West, destined for European ports.

The number of manufacturing establishments was 49,330, with about 1,250,000 workers. The total value of the capital investment was $6,012,082,567, and of the product, $8,867,004,906. The State is the third in importance in the textile industry; fourth in slaughtering and meat packing; first in knit goods; first in production of newspaper and wood pulp; fifth in the value of products of steel (being exceeded by Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in that order); sixth in pig iron production (Alabama being fifth to those above named); and first in printing and publishing.

In 1919 there were published in the State 1,739 newspapers and periodicals in English with a circulation of 66,243,068, and 216 in foreign languages with a circulation of 3,784,180; total 1,955 with circulation of 70,027,248.

Total resources of all financial and banking institutions, State and national, those subject to supervision by State and Federal authorities, exceed $13,000,000,000. Especially since the World War, New York financial lines criss-cross the earth. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York City transacts about one-third of the total business done

by the Federal Reserve System of the United States.

In the 145 savings banks of the State 4,109,542 depositors had on July 1, 1923, $3,040,788,000. In New York City 2,820,198 depositors (or every second person in the city) had a total of $2,263,376,000.

Population figures of the 1920 census of New York State show the presence of large representation of every civilized people on the globe, divided: 65.8 per cent. of native parentage; 13.9 of foreign parentage; 8.1 of mixed parentage, and 11.2 of foreign-born. About fifteen times as many Jews as are in Palestine live in the State (the total in New York City being 1,643,000), and almost as many Italians as in Rome. Germans numbered 295,650, and Irish 284,747, with 135,305 English.

Estimates of the Census Bureau give the population of the chief cities of the States as of July 1, 1923, as: New York, 5,927,625; Buffalo, 536,718; Rochester, 317,867; Syracuse, 184,511; Albany, 117,375; Yonkers, 107,520, and Utica, 103,457.

The percentage of illiteracy was reported at 5.1; native white, ½ of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 14.2; Negroes, who have increased rapidly since the late war, 2.9 per cent.

Nearly 2,000,000 attend the educational institutions, primary and higher, under control of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York (which see), and some of the most famous colleges and universities in the country are in New York State, among them Columbia University, which matriculates more than 20,000; the New York University, the College of the City of New York, Cornell University, Syracuse University, the University of Rochester, Hamilton College, Union University, Colgate University, Buffalo University, St. Lawrence University, Hobart College, College of St. Francis, Fordham University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and scores of special schools which are suited to every requirement in letters, science, engineering, finance, economics, sociology and art. Of the latter there are many of acknowledged merit, New York City being one of the art centres of the world.

At West Point, on the Hudson above New York, is the Military Academy of the United States Army, in a location famed for beauty.

The interests of the Empire State are so varied along other lines that no listing is attempted here. More than 200,000 transient travellers enter the greater city daily, so it is estimated; and to Niagara Falls, near Buffalo, many more than 1,000,000 go each year. The Adirondacks and the Catskills have each summer hundreds of thousands of tourists and campers, the other lakes their tens of thousands. Safe waters on Long Island Sound are used by many yacht clubs, and the ocean beaches daily have large throngs.

Were the population of the City of New York subtracted from that of the entire State, as shown in the 1920 census, there would remain a total "up-State" population greater than the entire population of any other State except Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, with their large cities included in their total. New York City, within its political boundaries, ranks next to London in population; but the metropolitan district of New York City had in 1920 about 165,000 more persons than the London district of the same character as to population grouping. (Detailed statistics follow under the classification of New York State; consult Index).

NORTH CAROLINA.

Area, square miles.....*52,426*.....*27th in rank*
Population, 1920.....*2,559,123*.....*14th in rank*

North Carolina, a South Atlantic State, of the Old South group, is bounded on the north by Virginia, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Atlantic and South Carolina, and on the west by Tennessee. Physically, it is divisible into three distinct parts—a sloping sandy coastal plain from the low-lying 300-mile sea line on the east, a tableland in the central portion, and a mountainous western one-third running into the Appalachian range, Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 ft., the maximum.

The climate grades from sub-tropical in the east, to milder on the tableland, and relatively cool and stimulating in the mountains.

There are many islands off the northern half of the coastline, with Pamlico Sound and its tortuous shores affording many inlets and potential harbors, a favorite resort for hunters. Cape Hatteras, the easternmost point, is feared by mariners as especially stormy and dangerous.

The Census of 1920 gave $943,898,000 as the value of manufactures, cotton goods leading with $318,368,000, (exceeded only by Massachusetts and South Carolina,) others being tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, $226,636,000; lumber and timber products, $54,928,000; cottonseed oil cake, $46,995,000; chewing and smoking tobacco, $33,188,000; knit goods, $29,834,000; furniture, $29,725,000; fertilizers, $27,551,000 and 30 others from $24,000,000 down to slightly more than $1,000,000, including in part flour, car building, machinery, vehicles, medicines, clay products, silk goods, in a total of 5,999 establishments employing 175,423 persons, capitalized at $669,000,000, and using materials valued at $526,906,000.

Agriculture's principal crops, Census of 1920, were valued at $503,229,000, cotton at 875,000 bales, ranking the State sixth. Farms numbered 269,763 with 20,021,736 acres, of which 8,198,409 were improved.

North Carolina is the second tobacco State, producing 310,240,000 pounds, corn, wheat, rye, potatoes and peanuts, 4,756,000 pounds, are large crops, with all others raised suitable to the zone, fruits as well, grapes being especially plentiful.

In minerals, the State is rich, ranking first in production of mica, there being much magnetic iron ore, and some lead, zinc, copper, gold, silver, corundum, tin, feldspar, talc and graphite. A valuable contribution is monazite and zircon, used in making incandescent lamp mantles.

Of the 35,000,000 acres in the State, originally about 11,000,000 were forested, chiefly with yellow pine, of which it is estimated that 15,000,000,000 feet remain on about half a million acres. The annual lumber cut is about 1,200,000,000 feet, the market being largely in the North, considerable coming to New York coastwise in vessels.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 5,522.

Over 99 per cent. of the population are native born Americans.

The Negro constitutes 31.6 per cent. of the population, Census of 1920, and the State percentage of illiteracy is 13.1, having been 18.5 in 1910. Illiteracy of native whites is 6.8. Public school enrolment is 725,000, with compulsory instruction. The chief higher institutions are the State University, Chapel Hill, and the Agricultural College, West Raleigh. Much effort is expended by the latter to improve tillage methods, with increase of the per acre production as one result.

A striking feature has been the very large migration of residents of the mountains to the cotton mill towns, where they remain as operatives, whole families accepting employment, including children. The rapid increase of cotton mills has been in the past 20 years especially, causing large tonnage for rail and steamer, in addition to the export cotton, which leaves mostly from Wilmington.

Asheville is the chief resort, being popular in the winter, its golf course one of the most famous in the country. Country homes in the delightful mountain regions are also becoming more numerous, northerners going there.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Area, square miles.....*70,837*.....*16th in rank*
Population, 1920.....*646,872*.....*36th in rank*

North Dakota, in the West North Central group, formed of part of the original territory of Dakota, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by Minnesota, on the south by South Dakota, and on the west by Montana. It is drained in the southeastern one-third by the Missouri River, and in the northeast by the Red River, which stream is the line between North Dakota and Minnesota, and the valley of which, an old lake bed, is exceedingly fertile. "Number One Northern Hard" wheat originated there, and is a premium grade of that cereal. The surface in the eastern two-thirds is a vast rolling plain, once with scant rainfall, but now, since cultivation advanced westward, having precipitation enough for the large crops produced.

Agriculture is easily the chief interest, with the value of all crops reported in the 1920 census at $301,782,000, against $57,374,000 for all manufactured products, and that mostly of flour and other grain products consumed locally.

Every cereal and other crop known to the north temperate zone is produced, wheat being the principal crop, 61,540,000 bushels reported in the 1920 census, grown on about 9,000,000 acres, worth $147,696,000; rye, barley and corn being also extensively produced, and the total value of all cereals given at $215,764,000. Hay is raised heavily, more than 4,000,000 tons, worth $56,000,000. On 650,000 acres, 2,972,000 bushels of flaxseed were raised, highest production in the country, value being $13,000,000.

Much of the grain and practically all of the forage crops are for local feeding to livestock, that industry being very important. More than 2,300,000 domestic animals were reported by the 1920 census. In the State were 77,690 farms with an acreage of 36,214,751, of which 24,563,178 were improved.

A vast proportion of the western part is underlain by brown or low-grade coal, which is produced not extensively and only for local domestic consumption, the State depending on the mines of other States for supply.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 5,311.

North Dakota, with total population of 646,872, Census of 1920, had 131,590 or 27.1 per cent. of foreign-born whites. The percentage of illiteracy is very low at 2.1; native white, 4-10ths of 1 per cent., foreign-born white, 5.6. Foreign-born whites in order of numbers were Norwegian, Canadian, Russian and German.

North Dakota has been the theatre of several advanced social and economic experiments, the State, under the leadership of the Non-Partisan League, entering basic business enterprises including banking, against which some court decisions have militated.

The recreation for outsiders is the big hunting in the west and on the prairies for game birds, the prairie chicken predominant, and the lakes and rivers abounding in geese and ducks.

OHIO.

Area, square miles.....41,040.....35th in rank
Population, 1920.....5,759,394.....4th in rank

Ohio, an East North Central State, is bounded on the north by Michigan and Lake Erie, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by West Virginia and Kentucky, and on the west by Indiana. It has no considerable elevations, being highest in the centre, and sloping in each direction to the lake on the north and to the Ohio River, a great traffic route, on the southern boundary line. Its climate is characteristic of the north temperate zone, with abundant rainfall.

Ohio has navigable waterways for the 430 miles of the Ohio, the 230 miles of lake frontage, and 100 miles up the Muskingum River in the southeast. It sends much tonnage down the Ohio. Rail transport is very heavy in all directions. Railroad mileage, 1921, was 9,001.

Manufacturing, mining and oil are the chief interests. The value of all products of manufacturing alone in 1919 was $5,100,308,728, from 16,125 establishments, employing 882,918 persons, with a total capital investment of $3,748,743,996. The iron and steel ore and reduction and machinery industries lead all others, with 29,649,245 tons of ore received at the Lake Erie port of Cleveland, heaviest handler of ore in the world. Cleveland, Youngstown, Canton, Steubenville and Middletown are the principal iron and steel working points. Manufacturing is very extensive in other lines. of the 264 industries classified by the Federal Census, Ohio has considerable production in all but 46, ranking first in eighteen of them, and second in iron and steel products.

Akron is the world's rubber centre, turning out in 1920 tires worth $545,812,000. Fourteen rubber companies there employ 72,397 persons, 1920 census, and pay wages totalling $142,330,000. The product goes to every country on the globe, as does the machinery made in the State.

The State ranks fourth in mineral wealth extracted, 45,000,000 tons of bituminous having been lifted in 1920 by 50,000 miners who received more than $48,000,000 in wages. Cleveland alone shipped also 22,900,000 tons of coal in 1920.

Oil production is very great, especially in the Lima district, the total value in 1919 being $45,483,525.

The pottery interest used 1,811,000 tons of clay, and has developed large factory production.

The output of automobiles in the Toledo and Cleveland districts is second only to that of Detroit, mostly of medium or higher grades.

But the agricultural wealth also is great, value of all crops and livestock sold being as reported in the 1920 census $904,400,000, which was exceeded by only four other States. Principal crops are cereals, hay, potatoes, tobacco, vegetables, sugar beets, and all products of the zone. Corn totalled 149,844,000 bushels, oats, 46,000,000; hay, 7,600,000 tons; tobacco, 64,420,000 pounds; and canning of fruits and vegetables was extensive, the fruits being those of the north temperate zone, the 1920 report showing the value of the output more than $19,000,000. Number of farms, 256,695, with acreage of 23,515,888.

Much high-bred livestock is raised, and the meat packing industry is highly developed.

Its mineral wealth includes coal, iron, glass sand, clays, salt, petroleum, natural gas, limestone, sandstone, gypsum, mineral waters, some potash and pyrite.

Standard railway and electric lines total 13,364 miles and include all companies operating in the Middle West.

Illiteracy is low at 2.8 per cent.; native white, 9-10ths of 1 per cent., foreign-born, 12.6, and Negro, 8.1. Foreign-born number 12.5 per cent. of the population, and are in the industrial centres chiefly, although throughout the agricultural districts the German native-born element is numerous, having come when the revolutionary movement broke in Germany in the last century.

The Census Bureau estimates that on July 1, 1923, the population of the chief cities was: Cleveland, 888,519; Cincinnati, 406,312; and Toledo, 268,338.

The State has very many institutions of higher education, the Ohio State University at Columbus, the capital, leading with 5,165 students, others being Cincinnati University, 3,006; Western Reserve University at Cleveland, 1,990; Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, 1,258; Oberlin at Oberlin, 1,178; and eight others with about 4,000 attendance. Public school enrolment is more than 1,000,000.

Ohio is distinguished among the States for the tenseness of its political life. It is regarded as a politically pivotal State, and was the home of the late President Harding, whose newspaper was the Marion Star. It has given the United States five Presidents, all native born, while two others, elected as residents of other States, were born in Ohio.

OKLAHOMA.

Area, square miles.....70,067.....17th in rank
Population, 1920.....2,028,283.....21st in rank

Oklahoma, in the West South Central group originally set apart for Indian reservations, and formerly known as Indian Territory, is bounded on the north by Kansas, on the east by Arkansas and Missouri, on the south by Texas, and on the west by Texas, a small panhandle strip to the northwest also touching New Mexico. It was the home of these Indian tribes—Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles, whose descendants remain as a large part of the present population, numbering 119,255 in 1920, holding 19,551,890 acres with a valuation of $320,496,333 and an income of $39,393,608.

Oklahoma is mostly a vast plain of rolling, fertile prairies, rising in the west to maximum elevations of 4,000 feet, one being 4,700 feet, with mountains in the south central and southwestern portions. It has a fair share of forested area, yellow pine predominating, with about 200,000,000 feet the normal annual cut, and 4,800,000,000 feet of timber standing. It has a healthful climate, rather warm in summer, with good precipitation for watering the large areas of agricultural lands, that with livestock and immense oil production being the main interests.

The 1920 census gave $522,565,000 as the value of all crops, cotton, 1,006,242 bales ranking the State fourth; corn, 74,000,000 bushels; wheat 52,640,000; oats, 49,500,000; and heavy production of other cereals and the basic vegetables with all fruits of the temperate zone abounding.

Dry farming is practised extensively in the western portions, and production of cotton is close to half a bale to the acre, much higher than the average. Farms number 191,988, with acreage of 31,951,934.

Including the refining of oil, Oklahoma's industrial output, Census of 1920, was valued at $401,363,000. Refining led with $150,673,000, flours coming next with $40,844,000. Industry comprehends smelting and refining zinc, the product being $19,518,000, oil cake making, $18,907,000; foundry and machine shop output, $13,510,000; and 25 other lines with more than $500,000 annual output.

The number of establishments was 2,445, employing 38,314 persons, with $277,034,318 capital.

It is only 18 years since oil was discovered in Oklahoma, yet it has risen to the first rank as a producer. The 1920 figures on production were 105,725,000 barrels. Much of the oil land is owned by persons formerly in moderate circumstances, Indians among them, suddenly made rich by royalties on oil lifted on their lands leased to operating companies. The oil measures are of a kind with those of Texas, as to geological character and abundance.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 6,572.

The percentage of illiteracy is 3.8; native whites 2.3; Negroes, 12.4; and foreign-born whites, 14; Negroes being about 10 per cent. of the whole.

The public school enrolment is about 600,000 with several promising higher institutions with large attendance.

Apart from the romance of the Indian days and the "cowboy," Oklahoma went into history as the theatre of the most exciting "Sooner" rush for new lands ever staged in the United States

when, more than 25 years ago, the Federal Government, after taking large areas from the Indians by treaty, threw them open for settlement, and thousands camped on the boundary line for weeks, rushing across the border when the moment came for admission. The settlement and development into an organized community were remarkably rapid, until now the State has all that appertains to modern life.

OREGON.

Area, square miles.....96,699.....9th in rank
Population, 1920.....783,389.....34th in rank

Oregon, of the Pacific (northwest) group, is bounded on the north by Washington, on the east by Idaho, on the south by California and Nevada and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

It has every character of climate and soil and production known to the temperate zone, the lands ranging from the heavily vegetated coast areas where rainfall is abundant, to the large stretches of semi-arid lands of the southeastern parts, with a touch here and there of almost desert, although negligible in extent.

The coast climate is salutary, never very cold, and seldom very hot. That of the eastern portion, east from the Cascade Mountains, is drier and often colder.

It has very important navigation facilities—the Columbia River flowing into the Pacific with a width at the mouth of up to 14 miles, the river carrying tonnage along the whole of the 400 miles of its seaward course from the Idaho line; and the Snake, running along the northern half of the eastern boundary, already conveying much traffic and being susceptible of greater development.

Into Oregon pour the products of "The Inland Empire," a region comprising 250,000 square miles in Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho, the Columbia being the waterway outlet, and the railways following the water grades from the Empire through the Columbia River Gorge to Portland, the "Rose City," which is actually on the Willamette River, ten miles from the Columbia, but economically on the Columbia. Portland has very heavy foreign commerce.

The products of that Inland Empire are most varied, as are those of Oregon, which are very large fruit production, immense salmon fisheries, most extensive cereal production, and timber from forests that are the most extensive of any American State, it being estimated that the standing timber is 500,000,000,000 board feet.

The part of Oregon west from the Cascade Mountain range, which has peak elevations up to 12,000 feet, is slashed north and south by the Coast Range, a very aged ridge now eroded to lower levels. The whole of the western one-third of the State has abundant rainfall, although not so much nor so constantly as many believe, the average precipitation at Portland being about that of Chicago or New York. There are such forests as may be found in few parts of the world, immense numbers of trees attaining 20 feet in diameter, while there are vast stretches in which the lumbermen have taken only trees not less than eight feet in diameter and regarded it as cut-over land. The chief varieties are Douglas and white fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar, and larch, west of the Cascades, with yellow pine in the eastern Blue Mountains, another range. Oregon has almost one-half the more than one trillion feet of timber standing in the three Coast States, Oregon, Washington, and California. Some of the trees are more than 300 feet high. In the southwest are found forests of the redwoods, with at least 20 other varieties of timber in abundance, some of it excellent for furniture manufacture, which is a considerable industry. The cut of timber is the third in the United States, Washington and Louisiana exceeding. The lumber is shipped to all foreign lumber-buying lands, more than a billion feet comes by the Panama Canal to the Atlantic Coast, and much is distributed by rail to the Middle West.

The fruit industry is among the most important in the country. Especially in apples the world calls for Oregon products, and the varieties of fruit grown include also peaches, pears, prunes—ranked the best known—apricots, plums, and all the small kinds. Hood River, Medford, The Dalles and other towns are the centres of highly developed fruit raising.

In agriculture, development has been rapid, there being about 1,000,000 acres under water, and more than 2,000,000 included in irrigation projects, Federal and private. The lands not needing irrigation, which are very extensive, produce richly. The 1920 census assigned $131,884,000 as the value of all crops; wheat, about 20,000,000 bushels; more than 2,100,000 tons of alfalfa; hops, 4,788,000 pounds; and more than 8,000,000 bushels of oats. Farms number 50,206, with 13,542,318 acres.

In livestock the State is productive. The wool clip was 16,000,000 pounds, and $17,000,000 was realized from dairy products. The Coast States are especially fine for dairying.

Although undeveloped as yet, there are all the basic minerals in Oregon. Gold, silver and copper are mined, with also stores of lead, oil, quicksilver, chromic iron ore, platinum, and all the clays.

The value of the products of manufactures in the 1920 census was $366,783,000, lumber leading with $85,348,000, flour following with $42,550,000, other industries being shipbuilding, meat packing, canning, there being 20 others with more than $1,000,000 annual output.

The salmon fisheries centring in Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, are among the world's third greatest, the pack in 1920 being 481,545 cases.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 3,305.

In illiteracy Oregon ranks with Iowa and Idaho as the highest in the country, the percentage being 1.5, that of native-born 4-10ths of 1 per cent. There are several colleges, the State University at Eugene, the celebrated Agricultural College at Corvallis, with about 4,000 students, Reed Institute at Portland, and others.

The coast resorts are much patronized, and Portland, with mild climate, is also the summer home of many from surrounding regions.

Oregon initiated the national movement for direct primaries, the initiative and referendum, and the recall, and adopted Prohibition independently of the national amendment.

Its great Columbia Highway, unexcelled for scenic beauty, running up the river from Portland; Mt. Hood and other lofty mountains, and the unique Crater Lake, are points of tourist interest.

Each October, a great cowboy roundup is held at Pendleton, Eastern Oregon, to which thousands of visitors go.

The mountains in all parts of the State are summer camping grounds. Klamath River in Southern Oregon is said to yield the largest trout in the world; and half a dozen Indian reservations are favorite resorts of tourists, writers and artists.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Area, square miles.....45,126.....32d in rank
Population, 1920.....8,720,017.....2d in rank

Pennsylvania, of the Middle Atlantic group, is bounded on the north by Lake Erie and New York, on the east by New York and New Jersey, on the south by Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, and on the west by Ohio and Lake Erie.

It is of varied topography, like most Atlantic States, having leveller lands to the east, and rising to higher altitudes to the westward. The Appalachian range traverses the central part from northeast to southwest, a higher mountain region being in the extreme west, and another lower plane running down to the shores of Lake Erie. It has rivers important in navigation—the Ohio, the Susquehanna, the Delaware, the Allegheny and the Monongahela.

Viewed by and large, Pennsylvania may be said to lead all States in mineral and industrial production. Its mineral riches are very great. The 1920 census reported anthracite coal output at 86,200,000 tons; bituminous, 145,300,000 tons; worth together about $900,000,000. The coke output alone was $160,357,000. The natural wealth in iron ore, oil (value in 1919 $66,271,961), once leading the United States, and the quarries is large.

The State has built its industries largely on these basic elements. It produced nearly half the steel of the country, shipping it to all parts of the world. Its production in pig iron in 1920 was 13,983,134 gross tons. Pittsburgh is the centre of the greatest metal production ever attained in one locality. Its supplies of iron ore come mostly from Minnesota, and its operations have made more millionaires than any other single industrial centre in the country. It was there that the late Andrew Carnegie built up his fortune, developing new steel making processes. The perfected tonnage from Pittsburgh is the heaviest, excepting at New York and Chicago. Electrical goods and equipment is made in Pittsburgh in large quantity.

The State leads all Midwest States in cotton goods, is second in silk and wool goods, ranks first in leather output, glazed kid the most important. The census reports, in 1919, 27,973 industrial establishments, employing 1,323,000; paying $1,406,066,138 in wages, $334,763,215 in salaries; using $6,177,729,968 of capital and making products valued at $7,315,702,867.

The principal port is Philadelphia, which receives and sends to all world ports. It was the capital

of the United States, 1790 to 1800. The great Baldwin Locomotive Works is located there, and also extensive electrical equipment manufacturing.

Scranton is the greatest hard coal centre of the country, and makes much steel.

Erie on Lake Erie is the lake port.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 11,550.

Pennsylvania produced, Census of 1920, more than $500,000,000 of crops, the region around Reading, Lancaster and York, with English names, is the seat of the famous German (Pennsylvania Dutch) agricultural development, not perhaps equalled in any other section of the United States.

Production is varied in all parts of the State; the cereals, forage crops, fruits, and all that the temperate zone raises. The crops are spread evenly through the whole list, with large diversification and consequent steadiness of prosperity. Tobacco raised was 57,900,000 pounds, 1920 census. The State has 202,250 farms, with a total acreage of 17,657,513.

In educational facilities the State ranks high. The principal higher educational institutions are the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania State College, the University of Pittsburgh, and the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Lafayette College, Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Temple University, Bucknell University, Dickinson College, Alleghany College, Duquesne College, Grove City College, Pennsylvania College, and Swarthmore College, there being three colleges for women at Bryn Mawr, Pittsburgh and Chambersburg, Bryn Mawr having been distinguished especially.

Public school enrolment exceeds 1,600,000, and the rate of illiteracy is 4.6 per cent.; native white, 8-10 of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 18.9; Negro, 6.1. Of the total of 8,720,017 persons, the native white population is 80.8 per cent.; foreign, 18.8. In the industrial districts reside the bulk of the foreigners, the Census of 1920, showing in all 1,387,850, of which 120,194 were German, 90,666 Irish, 122,755 Austrian, 222,764 Italian, 161,124 Russian, 171,380 Hungarian, the Slavic strain being numerous. The urban population is 63.3 per cent.

The Census Bureau estimates that on July 1, 1923, the population of the chief cities was. Philadelphia, 1,922,788; Pittsburgh, 613,442; Scranton, 140,636, and Reading, 110,917.

In the past there have been bitter industrial conflicts, which happily have subsided to a large degree. The present era sees industry, mining and agriculture the three interests, with lumbering lately reduced to unimportance, although once a leading activity.

The Legislature in 1923 enacted a law to establish a system of old-age pensions, the maximum rate to be one dollar a day, the applicant to be over sixty, a citizen and resident of the State for over fifteen years. For a preparatory survey $25,000 was appropriated, and it is estimated the full operation of the law may require an expenditure of $10,000,000 yearly.

Under Gifford Pinchot, formerly Chief Forester of the United States, serving as State Forester for several years, a great reforesting movement has begun.

The Pennsylvania State Police, serving mostly the rural districts, have become an establishment of social import.

In the mountains are many popular summer resorts, with many fine country seats developed by the wealthy from old farm estates.

RHODE ISLAND.

Area, square miles.....1,248.....48th in rank
Population, 1920.....604,397.....38th in rank

Rhode Island, smallest of States, of the Original Thirteen, and in New England, is bounded on the north and east by Massachusetts, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west by Connecticut. Only 1,060 square miles of it is land. With 566.4 per square mile, it is the most densely populated State, exceeds all others in the per capita industrial output; it is 97.5 per cent. urban, and exerts influence out of all proportion to size and numbers.

The 1920 census gave these figures: Number of manufacturing establishments, 2,466, employing 156,012 persons, paying $168,509,358 in wages and salaries, using $415,989,203 of materials, and producing $747,323,000 in all, or $1,245 for each man, woman and child in the State, using $594,337,448 of capital. It ranks fifth in the making of cotton textiles, third in woolens, sixth in silk, has a large list of other industrial activities, mostly calling for rather skilled operatives.

The first cotton spinning works of this country were established in Pawtucket in the eighteenth century, and since then Rhode Island has carried on large textile industry.

Jewelry, rubber goods, electrical equipment, hosiery, knit goods, and many other lines are produced. Providence, Woonsocket, and Pawtucket are the chief centres of industry.

Although so small in all ways, yet the agricultural output by the 2.5 per cent. of rural population, Census of 1920, was $5,340,378, and included about everything produced in the temperate zone.

Rhode Island has but 4,083 farms, with 331,600 acres, having lost 25 per cent. in a decade.

A large traffic coastwise and foreign passes through Providence, as well as heavy passenger travel, rail and water. Railroad mileage, 1921, was 211.

Newport, on Narragansett Bay, has been for decades the most famous of America's watering places. Palatial summer homes were built by the socially prominent of the past one or two generations, embellished by every art of architect and landscape gardener. A private bathing beach for the socially elect is a feature.

Providence, the capital, on July 1, 1923, had, according to the Census Bureau estimate, a population of 242,378.

The State enjoys extensive educational facilities, with Brown University and the State Normal School at Providence as the best known. Public school enrolment is 95,000.

The percentage of illiteracy is 6.5; native white, 7-10ths of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 16.5. Foreign-born are 28.7 per cent. of the population, numbering 173,499—English, 25,782; Scotch, 22,253; Canadian, 36,400; Italian, 32,241.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Area, square miles.....30,989.....39th in rank
Population, 1920.....1,683,724.....26th in rank

South Carolina, in the South Atlantic group, of the Original Thirteen States, is bounded on the north by North Carolina, on the southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, on the southwest by Georgia. Its topography is, like that of North Carolina, mountainous, 4,000 feet the maximum, in the western part, a plateau in the central strip, and low-lying and sandy toward the 200-mile seafront.

The climate westward is comparatively cool, in the central part medium, and nearer the coast subtropical and humid.

The coast is indented with several harbors, Charleston having the most important one, and being a prominent coastwise and foreign shipping port, cotton a principal outgo to Europe.

Agriculture easily leads in production, with $437,121,000 as the value of all crops, Census of 1920; cotton with 2,631,718 bales ranking the State fifth. Of the 192,693 farms of 12,426,675 acres, Negroes cultivated more than half, and owned very many. The sea island cotton grown there is the finest grade produced in the country.

All of the cereals, peanuts, tobacco, in which it ranks fifth, sugar cane, and all the vegetables are produced in profusion. Fruits are abundant, of temperate zone and sub-tropical varieties.

Livestock of higher breeds is an increasingly valuable adjunct.

Naturally, about half the area was forested, yellow pine predominating, with much hardwood, but the lumbering has been so extensive that the forested area is reduced to about 1,000,000 acres, and the cut is diminishing rapidly. About 14,000,000,000 feet of pine remains standing.

In cotton mill spindles, 4,974,460, the State is second only to Massachusetts. Much of the labor in these mills is supplied by mountain families who were induced to migrate to the lower levels by the higher incomes offered, the industrial development having been peculiar to the Southern cotton-mill States in the building of towns owned entirely by the companies. Much child labor is employed.

The State, by the Census of 1919, had $374,537,636 capital invested in 2,004 manufacturing establishments, employing 86,360 persons to whom was paid $73,078,442 in salaries and wages; and with products valued at $381,452,984.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 3,814.

About 400,000 are enrolled in the public schools, 200,000 being colored, who form 55.2 per cent. of the population, the State percentage of illiteracy being 18.1, against 25.7 in 1910. That of native whites is 6.5, of foreign-born white, 6.2, and of Negro, 29.3.

The University of South Carolina at Columbia is the leading higher educational institution, Clemson Agricultural College being next. Clemson in 1898 opened the first textile school in the United States, which has achieved much in training technical mill workers and foremen.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Area, square miles.....77,615.....14th in rank
Population, 1920.....636,547.....37th in rank

South Dakota, West North Central, lower portion of the former Territory of Dakota, is bounded on the north by North Dakota, on the east by Minnesota and Iowa, on the south by Nebraska, and on the west by Wyoming and Montana. Its climate is that of the temperate zone northern latitudes, cold in winter and pleasant in summer. Before cultivation of the soil was extensive, it lacked rainfall; but precipitation swept westward as tillage advanced, until it now has normally abundant watering.

Its highest elevations are in the Black Hills in the southwest, the remainder of the State being a vast rolling prairie, falling off to lower levels in the northeast, which drains into the Mississippi River and into the Red River of the North. The major part of the State is drained by the Missouri River, which cleaves the State through the centre north and south. There are several minor drainage basins, feeding the larger rivers, with a succession of fertile valleys highly productive, and a fair area of forests, yellow pine, spruce, and others, 1,100,000 acres being under forest cover.

About 120,000 acres are irrigated, with about 200,000 acres normally in the irrigable sections.

It is claimed that more than 90 per cent. of the total area is arable. Of the 50,000,000 total acreage, 34,636,491 is in farmlands, with about 18,199,-250 improved, farms numbering, Census of 1920, 74,637, crops being valued at $321,202,000.

Corn leads with 91,200,000 bushels; wheat, 30,-175,000; oats, 53,650,000; barley, 19,250,000, and all the other cereals. Only the hardier fruits are grown.

The Census of 1920 shows livestock shipped valued at $154,631,000; dairy, fruit, poultry and other things, $50,000,000; the total revenues from all sources of wealth produced being $400,000,000, or about $600 per capita.

Mineral wealth is practically all in the Black Hills, where gold mined ranks the State fourth (value in 1921, $6,523,000). Silver, lead, and basic minerals also abound. There is coal in the northwestern parts, not yet accessible to transport.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 4,276.

The 1920 census reports manufactures to be mostly of soil products, valued at $62,420,000, and population 84 per cent. rural, 100,628 foreign-born of the total of 636,547, of which 16,000 were Norwegian, and 15,600 German.

Illiteracy is 1.7 per cent.; native white, 4-10ths of 1 per cent. About 100,000 attend the schools.

A feature is the large area in Indian reservations—the Rosebud, Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, and the Lower Brule. The Indians numbered in 1920, 23,010; they engage in agriculture and livestock husbandry, occupy 6,685,734 acres, valued at $63,265,900, and have an income of $4,331,940.

TENNESSEE.

Area, square miles.....42,022.....34th in rank
Population, 1920.....2,337,885.....19th in rank

Tennessee, in the East South Central group, is bounded on the north by Kentucky and Virginia, on the east by North Carolina, on the south by Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina, and on the west by Arkansas and Missouri.

The eastern parts are in the Great Smoky Mountains, the surface sloping toward the west, first to an elevated tableland, then to the bottoms of the Mississippi River, which skirts the western border. It has the Tennessee River, which sweeps into Alabama from the northeast and returns to Tennessee at the northwest corner.

The forests cover about 30,000 square miles, and yield half a billion feet of lumber—oak, yellow pine, gum, yellow poplar, hemlock and chestnut.

The 1920 census showed $318,285,000 as the value of all crops, which include all things grown in the temperate zone, shading off to the almost subtropical in the south. Eight other States exceed its 264,562 bales of cotton produced; its tobacco crop was 112,367,000 pounds, and all cereals and vegetables were grown. There are 252,774 farms, with a total of 19,510,856 acres.

Coal production was given at 6,026,000 tons; and there are stores of iron ore, 450,000 tons, with 380,-000 tons of pig iron; copper, 15,629,454 pounds; zinc, oil, and manganese.

The census figures on industry show 4,589 manufacturing establishments, employing 113,360 persons, engaging $410,203,443 of capital, and producing $556,253,162 in all. The census analysis indicates a rather broad basis laid for future development of industry, the list revealing 56 lines with more than $1,000,000 annual product. Flour leads with $51,913,000, and cottonseed and lumber have their usually large proportions as in all Southern States; but considerable beginnings have been made in the manufacture of dyestuffs, leather tanning, iron and steel furnaces, woolen goods, vehicles, bedding, implements, and cotton goods, product of which was $22,461,000.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 4,078.

Tennessee is almost wholly American in population—foreign-born whites being 7-10ths of 1 per cent. Negroes are 19.3, and the percentage of illiteracy is 10.3 for the State; native white, 7.3; Negro, 22.4.

Attending school were 630,000 persons. The main higher educational institutions are the University of Chattanooga, University of Tennessee at Knoxville, Fisk University at Nashville, Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Cumberland University at Lebanon and the University of the South at Sewanee.

The Tennessee Mountains, like those of Kentucky, are beautiful, delightful summer resorts. Lookout Mountain, scene of a celebrated battle in the Civil War, is the object of chief interest at Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

Area, square miles.....265,896.....1st in rank
Population, 1920.....4,663,228.....5th in rank

Texas, of the West South Central group, up to 1836 part of Mexico, then an independent republic, becoming one of the United States on Dec. 29, 1845, is bounded on the north by New Mexico and Oklahoma, on the east by Oklahoma, Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by the Gulf and Mexico, and on the west by Mexico and New Mexico. It is the largest State, embracing nearly 8 per cent. of the area of the whole country, and is about 800 miles long by about the same wide.

In the western part it is mountainous, the "Staked Plains" lying in the northwest, a great prairie in the central portion, and a lower lying region nearer to the Gulf. Western Texas is mostly without forestation, but in the east naturally there was a large wooded area, nearly 8,000,000 acres, materially reduced by extensive lumbering, the normal annual cut being more than 1,250,000,000 feet, mostly yellow pine.

In all lines Texas produces heavily. It is easily the first cotton State, the 1920 census returning 11,-522,537 acres devoted to its culture, 2,971,757 bales the output. Rice was grown on 164,481 acres, yielding 5,306,369 bushels; 122,170 tons of sorghum came from 35,589 acres; 49,093 acres of vegetables were raised, 6,139 acres of small fruits, sugar cane, tobacco, most of the cereals, potatoes, the forage foods, and a large variety of other soil products.

The census reports Texas the only State in which the total of all crops exceeds a billion dollars—$1,071,542,103,—the total return from crops, fruits, livestock, lumber and oil and other minerals being more than $1,500,000,000.

The farmland area was 114,020,621 acres, in 436,-033 separate farms, of which 31,227,503 were improved acres, the value of all farm property being more than $4,400,000,000. There are about 2,000,-000 acres irrigable, and nearly 600,000 acres actually irrigated.

The corn crop was 156,920,000 bushels, and there was large production of wheat, oats, etc. Potatoes, white and sweet, yielded 11,500,000 bushels, and so on through the whole list.

The fruit production ranges from the varieties which are grown in the temperate zone to the semi-tropical kinds, and the pecan nut is a large crop.

The 12,000,000 domestic animals bring immense sums annually, the wool clip alone being from 15,-000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds, with very heavy returns from cattle, horses, pigs and sheep, which range on the vast mid-western prairies, some of the ranches being of several hundred thousand acres. It leads the country in the cattle breeding industry.

The mineral resources of Texas are not yet defined. Development has wrought to yields of about 40,000,-000 barrels of petroleum, according to the market demands (value of product in 1919 $143,337,362), and refining has become an important interest. Oil is found all the way from the northwest to the southeast on the Gulf the field there being somewhat concurrent with that of Mexico. In the north and northwest, the formation runs with that of Oklahoma and Kansas, in all sections the content being rich.

More than 2,000,000 tons of coal were mined, and asphalt and pottery clay were important products, as also all the base minerals, silver, lead, quicksilver and copper being naturally present and somewhat developed as to production.

In the northwest the bed of a former inland salt sea contains the salts that appear in all sea waters,

and the Univeristy of Texas at Austin and the United States Geological Survey have announced the discovery of potash, the work of proving the extent thereof being now in progress. The announcement in 1921 caused the usual rush of prospectors and speculators, with boom times resultant.

The 1920 census gave $999,995,796 as the total value of all industrial products, there being 5,724 establishments, employing 130,911 persons, paying $147,907,000 in wages and salaries, and using $701,-170,000 of materials, with $585,776,000 of capital invested.

The three principal manufacturing industries were petroleum refining, $241,757,000; meat packing, $125,192,000; cottonseed oil and cake, $102,122,000. Flouring mills brought in $73,064,000; lumbering, $47,884,000; with 60 other industries which totalled each more than $500,000 of annual products. Cotton goods manufacture is not proportioned to the immensity of the cotton growing, the amount reported being $13,920,000.

Texas leads in railroad mileage, having 16,125 miles in 1921, Houston being the most important railway centre, claiming 17 different lines. Transport is heavy to Galveston, the largest seaport of Texas, on the Gulf, 50 mil s from Houston, and to New Orleans, with large tourist travel to and from the Pacific Coast.

Public school enrolment is about 1,125,000 for a population of 4,663,228 reported in the 1920 census. The University of Texas at Austin is well known, and has authority in many lines of research, especially in geology. There are a dozen other well established higher institutions.

The percentage of illiteracy was reported at 8.3; native white, 3; Negro, 17.8; foreign-born white, 33.8. The 249,652 Mexicans are the largest body of foreigners, communication across the international boundary line being in peace time constant and extensive.

Texas is a strange mixture of the old West and the progressive new South, the cowboy remaining in the western parts, and the eastern cities taking on modernities, with steady tendency toward the upbuilding of industry.

In he recent troubles with Mexico, there has been much disturbance on the border, but normally now Mexico is a source of wealth and prosperity to Texas. Galveston, the chief port, is expected to develop much vaster commerce than its already large tonnage. Galveston has a wonderful concrete seawall as protection gainst the fearful tidal wave and hurricane which swept it more than 20 years ago, practically destroying the city.

In late years, an automobile route has been popularized through Texas to the Pacific Coast, and efforts are making to improve the roads, not yet very facile for motor car passage.

In San Antonio, close to the border, the Alamo, a fortress defended to the death by the Texas patriots, is the chief point of interest to tourists, and in various places the visitor is shown battlefields on which the Lone Star State won freedom from Mexico.

UTAH.

Area, square miles.....84,990.....10th in rank
Population, 1920.....449,396.....40th in rank

Utah, of the Mountain group of the Far West, is bounded on the north by Idaho and Wyoming, on the east by Colorado, on the south by Arizona, and on the west by Nevada. It has several mountain ranges, which attain up to 12,000 feet elevation (the highest peak, Kings Mountain, 13,498 feet), the greater part of the State being a plateau 6,000 feet above sea level. The rivers are useful only for irrigation, more than 1,300,000 acres being under water. The Great Salt Lake, salt being 20 per cent. of the fluid content, is in the northwest part, altitude 4,218 feet, and has no known outlet. The climate is dry, stimulating and wholesome, warm in summer, rather cold in winter, and the sky so clear that no cloud specks it on 300 days a year.

The value of all crops in the Census of 1920 was $57,890,000, of which hay and forage led, with $24,583,000, mostly alfalfa. All the temperate zone cereals are produced. Emphasis is placed on forage crops. There are 25,662 farms, with 5,050,410 acres.

The fruit production ranges from temperate to sub-tropical zone varieties, which latter grow in the southern tier of counties.

The wool clip in the 1920 census was 11,690,239 pounds.

Mineral resources are most varied, including gold, silver, lead, manganese, copper, gypsum, petroleum, sulphur, zinc, salt and coal, the State ranking third in copper. The total value of mineral output given in 1920 was $45,169,328. Coal was mined, 5,800,-000 tons.

Production of uranium and vanadium, especially valuable, is the second in the Union.

Semi-precious stones are taken in large quantities, and a high grade of marble and onyx for building is quarried.

The manufactures consist mostly of smelting and refining of lead and copper, and the making of beet sugar, sugar beets being raised worth $10,048,611, for 930,427 tons. Manufactures are mostly in Salt Lake City and Ogden. The number of establishments was given as 1,159, capital, $143,366,000, wages paid $21,396,000, and value of all products, $156,804,000, for a population of 449,396, of which 48 per cent. was urban.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 2,161.

Illiteracy is low, at 1.9 per cent.; native white three-tenths of 1 per cent., foreign-born 6.3, there being 56,455 of foreign birth, English most numerous. About 100,000 attend the schools, and higher educational institutions are becoming numerous and well established.

The distinguishing feature is the Mormon Church, the Latter Day Saints, as they call themselves, numbering three-fourths of all church membership. The Mormons came originally to Utah from the Midwest, being driven out by persecution, and journeyed to the territory when it was almost completely a wilderness, subduing it and building a social formation based on the domination of the Mormon Apostles and Bishops, with close interrelationship between church and government, the tithing system being adopted.

Salt Lake City, the capital, has several celebrated structures built by the church, among them the great Tabernacle and the Temple

The "Great American Desert" lies in the northwestern corner of Utah, reaching over into Nevada.

VERMONT.

Area, square miles.....9,564.....42d in rank
Population, 1920.....352,428.....45th in rank

Vermont, a New England State, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by New Hampshire, on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by New York. Lake Champlain, more than 100 miles long, marks the western boundary line. The Green and Latonic Mountains cross the State. The climate like its topography is rugged and characteristic of the north.

The 1920 census gives $47,999,600 as the value of all crops, and $168,159,000 as the value of all manufactures. Vermont has the largest value of dairy products per capita in the Union, the value being returned as $27,152,954, and it leads all States in the production of maple sugar. Agricultural production takes a wide range, including even tobacco, and covers all the cereals suitable to the zone, with considerable fruits, apples predominating. There are 29,075 farms, with 4,235,811 acres.

Known as "The Green Mountain State," its chief mineral wealth is in its quarries, leading all States in output of granite (value, 1919, $3,563,734), marble (value, 1919, $2,108,872), asbestos and talc, its granites and marbles having gained Nation-wide markets, some of the most celebrated buildings having been erected with them.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 1,076.

Vermont is a popular resort in the summertime for persons from all Eastern cities, the mountain scenery being beautiful, and a system of roads being now in process of building up to modern standards. The shores of Lake Champlain, for 100 miles, afford excellent boating, and the area of the State teems with historic interest, having been the theatre of many battles in the former wars.

The illiteracy percentage is 3; native white 1.5, and foreign-born 11.3. Of the total population of 352,428 reported in the 1920 census, foreign-born numbered 44,526; Canadians, 24,868.

The University of Vermont and Middlebury College are the leading institutions of learning.

Vermont was the first State admitted after the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

VIRGINIA.

Area, square miles.....42,627.....33d in rank
Population, 1920.....2,309,187.....20th in rank

Virginia, one of the South Atlantic, and one of the Thirteen Original States, is bounded on the north by West Virginia and Maryland, on the east by Maryland and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by North Carolina, and on the west by West Virginia and Kentucky. Part of its original territory was taken in 1863, during the Civil War, to form West Virginia. On its eastern side, the great waterway, Chesapeake Bay, cleaves the State, cutting off a small portion between which and the main portion is the entrance past the Capes to the bay, and there are many rivers which flow into the bay,

with navigation up the James, the York, the Rappahannock and the Potomac.

The topography is varied, beginning with the low lying lands along the coast, known as Tidewater Virginia; rising to an extensive tableland in the central part, and finding mountain elevations up to 5,700 feet in the west. In the northwestern corner is the rich Shenandoah Valley. The Potomac River bounds the State on the north, making off from the bay. The mountains are the Alleghanies, the Shenandoahs and the Blue Ridge. The climate is as varied as the topography, characteristic in each portion, cool in the higher elevations and rather warm in the lower.

Fundamentally, Virginia is agricultural, its manufacturing being based on utilization of the soil products and some of the minerals, with which the State is well endowed.

The 1920 census gives $292,824,260 as the value of all crops, Virginia being the third State in tobacco production, with 102,391,226 pounds, the culture of the plant having been first done by whites at Jamestown 300 years ago. The temperate zone grains, vegetables and fruits are grown in profusion. The corn crop was reported as 44,800,000 bushels, with peanuts, 5,282,000 bushels, the third largest in the Union. There are 186,242 farms of 18,561,112 acres.

Livestock husbandry has been in late years emphasized especially, effort being exerted to bring in pure blood strains. Much of the progress in this line is due to the incoming of many Northerners, who have taken over rural estates to obtain the social advantage of the delightful country life of the Old Dominion State, which was of the flower of the old time era of the cavaliers.

Richmond, the capital, has become an important manufacturing city and its population on July 1, 1923, is estimated by the Census Bureau as 181,044.

The manufactures had an output in 1919 valued at $643,511,621, from 5,603 establishments, with a capital of $463,644,498, employing 139,178 persons.

Cotton goods especially are becoming great in volume, the mills having about 600,000 spindles, Virginia using much more raw cotton than it produces. The lumber cut averages about 800,000,000 feet, and is unusually varied, including yellow pine, oak, gum, hemlock, cypress, chestnut, yellow poplar, cedar, tupelo, basswood, hickory, and walnut.

The tobacco and cigarette factories send their finished product across the earth, besides which large quantities of tobacco are sent to England and other European countries for manufacture there into cigarettes, cigars and smoking tobacco.

Manufacturing also comprehends extensive canning of fruits and vegetables, leather, coke, sawmill machinery, woodenware, pig iron, clothing, implements, silk and knit goods.

Mineral output includes coal, the State ranking ninth, with 9,500,000 tons; iron ore output, these figures from the 1920 census, being 320,000 tons, with all the basic crude minerals also produced, including large supplies of building minerals, and with salt, copper, lead and zinc produced. The mineral output averages about $50,000,000 for 35 kinds mined.

Railroad mileage in 1921 was 4,703.

In Hampton Roads the United States maintains a great navy yard, as the principal rendezvous of the navy, utilizing the James River as a chief anchorage.

In Newport News, on the James River, an extensive shipbuilding plant constructs vessels of many types, including warships of heaviest tonnage.

Norfolk has large shipping interests, and is one of the principal centres for the manufacture and distribution of land fertilizers.

Fortress Monroe, on the peninsula between the James River and Chesapeake Bay, has strong, modern fortifications, commanding all adjacent waters.

Near the fortress, large hotels, maintained for many years on Government-owned lands, have been mined for instant blowing up in the event of war, to remove obstruction to the range of the big guns.

The illiteracy percentage is 11.2, Census of 1920; native white, 5.9; foreign-born, 7.1; and Negro 23.5. The Negro constitutes 29.9 per cent. of the population, having fallen from 32.6 per cent. in 1910. As to illiteracy, no State offers a wider range of gradations, the older families showing very low percentage, and the mountain regions very high.

In higher educational institutions, Virginia ranks among the foremost States, having such well-known establishments as the University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson, at Charlottesville, from which many men famous in history have been graduated; Washington and Lee University at Lexington; William and Mary College, the oldest in the United States, at Williamsburg; Virginia Polytechnic at Blacksburg; Virginia Military Institute at Lexington; Hampden-Sidney College at Hampden-Sidney, and Hampton Normal School at Hampton, the first well developed school for Negroes established in the South. More than 500,000 attend the public schools.

The "Old Dominion," first in population of the States until 1820, prides itself on its Revolutionary heroes, its five Federal Presidents, and its social prestige. It was the theatre of the decisive campaign in which the Civil War ended with the surrender at Appomattox of General Lee, head of the Confederate armies.

WASHINGTON.

Area, square miles ..... *69,127* ..... *19th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *1,356,621* ..... *30th in rank*

Washington, of the Pacific (Northwest) group, is bounded on the north by British Columbia, on the east by Idaho, on the south by Oregon, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It has the Columbia River as southern boundary line for 300 miles from the west, and many streams of importance, mostly for irrigation uses, with the Snake River in its eastern reaches. In the northwestern third of the State the great Puget Sound, with tortuous shores and innumerable harbors, on which Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Olympia and other important cities are situate, is not excelled as a commercial terminus for rail and water.

The Cascade Mountains cut the western third from the State's area, with the usual lower mountain range nearer to the ocean shores. A dozen peaks, snowcapped, rise in the west. Mt. Rainier or Mt. Tacoma (according to which city you may be in at the moment) is a beautiful attraction with its 14,408 feet of height, now a national park, and the Olympic range in the northwest is surpassingly beautiful.

Standing timber is about 330,000,000,000 feet; Douglas fir, yellow pine, white pine, spruce, larch, cedar and other trees abound. Normally, the State cuts more than 4,000,000,000 feet, leading all the States, and shipping the product all over the world, much coming to the North Atlantic States via the Panama Canal, and going by rail to the Central West, while Washington shingles are used throughout the whole northern half of the country.

The trees are magnificent, like those of Oregon, and with that State Washington leads all others in amount of timber remaining.

Agriculture is developing rapidly. All crops reported in the 1920 census were valued at $227,212,000, and included all the cereals, vegetables, forage crops, and the fruit production is famous, the irrigated sections all the way from the south to the very border of Canada being prolific and yielding products demanded in all Eastern fruit markets. Every variety known to the temperate zone is produced; the fruit and nut crop, 1920 census, was worth $51,662,000, apples alone being worth $38,823,000. There are 66,288 farms of 13,244,720 acres.

The geology is the same as that of Oregon—arid and semi-arid lands in the east, interspersed with fertile portions, and in the west much rainfall with resultant profusion of vegetation.

East of the Cascades most of the wheat is grown, the crop being 41,837,000 bushels, with many sheep, cattle and horses. "Horse Heaven" is located on the banks of the Columbia in Eastern Washington. The wool clip runs above 5,000,000 pounds. The livestock interest is mostly in the east, where the great ranges are, with mild winters in the valleys, with winter grazing.

The 1920 figures on manufactures showed 4,918 establishments, employing 150,479 persons, with $574,235,000 of capital, outputting $809,622,000 of products, lumber and timber leading with $220,512,000, steel shipbuilding next with $140,980,000, flour milling with $81,141,000, and meat packing with $34,398,000; wooden shipbuilding and boat building yielding $25,539,000. Forty-five other lines had more than $900,000 of annual production.

All the basic minerals are present, coal being produced in considerable quantity (value 1919, $10,737,656) and gold, silver, lead and zinc also.

Shipping is very extensive from Puget Sound ports to the Orient, and coastwise via the Panama Canal, and the bulk of the shipping to and from Alaska is handled on Puget Sound, which, in the years of the great Klondike goldfields rush, made of Seattle and Tacoma scenes of feverish activity. The salmon fisheries of the Washington sea waters are very extensive.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 5,587.

In illiteracy, the State has a percentage of 1.7; native white, 3-10ths of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 4.7. Foreign-born number 250,055, being 18.4 per cent. of the population, of which Japanese and Chinese are numerous.

About 300,000 attend the public schools, and

the University of Washington at Seattle, and the State College at Pullman, for science and agriculture, with several well established colleges, provide ample higher educational facilities.

The shores of Puget Sound are very popular as summer resorts, with many hotels and cottage colonies, while steamer tourist travel to and from Alaska is extensive.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Area, square miles.....24,170.....40th in rank
Population, 1920.....1,463,701.....27th in rank

West Virginia, of the South Atlantic group, was set off during the Civil War from Virginia. It is bounded on the north by Ohio and Pennsylvania, on the east by Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, on the south by Virginia and Kentucky, and on the west by Kentucky and Ohio.

It is essentially mountainous, the Appalachian range having several spurs therein. Its western parts drain into the Ohio River, and its eastern portions down the Potomac River to the Atlantic Ocean. The mountains are in the east. The climate is moderate, and between the north and south extremes.

Mining is the leading activity, the State ranking second in the production of coal, with 75,500,000 tons as the production reported in the 1920 census. Some of the finest steaming coal in the world is produced, especially the Pocahontas. It ranks first in output of natural gas, gaining about $40,000,000 annually therefrom. In petroleum output it ranks eighth. All of the base minerals are present in abundant supply, and the total mineral output runs above $200,000,000. It is in West Virginia that for years industrial disturbances have upset production and affected political and social conditions, being now the subject of Federal inquiry that final settlement may be effected amicably to both sides.

West Virginia produces more hardwood than any other State, excepting Arkansas, and has vast timber wealth, including yellow poplar, birch, ash, oak, spruce, hemlock and walnut.

Its agriculture is not so important, total value of all crops reported in the 1920 census being $96,537,000, the leading crops being corn, hay, tobacco, potatoes, and fruits of all kinds suitable to the zone. Farms number 87,289, with 9,569,790 acres.

The State ranks sixth in the steel works and rolling mill industry and among the first in the production of glass and glassware. In 1919 the number of manufacturing establishments was 2,785, with a capitalization of $339,189,678, employing 93,688 persons, with products valued at $471,970,877.

Its transport by water is abundantly served with the Ohio River on the west. Railroad mileage, 1921, was 3,996.

Its illiteracy percentage is 6.4; native white, 4.6; Negro, 15.3; and foreign-born, 24. Negroes are 5.9 per cent. of the population, and foreign-born 4.2. Public school enrolment was reported at 360,000, and there are many colleges, church denominational schools being numerous; industrial schools also.

In recent years many Northerners have gone to the State to take country homes in the mountains. White Sulphur Springs in the eastern part is one of the most celebrated pleasure resorts, popular socially, and with a famous golf course on which some of the greatest golfers have played.

WISCONSIN.

Area, square miles.....56,066.....25th in rank
Population, 1920.....2,632,067.....13th in rank

Wisconsin, of the East North Central group, is bounded on the north by Lakes Superior and Michigan, on the east by Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois and Iowa, and on the west by Iowa and Minnesota. The Mississippi River forms the southern half of the western boundary line. It has the characteristic climate of the northern tier of States, cold in winter and pleasant in summer, dry and stimulating.

The value of the total manufactured product at about $1,000,000,000 exceeds that of all crops reported in the 1920 census at $445,347,868, although its agricultural activities are vitally important and thorough, a large proportion of foreigners from thrifty countries having attained high grade tillage. The mineral production also is large.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 7,554.

Everything grown in the north temperate zone is produced, in grains, vegetables and fruits, agriculture being especially well diversified—corn, wheat, rye, barley, hay, flaxseed, potatoes, sugar beets, with considerable quantities of tobacco for cigar wrappers, hops, peas, sorghum and maple syrup. More peas are canned than in any other State, and more hemp raised. The grape production is very large, and the output also of cranberries, apples, cherries and plums. Wisconsin was, in 1919, the leading State in the combined value of the butter, cheese and condensed milk industries, the total being nearly $222,000,000. There are 189,295 farms, with a total of 22,143,223 acres.

Wisconsin has increased rapidly in importance as a manufacturing State. The number of establishments in 1919 was 10,393, with 317,899 persons engaged, a capital of $1,361,729,196, and an output valued at $1,846,984,307.

Manufactures include the most lumber cut in the Great Lakes region. The State has the most creameries of any State, refines much beet sugar, makes much woodwork and implement products, considerable pig iron output, ranks fifth in zinc production, fourth in iron ore output, the valuable hematite kind chiefly, and the fisheries on the lakes are highly productive, the whitefish being highly valued.

The story of Wisconsin forests, as of all of the Lake States, is tragic. Naturally, almost the entire State was covered with pine, hemlock, and the invaluable hardwoods. Lumbering proceeded without regard to conservation, until more than 8,000,000,000 feet were cut annually; production on account of the exhaustion of the supply then falling off, until the 1920 census reported the cut as 1,275,000,000 feet, with an estimated stand remaining of about 2,500,000,000 feet. There are therefore enormous areas of now useless cut-over forest lands, with comparatively scattered timber tracts left.

Superior, at the head of Lake Superior, opposite Duluth, is the main terminus of the Great Northern Railway, and has great ore, lumber, wheat and coal dockage, with considerable manufacturing of iron products.

Of the 2,632,067 population shown by the 1920 census, the number of foreign-born was 460,128, or 17.5 per cent., Germans numbering 151,250.

The percentage of illiteracy was 2.4, against 3.2 in 1910. The native white illiteracy in 1920 was 7-10ths of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 8.4; Negro, 4.1.

The University of Wisconsin at Madison is especially far advanced in sociologic research, domestic science and the practical arts. The 1920 matriculation was 10,155, including the summer school; and a correspondence course is conducted by which 15,554 persons are instructed. There are besides many colleges and smaller schools.

Wisconsin has been and is the scene of intense political battles and advanced social experiments, of which Robert Marion La Follette has been the leader, as Governor and United States Senator. It has a large percentage of foreign-born and foreign-extracted population, with numbers of Socialists.

The Great Lake shores contain many pleasure resorts, while the smaller lakes of the State are also popular with summerers, fishing being prime, and hunting in the fall.

WYOMING.

Area, square miles.....97,914.....8th in rank
Population, 1920.....194,402.....48th in rank

Wyoming, a Mountain Group State, is bounded on the north by Montana, on the east by North Dakota and Nebraska, on the south by Colorado and Utah, and on the west by Utah, Idaho and Montana. It is a lofty region, its mean elevation about 6,000 feet—a broad plateau traversed by the Rocky Mountains, highest point of which is Mt. Gannett, 13,785 feet. Topography is varied.

Its waters flow in all directions, drainage by the Green River to the southwest, by the Yellowstone and Snake Rivers to the northwest, by the Big Horn to the north, and by the North Platte, Sweetwater and Laramie Rivers to the southeast, none of them navigable. The river waters are however valuable for irrigation, more than 1,200,000 acres being actually under irrigation, and an area of nearly 2,700,000 acres being included in irrigation projects which are under construction.

The climate is that of the rarefied air of high elevations, and is salutary, with severe winters and pleasant summers, moisture precipitation being low at about 12 inches mean annually.

With less than 200,000 population reported in the 1920 census more than $50,000,000 was assigned as the value of all crops, hay the leader, mostly alfalfa, and corn, potatoes, oats, wheat, rye and barley also produced.

Stock raising is the most important industry, sheep husbandry being the second in rank in the United States, the wool clip reported at 33,000,000 pounds. Farms number 15,748, with 11,809,351 acres.

Mineral resources are extensive, coal production;

1920, 8,928,000 tons; copper of considerable quantity, and petroleum high with 16,590,000 barrels. Petroleum stores are known to be very great. Gold, silver, iron ore, platinum ore and all the base minerals abound, with vast development assured for the future.

Manufactures are practically all for home consumption.

Railroad mileage, 1921, was 1,931.

The 1920 census reported the percentage of illiteracy as 2.1; native white, 3-10ths of 1 per cent; foreign-born, 9. There were 25,255 foreign-born, mostly from Europe.

The 1920 school enrolment was 47,553. The University of Wyoming at Laramie had 913 students.

The Yellowstone National Park in the northwest corner is one of the world's most famous resorts for the tourist; its giant geysers, waterfalls and high coloration of the rugged gnarled rocks attract heavy travel from all parts of the country and from foreign lands.

The ranch life retains much of the old time flavor of the West, and many Easterners go there to enjoy it. The annual cowboy roundup at Cheyenne attracts many.

ALASKA, TERRITORY OF

AREA, 590,884 square miles (including the Aleutian Islands).

POPULATION, Census of 1920, 55,036 (27,883 whites, 27,153 Indians and Eskimos). Males, 34,539; females, 20,497.

CAPITAL, Juneau, population, 1920, 3,058.

Governor, Scott C. Bone, 1921-24, appointed June, 1921.

Consuls maintained at Juneau by Norway; at Nome by Russia (Consul General) and Sweden; at Skagway by Great Britain.

Alaska occupies the northwestern part of the North American continent. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Arctic and Bering Sea, on the south by the North Pacific Ocean and on the east by Canada. From the southwestern corner the Aleutian Islands stretch out westward 1,200 miles to longitude 172° E. Cape Wrangell, facing Siberia. Bering Strait, 54 miles wide, separates the mainland of Alaska from Asia. The "Panhandle" runs southeast 600 miles along the Pacific to Dixon Inlet, and includes all the islands, the boundary with Canada along the mountain crests being fixed by arbitration in 1903, international survey completed, 1913.

Alaska, then sparsely colonized by Russian trappers and Indian traders, was bought from Russia by Secretary W. H. Seward, by the treaty of March 30, 1867, for $7,200,000. It was made a Territory by the act of Aug. 24, 1912, which gave it a Legislature elected by direct vote and a Governor, appointed for four years by the President. Congress reserves the right to legislation on certain subjects.

Alaska is mountainous with high plateaus; the coast range extends through the southern part, the chief peaks being Mt. St. Elias (alt. 18,024 ft.), Mt. Wrangell (14,005 ft.) and further inland Mt. McKinley (20,300 ft.), the highest peak on the North American continent. There are more than a dozen active volcanoes, notably Mt. Katmai now with the "valley of 10,000 smokes" a national monument. Mt. Katmai which had been dormant, suddenly blew the top of its head off June 6, 1912—one of the greatest eruptions in history. The mountains and the Sitka district are densely timbered, mainly coniferous, but the islands are treeless. The most notable glaciers are the Muir, Malaspina and Seward. The Yukon is the chief river, 2,000 miles long, navigable for about 1,800 miles. The length of the coast line is about 4,750 miles, including islands 26,364 miles. There are many excellent harbors, one Dutch Harbor, Unalaska Island, being of great naval importance.

There is great diversity in climate. In the interior a temperature of 60° below zero in winter is not unusual, with a temperature of 90° in the summer, but on the coast owing to the Japanese current the thermometer rarely falls below zero in the winter with a maximum of about 80° in the summer. Rain there is abundant. All the hardier vegetables and the cereals, except corn, thrive during the short summer with its long hours of sunlight. Of the 378,165,760 acres the census of 1920 reported 90,652 in 364 farms, 5,836 acres only being under cultivation.

Alaska has vast forests along the coasts of which 20,580,000 are in forest reservations.

Reindeer were introduced from Lapland and from Siberia to insure the support of the Eskimos by the Government, which brought in 1,200 head between 1892 and 1902. These increased under careful handling to 22,167 in 1910, 92,933 in 1920 (valued at $2,238,562) and (estimated) 216,000 in 1922. Reindeer meat amounting to 256,449 pounds, valued at $61,865, was exported to the United States in 1920, and 104,347 pounds, valued at $18,534, in 1921.

Fur farming also is on the increase, especially of foxes; the export of fox skins in 1919-20 sold at St. Louis auction for $79,404 and that of 1920-21 for $109,398.

The killing of seals on the Pribilof Islands having been brought under control in 1910 and pelagic sealing prohibited by treaty in 1911, the seal herds have increased from 215,000 to 581,453 in 1921; 1919-20, 30,198 dressed sealskins, valued at $1,509,600, were shipped to the United States. The shipment for 1920-21 was 24,889, valued at $995,660, and for 1921-22, 26,293, valued at $1,005,175.

Fishing is an important industry; in 1920 788 vessels were engaged in it. The total number of salmon taken in Alaska in 1920 was 65,080,539, and in 1921, 37,905,591. The total investment in the salmon cannery industry in 1920 was $62,550,727, and in 1921, $33,246,292. The salmon pack for three years was:

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Cases....	4,429,463	2,596,826	4,501,562
Value....	$35,602,800	$19,632,744	$29,787,193

The amount of salmon sold as cured, smoked, pickled, frozen or fresh, in 1921, was 15,458,911 pounds, valued at $1,335,318. The halibut fisheries in 1921 produced 17,170,000 pounds, valued at $1,476,400, and the total value of all the fisheries in 1920 was $41,492,124; from an investment of $70,986,221, with 27,483 persons employed; and in 1921, $24,086,867, from an investment of $39,001,874, with 15,070 employed.

Since the discovery of gold at Juneau in 1880 (the great Klondike rush through Skagway into Canadian territory and the Upper Yukon began in 1896) up to January, 1921, Alaska has produced $320,000,000 of gold, nearly two-thirds of it from placer mines. Copper ($127,000,000) and other metals produced bring the total yield up to $460,000,000. The U. S. Geological Survey estimates the value of the placer gold reserve to be at least $360,000,000, this in addition to gold in veins that could not be estimated. There are large coal deposits, which are not yet fully developed. The coal by U. S. Navy has been found equal in steaming value to Pocahontas coal.

Oil of high grade is found and has been developed to a limited extent in the Katalla field on Controller Bay.

The value of the mineral output in 1921 was $17,004,124, as compared with $23,303,751 in 1920. Of this in 1921 the production of gold was $8,073,540; copper, $7,354,496; silver, $761,085; coal, $496,394; lead, $68,279.

Congress in 1914 authorized the building of a railroad not to exceed 1,000 miles in length. The line is in operation from Seward to Fairbanks, 467 miles; with spurs to coal mines that brings the total up to 541 miles. The cost at wartime prices exceeded $52,000,000. The rest of the system was put in operation in 1923. The total operating expenses during the seven years since operation began in part up to Jan. 1, 1923, amounted to $9,536,294; total operating revenues were $2,481,070; total deficit, $7,055,224.

The territory, on Dec. 30, 1922, had three national banks with a total capital of $150,000; surplus, $86,000; undivided profits, $50,268, and resources, $2,471,055; and fifteen territorial banks with a total capital of $630,000; surplus, $198,078; undivided profits, $173,485, and resources, $7,137,098. Total resources of the eighteen banks, $9,608,152.

The receipts and expenses of the territory for the last two years were:

1921.....	Receipts, $563,474	Expenditures, $680,312
1922.....	Receipts, 625,476	Expenditures, 606,465

Alaska's commerce with the United States for the last three fiscal years, ending June 30, was:

Fiscal Year.	Exports to U. S.	Imports from U. S.	Gold Shipments.
1919-20....	$66,498,871	$33,998,462	$8,793,085
1920-21....	54,126,718	27,333,972	7,072,114
1921-22....	36,775,870	23,625,161	6,881,020
1922-23....	52,984,275	29,981,604	7,496,319

COMMERCE OF ALASKA (CALENDAR YEARS).

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
IMPORTS.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Merchandise from the United States	39,838,168	40,412,258	37,476,232	36,876,855	19,274,215
Merchandise from foreign ports	1,196,195	1,175,701	1,449,362	1,512,118	935,013
Gold and silver from foreign ports	2,397,237	37,605	31,665	29,500	.....
Total imports	44,431,600	41,625,564	38,957,259	38,418,473	20,209,228
EXPORTS.					
Merchandise to the United States	76,651,968	75,026,578	60,473,623	60,929,241	36,916,924
Merchandise, gold and silver to foreign ports	3,093,590	1,315,975	1,578,986	1,539,735	1,478,27[illegible]
Domestic gold and silver to United States	14,939,440	8,997,655	8,636,139	7,413,751	7,350,142
Foreign gold and silver to United States	2,008,864	83,360	6,332	28,695	.....
Total exports	96,693,862	85,423,568	70,695,080	69,911,422	45,745,338
Total of imports and exports	141,125,462	127,049,132	109,652,339	108,329,895	65,954,586

Reindeer, 92,933 ($2,238,562); work-dogs, 17,625; horses, 1,063; cattle, 445; foxes, 1,190; swine, 349; goats, 133; mules, 68; sheep, 34. Reindeer in 1922 were estimated at 216,000.

HAWAII, TERRITORY OF.

AREA, 6,449 square miles (Hawaii, 4,016 square miles; Oahu, 598; Maui, 728; Kauai, 547; Molokai, 261; Lanai, 140; Niihau, 73; Kahoolawe, 44, Molokini, 2.7).

POPULATION, Census of 1920, 255,912 (estimated for July 1, 1923, 291,000).

CAPITAL, Honolulu, population (Census of 1920), 83,327; other city, Hilo, 10,431.

Governor, Wallace R. Farrington (1921-24) assumed office, July 5, 1921.

Consuls are maintained at Honolulu by Belgium, Brazil, Chili, China, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan (Consul General), Mexico (vacant), The Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Spain (vacant), and Sweden (vacant).

The Hawaiian Islands—the crossroads of the Pacific—are twenty in number of which nine are inhabited, lying in the North Pacific Ocean in longitude 154° 40′—160° 30′ west, latitude 12° 16′—18° 55′ north, and more than 2,000 miles from the nearest mainland. The group extends for 390 miles from northwest to southeast. San Francisco is distant 2,089 miles; Panama, 4,640; Auckland, N. Z., 3,800; Manila, 4,350; Hongkong, 4,950; and Yokohama, 3,440.

The islands are mountainous and volcanic in origin, filled with extinct craters, Haleakala on Maui being the largest in the world. On the island of Hawaii is Mauna Kea (altitude 13,823 feet) quiescent, and Mauna Loa (altitude 13,765 feet) active. Sixteen miles east of the latter is the largest active volcano in the world, Kilauea (altitude 4,400 feet) with its "pit of eternal fire."

Kilauea's Lake of Living Fire drained out in August, 1923, as a result of subterranean disturbances, the surface of the lake of liquid lava having dropped 600 feet below the rim. In May, 1922, as a result of similar disturbances, the Lake of Living Fire disappeared, but in September of the same year the crater began to fill again. In May of this year the surface of the lake had risen to within 150 feet of the rim. The most remarkable recovery was on May 12, when the surface of the lake rose thirty feet in one day, making a total volume of molten lava poured out by the scores of fountains of over 2,000,000 cubic yards in one day. The area of the lake on that day was over forty-five acres or nearly eighteen city blocks.

The islands are clothed with luxuriant tropical vegetation; with abundant rainfall and cooled by the prevailing northeast trade winds the climate is perpetual summer without enervating heat. The higher elevations of the mountains are covered with forests, and 820,000 acres are set apart as a forest reserve. The soil is very fertile and all tropical and sub-tropical fruits and vegetables are grown. The farms number (1920) 5,284, valued at $151,129,085, with 2,702,245 acres, of which 435,242 were improved and 599,531 in woodlands. Of the 5,284 farmers 892 were white (627 owners) 679 Hawaiian (546 owners), 3,098 Japanese (188 owners, 11 managers, and 2,899 tenants), and 560 Chinese (56 owners, 7 managers, and 497 tenants). In 1919 29,571,845 pounds of rice were produced and 19,883,650 pounds of coffee; 86 farms reported (1920) 1,407 breadfruit trees that produced a crop of 101,268 breadfruit. Banana cultivation has been pushed, 160,953 bunches being produced in 1919.

The largest industry of the islands is the growing of sugar cane and the production of raw sugar. The value of the sugar produced in 1919 was $80,236,000, from 123,165 acres. The yield per acre is larger than any other country; about five tons of sugar per acre on an average; irrigated land yielding 70 per cent. more than unirrigated. The employees on the sugar plantations, about 45,000 in number, of many nationalities, receive house fuel, water and medical attendance free and are paid a basic monthly wage and a bonus, which varies with the price of sugar. In 1920 the minimum basic wage was $20 and the bonus, extraordinarily large, was 276 per cent. of the wage. For 1921 the bonus was $30. Much welfare work is done.

Hawaii's sugar exports to the United States for three years were as follows:

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1920-21	977,738,902	$93,651,63[illegible]
1921-22	1,191,624,620	45,168,88[illegible]
1922-23	1,195,078,906	69,585,641

The second largest industry is the growing and canning of pineapples. The product increased 1,094 per cent. in the 1909-1919 decade and in 1920 143,473,536 two-pound cans valued at approximately $31,000,000 were produced. About 46,000 acres are under cultivation. Hawaii's shipments of canned pineapple for three years are valued at $29,745,818 for 1920-21; $18,737,405 for 1921-22; and $22,321,588 for 1922-23.

Hawaii's imports from the United States were chiefly iron and steel manufactures, mineral oil, breadstuffs, meat and dairy products, lumber, textiles, etc., fertilizers, automobiles, rubber goods, leather and paper.

Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, is the capital and chief commercial city and port of the islands. It has a fine natural harbor which needs improvement and development. Its needs have been neglected by Congress which alone can appropriate the money for them. The customs receipts, Federal income and other taxes paid to Washington by the Territory amounted to $16,597,017 in the fiscal year 1921-22.

Gov. Farrington, in his message to the Legislature, Feb. 21, 1923, said: "Hawaii's fate in general appropriations made by the United States Congress has forced upon our attention a new and most unfortunate misunderstanding of Hawaii's status as a Territory, an integral part of the United States entitled to participate in benefits, since we bear all the burdens of a State through taxation and other obligations to the Federal Government. The eventual destiny of Hawaii is to enter the family of States with the full rights of Statehood. Hawaii's history as an independent nation previous to its voluntary annexation to the United States, the high standards of our administration, our financial integrity and governmental stability are unanswerable arguments in support of our claim to this high station."

U. S. Secretary of the Interior Fall, in his annual report for 1922, said: "Hawaii is not a 'possession.' In the payment of Federal taxes, in customs collections and other similar Federal requirements the Territory of Hawaii carries all the responsibility of a State. During recent years Congress has deliberately refused to recognize the Territory of Hawaii in certain general appropriations. This is notably true and particularly unfortunate in connection with the laws dealing with education, maternity, and national-road construction. Hawaii was not conquered: it entered the American Union voluntarily and was given the status of a Territorial government similar to that from which the States of the Union have been organized. Hawaii

has never retained for its own treasury any share of the funds collected through the Custom House or through any other Federal revenue-collecting agencies. Hawaii is a loyal governmental unit of the United States; Hawaii is a vigorous industrial section of the Nation."

The Federal Government maintains its largest army post on the islands with quarters for a division of 30,000 men at Schofield Barracks and the subsidiary forts. The Navy Department has a large base at Pearl Harbor with drydock, opened Aug. 31, 1919. There are also a large aviation field and a powerful radio station.

Hawaii has an excellent system of roads, and in Honolulu much concrete construction is used. These it has built and maintained without Federal aid notwithstanding the heavy use of the roads for Federal military and naval purposes in Oahu. Had the Federal Highway Road Act of Nov. 9, 1921, included the Territory of Hawaii on an equal basis with the States, Hawaii would have received $1,750,000 for this work. The islands have approximately 350 miles of steam railroads besides about 625 miles on the sugar plantations. In the fiscal year 1921-22, 932 ships with a tonnage of 6,090,145 entered the ports of the islands.

The native population of Hawaii at the time of the discovery has been estimated at about 200,000. With civilization it has dwindled and the race seems destined to disappear through intermarriage with other stocks rather than by deaths. Of the total population of 255,912 reported by the Census of 1920, there were, Hawaiians, 23,723; part-Hawaiian, 18,027; Portuguese, 27,002; Porto Rican, 5,602; Spanish, 2,430; other Caucasian, mostly American, 19,708; Japanese, 109,274; Chinese, 23,507; Filipino, 21,031; Korean, 4,950; Negro, 348.

Hawaii came under the influence of American missionaries in 1820, and a large proportion of the natives embraced the Christian faith. The impetus given to education was great, and elementary education has always been free. The language in general use in the schools is English. The Japanese have many so-called Buddhist schools, which their children attend in addition to the American schools. The school plants, both public and private, are of very high order. The University of Hawaii is State supported. The Bishop Museum at Honolulu is a scientific institution of the first order devoted especially to the preservation of the life of the native Hawaiians and to the study of the ethnology of Polynesia.

Pan-Pacific conferences on vital matters have been promoted during the last three years with great success; and the islands are yearly welcoming increasing numbers of tourists, being well favored with steamship communication.

The Hawaiian Islands were discovered by Capt. Cook in 1778, and there he met his death on his second visit in 1779. King Kamehameha brought the islands under one rule in 1791. The rule of his dynasty, which became a constitutional monarchy in 1840, ended when a revolution drove Queen Liliuokalani from the throne in 1893. An attempt to secure annexation to the United States failing, a republic was proclaimed, July 4, 1894. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American War Hawaii was annexed to the United States by a joint resolution of Congress, July 7, 1898, and created a Territory by the act of April 30, 1900.

The chief executive officer of the Territory of Hawaii is the Governor, who is appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate for a four-year term, and who must be a resident of the islands in order to be eligible for appointment. The Territorial Secretary is appointed in the same manner, but the heads of the Territorial departments are appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Territorial Senate.

The Legislature of Hawaii consists of the Senate of 15 members, elected for four-year terms; and the House of Representatives, of 30 members, elected for two-year terms. The Delegate to Congress is elected every two years, and has floor privileges in the House, but no vote.

The judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, four Circuit Courts and numerous District Courts. The Justices of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts are appointed by the President, with the approval of the United States Senate.

Hawaii's commerce with the United States is as follows:

Fiscal Year.	Exports. to U. S.	Imports. From U. S.
1919-20	$142,246,003	$59,261,621
1920-21	127,692,879	77,324,114
1921-22	68,335,073	51,581,621
1922-23	96,159,742	60,795,799

The revenue of the Territory is derived from real and personal taxation, etc. For the fiscal year 1921-22 the receipts were $11,353,811, expenditures, $13,157,109, with a cash surplus of $1,333,286.

The total outstanding bonded debt on June 30, 1922, was $14,649,000. The net assessed value of real and personal property for 1922 was $256,201,395.

UNITED STATES AND LATIN-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Year (Fiscal).	Imports Into the United States.			Exports From the United States.		
	Total.	From Latin America.	Pct. From Latin America.	Total.	To Latin America.	Pct. to Latin America.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
1900	849,941,184	167,180,295	19.67	1,394,483,082	110,674,490	7.94
1901	823,172,165	198,233,744	24.08	1,487,764,991	118,772,158	7.98
1902	903,320,948	208,510,497	23.08	1,381,719,401	115,132,413	8.33
1903	1,025,719,237	225,923,096	22.03	1,420,141,679	115,053,595	8.10
1904	991,087,371	256,227,244	25.85	1,460,827,271	136,615,381	9.35
1905	1,117,513,071	302,266,593	27.05	1,518,561,666	159,156,657	10.48
1906	1,226,562,446	294,049,326	23.97	1,743,864,500	209,043,359	11.99
1907	1,434,421,425	334,572,126	23.33	1,880,851,078	229,966,603	12.23
1908	1,194,341,792	273,176,971	22.87	1,860,773,346	219,968,513	11.82
1909	1,311,920,224	324,154,136	24.71	1,663,011,104	201,912,874	12.14
1910	1,556,947,430	392,955,257	25.24	1,744,984,720	242,123,502	13.87
1911	1,527,226,105	371,300,234	24.31	2,049,320,199	273,525,344	13.35
1912	1,653,264,934	423,037,208	25.59	2,204,322,409	296,141,651	13.43
1913	1,813,008,234	442,419,973	24.40	2,465,884,149	323,775,885	13.13
1914	1,893,925,657	469,082,667	24.77	2,364,579,148	282,070,153	11.93
1915	1,674,169,740	557,413,053	33.29	2,768,589,340	251,469,431	9.08
1916	2,197,883,510	760,132,729	34.58	4,333,482,885	411,193,859	9.49
1917	2,659,355,185	962,860,611	36.21	6,296,048,394	581,954,695	9.25
1918	2,945,655,403	985,160,871	33.44	5,919,711,371	725,820,970	12.24
1919	3,095,720,068	1,126,788,810	36.39	7,232,282,686	866,272,958	11.99
1920	5,238,621,668	1,805,516,408	34.50	8,111,030,733	1,221,099,099	15.05
1921	3,654,449,330	1,156,566,975	31.70	6,516,315,346	1,363,594,386	20.90
1922	2,608,009,008	679,425,736	26.05	3,771,181,597	536,275,523	14.22
1923	3,781,259,144	1,045,111,806	27.64	3,957,077,933	638,660,551	16.14

THE PLEDGE TO THE FLAG.

(Taught in many of the schools and repeated by the pupils daily.)

"I pledge allegiance to my flag
And to the Republic for which it stands,
One Nation, indivisible,
With liberty and justice for all."

The Pledge to the Flag is attributed to James P. Upham, a Boston publisher, who in 1888 suggested its use in the schools. The idea was adopted by the National Education Association, which persuaded Congress to urge it to the attention of President Harrison, who, by proclamation of July 21, 1892, naming Oct. 21, 1892, as a holiday in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the landing of Columbus in the New World, suggested the Pledge to the Flag be recited by pupils and that the American flag be raised over every schoolhouse.

Dependencies of the United States.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

AREA, 114,400 square miles.
POPULATION, Census of 1918, 10,350,640.
CAPITAL, Manila (Luzon), pop. 1918, 285,306 (summer capital Baguio, pop. 5,462), other cities, Cebu, pop. 65,300; Albay (Luzon), pop. 53,105; Iloilo (Panay), pop. 47,808; Batangas (Luzon), pop. 41,182; Ormoc (Leyte), pop. 38,247; Laoag (Ilocos Norte), 38,294; Baybay (Leyte), pop. 36,934.
Governor General, Major Gen. Leonard Wood; assumed office Oct. 5, 1921.
Consuls General maintained at Manila by China, Great Britain, Japan, Mexico, The Netherlands and Spain. *Consuls* maintained at Manila by Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Switzerland; at Cebu and at Iloilo by Great Britain, The Netherlands, Norway and Spain.

The Philippine Islands, the largest island group in the Malay Archipelago, were discovered by Magellan in 1521 and conquered by Spain in 1542; they were ceded to the United States by the treaty of Paris (Dec. 10, 1898) following the Spanish-American War. Admiral Dewey had destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, and Major Gen. Wesley Merritt had captured the City of Manila on Aug. 13, 1898.

The land area of the islands lies between 21° 10′ and 4° 40′ north latitude and between 116° 40′ and 126° 34′ east longitude. There are 7,083 islands extending 1,152 statute miles from north to south and 682 miles from east to west. Of this number 462 have an area of 1 square mile or over; 2,441 are named and 4,642 unnamed. The largest, Luzon, contains 40,814 square miles, and Mindanao, the next, 36,906. Panay has 4,448; Cebu, 1,695; Palawan, 4,500; Mindoro, 3,794; Bohol, 1,534; Masbate, 1,255. Between and about lie the other groups, including the Sulu or Jolo islands in the south, the Babuyanes and Batanes in the north, the Catanduanes in the east, Culion in the west. Population by the Census of 1918 was 10,350,640, of which all but about 72,000 were Filipinos. There were 5,776 Americans, 43,802 Chinese, 7,806 Japanese, 3,945 Spanish, 1,148 Britons, 286 Germans, 182 French, 125 Swiss. In Manila in 1918 there were 3,124 Americans. The census returned 879,811 who could read Spanish.

The archipelago has a coast line of 11,444 statute miles, which exceeds that of the entire United States. There are 21 fine harbors and 8 landlocked straits, the principal being Manila, Subic, Batangas, Tayabas and Hondagua, Iligan, Illana, Nasipit, Sibuguey, Sarangani Bays; the Gulfs of Lingayen, Ragay, Lagonoy and Davao, and the San Bernardino, San Juanico, Surigao and Basilan Straits and the Verde Passage. Manila Bay, with an area of 770 square miles and a circumference of 120, is the finest in the entire Far East. It is a roadstead in all parts of which vessels can anchor, but a breakwater has been constructed for vessels to shelter behind in bad weather. Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, and Jolo are the ports of entry.

The extensive mountain system of the Philippines belongs to the succession of volcanic ranges of the Pacific system of the world's surface. There are 20 more or less active volcanoes. Mount Apo (Apo means master), 9,610 feet, in Mindanao; Mayan Volcano, 7,943 feet, in Albay; Taal, 984 feet, in Batangas; Canlaon, 7,995 feet, in Negros; Banajao, or Majayjay, 7,144 feet, are the most famous of these. Other high mountains are Pulog, 9,580 feet; Halcon, 8,481 feet; Malingdang, 8,560 feet; Santo Tomas, 7,400 feet.

Nearly all the principal islands have important river systems. In Luzon are the Rio Grande de Cagayan, 220 miles long, which drains 16,000 square miles of territory; the Rio Grande de Pampanga, emptying into Manila Bay through a dozen mouths; the Agno, the Abra, Bued, and the more familiar Pasig. The Rio Grande de Mindanao, 330 miles long, is the largest in the islands, and the Agusan, also in Mindanao, the third in size. Mindoro has 60 rivers and Samar 26.

November, December, January and February are the temperate months. The mean average temperature at this season is about 77° to 79° Fahrenheit. In April, May and June, the hot months, the mean average is between 83° and 84°. In the other months it is about 80°. The nights are seldom unpleasantly hot even in the hot season, and a temperature of 100° is a rarity in Manila. The mountain regions of the north are cool as September in the temperate zone. There are two seasons, the rainy and the dry. The rains are heaviest in July, August and September; lightest in February and March. The lowest average rainfall for the last twelve years for the whole archipelago was 60.73 inches in the driest region, the highest 125.68 in the wettest. Manila's average was 75.46.

The preamble of the Jones Act, passed by the United States Congress and approved Aug. 29, 1916, declared that "it has always been the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein." On assuming office in March, 1921, President Harding sent Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and W. Cameron Forbes (Governor General 1909-13) to the Philippines to make a complete survey of conditions. In their report they recommended among other things "that the present general status of the Philippine Islands continue until the people have had time to absorb and thoroughly master the powers already in their hands" and "that under no circumstances should the American Government permit to be established in the Philippine Islands a situation which would leave the United States in a position of responsibility without authority."

The Jones Act of 1916 abolished the Philippine Commission under which the islands had been governed under the act of July 1, 1902. It substituted as the Upper House of the Legislature a Senate composed of 24 members, and instead of the Assembly, a House of Representatives of 91 members, elected triennially. The Governor General, who remains as the head of the Islands, is appointed by the President. All the Cabinet heads, except the Secretary of Public Instruction, are Filipinos. Senators are elected for six years.

The Philippine Archipelago is divided into 48 provinces, 11 special provinces and 2 chartered cities. The chief executive of a regular province is the Provincial Governor, who is an elective official. He, together with two other elective members, form the provincial board which constitutes the legislative branch of the provincial government. In the special provinces, with the exception of Mindoro, Palawan and Batanes, the Provincial Governors are appointed officials.

Of the 24 Senators only two—those from the Twelfth District, which is composed of the Mountain Province, the City of Baguio, the Province of Nueva Vizcaya and the Department of Mindanao and Sulu—are appointed by the Governor General; all the others are elected by popular vote; as are also the 91 Representatives, excepting the nine who represent the Mountain Province, the Province of Nueva Vizcaya and the Department of Mindanao and Sulu.

Filipinos have been admitted to the civil service in increasing numbers. On July 1, 1920, there were 20 Americans and 30 Filipinos acting as chiefs or assistant chiefs, and 760 Americans and 12,074 Filipinos connected with the Government.

The government of the towns is practically autonomous, the officials being elected by the qualified voters of the municipality and serving for three years. The officials consist of a President, Vice President, and Councillors, the latter varying in number according to population. Local municipal government has been instituted in about 873 municipalities and 312 municipal districts.

The administration of justice in the Philippines is intrusted to the Supreme Courts, the Court of First Instance, the Municipal Court of the City of Manila and the Courts of the Justices of the Peace.

There are 99 school districts in the islands. Among the special Government institutions are the Normal School, the School of Arts and Trades, the Nautical School, and the Central Luzon Agricultural School. There are provincial trade schools and ships. In 1922, in the public schools, there were 1,070,255 pupils in the 7,659 public schools with 352 American and 13,829 Filipino teachers. There are 384 private schools with 30,050 pupils and 1,229 teachers. The State supported University of the Philippines in 1921-22 had 4,718 students and the Dominican University of Santo Thomas (founded 1611) 701. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic.

The 1919 crop values of the islands were: Rice, $94,300,000; cocoanuts and products of, $37,200,000; sugar and products of, $37,200,000; abaca (hemp), $32,500,000; corn and products of, $18,800,000; tobacco leaf, $8,700,000; other and total, $230,800,000. Fruits and vegetables are not included in the above. Cocoanuts and tobacco are valuable products. In 1918 there were 603,000 cattle and

1,271,000 water buffalo (carabao). Virgin forests cover 40,000 square miles. There are 73,000,000 acres of public lands.

Under the act of 1919 any citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States over the age of 18 years, or the head of a family who does not own more than 59 acres of land in the Philippines may enter a homestead of not exceeding 59 acres of agricultural land of the public domain. Total homestead fee, $10. Any citizen of lawful age of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, and any corporation or association of which at least 61 per centum of the capital stock or of any interest in said capital stock belongs wholly to citizens of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, may purchase any tract of public agricultural land of not to exceed 247 acres in the case of an individual and 2,530 acres as a corporation or association.

During 1921, 871 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 2,646,455 entered the ports of the islands.

There were, in 1921, 778 miles of railroads, and 6,200 miles of public roads. The Manila Railroad Company has been taken over from the British owners by the Government and the line of the Philippine Railroad Company is about to be taken over. Silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron, coal, petroleum, asbestos and manganese are mined, as well as clay, marble, salt, etc. The islands are rich in mineral resources, but these are as yet undeveloped. The production exceeds $3,000,000 a year.

The output of gold in the Philippines in 1921 was $1,313,096, and from 1907 to 1921, inclusive, $12,948,991.

A bond issue of $21,000,000 has been authorized, of which $6,000,000 is for port works, $10,000,000 for irrigation works, and $5,000,000 for miscellaneous works. Trade for the first six months of 1923 was: Imports 83,551,600 pesos as compared with 74,399,500 pesos for the first half of 1922, and exports 134,218,800 pesos as compared with 101,673,000 pesos for the same time last year.

The revenue in 1921 was $65,099,857, and the expenditure $59,097,105. The total debt service was $1,905,632.

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE SINCE 1905.

Year (Fiscal).	Imports From United States.	Imports From Oth. Countries	Total Imports.	Exports to United States.	Exports to Oth. Countries	Total Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1905.....	5,761,498	25,114,852	30,876,350	15,668,026	16,684,589	32,352,615
1906.....	4,333,893	21,465,373	25,799,266	11,579,411	20,337,723	31,917,134
1907.....	5,155,359	23,630,496	28,785,855	12,079,204	21,634,153	33,713,357
1908.....	5,079,487	25,838,870	30,918,357	10,323,233	22,493,334	32,816,567
1909.....	4,691,770	23,100,627	27,792,397	10,215,331	20,778,232	30,993,563
1910.....	10,775,301	26,292,329	37,067,630	18,741,771	21,122,398	39,864,169
1911.....	19,483,658	30,350,064	49,833,722	16,716,956	23,061,673	39,778,629
1912.....	20,604,155	33,945,825	54,549,980	21,517,777	28,802,059	50,319,836
1913.....	25,387,085	30,940,498	56,327,583	19,848,885	33,834,441	53,683,326
1914.....	28,571,821	27,439,749	56,011,570	22,047,105	29,190,943	51,238,048
1915.....	22,394,381	22,085,480	44,479,861	23,001,275	27,913,786	50,915,061
1916.....	23,804,367	22,169,258	45,973,625	28,638,526	32,825,505	61,464,031
1917.....	27,516,556	24,466,722	51,983,278	43,125,393	28,589,982	71,715,375
1918.....	49,799,229	33,964,061	83,763,290	77,010,233	39,604,378	116,614,611
1919.....	64,655,144	43,119,119	107,774,263	79,332,548	43,396,690	122,729,238
1920.....	80,374,530	42,757,581	123,132,111	84,186,048	68,195,193	152,381,241
1921.....	100,687,157	60,127,507	160,814,664	75,264,002	33,765,725	109,029,727
1922.....	39,011,654	32,901,794	83,015,369	59,353,810	35,309,433	94,477,603
1923.....	44,054,419	.....	.....	74,757,909	.....	.....

PORTO RICO.

AREA, 3,435 square miles.

POPULATION, Census of 1920, 1,299,809.

CAPITAL, San Juan, population 71,443; other cities, Ponce, 41,962; Mayaguez, 19,124.

Governor, Horace M. Towner of Iowa; assumed office April 6, 1923

Consuls maintained at San Juan by Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic (C. G.), France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Porto Rico is the fourth largest of the Greater Antilles, with the Atlantic Ocean on the north and the Caribbean Sea on the south. Santo Domingo is about 45 miles to the west, and St. Thomas 40 miles to the east. The island of Culebra, population 839, and Viequez, population 11,651, to the east, form part of the territory. It is 95 miles long (from east to west) and 35 miles wide, with a coast line of about 345 miles. The best harbors are at San Juan and Ponce. Through the middle of the island, from east to west, runs a range of mountains with an altitude of 1,500 to 3,750 feet, cultivable to the summits. The soil is extremely fertile and largely under cultivation. The lower lands to the north are well watered, but irrigation is needed in the south; an extensive system has been constructed by the Government. Sugar, pineapples, oranges, grapefruit, tobacco and coffee are the chief exports. Sugar production under modern methods increased from 35,000 tons in 1899 to 490,000 tons in 1921, and 408,385 tons in 1922. Stock raising is an important industry. Valuable salt deposits are worked. Mineral production is underdeveloped. The climate is the most healthful of the Western Hemisphere in the tropics.

Porto Rico was discovered and named by Columbus in 1493. Ponce de Leon conquered it for Spain in 1509-11. It was conquered by Major Gen. Miles in the Spanish-American War and ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898. It is administered under the Foraker Act, April 12, 1900, as amended July 15, 1909, and as extensively altered by the Jones Act, March 2, 1917, which extended American citizenship to all Porto Ricans, and granted manhood suffrage. The Governor is appointed by the President. The Legislature—a Senate of 19 members and a House of Representatives of 39—is elected for four years by direct vote. The Commissioner of Education, the Attorney General and the United States Judge are appointed by the President, and the five Supreme Court Justices and minor Judges by the Governor. The Governor appoints the executive leaders of the departments of Justice, Finance, Interior, Agriculture, Labor, and Health, subject to the approval of the insular Senate. The six heads of departments form the executive council. The island elects a resident Commissioner at Washington with a voice but no vote in the House of Representatives, for a term of four years.

The distribution of the population according to color in the Census of 1920 was: White, 948,709; black, 49,246; mulatto, 301,816; all others, 38. Education has been compulsory and free since 1899, when the percentage of illiteracy was 83; in 1920 it was 55. In 1899 8 per cent. of the children between five and seventeen attended school. In 1920 this had increased to 45 per cent.; and 206,533 were being instructed in English and Spanish. All the natives speak Spanish. The Roman Catholic religion is dominant.

A commission from the Rockefeller Foundation reported that 90 per cent. of the people of the island were infected with uncinariasis (hookworm). The insular Commissioner of Health, himself a Porto Rican, wrote in 1920: "More than 70 per cent. of our population are in the country, badly housed and fed, ill in health, and ignorant of the first principles of hygiene." A great improvement, however, has been made in economic and social conditions during the last decade.

In 1921-22 there entered the ports 2,592 vessels, tonnage 6,907,646. The island has 339 miles of railroads.

The receipts for the fiscal year 1921-22 were $12,080,331, and expenditures $12,535,140. The debt was $11,895,000, and the assessed value of property $303,200,578.

PORTO RICO EXPORTS—BY KINDS.

Fiscal Year.	Sugar, Exports.	Cigars, Exports.	Coffee, Exports.	Fruit, Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Sugar, Exports.	Cigars, Exports.	Coffee, Exports.	Fruit, Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1903.....	7,470,122	1,753,793	35,127,685	230,821	1913.....	26,618,158	5,800,686	49,774,197	3,120,919
1904.....	8,690,514	1 460,496	3,767,460	352,646	1914.....	20,240,335	5,597,276	50,211,947	3,400,903
1905.....	11,925,804	2,152,051	16,849,730	125,422	1915.....	27,278,754	6,016,122	51,125,620	3,441,157
1906.....	14,184,667	3,074,226	28,290,322	295,633	1916.....	45,809,445	5,531,535	32,144,283	3,355,285
1907.....	14,770 682	4,241,410	38,756,750	469,312	1917.....	54,015,903	7,843,010	39,615,146	3,459,569
1908.....	18,690,504	3,414,140	35,256,489	630,720	1918.....	41,362,229	7,134,693	37,618,613	3,628,214
1909.....	18,432,446	4,383,893	28,489,236	401,912	1919.....	48,132,419	6,657,522	27,897,971	2,140,931
1910.....	23,545,922	4,480,030	45,209,792	582,716	1920.....	98,923,750	11,613,997	32.776,754	2,782,725
1911.....	24,479,346	6,355,223	33,936,021	2,073,993	1921.....	71,440,924	8,103,601	26,857,720	3,145,259
1912.....	31,544,063	5,086,711	40,146,365	2,377,762	1922.....	40,820,333	9,002,767	4,316,859	4,565,324

PORTO RICO COMMERCE SINCE 1899.

Fiscal Year.	Imports From United States.	Imports From Other O'ntries.	Total Imports.	Exports to United States	Exports to Other C'ntries	Total Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1899.....	3,954,369	5,851,547	9,805,916	3,457,557	6,698,984	10,156,541
1900.....	3 286,168	1,965,289	5,251,457	2,477,480	1,833,796	4,311,276
1901.....	6,965,408	1,952,728	8,918,136	5,641,137	3,002,679	8,643,816
1902.....	10,882,653	2,326,957	13,209 610	8,378,766	4,055,190	12,433,956
1903.....	12 245,845	2,203,441	14,449 286	11,051,195	4,037,884	15,089,079
1904.....	11,210,060	1,958,969	13,169,029	11,722,826	4,543,077	16,265,903
1905.....	13,974,070	2,562,189	16,536,259	15,633,145	3,076,420	18,709,565
1906.....	19,224,881	2,602,784	21,827,665	19,142,461	4,115,069	23,257,530
1907.....	25,686,285	3,580,887	29,267,172	22,070,133	4,926,167	26,996,300
1908.....	22,677,376	3,148,289	25,825,665	25,891,261	4,753,209	30,644,470
1909.....	23,618,545	2,925,781	26,544,326	26,394,312	3,996,913	30,391,225
1910.....	27,097,654	3,537,201	30,634,855	32,095,897	6,864,617	37,960 514
1911.....	34,671,958	4,115,039	38,786,997	34,765,409	5,152,958	39,918,367
1912.....	38,470,963	4,501,928	42,972,891	42,873,401	6 832,012	49,705,413
1913.....	33,155,005	3,745,057	36,900,062	40,538,623	8,564,942	49,103,565
1914.....	32,568,368	3,838,419	36,406,787	34,423,180	8,679,582	43,102,762
1915.....	30,929,831	2,954,465	33,884,296	42,311,920	7,044,987	49,356,907
1916.....	35,892 515	3,058,400	38,950,915	60,952,758	5,778,805	66,587,695
1917.....	49,539,249	4,005,975	53,545,224	73,115,224	7,855,693	80,970,917
1918.....	58,945,758	4,443,524	63,389,282	65,514,989	8,779,033	74,294,022
1919.....	57,898,085	4,502,275	62,400,360	71,015,351	8,480,689	79,496,040
1920.....	90,724,259	5,664,275	96,388,534	133,207,508	17,603,941	150,811,449
1921.....	97,074,399	8,405,304	105,479,703	103,388,227	8 890,348	112,278,575
1922.....	57,400,028	6,775,121	64,175,149	66,229,771	5,942,800	72,172,571
1923.....	64,419,462	.....	.....	77,007,257	.....	.....

The years 1898 and 1899 are calendar; 1900 covers January 1 to June 30; 1901, and succeeding years are fiscal. Imports from the United States in 1899 included coin and bullion.

VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE U. S.

AREA, 132 square miles.

POPULATION, Census 1917, 26,051. (St. Croix 14,901, St. Thomas 10,191, and St. John 959). White, 1,922; black, 19,523; mulatto, 4,563.

CAPITAL, St. Thomas (Island of St. Thomas), population, 7,747.

Governor, Capt. Henry H. Hough, United States Navy. *Aide*, Lieut.-Com. E. S. Stone, U. S. N.

Consuls maintained at St. Thomas by Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Great Britain, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The Virgin Islands of the United States, formerly the Danish West Indies, were bought for $25,000,000 by the United States from Denmark, in a treaty proclaimed Jan. 25, 1917. The group consists of three islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, with about fifty smaller ones, mostly uninhabited.

Columbus discovered this group on his second voyage, 1494, and, it is said, amazed at the number feared that he would not have enough saints' names to go around so he put them under the sacred patronage of the eleven thousand martyred virgins of St. Ursula.

St. Thomas Island has the principal harbor of the Virgin group—St. Thomas Harbor—on which the town of St. Thomas, formerly known as Charlotte Amalie, is situated. It is about forty miles east of Fajardo, the nearest port on the island of Porto Rico, and seventy miles from San Juan, the principal city and port of Porto Rico. St. Thomas lies south, 20° east and 1,442 miles distant from New York City. Although St. Croix is a considerable distance from other islands of the group, all may be encompassed within a circle whose radius is twenty-five miles. The language is English.

Under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1917, all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the islands were vested in a Governor, to be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct. The Governor is appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Danish Code of Laws, dated April 6, 1906, commonly known as the Colonial Law of 1906, remains in force so far as compatible.

The islands comprise two municipalities, that of St. Thomas and St. John, with a legislative council, called the Colonial Council, of eleven members elected by popular vote and four appointed by the Governor; and that of St. Croix, with a membership of thirteen and five respectively.

St. Thomas has one of the finest harbors in the West Indies and is an important coaling and oil fueling station. The Naval Station, St. Thomas, under the command of the Governor, who is also Commandant of the Naval Station, has a powerful radio equipment. There is also a Naval Radio Station on the island of St. Croix.

Education is compulsory.

Imports, 1921 (calendar year).....$2,970,937
Exports, 1921 (calendar year)..... 880,719

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1921-22 (fiscal year).....$1,836,567
" 1922-23 " " 1,564,342
Exports, 1921-22 " " 754,729
" 1922-23 " " 743,463

AMERICAN SAMOA.

AREA, 57.9 square miles.

POPULATION, 1920, 8,324, including 266 Americans of the U. S. Naval Service.

CAPITAL, Pago Pago (Isl. of Tutuila), population, 8,056.

Governor, Capt. E. S. Kellogg, U. S. N. *Aide*, Com. Harold Jones.

American Samoa, composed of the islands of Tutuila, Aunuu, Ofu, Olosenga and Tau, and the uninhabited coral atoll of Rose Island, became a possession of the United States by virtue of the tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany in November, 1899, accepted by the United States, Feb. 13, 1900. The census of January, 1920, gives it a native population of 8,068. Pago Pago is the most valuable harbor in the South Pacific and possibly in the entire Pacific Ocean. It was ceded in 1872 by the native King to the United States for a naval and coaling station. American Samoa is extremely valuable in its relation to the expansion of American trade in the Pacific.

American Samoa is 4,160 miles from San Francisco, 2,263 miles from Hawaii, 1,580 miles from Auckland, 2,354 miles from Sydney and 4,200 miles from Manila. The natives can all read and write and are all Christians of different denominations. They are of the highest type of the Polyne-

sian race and are greatly on the increase due to the laws forbidding foreigners buying their land.

Under the tripartite treaty of 1899, the United States owns Tutuila and the other islands of the Samoan group east of 171 degrees of longitude west of Greenwich. The Samoan Islands west of that meridian belonged to Germany until the World War. Under the 1919 peace treaty they were taken over by Great Britain and are administered by New Zealand.

All of the land on the islands is privately owned. Under the American Commandant-Governor there is a native Governor in each of the three political divisions. The native Governors appoint the County Chiefs, who appoint the Village Chiefs. American Samoa has an area of 57.9 square miles. The chief product of the soil is cocoanut (the dried kernel is called copra). Other fruits are grown, but not exported.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports 1920-21	$307,873
Imports 1921-22	161,073
Imports 1922-23	220,989

GUAM.

AREA, estimated 225 square miles.

POPULATION, 1920, 13,275, of which 12,216 were natives.

CAPITAL, Agana; population est. 9,000.

Governor, Capt. Henry B. Price, U. S. N. *Aide*, Com. J. B. Miller.

The Island of Guam, the largest of the Marianas, was ceded to the United States by Spain by Article 2 of the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898. It lies between latitudes 13° 13′ and 13° 39′ north and longitudes 144° 37′ and 144° 58′ east. It is 30 miles long and 4 to 8½ miles wide. Distance from Manila, 1,506 miles; from San Francisco, 5,053 miles. The inhabitants call themselves Chamorros, but the present generation are a mixed race with the Malay strain predominating. Their language, a Polynesian tongue, is also called Chamorro. About 10 per cent. speak English. Instruction in the English language is compulsory in the public schools.

The total population, July 1, 1918, exclusive of officers and enlisted men of the navy and Marine Corps and their families was 14,344, of whom 14,124 were classed as "natives." Of the foreign-born population only 69 were Americans. Influenza in two months of that year carried off 858. Death rate per thousand was 17.6; birth rate, 47.2. Guam is under the Navy Department, as a naval station. The Governor is a naval officer, designated by the President. A marine barracks, naval hospital and station ship are maintained. The Commercial Pacific Cable Company has a cable station in Guam, and cables from Manila, Yokohama, Midway and Yap Islands are landed here. There is a powerful Government radio station here. The port of entry is Apra, which is closed to foreign vessels, except by permit from the United States Government. Apra is commodious, but unimproved.

Imports in 1921-22 amounted to $643,869 and exports to $70,814.

WAKE AND THE MIDWAY ISLANDS.

The United States flag was hoisted over Wake Island on July 4, 1898, by Gen. F. V. Greene, commanding Second Detachment Philippine expedition. It is a small island in the direct route from Hawaii to Hongkong, about 2,000 miles from the first and 3,000 miles from the second.

The Midway Islands, owned by the United States, are a group in the North Pacific, northwest of the Hawaiian Islands. A relay cable station of the Commercial Cable Co. is established there.

PROGRESS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES SINCE 1880.

The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, Md., in its 1923 year book, "Blue Book of Southern Progress," presents figures of economic development for four decades of the Southern group of States—Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas, and including the District of Columbia. It presents these facts:

The South produces practically all of the cotton raised in the United States, which is about 60 per cent. of all the cotton grown in the world.

It has the greatest gas-fields known in the world.

It has the largest sulphur deposits known in the world, producing about three-fourths of the world's supply.

It produces the entire quantity of bauxite mined in America.

Its total coal area is twice as great as that of all Europe, including Russia.

The extent of its iron ores is in keeping with the magnitude of its coal supply.

It has an estimated oil reserve of 5,020,000,000 barrels, or about 55 per cent. of the country's supply.

It has about 40 per cent. of the country's forest area and nearly a quarter of the standing saw timber.

The consumption of cotton in Southern mills is now more than 59 per cent. of the total consumed in America.

The Manufacturers' Record figures are:

	1880.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Population	18,538,340	27,445,457	32,480,343	36,306,855
Density to square mile	19.6	29.0	34.3	38.4
Manufactures: Capital	$329,752,408	*$1,196,302,086	*$2,885,927,698	*$6,885,546,000
Products	$622,840,982	*$1,564,183,490	*$3,158,388,799	*$9,808,114,000
Mines, quarries & wells: Capital	.....	.....	*$657,011,924	*$2,274,509,653
Products	.....	.....	*$213,540,100	*$1,127,574,868
Cotton mills: Capital	$21,000,000	*$131,000,000	*$361,000,000	*$837,870,646
Spindles, active	687,066	4,467,383	11,149,465	15,653,440
Looms, active	14,754	113,106	236,845	292,132
Cotton used, lbs	111,777,177	749,915,066	1,121,960,467	1,508,220,261
Cotton-oil mills: Number	45	*369	*817	*697
Capital	$3,800,000	*$34,450,000	*$91,086,000	*$181,888,099
Pig-iron made, tons	448,978	2,642,720	3,447,291	4,401,583
Coke made, tons	372,436	5,799,384	8,966,959	8,439,000
Lumber cut, feet	3,810,038,000	14,437,179,000	21,235,437,000	16,648,614,000
Farm products, value	*$756,903,000	$1,492,000,000	*$3,915,000,000	*$9,365,000,000
Cotton crop: Bales	5,723,000	9,300,000	11,599,000	12,787,000
Value, without seed	$313,000,000	$340,943,000	$809,030,000	$874,540,000
Grain products, bu.: Corn	627,287,000	671,507,000	1,104,042,000	1,170,225,000
Wheat	84,864,000	130,862,000	113,992,000	145,880,000
Oats	80,516,000	108,693,000	143,810,000	222,707,000
Live-stock: Cattle	14,189,000	25,224,000	22,010,000	22,205,000
Sheep	10,365,000	8,652,000	9,006,000	6,090,000
Swine	21,132,000	23,086,000	22,814,000	22,358,000
Mineral products, value	$18,225,228	$129,857,303	$369,678,060	‡$2,285,835,000
Coal mined, tons	7,002,254	54,510,460	120,856,340	169,957,000
Iron ore mined, tons	1,096,341	4,748,815	7,002,340	6,822,892
Petroleum, barrels	179,000	17,102,047	79,993,639	254,239,600
Phosphate mined, tons	190,763	1,489,907	2,650,000	4,048,000
Railroad mileage	24,866	61,880	85,739	91,169
Exports, value	$264,906,000	$484,644,200	$628,487,700	$2,695,293,300
Imports, value	$35,923,390	$52,094,150	$128,735,700	$525,567,400
National banks: Resources	$194,084,458	$705,827,594	$1,830,095,231	$4,678,187,000
Capital	$53,888,930	$106,503,970	$225,698,230	$307,376,000
Deposits	$73,124,523	$334,649,680	$899,203,608	$2,666,313,000
Other banks, deposits	$117,440,491	$346,803,574	$1,056,732,000	$3,447,151,000
Common schools: Expenditures	$12,471,000	$35,037,600	¶$65,150,000	$204,225,100
Property, true value	$9,177,000,000	$17,919,200,000	$26,800,000,000	‡$70,000,000,000

* Census figures deal with previous year. ‡ Estimated. ¶ 1908.

STATE.	Ent'd Union.	Ar'aSq.M.	Settled.	L'th, M.	Br'th M	Capital.	Sal. Gov.	Term
Alabama	1819, Dec. 14	51,998	1702	330	200	Montgomery	$7,500	4
Arizona	1912, Feb. 14	113,956	1580	390	335	Phoenix	6,500	2
Arkansas	1836, June 15	53,335	1685	275	240	Little Rock	4,000	2
California	1850, Sept. 9	158,297	1769	770	375	Sacramento	10,000	4
Colorado	1876, Aug. 1	103,498	1858	390	270	Denver	5,000	2
Connecticut	1788, Jan. 9	4,965	1635	90	75	Hartford	5,000	2
Delaware	1787, Dec. 7	2,370	1726	110	35	Dover	4,000	4
District of Columbia	1790, July 16	69	1790	10	10	Washington	5,000	3
Florida	1845, Mar. 3	58,666	1559	460	400	Tallahassee	6,000	4
Georgia	1788, Jan. 2	59,265	1733	315	250	Atlanta	7,500	2
Idaho	1890, July 3	83,888	1842	490	305	Boise	5,000	2
Illinois	1818, Dec. 3	56,665	1720	380	205	Springfield	12,000	4
Indiana	1816, Dec. 11	36,354	1733	265	160	Indianapolis	8,000	4
Iowa	1846, Dec. 28	56,147	1788	300	210	Des Moines	5,000	2
Kansas	1861, Jan 29	82,158	1727	400	200	Topeka	5,000	2
Kentucky	1792, June 1	40,598	1765	350	175	Frankfort	6,500	4
Louisiana	1812, Apr. 30	48,506	1699	280	275	Baton Rouge	7,500	4
Maine	1820, Mar. 15	33,040	1624	235	205	Augusta	5,000	2
Maryland	1788, Apr. 28	12,327	1634	200	120	Annapolis	4,500	4
Massachusetts	1788, Feb. 6	8,266	1620	190	110	Boston	10,000	2
Michigan	1837, Jan. 26	57,980	1650	400	310	Lansing	5,000	2
Minnesota	1858, May 11	84,682	1805	400	350	St. Paul	7,000	2
Mississippi	1817, Dec. 10	46,865	1716	340	180	Jackson	7,500	4
Missouri	1821, Aug. 10	69,420	1764	300	280	Jefferson City	5,000	4
Montana	1889, Nov. 8	146,997	1809	580	315	Helena	7,500	4
Nebraska	1867, Mar. 1	77,520	1847	415	205	Lincoln	7,500	2
Nevada	1864, Oct. 31	110,690	1850	485	315	Carson City	9,600	4
New Hampshire	1788, June 21	9,341	1623	185	90	Concord	3,000	2
New Jersey	1787, Dec. 18	8,224	1664	160	70	Trenton	10,000	3
New Mexico	1912, Jan. 6	122,634	1537	390	350	Santa Fe	5,000	2
New York	1788, July 26	49,204	1614	320	310	Albany	10,000	2
North Carolina	1789, Nov 21	52,426	1650	520	200	Raleigh	7,100	4
North Dakota	1889, Nov. 2	70,837	1780	360	210	Bismarck	5,000	2
Ohio	1803, Feb. 19	41,040	1788	230	205	Columbus	10,000	2
Oklahoma	1907, Nov. 16	70,057	1889	585	210	Oklahoma City	4,500	4
Oregon	1859, Feb. 14	96,699	1838	375	290	Salem	7,500	4
Pennsylvania	1787, Dec. 12	45,126	1682	300	180	Harrisburg	18,000	4
Rhode Island	1790, May 29	1,248	1636	50	35	Providence	8,000	2
South Carolina	1788, May 23	30,989	1670	285	215	Columbia	5,000	2
South Dakota	1889, Nov. 2	77,615	1794	380	245	Pierre	3,000	2
Tennessee	1796, June 1	42,022	1757	430	120	Nashville	4,000	2
Texas	1845, Dec. 29	265,896	1686	760	620	Austin	4,000	2
Utah	1896, Jan. 4	84,990	1847	345	275	Salt Lake City	6,000	4
Vermont	1791, Mar. 4	9,564	1724	155	90	Montpelier	3,000	2
Virginia	1788, June 26	42,627	1607	425	205	Richmond	5,000	4
Washington	1889, Nov. 11	69,127	1811	340	230	Olympia	6,000	4
West Virginia	1863, June 20	24,170	1727	225	200	Charleston	10,000	4
Wisconsin	1848, May 29	56,066	1670	300	290	Madison	5,000	2
Wyoming	1890, July 11	97,914	1834	365	275	Cheyenne	4,000	4

(Figures in italics are of 1922).

STATE.	Gov. T'mBeg.	Legis. Begins.	D. Meet	Budget.	Net Debt.	Assess Val.R'ty
Alabama	Jan. 15, 1927	Jan. 1927	Q, 50	*$12,834,733*	*$8,557,000*	*$952,602,224*
Arizona	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 12, 1925	B, 60	5,085,000	2,841,275	405,227,033
Arkansas	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 12, 1925	B, 60	5,031,353	2,487,666	395,900,589
California	Jan. 1, 1927	Jan. 1925	B, none	47,125,628	75,964,500	5,135,925,963
Colorado	Jan. 13, 1925	Jan. 7, 1925	B, none	*2,400,000*	11,096,500	1,233,785,715
Connecticut	Jan. 3, 1925	Jan. 7, 1925	B, 157	14,293,005	2,886,424	1,696,293,600
Delaware	Jan. 20, 1925	Jan. 6, 1925	B, 60	3,653,184	6,270,785	227,070,094
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	*25,000,000*	156,328	*472,874,209*
Florida	Jan. 4, 1925	Apr. 7, 1925	B, 60	3,683,676	601,567,000	288,040,507
Georgia	June 1927	June 25, 1925	B, 60	*9,274,658*	*5,624,202*	*1,102,210,966*
Idaho	Jan. 5, 1925	Jan. 5, 1925	A, 50	2,339,493	5,304,735	499,473,727
Illinois	Jan. 8, 1925	Jan. 7, 1925	B, none	*85,243,055*	10,256,392	4,000,497,373
Indiana	Jan. 11, 1925	Jan. 8, 1925	B, 61	6,900,000	345,615	3,345,766,535
Iowa	Jan. 8, 1925	Jan. 1925	B, none	*15,534,128*	None	*3,843,731,464*
Kansas	Jan. 8, 1925	Jan. 13, 1925	B, none	8,375,273	25,000,000	2,317,397,466
Kentucky	Jan. 1, 1924	Jan. 8, 1924	B, 60	*3,968,966*	*5,052,941*	1,195,577,031
Louisiana	May 1924	May 12, 1924	B, 60	28,263,666	22,329,600	1,561,580,784
Maine	Jan. 3, 1925	Jan. 3, 1925	B, none	9,302,876	12,414,300	525,434,387
Maryland	Jan. 7, 1924	Jan. 7, 1924	B, 90	15,106,902	32,259,880	1,349,293,886
Massachusetts	Jan. 14, 1924	Jan. 2, 1924	A, none	43,278,556	77,000,997	4,706,612,305
Michigan	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1925	B, none	*20,441,334*	*36,082,105*	5,628,621,291
Minnesota	Jan. 3, 1925	Jan. 8, 1924	B, 90	21,864,429	17,453,500	1,759,553,177
Mississippi	Jan. 1924	Jan. 1924	B, none	19,000,000	13,000,000	463,883,607
Missouri	Jan. 10, 1925	Jan. 7, 1925	B, 70	10,000,000	22,003,098	3,978,384,618
Montana	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 5, 1925	B, 60	3,228,705	3,821,375	926,981,420
Nebraska	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 6, 1925	B, none	10,452,160	None	3,191,747,870
Nevada	Jan. 1, 1927	Jan. 19, 1925	B, 60	3,343,068	1,602,000	161,948,831
New Hampshire	Jan. 3, 1925	Jan. 3, 1925	B, none	3,331,344	945,672	456,584,737
New Jersey	Jan. 9, 1926	Jan. 8, 1924	A, none	15,290,258	17,116,000	3,302,797,969
New Mexico	Jan. 1, 1926	Jan. 13, 1924	A, 60	1,344,527	4,336,000	159,071,522
New York	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1924	A, none	161,322,867	181,998,768	15,141,722,139
North Carolina	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1925	B, 60	7,494,129	40,025,600	1,625,093,767
North Dakota	Jan. 7, 1925	Jan. 6, 1925	B, 60	4,262,477	12,592,000	1,007,327,044
Ohio	Jan. 14, 1925	Jan. 5, 1924	B, none	36,901,080	30,400,405	6,486,415,212
Oklahoma	Jan. 1927	Jan. 6, 1925	B, 60	7,952,059	2,800,000	1,739,835,008
Oregon	Jan. 1927	Jan. 11, 1925	B, 40	15,645,242	57,064,301	752,849,963
Pennsylvania	Jan. 17, 1927	Jan. 5, 1925	B, none	*54,884,477*	49,770,519	8,375,509,467
Rhode Island	Jan. 6, 1925	Jan. 1, 1924	A, 60	5,000,000	11,527,000	642,139,076
South Carolina	Jan. 1925	Jan. 7, 1925	A, none	*5,839,106*	5,038,692	215,803,782
South Dakota	Jan. 7, 1925	Jan. 7, 1925	B, 60	4,645,000	12,970,000	1,517,183,060
Tennessee	Jan. 16, 1925	Jan. 5, 1925	B, 75	5,021,191	14,453,000	1,298,150,248
Texas	Jan. 18, 1925	Jan. 1925	B, 60	*32,000,000*	*4,002,200*	*2,212,896,814*
Utah	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 12, 1925	B, 60	1,882,529	8,960,331	219,815,028
Vermont	Jan. 1925	Jan. 7, 1925	B, none	5,526,273	2,051,531	193,887,873
Virginia	Feb. 1, 1926	Jan. 9, 1924	B, 60	23,702,201	21,658,607	986,143,697
Washington	Jan. 11, 1925	Jan. 11, 1925	B, 60	24,606,472	12,523,000	934,875,688
West Virginia	Mar. 4, 1925	Jan. 14, 1925	B, 60	7,284,015	30,300,000	1,222,294,620
Wisconsin	Jan. 5, 1925	Jan. 14, 1925	B, none	*33,267,402*	None	3,819,758,112
Wyoming	Jan. 1, 1927	Jan. 1925	B, 40	*2,437,576*	3,132,679	438,150,424

New York State Statistics.

The Almanac presents, in the following pages, tables and other detailed data relating to the State of New York.

ALTITUDES OF PLACES IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Places on ocean tidewater are not named in this list.)

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Addison	993	Dryden	1,072	Macedon	469	Port Jervis	442
Albion	540	Dunkirk	648	Madison Barracks	266	Port Leyden	900
Alfred	1,659	Ellenville	341	Mahopac	641	Potsdam	397
Amsterdam	277	Elmira	865	Malone	756	Purdys	629
Arkville	1,344	Fallsburg	1,225	Manlius	416	Ramapo	312
Attica Centre	1,543	Fonda	299	Marcellus	672	Rochester	518
Auburn	768	Fort Hunter	295	Marcy	587	Rome	445
Aurora	418	Fort Niagara	263	Mechanicstown	479	Rotterdam	252
Avon	585	Fort Plain	311	Med	543	Roxbury	1,497
Bainbridge	998	Franklin	1,508	Mexico	393	Sacandaga Park	813
Ballston	294	Fulton	355	Middletown	564	Salamanca	1,400
Batavia	897	Genesee	1,525	Millbrook	566	Saranac	1,488
Bath	1,105	Geneseo	892	Millerton	700	Saratoga	276
Bedford	291	Geneva	453	Mohawk	397	Schenectady	246
Berlin	804	Ghent	393	Moravia	725	Scio	1,459
Bethel	505	Glens Falls	343	Mountaindale	1,018	Scipio	1,204
Binghamton	868	Gloversville	874	Nanuet	286	Seneca Falls	463
Bloomingburg	754	Goshen	433	Newark	430	Shandaken	1,068
Boonville	1,135	Graycourt	434	New Berlin	1,088	Sharon	1,348
Boston Corners	738	Groton	990	New Lebanon	698	Sidney	985
Boyd Corn's Res'voir	593	Guilford	1,510	New Lisbon	1,234	Skaneateles	873
Brewsters	445	Haynes Corners	1,920	New Milford	454	Smyrna	1,131
Brookfield	1,315	Halcottville	1,399	Niagara Falls	571	Sodus	679
Buffalo	624	Hales Eddy	931	Niles	1,623	Southfield	493
Cairo	346	Hamburg	634	Nineveh	1,027	Spring Valley	452
Callicoon	782	Hamilton	920	North Creek	1,002	Stamford	1,767
Cambridge	471	Hammond	345	Northville	764	Sterling	580
Camillus	469	Hancock	927	Norwich	987	Suffern	300
Canaan	869	Herkimer	398	Nunda	1,336	Summitville	548
Canajoharie	307	Highland Mills	482	Ogdensburg	348	Syracuse	418
Canandaigua	735	Homer	1,136	Olean	1,437	Tanner	755
Canastota	433	Hoosick Falls	425	Oneida	440	Tannersville	1,862
Canisteo	1,134	Hornellsville	1,161	Oneida Castle	424	Ticonderoga	277
Canton	375	Horsehead	914	Oneonta	1,083	Tioga	805
Cape Vincent	253	Houghton	1,212	Oriskany	423	Trenton	841
Carmel	519	Hunter	1,603	Orleans	721	Unadilla	1,015
Catskill Mt. House	2,225	Hurleyville	1,317	Oswego	252	Utica	587
Cayuga	421	Ilion	400	Otisville	872	Vails Gate	285
Cazenovia	1,404	Ithaca	389	Owego	822	Vandalia	1,414
Chatham	461	Jamestown	1,317	Oxford	542	Van Ettinville	1,013
Chester	461	Johnstown	659	Palatine Bridge	304	Warsaw	1,326
Chittenango Falls	1,053	Kaaterskill	2,145	Palenville	470	Warwick	504
Clifton Springs	567	Keene	857	Palmyra	444	Waterloo	463
Clinton	583	Kinderhook	318	Parksville	1,686	Watertown	448
Cochecton	749	Lebanon	1,341	Paul Smiths	1,729	Watkins	447
Columbia	1,104	Leroy	868	Penn Yan	750	Wells	1,012
Cooperstown	1,250	Liberty	1,580	Peru	355	White Plains	201
Corning	945	Little Britain	441	Phoenicia	801	Wilmington	1,019
Cortland	1,122	Little Falls	384	Pine Island	408	Winterton	598
Dannemora	1,356	Livingston Manor	1,432	Portage	1,314	Worcester	1,413
Dansville	1,025	Lockport	614	Port Byron	403	Wurtsboro	720
Delhi	1,363	Lowville	870	Port Crane	1,036	Wyoming	965
Deposit	1,010	Lyons	404	Port Gibson	431	Yorktown	459

NEW YORK STATE MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

(C.—Catskills; A.—Adirondacks.)

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Acra Point (C.)	3,085	Dix (A.)	4,842	Macomb (A.)	4,371	Sawteeth (A.)	4,138
Allen (A.)	4,345	Doubletop (C.)	3,875	Marcy (A.)	5,344	Schoharie (C.)	3,650
Andrew (A.)	3,216	E. Jewett Range (C.)	3,166	Mink (C.)	3,807	Schoon (A.)	3,200
Armstrong (A.)	4,455	East Kill (C.)	3,190	Moose (A.)	2,766	Sentinel (A.)	3,858
Baldface (A.)	3,903	Eleventh (A.)	3,303	Niagara (A.)	3,000	Seward (A.)	4,404
Bald Peak	3,007	Emmons (A.)	3,596	Nippletop (A.)	4,620	Seymour (A.)	3,928
Balsam (C.)	3,601	Esther (A.)	4,270	Newmark (A.)	3,552	Sister Knob (C.)	3,002
Bartlett (A.)	3,715	Evergreen (C.)	3,624	North (C.)	3,440	Skylight (A.)	4,920
Basin (A.)	4,825	Giant (A.)	4,622	North River (A.)	3,890	Sleeping Beauty (A.)	2,349
Bear Den (A.)	3,423	Giants Valley (A.)	4,530	Onteora (C.)	2,820	Slide (A.)	2,890
Bee Line	3,300	Ginseng (C.)	3,790	Ouluska Pass (A.)	3,086	Slide (C.)	4,205
Bell Air	3,394	Gore (A.)	3,595	Outlook (C.)	3,150	South MacIntyre (A.)	4,937
Big Range (A.)	3,310	Gothic (A.)	4,744	Overlook (C.)	3,150	South Pond (A.)	3,332
Big Slide (A.)	4,255	Graham	3,866	Panther Kill (C.)	2,828	Speculator (A.)	3,041
Big Westkill	3,896	Gray (A.)	4,802	Peakamoose (C.)	3,875	Spotted (A.)	3,480
Black Dome (C.)	3,990	Halcott (C.)	3,504	Peak Ridge (A.)	4,375	Spruce Top (C.)	3,567
Black Head (C.)	3,937	Hayden (C.)	2,930	Petersburg Pass	2,075	Stony (C.)	3,844
Blue Hills (A.)	2,938	Hayden (A.)	2,740	Pine Island (C.)	3,086	Stoppel (C.)	3,435
Blue (A.)	3,762	Haystack (A.)	4,918	Pisgah (C.)	2,885	Sugarloaf (C.)	3,782
Boreas (A.)	3,815	Height of Land (A.)	3,150	Pitchoff (A.)	3,450	Table (C.)	3,865
Bullhead (A.)	3,455	Helsinger Noch (C.)	3,677	Plaasterskill (C.)	3,135	Tabletop (A.)	4,440
Burnt Knob (C.)	3,160	High Peak (C.)	3,660	Plateau (C.)	3,855	Taylor	4,500
Camels Hump (A.)	3,548	Hoffman	3,727	Porter (A.)	4,070	Thomas Cole (C.)	3,935
Cascade (A.)	4,092	Hunter (C.)	4,025	Puffer (A.)	3,480	Trypod (A.)	3,340
Cheney Cobble (A.)	3,673	Hurricane (A.)	3,687	Ragged (A.)	4,163	Twin (C.)	3,647
Colden (A.)	4,713	Indian Head (C.)	3,585	Redfield (A.)	4,606	Vanderwhacker (A.)	3,385
Colonel Chair (C.)	3,165	Kimball (C.)	3,960	Round Hill (C.)	2,529	Vlaye or Fly (C.)	3,531
Colvin (A.)	4,074	Knoblock (A.)	3,184	Round (A.)	3,145	Wallface (A.)	3,893
Cornell (C.)	3,906	Lewey Lake	3,903	Round Top (C.)	3,470	Wellington (A.)	3,458
County Line (A.)	3,105	Limekiln (A.)	2,925	Rush (C.)	3,626	West Jewett (C.)	3,025
Crane (A.)	3,245	Lockwood Gap (C.)	3,446	Saddleback (A.)	4,530	Whiteface (A.)	4,872
Deep Hollow (C.)	3,500	MacIntyre (A.)	5,112	Saddle (A.)	4,536	Windham High (C.)	3,506
Devil Ear (A.)	3,903	McComb (A.)	4,425	Sand Pond (A.)	3,040	Wolf Jaws (A.)	4,225
Dial (A.)	4,023	McMartin	5,000	Santanoni (A.)	4,644	Wolf Pond (A.)	3,473

DISTANCES IN NEW YORK STATE.

	Albany.	Binghamton	Buffalo.	Elmira.	Jamestown.	Kingston.	New York.	Plattsburg.	Rochester.	Syracuse.	Utica.	Watertown.
Albany	0	147	299	206	391	57	120	189	254	145	95	176
Binghamton	147	0	205	59	244	162	194	306	151	78	100	147
Buffalo	299	205	0	164	72	356	399	388	76	154	204	206
Elmira	206	59	164	0	183	221	253	340	114	89	139	158
Geneva	196	102	103	65	218	253	296	302	40	51	101	120
Hornell	270	123	111	64	121	285	317	391	69	140	190	209
Ithaca	200	51	154	34	208	213	245	306	100	55	98	124
Jamestown	391	244	72	183	0	406	438	460	148	226	276	278
Kingston	57	162	356	221	406	0	99	246	302	202	152	233
Malone	250	268	327	279	399	307	370	61	251	190	202	121
New York	120	194	399	253	438	99	0	309	345	265	215	296
Ogdensburg	242	213	272	224	344	299	362	130	196	135	147	168
Plattsburg	189	306	388	340	460	246	399	0	312	251	254	182
Rochester	245	151	76	114	148	302	345	312	0	100	150	130
Saranac Lake	182	299	344	296	416	239	302	60	268	207	247	138
Saratoga Springs	38	155	307	214	379	95	158	151	253	153	103	184
Syracuse	145	78	154	89	226	202	265	251	100	0	50	69
Utica	95	100	204	139	276	152	215	254	150	50	0	81
Watertown	176	147	206	158	278	233	296	182	130	69	81	0

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK CITY TO OTHER POINTS IN NEW YORK STATE.

(From the U. S. War Department's *Official Table of Distances.*)

The figures show statute miles.

Auburn, 319; *Ballston*, 177; *Batavia*, 406; *Bath*, 287; *Brewster*, 55; *Canandaigua*, 367; *Canastota*, 272; *Cape Vincent*, 357; *Catskill*, 116; *Charlotte*, 381; *Chatham*, 131; *City Island*, 18; *Clayton*, 349; *Clifton Springs*, 356; *Clinton*, 249; *Cohoes*, 154; *Cold Spring*, 55; *College Point*, 13; *Cooperstown*, 236; *Corning*, 268; *Cornwall*, 58; *Cortland*, 236; *Dansville*, 320; *Delhi*, 204; *Dunkirk*, 460; *Ellenville*, 107; *Fairfield*, 238; *Fishkill Landing*, 62; *Florida*, 66; *Fort Plain*, 203; *Garden City*, 22; *Garrison*, 53; *Geneva*, 344; *Goshen*, 60; *Gouverneur*, 345; *Great Neck*, 21; *Great Haven*, 74; *Greenport*, 97; *Hastings*, 19; *Hempstead*, 24; *Hoosick Falls*, 179; *Hudson*, 117; *Huntington*, 38; *Islip*, 47; *Jamaica*, 13; *Lansingburg*, 154; *Little Falls*, 219; *Lockport*, 452; *Machias*, 421; *Manlius*, 285; *Matteawan*, 62; *Mechanicsville*, 165; *Mexico*, 308; *Michie*, (Ft.), 137; *Middletown*, 67; *Millerton*, 96; *Mineola*, 23; *Montauk Point*, 120; *Montgomery* (Ft.), 338; *Iona Island*, 47; *Newburgh*, 63; *New Lebanon*, 148; *New Rochelle*, 20; *Niagara* (Ft.), 432; *Niagara Falls*, 418; *Norwich*, 233; *Nyack*, 30; *Olean*, 396; *Oneida*, 267; *Ontario* (Ft.), 330; *Ossining*, 34; *Oswego*, 330; *Owego*, 213; *Oyster Bay*, 37; *Parish*, 319; *Peekskill*, 44; *Philadelphia*, 327; *Pine Plains*, 332; *Port Chester*, 29; *Porter* (Ft.), 399; *Port Jervis*, 88; *Poughkeepsie*, 76; *Riverhead*, 76; *Rome*, 254; *Rondout*, 93; *Rouses Point*, 336; *Sacket Harbor*, 344; *Sag Harbor*, 104; *Salamanca*, 414; *Sayville*, 54; *Schenectady*, 162; *Schuyler* (Ft.), 17; *Seneca Falls*, 334; *Slocum* (Ft.), 22; *Stamford*, 166; *Suspension Bridge*, 420; *Tarrytown*, 28; *Terry* (Ft.), 139; *Ticonderoga*, 245; *Totten* (Ft.), 17; *Troy*, 151; *Tyler* (Ft.), 143; *Watervliet* (Arsenal), 152; *Weedsport*, 314; *Whitehall*, 223; *White Plains*, 25; *Willetts Point*, 17; *Yonkers*, 19.

HIGHWAYS IN NEW YORK STATE.

The following table shows, as of Jan. 1, 1923; first, the mileage of existing roads of all kinds and conditions, and second, the proposed mileage of State and county good roads (mileage not yet completed in parentheses) authorized by the laws of 1921.

County.	All Existing Highways.	Proposed State and County Roads.		County.	All Existing Highways.	Proposed State and County Roads.		County.	All Existing Highways.	Proposed State and County Roads.	
	Miles.	*Miles.*			*Miles.*	*Miles.*			*Miles.*	*Miles.*	
Albany	1,085	241	(19)	Jefferson	2,204	337	(24)	St. Lawrence	3,099	441	(88)
Allegany	1,894	209	(50)	Kings—				Saratoga	1,511	202	(24)
Broome	1,437	205	(29)	Queens	.....	10	(9)	Schenectady	426	108	(6)
Cattaraugus	1,975	210	(60)	Lewis	1,449	122	(14)	Schoharie	1,259	128	(30)
Cayuga	1,490	211	(46)	Livingston	1,283	181	(29)	Schuyler	762	95	(32)
Chautauqua	1,961	222	(66)	Madison	1,422	161	(32)	Seneca	704	109	(21)
Chemung	875	113	(15)	Monroe	1,368	365	(14)	Steuben	3,094	314	(93)
Chenango	1,746	230	(44)	Montgomery	849	141	(13)	Suffolk	1,953	252	(55)
Clinton	1,384	190	(15)	Nassau	1,491	94	(20)	Sullivan	1,901	153	(39)
Columbia	1,379	156	(25)	Niagara	934	182	(5)	Tioga	1,067	106	(15)
Cortland	1,037	131	(16)	Oneida	2,317	363	(40)	Tompkins	1,091	152	(19)
Delaware	2,358	265	(55)	Onondaga	1,635	284	(22)	Ulster	1,848	225	(29)
Dutchess	1,617	231	(20)	Ontario	1,348	195	(34)	Warren	1,010	117	(5)
Erie	1,883	431	(31)	Orange	1,595	298	(40)	Washington	1,533	167	(36)
Essex	1,291	223	(22)	Orleans	720	124	(17)	Wayne	1,348	152	(29)
Franklin	1,377	216	(21)	Oswego	1,714	226	(17)	Westchester	868	314	(30)
Fulton	769	117	(10)	Otsego	2,153	222	(44)	Wyoming	1,076	142	(56)
Genesee	920	136	(44)	Putnam	509	80	(13)	Yates	769	80	(20)
Greene	1,962	145	(31)	Rensselaer	1,315	248	(36)				
Hamilton	461	169	(76)	Rockland	386	88	(10)	State totals	79,502	11,254	(1,791)
Herkimer	1,490	225	(36)								

LAKES IN NEW YORK STATE.

The great northern lakes, viz.: Ontario, Erie and Champlain, are partly in this State. Lake George, south of Lake Champlain, communicates with it by a short outlet. It is 37 miles long, and from one to three broad, and embosoms more than 200 islets. Its waters are so clear that the bottom is visible and it is skirted with mountains.

The Adirondacks contain more than 100 scenic lakes.

There are numerous small lakes in the western part of the State which discharge their waters into Lake Ontario, either directly or indirectly through the Genesee, Seneca and Oswego Rivers. Three of the lakes have southern drainage: Otsego and Canadaraga into Susquehanna and Chautauqua, though only seven miles from Lake Erie, eventually into the Gulf of Mexico.

These are as follows (figures show miles, respectively in extreme length and breadth): Canadaraga (5—1½); Canandaigua (14—1½); Cayuga (40—3½); Cazenovia (4—1); Chautauqua (13—3); Conesus (9—1); Crooked (22—1½); Cross (4—½); Hemlock (6—1); Oneida (22—6); Otisco (5—2); Otsego (9—2); Owasco (12—1); Seneca (40—4); Skaneateles (15—1).

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF NEW YORK STATE.

(By John M. Clarke, Director of the State Museum.)

THE geological history of New York can be traced back to the Precambrian era, the oldest recognizable in the rocks of the earth. These earliest rocks, the Grenville metamorphosed sediments (gneisses, marble, etc.) are, however, not the oldest which ever existed in the State. The Grenville rocks are exposed in the Adirondacks and the Hudson Highlands. They prove that in Grenville time, Northern, Eastern, and probably Southwestern New York was under the sea. After the deposition of the Grenville sediments igneous activity took place on a large scale and huge masses of molten rock (granite, anorthosite, gabbro, syenite) were pushed into the sediments from below. Some time after the whole Adirondack region was subjected to enormous pressure and intensely folded, and then the great mass of Grenville sediments was upraised well above the sea.

IN CAMBRIAN TIMES.

At the beginning of Cambrian time, when organic life becomes first recognizable in the State, only the eastern margin was submerged, but toward the end (Potsdam time) the sea covered the whole region except the central and northwestern Adirondacks. At the close of Cambrian time Northern New York was, however, above sea level. In the long Ordovician period, during which the Beekmantown, Chazy, Black River limestones, and the Utica, Frankfort and Lorraine shales and sandstones were deposited, the State was most of the time submerged under the Ordovician sea, except for the Adirondack island. Toward the end of that period, however, the Green and Taconic Mountains arose along the eastern border of the State and practically all of Northern, Central, Eastern and Northeastern New York became dry land. In the following Silurian period were deposited the Medina and Oneida sandstone and conglomerate, the Clinton shale, sandstone, limestone and iron ore, the Rochester shale, the Lockport and Guelph dolomites, the Salina shales, salt and waterlime, etc. During the early part of this period the sea had spread over only Central and Western New York, while during the late Silurian it had extended over practically all the State west and east of the Adirondack region. The strata of the next, or Devonian era, comprise the whole Catskill and southwestern plateau provinces and cover more than a third of the State. These rocks abound in fossils and show that the sea continued to cover at least the southern half of the State. The sea of the Carboniferous period hardly came over the boundary of the State from Pennsylvania. At the end of Palaeozoic time New York, except for a small area at the mouth of the Hudson, was raised during the Appalachian revolution well above the sea, never to be invaded again until the end of the glacial period. During the long Mesozoic period New York was dry land; in Triassic time considerable volcanic activity prevailed in Southeastern New York, when sheets of lava (the trap of the Palisades) were forced into nonmarine Triassic beds. During the next, or Jurassic, period the State was above the sea and actively eroded, but in the following Cretaceous period Staten and Long Islands disappeared under the sea. At the end of this period the State, which had been eroded nearly to a plain, was uplifted 2,000-3,000 feet. After this time in the Tertiary period the present drainage and relief of the State were developed in its major features. Finally came the glacial period, which enriched the State with thousands of lakes and waterfalls. It ended with the Champlain subsidence, during which the sea came for the last time into New York, namely, into the Champlain Basin and the Hudson Valley. A recent elevation has again drained these regions.

THE HUDSON AN ANCIENT RIVER.

The Hudson River is one of the most ancient rivers of the continent and flows over rocks which have been frequently and heavily faulted. The fault blocks seem to have reached their equilibrium, but if subjected to new strains, may settle down to new adjustments and cause earthquake disturbances.

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM.

(Prepared by the Museum for THE ALMANAC.)

THE title, New York State Museum, is the statutory name of a scientific research organization. Historically it is the outcome of the great Natural History Survey of the State of New York organized in 1836. The nucleus of these now extensive collections are the scientific materials brought together during the existence of that survey. Under the present statute the "New York State Museum" includes the work of the State Geologist and his associates, who together form the Geological Survey of the State of New York; that of the State Botanist and his staff; of the State Entomologist and his staff; the Zoologist and the Archaeologist. The museum collections, as such, originate partly from the materials acquired for the researches of these officials and partly from special additions made to exemplify the resources of the State of New York. The State Museum is likewise known as the Department of Science of the University of the State of New York, and as such is under the administrative control of that university. The collections of the museum are arranged on a floor space of about 100,000 square feet on the upper floors of the State Education Building at Albany. These collections form what has been planned and worked out as an essentially State or provincial museum exhibiting the natural resources of animal and plant life, the mineral wealth, geological history, and aboriginal culture of New York State. It has not planned to receive, nor does it especially welcome, material from outside the State, unless this is adapted to illuminate the scientific problems of the State itself. The collections are open free on every week day, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Sundays, October 1 to May 1, 2 to 5 P. M. The Legislature grants $55,000 a year for maintenance.

MINERAL AND FOSSIL COLLECTIONS.

Hall of Minerals—The general collection of about 5,000 specimens is supplemented by a very extensive and complete collection of minerals from New York State, probably the best in existence. There are probably in this hall about 14,000 specimens on exhibition.

Hall of Geology—The collections here illustrate the rock structure and the mineral wealth of the State, especially the application of minerals, ores and rocks to commerce and the industrial arts.

Hall of Fossils—This hall includes vertebrates and invertebrates and the long continued researches of the Geological Survey have made the collection of invertebrate fossils and the corresponding classification of the rocks of New York the standard of comparison for the world. The use of restorations of extinct animal life, with relief maps, reconstructions, &c., has helped to visualize the appearance of these.

Hall of Zoology—The animal life of New York is exhibited in this hall, the larger mammals in habitat groups and the smaller mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles and mollusks in extensive series of well-mounted specimens. The collection of birds' eggs is one of the largest in America. This section also contains a representative gathering of insects, arranged to illustrate their economic relations to agriculture and forestry. The section of Botany maintains an herbarium of upward of 100,000 specimens of New York plants.

Halls of Archaeology and Ethnology—These contain six large groups representing the customs and habits of the Iroquois Indians in their natural state, before the advent of the white man. These figures have been cast from the best available representatives among the surviving Iroquois and mounted amid actual accessories and against painted backgrounds. They depict the hunt, warfare, council ceremony, industries and agriculture of the New York aborigines. The collections of relics of Indian life in New York are the most extensive in existence, and these collections, with the groups referred to, fill the mezzanine floors.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

Publications—The museum issues general and special publications on the natural resources of the State, in the form of bulletins, memoirs and annual reports. These now number 350 and each can be obtained on payment of a small fee.

The museum owns five parcels of real estate, presented by citizens in order to preserve their geological interest: 1—The Clark Reservation near Syracuse, a tract of 104 acres characterized by its extraordinary display of abandoned cataracts and gorges produced by the flow of the post-glacial waters; 2—Stark's Knob Reservation, or Volcano, near Schuylerville; 3—The Lester Park, or Cryptozoon Ledge, in the town of Greenfield, west of Saratoga Springs; 4—Squaw Island in Canandaigua Lake; 5—Chittenango Falls Park, four miles north of Cazenovia.

THE NEW YORK STATE FOREST PRESERVE.

(Specially prepared for THE ALMANAC by the State Conservation Commission.)

NEW YORK STATE'S great Forest Preserve was established by act of the Legislature in 1885. It includes large areas in the two great forested sections of the State, the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains. Article 7, Section 7, of the State Constitution, adopted in 1894, assured its integrity for all time. It provided that "The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the Forest Preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest land. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed. But the Legislature may by general laws provide for the use of not exceeding three per centum of such lands for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs for municipal water supply, for the canals of the State, and to regulate a flow of streams. Such reservoirs shall be constructed, owned and controlled by the State; but such work shall not be undertaken until after the boundaries and high flow lines thereof shall have been accurately surveyed and fixed, and after public notice, hearing and determination that such lands are required for such public use. The expense of any such improvements shall be apportioned on the public and private property and municipalities benefited to the extent of the benefits received."

Since the establishment of the Forest Preserve, the State of New York has spent $5,830,800 in the acquisition of land for its extension. In addition large areas of other land have been acquired by tax sales, with the result that January 1, 1922, the area of the Forest Preserve in both the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains aggregated 1,992,516 acres.

Jurisdiction over the Forest Preserve is exercised by the Conservation Commission, which has charge, besides, of the State Reservation at Saratoga Springs, the St. Lawrence Reservation, the Cuba Reservation, the State owned islands in Lake George, and the John Brown Farm in the Town of North Elba, Essex County. Besides administrative control over this property, the commission also has entire charge of the fighting of forest fires upon both public and privately owned land in the large forested regions.

For the prompt detection of forest fires, fifty-five observation stations are maintained upon mountain tops throughout the Adirondacks and Catskills and in the forested regions of Long Island. All of these stations are connected by telephone lines with the ranger headquarters. Observers are on duty at these stations throughout the entire dry season from spring until fall. A force o sixty-five forest rangers and ten district rangers is also maintained.

The work of reforestation of State land and the raising of trees for the reforestation of private land is also conducted by the commission. For this purpose six nurseries are maintained, having a total capacity of 30,000,000 trees and an annual production of 10,000,000. Approximately 5,000 acres of State land are reforested each year. Trees are sold to private landowners at the cost of production, to municipalities free, and are furnished also to State institutions without charge.

The sections of the adirondack and Catskill Mountains upon which it is most important for the State to insure the maintenance of a continuous forest cover have been defined by law and are known as the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. They are bounded by a line called the blue line. Within these parks approximately one-half of the land is still privately owned. Part of the land of the Forest Preserve lies outside of the park lines, and thus the park lines, which run through both State and private land, are simply lines to designate the most vital sections of the mountain regions. Extensive lumbering operations upon much of the land within the park lines are endangering the water sheds, and this led to a referendum vote in 1916 for the authorization of a bond issue of $7,500,000 for purchase of additional land to be added to the Forest Preserve. The proposition passed by a large majority, and the Conservation Commission is now engaged upon the expenditure of this sum.

It is conservatively estimated that the Forest Preserve is now worth, if it should be placed on the market, more than $40,000,000, showing an increase in value of 800 per cent. over its cost to the State.

Investigations made by the Conservation Commission indicate that investment in hotels, boarding houses and other facilities for the care of summer visitors in the Forest Preserve regions, the amount of money annually expended in caring for these people, the money spent by vacationists, and the number of persons actually engaged in the business of caring for summer visitors, far exceed in amount similar figures for the lumber industry, thus indicating that the chief business in the Forest Preserve regions has now come to be that of caring for vacationists.

Under a careful system of game protection the fauna native to the woods is preserved, and in many respects is increasing. Chief among the large animals are deer and bears. Beaver, which had become extinct, were re-introduced to the Adirondacks in 1905, and have since spread over every section of the woods. They have also been introduced in the Catskills and are becoming more abundant there. In 1915, through co-operation with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a carload of elk from Yellowstone Park was liberated in the Adirondacks. Among other common animals, many of which furnish a large amount of fur, should be mentioned the fox, mink, otter, marten, weasel, fisher, coon, and muskrat.

The lakes and streams which are annually stocked by the Conservation Commission, contain brook trout, lake trout, rainbow trout, brown trout, largemouth and smallmouth black bass, great northern pike, pickerel, perch, bullheads, and many of the coarser fishes.

THE PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK.

The Palisades Interstate Park comprises 36,000 acres (1,000 acres in the State of New Jersey and 35,000 acres in New York State). The park embraces the Palisades cliffs and runs for twelve miles on the west bank of the Hudson River from Fort Lee, N. J., to Palisades, N. Y. The Harriman Park, which is the highlands region of the Palisades system, runs from Bear Mountain, N. Y., five miles south of West Point, for fifteen miles to Tuxedo, N. Y. The Commission also owns the State Rifle Range at Blauvelt, N. Y., and the Hook Mountain quarries. In the creation of the Palisades Park, the State of New York has appropriated in money and lands $7,090,196. New Jersey has appropriated $1,194,495, including $500,000 for the Henry Hudson Drive. In addition, the Commission has received private contributions of $7,592,808 in money and lands. All these contributions and appropriations, together with value of land donations, aggregate $15,877,498.

In the Palisades section of the park the Commission maintains pavilions for picnic parties, bath houses and beaches; motor boat basin for small pleasure craft; week-end camps for working boys; hundreds of individual camps are established here under permit. In the Harriman Park and Bear Mountain section of the Palisades system there is maintained by the Commission the Bear Mountain Inn, which is a restaurant, built by private funds and operated by the Commissioners for the sale of food at reasonable prices; a lawn plateau for baseball, tennis, running meets, and other organized athletic sports; a large grove on the side of Hessian Lake for picnic parties, benches and tables being scattered through this area, and swings for the children; the free use of rowboats is permitted for a limited period on Hessian Lake; sightseeing automobiles take visitors in to the park which plunges into the woodland for fifteen miles; parking places for automobiles have been developed, seven lakes have been either entirely made or artificially enlarged.

The Commission maintains the largest civil encampment in the world. In 1922 over 30,000 individuals, mostly tenement children and mothers, averaged two consecutive weeks' vacation each. Camps for working girls are maintained at cost. During the summer over 2,600,000 visitors were at Bear Mountain, nearly 1,000,000 of whom came by automobile. Nearly 300,000 people were carried in the Commission automobiles. Over 1,200,000 people visited the Palisades section of the park. No concessions are let in the Palisades Park. This park is under the jurisdiction of a Joint Commission, appointed by the Governors of New York and New Jersey.

George W. Perkins was the President of the New York Commission for nearly twenty years until his death in 1920. The officers of the Commission are: New York State—J. Du Pratt White, President; Franklin W. Hopkins, Vice President; Geo. W. Perkins, Jr., Secretary; Edward L. Partridge, Treasurer; New Jersey—Richard V. Lindabury, President; Edward L. Partridge, Vice-President; Geo. W. Perkins, Jr., Secretary; Frederick C. Suiro, Treasurer.

The first five-mile section of the Henry Hudson Drive, paid for by the State of New Jersey at a cost of $443,107, was opened Oct. 29, 1921. It extends from Englewood to the top of the Hudson cliffs, overlooking Alpine.

THE ALLEGANY STATE PARK.

(By the N. Y. State College of Forestry, Syracuse.)

The Allegany State Park was established by act of Legislature in 1921. A total purchase area of about 65,000 acres was set aside for park purposes.

Of this area approximately 9,000 acres have now been acquired by the State.

The park is located in southern Cattaraugus County, north of the Pennsylvania-New York State line.

It can be reached by three railroads, the Erie, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, and the Pennsylvania; while well distributed highways serve the people in reaching the park by motor.

The striking scenic features of the region are produced by the broad open valleys with their streams, the valley borders, and the commanding views to be had from elevated vantage points.

The wooded slopes of the larger valleys and ravines are among the most remarkable of the scenic features.

The geologist and botanist find much of interest in this region. Six large group camps have been developed and are being used by organizations, while about 450 camp sites have been furnished with tents of various sizes for the accommodation of individuals or small parties. Firewood is delivered by the Park Commission once a day. There is a commissary where all prices are supervised by the Commission

There is trout, pike, and perch fishing in the Alleghany River, five miles from the camp site.

In the hunting season there is excellent pheasant and partridge hunting, as well as rabbits and woodcock.

A swimming pool has been provided by damming a section of the river.

Information regarding the park can be obtained from Henry R. Francis, Executive Secretary, Allegany State Park Commission, Quaker Bridge, New York.

HUDSON RIVER ICE HARVEST SINCE 1901.

(Compiled by the Natural Ice Association of America, New York.)

YEARS.	Tons.	YEARS.	Tons.	YEARS.	Tons.	YEARS.	Tons.	YEARS.	Tons.
1901-02..	4,606,800	1906-07..	1,672,188	1911-12..	2,262,593	1915-16..	1,398,591	1919-20..	1,237,400
1902-03..	3,934,300	1907-08..	3,549,354	1912-13..	2,853,120	1916-17..	2,001,150	1920-21..	190,823
1903-04..	2,595,110	1908-09..	2,539,941	1913-14..	1,202,166	1917-18..	2,537,482	1921-22..	1,034,404
1904-05..	3,661,800	1909-10..	1,876,502	1914-15..	1,938,149	1918-19..	82,283	1922-23..	338,900
1905-06..	3,572,371	1910-11..	2,206,984						

According to the Ice Trade Journal, about 24,000,000 tons of natural ice are cut and used each year in the United States.

Daily Capacity of Artificial Ice Plants in New York City. Manhattan, 8,230 tons; Bronx, 1,600 tons; Brooklyn, 7,675 tons; Queens, 2,200 tons; Richmond, 300 tons; total for city, 20,005 tons.

In 1921, according to the Census Bureau, 31,419,000 tons of artificial ice were manufactured in the United States. It was valued at $101,428,000. Of the total production, 28,404,000 tons were what is known as can ice, and 1,264,000 tons were plate ice. Cold storage receipts totalled $4,494,000. There were in 1921, in this country, 4,531 ice machines, with a daily capacity of 231,000 tons.

Number of ice plants, 3,002; wage earners, 24,351; wages in the year, $32,980,000.

In 1919, when the total production of artificial ice was 25,292,846 short tons, 15,848,566 tons were made from distilled water, the rest from rain water. Of the total output (tons), New York State contributed 3,214,659; Pennsylvania, 2,513,490; Illinois, 2,194,093; Ohio, 1,551,814; Texas, 1,537,828; California, 1,492,981; Missouri, 1,320,000.

Of the materials used, ammonia cost $2,658,658 (9,499,809 lbs.).

COMMERCE BOTH WAYS ON N. Y. STATE CANALS.

YEAR.	Forest Products.		Agriculture.		Manufactures.		Merchandise.		All Other and Totals.	
	Tons.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1881...	1,652,543	18,399,932	1,171,400	43,440,343	250,961	11,863,021	325,775	75,331,308	5,179,192	162,153,565
1882...	1,771,743	20,285,512	1,173,257	42,766,687	187,535	4,673,440	283,174	61,769,417	5,467,423	147,918,907
1883...	1,828,643	18,038,056	1,394,581	39,727,873	242,649	3,426,474	310,844	68,281,320	5,664,056	147,861,223
1884...	1,671,706	27,588,279	1,294,537	32,335,779	205,013	3,123,433	300,480	78,864,806	5,009,488	162,097,069
1885...	1,595,432	17,302,705	1,103,711	31,404,325	194,714	2,827,280	220,237	58,215,252	4,731,784	119,536,189
1886...	1,523,496	16,471,406	1,537,331	41,191,562	165,760	2,310,422	397,249	103,749,354	5,293,982	180,061,846
1887...	1,529,809	15,568,667	1,590,509	42,729,684	212,216	4,808,178	378,734	82,161,364	5,553,805	159,245,977
1888...	1,389,728	14,899,643	1,177,587	33,546,141	153,905	3,207,881	206,437	56,913,813	4,942,948	122,524,735
1889...	1,567,311	17,012,190	1,330,231	30,014,906	161,074	5,908,500	262,818	80,590,288	5,370,369	154,584,222
1890...	1,397,862	21,887,680	1,201,916	31,928,371	139,310	1,879,276	769,672	73,958,275	5,246,102	145,761,086
1891...	1,206,986	17,923,469	1,173,192	38,566,171	109,387	1,147,639	250,083	47,008,795	4,563,472	116,269,343
1892...	1,249,381	18,571,608	1,038,851	35,127,543	125,781	1,491,611	292,468	100,701,774	4,281,995	167,596,948
1893...	1,030,604	14,421,877	1,514,146	50,483,054	66,892	853,407	216,013	75,474,765	4,331,963	154,831,094
1894...	872,601	12,006,519	1,412,142	35,849,109	87,241	933,885	352,741	78,405,074	3,882,560	141,179,560
1895...	974,370	14,504,441	644,009	17,185,539	133,911	2,489,514	251,537	38,648,131	3,500,314	97,453,021
1896...	852,467	11,838,186	1,136,665	27,268,642	152,322	2,494,727	270,603	37,512,064	3,714,894	100,089,578
1897...	896,971	11,780,232	789,783	16,722,091	152,388	1,932,216	250,872	42,299,589	3,617,804	96,063,338
1898...	820,668	11,489,502	707,855	15,005,458	175,632	1,369,262	220,107	36,386,337	3,360,063	88,122,354
1899...	838,449	14,312,288	620,908	13,428,551	159,413	1,555,810	260,063	40,752,834	3,686,051	92,786,712
1900...	726,984	9,161,366	511,518	11,051,632	142,784	2,073,468	250,436	42,819,110	3,345,941	84,123,772
1901...	839,191	10,697,001	558,135	15,036,822	129,857	1,773,198	230,615	37,467,681	3,420,613	83,478,880
1902...	805,067	9,546,375	572,676	15,546,609	131,755	1,687,462	207,972	34,857,640	3,274,610	81,708,453
1903...	690,161	9,726,311	597,047	15,812,570	130,406	1,835,315	241,564	34,613,801	3,615,385	77,713,325
1904...	738,792	9,255,116	427,969	13,791,790	129,665	1,515,638	200,472	27,205,160	3,138,547	66,381,817
1905...	851,098	11,640,382	436,979	13,875,972	132,438	1,589,118	172,665	19,292,625	3,226,896	57,918,586
1906...	854,610	12,639,416	648,715	17,743,782	170,584	1,903,347	202,285	23,531,901	3,540,907	66,501,417
1907...	747,736	11,032,348	606,159	22,069,011	96,916	1,146,417	169,258	19,957,084	3,407,914	63,903,970
1908...	565,443	7,905,428	449,846	15,641,072	106,371	1,403,612	166,061	19,415,235	3,051,877	54,511,509
1909...	647,739	9,027,781	447,217	13,992,062	163,871	2,665,622	194,273	22,405,574	3,116,536	59,081,572
1910...	654,094	9,373,099	492,536	15,068,375	145,419	2,161,199	215,446	25,132,370	3,073,412	59,042,178
1911...	656,500	9,471,169	355,301	12,874,402	137,463	1,806,938	166,419	17,044,496	3,097,068	49,577,629
1912...	584,964	8,917,887	196,014	6,491,416	119,512	1,599,552	152,982	15,007,394	2,606,116	38,444,617
1913...	517,761	8,528,883	256,652	8,436,134	90,799	1,540,298	135,080	12,867,860	2,602,033	36,865,451
1914...	377,127	5,931,884	217,397	7,352,586	83,504	1,056,509	93,095	9,463,737	2,080,850	28,277,991
1915...	365,618	5,366,707	218,300	7,618,495	107,058	1,372,542	138,549	12,516,580	1,858,114	30,610,670
1916...	350,047	5,694,704	142,315	6,702,741	65,949	1,551,673	101,543	10,418,301	1,625,050	27,513,525
1917...	378,781	8,096,613	45,519	2,742,683	27,658	641,350	84,687	10,145,197	1,297,225	24,757,077
1918...	292,730	7,521,659	109,784	5,457,531	76,386	7,130,947	47,582	9,442,523	1,159,270	35,212,459
1919...	194,807	5,006,540	184,899	14,244,619	203,307	18,978,709	15,229	3,045,800	1,238,844	43,972,603
1920...	243,930	6,397,357	226,291	17,432,665	325,426	30,377,322	18,912	3,782,274	1,421,434	60,523,658
1921...	127,685	.....	412,257	.....	435,782	.....	.....	.....	1,457,802	.....
1922...	198,380	.....	639,996	.....	640,911	.....	.....	.....	2,260,763	.....

The canals were made free in 1882. Figures for 1919 and thereafter are on an officially revised system of tabulation by the State.

Values were estimated by the State in 1919 and 1920, but were not recorded in 1921 or 1922.

THE NEW YORK STATE CANAL SYSTEM.

(Communicated by Edward S. Walsh, Commissioner of Canals and Waterways.)

The canal system of the State consists of the Erie Canal; the Champlain Canal; the Oswego Canal; the Cayuga-Seneca Canal; Cayuga Lake Inlet, at Ithaca; the Black River Canal; the Glens Falls Feeder, and the lakes, reservoirs, feeders, harbor basins and terminal docks connected therewith. The Shinnecock-Peconic Canal, located in the County of Suffolk, on Long Island, connecting the waters of Shinnecock and Peconic Bays, is officially a part of the canal system.

What is commonly known as the Barge Canal includes the improved Erie, Champlain, Oswego and Cayuga-Seneca Canals. These waterways were enlarged and constructed under bond issues approved by the people in 1903, 1909, and 1915. They took the place of the old canals which had been in existence since 1825. The bond issue for the construction of terminal docks and the providing of freight handling machinery was approved in 1911.

The Erie Barge Canal is the main waterway and extends across the State from Troy to Buffalo. Officially, the route commences at Congress Street, Troy, and follows the line of the Hudson River to Waterford, where the westward turn is made. From Waterford the line of the Mohawk River, canalized, is generally followed to a point beyond Little Falls. Westerly from this point the new channel follows the route of the old canal in part, but passes the northerly outskirts of the City of Utica on a new line; thence to the south of Rome and then into and across Oneida Lake. Passing out of Oneida Lake the Oneida River is used to its junction with the Seneca River at Three River Point; thence through the Seneca River to and through the Clyde River to a point east of Lyons; thence following the old canal, deepened and enlarged, to a point beyond Pittsford. Here the channel leaves the old route, crossing the Genesee River about a mile south of Rochester on a pool created by the construction of a dam, joining the line of the old canal a few miles westerly, and continuing thence in the former channel, deepened and widened, to and through Tonawanda Creek, where the Niagara River is entered and followed to Lake Erie, at Buffalo.

The Champlain Barge Canal commences in the Hudson River, at Waterford, where the improved Erie Canal starts westward, and follows generally the channel of the Hudson River, canalized, as far northward as Fort Edward, where a new route has been established to Whitehall on the inlet of Lake Champlain.

The Oswego Barge Canal branches northerly from the Erie Barge Canal at Three River Point and follows generally the line of the Oswego River, canalized, to Lake Ontario, at Oswego.

The Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal extends in a southerly direction from the Erie Barge Canal at a point near Montezuma. The Cayuga branch follows the valley of the Seneca River to Cayuga Lake; thence through Cayuga Lake to the Cayuga Lake Inlet at Ithaca. The Seneca branch follows the Seneca River in a westerly direction from the Cayuga branch near the foot of Cayuga Lake, and connects with Seneca Lake near Geneva; thence through Seneca Lake to Watkins, with an extension to Montour Falls.

The width of the Barge Canal channel varies according to the section traversed. Through canalized rivers and lakes, the channel is at least 200 feet wide. Through rock cuts and land lines, a minimum bottom width of 94 feet has been provided and through earth sections the minimum width of the bottom of the channel is 75 feet. The locks of the Barge Canal are uniform in size. The inside dimensions of the lock chambers are 310 feet in length and 45 feet in width and are capable of passing a barge 300 feet long and, say, 43 feet wide. A depth of water of 12 feet over the miter sills has been provided. Clearance under fixed bridges spanning the channel is 15½ feet at high water. The mileage is as follows:

Erie Barge Canal (Waterford to Tonawanda), 339; Oswego Barge Canal (from Lake Ontario to Three River Point), 24; Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal (from junction with the Erie Barge Canal to Ithaca and Watkins, including Cayuga and Seneca Lakes), 92; Champlain Barge Canal, 60; canal harbors at Utica, Syracuse and Rochester, 10. Total canal mileage, 525.

Hudson River (between Troy and Fort Edward), 37; Mohawk River, 112; Oswego, Oneida and Seneca Rivers for their entire length, 99; Oneida Lake, 21; Cayuga Lake, 38; Seneca Lake, 35; Clyde River, 19; Tonawanda River, 11; Syracuse Harbor, Onondaga Lake outlet, 7; Rochester Harbor, Genesee River, 2; Utica harbor and a short section of the Mohawk River, 1. Total mileage in canalized rivers and lakes, 382.

Practically all the municipalities along the line of the Barge Canal system have been provided with docks and warehouse equipment. In the city of New York, there are eight terminals equipped with modern warehouses and freight handling machinery situated as follows:

At Piers 5 and 6, East River, and at the foot of West 53rd Street, on the Hudson River, in the Borough of Manhattan; at Mott Haven (138th Street, East River) in the Borough of the Bronx; on the East River at the foot of North Jane Street, Long Island City, at Flushing and at the foot of Broadway, Hallett's Cove, in the Borough of Queens, and at the foot of Columbia Street, Gowanus Bay, at Dupont Street, Greenpoint, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

A grain elevator of 2,000,000 bushel capacity, providing every modern facility for the handling of grain transported by canal, is being erected by the State at the Gowanus Bay Terminal, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The building of a similar structure has been begun by the State at Oswego on Lake Ontario and the foundation work has been completed. The erection of the superstructure was authorized by the Legislature in 1923, and $1,310,000 was appropriated for the construction of a 1,000,000-bushel grain elevator.

Bond issue of 1903 for improvement of Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals, $101,000,000; Supplemental bond issue of 1915, $27,000,000; Miscellaneous appropriations, $5,338,794; Bond issue of 1909 for improvement of Cayuga and Seneca Canal, $7,000,000; Additional appropriations in 1918, $350,000; Miscellaneous appropriations, $1,071,858; Bond issue of 1911 for constructing terminals and providing freight handling facilities, $19,800,000; Miscellaneous appropriations, $2,338,122; Appropriations for grain elevators at Brooklyn and Oswego, $2,725,000. Total, $167,123,774.

The portions of the former canal system which have been retained in connection with the operation of the Barge Canal include the following:

The Glens Falls feeder, extending west and north to Glens Falls, a distance of 12 miles, and connecting with the Champlain Barge Canal at Fort Edward; and the Black River Canal, running northerly from its junction with the Erie Barge Canal at Rome to Carthage, although it is not navigable beyond Lyons Falls. The use of these two channels is limited to small type barges only.

The canals above described are owned by the State of New York and are under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Public Works for management, maintenance, repair and operation. Navigation is free, no tolls whatever being charged. The main office of the Superintendent of Public Works is in the Capitol at Albany. Branch offices are maintained by the department at Pier 6, East River, New York City, and in the cities of Schenectady, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING IN NEW YORK STATE.

New York, though outranked by several other States in shipbuilding, stands first in the amount of repair work done.

In 1919, the number of vessels built and launched was 267, of 292,445 gross tons (steel, 71, of 168,818 gross tons); not including ninety-seven power boats of less than five tons each; and not including the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where seventy-five small motor boats were launched, and where work was done on five warships, at a total cost, for all navy craft, of $65,282,519.

Excluding the Brooklyn Navy Yard, shipbuilding and repairing in the State in 1919 cost $132,012,124, of which repair work cost $72,612,037.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURES IN NEW YORK STATE.

In N. Y. State, in 1919, according to the Census Bureau, automobiles, including bodies and parts, were manufactured to the value of $211,137,153. Of the 109,661 automobiles made, 98,842 were pleasure vehicles, and 6,149 were business vehicles. The chassis made numbered 15,469.

NEW YORK STATE CROPS.

Year.	Corn.			Wheat.			Oats.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1900	660,000	21,120,000	9,926,000	520,000	9,204,000	7,087,000	1,410,000	39,339,000	12,588,000
1901	610,000	20,130,000	14,494,000	630,000	8,253,000	6,767,000	1,300,000	28,080,000	13,478,000
1902	610,000	15,250,000	10,218,000	500,000	8,400,000	6,636,000	1,360,000	54,000,000	19,584,000
1903	580,000	14,500,000	8,700,000	545,000	9,701,000	7,858,000	1,360,000	46,240,000	18,958,000
1904	565,000	15,424,000	9,871,000	460,000	5,198,000	5,666,000	1,240,000	42,284,000	16,068,000
1905	560,000	17,640,000	10,760,000	450,000	9,450,000	8,127,000	1,240,000	42,408,000	15,691,000
1906	545,000	19,020,000	11,222,000	400,000	8,000,000	6,560,000	1,240,000	40,052,000	16,021,000
1907	525,000	14,175,000	10,064,000	320,000	5,536,000	5,481,000	1,200,000	36,840,000	20,000,000
1908	510,000	19,788,000	15,830,000	330,000	5,775,000	5,717,000	1,240,000	37,324,000	20,901,000
1909	512,000	18,432,000	13,640,000	289,000	6,069,000	6,737,000	1,303,000	36,745,000	18,005,000
1910	525,000	20,108,000	12,668,000	355,000	8,414,000	8,077,000	1,320,000	45,540,000	19,127,000
1911	530,000	20,405,000	15,712,000	345,000	6,728,000	6,392,000	1,310,000	38,645,000	19,709,000
1912	512,000	19,763,000	13,834,000	335,000	5,360,000	5,306,000	1,192,000	36,714,000	15,420,000
1913	527,000	15,020,000	12,166,000	340,000	6,800,000	6,324,000	1,275,000	42,712,000	20,075,000
1914	550,000	22,550,000	18,716,000	360,000	8,100,000	8,748,000	1,275,000	40,162,000	20,483,000
1915	605,000	24,200,000	18,876,000	475,000	11,875,000	11,994,000	1,340,000	54,270,000	24,422,000
1916	700,000	21,000,000	23,100,000	400,000	8,100,000	14,112,000	1,206,000	31,356,000	19,441,000
1917	820,000	25,420,000	50,332,000	420,000	8,820,000	18,522,000	1,200,000	42,000,000	31,500,000
1918	800,000	28,800,000	50,400,000	430,000	7,840,000	16,856,000	1,260,000	51,660,000	43,394,000
1919	762,000	32,766,000	54,392,000	464,000	9,753,000	20,969,000	1,008,000	25,704,000	21,334,000
1920	767,000	30,680,000	35,589,000	467,000	10,203,000	17,856,000	1,059,000	40,772,000	27,317,000
1921	798,000	36,708,000	24,594,000	475,000	9,137,000	9,868,000	1,038,000	24,912,000	11,709,000
1922	798,000	28,329,000	23,513,000	466,000	9,014,000	10,636,000	1,059,000	31,770,000	16,203,000

Of the 1922 wheat production, 336,000 bushels were spring wheat, and 8,678,000 bushels were winter wheat.

Year.	Barley.			Rye.			Buckwheat.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1900	115,000	2,530,000	1,290,000	165,000	2,492,000	1,396,000	290,000	3,770,000	2,224,000
1901	115,000	1,610,000	902,000	160,000	2,384,000	1,478,000	285,000	3,990,000	2,274,000
1902	110,000	3,135,000	1,724,000	155,000	2,712,000	1,573,000	330,000	6,204,000	3,536,000
1903	105,000	2,793,000	1,536,000	145,000	2,204,000	1,344,000	330,000	5,841,000	3,446,000
1904	95,000	2,546,000	1,451,000	140,000	2,072,000	1,513,000	340,000	6,222,000	3,671,000
1905	90,000	2,313,000	1,249,000	135,000	2,160,000	1,447,000	330,000	6,204,000	3,784,000
1906	90,000	2,367,000	1,302,000	130,000	2,288,000	1,487,000	315,000	5,985,000	3,531,000
1907	90,000	2,250,000	1,800,000	125,000	2,062,000	1,670,000	305,000	5,795,000	3,535,000
1908	80,000	2,080,000	1,456,000	125,000	2,062,000	1,670,000	300,000	5,250,000	3,675,000
1909	80,000	1,984,000	1,369,000	131,000	2,227,000	1,782,000	295,000	6,313,000	4,798,000
1910	81,000	2,292,000	1,604,000	140,000	1,896,000	1,896,000	286,000	6,864,000	4,736,000
1911	80,000	2,000,000	1,940,000	135,000	2,006,000	2,006,000	280,000	5,464,000	4,354,000
1912	82,000	2,132,000	1,450,000	128,000	1,605,000	1,605,000	277,000	6,593,000	4,220,000
1913	77,000	2,056,000	1,419,000	133,000	1,716,000	1,716,000	280,000	4,004,000	3,243,000
1914	75,000	2,100,000	1,491,000	129,000	2,032,000	2,032,000	274,000	6,302,000	4,790,000
1915	85,000	2,720,000	2,040,000	150,000	2,609,000	2,609,000	260,000	4,940,000	3,952,000
1916	90,000	2,097,000	2,118,000	125,000	2,880,000	2,880,000	275,000	3,300,000	4,026,000
1917	110,000	3,080,000	4,004,000	125,000	2,375,000	4,370,000	315,000	5,670,000	9,072,000
1918	125,000	3,938,000	4,962,000	112,000	1,848,000	3,179,000	315,000	4,725,000	8,269,000
1919	171,000	3,762,000	5,116,000	95,000	1,520,000	2,280,000	218,000	4,796,000	6,954,000
1920	170,000	4,930,000	4,881,000	71,000	1,242,000	1,962,000	215,000	4,300,000	6,020,000
1921	158,000	3,318,000	2,057,000	52,000	806,000	798,000	193,000	4,150,000	3,444,000
1922	158,000	4,108,000	3,040,000	55,000	880,000	854,000	208,000	4,368,000	4,368,000

Year.	Potatoes.			Hay (tame).		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Tons.	Dollars.
1900	395,000	31,995,000	14,398,000	4,806,000	3,888,000	54,626,000
1901	395,000	30,810,000	21,875,000	5,050,000	6,565,000	69,458,000
1902	410,000	27,060,000	15,965,000	5,000,000	6,700,000	70,551,000
1903	400,000	35,600,000	19,936,000	4,800,000	6,048,000	66,286,000
1904	440,000	40,920,000	22,097,000	4,750,000	6,460,000	67,442,000
1905	435,000	30,450,000	21,315,000	4,750,000	6,175,000	64,096,000
1906	410,000	43,050,000	21,094,000	4,750,000	6,080,000	73,568,000
1907	405,000	39,690,000	22,623,000	4,750,000	5,938,000	92,039,000
1908	394,000	32,308,000	24,231,000	4,750,000	5,700,000	69,825,000
1909	394,000	47,280,000	23,640,000	4,721,000	4,957,000	70,389,000
1910	395,000	40,290,000	19,339,000	4,780,000	6,310,000	86,447,000
1911	375,000	27,750,000	24,975,000	4,720,000	4,814,000	86,171,000
1912	360,000	38,160,000	22,133,000	4,720,000	5,900,000	87,910,000
1913	360,000	26,640,000	21,312,000	4,700,000	5,358,000	81,977,000
1914	367,000	53,215,000	23,415,000	4,653,000	5,584,000	81,526,000
1915	355,000	22,010,000	18,048,000	4,225,000	5,492,000	86,224,000
1916	320,000	22,400,000	35,392,000	4,350,000	7,047,000	83,859,000
1917	400,000	38,000,000	49,400,000	4,332,000	6,325,000	95,508,000
1918	380,000	37,240,000	45,433,000	4,300,000	5,375,000	109,650,000
1919	310,000	33,790,000	48,996,000	4,922,000	6,891,000	141,266,000
1920	325,000	40,625,000	47,938,000	4,895,000	6,119,000	144,408,000
1921	330,000	33,990,000	36,709,000	4,895,000	4,895,000	88,110,000
1922	340,000	37,400,000	22,440,000	4,870,000	6,818,000	96,134,000

OTHER 1922 CROPS IN NEW YORK STATE

Clover seed—11,000 acres; 28,000 bu. ($280,000)
Hay, wild—67,000 acres; 79,000 tons ($790,000)
Beans—93,000 acres; 1,302,000 bu. ($4,948,000)
Tobacco—2,000 acres; 2,200,000 lbs. ($814,000)
Apples—36,000,000 bushels, of which 6,000,000 barrels were grown for sale, the average price on Dec. 1 being $2.30 a barrel.
Peaches—3,400,000 bushels, at $1.10 a bushel.
Pears—3,200,000 bushels, at 65 cents a bushel.
Cabbage—24,895 acres; yield averaged 9 tons per acre.

AGRICULTURE IN NEW YORK STATE.

Item.	1920 (January 1).	1910 (April 15).	Increase. Amount.	Increase. Per Cent.
Number of all farms	193,195	215,597	—22,402	—10.4
Approximate land area of the state.....acres	30,498,560	30,498,560	.....	.....
All land in farms.....acres	20,632,803	22,030,367	—1,397,564	— 6.3
Improved land in farms.....acres	13,158,781	14,844,039	—1,685,258	—11.4
Woodland in farms.....acres	4,160,567	4,436,145	—275,578	— 6.2
Other unimproved land in farms.....acres	3,313,455	2,750,183	563,272	20.5
Per cent. of land area in farms	67.7	72.2	.....	.....
Per cent. of farm land improved	63.8	67.4	.....	.....
Average acreage per farm	106.8	102.2	4.6	4.5
Average improved acreage per farm	68.1	68.8	—0.7	.....
Value of all farm property	$1,908,483,201	$1,451,481,495	$457,001,706	31.5
Land	793,335,558	707,747,828	85,587,730	12.1
Buildings	631,726,182	476,998,001	154,728,181	32.4
Implements and machinery	169,866,766	83,644,822	86,221,944	103.1
Live stock	313,554,695	183,090,844	130,463,851	71.3
Average value per farm: All farm property	9,879	6,732	3,147	46.7
Land	4,106	3,283	823	25.1
Buildings	3,270	2,212	1,058	47.8
Implements and machinery	879	388	491	126.5
Live stock	1,623	849	774	91.2

A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. Per cent. not shown when base is less than 100.

NUMBER OF FARMS AND FARM ACREAGE, 1850 TO 1920.

Census Year.	Farms. Number.	Farms. Per Cent. of Increase.	Land in Farms. All Land. Acres.	All Land. Per Cent. of Increase.	Land in Farms. Improved Land. Acres.	Improved Land. Per Cent. of Increase.	Per Cent. of Land Area in Farms.	Per Cent. of Farm Land Improved
1920	193,195	—10.4	20,632,803	—6.3	13,158,781	—11.4	67.7	63.8
1910	215,597	—4.9	22,030,367	—2.7	14,844,039	—4.8	72.2	67.4
1900	226,720	0.2	22,648,109	3.1	15,599,986	—4.8	74.3	68.9
1890	226,223	—6.2	21,961,562	—7.6	16,389,380	—7.5	72.0	74.6
1880	241,058	11.5	23,780,754	7.2	17,717,862	13.4	78.0	74.5
1870	216,253	9.8	22,190,810	5.8	15,627,206	8.8	72.8	70.4
1860	196,990	15.5	20,974,958	9.7	14,358,403	15.7	68.8	68.5
1850	170,621	.....	19,119,084	.....	12,408,964	.....	62.7	64.9

A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, 1850 TO 1920.

Census Year.	All Farm Property. Value.	All Farm Property. Per Cent. of Increase.	Land and Buildings. Value.	Land and Buildings. Per Cent. of Increase.	Implements and Machinery. Value.	Implements and Machinery. Per Cent. of Increase.	Live Stock. Value.	Live Stock. Per Cent. of Increase.
1920	$1,908,483,201	31.5	$1,425,061,740	20.3	$169,866,766	103.1	$313,554,695	71.3
1910	1,451,481,495	35.7	1,184,745,829	33.4	83,644,822	49.3	183,090,844	45.8
1900	1,069,723,895	—6.1	888,134,180	—8.3	56,006,000	20.0	125,583,715	0.9
1890	1,139,310,716	—6.4	968,127,286	—8.3	46,659,465	9.5	124,523,965	5.6
1880	1,216,637,765	1.7	1,056,176,741	3.7	42,592,741	15.7	117,868,283	—16.2
1870	1,195,790,552	27.7	1,018,286,213	26.8	36,798,170	26.2	140,706,169	35.5
1860	936,366,584	44.0	803,343,593	44.9	29,166,695	32.1	103,856,296	41.2
1850	650,202,067	.....	554,546,642	.....	22,084,926	.....	73,570,499	.....

A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.
1870 values are computed gold values, being 80 per cent. of the currency values reported.

NUMBER OF FARMS, BY SIZE, 1880 TO 1920.

Size Group.	1920.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.
Under 10 acres	13,720	18,655	16,760	13,166	14,913
10 to 19 acres	12,820	15,533	15,782	15,779	17,229
20 to 49 acres	27,267	31,047	35,123	36,955	40,386
50 to 99 acres	50,784	56,821	63,789	67,835	70,661
100 to 499 acres	87,390	92,194	93,909	91,323	96,273
500 to 999 acres	999	1,104	1,109	972	1,315
1,000 acres and over	215	243	248	193	281
Total number of farms	193,195	215,597	226,720	226,223	241,058

In New York the number of "dairy cows," including heifers 1 year old and over, reported for January 1, 1920, was 1,730,082, as compared with 1,509,594 "cows kept for milk" reported for April 15, 1910. This represents an increase of 220,488, or 14.6 per cent. The number of "beef cows" reported for January 1, 1920, was 26,664, as compared with 138,461 "cows not kept for milk" reported for April 15, 1910, representing a decrease of 111,797, or 80.7 per cent.

FARM ACREAGE AND VALUE, BY SIZE OF FARM, 1920 AND 1910.

Size Group (Acres).	All Land in Farms (Acres). 1920.	All Land in Farms (Acres). 1910.	Improved Land in Farms (Acres). 1920.	Improved Land in Farms (Acres). 1910.	Value of Land and Buildings. 1920.	Value of Land and Buildings. 1910.
Under 20	248,049	307,362	209,843	267,909	$107,997,044	$108,633,214
20 to 49	914,599	1,028,991	694,860	801,480	148,987,988	129,618,019
50 to 99	3,661,658	4,068,580	2,651,613	3,053,725	317,697,839	264,212,934
100 to 174	7,317,041	7,804,307	4,911,933	5,540,335	445,882,444	360,162,667
175 to 499	7,416,504	7,550,324	4,325,013	4,746,402	353,816,726	277,308,685
500 to 999	616,743	685,906	269,368	316,532	31,179,064	27,143,232
1,000 and over	458,209	584,897	96,151	117,656	19,500,635	17,667,078
Total	20,632,803	22,030,367	13,158,781	14,844,039	$1,425,061,740	$1,184,745,829

MORTGAGED FARMS, 1920 AND 1910.

(Owned farms only; includes all farms owned in whole or in part by the operator.)

Class.	No. of Owned Farms.		Increase.		Class.	No. of Owned Farms.		Increase.	
	1920.	1910.	No.	Per Cent.		1920.	1910.	No.	Per Cent.
Free from mortgage	75,522	93,118	—17,596	—18.9	Unknown	9,562	1,245	8,317	668.0
Mortgaged	66,633	72,311	—5,678	—7.9	Total	151,717	166,674	—14,957	— 9.0

A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. The marked difference in figures for farms free from mortgage and mortgaged is due to the fact more farms were tabulated "unknown" in 1920 than in 1910.

MORTGAGED FARMS (OR FARM HOMES), 1890 TO 1920.

Class.	Owned Farms.		Owned Farm Homes.		Per Cent. of Total.			
	1920.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1920.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Free from mortgage	75,522	93,118	89,655	97,509	53.1	56.3	53.7	55.8
Mortgaged	66,633	72,311	77,164	77,143	46.9	43.7	46.3	44.2
Unknown	9,562	1,245	3,784	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	151,717	166,674	170,603	174,652	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Total includes "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged."

MORTGAGE DEBT, 1920 AND 1910.

Item.	Owned Farms Mortgaged.		Item.	Owned Farms Mortgaged.	
	1920.	1910.		1920.	1910.
No. farms reporting amt. of debt	59,735	62,555	Aver. int. paid, per cent.	5.4	.....
Value of land and bldgs.	$388,114,245	$284,659,163	Average value per farm	$6,497	$4,551
Amt. of mortgage debt	$145,533,268	$97,309,848	Average debt per farm	$2,436	$1,556
Ratio of debt to value,	37.5%	34.2%	Aver. equity per farm	$4,061	$2,995

Includes only farms consisting wholly of owned land and reporting amount of debt. In considering the comparative figures it should be borne in mind that the mortgage debt may have been more completely reported at one census than at the other.

NUMBER, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARMS, BY NATIVITY AND RACE. 1920 AND 1910.

Color and Nativity or Race.	Number of Farms.		Land in Farms, 1920 (Acres).		Value of Land and Buildings, 1920.
	1920.	1910.	Total.	Improved.	
All farmers	193,195	215,597	20,632,803	13,158,781	$1,425,061,740
White farmers	192,645	214,658	20,589,928	13,131,646	1,422,362,205
Native	166,869	187,629	18,344,237	11,702,092	1,195,858,216
Foreign-born	25,776	27,029	2,245,691	1,429,554	226,503,989
Country of birth: Austria	1,182	585	101,300	61,073	7,869,721
Canada	3,188	3,414	358,344	211,821	23,982,370
Denmark	468	308	48,085	33,427	3,443,700
England	2,728	3,710	230,919	157,197	25,785,526
France	442	291	27,468	17,141	4,380,340
Germany	5,838	8,551	455,302	305,203	46,839,504
Holland	1,068	978	69,123	53,449	8,433,040
Hungary	407	135	38,631	21,495	2,777,490
Ireland	2,354	4,770	232,910	153,631	24,148,236
Italy	1,782	825	103,142	63,808	14,380,528
Poland	1,655	171	138,805	87,347	16,876,384
Russia	1,346	917	128,725	71,506	11,352,755
Scotland	413	491	48,335	27,966	14,170,975
Sweden	919	785	79,488	47,118	6,263,675
Switzerland	444	424	44,332	26,612	3,198,540
Other countries	1,542	674	140,782	90,760	12,601,205
Colored farmers	550	939	42,875	27,135	2,699,535
Negro	245	295	19,995	13,282	1,558,950
Indian	299	635	22,747	13,761	964,485
Japanese	5	5	121	80	173,100
Chinese	1	4	12	12	3,000

Native includes farmers with country of birth not reported, as follows: For 1920, 2,892; for 1910, 681.

The figures above show that Canadian, English, German, Irish, Scotch, colored, and Indian farmers are decreasing in New York State, while Austrian, Danish, French, Dutch, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Russian, Swedish, and Swiss farmers are increasing in number, particularly as to Poles, Slavs, Italians and Hungarians.

NUMBER OF FARMERS, BY TENURE, COLOR, AND NATIVITY, 1920 AND 1910.

Tenure.	All Farmers.		Native White.		Foreign-Born White.		Colored.	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
Owners	151,717	166,674	130,404	144,850	20,884	21,016	429	808
Managers	4,376	4,051	3,586	3,390	765	647	25	14
Tenants	37,102	44,872	32,879	39,389	4,127	5,366	96	117
Total	193,195	215,597	166,869	187,629	25,776	27,029	550	939

Native white includes farmers whose country of birth was not reported.

NUMBER, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARMS, BY SEX AND TENURE, 1920.

Sex and Tenure.	Number of Farms.	All Land in Farms (Acres).	Improved Land in Farms (Acres).	Value of Land and Buildings.	Average Per Farm. All Land (Acres).	Average Per Farm. Improved Land (Acres).	Average Per Farm. Value of Land and Buildings.
Total	193,195	20,632,803	13,158,781	$1,425,061,740	106.8	68.1	$7,376
Male	185,718	20,014,764	12,784,721	1,378,170,515	107.8	68.8	7,421
Female	7,477	618,039	374,060	46,891,225	82.7	50.0	6,271
Owners	151,717	15,084,383	9,600,996	966,593,359	99.4	63.3	6,371
Male	144,653	14,507,074	9,252,256	923,539,439	100.3	64.0	6,385
Female	7,064	577,309	348,740	43,053,920	81.7	49.4	6,095
Managers	4,376	932,355	462,387	125,574,461	213.1	105.7	28,696
Male	4,332	925,730	459,054	124,531,511	213.7	106.0	28,747
Female	44	6,625	3,333	1,042,950	150.6	75.8	23,703
Tenants	37,102	4,616,065	3,095,398	332,893,920	124.4	83.4	8,972
Male	36,733	4,581,960	3,073,411	330,099,565	124.7	83.7	8,986
Female	369	34,105	21,987	2,794,355	92.4	59.6	7,573

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURE, BY COUNTIES.

(U. S. Census, Jan. 1, 1920. Production covers year 1919.)

County.	Land Area.	All Land in Farms.	Woodland in Farms.	No. of Farms.	Value of All Farm Property.	Value of All Crops in 1919.	Mortgage Debt on Farms.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Albany	337,280	278,231	43,177	2,946	22,348,966	5,045,790	1,303,723
Allegany	670,080	566,280	116,205	4,405	33,858,077	8,737,142	2,863,458
Bronx	26,240	1,252	184	55	752,164	73,501	.....
Broome	451,200	384,832	90,741	3,594	25,960,500	5,025,768	2,323,151
Cattaraugus	859,520	645,088	161,760	5,305	45,327,838	8,308,872	4,685,963
Cayuga	449,920	396,264	45,499	4,297	39,790,601	11,295,089	3,399,927
Chautauqua	684,160	593,606	118,623	7,100	61,260,927	14,983,214	5,663,973
Chemung	260,480	208,813	45,586	1,945	13,253,361	3,193,016	443,067
Chenango	572,160	512,586	100,832	3,838	31,462,669	7,228,248	2,639,491
Clinton	671,360	445,629	116,175	3,402	27,251,036	6,514,771	1,891,959
Columbia	412,160	340,387	56,699	2,580	24,771,328	7,025,246	1,831,201
Cortland	321,920	282,382	57,096	2,315	20,907,526	5,531,965	1,781,657
Delaware	927,360	745,026	220,683	4,613	41,395,377	7,972,256	6,198,552
Dutchess	515,840	436,730	80,544	3,114	40,359,813	7,672,351	2,347,525
Erie	661,760	538,052	76,325	7,486	76,454,757	14,443,343	5,533,051
Essex	1,175,040	310,596	135,412	1,978	12,485,761	2,887,266	569,839
Franklin	1,073,920	408,135	85,713	3,299	25,124,819	6,183,954	2,523,726
Fulton	330,240	196,260	67,032	1,773	8,169,173	2,003,265	702,061
Genesee	317,440	276,617	30,847	2,885	34,935,513	8,673,472	3,342,952
Greene	411,520	282,749	88,128	2,248	16,135,931	4,091,105	1,165,790
Hamilton	1,088,000	36,441	19,918	255	1,502,498	256,640	70,947
Herkimer	933,760	334,277	51,012	2,849	26,965,939	5,073,254	1,777,828
Jefferson	815,360	696,145	81,244	5,151	55,165,475	10,694,423	3,766,015
Kings	45,440	1,080	.....	54	3,394,743	264,692	47,150
Lewis	812,800	437,208	100,680	2,952	25,563,852	5,405,997	2,625,860
Livingston	403,840	353,170	51,978	2,899	38,431,615	9,019,989	2,488,061
Madison	416,000	362,459	53,413	3,597	32,102,629	8,232,807	2,374,460
Monroe	424,320	359,877	31,247	5,174	72,359,346	16,234,914	6,651,096
Montgomery	254,720	227,035	24,120	2,015	19,067,537	4,712,742	1,146,414
Nassau	175,360	59,353	11,814	935	61,845,951	6,355,062	807,347
New York	14,080	138	23	5	249,003	9,295	.....
Niagara	534,080	289,691	16,459	4,068	51,160,342	11,695,797	3,684,480
Oneida	800,000	611,634	97,524	6,233	51,402,377	10,520,340	4,572,094
Onondaga	499,840	429,881	47,135	5,652	35,333,050	14,112,780	4,407,906
Ontario	415,360	368,940	48,568	4,062	44,990,423	12,747,923	3,858,903
Orange	533,760	350,268	59,880	3,591	47,320,946	7,525,416	3,810,386
Orleans	253,440	230,877	16,772	2,579	35,155,435	9,711,602	2,670,491
Oswego	618,240	462,522	100,325	5,539	36,204,292	7,776,688	3,066,595
Otsego	645,760	573,287	117,134	4,770	36,384,652	8,571,422	3,107,526
Putnam	149,120	113,010	40,864	767	11,337,096	1,202,917	555,762
Queens	69,120	14,148	950	565	29,370,135	2,900,813	471,560
Rensselaer	424,320	307,630	65,800	3,078	18,767,441	4,986,600	1,162,172
Richmond	36,480	4,230	712	121	3,838,015	451,171	112,287
Rockland	117,120	40,140	13,104	831	10,793,693	751,549	848,987
St. Lawrence	1,728,640	1,047,151	188,493	7,652	74,559,121	13,582,476	5,836,490
Saratoga	526,720	336,846	76,013	3,178	19,376,885	4,313,242	1,365,950
Schenectady	131,840	102,542	14,210	984	8,652,919	1,682,247	511,830
Schoharie	410,880	344,841	66,176	2,791	19,141,641	4,995,796	1,183,097
Schuyler	215,040	176,002	28,163	1,639	11,362,119	3,387,547	670,072
Seneca	215,040	188,210	18,807	1,857	21,169,826	5,963,520	1,453,187
Steuben	394,720	759,364	158,717	6,132	43,546,523	14,805,641	3,358,798
Suffolk	588,800	159,249	52,566	2,476	51,276,046	12,034,242	2,124,257
Sullivan	641,280	414,841	178,703	3,543	29,340,952	3,069,336	3,494,807
Tioga	332,800	281,272	58,819	2,541	16,205,266	3,948,127	1,387,821
Tompkins	304,640	253,781	38,592	2,550	20,681,178	5,002,918	1,661,586
Ulster	727,680	498,798	149,604	4,311	37,156,983	8,422,139	3,107,549
Warren	560,640	214,215	107,960	1,564	7,538,481	1,465,894	269,895
Washington	535,680	434,167	92,366	3,334	24,891,849	6,997,123	1,888,881
Wayne	383,360	346,205	32,471	4,980	50,836,415	13,910,864	5,557,229
Westchester	286,720	104,022	22,627	1,538	47,713,867	2,281,802	1,614,370
Wyoming	384,640	349,728	58,262	3,165	32,413,229	8,835,601	3,042,314
Yates	219,520	198,613	30,081	2,041	21,907,279	6,243,882	1,779,742
Total, State	30,498,560	20,632,803	4,160,567	193,195	1,908,483,201	417,046,864	145,533,268

NOTE—The figures in the above table relating to farming in Greater New York do not cover the intensive culture carried on by Poles and Italians, chiefly the latter, on vacant lots and other small tracts in the Bronx, on Staten Island, and in the Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn. Garden vegetables, including the Italian varieties of tomato, cauliflower and squash are grown in large quantities and sold to the storekeepers in these boroughs.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING IN NEW YORK STATE.

The slaughtering and meat packing industry of New York State, most of which is located at New York City, used, in 1919, materials costing $230,048,514, and made products valued at $256,038,393.

Animals slaughtered numbered, with cost—Beeves, 661,518 ($99,271,131); calves, 572,95 ($14,248,013); sheep and lambs, 1,489,649 ($16,881,438); hogs, 1,614,479 ($54,884,899).

Products in 1919 (pounds) and their values were—Fresh beef, 368,849,102 ($74,497,463); fresh veal, 55,477,838 ($14,497,259); fresh mutton and lamb, 54,534,743 ($14,711,521); fresh pork, 111,497,316 ($30,757,518); edible offal and other fresh meat, 28,259,370 ($3,801,735); total value, fresh meat, $138,265,496.

Pickled and cured beef, 20,733,214 ($5,404,310); pickled and cured pork, 140,097,462 ($42,413,455).

Sausage, 38,836,830 ($9,958,425).

Lard, 44,018,065 ($13,156,805); lard compounds, 27,438,573 ($6,585,293); oleo oil (gallons), 2,457,811 ($5,649,979); other oils (gallons), 313 436 ($425,794); tallow, oleo stock, and stearin, 27,963,870 ($4,441,605).

Casings, 4,503,685 ($928,498).

Fertilizers (tons), 19,558 ($720,019).

Glue, 917,597 ($133,928).

Wool, 5,626,506 ($4,930,161).

Hides and pelts disposed of numbered as follows—Cattle, 661,518 ($12,979,171); calf, 205,846 ($1,724,655); sheep, 1,377,593 ($3,017,960).

DAIRYING IN NEW YORK STATE.

New York is one of the great dairying States of the Union. The total value of manufactured dairy products in the Empire State in 1919 was $129,008,365, not including $356,222 value of by-products of plants making other things.

Quantities (pounds) and values of production in the year named were as follows: Butter, 15,727,774 ($9,949,106); cheese, 88,957,860 ($24,822,085); condensed milk, 398,787,961 ($65,614,415); evaporated milk, 90,948,023 ($11,480,199); cream sold, 18,305,292 ($5,473,553); casein, 3,001,220 ($350,076); powdered milk, 21,529,412 ($6,129,070); sugar of milk, 5,373,108 ($1,390,673).

Of the butter, 10,752,801 lbs. was tub and 4,974,973 lbs. was print or roll.

Of the cheese, 59,873,219 lbs. was full-cream, 4,405,916 lbs. was part-cream and 8,575,533 lbs. was skimmed.

Of the condensed milk, 363,422,890 lbs. was sweetened and 35,365,071 lbs. was unsweetened.

CANNING AND PRESERVING.

The canning and preserving industry in New York State is one of the largest in the United States.

In 1919, the total value of such products in this State was $54,358,733, as follows—Canned vegetables, 3,891,793 cases of twenty-four cans each ($13,770,186); canned fruits, 1,163,884 cases of twenty-four cans each ($6,849,969); dried fruits, $2,557,160; canned or preserved fish, $2,580,008.

Canned vegetables, in order of quantity and value were peas, corn, beans, tomatoes, sauerkraut, succotash, beets, tomato pulp, spinach, pumpkin, and asparagus.

Canned fruits ranked in order as apples, raspberries, pears, strawberries, plums, peaches, cherries, blackberries.

Dried fruits were practically all apples.

Fish were mostly salmon, sturgeon, and herring.

GRAIN MILLING IN THIS STATE.

The flour and grist mills in New York State turned out, in 1919, products valued at $155,272,104, as follows:

Wheat flour, 9,053,389 bbls. ($99,985,220); rye flour, 178,856 bbls. ($1,564,362); buckwheat flour, 25,619,032 lbs. ($1,586,406); barley meal, 1,405,571 lbs. ($55,015).

Corn meal and corn flour, 466,303 bbls. ($2,622,848); bran and middlings, 355,285 tons ($15,412,561); feed and offal, 533,068 tons ($33,508,054).

PAPER AND WOOD PULP INDUSTRY.

New York has been, for a quarter of a century, the foremost State in the production of paper and wood pulp. The value of the output is—(1909), $48,859,610; (1914), $56,335,681, (1919), $129,381,032, or 16 per cent. of the total U. S. output.

Materials used in production, in 1919, with cost—Pulpwood, 1,055,145 tons ($20,498,405); wood pulp purchased, 399,222 tons ($22,873,237); rags, 39,086 tons ($2,345,501); paper stock, including shavings and waste, 229,086 tons ($4,983,299); manila stock, 9,704 tons ($971,226); china clay, 34,182 tons ($546,048); bleaching powder, 11,065 tons ($697,719).

Products, in 1919, with values—News paper, in rolls and sheets, 463,341 tons ($35,922,875); hanging papers, 48,215 tons ($4,374,840); book and cover paper, 98,832 tons ($13,732,664); writing and other fine paper, 9,187 tons ($1,228,147); wrapping paper, 132,559 tons ($15,060,669); board paper, 238,637 tons ($15,557,059); tissue paper, 74,256 tons ($12,927,255); all other paper, 119,118 tons ($13,530,301); wood pulp, 233,303 tons ($14,639,967).

Total wood pulp produced, 811,958 tons.

There were, in 1919, in the State, 292 paper machines, with a yearly capacity of 1,499,125 tons; and 502 pulp machines, with a yearly capacity of 1,072,091 tons of pulp.

In 1919 the wood used in the manufacture of pulp was distributed as follows: Spruce, 860,972 cords; poplar, 103,653 cords; hemlock, 55,722 cords; pine, balsam, and basswood, 21,685 cords; and slabs and other mill waste, 13,113 cords.

New York led all other States in the output of news paper, producing over one-third of the total amount manufactured in the United States for the last three censuses. The next in importance were boards, forming 12 per cent. of total value of products, wrapping paper 11.6 per cent., and tissue paper 10 per cent.

WILD GAME KILLED IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

(Data by the State Conservation Commission.)

Game.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Game.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Cottontail rabbits	465,590	562,736	508,252	Deer (does)	.....	3,444	.....
Muskrats	399,938	307,724	154,024	Coots	1,974	3,762	4,167
Skunks	187,703	213,085	149,881	Grey foxes	2,476	2,947	2,464
Ducks	109,663	167,539	152,796	Rails	1,328	2,191	1,727
Grey squirrels	115,013	136,125	162,035	Lesser yellowlegs	2,848	1,983	5,849
Grouse or partridge	41,757	48,711	83,141	Black-bellied plover	1,045	1,729	1,806
Pheasants	35,855	46,249	62,115	Geese	1,380	1,400	2,726
Snowshoe rabbits	36,170	28,805	43,683	Golden plover	1,214	1,337	1,943
Woodcock	19,249	27,836	25,723	Gallinules	216	1,265	516
Raccoons	25,349	18,321	14,610	Opossum	.....	848	375
Jack rabbits	.....	17,379	20,648	Bobcats	159	697	338
Red foxes	15,156	14,653	11,043	Sable or marten	823	393	123
Fox squirrels	8,437	11,699	9,396	Fishers	396	353	132
Black squirrels	11,028	10,997	13,010	Bears	189	324	232
Greater yellowlegs	3,556	11,501	5,047	Otters	591	258	126
Wilson or jacksnipe	11,325	10,765	8,548	Brant	241	194	651
Quail	8,999	10,645	5,767				
Mink	8,917	9,855	6,651	Total	1,526,960	1,686,219	1,017,387
Deer (bucks)	8,293	8,470	7,839				

Hunting and trapping licenses issued in 1921 totalled 279,725 resident, and 3,108 non-resident, the fees totalling $263,217.

The State Game Warden states in his report to the Commission that most of the illegal game killing is done by aliens at lumber camps and in section gangs.

The State has three pheasant farms, from which, in 1922, it distributed 11,856 birds and 104,355 eggs.

The State distributed over 700,000,000 young fish in 1922, mostly trout, perch, tomcod, flatfish, and herring.

New York State estimates that its stock of game and fur bearing animals are worth $54,000,000.

MANUFACTURES IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Data are revised and are by the U. S. Census Bureau.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY: 1919, 1914, 1909, 1904, AND 1899.

	Manufacturing Industries.					Per Cent. Increase.			
	1919.	1914.	1909.	1904.	1899.	1914-1919.	1909-1914.	1904-1909.	1899-1904.
No. of estab.	49,330	48,203	44,935	37,194	35,957	2.3	7.3	20.8	3.4
Persons eng..	1,524,761	1,289,098	1,203,241	996,725	.....	18.3	7.1	20.7	.....
Proprietors.	49,484	48,636	47,569	41,766	.....	1.7	2.2	13.9	.....
Sal. emp....	247,147	182,605	151,691	98,012	68,030	35.3	20.4	54.8	44.1
Wage earn's (avg. No.).	1,228,130	1,057,857	1,003,981	856,947	726,909	16.1	5.4	17.2	17.9
Prim. H. P...	2,936,530	2,356,655	1,997,662	1,516,592	1,099,931	24.6	18.0	31.7	37.9
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*				
Capital.....	6,012,082,567	3,334,277,526	2,779,496,814	2,031,459,515	1,523,502,651	80.3	20.0	36.8	33.3
Sal. & wages.	1,971,754,707	873,770,946	743,262,909	541,160,026	414,063,700	125.7	17.6	37.3	30.7
Salaries....	513,547,903	242,728,935	186,032,070	111,145,175	76,740,115	111.6	30.5	67.4	44.8
Wages.....	1,458,206,804	631,042,011	557,230,839	430,014,851	337,323,585	131.1	13.2	29.6	27.5
Contract w'k	211,490,532	71,968,120	69,562,602	52,784,741	.....	193.9	3.5	31.8	.....
Rent, taxes..	316,487,814	103,560,609	75,518,760	32,318,897	.....	205.6	37.1	.....	.....
Material cost	4,943,213,919	2,108,607,361	1,856,904,342	1,348,603,286	1,018,377,186	134.4	13.6	37.7	32.4
Product val..	8,867,004,906	3,814,661,114	3,369,490,192	2,488,345,579	1,871,830,872	132.4	13.2	35.4	32.9

Rent and taxes, 1904, are exclusive of internal revenue.

Wage earners under 16 years of age (1919), 6,288; (1914), 8,422; (1909), 7,819.

Proprietors and officials (1919), 113,682; (1914), 86,056; (1909), 78,874.

Salaried officers of corporations (1919), 24,832; (1914), 16,565; (1909), 12,916.

Superintendents and managers (1919), 39,366; (1914), 20,855; (1909), 18,389.

Clerks and other subordinate salaried employees (1919), 182,949; (1914), 145,185; (1909), 120,386.

SIZE OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS IN NEW YORK STATE.

Value of Product in a Year.	No. Estab'shm'ts.		Ave. No. Wage E'rn'rs.		Value of Products.	
	1919.	1914.	1919.	1914.	1919.	1914.
Less than $5,000.....	8,743	14,096	4,797	16,715	22,062,902	34,214,319
$5,000 to $20,000.....	13,378	16,424	36,330	83,327	147,170,788	172,391,842
$20,000 to $100,000.....	15,621	11,523	154,569	194,772	732,562,634	516,488,400
$100,000 to $500,000.....	8,467	5,104	293,380	453,654	1,894,735,736	1,169,967,972
$500,000 to $1,000,000....	1,664	509	162,129		1,163,979,076	351,421,374
$1,000,000 and over.....	1,457	547	576,925	309,389	4,906,493,770	1,570,177,207

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS, NEW YORK STATE, 1920.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.
All occupations.....	3,367,907	1,135,246	Laborers, steam railroad.....	26,756	414
			Lawyers, judges, justices.....	18,129	344
Actors, showmen.....	8,180	5,635	Longshoremen, stevedores.....	37,526	223
Agents, canvassers, collectors....	22,205	2,242	Machinists, millwrights, tool-makers.....	112,132	1
Artists, sculptors, teachers of art.	6,248	3,843	Manufacturers and officials.....	51,179	1,698
Bakers.....	20,507	516	Messenger, bundle, office boys and girls.....	19,683	1,993
Bankers, brokers, money lenders	20,894	399	Midwives, nurses (not trained)..	3,819	20,811
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists	23,890	5,080	Milliners, millinery dealers.....	1,658	15,090
Blacksmiths, forgemen.....	17,749	.....	Molders, founders, casters, metal.	12,817	1
Bookkeepers, cashiers.....	61,239	60,424	Musicians, teachers of music....	13,344	9,547
Brick and stone masons.....	19,676	.....	Painters, glaziers, varnishers, building.....	41,395	4
Carpenters.....	92,300	4	Physicians, surgeons.....	15,972	924
Chauffeurs.....	70,505	338	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters..	33,382	2
Civil engineers, surveyors.....	8,842	.....	Policemen.....	16,621	41
Clergymen.....	10,303	64	Porters, except in stores.....	21,307	6
Clerks, except clerks in stores...	190,228	95,208	Real estate agents, officials.....	17,276	940
Clerks in stores.....	36,995	21,050	Restaurant, cafe, lunch-room keepers.....	11,309	1,606
Commercial travellers.....	18,543	271	Retail dealers.....	179,614	11,689
Compositors, linotypers.....	27,894	1,305	Salesmen, saleswomen.....	125,564	44,273
Dairy farmers.....	32,943	908	Semi-skilled operatives, cigar and tobacco factories.....	10,048	9,036
Deliverymen.....	20,071	5	Semi-skilled operatives, printing and publishing.....	10,894	8,991
Designers, draftsmen, inventors..	11,781	3,161	Semi-skilled operatives, shoe factories.....	21,040	8,734
Draymen, teamsters, expressmen.	45,972	87	Semi-skilled operatives, suit, coat, cloak, and overall factories....	48,946	17,089
Dressmakers and seamstresses, not in factories.....	167	37,849	Servants and waiters.....	69,869	151,456
Electricians and electrical engineers.....	37,078	11	Shoemakers and cobblers, not in factories.....	12,102	5
Engineers, stationary.....	29,687	.....	Stenographers and typewriters...	9,823	103,721
Farmers, general farms.....	130,939	4,693	Tailors and tailoresses.....	55,121	7,611
Farm laborers.....	87,085	1,720	Teachers, school.....	10,558	63,637
Firemen, except locomotive and fire department.....	20,226	.....	Telephone operators.....	1,863	39,004
Foremen and overseers, manufacturing.....	33,186	7,060	Trained nurses.....	1,020	21,915
Gardeners, florists, fruit growers.	10,054	462	Wholesale dealers, importers and exporters.....	19,446	158
Guards, watchmen, doorkeepers..	17,804	35			
Housekeepers, stewards.....	4,508	23,799			
Insurance agents, officials.....	18,580	686			
Janitors, sextons.....	17,599	10,460			
Laborers, building, general, and not specified.....	50,521	789			

NEW YORK PREMIER STATE IN MANUFACTURES.

The State of New York has ranked first since and including the Census of 1904 in the value of its manufactured products, its nearest competitors being Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Michigan, in the order named.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN NEW YORK STATE, 1919.

Industry.	Establ'm'nts	Wage Earners.	Value of Products
	Number.	*Average Number.*	*Thous'nd Dollars.*
All industries	49,330	1,228,130	8,867,005
Clothing, women's	5,288	102,652	886,984
Clothing, men's	2,537	62,008	544,054
Sugar, refining, not beet	5	6,289	268,318
Slaughtering & meat pkg	130	6,646	256,038
Newspapers & periodicals	1,582	23,164	252,109
Foundry & mach. prod'ts	1,325	56,609	251,688
Bread & oth. bakery prod	3,897	28,541	233,207
Knit goods	682	41,372	195,377
Boots & shoes, not rubber	340	34,710	190,476
Electrical machinery, etc.	255	37,598	179,973
Millinery, lace goods, n.e.s.	1,890	28,096	165,718
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes	2,163	21,095	163,105
Flour & grist-mill prod	716	3,012	155,272
Printing & pub., bk.& job	2,536	26,096	149,124
Automobiles	28	14,794	140,722
Fur goods	1,218	8,890	134,219
Paper & wood pulp	156	17,571	129,381
Confectionery & ice cream	930	15,615	110,069
Shipbuilding, steel	28	25,987	103,461
Furniture	685	22,062	100,785
Iron&steel, wks., roll. mills	30	17,901	100,593
Liquors, malt	101	6,814	99,497
Leather, tan'd, cur'd, fin'd	94	7,056	98,095
Shirts	334	12,136	97,852
Condensed milk	100	3,730	91,910
Photographic materials	47	11,616	89,664
Chemicals	88	9,687	88,102
Cars & cons., repairs, &c.	136	30,427	82,791
Silk goods	181	13,342	81,683
Food preparations, n. e. s.	372	4,546	77,336
Automobile bodies &parts	316	15,689	70,415
Gas, illuminating&heat'g	96	8,409	69,339
Jewelry	717	5,511	67,401
Brass, bronze & com. prod.	213	10,746	66,562
Patent medicines & com.	403	4,546	57,958
Coffee, spice, roast'g, grind.	111	1,959	57,123
Furnishing goods, men's	256	5,961	53,261
Boxes, paper & oth., n.e.s.	387	14,509	53,164
Iron & steel, blast furn	9	2,210	51,602
Soap	56	4,159	50,844
Lumber, plan'g-mill prod.	515	8,455	49,441
Cotton goods	37	9,222	49,076
Carpets & rugs, not rag	10	9,073	48,718
Collars & cuffs, men's	31	10,920	46,489
Coal-tar products	46	3,758	45,792
Dyeing &finishing textiles (Not done in text. mills)	133	6,076	44,694
Paints	97	2,835	44,130
Tinware, not elswh. spec.	75	6,889	43,313
Musical instrum'ts, pianos	79	6,908	37,979
Oil, linseed	6	582	35,951
Stamp'd&enam. ware, n.e.s	74	8,059	34,709
Rubber tires, &c., n. e. s.	40	5,370	33,033
Fancy articles, n. e. s.	345	5,943	30,949
Chocolate & cocoa prod.	14	2,311	30,863
Lithographing	136	6,675	30,544
Leather goods, n. e. s.	244	4,410	30,322
Engines, steam, gas, water	31	4,528	29,822
Shipbuilding, wooden	133	7,308	28,551
Bookbinding&blank-b'k	397	8,517	27,893
Cordage & twine	20	3,918	27,644
Cooperage	244	1,428	9,588
Dyestuffs ; extracts, nat.	27	593	9,561
Pipes, tobacco	31	1,839	9,449
Engraving, inc. plate pkg.	119	2,586	9,384
Cordials & flavor'g syrups	37	497	9,336
Belting, leather	37	660	9,331
Cement	11	1,574	9,243
Salt	16	1,728	9,099
Brushes	120	1,799	8,984
Brick, tile, fire-clay prod.	118	3,246	8,813
Malt	10	336	8,493
Signs & adv. novelties	172	2,172	8,442
Pulp goods	9	756	8,415
Awnings, tents & sails	192	984	8,403
Coffins & undertakers'gds	39	1,641	8,291
Pens, fountain & stylo	27	1,538	8,242
Firearms	7	4,049	8,181
Pumps, steam&oth. power	20	1,787	8,097
Oil, not elsewhere spec	37	314	8,082
Glass, cutting, stain'g, &c	175	1,822	7,952
Grease & tallow, not lub.	36	843	7,844
Dental goods	94	843	7,736
Liquors, vinous	29	370	7,679
Stoves & hot-air furnaces	20	1,773	7,423
Mirrors, not elsewh. spec.	57	840	7,393
Vinegar & cider	169	488	7,228
Coke, not inc. gas-house	3	643	7,213
Labels & tags	42	1,304	7,165
Wall paper, not pap. mills	14	1,542	7,038
Lamps & reflectors	57	1,625	6,886
Gloves & mittens, cloth	44	2,986	6,788
Struct. ironwork, not mills	301	4,872	27,425
Lapidary work	71	828	27,032
Paper goods, n. e. s.	95	4,017	26,877
Bags, other than paper	56	1,568	26,822
Gloves & mittens, leather.	219	5,510	26,763
Cheese	598	1,002	26,540
Canning, pres., fruits, veg.	515	4,835	26,535
Perfumery & cosmetics	179	2,462	25,499
House-furn. goods, n. e. s.	185	2,771	25,467
Automobile repairing	999	6,197	25,310
Pickles, preserves&sauces.	107	2,714	25,097
Iron & steel forgings	30	4,081	23,514
Varnishes	51	1,037	22,114
Hats & caps, not felt, &c.	349	3,514	22,028
Copper, tin, sheet-iron wk	647	3,847	21,831
Instruments, prof.&scien.	132	5,497	21,165
Worsted goods	14	4,464	21,111
Typewriters & supplies	36	5,400	20,985
Agricultural implements	40	4,626	20,421
Optical goods	101	6,130	20,099
Steam fittings, heat'g ap.	36	5,114	19,931
Hats, fur-felt	42	4,088	19,888
Buttons	243	6,568	18,698
Lumber & timber prod.	849	5,494	18,415
Druggists' preparations	98	2,210	18,000
Woolen goods	25	3,348	17,546
Hat & cap materials	86	1,731	16,731
Corsets	74	3,882	16,604
Phonographs& grapho'nes	32	1,876	16,552
Hardware	100	3,977	15,648
Plated ware	21	3,048	15,077
Smelting&refin'g, not ore.	11	186	14,762
Dairymen's, &c., supplies.	34	2,450	14,700
Toys & games	192	3,625	14,685
Boxes, wooden packing	162	2,772	14,652
Chewing gum	15	1,007	14,497
Cars& repairs by elec. co's	53	5,656	14,369
Feathers & plumes	191	3,200	14,311
Bags, paper, not pap. mills	23	1,289	14,072
Cutlery & edge tools	69	4,467	14,052
Trunks & valises	158	1,950	13,977
Hats, straw	79	2,593	13,912
Musical instruments, mat.	36	4,141	13,569
Marble & stone work	436	2,640	13,509
Mattresses, &c., n. e. s.	224	1,636	13,473
Ice, manufactured	132	2,138	13,309
Glass	19	3,929	12,996
Stationery goods, n. e. s.	77	2,354	12,948
Artificial flowers	157	3,031	12,386
Furs, dressed	83	2,521	11,888
Mineral & soda waters	430	1,707	11,881
Gas & electric fixtures	105	2,977	11,785
Pocketbooks	93	1,842	11,106
Umbrellas & canes	125	927	11,096
Ink, printing	38	657	11,076
Tools, not elsewhere spec.	181	3,004	10,818
Felt goods	10	1,401	10,695
Suspenders, garters, &c.	80	1,238	10,618
Butter	123	350	10,558
Airplanes, &c., and parts	10	2,073	10,314
Surgical appliances	74	1,652	10,219
Babbitt metal & solder	34	687	10,212
Photo-engraving	97	2,405	10,194
Blacking, stains, dressings	41	926	10,189
Wirework, cable, &c., n.e.s.	116	1,854	9,992
Printing & pub'g music	61	457	9,844
Sausage, not in pkg. estab.	157	513	9,688
Steam packing	33	770	6,659
Flavoring extracts	120	502	6,494
Gas machines & meters	12	1,594	6,469
Watchcases	18	834	5,947
Wall plaster&comp. floor'g	35	1,205	5,855
Photographic apparatus	23	1,695	5,798
Minerals & earths, treated	33	1,142	5,646
Paving materials	61	1,864	5,619
Cork, cutting	35	1,208	5,590
Gold & silver, reduc'g,&c.	15	58	5,512
Envelopes	21	1,144	5,288
Models&patterns, not pap.	146	1,209	5,138
Hair work	94	629	5,100
Window shades & fixtures	75	1,029	5,097
Roofing materials	18	483	5,079
Machine tools	29	1,590	5,028
Jewelry&instrument cases	84	1,475	5,010
Stereotyping & electro	47	1,048	4,922
Waste	10	474	4,896
Plumbers' supplies, n.e.s.	34	878	4,894
Pottery	14	1,858	4,726
Brooms	67	980	4,680
Iron&steel, doors, shutters	31	999	4,629
Cleansing, polishing prep.	57	381	4,538
Silversmithing&silv. ware	35	873	4,514
Boot & shoe findings	77	675	4,464
Fire extinguishers, chem.	12	583	4,362
Looking-glass, pict. frames.	109	1,033	4,346
Glue, oth. than fish, n.e.s.	9	369	4,185
All other industries	2,799	65,618	473,689

NOTE—n. e. s., indicates *not elsewhere specified.*

NUMBER OF GAINFULLY EMPLOYED IN NEW YORK STATE IN 1920.

(By the State Industrial Department.)

	N. Y. State.		Cities of Over 100,000 Population.						
	Number.	Per Cent.	Greater N. Y.	Albany.	Buffalo	Rochester.	Syracuse.	Yonkers.	Total.
All occupations: Men	3,367,907	74.79	1,839,683	37,822	165,362	96,463	58,546	30,187	2,228,063
Women	1,135,246	25.21	691,729	14,495	49,981	37,641	18,758	11,218	823,822
Total	4,503,153	100.00	2,531,412	52,317	215,343	134,104	77,304	41,405	3,051,885
Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry: Men	305,505	97.06	6,764	353	553	900	391	377	9,338
Women	9,269	2.94	345	7	14	14	7	5	392
Total	314,774	100.00	7,109	360	567	914	398	382	9,730
Extraction of minerals: Men	7,435	98.49	575	15	128	20	34	11	783
Women	114	1.51	25	.....	1	.....	.....	1	27
Total	7,549	100.00	600	15	129	20	34	12	810
Manufacturing and mechanical industries: Men	1,406,002	80.02	748,182	13,924	87,378	56,506	31,464	15,044	952,498
Women	351,104	19.98	204,130	3,505	11,247	15,903	4,881	3,707	243,373
Total	1,757,106	100.00	952,312	17,429	98,625	72,409	36,345	18,751	1,195,871
Transportation: Men	370,153	91.71	218,367	6,878	20,846	7,797	6,281	2,536	262,705
Women	33,422	8.29	23,012	511	1,855	741	578	226	26,923
Total	403,575	100.00	241,379	7,389	22,701	8,538	6,859	2,762	289,628
Trade: Men	505,254	85.44	338,298	6,188	22,424	12,644	8,546	4,362	392,462
Women	86,079	14.56	54,098	1,280	5,593	2,812	2,041	595	67,324
Total	591,333	100.00	392,396	7,468	28,017	15,456	10,587	4,957	459,786
Public service (not elsewhere classified: Men	98,691	98.32	60,030	1,417	5,629	2,506	1,466	1,038	72,086
Women	1,684	1.68	845	36	71	25	30	5	1,012
Total	100,375	100.00	60,875	1,453	5,680	2,531	1,496	1,043	73,098
Professional service: Men	162,196	56.18	100,028	2,197	7,292	4,477	3,051	2,039	119,084
Women	126,523	43.82	68,009	1,776	5,726	3,646	2,150	1,426	82,733
Total	288,719	100.00	168,037	3,973	13,018	8,123	5,201	3,465	201,817
Dom'stic & pers'n'l service: Men	209,493	44.29	149,623	2,496	6,961	3,975	2,760	1,222	167,037
Women	263,463	55.71	156,667	3,592	11,350	5,768	4,457	2,480	184,314
Total	472,956	100.00	306,290	6,088	18,311	9,743	7,217	3,702	351,351
Clerical occupations: Men	303,178	53.49	217,816	4,354	14,151	7,638	4,553	3,558	252,070
Women	263,588	46.51	184,598	3,788	14,124	8,732	4,614	2,773	218,629
Total	566,766	100.00	402,414	8,142	28,275	16,370	9,167	6,331	470,699

Number of women in trade unions in big New York cities, in 1920—New York, 96,162; Albany, 1,043; Binghamton, 144; Buffalo, 3,732; Niagara Falls, 56; Rochester, 9,550; Schenectady, 515; Syracuse, 481; Troy, 1,213; Utica, 469; Yonkers, 24.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING IN NEW YORK STATE.

New York ranks first among the States in number of publications and in average circulation.

Period of Issue.	Census Year.	Total.		English.		Foreign Languages.	
		Number.	Aggregate Circulation.	Number.	Aggregate Circulation.	Number.	Aggregate Circulation.
Total	1919	1,955	70,027,248	1,739	66,243,068	219	3,784,180
	1914	2,128	58,443,376	1,902	54,854,795	226	3,588,581
	1909	1,953	43,953,617	1,753	41,656,507	200	2,297,110
Daily and Sunday	1919	268	11,388,399	204	9,230,595	64	2,157,804
	1914	289	9,791,295	228	7,314,886	61	2,476,409
	1909	279	8,211,248	228	6,858,818	51	1,352,430
Semi-weekly and tri-weekly.	1919	33	378,217	27	318,584	6	59,633
	1914	56	364,733	43	313,814	13	50,919
	1909	56	250,403	45	206,203	11	44,200
Weekly	1919	902	15,433,740	810	14,741,473	92	692,267
	1914	1,006	9,872,226	903	9,248,099	103	624,127
	1909	975	6,756,243	881	6,338,749	94	417,494
Semi-monthly	1919	37	766,146	31	750,646	6	15,500
	1914	54	2,817,779	48	2,808,579	6	9,200
	1909	32	187,784	29	184,484	3	3,300
Monthly	1919	615	39,847,749	571	39,513,734	44	334,015
	1914	622	33,648,962	585	33,271,436	37	377,526
	1909	521	25,635,615	486	25,251,499	35	384,116
All other	1919	100	2,212,997	96	1,688,036	4	524,961
	1914	101	1,948,381	95	1,897,981	6	50,400
	1909	90	2,912,324	84	2,816,754	6	95,570

"All other" includes, in 1919, in English, 66 quarterlies, 29 bi-monthly publications and 1 tri-monthly; and in foreign languages, 3 quarterlies and 1 bi-monthly. In 1914, in English, 62 quarterlies, 13 bi-monthly, 16 semi-annual, and 3 "all other" publications; and in foreign languages, 4 quarterlies, 1 bi-monthly, and 1 semi-annual. In 1909, in English, 52 quarterlies, 13 bi-monthly publications, and 14 "all other"; and in foreign languages, 2 quarterlies and 4 "all other."

Of the publications in foreign languages, 33 were Italian; 27, Yiddish; 26, German (as against 60 in 1909); 16, Spanish; 15, Polish.

THE TEXTILES INDUSTRIES IN NEW YORK STATE.

The manufacture of textiles is one of the greatest in New York State, as appears from the following table, prepared by the Census Bureau:

Industry.	Value of Products	
	1919	1914
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Total	492,292,919	198,488,126
Knit goods	195,376,641	78,229,235
Wool manufactures	100,401,524	47,173,617
Carpets, rugs, oth. than rag	48,717,885	26,075,521
W'len, worst'd, & felt g'ds, & wool-felt hats	51,683,639	21,098,096
Silk goods, incl. throwsters	81,682,572	29,260,763
Cot. manf., incl. cot. goods, cot. lace & cot. small wares	55,287,042	18,464,811
Cordage & twine	27,643,710	11,970,893
Hats, fur-felt	19,887,862	6,637,380
Wool shoddy	3,058,292	1,110,303
Other textile industries	8,955,276	5,641,124

In 1919 there were 1,069 textile establishments in New York giving employment to an average number of 94,250 wage earners. This State in 1919 was the third most important State in the manufacture of textiles, and reported 9.5 per cent. of the total value of products for all textile industries combined for the United States.

Producing spindles, 1,503,538; looms, 27,071; knitting machines, 27,539.

Of the spindles, 741,738 were in cotton goods mills; 212,959 in woollen goods mills; 182,208 in knit goods mills; 263,049 in silk mills; and 103,584 in carpet and other mills.

In all branches of knit goods except hosiery, New York State ranked first among the States. The New York knit goods mills used (in 1919) 34,484,879 lbs. of domestic cotton and 119,534 lbs. of foreign cotton, 1,178,151 lbs. of domestic wool, and 176,254 lbs. of foreign wool; 2,197,971 lbs. of wool fibre; 1,785,285 lbs. of wool waste and noils; 704,039 lbs. of raw silk; and 65,302,545 lbs. of yarns cotton, wool, and silk.

Knit goods products included 723,121 dozen pairs of hose; 187,275 dozen pairs of half-hose; 6,924,636 dozen shirts and drawers; 3,127,856 dozen union suits; 96,267 bathing suits; 2,408,587 dozen gloves and mittens, and 1,249,879 dozen sweaters and jerseys.

The woollen mills in 1919 produced 11,651,046 lbs. of woven goods; 45,947,226 lbs. of carpets and rugs; 6,320,417 lbs. of felt goods; and 114,069 dozen wool felt hats.

The silk mills, in 1919, produced 18,512,031 yards of broad silks and ribbons worth $10,384,416, besides laces, fringes, braids, etc.

The cotton mills in 1919 produced 22,933,459 lbs. of woven goods, besides laces, braids, etc.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN THE STATE.

New York State is foremost in the manufacture of chemicals. Those produced with the aid of electricity constituted 54 per cent. of the total United States production by that means and 25 per cent. of the New York State production by all methods.

The total value, in 1919, of all chemicals produced in New York State was $152,398,992, of which $45,792,118 represented coal tar products, and $2,670,210 were sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids.

Further details of value of production were—Acids, $11,185,109; sodas, sodiums, and compounds, $19,617,346; alums, aluminum, and compounds, $16,838,226; bleaching compounds, $5,684,933; compressed and liquefied gases, $2,064,518.

GAS MANUFACTURED IN THIS STATE.

New York State ranks first in the manufacture of gas, reporting 21 per cent. of the United States production in 1919.

Of the production in this State, 50.7 per cent. was carbureted water gas, and 48.6 per cent. was mixed coal and water gas.

The total cost of the materials for the gas was $41,124,513, and the value of the gas produced was $69,339,351.

In making 76,730,458,000 cubic feet of gas for sale, there were used 1,624,890 short tons of coal, 368,773 short tons of coke, 256,431,648 gallons of oil, and 24,830 gallons of benzol and other light oils.

Of the gas made for sale, 38,917,795,000 cubic feet were carbureted water gas, and 37,321,574,000 cubic feet were mixed coal and water gas.

By-products of gas making in 1919 included 240,026 tons of coke for sale, and 19,191,769 gallons of tar for sale.

THE LEATHER INDUSTRY.

New York State leads all others in the manufacture of gloves and glove leather. In the conversion of hides and skins into gloves and all other leather products, in 1919, the manufacturers in this State paid $70,486,989 for their materials and got $98,094,503 for their products.

Included in the materials used (values in parentheses) were 2,679,977 ($29,588,884) cattle hides; 2,032,919 ($11,573,365) calf and kip skins; 5,951,181 ($8,451,396) sheep and lamb skins.

Among the products of the industry were—2,605,045 ($22,353,884) sides of sole leather; 3,346,478 ($21,775,075) cattle side uppers; 1,949,754 ($15,684,678) calf and kip skins; 5,714,990 ($10,958,838) sheep and lamb skins, and 2,152,785 ($5,266,581) cabretta skins.

Leather gloves, mittens, and gauntlets made in the State in 1919 numbered 1,450,101 dozen pairs, and were valued at $25,889,646. Those for men and boys numbered 924,077 dozen pairs ($16,128,073); those for women and girls, 526,024 dozen pairs ($9,761,573).

The centre of the industry is Gloversville and Johnstown, in Fulton County.

Dress gloves numbered 1,111,372 dozen pairs ($22,109,412); working gloves, 338,729 dozen pairs ($3,780,234).

The dress gloves were made of the skins of lambs, sheep and goats; the working gloves from the skins of sheep, horses, cattle, deer or elk.

THE METAL INDUSTRIES IN 1919.

Iron and steel blast furnaces—Number active furnaces, 21; total value of product, $51,601,999; pig iron produced, 1,890,994 long tons, valued at $50,212,451; average value per ton, $26.50.

Of the furnaces, 19 of 7,296 tons daily capacity are located in the western part of the State in Erie, Niagara, and Monroe Counties, and are operated on Lake Superior ores.

The balance of the furnaces, 2 in number, of 380 tons daily capacity, are in the Champlain district, and use local ores.

The State ranked sixth in the pig-iron industry in 1919, being exceeded by Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Alabama, in the order named.

Of the total production, 46.2 per cent. was for consumption in the plants of the producing company and 53.8 per cent. was for sale, as compared with 30 per cent. for consumption and 70 per cent. for sale in 1914.

Steel works and rolling mills—Total value of products, $100,592,636; steel production, 1,196,582 long tons, of which 1,074,444 tons were by the open-hearth process.

The average unit value for all classified products was $85.73 per gross ton in 1919, $37.61 in 1914, and $32.12 in 1909. Open-hearth steel constituted 89.8 per cent. of the total steel production in 1919, 81 per cent. in 1914, and 44.8 per cent. in 1909.

Brass, bronze, and copper products—Total value of products, $67,484,849.

Value of chief products in further detail—ingots and bars, $5,834,613; plates and sheets, $7,096,535; rods, $2,589,290; tubing, $7,061,718; wire, $4,666,141; castings and machinery fittings, $14,552,469; lamps, $1,042,846.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The manufacture of boots and shoes is a large and growing industry in New York State, the output having been valued at $190,475,939 in 1919, as against $67,288,809 in 1914, and $48,185,914 in 1914.

Of the 42,740,998 pairs of boots and shoes made in the State in 1919, valued at $158,650,188, men's numbered 14,266,093 pairs ($43,539,092); boys' and youths', 6,571,423 pairs ($16,614,435); women's, 14,272,275 pairs ($83,596,495); misses' and children's, 7,631,207 pairs ($14,900,166).

Of the 10,021,339 pairs of slippers, valued at $12,676,749, men's, boys' and youths' numbered 263,408 pairs ($245,820); women's, misses' and children's, 693,616 pairs ($1,626,671); felt or fibre slippers, 9,064,315 pairs ($10,804,258); infants' shoes and slippers, 5,668,510 pairs ($5,699,329).

MANUFACTURES, N. Y. STATE, BY COUNTIES, 1919.

County.	No. of Establishments.	Wage Earners. Average Number.	Wage Earners. Wages.	Rents and Taxes.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.	Primary Horse-Power.
The State	49,330	1,228,130	$1,458,206,804	$316,487,814	$4,943,213,919	$8,867,004,906	2,936,530
Albany	577	22,667	22,865,486	4,558,365	45,121,768	92,535,173	54,504
Allegany	150	1,462	1,498,596	176,097	6,703,526	10,258,750	5,461
Bronx	1,370	20,036	23,658,433	5,925,092	56,801,805	114,975,501	41,796
Broome	316	20,027	23,497,802	4,726,394	88,194,616	134,906,153	25,897
Cattaraugus	278	8,383	9,432,580	1,131,644	47,056,581	65,935,774	23,599
Cayuga	245	7,520	7,182,084	1,608,887	25,155,012	42,417,600	22,098
Chautauqua	463	17,000	18,416,174	3,945,270	50,740,273	95,340,353	44,714
Chemung	177	9,793	10,898,229	1,022,051	18,873,863	42,877,330	23,383
Chenango	226	2,593	2,116,556	363,733	12,785,285	18,937,294	8,748
Clinton	100	2,093	2,083,920	551,214	7,510,039	12,839,580	26,778
Columbia	179	4,762	4,560,692	776,350	14,290,288	25,208,572	25,439
Cortland	117	3,961	3,850,287	898,953	10,697,751	19,196,486	11,810
Delaware	188	1,864	1,613,852	164,532	8,703,289	12,466,985	5,490
Dutchess	297	9,842	9,687,735	1,690,104	25,031,418	50,771,181	25,642
Erie	2,453	94,051	124,182,583	25,313,482	489,428,757	772,004,066	560,208
Essex	80	1,520	1,687,716	289,616	5,457,043	9,830,752	19,924
Franklin	93	2,227	2,298,174	199,731	7,975,439	12,700,483	16,786
Fulton	377	9,101	8,328,125	1,538,875	35,682,032	59,978,811	13,740
Genesee	107	3,609	3,557,226	943,121	12,425,599	23,962,265	13,098
Greene	132	1,264	1,198,196	160,224	2,806,115	5,154,860	18,905
Hamilton	13	78	85,754	1,952	71,654	244,580	633
Herkimer	212	14,603	15,326,459	2,507,416	37,289,981	69,249,236	34,744
Jefferson	267	7,860	8,673,200	1,658,438	29,876,469	50,238,995	81,542
Kings	6,738	166,724	201,232,510	55,060,955	670,470,696	1,184,973,144	270,998
Lewis	155	1,334	1,758,562	258,391	8,617,930	12,426,248	29,348
Livingston	117	2,237	2,055,230	776,449	6,763,179	13,779,090	7,663
Madison	138	3,508	3,523,005	892,786	9,597,457	18,736,449	10,864
Monroe	1,536	67,553	73,331,824	16,862,550	180,498,442	376,414,571	105,464
Montgomery	213	13,168	11,745,371	2,369,451	43,995,270	71,889,311	25,808
Nassau	314	3,100	3,567,496	284,730	12,230,446	20,762,108	7,338
New York	22,981	386,907	502,042,139	114,489,127	1,883,471,342	3,525,574,539	271,561
Niagara	460	22,582	27,997,816	5,072,564	90,479,954	154,531,866	113,258
Oneida	586	29,370	30,142,790	5,806,747	89,904,757	155,498,452	82,502
Onondaga	864	37,372	43,956,653	10,300,557	96,306,814	197,884,282	101,137
Ontario	162	4,213	4,462,847	830,756	11,311,362	21,841,715	11,179
Orange	344	16,035	17,676,752	2,121,615	38,404,800	72,756,107	27,451
Orleans	155	1,835	1,513,078	311,230	5,543,851	9,570,013	6,273
Oswego	245	9,631	9,567,799	1,302,278	37,140,666	57,597,552	50,007
Otsego	146	2,809	2,782,788	108,201	9,934,077	14,779,098	6,194
Putnam	24	211	227,665	14,406	392,935	846,681	484
Queens	1,249	47,222	54,282,704	11,256,216	195,230,293	331,285,294	97,211
Rensselaer	347	19,772	16,329,768	2,836,096	46,479,489	95,478,912	34,538
Richmond	252	17,886	24,606,665	2,651,684	55,501,982	103,899,099	37,011
Rockland	148	4,412	4,812,453	953,595	10,631,545	23,733,753	19,039
St. Lawrence	276	6,534	7,456,404	1,176,000	47,712,785	63,937,364	74,812
Saratoga	176	7,364	7,681,667	1,830,974	24,802,338	43,953,521	94,199
Schenectady	149	21,376	28,603,637	4,780,313	46,279,611	107,551,189	114,535
Schoharie	67	596	468,412	40,133	2,073,164	2,983,751	5,597
Schuyler	30	897	897,965	158,367	2,400,911	4,914,669	2,434
Seneca	76	1,970	2,002,783	338,140	3,716,159	8,463,345	4,584
Steuben	306	8,018	8,575,489	1,733,560	15,579,436	33,507,060	16,532
Suffolk	210	2,624	2,681,204	401,156	5,136,019	12,998,107	6,528
Sullivan	147	551	443,909	35,418	1,501,772	2,604,280	3,310
Tioga	83	818	633,659	86,308	4,689,109	6,183,696	3,306
Tompkins	114	3,003	3,139,055	1,032,998	7,416,216	15,731,143	9,033
Ulster	290	6,498	6,030,602	945,856	15,384,928	28,492,619	20,197
Warren	117	3,916	3,123,628	515,006	8,493,565	15,744,988	30,337
Washington	107	4,919	4,793,567	988,437	16,994,130	26,459,659	48,522
Wayne	483	3,167	2,895,562	797,918	11,619,860	19,521,145	8,936
Westchester	825	27,988	31,190,318	6,157,016	176,542,971	248,305,554	61,157
Wyoming	117	3,120	2,767,581	658,013	9,317,516	15,675,220	7,324
Yates	66	574	465,588	100,276	1,967,539	3,688,542	4,920

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (ALL EMPLOYEES) IN N. Y. STATE FACTORIES.

Month.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
January	.....	$12.44	$13.53	$15.28	$16.81	$23.03	$26.52	$27.61	$24.43
February	.....	12.41	13.77	15.31	17.66	22.07	26.47	26.77	24.17
March	.....	12.65	13.96	15.79	18.71	22.20	27.87	26.97	24.57
April	.....	12.54	14.15	15.50	19.25	22.11	27.80	26.20	24.15
May	.....	12.74	14.24	16.08	19.91	22.23	28.45	25.86	24.59
June	$12.70	12.81	14.41	16.20	20.44	22.51	28.77	25.71	24.91
July	12.54	12.66	14.11	16.17	20.78	23.10	28.49	25.26	24.77
August	12.53	12.89	14.44	16.44	21.23	23.85	28.71	25.43	25.10
September	12.48	12.86	14.87	16.97	22.31	24.83	28.73	25.07	25.71
October	12.26	13.30	14.95	17.33	22.34	24.41	28.93	24.53	25.61
November	12.32	13.45	15.16	17.69	21.60	25.37	28.70	24.32	26.04
December	12.56	13.49	15.51	17.71	23.18	26.32	28.35	24.91	26.39
Average for year	$12.48	$12.85	$14.43	$16.37	$20.35	$23.50	$28.15	$25.72	$25.04

WAGE EARNERS IN FACTORIES IN CITIES OF 10,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE,

City.	Ave. No. Wage Earners—Total.			Total Value of Products.		
	1919.	1914.	1909.	1919.	1914.	1909.
Albany	11,216	9,371	9,861	$45,454,955	$25,211,390	$22,825,702
Amsterdam	10,713	10,774	10,284	52,851,242	22,474,691	22,449,057
Auburn	7,272	5,769	6,497	40,642,435	16,686,249	15,961,022
Batavia	2,226	2,457	2,007	9,414,705	5,339,782	4,409,774
Beacon	2,162	1,806	.....	9,650,394	3,519,574	.....
Binghamton	7,477	7,248	6,823	40,637,625	18,359,516	17,114,214
Buffalo	75,899	54,416	51,412	634,409,733	247,516,476	218,803,994
Cohoes	5,013	5,781	8,127	21,551,429	11,706,461	13,517,920
Corning	3,517	2,203	2,074	10,774,091	3,954,226	3,050,410
Cortland	3,013	2,459	2,356	14,902,884	6,437,659	6,394,624
Dunkirk	4,319	2,989	2,756	28,028,067	8,366,767	6,575,664
Elmira	8,024	4,870	3,647	33,494,164	12,597,024	8,067,208
Fulton	3,627	3,042	2,799	23,096,499	9,571,962	7,867,114
Geneva	2,428	1,692	1,526	10,219,321	5,240,962	5,153,925
Glens Falls	2,784	2,532	2,774	11,503,066	6,535,019	4,876,786
Gloversville	5,612	5,335	5,741	38,913,000	13,384,213	14,170,682
Herkimer	1,370	.....	.....	3,932,645	.....	.....
Hornell	1,851	2,285	2,183	7,339,419	4,847,594	3,647,630
Hudson	1,481	1,423	1,302	7,514,339	3,736,941	3,506,504
Ilion	5,215	.....	.....	13,702,047	.....	.....
Ithaca	1,690	815	873	9,934,693	2,243,892	1,919,968
Jamestown	8,559	7,794	6,789	37,985,306	17,961,429	14,720,240
Johnstown	2,664	2,532	2,589	17,502,938	6,788,636	6,573,528
Kingston	3,903	3,076	3,281	15,857,451	6,445,455	5,985,738
Little Falls	3,688	3,823	4,211	24,851,536	9,927,246	8,460,408
Lockport	4,074	2,381	2 138	29,302,597	8,954,931	8,168,450
Middletown	2,162	1,989	1,733	9,803,344	4,442,792	4,658,240
Mount Vernon	2,746	1,346	1,207	12,003,417	3,167,173	3,376,415
New Rochelle	1,293	870	735	4,406,301	1,736,198	1,668,724
New York City	638,775	585,279	553,923	5,260,707,577	2,292,831,693	2,027,425,288
Bronx borough	20,036	19,387	14,540	114,975,501	58,708,792	42,900,554
Brooklyn borough	166,724	140,881	123,895	1,184,973,144	515,302,755	418,541,272
Manhattan borough	386,907	385,902	384,858	3,525,574,539	1,519,143,429	1,384,794,615
Queens borough	47,222	31,630	24,194	331,285,294	164,789,481	151,487,959
Richmond borough	17,886	7,479	6,436	103,899,099	34,887,236	29,700,888
Newburgh	5,389	4,318	4,198	29,872,407	9,986,564	9,650,846
Niagara Falls	12,238	9,390	6,089	89,247,170	44,816,698	28,651,913
North Tonawanda	4,366	3,574	2,824	25,430,663	10,040,356	9,599,776
Ogdensburg	757	898	1,259	5,154,923	3,401,045	4,947,976
Olean	4,669	2,633	2,259	32,121,169	11,577,282	10,005,443
Oneida	1,207	.....	.....	5,403,164	.....	.....
Oneonta	1,657	1,337	.....	5,628,739	2,372,506	.....
Ossining	387	373	356	2,301,450	1,120,081	1,328,925
Oswego	4,470	4,331	3,817	25,211,643	12,650,095	10,412,888
Peekskill	2,066	1,781	2,063	10,623,628	8,301,092	7,940,355
Plattsburg	787	822	1,049	4,015,151	1,883,867	3,137,523
Port Chester	2,685	2,278	2,122	17,139,079	6,741,228	6,243,051
Port Jervis	2,003	.....	.....	8,242,515	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie	5,935	4,729	3,268	28,908,852	12,791,325	9,037,430
Rensselaer	1,363	811	763	9,800,098	2,755,418	2,296,089
Rochester	63,792	44,113	39,108	351,416,379	140,696,682	112,676,215
Rome	4,428	3,937	3,633	34,868,489	16,730,078	14,423,437
Saratoga Springs	855	869	833	4,093,058	2,893,451	2,336,579
Schenectady	21,062	17,707	14,931	106,531,182	48,762,807	38,164,699
Syracuse	28,153	17,551	18,148	150,091,278	52,163,940	49,434,615
Tonawanda	1,833	.....	.....	16,463,877	.....	.....
Troy	15,929	17,421	20,102	74,837,435	39,929,850	39,292,788
Utica	16,423	12,714	13,153	77,745,720	30,490,235	31,199,261
Watertown	3,914	3,148	3,291	19,037,081	9,284,272	8,527,416
Watervliet	1,600	759	753	8,502,864	1,611,501	1,668,579
White Plains	329	316	249	1,753,392	990,166	815,789
Yonkers	11,932	12,650	12,711	140,016,561	67,222,673	59,333,865

WAGE EARNERS, BY MONTHS IN FACTORIES IN N. Y. STATE, 1919, 1914, 1909.

Mo.	Number.			Per Cent. of Maximum.			Mo.	Number.			Per Cent. of Maximum.		
	1919.	1914.	1909.	1919	1914.	1909		1919.	1914.	1909.	1919.	1914	1909.
Jan.	*1,179,216*	1,055,575	*945,356*	89.9	96.4	88.9	July	1,228,077	1,033,953	977,203	93.7	94.4	91.9
Feb.	1,182,279	1,078,354	971,236	90.2	98.5	91.4	Aug.	1,260,592	1,037,475	998,896	96.1	94.8	94.0
March	1,187,865	**1,094,773**	991,633	90.6	100.0	93.3	Sept.	1,272,811	1,067,384	1,041,333	97.1	97.5	97.9
April	1,194,824	1,084,215	989,498	91.1	99.0	93.1	Oct.	1,260,413	1,072,512	1,063,162	96.1	98.0	100.0
May	1,186,957	1,067,030	983,987	90.5	97.5	92.6	Nov.	1,281,760	1,034,649	1,059,852	97.8	94.5	99.7
June	1,191,679	1,053,471	980,503	90.9	96.2	92.2	Dec.	1,311,087	*1,014,893*	1,045,110	100.0	92.7	98.3

The figures represent the number employed on the 15th of each month or the nearest representative day. Maximum number indicated by **bold-face** figures, minimum by *italic* figures.

Per cent. of child labor (under 16 years) in manufacturing in New York State—Bookbinding, 1.1; boots and shoes, 1.2; boxes, 1.4; buttons, 1.0; canning and preserving, 1.3; fancy articles, 3.7; instruments, 1.2; knit goods, 1.0; millinery, 1.0; optical goods, 1.1; patent medicines, 1.0; printing and publishing, 1.2; silk goods, 1.5. In all others it is less than 1 per cent.

MANUFACTURES, BY POPULATION GROUPS, IN BIC N. Y. STATE CITIES.

	Census Yr.	Aggregate.	Cities Having a Population of 10,000 or Over. Total.	10,000 to 25,000.	25,000 to 100,000.	100,000 and Over.	State Outside Cities Having a Pop. of 10,000 or Over.
			Number or Amount.	Number or Amount.	Number or Amount.	Number or Amount.	Number or Amount.
No. of places.	1919	.....	57	35	16	6	.....
	1914	.....	52	30	17	5	.....
	1909	.....	50	29	16	5	.....
Population...	1920	10,385,227	8,085,128	522,221	755,097	6,807,810	2,300,099
	1915	9,899,761	7,523,465	453,687	784,736	6,285,042	2,376,296
	1910	9,113,614	6,756,593	425,022	685,322	5,646,249	2,357,021
No. of establishments..	1919	49,330	41,825	2,039	2,493	37,293	7,505
	1914	48,203	39,066	1,956	2,802	34,308	9,137
	1909	44,935	34,429	1,913	2,494	30,022	10,506
Average no. of wage earners	1919	1,228,130	1,055,002	89,930	135,305	829,767	173,128
	1914	1,057,857	904,817	64,482	129,605	710,730	153,040
	1909	1,003,981	856,627	67,169	117,006	672,452	147,354
Val. of prod..	1919	$8,867,004,906	$7,764,845,187	$483,822,427	$698,926,277	$6,582,096,483	$1,102,159,719
	1914	3,814,661,114	3,319,199,163	186,360,362	374,418,620	2,758,420,181	495,461,951
	1909	3,369,490,192	2,922,465,687	178,099,037	313,200,836	2,431,165,814	447,024,505
Val. added by manufacture	1919	9,923,790,987	3,505,323,895	215,102,699	337,120,709	2,953,100,487	418,467,092
	1914	1,706,053,753	1,516,875,170	75,742,725	163,543,725	1,277,588,720	189,178,583
	1909	1,512,585,850	1,337,039,122	74,588,376	141,577,365	1,120,873,381	175,546,728

Last column includes Lackawanna to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Population of 1920, as of Jan. 1, 1920; 1915, estimated population as of July 1, 1914 (per reports census of manufactures, 1914); 1910, as of April 15, 1910.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CITIES IN N. Y. STATE HAVING 50,000 INHABITANTS OF MORE, WITH PER CENT. OF TOTAL FOR STATE, 1919.

City and Industry.	Value of Products. Amount, 1919.	Pct. Tot for State.	Inc. Over 1914. Amount.	Pct.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*	
ALBANY.				
Print'g & pub., book & job...	3,221,850	2.2	2,429,820	306.8
Bread and other bakery prod..	2,925,607	1.3	1,486,410	103.3
Liquors, malt...	2,712,340	2.7	—468,676	—14.7
Newsp.& period.	1,640,431	0.7	—691,492	—29.7
BINGHAMTON.				
Tobacco & prod.	4,665,752	2.9	1,633,785	53.9
Foundry&mach. shop products	2,571,549	1.0	2,157,611	521.2
Silk goods.....	2,258,311	2.8	1,502,015	198.6
Furniture.....	2,050,635	2.0	1,070,941	109.3
Pat.med.&Comp	1,574,920	2.7	828,803	111.1
Bread&bak.prod	1,379,692	0.6	811,326	142.7
Clothing, men's.	1,204,131	0.2	.....	.....
BUFFALO.				
Flour, grist.prod	66,388,076	42.8	38,319,280	136.5
Slaught'r'g, pkg.	63,177,876	24.7	33,787,676	115.0
Foundry&mach. shop products	32,253,954	12.5	20,878,314	183.5
Iron&steel, blast	21,365,260	41.4	.....	.....
Bread&bak.prod	14,428,273	6.2	7,913,896	121.5
Food prep.,n.e.s.	12,603,784	16.3	8,486,597	206.1
Soap.....	12,106,907	23.8	3,272,045	37.0
Cars & repairs..	11,963,636	14.5	6,456,374	117.2
Liquors, malt...	11,256,470	11.3	3,294,185	41.4
Rubber tires,&c. n. e. s.....	10,972,755	33.2	.....	.....
Auto. bodies,&c.	9,070,112	12.9	7,305,900	414.1
Engines,stm.,&c.	8,264,942	27.7	.....	.....
Leath'r,tan'd&c.	8,104,766	8.3	4,274,190	111.6
Furniture.....	7,501,573	7.4	3,773,507	101.2
NIAGARA FALLS.				
Chemicals.....	30,831,880	35.0	.....	.....
Electrical mach.	8,375,075	4.7	.....	.....
Paper,wood pulp	2,674,955	2.1	.....	.....
Fdry,mach.prod	1,006,275	0.4	.....	.....
ROCHESTER.				
Clothing, men's.	40,391,863	7.4	20,631,610	104.4
Boots & shoes, not rubber...	35,912,227	18.9	22,392,472	165.6
ROCH'STER—*Con't*				
Fdry,mach.prod	23,937,288	9.3	17,351,021	2[illegible].4
Electrical mach.	15,502,865	8.6	13,043,929	530.5
Optical goods...	12,316,481	61.3	.....	.....
Furniture.....	9,794,899	9.7	6,335,914	183.2
Flour, grist.prod	8,079,806	5.2	3,728,264	85.7
SCHENECTADY.				
Bread&bak.prod	1,469,717	0.6	879,462	149.0
Newsp.& period.	673,377	0.3	297,042	78.9
Lumber prod., not sawmills..	549,322	1.1	313,776	133.2
SYRACUSE.				
Auto. bodies,&c.	21,834,834	31.0	19,967,393	1,069.2
Fdry,mach.prod	11,469,696	4.4	8,640,468	305.4
Bread&bak.prod	4,823,066	2.1	2,470,518	105.0
Clothing, men's.	4,373,485	0.8	1,875,457	75.1
Liquors, malt...	4,110,190	4.1	576,935	16.3
Newsp.& period.	2,972,512	1.2	1,537,175	107.1
Candles.....	2,537,227	80.9	1,250,441	97.2
Conf'y&ice crm.	2,158,263	2.0	.....	.....
Knit goods.....	1,775,426	0.9	929,054	109.8
Furniture, wood.	1,503,570	1.5	829,178	123.0
Lumber, prod., not pl'n'gmills	1,349,363	2.8	699,571	107.7
Pr't'g&pub.,job.	1,247,743	0.8	515,031	70.3
Tobacco, cigars.	1,000,791	0.6	562,916	128.6
TROY.				
Collars & cuffs..	42,906,452	92.3	26,203,679	156.9
Fdry,mach.prod	3,323,042	1.3	1,644,147	97.9
Bread&bak.prod	1,800,123	0.8	656,380	57.4
Liquors, malt...	1,559,757	1.6	—1,204,677	—43.6
Brushes.....	1,521,775	16.9	718,245	89.4
Cloth'g,women's	1,479,670	0.2	.....	.....
UTICA.				
Knit goods.....	22,008,428	11.3	12,532,887	132.3
Cotton goods...	17,221,118	35.1	.....	.....
Clothing, men's.	4,239,592	0.8	1,583,790	59.6
Bread&bak.prod	2,007,708	0.9	1,363,534	211.7
Fdry,mach.prod	1,825,493	0.7	1,325,985	265.5
YONKERS.				
Fdry,mach.prod	6,328,555	2.5	.....	.....
Druggists' prep.	1,416,930	7.9	.....	.....
Cloth'g,women's	1,164,875	0.1	.....	.....

A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

NOTE—n. e. s. means *not elsewhere specified.*

Data as to many important industries are not shown by the Census Bureau in the above table for the stated reason that "figures cannot be shown without disclosing individual operations."

EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES IN N. Y. STATE CITIES BY AGE GROUPS.

City.	16 Years of Age and Over.						Under 16 Years of Age.		
	Male.			Female.					
	1919.	1914.	1909.	1919.	1914.	1909.	1919.	1914.	1909.
Albany	7,750	6,402	6,962	3,285	2,931	2,832	181	38	67
Amsterdam	5,619	5,713	5,553	4,978	4,920	4,587	116	141	144
Auburn	5,200	4,086	4,899	2,026	1,669	1,520	46	14	78
Batavia	1,840	2,123	1,710	384	327	283	2	7	14
Beacon	1,483	1,144	.....	671	635	.....	8	27	.....
Binghamton	4,320	4,160	3,923	3,097	2,983	2,859	60	105	41
Buffalo	64,403	45,957	43,385	11,068	7,769	7,445	428	690	582
Cohoes	2,775	3,271	3,852	2,205	2,488	4,071	33	22	204
Corning	3,001	1,831	1,821	508	370	249	8	2	4
Cortland	2,390	2,069	2,070	594	390	285	29	.....	1
Dunkirk	3,684	2,564	2,547	614	408	183	21	17	26
Elmira	6,638	3,969	2,790	1,363	887	835	23	14	22
Fulton	2,705	2,008	1,839	922	985	932	.....	49	28
Geneva	1,830	1,218	1,193	595	463	319	3	11	14
Glens Falls	1,371	1,318	1,326	1,411	1,209	1,445	2	5	3
Gloversville	3,735	3,124	3,571	1,807	2,181	2,095	70	30	75
Herkimer	1,254	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hornell	1,245	1,511	1,694	606	580	482	.....	194	7
Hudson	1,052	890	806	426	526	470	3	7	26
Ilion	4,187	.....	.....	1,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ithaca	1,394	746	772	263	65	98	33	4	3
Jamestown	6,437	6,182	5,513	2,049	1,529	1,181	73	83	95
Johnstown	1,663	1,676	1,719	966	844	821	35	12	49
Kingston	2,140	1,609	1,896	1,723	1,383	1,270	40	84	115
Little Falls	2,635	2,548	2,493	1,040	1,266	1,693	13	9	25
Lockport	3,434	1,856	1,740	638	512	394	2	13	4
Middletown	1,488	1,391	1,269	666	573	459	8	25	5
Mount Vernon	1,607	1,004	985	1,138	336	218	1	6	4
New Rochelle	944	687	625	332	182	95	17	1	15
New York City	424,558	384,861	366,255	211,377	196,144	183,922	2,840	4,274	3,746
Bronx	14,003	14,707	9,210	5,952	4,360	5,246	81	320	84
Brooklyn	119,876	98,331	87,964	46,024	41,267	34,849	824	1,283	1,082
Manhattan	238,203	239,437	243,631	147,116	144,111	139,005	1,588	2,354	2,222
Queens	35,812	25,810	19,810	11,083	5,526	4,063	327	294	321
Richmond	16,664	6,612	5,640	1,202	840	759	20	27	37
Newburgh	3,748	2,829	2,688	1,619	1,478	1,493	22	11	17
Niagara Falls	10,738	8,205	5,212	1,436	1,160	853	64	25	24
No. Tonawanda	3,613	2,955	2,423	719	583	373	34	36	28
Ogdensburg	422	524	811	330	367	405	5	7	43
Olean	4,192	2,548	2,092	471	74	135	6	11	32
Oneida	1,046	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneonta	1,218	1,123	.....	434	214	.....	5	.....	.....
Ossining	260	268	262	116	101	92	11	4	2
Oswego	3,179	3,062	2,649	1,216	1,203	1,141	75	66	27
Peekskill	1,542	1,395	1,596	519	382	460	5	4	7
Plattsburg	575	728	713	212	88	336	.....	6	.....
Port Chester	1,811	1,507	1,483	867	760	611	7	11	28
Port Jervis	1,566	.....	.....	434	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie	4,158	3,052	2,155	1,755	1,615	1,088	22	62	25
Rensselaer	990	609	481	371	200	278	2	2	4
Rochester	44,348	30,136	26,717	18,838	13,240	11,977	606	737	414
Rome	3,780	3,305	3,113	640	621	487	8	11	33
Saratoga Spr'gs	449	529	490	385	325	322	21	15	21
Schenectady	18,336	16,064	13,159	2,628	1,600	1,737	98	43	35
Syracuse	23,187	13,891	14,565	4,810	3,469	3,373	156	191	210
Tonawanda	1,672	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy	6,477	8,297	8,642	9,213	9,031	11,391	239	93	69
Utica	10,011	7,484	7,716	6,276	4,993	5,200	136	237	237
Watertown	3,220	2,616	2,834	688	529	421	6	3	36
Watervliet	1,131	443	455	454	310	272	15	6	26
White Plains	243	271	246	85	44	3	1	1	.....
Yonkers	8,129	8,266	8,304	3,626	4,381	4,364	177	3	43

MINING, OIL, AND QUARRYING IN NEW YORK STATE.

	1919.	1909.		1919.	1909.
				Dollars.	*Dollars.*
No. of enterprises	700	1,351	Capital	95,446,438	45,171,232
No. of mines and quarries	147	752	Principal expenses:		
No. petroleum & nat.-gas wells	14,186	11,342	Salaries	1,431,601	707,865
No. of nat.-gas gasoline plants	6	.....	Wages	7,496,781	4,717,595
Persons engaged	7,913	12,232	Contract work	789,360	513,042
Propr't'rs, firm memb'rs, tot.	896	2,294	Supplies and materials	7,416,586	1,952,593
No. doing manual labor in or about mines, quarries, wells	202	663	Fuel and power	1,402,245	585,161
Salaried employees	815	633	Royalties and rents	649,472	465,454
Wage earners (ave. number.)	6,202	9,305	Taxes	804,416	173,989
Power used (horsepower)	91,339	101,759	Value of products	25,131,093	13,334,975

Includes cost of natural gas purchased as material and for resale.

WOODS USED IN NEW YORK STATE.

(By the U. S. Forest Service, and the N. Y. State College of Forestry.)

Kind of Wood (Common Name)	Quantity Used. 1919. Board Feet.	Quantity Used. 1919. Average Value per M Ft	Quantity Used. 1912. Board Feet.	Quantity Used. 1912. Average Value per M Ft.	Grown in New York. Quantity in Board Feet. 1919.	Grown in New York. Quantity in Board Feet. 1912.
Total	1,279,795,750	$60.78	1,754,519,217	$30.76	189,109,000	548,236,159
White pine	329,485,000	$53.54	422,686,634	$27.70	23,569,000	158,109,000
Spruce	149,373 000	51.63	169,107,607	21.31	20,155 000	76,162,900
Loblolly pine	112,007,000	48.86	70,596,671	20.77	.....	.....
Southern yellow pine	106,688,000	59.35	194,503,215	28.98	.....	.....
Hard maple	74,481,000	54.01	90,194,650	27.07	47,693,000	56,905,700
White oak	68,879,000	93.81	130,421,577	46.25	5,786,000	30,335,677
Hemlock	53 330,000	39.96	83,028,900	19.82	11,578,000	49,080,400
Birch	49,249,000	54.46	44,136,326	30.07	27,405,000	30,508,032
Chestnut	49,079,000	58.40	71,054,190	28.56	1,955,000	13,627,550
Yellow poplar	41,375,000	81.17	57,016,880	40.47	293,000	5,250,900
Red gum	37,254,000	76.64	41,940,175	29.16	.....	75,000
Cypress	32,416,000	71.08	60,314,370	39.97	.....	.....
Basswood	29,897,000	54.85	56,977,220	27.36	11,347,000	32,621,350
Beech	28,955,000	36.07	42,546,814	20.54	22,947,000	31,492,600
Ash	21,017,000	98.47	17,556,225	38.49	7,870,000	8,369,225
Western white pine	14,362,000	65.69	3,935,000	40.65	.....	.....
Douglas fir	13,340,000	53.76	1,508,600	50.95	.....	.....
Mahogany	11,901,000	208.94	11,208,720	138.84	.....	.....
Tupelo	7,318,000	68.37	1,598,616	39.24	.....	.....
Elm	7,103,000	42.58	17,310,500	28.37	4,340,000	8,300,600
Red oak	6,291,000	87.80	59,868,300	38.49	1,050,000	17,282,050
Black walnut	3,451,000	199.45	2,629,128	117.15	6,000	570,675
Soft maple	3,328,000	59.33	8,960,650	25.71	1,368,000	4,587,400
Red cedar (southern)	3,210,000	139.72	16,766,575	37.98	.....	2,500
Cottonwood	3,090,000	48.34	22,778,000	21.00	171,000	14,508,000
Sugar pine	2,774,000	61.10	1,647,100	46.83	.....	.....
Red pine	2,650,000	42.91	12,420,300	22.99	20,000	140,000
Balsa	2,500,000	110.00	20,000	40.00	.....	.....
Hickory	2,370,000	97.85	8,755,100	43.03	314,000	2,551,150
Western red cedar	2,120,000	53.48	1,245,200	30.85	.....	.....
Spanish cedar	1,849,000	179.19	8,582,500	113.11	.....	.....
Cherry	1,830,000	71.55	3,242,750	46.22	1,068,000	748,050
Sitka Spruce	1,766,000	187.57	27,000	49.07	.....	.....
Redwood	1,174,000	80.07	767,700	41.74	.....	.....
Sycamore	768,000	67.50	182,712	37.06	.....	2,700
Arborvitae	582,000	90.42	1,623,600	24.61	25,000	929,700
All other kinds	2,533,750	.....	17,359,712	.....	149,000	6,075,000

WOOD USED IN NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRIES, 1919.

Industry.	Quantity Used Annually. Feet B. M.	Quantity Used Annually. Pct.	Av'ge Cost per 1,000 Feet.	Total Cost F. O. B. Factory.	Quantity Grown in New York (Feet B. M.)	Quantity Grown out of New York (Feet B. M.)
Total	1,279,795,750	100.00	$60.78	$77,786,690	189,109 000	1,090,686 750
Boxes and crates	324,219,000	25.33	$47.48	$15,394,009	16,492,000	307,727,000
Planing-mill products	230,259,000	17.99	54.33	12,509,017	31,241,000	199,018,000
Sash, doors, blinds, and general millwork	200,504,000	15.67	67.49	13,532,772	13,273,000	187,231,000
Furniture	76,963,000	6.01	80.52	6,197,300	15,828,000	61,135,000
Ship and boat building	62,815,000	4.91	65.52	4,115,727	979,000	61,836,000
Musical instruments	53,569,000	4.18	89.03	4,769,358	16,533,000	37,036,000
Car construction	34,476,000	2.69	59.32	2,045,035	1,335,000	33,141,000
Shade and map rollers	29,946 000	2.34	44.23	1,324,434	2,523,000	27,423,000
Caskets and coffins	29,230,000	2.28	65.41	1,911,838	360,000	28,870,000
Chairs	22,318,000	1.74	58.35	1,302,410	13,073,000	9,245,000
Motor vehicles	20,813,000	1.63	101.08	2,103,699	5,592,000	15,221,000
Agricultural implements	19,064,000	1.49	62.83	1,197,890	6,551,000	12,513,000
Boot and shoe findings	14,705,000	1.15	65.44	962,280	12,465,000	2,240,000
Matches	14,250,000	1.11	52.32	745,500	300,000	13,950,000
Woodenware and novelties	13,745,000	1.07	39.94	548,981	9,270,000	4,475,000
Handles	11,986,250	.94	37.95	454,814	11,293,000	693,250
Refrigerators and kitchen cabinets	11,562,000	.90	71.59	827,767	145,000	11,417,000
Fixtures	10,739,000	.84	85 44	917,587	1,929,000	8,810,000
Professional and scientific instruments	9,754,000	.76	82.47	807,358	534,000	9,220,000
Baskets and fruit packages	8,527,000	.67	35.85	305,746	7,499,000	1,028,000
Vehicles and vehicle parts	7,660,000	.60	89.20	683,270	3,690,000	3,970,000
Dairymen's, poulterers' & apiarists' sup.	7,556,000	.59	37.79	285,578	4,683,000	2,873,000
Tanks and silos	7,471,000	.58	66.65	497,950	632,000	6,839,000
Toys	6,864,000	.54	45.79	314,313	3,195,000	3,669,000
Picture frames and mouldings	6,647,000	.52	83.57	555,474	186,000	6,461,000

POPULATION AND AREA OF NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES.

In computing the increase from 1890 to 1900 for certain counties the population of Indian reservations in 1900 has been deducted as follows: Cattaraugus, 1,982; Chautauqua, 31; Erie, 1,305; Franklin, 1,253; Genesee, 346; Niagara, 337; Onondaga, 530.

COUNTY.	When Formed.	Land Area Sq. M.	Population 1920.	Pop. Per Sq. M. 1920.	Population 1910.	Population 1900.	Population 1890.	Population 1880.	Population 1870.
Albany	1683	527	186,106	353.1	173,666	165,571	164,555	154,890	133,052
Allegany	1806	1,047	36,842	35.2	41,412	41,501	43,240	41,810	40,814
Bronx	1914	41	732,016	17,854.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome	1806	705	113,610	161.1	78,809	69,149	62,973	49,483	44,103
Cattaraugus	1808	1,343	71,323	53.1	65,919	65,643	60,866	55,806	43,909
Cayuga	1799	703	65,221	92.8	67,106	66,234	65,302	65,081	59,550
Chautauqua	1808	1,069	15,348	107.9	105,126	88,314	75,202	65,342	59,327
Chemung	1836	407	65,872	161.8	54,662	54,063	48,265	43,065	35,281
Chenango	1798	894	34,969	39.1	35,575	36,568	37,776	39,891	40,564
Clinton	1788	1,049	43,898	41.8	48,230	47,430	46,437	50,897	47,947
Columbia	1786	644	38,930	60.5	43,658	43,211	46,172	47,928	47,044
Cortland	1808	503	29,625	58.9	29,249	27,576	28,657	25,825	25,173
Delaware	1797	1,449	42,774	29.5	45,575	46,413	45,496	42,721	42,972
Dutchess	1683	806	91,747	113.8	87,661	81,670	77,879	79,184	74,041
Erie	1821	1,034	634,688	613.8	528,985	433,686	322,981	219,884	178,699
Essex	1799	1,836	31,871	17.4	33,458	30,707	33,052	34,515	29,042
Franklin	1808	1,678	43,541	25.9	45,717	42,853	38,110	32,390	30,271
Fulton	1838	516	44,927	87.1	44,534	42,842	37,650	30,985	27,064
Genesee	1802	496	37,976	76.6	37,615	34,561	33,265	32,806	31,606
Greene	1800	643	25,796	40.1	30,214	31,478	31,598	32,695	31,832
Hamilton	1816	1,750	3,970	2.3	4,373	4,947	4,762	3,923	2,960
Herkimer	1791	1,459	64,962	44.5	56,356	51,049	45,608	42,669	39,929
Jefferson	1805	1,274	82,250	64.6	80,382	76,748	68,806	66,103	65,415
Kings	1683	71	2,018,356	28,427.5	1,634,351	1,166,582	838,547	599,495	419,921
Lewis	1805	1,270	23,704	18.7	24,849	27,427	29,806	31,416	28,699
Livingston	1821	631	36,830	58.4	38,037	37,059	37,801	39,562	38,309
Madison	1806	650	39,535	60.8	39,289	40,545	42,892	44,112	43,522
Monroe	1821	663	352,034	531.0	283,212	217,854	189,586	144,903	117,868
Montgomery	1772	398	57,928	145.5	57,567	47,488	45,699	38,315	34,457
Nassau	1899	274	126,120	460.3	83,930	55,448	.....	.....	.....
New York	1683	22	2,284,103	103,822.9	2,762,522	2,050,600	1,515,301	1,206,299	942,292
Niagara	1808	522	118,705	227.4	92,036	74,961	62,491	54,173	50,437
Oneida	1798	1,250	182,833	146.3	154,157	132,800	122,922	115,475	110,008
Onondaga	1794	781	241,465	309.2	200,298	168,735	146,247	117,893	104,183
Ontario	1789	649	52,652	81.1	52,286	49,605	48,453	49,541	45,108
Orange	1683	834	119,844	143.7	116,001	103,859	97,859	88,220	80,902
Orleans	1824	396	28,619	72.3	32,000	30,164	30,803	30,128	27,689
Oswego	1816	966	71,045	73.5	71,664	70,881	71,883	77,911	77,941
Otsego	1791	1,009	46,200	45.8	47,216	48,939	50,861	51,397	8,967
Putnam	1812	233	10,802	46.4	14,665	13,787	14,849	15,181	15,420
Queens	1683	108	469,042	4,343.0	284,041	152,999	128,059	90,574	73,803
Rensselaer	1791	663	113,129	170.6	122,276	121,697	124,511	115,328	99,549
Richmond	1683	57	116,531	2,044.4	85,969	67,021	51,693	38,991	33,029
Rockland	1798	183	45,548	248.9	46,873	38,298	35,162	27,690	25,213
St. Lawrence	1802	2,701	88,121	32.6	89,005	89,083	85,048	85,997	84,826
Saratoga	1791	823	60,029	72.9	61,917	61,089	57,663	55,156	51,529
Schenectady	1809	206	109,363	530.9	88,235	46,852	29,797	23,538	21,347
Schoharie	1795	642	21,303	33.2	23,855	26,854	29,164	32,910	33,340
Schuyler	1859	336	13,098	39.0	14,004	15,811	16,711	18,842	18,989
Seneca	1804	336	24,735	73.6	26,972	28,114	28,227	29,278	27,823
Steuben	1796	1,398	80,627	57.7	83,362	82,822	81,473	77,586	67,717
Suffolk	1683	920	110,246	119.8	96,138	77,582	62,491	53,888	46,924
Sullivan	1809	1,002	33,163	33.1	33,808	32,306	31,031	32,491	34,550
Tioga	1791	520	24,212	46.6	25,624	27,951	29,935	32,673	30,572
Tompkins	1817	476	35,285	74.1	33,647	33,830	32,923	34,445	33,178
Ulster	1683	1,137	74,979	65.9	91,769	88,422	87,062	85,838	84,075
Warren	1813	876	31,673	36.2	32,223	29,943	27,866	25,179	22,592
Washington	1772	837	44,888	53.6	47,778	45,624	45,690	47,871	49,568
Wayne	1823	599	48,827	81.5	50,179	48,660	49,729	51,700	47,710
Westchester	1683	448	344,436	768.8	283,055	184,257	146,772	108,988	131,348
Wyoming	1841	601	30,314	50.4	31,880	30,413	31,193	30,907	29,164
Yates	1823	343	16,641	48.5	18,642	20,318	21,001	21,087	19,595
The State	.....	47,654	10,385,227	217.9	9,113,614	7,268,894	6,003,174	5,082,871	4,382,759

Montgomery's original name was Tryon, which was formed from Albany County in 1772. Washington was originally Charlotte, formed 1772.

The population of New York State at previous censuses was—(1790) 340,120; (1800) 589,051; (1810) 959,049; (1820) 1,372,812; (1830) 1,918,608; (1840) 2,428,921; (1850) 3,097,394; (1860) 3,880,735.

COUNTY SEATS IN NEW YORK STATE.

COUNTY.	County Seat.	COUNTY.	County Seat.	COUNTY.	County Seat.
Albany	Albany.	Herkimer	Herkimer.	Richmond	Richmond.
Allegany	Belmont.	Jefferson	Watertown.	Rockland	New City.
Bronx	Bronx Boro.	Kings	Brooklyn Boro.	St. Lawrence	Canton.
Broome	Binghamton.	Lewis	Lowville.	Saratoga	Ballston Spa.
Cattaraugus	Little Valley.	Livingston	Geneseo.	Schenectady	Schenectady.
Cayuga	Auburn.	Madison	Wampsville.	Schoharie	Schoharie.
Chautauqua	Mayville.	Monroe	Rochester.	Schuyler	Watkins.
Chemung	Elmira.	Montgomery	Fonda.	Seneca	Waterloo.
Chenango	Norwich.	Nassau	Mineola.	Steuben	Bath.
Clinton	Plattsburg.	New York	Manhattan Boro.	Suffolk	Riverhead.
Columbia	Hudson.	Niagara	Lockport.	Sullivan	Monticello.
Cortland	Cortland.	Oneida	Utica.	Tioga	Owego.
Delaware	Delhi.	Onondaga	Syracuse.	Tompkins	Ithaca.
Dutchess	Poughkeepsie.	Ontario	Canandaigua.	Ulster	Kingston.
Erie	Buffalo.	Orange	Goshen.	Warren	Lake George.
Essex	Elizabethtown.	Orleans	Albion.	Washington	Hudson Falls.
Franklin	Malone.	Oswego	Oswego.	Wayne	Lyons.
Fulton	Johnstown.	Otsego	Cooperstown.	Westchester	White Plains.
Genesee	Batavia.	Putnam	Carmel.	Wyoming	Warsaw.
Greene	Catskill.	Queens	Jamaica.	Yates	Penn Yan.
Hamilton	Lake Pleasant.	Rensselaer	Troy.		

There were in 1920 in New York State 932 towns, 59 cities, and 475 incorporated villages. Long Beach became a city in 1922.

POPULATION OF N. Y. STATE BY STATE OF BIRTH.

(U. S. Census figures as of January 1, 1920.)

Of the 10,385,227 inhabitants of New York, 6,634,469, or 63.9 per cent., were natives of that State; 925,383, or 8.9 per cent., were natives of other States or of the outlying possessions; and 2,825,375, or 27.2 per cent., were born in foreign countries.

The percentage of native Americans in the total population of the State increased from 69.8 in 1910, to 72.8 in 1920, and the percentage foreign born decreased from 30.2 to 27.2. The percentage of natives of New York increased during the same period from 62 to 63.9, and the percentage born in other States and the outlying possessions increased from 7.9 to 8.9.

Nativity and State of Birth.	All Classes, 1920.	White, 1920.	Colored, 1920.
Total population..	10,385,227	10,172,027	213,200
Native.....	7,559,852	7,385,915	173,937
Born in:			
New York.....	6,634,469	6,566,130	68,339
Pennsylvania....	216,102	212,452	3,650
New Jersey....	115,901	112,339	3,562
Massachusetts..	70,911	69,597	1,314
Connecticut....	48,162	47,028	1,134
Virginia.....	44,986	13,548	31,438
Ohio.....	43,692	42,725	967
Illinois.....	34,248	33,758	490
Michigan.....	25,247	25,007	240

Nativity and State of Birth.	All Classes, 1920.	White, 1920.	Colored 1920.
Vermont.....	23,216	22,929	287
Maryland.....	20,206	15,928	4,278
North Carolina..	17,803	4,475	13,328
South Carolina..	17,050	3,943	13,107
Georgia.....	14,583	5,931	8,652
Missouri.....	12,265	11,870	395
Indiana.....	12,248	11,987	261
Maine.....	12,231	12,128	103
Wisconsin.....	11,704	11,660	44
Rhode Island...	10,797	10,370	427
Other States....	114,171	98,270	15,901
Other native.....	59,860	53,840	6,020
Foreign born.....	2,825,375	2,786,112	39,263

"Colored" comprises persons of Negro descent, Indians, Chinese, Japanese and all other non-whites.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW YORK STATE.

(By W. S. Rossiter in a Census Bureau Bulletin.)

It is important to remember that New York outside of New York City is a large and very populous State. Shorn of the city, New York, with 4,765,179 inhabitants remaining, would still rank fourth among the States in population.

This great total includes twenty-one cities having more than 25,000 inhabitants and ranging from that figure up to half a million. Three cities, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, together returned nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants.

The aggregate population of the cities in New York having 25,000 inhabitants or more, exclusive of New York City, and the increases which have occurred in their population during the past three decades are shown in the following tabulation in comparison with smaller communities, including rural districts:

Census Year.	Cities Over 25,000 Excl. of N. Y. City.				Communities Under 25,000.		
	No. of Cities.	Combined Population.	Increase Since Preceding Census.		Combined Population.	Incr. or Decr. (—) Since Prec'd'g Census.	
			Number.	Per Cent.		Number.	Per Cent.
1900.....	11	1,019,831	373,717	57.8	2,811,861	—37,785	—1.3
1910.....	20	1,564,688	544,857	53.4	2,782,043	—29,818	—1.0
1920.....	21	1,942,859	378,171	24.2	2,822,320	40,277	1.4

RURAL AND URBAN CHANGES IN NEW YORK STATE.

The table on the following page shows the trend toward large cities in the State which in a population sense is overshadowed by the metropolis of the country. New York City increased 17.9 per cent. from 1910 to 1920.

The twenty-one other cities having more than 25,000 inhabitants in 1920 increased 24.2 per cent., while the population of smaller communities outside these cities, amounting to nearly 3,000,000, increased only 40,277, or slightly more than 1 per cent., recording, in fact, a practically stationary condition although these smaller communities included many small cities and large villages.

It is possible to go further with the analysis of New York State conditions. In 1910, fifteen counties, or one-quarter of all in the State, reported loss of population. These losses totalled but 19,000.

In 1920, thirteen of the fifteen counties previously decreasing again returned decreases, but instead of only fifteen counties reporting loss as before, the number grew to thirty-two, or two-thirds of all the non-metropolitan areas in the State, and the aggregate loss was 87,000.

These thirty-two counties were scattered all over the State. In fact, the decreasing counties appeared so generally that it is impossible to indicate any definite geographic trend.

Advancing the analysis to cities and towns (corresponding to townships in most sections of the country), of which there are approximately 1,000 in the State, it is found that three-quarters of the entire number declined in population—to be exact, 743 in 1920, as compared with 632 in 1910.

The 738 towns and five cities reporting decreases had an aggregate population of 1,625,886 in 1910, as against only 1,431,836 in 1920. Thus they lost during the decade 194,050 inhabitants, or 11.9 per cent.

The apparently gratifying increase in population which has been in progress in the State of New York from 1910 to 1920 was secured from three sources: First, the City of New York; second, the group of twenty-one other cities having more than 25,000 inhabitants in 1920; and third, from among the thirty-six cities having from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants in 1920.

The population of the remainder of the State, taken as a whole, remained stationary.

There are many of the more urban States in which the population changes resemble those here described, but New York is conspicuous because it contains the largest city in the country and also a very large urban population outside the metropolis, so that its urban increase proves to be especially interesting and impressive.

The failure of the rural population to increase caused the number of farms in the Empire State—as is shown in detail elsewhere—to decrease from 215,597 in 1910 to 193,195 in 1920; and in the same period caused improved land in farms to shrink from 14,844,039 acres to 13,158,781 acres. Unimproved land in farms grew from 2,750,183 acres in 1910 to 3,313,455 acres in 1920.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, 1920, IN NEW YORK STATE.

Age Periods.	Male.	Female.	Age Periods.	Male.	Female.	Age Periods.	Male.	Female.
Under 5 years.	511,029	499,261	40 to 44 years.	356,411	342,983	80 to 84 years.	16,888	23,362
Under 1 year..	(98,133)	(95,730)	45 to 49 years.	320,442	297,016	85 to 89 years.	6,236	9,452
5 to 9 years..	489,503	482,648	50 to 54 years.	270,271	260,444	90 to 94 years.	1,376	2,417
10 to 14 years.	453,990	448,428	55 to 59 years.	195,523	192,707	95 to 99 years.	264	513
15 to 19 years.	399,406	418,293	60 to 64 years.	156,361	157,551	100 yrs. & over	33	96
20 to 24 years.	434,070	491,029	65 to 69 years.	101,780	107,255	Age unknown.	7,053	4,912
25 to 29 years.	476,806	494,542	70 to 74 years.	64,620	74,157			
30 to 34 years.	452,985	438,688	75 to 79 years.	38,443	46,205	All ages....	5,187,350	5,197,877
35 to 39 years.	433,860	405,918						

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE.

Class of Places.	1920. No. of Places.	1920. Population.	1910. No. of Places.	1910. Population.	1900. No. of Places.	1900. Population.	Per Cent. of Total Populat'n. 1920.	1910.	1900.
Urban territory	169	8,589,844	148	7,185,494	122	5,298,111	82.7	78.8	72.9
Cities and villages of—									
1,000,000 inhabitants or more.	1	5,620,048	1	4,766,883	1	3,437,202	54.1	52.3	47.3
500,000 to 1,000,000 inhabit'ts	1	506,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.9	.....	.....
100,000 to 500,000 inhabit'ts..	4	680,987	4	879,366	3	623,369	6.6	9.6	8.6
50,000 to 100,000 inhabit'ts...	5	372,452	4	303,861	3	211,185	3.6	3.3	2.9
25,000 to 50,000 inhabit'ts....	11	382,645	12	381,461	5	185,277	3.7	4.2	2.5
10,000 to 25,000 inhabit'ts....	36	540,139	30	439,571	28	458,937	5.2	4.8	6.3
5,000 to 10,000 inhabit'ts.....	30	200,606	25	162,373	26	184,029	1.9	1.8	2.5
2,500 to 5,000 inhabit'ts.....	81	286,192	72	251,979	56	198,112	2.8	2.8	2.7
Rural territory	.....	1,795,383	.....	1,928,120	.....	1,970,783	17.3	21.2	27.1
Villages less than 2,500 inhabit'ts	365	346,877	351	352,294	337	345,726	3.3	3.9	4.8
Other rural territory	.....	1,448,506	.....	1,575,826	.....	1,625,057	13.9	17.3	22.4
Total population	.....	10,385,227	.....	9,113,614	.....	7,268,894	100.0	100.0	100.0

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, NEW YORK STATE, BY COUNTIES.

County.	1920. Urban.	1920. Rural.	1910. Urban.	1910. Rural.	1900. Urban.	1900. Rural.	Per Cent. Urban in Total Population. 1920.	1910.	1900.	Rural Pop. Per Sq. Mile 1920.
New York	8,589,844	1,795,383	7,185,494	1,928,120	5,298,111	1,970,783	82.7	78.8	72.9	37.7
Albany	156,815	29,291	144,773	28,893	137,152	28,419	84.3	83.4	82.8	55.6
Allegany	4,996	31,846	4,382	37,030	3,556	37,945	13.6	10.6	8.6	30.4
Bronx	732,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Broome	88,190	25,420	52,218	26,591	42,758	26,391	77.6	66.3	61.8	36.1
Cattaraugus	31,615	39,708	20,535	45,384	13,713	51,930	44.3	31.2	20.9	29.6
Cayuga	36,192	29,029	34,603	32,438	30,345	35,889	55.5	51.7	45.8	41.3
Chautauqua	73,719	41,629	59,300	45,826	38,635	49,679	63.9	56.4	43.7	38.9
Chemung	49,581	16,291	39,908	14,754	35,672	18,391	75.3	73.0	66.0	40.0
Chenango	8,268	26,701	7,422	28,153	5,766	30,802	23.6	20.9	15.8	29.9
Clinton	13,532	30,366	11,138	37,092	8,434	38,996	30.8	23.1	17.8	28.9
Columbia	14,455	24,475	11,417	32,241	9,528	33,683	37.1	26.2	22.0	38.0
Cortland	13,294	16,331	14,199	15,050	9,014	18,562	44.9	48.5	32.7	32.5
Delaware	6,268	36,506	5,610	39,965	2,811	43,602	14.7	12.3	6.1	25.2
Dutchess	49,231	42,516	41,760	45,901	37,013	44,657	53.7	47.6	45.3	52.7
Erie	557,558	77,130	457,620	71,365	366,937	66,749	87.8	86.5	84.6	74.6
Essex	1,119	30,752	1,086	32,372	346	30,361	3.5	3.2	1.1	16.7
Franklin	14,119	29,422	13,431	32,286	8,183	34,670	32.4	29.4	19.1	17.5
Fulton	33,201	11,726	31,264	13,270	28,479	14,363	73.9	70.2	66.5	72.7
Genesee	17,744	20,232	15,384	22,231	12,324	22,237	46.7	40.9	35.7	40.8
Greene	4,728	21,068	5,296	24,918	8,219	23,259	18.3	17.5	26.1	32.8
Herkimer	43,998	20,964	32,194	24,162	23,738	27,311	67.7	57.1	46.5	14.4
Jefferson	35,605	46,645	30,293	50,089	24,591	52,157	43.3	37.7	32.0	36.6
Kings	2,018,356	.....	1,634,351	.....	1,166,582	.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Lewis	3,127	20,577	2,940	21,909	.....	27,427	13.2	11.8	.....	16.2
Livingston	10,528	26,302	6,720	31,317	3,633	33,426	28.6	17.7	9.8	41.7
Madison	14,536	24,909	11,564	27,725	9,394	31,151	36.8	29.4	23.2	38.5
Monroe	307,257	44,777	224,840	58,372	166,006	51,848	87.3	79.4	76.2	67.5
Montgomery	36,271	21,657	36,565	21,002	20,929	26,559	62.6	63.5	44.1	54.4
Nassau	42,993	33,127	13,467	70,463	6,194	49,254	34.1	16.0	11.2	303.4
New York	2,284,103	.....	2,762,522	.....	2,050,600	.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Niagara	91,363	27,342	60,370	31,666	45,107	29,854	77.0	65.6	60.2	52.4
Oneida	123,535	59,298	94,916	59,241	71,726	61,074	67.6	61.6	54.0	47.4
Onondaga	186,860	54,605	148,761	51,537	117,368	51,367	77.4	74.3	69.6	69.9
Ontario	22,004	30,648	19,663	32,623	16,584	33,021	41.8	37.6	33.4	47.2
Orange	69,881	49,963	62,425	53,576	54,823	49,036	58.3	53.8	52.8	59.9
Orleans	10,694	17,925	10,699	21,301	9,193	20,971	37.4	33.4	30.5	45.3
Oswego	36,669	34,376	33,848	37,816	30,405	40,476	51.6	47.2	42.9	35.6
Otsego	14,307	31,893	9,491	37,725	7,147	41,792	31.0	20.1	14.6	31.6
Queens	469,042	.....	284,041	.....	152,999	.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Rensselaer	87,732	25,397	93,056	29,220	88,887	32,810	77.6	76.1	73.0	38.3
Richmond	116,531	.....	85,969	.....	67,021	.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Rockland	16,642	28,906	12,951	33,922	10,210	28,088	36.5	27.6	26.7	158.0
St. Lawrence	31,415	56,706	29,749	59,256	22,922	66,161	35.6	33.4	25.7	21.0
Saratoga	30,663	29,366	26,710	35,207	24,173	36,916	51.1	43.1	39.6	35.7
Schenectady	93,081	16,282	75,783	12,452	31,682	15,170	85.1	85.9	67.6	79.0
Schuyler	2,785	10,313	2,817	11,187	2,943	12,868	21.3	20.1	18.6	30.7
Seneca	10,198	14,537	10,519	16,453	10,775	17,339	41.2	39.0	38.3	43.3
Steuben	35,640	44,987	31,231	52,131	27,973	54,849	44.2	37.5	33.8	32.2
Suffolk	18,825	91,421	17,947	78,191	2,926	74,656	17.1	18.7	3.8	99.4
Tioga	9,417	14,795	9,488	16,136	9,504	18,447	38.9	37.0	34.0	28.5
Tompkins	17,004	18,281	14,802	18,845	13,136	20,694	48.2	44.0	38.8	38.4
Ulster	33,817	41,162	32,951	58,818	31,111	57,311	45.1	35.9	35.2	36.2
Warren	16,638	15,035	15,243	16,980	12,613	17,330	52.5	47.8	42.1	17.2
Washington	17,914	26,974	17,788	29,990	15,071	30,553	39.9	37.2	33.0	32.2
Wayne	13,745	35,082	13,382	36,797	11,385	37,275	28.2	26.7	23.4	58.6
Westchester	297,171	47,265	229,287	53,768	129,414	54,843	86.3	81.0	70.2	105.5
Wyoming	8,339	21,975	7,594	24,286	5,811	24,602	27.5	23.8	19.1	36.6
Yates	4,517	12,124	4,597	14,045	4,650	15,668	27.1	24.7	22.9	35.4
All other counties	.....	69,238	2,549	74,152	.....	77,894	.....	3.3	.....	19.4

"All other counties" means Hamilton, Putnam, and Schoharie.

CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN NEW YORK STATE, 1920.

Country of Birth.	Total Foreign-Born White.		Foreign-Born White 21 Years and Over.			
	Number.	Pct. Distribution.	Total.	Naturalized.		Not Naturalized.
				Number.	Pr. Cent.	
All countries	2,786,112	100.0	2,528,497	1,153,813	45.6	1,374,684
Italy	545,173	19.6	474,994	139,330	29.3	335,664
Russia	529,240	19.0	458,239	182,139	39.7	276,100
Germany	295,650	10.6	290,287	203 307	70.0	86,980
Ireland	284,747	10.2	280,508	177,678	63.3	102,830
Poland	247,519	8.9	224,799	66,971	29.8	157,828
Austria	151,172	5.4	138,279	59,129	42.8	79,150
England	135,305	4.9	120,299	74,109	61.6	46,190
Canada	111,974	4.0	99,792	59,656	59.8	40,136
Canada-French	15,560	0.6	14,078	8,177	58.1	5,901
Hungary	78,374	2.8	71,413	28,701	40.2	42,712
Sweden	53,025	1.9	51,114	29,058	56.8	22,056
Roumania	40,116	1.4	36,230	18,226	50.3	18,004
Czecho-Slovakia	38,247	1.4	36,140	14,517	40.2	21,623
Scotland	37,654	1.4	34,157	19,997	58.5	14.160
France	32,179	1.2	29,345	15,370	52.4	13,975
Norway	27,573	1.0	25,445	11,917	46.8	13,528
Greece	24,117	0.9	22,907	3,993	17.4	18,914
Switzerland	15,053	0.5	14,521	8,563	59.0	5,958
Denmark	14,222	0.5	13,328	7,764	58.3	5,564
Netherlands	13,772	0.5	12,196	7,120	58.4	5,076
Spain	12,548	0.5	10,774	1,144	10.6	9,630
Finland	12,504	0.4	11,896	2,901	24.4	8,995
Lithuania	12,121	0.4	11,407	2,105	18.5	9,302
Jugo-Slavia	8,547	0.3	7,604	2,014	26.5	5,590
Syria	8,127	0.3	6,986	1,767	25.3	5,219
All other countries	55,153	2.0	45,837	16,337	35.6	29,500

Last column comprises aliens, persons who had taken out their first citizenship papers only, and persons for whom the citizenship status was not ascertained.

RACIAL POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE, URBAN AND RURAL, 1920-1910.

Class of Population.	Number.		Per Cent. of Total.		1920.		1910.		Males to 100 Females.	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	1920.	1910.
THE STATE.										
Total pop'l't'n	10,385,227	9,113,614	100.0	100.0	5,187,350	5,197,877	4,584,597	4,529,017	99.8	101.2
White	0,172,027	8,966,845	97.9	98.4	5,081,010	5,091,017	4,511,327	4,455,518	99.8	101.3
Negro	198,483	134,191	1.9	1.5	95,418	103,065	64,034	70,157	92.6	91.3
Indian	5,503	6,046	0.1	0.1	2,816	2,687	3,075	2,971	104.8	103.5
Chinese	5,793	5,266	0.1	0.1	5,240	553	5,065	201	947.6	2,519.9
Japanese	2,68	1,247	....	....	2,190	496	1,080	167	441.5	646.7
All other	735	19	....	....	676	59	16	3	....	....
Native white, total	7,385,915	6,237,573	71.1	68.4	3,638,435	3,747,480	3,078,904	3,158,669	97.1	97.5
Native parent'ge	3,668,266	3,230,325	35.3	35.4	1,821,141	1,847,125	1,606,624	1,623,701	98.6	98.9
For. parentage	2,844,083	2,241,837	27.4	24.6	1,395,548	1,448,535	1,100,490	1,141,347	96.3	96.4
Mixed parent ge.	873,566	765,411	8.4	8.4	421,746	451,820	371,790	393,621	93.3	94.5
Foreign-born white	2,786,112	2,729,272	26.8	29.9	1,442,575	1,343,537	1,432,423	1,296,849	107.4	110.5
URBAN POPULAT'N.										
Total	8,589,844	7,185,494	100.0	100.0	4,267,046	4,322,798	3,583,128	3,602,366	98.7	99.5
White	8,395,070	7,061,043	97.7	98.3	4,170,304	4,224,766	3,522,213	3,538,830	98.7	99.5
Negro	185,212	117,486	2.2	1.6	88,546	96,666	54,643	62,843	91.7	87.0
Ind., Chin., Jap., & all other	9,562	6,965	0.1	0.1	8,196	1,366	6,272	693	600.0	905.1
Native white, total	5,809,720	4,578,556	67.6	63.7	2,835,785	2,973,935	2,234,535	2,344,021	95.4	95.3
Native parent'ge	2,487,080	1,955,409	29.0	27.2	1,220,225	1,266,855	959,301	996,108	96.3	96.3
For. parentage	2,594,861	2,005,224	30.2	27.9	1,267,214	1,327,647	977,949	1,027,275	95.4	95.2
Mixed parent'ge.	727,779	617,923	8.5	8.6	348,346	379,433	297,285	320,638	91.8	92.7
Foreign-born white	2,585,350	2,482,487	30.1	34.5	1,334,519	1,250,831	1,287,678	1,194,809	106.7	107.8
RURAL POPULAT'N.										
Total	1,795,383	1,923,120	100.0	100.0	920,304	875,079	1,001,469	926,651	105.2	108.1
White	1,776,957	1,905,802	99.0	98.8	910,706	866,251	989,114	916,688	105.1	107.9
Negro	13,271	16,705	0.7	0.9	6,872	6,399	9,391	7,314	107.4	128.4
Ind., Chin., Jap. & all other	5,155	5,613	0.3	0.3	2,726	2,429	2,964	2,649	112.2	111.9
Native white, total	1,576,195	1,659,017	87.8	86.0	802,650	773,545	844,369	814,648	103.8	103.6
Native parent'ge	1,181,186	1,274,916	65.8	66.1	600,916	580,270	647,323	627,593	103.6	103.1
For. parentage	249,222	236,613	13.9	12.3	128,334	120,888	122,541	114,072	106.2	107.4
Mixed parentage	145,787	147,488	8 1	7.6	73,400	72,387	74,505	72,983	101.4	102.1
For.-born white	200,762	246,785	11.2	12.8	108,056	92,706	144,745	102,040	116.6	141.9

"All other" population (1920) included 496 Filipinos, 204 Hindus, 30 Koreans, and 2 Siamese.
Percentages less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. are not shown. Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Reservat'ns.	1875.	1905.	1910.	1915.	1920.	Reservat'ns.	1875.	1905.	1910.	1915.	1920.
Allegany	865	866	1,627	832	934	Shinnecock	185	....	....	143	112
Cattaraugus	1,417	1,472	1,374	1,313	1,198	Tonawanda	559	503	497	513	400
Oneida	139	104	....	....	....	Tuscarora	404	384	417	394	319
Onondaga	401	525	565	536	475						
Poospatuck	....	....	....	18	....	Total	4,707	5,060	5,729	4,845	4,458
St. Regis	737	1,206	1,249	1,086	1,016						

At Oil Springs Reservation, in Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties—4.
Indians—Each tribe has an attorney, appointed by the Governor of the State.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN N. Y. STATE, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1920.

Counties.	Total Foreign-Born White.	Austria.	Canada—Except French.	England.	Germany.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Poland.	Russia.
The State	2,786,112	151,172	96,414	135,305	295,650	78,374	284,747	545,173	247,519	529,240
Albany	29,322	583	895	2,103	3,984	132	4,712	5,026	3,356	2,645
Allegany	1,465	27	204	189	321	12	312	131	21	27
Bronx	266,971	23,638	2,083	8,624	29,719	10,644	18,679	39,519	19,008	87,345
Broome	14,601	670	359	897	773	208	1,662	2,340	1,398	564
Cattaraugus	7,196	331	597	439	1,428	32	658	890	1,404	141
Cayuga	9,488	241	483	1,614	536	69	1,421	2,386	1,584	311
Chatauqua	23,038	198	879	1,818	1,710	27	480	4,813	2,323	157
Chemung	5,915	340	247	465	872	21	930	1,031	598	477
Chenango	1,734	12	109	220	208	8	293	478	26	43
Clinton	4,010	48	797	159	81	18	227	363	129	210
Columbia	4,307	475	122	326	804	228	485	439	353	579
Cortland	2,015	28	226	305	77	19	363	558	18	155
Delaware	2,084	51	108	212	336	61	164	450	109	131
Dutchess	12,465	555	318	937	1,424	560	2,223	2,762	913	535
Erie	147,309	3,957	17,687	7,918	26,308	4,905	8,048	18,893	38,641	7,150
Essex	2,571	71	298	147	63	169	271	366	302	147
Franklin	4,532	34	1,471	147	83	5	250	122	35	156
Fulton	6,364	286	273	995	790	63	521	1,285	216	483
Genesee	5,313	116	555	683	805	34	485	1,672	510	112
Greene	2,033	70	46	120	390	34	203	444	138	204
Hamilton	341	.....	51	21	15	1	45	12	12	29
Herkimer	11,102	244	621	703	982	94	1,073	2,535	1,901	713
Jefferson	11,373	237	6,229	949	402	144	576	1,080	272	148
Kings	659,287	31,981	7,694	25,003	56,778	8,795	53,660	138,245	51,928	189,421
Lewis	1,960	54	474	74	198	194	136	39	246	77
Livingston	4,259	66	367	352	334	11	1,050	1,661	81	102
Madison	3,246	39	310	468	368	15	360	1,024	51	52
Monroe	79,491	1,634	10,592	7,159	12,736	427	4,947	20,752	4,882	7,015
Montgomery	12,357	257	231	958	1,727	14	925	2,488	3,279	474
Nassau	25,998	716	652	2,457	4,073	378	3,499	4,290	3,644	1,276
New York	922,467	65,603	11,393	29,874	70,836	40,644	116,749	184,546	64,514	193,775
Niagara	29,298	914	6,548	2,950	3,198	552	1,341	2,991	4,395	1,465
Oneida	37 185	554	1,820	2,871	3,179	119	2,286	11,333	7,073	1,377
Onondaga	41,517	1,349	3,985	3,799	5,874	285	4,887	8,563	5,481	3,070
Ontario	6,193	69	553	804	547	26	1,123	1,517	71	61
Orange	16,422	686	323	1,800	1,719	347	3,168	3,128	1,266	1,389
Orleans	4,444	5	530	1,350	564	6	270	955	504	57
Oswego	7,528	235	1,570	842	620	35	743	1,490	780	304
Otsego	2,366	58	117	318	243	33	346	379	68	142
Putnam	1,437	31	32	135	131	10	415	340	20	32
Queens	111,676	4,678	1,608	6,047	32,446	3,555	10,618	19,794	7,778	7,627
Rensselaer	16,002	890	577	1,596	2,001	70	4,280	1,746	1,164	942
Richmond	31,533	839	739	1,913	4,375	755	3,744	8,728	2,451	1,629
Rockland	6,961	382	162	529	1,341	200	698	1,320	320	581
St. Lawrence	10,848	163	5,223	474	218	207	846	558	402	295
Saratoga	7,386	281	342	689	521	52	1,326	1,907	491	379
Schenectady	23,679	717	812	1,777	2,707	684	1,403	5,975	4,571	1,251
Schoharie	620	18	30	51	123	15	48	159	37	22
Schuyler	662	5	38	73	26	12	90	309	11	7
Seneca	2,932	92	167	330	364	29	635	762	96	119
Steuben	4,776	197	277	529	634	43	962	988	154	69
Suffolk	23,888	943	459	1,758	3,793	361	3,503	2,698	2,772	2,544
Sullivan	5,495	568	60	142	996	180	249	104	220	2,429
Tioga	1,212	94	78	138	150	27	149	107	147	37
Tompkins	2,660	110	254	373	129	287	402	316	53	82
Ulster	8,043	338	178	412	1,668	226	848	1,877	426	1,226
Warren	2,431	20	159	156	92	6	659	342	102	235
Washington	4,213	217	337	239	115	9	1,041	729	141	108
Wayne	6,634	52	446	587	620	5	283	1,034	57	53
Westchester	80,005	4,533	2,159	5,820	7,521	2,273	12,494	22,006	4,164	6,274
Wyoming	2,669	61	352	265	517	17	335	284	428	52
Yates	1,150	3	90	289	57	2	147	84	2	3

STATE TOTALS FOR THOSE NOT IN TABLE ABOVE.

Country of Birth.	No.	Country of Birth.	No.	Country of Birth.	No.	Country of Birth.	No.
Armenia	5,599	Finland	12,504	Norway	27,573	Switzerland	15,053
Belgium	5,300	France	32,179	Roumania	40,116	Syria	8,127
Canada (French)	15,560	Greece	26,117	Scotland	37,654	Wales	6,763
Cuba	3,136	Jugo-Slavia	8,547	South America	6,446	West Indies (excl. Cuba & P. Rico)	6,396
Czecho-Slovakia	38,247	Lithuania	12,121	Spain	12,548		
Denmark	14,222	Netherlands	13,772	Sweden	53,025		

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN N. Y. STATE (1920), BY AGE GROUPS.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 5 years	3,084	3,002	6,086	15 to 19 years	58,702	64,549	123,251
Under 1 year	393	340	733	20 to 44 years	829,797	764,897	1,594,694
5 to 9 years	14,030	13,941	27,971	45 years and over	501,723	463,132	964,855
10 to 14 years	33,185	32,418	65,603	Age unknown	2,054	1,598	3,652
18 to 44 years	856,125	795,390	1,651,515	21 years and over	1,318,883	1,209,614	2,528,497

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN CITIES OF NEW YORK STATE, 1920.

For New York City, see elsewhere.

County, City, or Village.	Total For'ign-Born White.	Austria.	Canada—Exc'pt French	England.	Germany.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Poland.	Russia.
CITIES AND VILLAGES.										
Albany	17,636	338	598	1,057	3,068	87	3,139	3,403	1,414	2,277
Amsterdam	9,807	189	155	766	1,029	6	721	1,941	2,968	391
Auburn	7,579	157	297	976	407	54	976	2,251	1,493	293
Batavia	2,162	43	195	239	201	14	169	838	254	55
Beacon	2,010	63	43	153	146	83	370	474	180	141
Binghamton	10,368	259	252	582	588	104	1,440	1,231	909	681
Buffalo	121,539	2,945	15,617	6,710	20,898	2,736	7,264	16,411	31,406	6,557
Cohoes	5,255	150	121	471	84	11	608	371	1,033	210
Corning	1,983	142	41	181	137	32	303	466	114	43
Cortland	1,313	17	73	157	41	4	238	517	9	134
Dunkirk	4,571	124	155	169	700	8	178	780	1,965	100
Elmira	4,706	205	197	356	713	13	842	995	374	459
Fulton	1,952	112	334	141	57	27	121	483	357	108
Geneva	2,422	4	146	243	157	....	467	969	21	41
Glens Falls	1,853	16	106	105	35	6	532	324	44	202
Gloversville	3,669	150	147	647	414	31	193	1,002	118	392
Herkimer village	2,381	30	115	47	135	7	101	742	599	318
Hornell	1,204	22	69	100	168	10	279	369	15	16
Hudson	1,854	273	51	86	170	170	198	250	139	385
Ilion village	1,124	13	111	275	115	19	207	8	5	17
Ithaca	1,609	72	152	194	82	180	282	275	42	62
Jamestown	11,115	21	258	972	185	9	133	1,307	87	59
Johnstown	2,076	107	79	258	209	29	293	258	13	24
Kingston	2,763	172	74	141	675	51	399	346	190	480
Lackawanna	6,789	256	131	95	116	1,282	233	578	3,170	262
Little Falls	3,538	103	85	116	205	55	471	600	879	108
Lockport	3,226	137	653	458	488	12	292	688	77	68
Middletown	2,048	86	39	219	356	31	493	367	39	144
Mount Vernon	10,090	333	287	721	1,379	104	969	3,748	343	979
New Rochelle	3,457	195	329	965	946	99	1,325	2,512	83	238
Newburgh	4,939	195	104	523	311	73	1,089	1,228	228	482
Niagara Falls	17,886	566	4,359	1,624	650	48	740	3,881	2,670	1,262
North Tonawanda	4,054	148	410	193	760	426	88	246	1,507	69
Ogdensburg	2,739	96	1,270	107	150	24	288	59	34	67
Olean	3,002	50	199	174	325	25	293	520	704	98
Oneida	1,056	7	122	120	157	3	105	389	7	23
Oneonta	854	6	24	133	58	11	30	240	31	85
Ossining village	1,986	52	45	147	106	26	327	832	47	159
Oswego	3,620	85	571	415	361	2	480	900	335	158
Peekskill village	2,014	146	48	121	150	197	327	567	53	162
Plattsburg	899	6	192	66	32	7	68	18	18	60
Port Chester village	4,758	181	66	217	249	32	381	2,143	228	777
Port Jervis	919	20	18	78	139	10	149	190	71	145
Poughkeepsie	5,530	281	145	334	584	398	686	1,279	602	535
Rensselaer	1,007	19	47	188	176	15	215	143	43	47
Rochester	71,321	1,536	9,317	5,980	10,735	398	4,385	19,468	4,590	6,871
Rome	5,234	75	189	254	401	22	211	2,462	766	181
Saratoga Springs	1,489	26	65	173	129	11	383	390	30	53
Schenectady	20,400	606	697	1,583	2,074	580	1,250	5,378	4,316	1,149
Syracuse	32,321	865	3,116	2,321	4,751	145	3,814	6,756	4,571	2,791
Tonawanda	2,007	159	291	102	787	327	44	24	23	10
Troy	11,483	254	425	1,162	1,154	36	3,369	1,412	874	532
Utica	23,257	367	886	1,267	2,055	52	1,437	8,435	4,091	1,034
Watertown	5,829	104	3,074	432	136	92	324	766	108	64
Watervliet	2,500	30	73	221	184	5	550	412	262	56
White Plains	4,169	84	218	326	419	75	763	1,303	83	199
Yonkers	25,700	2,917	529	1,796	2,102	1,162	4,140	4,507	2,568	1,987

JAPANESE AND CHINESE IN NEW YORK STATE CITIES.

Chinese—Albany, 60; Binghamton, 21; Buffalo, 102; N. Y. City—Manhattan, 3,862; Bronx, 146; Brooklyn, 811; Queens, 160; Richmond, 63; total in the five boroughs—5,042; Rochester, 42; Schenectady, 79; Syracuse, 13; Troy, 29; Utica, 32; Yonkers, 28.

Japanese—Albany, 4; Binghamton, 8; Buffalo, 13; N. Y. City—Manhattan, 1,931; Bronx, 66; Brooklyn, 250; Queens, 52; Richmond, 13; total in the five boroughs—2,312; Rochester, 7; Schenectady, 9; Syracuse, 2; Troy, 3; Utica, 5; Yonkers, 29.

PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN COUNTIES IN NEW YORK STATE.

The percentage of foreign-born whites in the total population of each county is:

County.	Per Cent., 1920.	Per Cent., 1910.	County.	Per Cent., 1920.	Per Cent., 1910.	County.	Per Cent., 1920.	Per Cent., 1910.
Albany	15.8	18.8	Jefferson	13.8	15.9	Rockland	15.3	20.7
Allegany	4.0	5.3	Kings	32.7	35.0	St. Lawrence	12.3	14.8
Bronx	36.5	....	Lewis	8.4	8.5	Saratoga	12.3	14.4
Broome	12.9	11.1	Livingston	11.6	14.2	Schenectady	21.7	23.8
Cattaraugus	10.1	11.2	Madison	8.2	8.3	Schoharie	2.9	2.7
Cayuga	14.5	14.9	Monroe	22.6	25.1	Schuyler	5.1	4.3
Chautauqua	20.0	22.2	Montgomery	21.3	23.8	Seneca	11.9	13.1
Chemung	9.0	11.3	Nassau	20.6	23.0	Steuben	5.9	6.8
Chenango	5.0	5.1	New York	40.4	45.4	Suffolk	21.7	22.9
Clinton	9.1	11.1	Niagara	24.7	26.0	Sullivan	16.6	13.3
Columbia	11.1	13.1	Oneida	20.3	21.7	Tioga	5.0	3.6
Cortland	6.8	6.8	Onondaga	17.2	19.8	Tompkins	7.5	7.4
Delaware	4.9	4.6	Ontario	11.8	13.1	Ulster	10.7	15.5
Dutchess	13.6	15.3	Orange	13.7	16.5	Warren	7.7	9.2
Erie	23.2	27.0	Orleans	15.5	18.1	Washington	9.4	12.8
Essex	8.1	11.5	Oswego	10.6	11.3	Wayne	13.6	14.8
Franklin	10.4	12.6	Otsego	5.1	4.9	Westchester	23.2	28.6
Fulton	14.2	14.7	Putnam	13.3	22.3	Wyoming	8.8	10.6
Genesee	14.0	17.2	Queens	23.8	27.9	Yates	6.9	7.6
Greene	7.9	8.5	Rensselaer	14.1	17.3			
Hamilton	8.6	7.7	Richmond	27.1	28.2	Whole State	26.8	29.9
Herkimer	17.1	18.3						

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES IN N. Y. STATE SINCE 1900.

(For deaths by chief causes, see separate table.)

Year.	Estimated Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Rates per 1,000 Pop. Births.	Deaths.	Persons Married.	Deaths Under 5 Years.	Pct. of Deaths Und. 5 to Tot. Dths
1900	7,284,461	143,156	132,089	63,225	19.7	18.1	17.4	39,204	29.6
1901	7,471,268	140,539	131,335	65,216	18.8	17.6	17.5	35,775	27.2
1902	7,658,075	146,740	124,830	68,903	19.2	16.3	18.0	31,215	25.0
1903	7,844,882	158,343	127,495	73,011	20.2	16.3	18.6	32,768	25.7
1904	8,031,689	165,014	142,217	74,677	20.5	17.7	18.6	39,086	27.5
1905	8,218,496	172,259	137,435	78,261	21.0	16.7	19.0	38,045	27.7
1906	8,405,303	183,012	141,099	87,870	21.8	16.8	20.9	39,290	27.9
1907	8,592,110	196,020	147,130	92,421	22.8	17.1	21.5	40,168	27.3
1908	8,778,917	203,159	138,912	73,644	23.1	15.8	16.8	37,941	27.3
1909	8,965,724	202,656	140,261	80,090	22.6	15.6	17.9	38,278	27.3
1910	9,140,263	213,235	147,710	85,490	23.3	16.2	18.7	39,848	27.0
1911	9,294,341	221,678	145,912	86,463	23.9	15.7	18.6	36,156	24.6
1912	9,448,418	227,120	142,377	97,427	24.0	15.1	20.6	34,787	24.4
1913	9,602,495	228,713	145,274	92,343	23.8	15.1	19.2	35,596	24.5
1914	9,756,572	240,038	145,476	93,793	24.6	14.9	19.2	33,082	22.7
1915	9,910,650	242,950	146,892	91,102	24.5	14.8	18.4	33,584	22.9
1916	10,016,078	240,817	151,543	97,474	24.0	15.1	19.5	33,618	22.2
1917	10,121,507	246,453	154,127	104,800	24.3	15.2	20.7	31,431	20.4
1918	10,226,935	242,704	192,318	94,107	23.7	18.8	18.4	37,429	19.5
1919	10,332,364	226,269	143,401	103,715	21.9	13.9	20.1	27,048	18.9
1920	10,437,796	235,460	144,469	110,300	22.6	13.8	21.3	29,584	20.5
1921	10,543,105	240,210	130,110	101,437	22.8	12.3	19.2	24,938	19.2
1922	10,650,841	229,778	138,242	93,192	21.6	13.0	17.5	25,470	18.4

Stillbirths, of which there were 9,907 in 1922, are not included in the above table, as to either births or deaths.

DEATHS, CHIEF CAUSES, N. Y. STATE, SINCE 1900.

Year.	Pulm. Tuberc. Deaths	Rate.	Pneumonia. Deaths	Rate.	Heart and Vein Troub. Deaths	Rate.	Bright's Disease. Deaths	Rate.	Cancer. Deaths	Rate.	Diphtheria. D'ths	Rate	Suicide. D'ths	Rate
1900	13,590	186.6	16,596	227.8	15,857	217.7	8,628	118.4	4,871	66.9	3,306	45.4	858	11.8
1901	13,766	184.3	14,660	196.2	16,734	224.0	9,005	120.5	5,033	67.4	3,026	40.5	806	10.8
1902	12,582	164.3	14,085	183.9	17,581	229.6	9,035	118.0	4,990	65.2	2,859	37.3	894	11.7
1903	13,194	168.2	14,213	181.2	18,267	232.9	9,721	123.9	5,456	69.5	3,035	38.7	938	12.0
1904	14,159	176.3	17,402	216.7	20,804	259.0	10,674	132.9	5,697	70.9	3,041	37.9	1,031	12.8
1905	14,061	171.1	14,581	177.4	20,774	252.8	10,413	126.7	6,056	73.7	2,296	27.9	1,219	14.8
1906	14,027	166.9	15,519	184.6	21,394	254.5	10,926	130.0	6,168	73.4	2,691	32.0	1,188	14.1
1907	14,431	168.0	18,106	210.7	22,397	260.7	11,508	133.9	6,420	74.7	2,703	30.3	1,207	14.0
1908	14,347	163.4	14,852	169.2	21,940	249.9	9,883	112.6	6,554	74.7	2,473	28.2	1,511	17.2
1909	13,996	156.1	16,597	185.1	22,402	249.9	10,720	119.6	7,060	78.7	2,313	25.8	1,494	16.7
1910	14,287	156.3	17,115	187.2	23,299	254.9	11,217	122.7	7,522	82.3	2,433	26.6	1,479	16.2
1911	14,491	155.9	16,460	177.1	25,290	272.1	11,003	118.4	7,970	85.8	1,963	21.1	1,436	15.5
1912	14,007	148.2	16,537	175.0	26,062	275.8	11,897	125.9	8,250	87.3	1,624	17.2	1,340	14.2
1913	14,096	146.8	16,530	172.1	27,261	283.9	11,739	122.2	8,536	88.9	1,853	19.3	1,476	15.4
1914	14,586	149.5	15,510	159.0	31,354	321.4	11,508	115.9	8,906	91.3	2,015	20.7	1,516	15.5
1915	14,512	146.4	17,209	173.6	31,453	317.4	11,582	116.9	9,301	93.8	1,770	17.9	1,680	17.0
1916	14,069	140.5	17,314	172.9	32,774	327.2	12,801	127.8	9,419	94.0	1,524	15.2	1,492	14.9
1917	14,795	146.2	18,673	184.5	34,247	338.1	13,136	129.8	9,736	96.2	1,755	17.3	1,441	14.2
1918	15,052	147.2	34,513	337.5	35,091	343.1	11,315	110.6	9,876	96.6	1,776	17.4	1,302	12.7
1919	12,814	124.0	17,016	165.5	31,967	339.4	10,540	102.0	10,166	98.4	2,056	19.9	1,294	12.5
1920	11,034	105.7	16,479	157.8	34,398	329.5	10,475	100.4	10,533	101.0	1,904	18.2	1,185	11.4
1921	9,503	89.2	15,605	101.0	34,893	331.7	9,442	89.9	11,608	105.9	1,701	16.1	1,423	13.7
1922	9,296	87.3	14,212	133.5	37,746	354.4	9,985	93.7	11,605	109.0	1,449	13.6	1,403	13.2

Note—The death rate is per 100,000 population.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE AMONG THE FOREIGN-BORN IN NEW YORK STATE.

From a study of the 1910 mortality figures for the State of New York, Louis I. Dublin, statistician for one of the large life insurance companies, reaches the following conclusions:

1. The several races that make up the foreign-born population of New York are variable as to their natural vigor as measured by their mortality rates or by life tables.

2. With the exception of the Russians, who are, for the most part, Jews, the expectation of life of the foreign-born is less than for the native-born of native parentage.

3. Of the foreign-born, Russians have the best expectation, followed in order by the Italian, the English, Scotch and Welsh, the German, and the Irish. The last have a particularly low expectation.

4. With the exception of the Russians and Italians, the mortality is higher among these races living in New York State than in their native country.

5. This condition may be due to the difficulties of adjustment to new conditions of life or to the poorer quality of the immigrants as compared with their own people who stay at home or to a combination of both these factors.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Data by State Tax Commission, covers licensing year ending in 1923.)

Figures for the City of New York are in parentheses

Passenger cars, 781,070 (217,668); omnibuses, 35,365 (17,493); commercial cars, 185,858 (67,946); trailers, 3,417 (996); dealers' demonstration cars, 4,115 (1,144); total cars, including exempts—1,009,825 (305,247).

Total license fees on cars, $11,100,917 ($4,106,323).

Exempt cars, 6,257 (2,301).

Chauffeurs, 459,975 (280,031); chauffeurs' fees, $864,917 ($501,211).

Operators, 324,402 (295,145); operators' fees, $361,407 ($329,387).

Total automobile receipts—$12,668,278 ($5,088,-271).

Motorcycles, including exempts, 25,175 (8,437); total motorcycle fees, $66,872 ($22,143).

Grand total receipts from motor vehicles, $12,-736,364 ($5,111,049).

Of the passenger autos in New York City, 23,702 are in the Bronx; 79,840, in Brooklyn; 71,210, in Manhattan; 35,466, in Queens; 7,450, in Richmond.

Of the total fees on cars, the Bronx contributed $374,335; Brooklyn, $1,328,543; Manhattan, $1,795,-354; Queens, $500,266; Richmond, $107,825.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN NEW YORK STATE.

(By the United States Bureau of the Census.)

The statistics of marriages for 1922 were furnished by the State Department of Health and those of divorces for the same year by the County Clerks and other county officials. The figures are preliminary and subject to correction.

County.	Marriages.		Divorces.		County.	Marriages.		Divorces.	
	1922.	1916.	1922.	1916.		1922.	1916.	1922.	1916.
Albany	1,724	1,722	47	57	Oneida	1,404	1,705	73	44
Allegany	301	329	9	10	Onondaga	2,200	2,003	137	113
Bronx	5,021	4,080	133	111	Ontario	378	403	16	9
Broome	1,252	1,121	76	75	Orange	959	990	72	41
Cattaraugus	739	726	43	23	Orleans	226	236	16	8
Cayuga	429	550	30	29	Oswego	357	639	14	19
Chautauqua	1,727	1,431	88	49	Otsego	346	333	31	29
Chemung	589	767	33	22	Putnam	116	98	5	5
Chenango	253	288	29	29	Queens	2,818	2,352	114	57
Clinton	362	418	11	19	Rensselaer	801	886	47	32
Columbia	367	400	19	11	Richmond	830	695	15	10
Cortland	304	225	18	18	Rockland	366	298	48	36
Delaware	349	356	9	21	St. Lawrence	544	659	18	27
Dutchess	748	757	39	35	Saratoga	428	482	22	32
Erie	6,058	6,583	490	324	Schenectady	751	944	63	44
Essex	145	279	12	6	Schoharie	160	170	27	12
Franklin	(1)	390	5	(1)	Schuyler	89	89	3	1
Fulton	354	395	51	55	Seneca	35	164	10	4
Genesee	269	256	7	8	Steuben	636	791	71	54
Greene	181	263	12	12	Suffolk	708	728	20	13
Hamilton	34	25	(2)		Sullivan	209	237	7	2
Herkimer	485	673	26	15	Tioga	278	306	3	
Jefferson	552	729	55	29	Tompkins	324	284	17	(1)
Kings	16,185	15,920	683	595	Ulster	619	629	20	34
Lewis	167	159	1		Warren	127	291	27	26
Livingston	220	215	3	4	Washington	290	357	16	11
Madison	312	316	32	11	Wayne	296	382	8	10
Monroe	3,344	3,408	112	117	Westchester	2,380	2,816	96	81
Montgomery	479	589	50	25	Wyoming	234	228	8	4
Nassau	940	829	20	34	Yates	108	146	4	3
New York	33,339	31,735	1,044	730					
Niagara	1,164	1,179	31	32	Total	97,468	97,454	4,238	3,269

(1) No report.
(2) Included in Fulton County.

Divorces in New York State in 1906 numbered 2,069; in 1896 there were 1,270.

ABSENCE FOR 5 YEARS NOW A GROUND FOR DIVORCE.

The New York Legislature, by a law approved March 5, 1922, amended the act relating to domestic relations by adding this section, which took effect immediately:

Dissolution of marriage on ground of absence—A party to a marriage may present to the Supreme Court a duly verified petition showing that the husband or wife of such party has absented himself or herself for five successive years then last past without being known to such party to be living during that time; that such party believes such husband or wife to be dead; and that a diligent search has been made to discover evidence showing that such husband or wife is living, and no such evidence has been found.

The court shall thereupon by order require notice of the presentation and object of such petition to be published in the same manner as required for the publication of a summons in an action in the Supreme Court where service of such summons is made by publication; such notice shall be directed to the husband or wife who has so absented himself or herself and shall state the time and place of the hearing upon such petition, which time shall be not less than twenty days after the completion of the publication of such notice; and if the court, after the filing of proof of the proper publication of said notice and after a hearing and proof taken, is satisfied of the truth of all the allegations contained in the petition, it may make an order dissolving such marriage.

NEW LAW ON ANNULMENT.

The New York State Legislature, in 1923, passed an act, signed by the Governor May 21 and in immediate effect, amending the Marriage Law as follows:

Section 1. The Civil Practice Act is hereby amended by adding a new section at the end of article sixty-seven, to be section eleven hundred and forty-six-a, to read as follows:

§ 1146-a. *Conditions attached to maintenance of action to annul a marriage.* An action to annul a marriage may be maintained in either of the following cases:

1. Where both parties are residents of the State when the action is commenced.

2. Where the parties were married within the State and the plaintiff is a resident thereof when the action is commenced.

3. Where the parties, having been married without the State have become residents of the State, and have continued to be residents thereof at least one year; and the plaintiff is such a resident when the action is commenced.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

State Agricultural and Industrial School, at Industry, Monroe County (694), originally the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents. For boys only.

State Training School for Girls, at Hudson, Columbia County (369), originally the House of Refuge for Women.

The two above named institutions have local boards of managers but are under the supervision of the State Board of Charities. Some of the inmates are not committed as delinquents.

State Schools for Mental Defectives—These are located: At Syracuse, Onondaga County, for boys and girls; at Newark, Wayne County, for girls and for child-bearing women; and at Rome, Oneida County, for boys and girls.

The three institutions contain about 3,600 inmates. They have local boards of managers, but are under the supervision of the State Board of Charities. Some of the inmates were not committed as delinquents.

Letchworth Village, at Thiells, Rockland County (1,449). This is an institution for feeble-minded boys and girls, and not for delinquents. There is a local board of managers, but the colony is under the supervision of the State Board of Charities.

Craig Colony for Epileptics, at Sonyea, Livingston County (1,542). This institution has no provision for the care of delinquents. It is under the State Board of Charities, but has its own board of managers.

NEW YORK CITY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

The **Children's Hospital**, on Randall's Island (1,260), has capacity for nearly 1,800 inmates, mental defectives, idiots, and epileptics. There is no provision for the care of delinquents.

The institution is owned by the City of New York, and is under the supervision of the Department of Public Welfare. It is the only municipal institution in the State for the care of the mentally defective.

INSANE IN NEW YORK STATE, WITH RATIOS.

(Data by Horatio M. Pollock, statistician, N. Y. State Hospital Commission.)

October 1.	Total.		State Hospitals.		Private Institutions.		Criminal Insane.		Pat'nts to Each 100,000 of Pop.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	
1890	7,509	8,497	6,961	7,991	330	488	218	18	266.6
1900	11,493	12,285	10,422	11,666	373	565	698	54	327.1
1910	15,654	17,004	14,252	16,193	380	672	1,022	139	358.3
1911	16,010	17,301	14,569	16,482	377	684	1,064	135	361.0
1912	16,271	17,702	14,744	16,880	398	679	1,129	143	363.6
1913	16,716	18,317	15,089	17,510	375	656	1,252	151	370.4
1914	16,899	18,825	15,318	18,039	365	658	1,216	128	373.2
1915	17,382	19,281	15,796	18,512	368	636	1,218	133	378.4
1916	17,863	19,718	16,252	18,961	345	621	1,266	136	382.4
1917	18,422	20,342	16,801	19,556	336	638	1,285	148	388.9
1918	18,810	20,891	17,219	20,133	318	611	1,273	147	392.8
1919	19,016	20,929	17,407	20,200	321	595	1,288	134	389.9
1920	19,515	21,265	17,752	20,542	505	601	1,258	122	392.7
1921	20,182	21,922	18,543	21,193	313	606	1,326	123	400.0
1922	20,921	22,310	19,271	21,620	305	560	1,345	130	405.4

State hospital column includes almshouses to 1894 and county asylums to 1896.

PATIENTS IN NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Hospitals.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Utica	1,593	1,492	1,691	1,686	1,775	1,801	1,769	1,829	1,867	1,916
Willard	2,378	2,391	2,455	2,445	2,397	2,502	2,535	2,584	2,499	2,585
Hudson River	3,133	3,131	3,361	2,434	3,499	3,524	3,494	3,562	3,685	3,823
Middletown	2,015	2,033	2,167	2,192	2,307	2,297	2,184	2,177	2,185	2,189
Buffalo	2,063	2,095	2,142	2,199	2,262	2,352	2,392	2,344	2,417	2,416
Binghamton	2,347	2,410	2,409	2,455	2,815	2,782	2,794	2,738	2,771	2,717
St. Lawrence	2,027	2,048	2,132	2,251	2,303	2,354	2,260	2,282	2,338	2,345
Gowanda	1,115	1,170	1,222	1,278	1,312	1,311	1,291	1,274	1,221	1,280
Rochester	1,505	1,560	1,573	1,687	1,731	1,714	1,708	1,772	1,825	1,853
Mohansic	67	64	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kings Park	4,101	4,262	4,445	4,602	4,638	4,767	4,775	4,797	5,182	5,232
Long Island	808	817	820	844	890	902	1,090	1,313	1,491	1,758
Manhattan	4,747	5,004	4,951	5,152	5,329	5,756	5,874	6,045	6,564	7,005
Central Islip	4,700	4,880	4,876	4,988	5,099	5,290	5,441	5,577	5,691	5,672
Total	32,599	33,357	34,308	35,213	36,357	37,352	37,607	38,294	39,736	40,891

CENSUS OF THE INSANE IN NEW YORK STATE—JULY 1, 1922.

Psychoses.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Psychoses.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Traumatic	48	16	64	Manic-depressive	1,353	2,719	4,072
Senile	406	873	1,279	Involution melancholia	283	678	961
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	445	348	793	Dementia præcox	11,449	12,537	23,986
General paralysis	1,108	378	1,486	Paranoia or paranoic cond	589	976	1,565
With cerebral syphilis	88	70	158	Epileptic psychoses	599	604	1,203
With Huntington's chorea	16	23	39	Psychoneuroses and neuroses	118	159	277
With brain tumor	7	7	14	With psychopathic personality	327	398	725
With oth. brain or nerv. dis.	62	73	135	With mental deficiency	739	733	1,472
Alcholic	1,023	435	1,458	Undiagnosed psychoses	521	450	971
Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins	25	20	45	Without psychoses	15	11	26
With other somatic diseases	50	112	162	Total	19,271	21,620	40,891

NATIONALITY OF MENTAL PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED TO N. Y. STATE HOSPITALS IN 1922 (FISCAL YEAR).

Country of Birth.	Number.	Per Cent.	Country of Birth.	Number.	Per Cent.	Country of Birth.	Number.	Per Cent.
United States	3,791	54.1	Greece	53	0.8	South America	16	0.2
Austria	152	2.2	Holland	7	0.1	Spain	19	0.3
Belgium	8	0.1	Hungary	107	1.5	Sweden	60	0.9
Canada	133	1.9	Ireland	528	7.5	Switzerland	23	0.3
China	8	0.1	Italy	494	7.0	Turkey	24	0.4
Czecho-Slovakia	62	0.9	Jugo-Slavia	10	0.1	Wales	10	0.1
Cuba	8	0.1	Norway	40	0.6	West Indies	79	1.1
Denmark	24	0.4	Poland	265	3.8	Other Countries	23	0.3
England	150	2.1	Porto Rico	17	0.2	Unascertained	25	0.4
Europe	30	0.4	Portugal	8	0.1			
Finland	22	0.3	Roumania	42	0.6	Total	7,015	100.0
France	46	0.7	Russia	363	5.2			
Germany	324	4.6	Scotland	44	0.6			

ALIENS IN NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Year.	Number.	Per Cent.	Year.	Number.	Per Cent.	Year.	Number.	Per Cent.
1912	9,241	29.2	1916	9,492	27.0	1920	10,095	26.4
1913	9,029	27.7	1917	9,843	27.1	1921	10,233	25.8
1914	8,976	26.9	1918	10,064	26.9	1922	10,398	25.4
1915	9,208	26.8	1919	10,131	26.9			

ALIEN AND NON-RESIDENT INSANE REMOVED FROM NEW YORK STATE.

Year.	Aliens	Non-Residents.	Year.	Aliens	Non-Residents.	Year.	Aliens	Non-Residents.	Year.	Aliens	Non-Residents.
1900	48	55	1906	307	98	1912	1,171	582	1917	52	258
1901	103	65	1907	352	170	1913	865	487	1918	53	326
1902	94	32	1908	424	174	1914	825	399	1919	142	346
1903	147	104	1909	480	86	1915	490	304	1920	337	175
1904	176	86	1910	613	251	1916 (6 mo.)	208	284	1921	406	449
1905	299	118	1911	784	3,432				1922	367	353

ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS FOR INSANE IN N. Y. STATE, EXCL. TRANSFERS.

Oct. 1.	Total Number.		Total Per 1,000,000 Pop.		State Hospitals.		Criminal Insane.		July 1.	Total Number.		Total Per 1,000,000 Pop.		State Hospitals.		Criminal Insane.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1900	2,616	2,575	724	705	2,224	2,284	152	16	1916	3,469	3,215	702	658	3,207	3,016	140	18
1910	4,024	3,618	878	799	3,708	3,358	119	18	1917	4,909	4,498	979	908	4,563	4,242	175	29
1911	4,114	3,753	886	818	3,771	3,489	155	10	1918	4,731	4,542	931	904	4,400	4,300	161	22
1912	4,187	3,818	891	822	3,796	3,540	189	21	1919	4,690	4,593	910	902	4,370	4,304	156	17
1913	4,367	4,001	918	851	3,954	3,710	247	25	1920	4,858	4,464	930	865	4,317	4,194	117	12
1914	4,512	4,091	937	860	4,151	3,805	197	34	1921	5,032	4,574	958	868	4,688	4,340	192	13
1915	4,471	4,072	917	846	4,115	3,819	189	33	1922	5,021	4,415	944	826	4,704	4,213	180	18

Figures for 1916 cover 9 months.

The figures of criminal insane 1900 cover Matteawan only.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS, NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

October 1.	Recoveries.		Deaths.		July 1	Recoveries.		Deaths.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females		Males.	Females	Males.	Females
1900	522	507	980	841	1916 (9 months)	584	602	1,368	1,154
1910	815	773	1,367	1,169	1917	835	871	2,070	1,842
1911	837	861	1,511	1,375	1918	799	888	2,103	1,755
1912	780	830	1,485	1,205	1919	712	848	2,269	2,243
1913	795	802	1,608	1,282	1920	707	971	1,941	1,738
1914	907	796	1,586	1,422	1921	664	837	1,830	1,651
1915	731	846	1,652	1,384	1922	862	927	1,883	1,791

EXPENDITURES FOR NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Year.	Maintenance.	Additions and Improvements	Year.	Maintenance.	Additions and Improvements
1900	$3,993,198	$662,948	1920	$11,561,468	$1,489,557
1910	6,068,261	1,412,508	1921	13,693,887	2,648,563
1917	7,508,910	711,362	1922	12,742,802	3,088,972
1918	9,480,808	846,939			
1919	10,774,525	1,033,381	Totals since 1837	171,844,295	42,129,505

CARE OF THE INSANE IN NEW YORK STATE.

The insane in the State are under the care of the *State Hospital Commission*, composed of 3 members, appointed by the Governor, and which has jurisdiction over all State and private institutions for the care of the insane. Headquarters is at Albany, with a branch in the Hall of Records, New York City, which looks after the deportation of alien and non-resident cases.

The **State Hospitals** for the insane are located at *Binghamton*, in Broome County; at *Brooklyn*, in Kings County; at *Buffalo*, in Erie County; at *Central Islip*, in Suffolk County, L. I.; at *Gowanda*, in Cattaraugus County; at *Poughkeepsie*, in Dutchess County; at *Kings Park*, in Suffolk County, L. I.; at *Ward's Island*, in N. Y. County; at *Middletown*, in Orange County; at *Rochester*, in Monroe County; at *Ogdensburg*, in St. Lawrence County; at *Utica*, in Oneida County, and at *Willard*, in Seneca County.

The hospitals at Gowanda and Middletown are homoeopathic.

Each hospital is governed by its own board of managers, appointed by the Governor, but the chief executive officer at each institution is the superintendent, who is appointed by the State Hospital Commission. He appoints all officers and employees.

It is the belief of public officials that a large number of insane persons, several thousands at least, are outside the public and private institutions, and are cared for in private families by relatives and friends. These outside cases are non-violent.

Several hundred insane persons properly credited as residents to the State of New York are inmates of private institutions in the neighboring States of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

NEW YORK STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(Figures in parentheses show number of inmates.)

These institutions have their own boards of trustees or managers, appointed by the Governor, but they are all under the supervision of the State Board of Charities.

State School for the Blind, at Batavia, Genesee County (180). This school receives "blind persons of suitable age and capacity for instruction" from all sections of the State except New York City and the neighboring counties.

The institution is under the supervision of the State Department of Education as well as the State Board of Charities.

Thomas Indian School, at Iroquois, Erie County (187). It was transferred from private control to the State in 1875 and receives destitute and orphan Indian children for the most part from the several reservations within the State.

State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, at West Haverstraw, Rockland County (160). Established 1900.

State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, at Raybrook, Essex County (325). The work is limited, as far as possible, to the treatment of adult cases.

State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Bath, Steuben County (600). There is capacity for 1,400 inmates. Congress allows the home $100 a year for the support of survivors of the Civil and Spanish Wars.

State Woman's Relief Corps Home, at Oxford, Chenango County (150). The institution is open to both men and women.

BUFFALO FINE ARTS ACADEMY.

The Buffalo Fine Arts Academy was organized November 11, 1862, and incorporated December 4, same year. The building occupied by the organization was a gift from Mr. John Joseph Albright. It is a white marble structure two hundred and fifty feet long (north and south) and one hundred and fifty feet deep (east and west). Its central feature is based on the east porch of the Erectheum, on the Acropolis at Athens—perhaps the purest type of Ionic architecture. The City of Buffalo has been contributing toward the support of the institute since 1909. The permanent collection of the academy consists of 321 paintings, 803 engravings and etchings, and 57 sculptures, including casts. The total membership is 508. During each year several special exhibitions are given; a semi-annual art journal is published. Lectures are given. Special efforts are made to interest the public and the school children. Several foreign exhibits brought over by the director, Cornelia B. Sage Quinton, and passed on to other museums after being first shown at the Albright Art Gallery, have made Buffalo noted in art circles. They included: Exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the Societe Nouvelle of France, of which Rodin was President; exhibition of French textiles; exhibition of the work (sculpture) by Constantin Meunier; collections of the French artists G. La Touche and M. B. de Monvel; the exhibition of American sculpture, held at Albright Art Gallery in 1916.

CONVICTIONS FOR CRIME IN NEW YORK STATE.

Year.	Offences ag. the person.	Offen. ag. property with violence.	Offen. ag. property without violence.	Offences ag. the currency	Felonies	Misdemeanors.	Total number convictions.	Pardons.	Commutations.	Respites from death.
1900....	731	883	1,967	2	2,599	1,553	4,116	8	29	3
1901....	697	1,154	1,112	.....	2,690	1,710	4,431	15	36	.....
1902....	847	990	1,991	.....	2,867	1,568	4,516	16	25	5
1903....	793	865	1,783	2	2,537	1,281	3,931	10	34	7
1904....	935	1,021	2,196	.....	3,054	1,627	4,685	12	27	2
1905....	1,000	1,106	2,247	.....	3,276	1,664	4,942	31	33	1
1906....	872	1,114	1,508	.....	3,559	1,584	5,143	22	45	5
1907....	863	1,188	1,694	.....	3,776	1,753	5,529	7	19	.....
1908....	1,118	1,833	2,067	.....	5,588	1,763	7,351	.....	13	.....
1909....	1,180	1,558	1,954	.....	5,180	1,677	6,857	7	8	1
1910....	1,151	1,194	1,755	.....	4,588	1,453	6,046	1	10	8
1911....	1,216	1,301	1,884	.....	4,971	1,686	6,657	13	38	3
1912....	1,243	1,427	1,932	.....	5,583	1,753	7,336	11	47	5
1913....	1,402	1,390	1,665	.....	5,486	2,279	7,765	11	31	4
1914....	1,627	1,664	1,900	.....	6,266	2,822	9,088	3	19	8
1915....	1,830	1,858	2,000	.....	6,723	3,435	10,158	8	47	10
1916....	1,514	1,167	1,553	.....	4,760	2,458	7,218	6	36	11
1917....	1,617	1,100	1,554	.....	4,850	3,080	7,930	21	121	5
1918....	1,409	961	1,595	.....	4,574	2,670	7,244	12	119	11
1919....	1,463	1,127	1,860	.....	5,276	2,771	8,047	25	116	11
1920....	1,352	963	1,703	.....	4,499	2,357	6,856	22	157	34
1921....	1,697	1,302	2,071	.....	6,183	2,708	8,891	11	53	7
1922....	1,647	1,167	2,099	.....	6,612	3,701	10,784	20	6	10

The figures in the foregoing table relate only to Courts of Record, and do not include Magistrate's Courts or Courts of Special Sessions. The data are compiled annually by the Secretary of State.

Pardons, respites and commutations proceed from the Governor.

For statistics of prior years (1840-1899) consult 1923 or 1922 ALMANAC.

Of the 10,784 persons convicted in *Courts of Record* in 1922, women numbered 471.

There were no women among the twenty persons convicted of first degree murder or the forty-seven found guilty of second degree murder.

Of the 274 convicted forgers, sixteen were women; of the twenty-two perjurers, five were women; of the three anarchists, two were women.

Convictions in *Courts of Special Sessions* throughout the State in 1922 totalled 43,703, as against 46,625 in 1921.

Of the 43,703 persons, 2,787 were women.

Of the convictions, 10,900 were for intoxication, as against 10,291 in 1921.

HOMICIDE CONVICTIONS IN NEW YORK STATE.

(In years ending October 31.)

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Murder, first degree	20	35	14	22	19	12	15	22	20	23	22	15	25
Murder, second degree	47	38	30	35	30	30	32	36	28	33	33	22	26
Manslaughter, first degree	75	62	52	70	63	44	57	59	50	66	42	50	49
Manslaughter, second degree	20	34	27	44	40	25	26	25	39	30	22	18	22
Electrocutions	17	11	16	2	8	6	14	19	11	13	22	14	12

NEW YORK STATE PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

(Figures in parentheses show number of inmates.)

State Prisons—*Auburn*, at Auburn, Cayuga County (1,284 men, 97 women); *Clinton*, at Dannemora, Clinton County (1,454); *Great Meadow*, at Comstock, Washington County (648); *Sing Sing*, at Ossining, Westchester County (1,210).

State Institutions for Criminal Insane—*Matteawan State Hospital*, at Beacon, Dutchess County (950); *Dannemora State Hospital*, at Dannemora, Clinton County (551).

The State prisons and the State hospitals for criminal insane are under management and control of the *Superintendent of State Prisons*, who is appointed by the Governor for a term of five years and who has his office at Albany.

He is a member ex-officio of the *Board of Parole for State Prisons*, which consists of two other members, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years each.

He is not a member of the State Probation Commission, whose only ex-officio member is the State Commissioner of Education.

The State Commission of Prisons, consisting of seven members, appointed by the Governor and serving four years each, visit and inspect the State prisons.

State Institution for Defective Delinquents, at Napanoch, Ulster County (320). This was formerly the Eastern New York Reformatory and received the overflow from Elmira, but on July 1, 1921, it ceased to be a reformatory and became an institution for criminals of low grade mentality who are regarded by the alienists as offering practically no hope for reformation. Thus the inmates of Napanoch may stay there for life, unless they improve.

The institution at Napanoch is under the control and supervision of the *State Commission for Mental Defectives*, which has its headquarters at Albany, and consists of three members, appointed by the Governor, including the Secretary of the State Board of Charities and the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities.

State Reformatories—*Elmira Reformatory*, at Elmira, Chemung County (1,110); *State Reformatory for Women*, at Bedford Hills, Westchester County (254 adults, 31 infants); *State Training School for Women*, at Albion, Orleans County (187 adults, 12 infants).

The Elmira Reformatory receives, from the courts, sentenced male criminals not under sixteen nor over thirty years of age who are convicted of or who plead guilty to a felony for the first time in their lives. Men of those ages cannot be sent to Elmira for crimes of lesser degree than a felony, nor for second-offense felonies. The latter go either to a State prison or to a State hospital for the criminal insane.

The reformatory at Albion formerly was known as the Western House of Refuge for Women.

The reformatories are under the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities, whose members are appointed by the Governor, but each institution has its own separate board of managers or trustees, who also are appointed by the Governor.

The **House of Refuge**, on Randall's Island, New York City, is a private corporation, but is under the supervision of the State Board of Charities. The corporation is known as the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York.

The institution receives boys under eighteen years of age. It has a capacity of 1,000, but usually has about 500 inmates, not all of whom are from New York City.

NEW YORK STATE BANKING STATISTICS.

(The data are as of June 30, 1923.)

CONDITION OF THE 247 STATE BANKS.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Specie	$9,402,762	Capital	$65,662,500
Other authorized U. S. currency	23,274,986	Surplus (includ. all undivided profits)	82,796,557
Cash items	70,917,926	Preferred deposits:	
Due from Fed. Res. Bk., less offsets	90,414,674	Due N. Y. State Savings Banks	28,877,808
Due from res. depositaries, less offsets	30,627,341	Due N. Y. State sav. & loan assns., credit unions & land banks	1,231,438
Due from other financial institutions	17,935,833	Deposits by the State of New York	10,502,303
Stock and bond investments	360,656,130	Dep. by Supt. of Bks. of St. of N. Y.	814,694
Loans & dis. secured by real est. col	16,401,234	Other dep. sec. by pledge of assets	11,009,800
Loans & dis. secured by other collat	269,455,998	Deposits otherwise preferred	1,084,464
Lns, dis. & bills purch. not sec. by col.	467,347,957	Due depositors, not preferred	1,143,296,170
Own acceptances purchased	5,874,209	Due trust companies, banks & bankers	42,654,957
Overdrafts	327,569	Bills payable	30,298,547
Bonds and mortgages owned	37,822,426	Rediscounts	5,098,313
Real estate	28,343,706	Acceptances of drafts payable in future or authorized by letters of credit	31,605,418
Customers' liability on acceptances	28,922,447	Other liabilities	13,402,497
Other assets	10,609,579	Add for cents	453
Add for cents	1,142		
Total	1,468,335,919	Total	1,468,335,919
		Total deposits	1,239,471,634

The 37 State banks in the Borough of Manhattan showed the following condition, as of June 30, 1923: Total resources, $972,057,311; capital, $42,475,000; surplus (including all undivided profits), $55,807,496; total deposits, $820,345,436.

Private banks and bankers in the State. There were, on June 30, 1923, a total of 92 private bankers, with resources of $41,066,653, and deposits of $31,832,328.

CONDITION OF THE 100 TRUST COMPANIES IN THE STATE.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Specie	$5,239,518	Capital	$194,636,800
Other authorized U. S. currency	27,155,647	Surplus (includ. all undivided profits)	231,008,875
Cash items	224,174,223	Preferred deposits:	
Due from Fed. Res. Bk., less offsets	304,997,950	Due N. Y. State savings banks	54,686,002
Due from res. depositaries, less offsets	57,807,750	Due N. Y. State sav. & loan assns., credit unions & land banks	1,623,214
Due from other financial institutions	102,150,250	Due as exec., adminis., guard, receiver, trustee, committee or dep.	162,493,514
Stock and bond investments	823,981,701	Deposits by the State of N. Y.	33,122,740
Loans & dis. secured by real est. col	22,402,811	Dep. by Supt. Bks. of St. of N. Y.	1,209 244
Loans & dis. secured by other collat	1,145,912,541	Other dep. sec. by pledge of assets	43,520,762
Lns., dis. & bills purch. not sec. by col.	794,985,910	Deposits otherwise preferred	3,762,109
Own acceptances purchased	3,580,465	Due depositors, not preferred	2,588,238,501
Overdrafts	975,806	Due trust companies, banks & bankers	339,126,322
Bonds and mortgages owned	121,802,858	Bills payable	30,196,762
Real estate	67,390,784	Rediscounts	12,883,621
Customers' liability on acceptances	106,291,846	Accept. of drafts payable in future, etc.	122,906,961
Other assets	77,646,343	Other liabilities	67,080,976
Add for cents	47	Add for cents	47
Total	3,886,496,450	Total	3,886,496 450
		Total deposits	3,227,782,408

CONDITION OF THE 145 SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW YORK STATE.

COUNTY AND NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS.	Due Depositors.	No. Open Accounts.	COUNTY AND NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS.	Due Depositors.	No. Open Accounts.
Albany, 9	$128,817,502	159,457	Oneida, 3	$26,823,873	59,056
Bronx, 3	71,612,803	120,516	Onondaga, 3	53,957,541	85,170
Broome, 2	13,950,768	39,761	Ontario, 1	1,900,805	6,386
Cayuga, 2	14,302,722	25,924	Orange, 6	27,460,182	42,631
Chemung, 1	2,668,940	7,043	Oswego, 3	12,854,574	22,425
Columbia, 1	7,441,774	10,984	Putnam, 1	2,368,058	3,685
Cortland, 1	5,615,576	12,241	Queens, 7	55,397,598	95,154
Dutchess, 7	26,656,632	49,221	Rensselaer, 1	14,383,422	18,297
Erie, 4	134,501,233	174,904	Richmond, 2	15,818,226	34,854
Greene, 1	5,231,413	8,243	St. Lawrence, 1	1,479,306	4,100
Jefferson, 2	14,256,929	43,063	Schenectady, 1	17,624,636	52,102
Kings, 24	620,456,197	882,687	Seneca, 1	1,403,085	3,608
Madison, 1	4,697,535	9,207	Suffolk, 4	22,159,703	32,323
Monroe, 4	99,543,050	198,741	Tompkins, 1	5,732,965	12,365
Montgomery, 1	10,343,875	20,111	Ulster, 6	27,414,666	39,248
Nassau, 1	3,765,900	5,929	Westchester, 11	76,961,550	121,755
New York, 27	1,503,621,960	1,686,392			
Niagara, 2	12,905,561	25,982	Total for State	$3,044,130,563	4,113,547

Data as to Savings Banks in the City of New York (included as to deposits, in above table), (as of June 30, 1923, or covering year ending then).

	Resources.	Surplus at Par.	Accounts Opened in Year.	Accounts Closed in Year.	Total Deposited in Year.	Total Drawn Out in Year.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Bronx	76,438,090	5,448,105	32,035	21,823	35,107,268	26,129,928
Brooklyn	691,637,043	74,151,544	208,380	140,691	253,993,375	218,267,163
Manhattan	1,659,970,015	194,549,953	300,227	256,144	475,217,137	412,234,698
Queens	60,809,171	5,246,949	25,738	11,698	29,028,724	22,540,947
Richmond	17,207,489	1,519,946	5,959	3,005	7,829,156	7,030,346
Total, city	2,506,061,808	280,916,497	572,339	433,361	801,175,660	686,203,082
Total, State	3,365,568,275	378,279,528	797,582	599,947	1,055,401,495	914,052,118

CHIEF FRATERNAL ORDERS DOING BUSINESS IN NEW YORK STATE.

Orders.	Assets, Jan. 1, 1923.	Liabilities, Jan. 1, 1923.	Income in 1922.	Disbursements in 1922.	Insurance in Force, Jan. 1, 1923.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Aid Association for Lutherans, Wis	2,575,655	41,445	875,726	469,239	26,258,018
American Benefit Association	24,367	797	7,706	5,020	234,750
American Insurance Union, Ohio	1,658,969	246,999	2,589,503	2,104,421	111,876,732
American Life Society of N. Y	69,918	18,594	61,433	48,130	2,576,000
Ancient Order of United Workmen	1,054,250	24,368	373,353	295,703	5,647,060
Artizans' Order of Mutual Protection	2,216,477	30,089	599,213	361,856	25,169,750
Bayerische Nat'l Verbund von Nord Amerika	42,036	2,750	38,377	36,195	906,250
Ben Hur, Supreme Tribe of, Ind	4,010,677	137,067	1,856,754	1,194,501	68,643,008
Benefit Asso. of Railway Employees, Ill	820,850	121,357	1,220,936	1,081,139	3,126,000
Benevolent Society of the United States for the Propagation of Cremation	30,459	1,388	19,562	19,475	587,880
Brith Abraham, U. S. of A., Ind. Order, N. Y	2,087,382	242,031	1,279,671	1,068,003	71,406,000
Brith Abraham, Order of, U. S. G. L., N. Y	186,328	83,082	331,188	307,587	7,501,750
Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Iowa	6,017,184	3,062,010	6,068,600	83,556	261,815,150
Catholic Benevolent Legion	3,385,954	3,427,607	336,136	432,842	9,162,500
Catholic K. of A., Supreme Council, Mo	1,090,257	63,930	508,183	534,868	18,780,391
Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion, N. Y	1,004,376	26,250	341,289	186,887	7,303,250
Columbian Circle, Ill	601,719	85,203	770,619	755,532	21,189,732
Danish Brotherhood in America, Neb	1,313,003	13,806	313,685	141,227	13,103,350
Foresters, Independent Order, Canada	40,722,455	39,852,318	5,087,341	8,682,287	154,108,115
Fraternal Home Insurance Society, Pa	997,741	845,537	622,926	437,305	12,876,196
Fraternal Order of Eagles, Grand Aerie, Mo	85,933	12,968	68,554	39,158	2,990,000
Free Sons of Israel, Independent Order	1,631,987	37,246	349,873	274,066	5,847,000
French Canadian Artisans' Society, Canada	6,779,786	87,370	1,548,240	732,755	40,249,419
German Baptists' Life Association, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden Cross, United Order of, Tenn	133,342	72,661	428,914	453,796	13,253,775
Golden Seal Assurance Society, N. Y	1,032,882	952,509	385,199	249,432	13,553,103
Grand Carniolian Slov'n Catholic Union, Ill	1,054,638	16,630	316,753	172,444	11,077,750
Jewish Nat'l Workers' Alliance of Am., N. Y	172,878	18,475	81,285	62,477	1,858,450
Knights of Columbus, Conn	16,281,784	255,816	4,498,208	2,197,207	241,295,111
Knights of Joseph, Ohio	74,936	525	204,217	204,855	5,864,500
Knights of Pythias, Ind	15,475,290	13,569,533	4,008,374	2,640,905	114,878,254
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, Pa	8,086,895	130,237	2,989,943	1,665,088	86,666,788
Ladies of the Maccabees, Mich	2,334,042	107,933	777,343	555,761	33,490,500
Lithuanian Alliance of America, Pa	437,026	35,060	189,837	115,503	4,534,280
Loyal Association, Supreme Council, N. J	244,406	8,141	141,470	106,287	3,849,664
Loyal Serb Society, Srbadiya, N. Y	34,393	18,907	101,814	74,406	3,222,200
Maccabees, Mich	17,129,509	9,036,836	9,906,609	9,489,291	285,872,322
Maccabees, Great Camp for New York, N. Y	218,655	2,329	203,279	188,232	1,205,425
Modern Woodmen of America, Ill	33,976,488	2,518,794	26,413,719	21,027,624	1,631,457,500
Mutual Beneficial Assoc., of Pa., of R.R. Emp.	344,357	6,774	120,289	43,656	3,836,000
National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, Ill	438,593	7,209	126,669	49,665	4,127,091
National Protective Legion, N. Y	105,821	51,221	314,929	372,765	9,279,425
National Slovak Society of the U. S. of A., Pa.	2,388,314	242,094	583,964	377,216	29,322,250
National Union Assurance Society, Ohio	3,955,120	3,661,434	3,134,068	2,553,487	57,098,958
Order of Mutual Protection, Ill	694,876	12,345	127,409	95,648	3,792,895
Police and Firemen's Insurance Assoc., Ind	94,576	17,923	221,380	188,746	.....
Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, U. S. A.	237,022	16,699	90,423	53,293	4,232,600
Polish National Alliance of U. S. of N. A., Ill	7,163,564	368,204	2,081,006	1,127,482	75,459,200
Polish Roman Catholic Union, Ill	4,481,597	140,660	137,217	737,647	47,624,850
Polish Union of America, N. Y	509,088	29,376	193,197	96,269	6,828,651
Protected Home Circle, Pa	879,117	145,000	1,611,278	1,564,971	106,262,720
Royal Arcanum, Supreme Council, Mass	13,719,130	496,489	6,677,995	4,844,362	203,438,625
Royal Neighbors of America, Ill	13,166,159	502,650	6,972,516	3,463,821	400,897,500
Slovenic National Benefit Society, Ill	1,433,209	51,954	900,613	691,314	20,717,500
Sons of Norway, Independent Order, Minn	520,994	2,000	141,559	54,119	4,920,800
Sons of Zion	172,360	24,530	67,929	57,983	1,106,850
Travellers' Protective Assoc. of America, Mo	928,791	181,167	881,054	776,330	510,090,000
True Friends, Independent Order of	39,367	3,860	26,998	22,960	501,550
Ukrainian National Association, N. J	807,164	129,025	274,190	152,425	10,186,700
L'Union St. Jean Baptiste d'Amerique, R. I	2,151,290	16,646	570,088	320,620	19,479,600
United Commercial Travellers of America, Ohio	1,894,055	225,751	1,440,858	1,202,930	529,985,000
Unity Protective Insurance Association, N. Y	22,514	15,969	152,891	151,718	782,280
Woman's Ben. Assoc. of the Maccabees, Mich	17,882,840	283,695	4,302,900	2,647,555	188,549,475
Woodmen Circle, Supreme Forest, Neb	12,060,868	293,941	3,248,175	1,951,981	134,661,357
Woodmen of the World, Sov. Camp, Neb	55,815,037	1,489,135	16,085,708	9,790,289	646,003,156
Workmen's B. & B. Assoc., U. S. of A., N. Y	81,370	400	15,972	8,615	604,240
Workmen's Circle, N. Y	2,344,962	94,528	1,222,015	809,196	21,531,100
Work, S. & D. B. Fund, U. S. of A., N. Y	1,855,788	53,846	750,007	579,888	13,284,750
Total for all frat. orders in N. Y. State	321,291,770	83,773,124	128,469,130	93,302,311	6,378,043,046

Insurance in force Jan. 1, 1922, was $6,617,727,849; on Jan. 1, 1921, it was $6,752,279,068.

The above list is official, as received by the State Insurance Department. The names of five fraternal orders are excluded because they made no returns up to the time the list was issued.

LIFE INSURANCE IN NEW YORK STATE.

Year.	Number of Companies.	Number of Policies in Force.	Amount of Policies in Force.	Gross Assets.	Gross Liabilities Except Capital.	Surplus as Regards Policyholders.
			Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1911	34	6,621,386	12,802,989,204	3,942,144,356	3,727,340,150	214,804,206
1912	34	7,001,913	13,527,321,222	4,173,953,579	3,942,178,180	231,775,398
1913	34	7,452,154	14,304,638,791	4,417,298,211	4,160,361,987	256,936,224
1914	35	7,849,680	14,933,150,898	4,636,744,620	4,364,317,147	272,457,473
1915	37	8,288,228	15,632,739,058	4,850,696,881	4,586,950,203	263,746,678
1916	37	8,891,679	16,814,540,674	5,144,624,477	4,852,949,206	291,675,271
1917	38	9,517,941	18,457,378,561	5,467,600,437	5,171,444,641	296,155,796
1918	40	10,197,730	20,196,274,253	5,915,687,963	5,668,239,682	247,448,280
1919	37	11,607,348	24,010,146,358	6,096,788,789	5,811,840,047	284,948,742
1920	37	13,206,526	28,430,027,384	6,550,253,577	6,229,339,891	320,913,686
1921	37	14,040,339	30,677,702,107	7,025,018,706	6,676,383,452	348,635,254
1922	37	14,875,540	33,460,718,184	7,592,695,566	7,132,261,313	460,434,253

The table covers only companies doing business in this State and includes operations outside the State by those companies.

LIFE INSURANCE IN NEW YORK STATE—*Continued.*

Company.	Assets.	Liabilities (Excl. Capital and Surplus).	Income.	Disbursements.	Insurance in Force Jan. 1, 1923.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Metropolitan	1,259,850,325.23	1,191,338,694.27	340,668,301.20	203,188,432.61	4,395,324,118
New York	988,552,210.96	920,517,648.71	213,248,405.97	201,833,247.22	4,042,169,658
Prudential	906,397,224.67	869,306,865.06	261,136,484.83	149,235,816.99	2,794,665,382
Mutual	691,125,635.43	653,793,483.88	141,003,102.48	127,355,896.39	2,630,603,737
Equitable	663,747,064.32	617,077,371.47	153,923,714.97	146,867,797.51	3,061,423,952
Northwestern Mutual	546,296,308.43	511,775,668.36	110,881,382.09	74,210,881.24	2,499,629,811
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	334,794,282.03	316,407,515.88	67,912,695.05	40,979,139.16	1,528,749,251
Penn. Mutual	253,715,327.48	238,113,259.62	55,220,745.53	41,001,254.88	1,161,920,279
John Hancock Mutual	268,075,903.41	249,095,384.62	69,822,176.90	43,015,972.81	918,869,361
Union Central	174,943,728.08	165,089,551.60	41,020,126.56	29,068,704.82	898,519,511
Aetna	176,066,099.61	156,400,440.49	42,810,621.88	29,040,276.36	1,334,028,508
Travelers	191,732,814.65	183,298,876.82	57,774,191.42	31,437,257.71	2,056,423,733
Mass. Mutual	163,175,807.05	155,536,849.02	38,524,053.22	23,442,180.79	912,335,286
New England Mutual	127,966,787.69	121,028,068.67	28,422,412.04	17,294,608.95	660,797,758
Connecticut Mutual	103,261,902.93	94,620,059.02	19,562,288.18	13,222,023.01	447,300,037
Provident Mutual	133,629,939.85	127,511,568.04	28,889,352.99	22,098,878.25	610,118,349

Industrial policies on Jan. 1, 1923 (paid for business only) numbered 49,255,426 and covered policies for $7,681,693,429.

PERSONAL (FEDERAL) INCOME RETURNS, N. Y. STATE, IN 1921.

(Figures show number of returns.)

Counties.	Returns.	Counties.	Returns.	Counties.	Returns.	Counties.	Returns.
Albany	14,625	Franklin	1,912	Oneida	12,601	Schuyler	412
Allegany	1,243	Fulton	2,250	Onondaga	26,338	Seneca	749
Bronx	33,750	Genesee	1,794	Ontario	3,008	Steuben	4,445
Broome	10,875	Greene	825	Orange	9,150	Suffolk	6,655
Cattaraugus	4,982	Hamilton	40	Orleans	1,125	Sullivan	1,100
Cayuga	3,412	Herkimer	3,750	Oswego	3,281	Tioga	975
Chautauqua	6,737	Jefferson	4,789	Otsego	2,736	Tompkins	2,675
Chemung	4,914	Kings	195,086	Putnam	605	Ulster	3,375
Chenango	1,688	Lewis	675	Queens	42,894	Warren	1,800
Clinton	1,260	Livingston	1,693	Rensselaer	7,650	Washington	1,950
Columbia	1,950	Madison	2,251	Richmond	6,818	Wayne	1,875
Cortland	1,708	Monroe	34,655	Rockland	3,000	Westchester	31,950
Delaware	1,351	Montgomery	4,125	St. Lawrence	2,964	Wyoming	1,023
Dutchess	5,275	Nassau	16,361	Saratoga	3,445	Yates	1,023
Erie	60,939	New York	412,490	Schenectady	9,525	Miscellaneous	22,689
Essex	1,080	Niagara	9,707	Schoharie	600	Total	1,066,637

PERSONAL (FEDERAL) INCOME RETURNS, N. Y. STATE, IN 1921, BY CITIES.

(Figures show number of returns.)

Albany	11,175	Hastings	Not reported	Middletown	1,650	Rochester	31,527
Amsterdam	3,075	Haverstraw	375	Mount Vernon	4,950	Rockville Center	1,117
Auburn	2,775	Hempstead	1,313	New Rochelle	3,825	Rome	1,350
Batavia	895	Herkimer	750	New York City	691,038	Rye	450
Beacon	550	Hornell	1,840	Newark	487	Salamanca	1,120
Binghamton	7,350	Hudson	770	Newburgh	2,400	Saranac Lake	525
Buffalo	54,720	Hudson Falls	400	Niagara Falls	5,550	Saratoga Springs	1,050
Canandaigua	640	Ilion	975	North Tarrytown	950	Schenectady	8,850
Cohoes	1,200	Ithaca	2,025	North Tonawanda	1,125	Seneca Falls	450
Corning	1,525	Jamestown	3,750	Norwich	900	Solvay	525
Cortland	1,350	Johnson City	1,350	Ogdensburg	825	Syracuse	22,550
Depew	368	Johnstown	675	Olean	2,530	Tarrytown	950
Dunkirk	1,120	Kingston	1,875	Oneida	1,125	Tonawanda	840
Elmira	4,575	Lackawanna	600	Oneonta	1,650	Troy	5,550
Endicott	1,425	Lancaster	487	Ossining	1,125	Utica	8,550
Fredonia	400	Little Falls	900	Oswego	1,650	Walden	300
Freeport	1,233	Lockport	1,900	Peekskill	1,300	Watertown	2,700
Fulton	1,050	Malone	750	Plattsburg	750	Watervliet	1,050
Geneva	1,280	Mamaroneck	600	Port Chester	1,350	Waverly	450
Glen Cove	632	Massena	300	Port Jervis	1,125	White Plains	2,600
Glens Falls	1,425	Mechanicsville	975	Poughkeepsie	2,950	Whitehall	550
Gloversville	1,425	Medina	465	Rensselaer	1,125	Yonkers	9,150

RETURNS UNDER STATE INCOME TAX LAW.

The receipts from the New York State personal income tax for the calendar year, 1922, were as follows: Total from tax returns, $28,184,367.02; total from audit assessments, $1,732,725.53; total from bank interest, $110,288.50; bad checks of prior years replaced and redeposited, $1,208.56; grand total, $30,028,589.61.

The gross receipts from the State personal income tax during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, were $37,771,207.74.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

AND STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

(Contributed by the Department.)

The list of Regents is elsewhere. They elect the *President of the University and State Commissioner of Education*—Frank P. Graves; *Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education and Director of Professional Education*—Augustus S. Downing; *Assistant Commissioner for Secondary Education*—Charles F. Wheelock; *Assistant Commissioner for Elementary Education*—George M. Wiley; *Director State Library*—James I. Wyer, jr.; *Director of Science and State Museum*—John M. Clarke; *Directors of Divisions: Administration*—Lloyd L. Cheney; *Vocational and Extension Education*—Lewis A. Wilson; *Archives and History*—A. C. Flick; *Attendance*—James D. Sullivan; *Library Extension*—William R. Watson; *Examinations and Inspection*—Avery W. Skinner; *School Buildings and Grounds*—Frank H. Wood; *Law*—Frank B. Gilbert; *Visual Instruction*—Alfred W. Abrams; *Finance*—Clark W. Halliday; and *Secretary to the President of the University*—Mrs. N. Frances Steers.

The educational system of the State of New York is under the control of the Board of Regents, consisting of twelve members, one from each of the nine judicial districts of the State and three others at large, each member being elected for a term of twelve years at a joint session of the two Houses of the Legislature held in the second week of February of each year.

In its origin and history it is unique. By a law of 1784, following ideas enunciated by Diderot, a French encyclopaedist, a corporation entitled the University of the State of New York, governed by a Board of Regents, was established to supervise and control collegiate and academic instruction, with the power to grant charters to institutions engaged in such work. Under the impetus given by the members of the Board of Regents a State superintendency for common schools, subsequently known as the State Department of Education, with control over education below collegiate and academic grades, was established by law in 1812. These two agencies for educational control continued as separate institutions until 1904 when they were combined and continued under the control of the Board of Regents which had become a constitutional body under the name of the University of the State of New York in accordance with Article 9, Section 2 of the Constitution of 1894.

The powers exercised by the Board of Regents may be increased, modified or diminished by the Legislature, but the number of its members may not be reduced below nine nor may the Legislature fail to provide for the maintenance and support of the system of free schools wherein all of the children of the State may be educated (Article 9, Section 1). Under legislative enactment the Board of Regents is the embodiment of the educational agencies of the commonwealth. Its province is the entire range of education. It embraces the membership and the work of the public schools, academies, colleges, professional, technical and normal schools, universities, libraries, museums and learned societies. It provides opportunity for co-operation and understanding among its members while diminishing or adjudicating occasions of friction and conflict, adapts educational policy to varying needs, and indicates and provides a continuity of training. It accumulates books and manuscripts, supervises the public archives, collects valuable natural objects, and may carry on educational historical and scientific research work directly on behalf of the State; grants all educational charters in the State, confers honorary degrees, conducts examinations, and awards certificates, diplomas and degrees; admits to certain professions and occupations, and regulates the certification of public accountants and nurses. It apportions State educational funds. It fosters all forms of cultural work, such as is rendered by libraries and local associations of an educational and historical character, distributes printed matter, circulates library books and lantern slides, encourages civic improvement work; in fact, does everything it can to stimulate the intellectual life of the people. It meets monthly and has an annual convocation for the consideration of important educational matters.

Though it does not exercise a complete monopoly of education, for private institutions exist subject to no public authority, which do good work, it is the policy of the State to bring all chartered educational institutions into the university and, while allowing them virtually complete self-government in internal administration, to hold them accountable for the proper performance of their duties. These chartered institutions are subject to the inspection of the Regents, who may require annual reports of them.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN NEW YORK STATE, 1920.

Age Period.	All Classes.			Native White, Native Parentage		
	Total Number.	Attending School.		Total Number.	Attending School.	
		Number.	Per Cent.		Number.	Per Cent.
THE STATE: 1920.						
5 to 20 years, inclusive	2,860,256	1,856,260	64.9	1,109,095	742,490	66.9
Male	1,420,818	932,351	65.6	554,543	309,820	66.7
Female	1,439,438	923,909	64.2	554,552	372,670	67.2
5 and 6 years	398,950	199,355	50.0	154,275	76,520	49.6
7 to 13 years	1,307,158	1,226,918	93.9	504,722	473,682	93.9
14 and 15 years	325,678	265,353	81.5	129,852	110,959	85.5
16 and 17 years	330,102	107,688	32.6	129,276	52,076	40.3
18 to 20 years	498,368	56,946	11.4	190,970	29,253	15.3

Age Period.	Native White, Foreign or Mixed Parentage.			Foreign-Born White.			Negro.		
	Total Number.	At'ding School.		Total Number.	At'ding School.		Total Number.	At'ding School.	
		Number.	Per Ct.		Number.	Per Ct.		Number.	Per Ct.
THE STATE: 1920.									
5 to 20 years, incl.	1,455,470	978,605	67.2	251,529	109,734	48.6	41,213	23,621	57.3
Male	725,124	493,688	68.1	120,608	56,830	47.1	18,942	11,087	58.5
Female	730,346	484,917	66.4	130,921	52,904	40.4	22,271	12,534	56.3
5 and 6 years	232,745	117,125	50.3	6,439	3,182	49.4	5,101	2,354	46.1
7 to 13 years	713,937	673,873	94.4	70,571	62,690	88.8	16,683	15,534	93.1
14 and 15 years	156,018	124,679	79.9	35,162	25,841	73.5	4,310	3,613	83.8
16 and 17 years	148,026	42,755	28.9	47,832	11,239	23.5	4,038	1,479	31.9
18 to 20 years	204,744	20,173	9.9	91,525	6,782	7.4	10,481	641	6.1

CHILDREN IN N. Y. CITY (SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN PARENTHESES), JAN. 1, 1920.

Children.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Manhattan.	Queens.	Richmond.
7 to 13 years	99,429 (92,616)	277,514 (259,505)	263,742 (247,853)	67,662 (63,700)	16,548 (15,366)
14 and 15 years	24,320 (19,818)	67,193 (51,812)	65,549 (51,568)	15,792 (11,842)	3,874 (3,062)
16 and 17 years	24,396 (7,547)	69,815 (17,423)	68,597 (19,533)	15,663 (3,725)	3,602 (878)
18 to 21 years	37,040 (3,407)	105,875 (8,411)	112,667 (11,054)	22,693 (1,631)	5,622 (432)

ILLITERACY, NEW YORK STATE.

According to the census of 1920 there were, then, 425,022 *illiterate persons* 10 years of age and over in the State of New York, "illiterate" meaning unable to write. Of this number 16,150 were *native whites* of native parentage, 12,256 were of *foreign or mixed parentage*, and 389,603 were of *foreign birth*. The number of illiterate *Negroes* was 5,032. In the total population 10 years of age and over the *percentage of illiteracy* was 5.1, which showed a diminution since 1910, when it was 5.5.

There is less illiteracy in the rural districts of the State than in the cities, the percentage being 2.9 for the rural population and 5.5 for the urban.

By counties the percentage of illiteracy ranges from 8.4 in Clinton County to 0.7 in Allegany County.

ILLITERACY IN NEW YORK STATE CITIES OF 25,000 OR OVER POPULATION, 1920.

City.	Total Illiterate.	Per Cent.	Foreign-Born Illiterate.	City.	Total Illiterate.	Per Cent.	Foreign-Born Illiterate.
Albany	2,918	3.0	2,582	Queens	12,383	3.3	11,597
Amsterdam	2,011	7.6	1,929	Richmond	3,688	4.0	3,476
Auburn	1,401	4.7	1,327	Newburgh	1,109	4.4	935
Binghamton	1,703	3.1	1,511	Niagara Falls	2,935	7.5	2,869
Buffalo	17,095	4.2	16,180	Poughkeepsie	1,059	3.7	907
Elmira	822	2.2	726	Rochester	10,871	4.5	10,531
Jamestown	1,581	4.9	1,523	Rome	1,881	9.0	1,301
Kingston	.....	2.1	.....	Schenectady	3,549	5.0	3,350
Mount Vernon	1,564	4.5	1,488	Syracuse	5,607	4.0	5,158
New Rochelle	1,171	4.0	1,016	Troy	1,611	2.6	1,413
New York	281,121	6.2	270,788	Utica	4,832	6.4	4,627
Bronx	26,202	4.5	25,620	Watertown	756	2.9	568
Brooklyn	98,038	6.1	94,737	Yonkers	4,309	5.5	4,162
Manhattan	140,810	7.5	135,358				

The percentage of illiteracy in the total population of New York City 10 years of age and over is 6.2, which shows a slight decrease since 1910, when it was 6.7. For the native white the percentage is 0.3, for the foreign-born white, 13.8, and for the Negro, 2.1.

That the younger generation in the City of New York is much less illiterate than the older is indicated by the fact that while 6.5 per cent. of the males and 9.4 per cent. of the females 21 years of age and over are illiterate, the percentage of illiteracy in the population 16 to 20 years of age is but 1.0.

PUBLIC UTILITIES CORPORATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE.

CHIEF RAILWAYS IN NEW YORK STATE.

(As of Jan., 1, 1921; Electrics in N. Y. City not included).

Steam—Name.	Main Line. Total	Main Line. In N. Y. State.	Electric—Name.	Main Line. Total	Main Line. In N. Y. State.
	Miles	*Miles*		*Miles*	*Miles*
Pennsylvania	7,322	462	International	246	233
New York Central	6,078	2,819	New York State Railways	338	338
N. Y., N. H., & H (New Haven)	1,986	47	Jamestown, Westfield & No. Western	239	39
Erie	1,989	988	Buffalo & Lake Erie	127	77
Boston & Maine	2,300	123	Hudson Valley	121	121
D., L., & W. (Lackawanna)	957	494	Berkshire Street	150	7
Lehigh Valley	1,449	660	United Traction	63	63
Delaware & Hudson	881	725	Schenectady	60	60
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	523	70	Rochester & Syracuse	86	86
Long Island	398	398	Empire State	57	57
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	590	190	Auburn & Syracuse	41	41
N. Y., Ontario & Western	569	479	Rochester, Lockport & Buffalo	58	58
Central New England	301	210	Western New York & Pennsylvania	93	69
Rutland	415	171	Southern New York	76	76
Lehigh & New England	238	25	Yonkers	32	32
Lehigh & Hudson River	97	25	Binghamton	32	32
Buffalo & Susquehanna	253	20	Westchester Electric	35	35
Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern	210	90	Elmira	40	40
Ulster & Delaware	129	129	New York & Stamford	26	18
New Jersey & New York	48	23	Albany Southern	38	38
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville	32	32	Elmira, Corning & Waverly	32	32
Delaware & Northern	46	46	Chautauqua Traction	30	30
			New York, Westchester & Boston	22	22
All steam roads	27,271	8,311	All electric roads	2,268	2,014

STEAM RAILWAY OPERATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE IN 1921.

Passengers carried, 500,278,561; tons of revenue freight carried, 431,194,412; operating revenues, $1,446,092,694; operating expenses, $1,225,651,641; operating income, $155,573,953; gross income, $292,989,982; net income, $71,797,254; dividends, $103,029,656.

Number of accidents, 4,938; number killed, 359 (passengers, 11; employees, 112; trespassers, 122; non-trespassers, 114); number injured, 3,473 (passengers, 521; persons carried under contract, 60; employees, 2,366; trespassers, 89; non-trespassers, 437).

ELECTRIC RAILWAY OPERATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE IN 1921 (OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY).

Railway operating revenues, $42,824,208; operating expenses, $37,290,565; railway operating income, $2,753,813; gross income, $4,657,220; net income (deficit), $4,533,411; dividends, $419,659.

Passengers carried, 643,870,858; length of electric roads in the State, 2,001 miles.

Persons killed, 54; persons injured, 1,161; number of accidents, 956, of which 71 were collisions between cars and 275 were collisions between cars and vehicles.

TELEPHONE CORPORATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE, 1921.

Number of corporations, 98; operating revenues, $159,507,369; operating expenses, $109,708,272; operating income, $38,721,341; non-operating income, $62,104,854; gross income, $100,826,195; net income, $67,594,946; dividends, $55,664,844; number of corporations, 123.

WEALTH, DEBT AND TAXATION IN NEW YORK STATE.

Year. (Fiscal.)	Population.	Asses. Val. Real and Per. Property.	Direct Tax Rate (Mills.)	Direct Taxes Levied.	Funded Debt (Gross.)	Ordinary Receipts.	Ordinary Disbursements.
1881.....	5,174,369	$2,783,682,567	2.25	$6,032,829	$9,109,054	$12,468,522	$10,682,386
1882.....	5,265,867	2,872,257,325	2.45	6,820,022	9,109,054	9,503,255	10,198,222
1883.....	5,357,365	3,014,591,372	3.25	9,334,836	8,473,854	10,064,675	10,254,333
1884.....	5,448,863	3,094,731,457	2.575	7,762,572	8,461,854	11,974,624	11,168,954
1885.....	5,540,362	3,224,682,343	2.96	9,160,405	9,461,854	11,416,472	12,196,939
1886.....	5,631,860	3,361,128,177	2.95	9,512,812	9,327,204	12,912,109	11,509,585
1887.....	5,723,358	3,469,199,945	2.70	9,075,046	7,567,004	13,261,660	11,988,408
1888.....	5,814,856	3,567,429,757	2.62	9,089,303	6,965,354	13,585,113	13,533,366
1889.....	5,906,354	3,683,653,062	3.52	12,557,352	6,774,854	12,687,410	13,327,862
1890.....	5,997,853	3,779,393,746	2.34	8,619,748	4,964,304	14,460,586	13,152,610
1891.....	6,255,598	3,931,741,499	1.375	5,196,666	2,927,654	14,836,028	13,837,616
1892.....	6,513,343	4,038,058,949	1.98	7,734,848	763,160	10,364,427	14,018,830
1893.....	6,607,787	4,199,882,058	2.58	10,418,192	660	13,842,181	15,115,836
1894.....	6,702,231	4,292,082,167	2.18	9,155,742	660	15,131,290	16,192,049
1895.....	6,796,675	4,368,712,903	3.24	13,906,346	660	17,211,858	17,550,012
1896.....	6,891,119	4,506,985,694	2.69	11,751,837	2,320,660	24,786,181	21,422,352
1897.....	6,985,563	4,898,611,019	2.67	12,033,651	5,765,660	22,387,587	21,384,294
1898.....	7,080,007	5,076,396,824	2.08	10,189,110	9,340,660	23,183,541	24,839,031
1899.....	7,174,451	5,461,302,752	2.49	12,640,228	10,185,660	22,717,694	22,061,592
1900.....	7,268,894	5,686,921,678	1.96	10,704,153	10,130,660	28,072,441	25,152,296
1901.....	7,428,577	5,754,400,382	1.20	6,824,306	10,075,660	26,455,869	23,395,030
1902.....	7,588,260	5,854,500,121	.13	748,072	9,920,660	23,149,609	23,260,249
1903.....	7,747,943	7,446,476,127	.13	761,085	9,665,660	23,516,080	23,240,381
1904.....	7,907,626	7,738,165,640	.13	968,041	9,410,660	24,981,651	25,938,464
1905.....	8,067,308	8,015,090,722	.154	1,191,677	11,155,660	25,286,916	27,359,485
1906.....	8,276,570	8,565,379,394	None..	.....	10,630,660	34,059,518	27,424,363
1907.....	8,485,831	9,173,566,245	None..	.....	17,290,660	35,032,053	32,619,734
1908.....	8,695,092	9,666,118,681	None..	.....	26,230,660	33,996,769	34,318,052
1909.....	8,904,353	9,821,620,552	None..	.....	41,230,660	31,567,185	39,237,426
1910.....	9,113,614	10,121,277,458	None..	.....	57,230,660	37,905,876	38,332,015
1911.....	9,228,440	11,022,985,914	.60	6,072,766	79,730,660	36,138,376	38,119,377
1912.....	9,343,266	11,128,498,055	1.00	11,022,985	109,702,660	50,492,863	44,858,059
1913.....	9,458,092	11,385,137,127	.5805	6,460,093	135,355,660	55,521,777	50,011,422
1914.....	9,572,918	12,070,420,887	None..	.....	159,260,660	50,907,945	53,828,583
1915.....	9,687,744	11,790,628,803	1.70	20,519,715	186,400,660	42,141,009	57,342,600
1916.....	9,827,024	12,091,437,643	None..	.....	211,404,660	61,437,404	52,725,240
1917.....	9,966,304	12,520,819,811	1.08	13,058,752	236,309,660	61,593,111	60,881,297
1918.....	10,105,584	12,758,021,954	1.06	13,272,069	236,214,660	76,034,631	73,392,123
1919.....	10,244,864	12,989,433,733	1.06	13,523,503	236,119,660	80,458,634	78,941,313
1920.....	10,384,829	14,850,989,607	2.695	35,006,524	236,024,000	115,678,480	94,100,072
1921.....	10,524,246	15,390,398,973	1.5043	22,340,344	267,729,000	147,427,529	135,870,056
1922.....	10,663,663	15,390,398,973	1.2915	19,876,700	266,998,000	128,106,772	129,608,264
1923.....	10,803,080	16,233,729,387	2.00	32,467,459	264,244,500	133,562,754	135,618,071

Population figures above are estimates (as of July 1) of the State except census years.

The U. S. Census Bureau estimated the population of N. Y. State (July 1) at: (1920) 10,540,718; (1921) 10,581,700; (1922) 10,712,680; (1923) 10,843,661.

APPROPRIATIONS BY NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURES.

1908.....	$35,934,116	1912.....	$52,366,582	1916.....	$59,103,450	1920.....	$145,219,907
1909.....	36,591,570	1913.....	59,465,691	1917.....	79,742,834	1921.....	145,798,092
1910.....	42,975,451	1914.....	47,899,528	1918.....	81,525,271	1922.....	149,363,753
1911.....	43,074,192	1915.....	63,997,272	1919.....	95,840,984	1923.....	161,322,867

Appropriations include advances for Federal Rural Post Roads: (1920) $300,000; (1921) $7,964,748; (1922) $6,204,042; (1923) $4,928,597.

The appropriations total for 1922 includes $10,010,303 revolving Fuel Administration fund, granted at the special session of the Legislature in August.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

Revenue Receipts.	Fiscal Year Ended— June 30, 1923	Fiscal Year Ended— June 30, 1922	General Expenditures.	Fiscal Year Ended— June 30, 1923	Fiscal Year Ended— June 30, 1922
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Gen. Property Taxes..	21,402,622.55	23,892,350.08	Current Expenses.....	53,457,029.44	52,850,031.75
Special Taxes.....	99,984,034.40	92,374,498.29	Fix'd Chgs & Contribu	65,279,523.10	61,293,279.95
Oth Rev. & Receipts..	8,206,846.97	9,114,494.55	Capital Outlays.....	13,132,119.65	12,525,860.75
Tot. Rev. Receipts..	129,593,503.92	125,381,342.92	Tot. General Expen.	131,868,672.19	126,669,172.45

This statement shows the operations under the General Budget of the State and does not include transactions under sinking funds, special funds, bond moneys and trust funds.

NEW YORK STATE REVENUES FROM EXCISE AND INHERITANCE TAXES.

Year.	From Excise.	From Inheritance.	Year.	From Excise.	From Inheritance.	Year.	From Excise.	From Inheritance.
1897.....	$12,268,341	$1,829,942	1906.....	$18,719,324	$4,713,311	1915.....	$17,766,783	$8,263,894
1898.....	12,640,708	1,997,210	1907.....	19,057,236	5,435,395	1916.....	21,068,145	5,984,618
1899.....	12,643,594	2,194,612	1908.....	8,044,537	6,605,891	1917.....	20,747,509	15,077,631
1900.....	12,622,958	4,334,803	1909.....	18,005,494	6,962,615	1918.....	22,616,443	11,433,400
1901.....	12,467,674	4,084,607	1910.....	18,102,822	8,213,557	1919.....	5,487,449	13,339,583
1902.....	12,511,369	3,303,555	1911.....	18,319,880	8,157,344	1920.....	2,039,613	21,259,641
1903.....	17,741,257	4,665,736	1912.....	18,210,084	12,153,189	1921.....	233,718	18,135,507
1904.....	17,879,636	5,428,052	1913.....	18,142,558	12,724,237	1922.....	21,452	15,385,042
1905.....	18,197,906	4,627,051	1914.....	18,109,271	11,162,478	1923.....	6,016	17,786,389

1908 figures cover only five months, because the excise year was changed so as to begin Oct. 1 instead of May 1.

Figures for 1917 and later cover years ended June 30.

CHIEF NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATION OF 1923.

Appropriations — Notable appropriations for special purposes were: To repair highways damaged by severe winter weather, $1,000,000; Syracuse State School for Mental Defectives, fire protection, $30,000; State Capitol new restaurant, $62,000; Geneseo Drill Hall, $30,000; to control injurious insects, $16,000; to complete highway along Barge Canal, $15,000; for park west of State Capitol, $10,000; for Horticultural Exposition, $30,000; for commission to examine State and Federal military laws, $15,000; for dairy exhibit at National Dairy Show at Syracuse, $30,000; to develop and improve State parks, $350,000; to investigate the Indians, $1,500; for commission to investigate housing, $10,000; to Adjutant General to compile Spanish War records, $10,000; for improving Canisteo River $250,000; for improving Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals, $2,100,000; replacing Schenectady-Scotia bridge, $150,000; constructing buildings for State Ranger School at Wanakena, $200,000; for improving Shinnecock Bay, $40,000; for construction of pavilion, reservoirs and sewage disposal plant on the Watkins Glen reservation, $94,100.

Automobiles—Instructors of chauffeurs or operators of motor vehicles must be licensed, and no one shall give or receive instruction unless permit to learner has been issued; instructors shall be liable with learners for any breach of highway or traffic law, local ordinances, rules and regulations.

Bank Directors—For banks the number of directors shall not be less than five nor more than thirty; where capital is $5,000,000 or more, not more than forty; for trust companies, not less than seven nor more than thirty; where capital is $5,000,000 or more, not more than forty.

Bank or Trust Company, Foreign—May act as executor or trustee in this State provided the home State of such foreign bank or trust company permits of banks and trust companies of this State exercising similar functions in their State.

Bad Check—Provision giving maker ten days to make good repealed; notice of protest admissible as proof of presentation non-payment and protest and presumptive evidence of lack of funds.

Bank Shares Taxed—Imposes a tax of one per cent. upon value of bank shares and a like tax upon moneyed capital other than shares of banks and trust companies coming into competition with the business of national banks; also on amount of moneyed capital invested in this State by foreign bankers and foreign investors.

Bankers—Private bankers' receipts for moneys transmitted abroad must state amount in terms of dollars and cents and also in terms of money standard of country to which sent.

Banks—"Massachusetts Trust," so-called, barred. Act prohibits any individual for himself or as trustee, or any partnership or unincorporated association from engaging in business of receiving deposits of money or payments of money in instalments for co-operative mutual loan saving or investment purposes in sums of less than $500 unless authorized by Superintendents of Banks.

Beavers in Adirondacks—Conservation Commission authorized to regulate taking of beaver in traps only between March 1 and March 31.

Bureaus and Commissions Created—See Highways, Home Rule, Housing Laws, Investigation, Military Laws, Public Works, Trade and Commerce, Women in Industry.

Child Employment—Extends list of dangerous prohibited employment of children under sixteen. No child under 16 shall be employed about any brewery or distillery. No female under 16 shall be employed in any capacity which compels constant standing. No female under 21 shall be employed as messenger for telegraph or messenger company. Boys under 12 or girls under 16 not permitted to sell newspapers; boys between 12 and 16 must have newsboy permit badge; boys having permit badges not to be employed before 6 A. M. nor after 8 P. M. Payment of wages to minor is valid unless parent or guardian notifies employer in writing, within 30 days after such service begins.

Child Welfare law extended to include mothers with incapacitated husbands, children with alien widowed mothers and relatives other than parents who care for orphan children.

Civil Service—Vacancies in positions in competitive class shall be filled, as far as practicable, by promotion from among persons holding a lower grade in same department in which the vacancy is. Promotion is based upon merit and competition and upon superior qualifications as shown by previous service, due weight being given to seniority, except that those who have served for three years in higher grade with an efficiency rating of not less than 80 per cent., with increased compensation, shall be examined and if qualified made permanent.

Cocaine—Selling cocaine or eucaine, or their salts, except on written prescriptions of a physician, is made a felony. Prescriptions must be retained by person filling it and cannot be used a second time. Sale of these drugs by wholesale permitted on written order of a licensed pharmacist or druggist, physician, veterinarian or druggist; package must be labeled "poison" with name and place of business of seller. Penalty—Imprisonment, not less than one year nor more than five years; a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, or fine and imprisonment.

Combinations of domestic stock corporations or of foreign corporations doing business in this State, for the creation of a monopoly, in unlawful restraint of trade or for prevention of competition, are forbidden.

Corporate Names—No certificate of incorporation of domestic corporation or statement or designation of foreign corporation having same name as existing corporation or so closely resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, shall be filed. Foreign corporations, except moneyed corporations, prohibited from using as a part of its corporate name the words "trust, bank, banking, insurance, assurance, indemnity, casualty, surety, fidelity, bonding, savings, investment, loan or benefit." A domestic corporation other than bank or insurance company may change its name by filing a certificate with Secretary of State (instead of by petition to Supreme Court).

Corporation Laws, Stock—Codified; new law went into effect, Oct. 1, 1923.

Corporation, New, Under Same Name—A domestic stock corporation may sell its franchises, including its name, to a new corporation (except a railroad or a moneyed corporation).

Corporation, Foreign—Failure of foreign corporation to appear before Attorney General for examination, or to produce its books and papers, shall be *prima facie* evidence of fraudulent practice.

Corporations, Non-Stock—May take or hold property of value of twenty million dollars or less, or yearly income from which shall be two million dollars or less, notwithstanding limitations contained in any general or special law, or in any certificate of incorporation.

Correspondence Schools—Must secure approval of State Board of Regents.

Credit Unions—Amends Banking Law, as to securities for loans by, requires credit unions to invest at least one-half of guaranty fund in securities authorized for savings banks; prohibits members borrowing or making deposits of more than $2,000.

Cripples—Licensing of cripples as hawkers and peddlers may be limited by municipalities to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, who are crippled as a result of injuries received while in the military or naval service of the United States.

Death Benefits to minors, inmates of institutions under 18 shall be payable to department of public welfare or other department or institution until minor is 18; any sum or sums then remaining to be distributed as provided by other subdivisions of this section.

Educational Corporation—Consent of Commissioner of Education necessary to incorporate educational corporation.

Electric Wiring—Owner of real property may lay beneath private roads and streets to and from such property, wires and conduits for electric light and telephone service, on condition that such streets and roads shall be restored to original condition and persons entitled to fee of such streets be compensated for actual damages occasioned.

Engineers—Unlawful to practice professional engineering or land surveying in State unless licensed.

Fire Escapes—Must be equipped at the bottom with a drop ladder hung in sliding guides so it cannot be removed.

Fire Insurance Company Surplus—Estimated for purpose of making dividend upon its capital stock, sum equal to amount of all unearned premiums on unexpired risks and policies and all outstanding liabilities shall be reserved from its admitted assets; dividends of over 10 per cent. not to be declared unless company has surplus of 30 per cent. of its unearned premiums or 50 per cent. of its capital stock. Also provides—whenever such a corporation has accumulated and possesses a fund equalling 30 per cent. of its unearned premiums in addition to its capital stock and all outstanding liabilities, including premiums on unexpired risks and policies, it may increase its capital stock and distribute *pro rata* to stockholders.

Fire Prevention—At least 15 minutes per week

must be devoted to teaching fire prevention to public school pupils.

Fraternal Benefit Societies—Operation on lodge plan may not exceed payments of death benefits, ages as follows: Two, $50; three, $75; four, $100; five, $130; six, $160; seven, $200; eight, $250; nine, $320; ten, $400; eleven, $500; twelve, $600; thirteen to fifteen, $800; sixteen to eighteen, where not otherwise authorized by law, $900.

Fraternal Insurance — Authorizes fraternal benefit societies maintaining full reserves to issue to members whole life, limited payment and indorsement certificates, in addition to other forms authorized by the Insurance Law.

Gas, Dollar—In cities of one million or over a gas company manufacturing, furnishing or selling illuminating gas shall not charge or receive a sum per 1,000 cubic feet in excess of one dollar, nor furnish in such city gas of standard less than 650 British thermal units per cubic foot measured under normal conditions of temperature and atmospheric pressure.

Gas Service Charge—Every gas corporation shall charge for gas supplied a fair and reasonable price. No such corporation shall make or impose an additional charge or fee for service or for the installation of apparatus or the use of apparatus installed.

Guides in New York State forest preserves must obtain a license from the Conservation Commission and must wear a badge; must be fully competent to look after all persons who engage his services, in woods or on water, and provide for their comfort and safety, and while acting as guide not permitted to carry a gun.

Gypsy Moth—Authorizes Conservation Commission to enter into co-operative agreements with any other State, the Federal Government, any foreign Government or private individuals, to conduct investigations for purpose of discovering better methods of control of gypsy moth, to establish quarantine districts, prohibit movements of materials which may be harboring the gypsy moth and to establish barrier zones.

Highways—Kings, Queens and Nassau County Highway Law passed appropriating $900,000 for construction.

Highways and Public Building Depts.—Placed under State Dept. of Public Works.

Home Rule Commission—Created to examine general laws and propose changes to consist of fifteen members, five to be appointed by the Governor, five by the President of the Senate and five by the Speaker of the Assembly.

Hospital Bond Issue—Authorizes issue of $50,000,000 of tax exempt bonds for construction of buildings for care, instruction, etc., of wards of the State, not including prisons. To be referred to the voters.

Hospitals for War Veterans—Provides for construction by State of buildings for State Hospital at Kings Park exclusively for care and treatment of discharged soldiers, sailors and marines mentally afflicted, their condition directly attributable to World War, beneficiaries limited to those volunteered, commissioned or inducted into service from New York State.

Housing and Regional Planning, Bureau of—Created in the Department of Architecture, in charge of a commission of eight; the State Architect, State Commissioner of Highways and the Industrial Commissioner and five lay members to be appointed by the State Architect; to study housing needs and conditions, and prepare plans, collect and distribute information, assist in preparation of legislation, co-operate with local boards, to report to Governor and to the Legislature.

Hotel Frauds—False pretense in obtaining food, lodging, credit or accommodation at any hotel, inn, boarding house or lodging house, is a misdemeanor; false or fictitious showing of baggage, removing baggage without payment, presumptive evidence of fraudulent intent.

Hotel Keeper or steamboat proprietor not liable for loss of money, jewels, ornaments, bank notes, bonds, negotiable securities or precious stones, when he provides a safe and guests or travelers have notice. When deposits made, liability limited to $500 unless by special written agreement.

Hotel Names—Provides for registration in office of Secretary of State of names of hotels existing and about to be erected; prohibits use of misleading or deceptive names. Non-use of registered name for one year operates as abandonment of right to use.

Insurance—Any person, association or corporation authorized to do insurance business in this State may, upon 30 days' written notice of intention, charge higher or lower rates than those fixed by rating organization he or it belongs to, subject to approval of Supt. of Insurance, in which event must make its rates uniform upon all classes of risks. Contracts of title or mortgage insurance are exempted from this act.

Insurance Agents and Advertisements—Agents of insurance companies or of other insurers doing business in this State shall in advertisements publish true name and location of such insurance corporation or insurer; term agent to mean agent or surveyor or any other person who in any manner aids in doing the insurance business, and any broker whose business is to negotiate for, place risks, deliver policies or collect fire insurance.

Insurance Agents—Persons, firms and corporations acting as agents of foreign insurance companies are required to file in office of County Clerk a certified copy of Superintendent's certificate authorizing the doing of business in this State; also requires each such foreign corporation, immediately after being licensed, to publish once a week for four consecutive weeks a copy of its certificate and a copy of the statement required to be filed with the Supt. of Insurance. Forbids persons or corporations acting as agent for any foreign insurance corporation or insurer, negotiate risks or in any way aid in effecting insurance in State unless such corporation or insurer shall have fully complied with the Insurance Law.

Insurance Brokers—Supt. of Insurance may require applicants for certificates authorizing them to act as insurance brokers or for renewals to submit to examination, may investigate and after hearing revoke certificates.

Insurance Companies, Marine and Automobile—Incorporation provided for; terms, "marine insurance," "marine business," and "marine risks" defined; establishing of agencies in foreign countries permitted, and also providing for organizations in this State to write marine insurance exclusively in foreign countries.

Insurance Deposits—Supt. of Insurance shall receive a deposit of securities from an insurer whenever such deposit is required by laws of another State or by the regulations of its supervising official as a condition of admission to that State.

Insurance Examination—Supt. of Insurance authorized to examine into affairs of any insurance company or insurer and into any pension fund or retirement system; requires reports to be made annually on or before March 1, except that companies doing fire or marine insurance are to report on or before Feb. 15.

Insurance Law—Section 180, Insurance Law, which permitted title guaranty companies in counties having population of 100,000 to 250,000 to act as agent in care of real property, to issue fidelity bonds, to guarantee performance of contracts other than insurance policies and to issue or guarantee bonds permitted as required in judicial proceedings, repealed.

Insurance Liability—No policy to be issued or delivered unless provision in policy notice to any authorized agent within the State, shall be delivered to insurer; also a provision that claim shall not be invalidated for not giving notice if shown not to have been reasonably possible to give notice within the prescribed time. A policy issued in violation of this provision shall be deemed valid and to include above provision, and settlement governed by provisions of this law.

Insurance, Life—Authorizes Supt. of Insurance, if he finds agency operation of a life insurance corporation being conducted economically and in good faith, to suspend the prescribed limitation relating to new business. Riders or indorsements relating to manner of distribution of rights and benefits under policy, and used at request of individual policy holders, shall not require approval of Supt. of Insurance.

Insurance — Misrepresentations — existing law prohibiting misrepresentations by insurance companies is extended to include mutual insurance companies and fraternal benefit societies operating on the subordinate lodge plan.

Ku Klux Klan—Membership corporations or unincorporated associations having a membership of more than twenty and requiring an oath as part of its qualifications for membership must file with the Secretary of State a sworn copy of its constitution, by-laws and regulations as well as its oaths, a roster of its members and a list of its officers for the current year; new secret organizations must comply with same provisions within ten days; also a copy of every resolution providing for concerted action by its members to promote or defeat legislation or for the support or defeat of any candidate for public office must be filed with Secretary of State within ten days of its adoption. Anonymous communications by the Klan or any of its members to non-members are specifically prohibited.

Labor Law—Amended providing for double compensation and death benefits for minors employed in violation of any provision of Labor Law, employer alone liable for increased compensation and

benefits, voids any provision in an insurance policy which undertakes to relieve employer from such increased liability; does not apply to minors over 16 having employment certificates.

Law Investigation—Commission created to examine statutes and judicial decisions, to recommend changes, remove anachronisms, etc.

Law Practice—Corporations may not be organized for the purpose of conducting the practice of law.

Lights on Vehicles—Every vehicle on public highways shall be equipped with lights; exception in favor of hand-propelled vehicles and vehicles loaded with hay or straw struck out.

Limited Partner Certificate—Immediately after filing, a copy or a notice containing substance thereof must be published once a week for six weeks in two newspapers of county where original certificate is filed, and proof of publication filed.

Local Improvement not exceeding in cost $3,000 may be ordered by local boards without the approval of the Board of Estimate.

Military Laws Commission—Created to examine State and Federal military laws and organizations; to consist of three Senators, three Assemblymen and three residents of State to be appointed by Governor; to report to Legislature with recommended legislation.

Milk, Certified—No person shall sell or exchange, or offer or expose for sale or exchange, as or for certified milk any milk which does not conform to and is not produced in accordance with the regulations prescribed by a milk commission appointed by a county medical society chartered by the Medical Society of the State of New York.

Municipal Court—*Appeals*—In appeals from Municipal Courts where amount involved is less than $300 the appeal is to the Appellate Term, whose judgment is final and conclusive, unless constitutional rights of either party may be affected, in which case there may be a further appeal. *Execution*—Where judgment is entered on a Municipal Court judgment execution may be issued when the judgment creditor does not appear as well as when he has appeared. *Judgment Debtors* may be examined before a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, or before the County Judge of county where Municipal Court is located.

Municipal Court Justices—Four additional in Brooklyn provided for, and one in Queens County.

Paper Bags or Sacks used in sale of coke, charcoal or kindling wood must be at least 22 inches in height, 11 inches in width and the bottom not less than 4 inches wide.

Personal Income Tax—Exemptions increased: head of family from $2,000 to $2,500; each dependent from $200 to $400. "Gross Income" for purpose of personal income tax shall not include the amount deducted pursuant to the Income Tax Law of the U. S. from interest on a bond, mortgage, deed of trust, etc., containing a reimbursement clause, or to pay the interest without deduction for any tax which obligator may be required or permitted to pay.

Police Lieutenant in service 35 years is made a Captain without examination.

Police Supt. of Building created to supervise construction of new buildings and alteration and improvement of Department buildings.

Poughkeepsie Bridge—Authorizes State Commissioner of Highways to construct across Hudson River at Poughkeepsie a highway bridge for foot passengers and vehicular traffic, and necessary approaches.

Public Dances must be licensed.

Public Health—State to aid counties engaged in public health work to extent of 50 per cent. of money spent by county.

Public Service Commission is prohibited from increasing rates of fares of common carriers, railroad corporations and street railroad corporations above rates authorized by statute or by contract, grant, franchise, consent or other agreement; also strikes out provision permitting commission to make increase or decrease in rates, fares and charges pending determination of final rates.

Public Works, Dept. of—Created, to be headed by a Superintendent, at $12,000 per year. Three Bureaus: canals, headed by Commissioner of Canals and Waterways, at $10,000; Bureau of Highways, headed by Commissioner of Highways, at $10,000; Bureau of Public Buildings, at $5,000. Abolishes Department of Highways, Interstate Bridge Commission, Commission of Boundary Waters, Trustee of Public Buildings and Superintendent of Public Buildings.

Railroad Bonds as Savings Banks Investments—The time during which any railroad is operated by Federal Government and four years thereafter, and earnings made and dividends paid during said four years, shall not be taken into consideration in determining whether bonds of railroads comply with provisions of law entitling them to be taken as savings banks investments.

Referendum to voters of the State of bill providing for $50,000,000 bond issue to provide new State hospitals and better fire protection for present buildings.

Refund of Illegal Taxes—Each city, town, village, school or other taxing district, which has received any part of taxes upon shares of national banks in 1920, 1921 and 1922 and upon shares of State banks in 1920 and 1921, for the refund of which it may be liable, may incur indebtedness and may issue serial bonds maturing within ten years.

Safe Deposit Companies are permitted to increase the maximum limit on their capital stock to $2,000,000.

Savings and Loan Associations may sell and assign to Land Bank of State of New York bonds and mortgages owned by such associations when same are of the character made legal for investments of savings banks, and may guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of such bonds.

Savings Banks authorized to send collectors to schools or to philanthropic agencies to receive school savings and issue receipts therefor. In city of the first class, permitted to have one branch office; if city has more than one county or borough such branch must be in same county or borough as main office. May invest up to 70 instead of 65 per cent. of deposits and may guarantee funds in bonds and mortgages on unencumbered real property in this State. May provide safe deposit boxes in which to keep securities and valuable papers only. Permitted to invest in bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange accepted by qualified investment companies.

School Teachers—*Loyalty Tests Repealed*—Laws requiring loyalty tests of public school teachers and the licensing and supervision by the State of all schools, private as well as public, are repealed. *Pension*—Buffalo system merged with New York State Teachers Retirement system. *Quota* to be apportioned to school districts on account of maintenance of a teachers' training class, raised from $700 to $1,200. *Retirement fund* evaluation shall be postponed until 1925; until such evaluation employers of teachers shall contribute to fund five and one-tenth per centum of payroll of all teachers. Final average salary shall mean annual compensation earnable during the five years immediately preceding retirement or average annual compensation during any ten consecutive years of State service; also a member who has completed at least 15 years of total State service or 20 years of service, the last one of which is State service, may be retired on disability; also teachers may purchase an additional annuity.

Shipping Corporations incorporated under laws of N. Y. State, all of whose vessels are employed between foreign ports and ports in the United States, shall be exempt from all taxation in this State for State and local purposes upon their capital stock, franchises and earnings, until and including Dec. 31, 1932.

Shipping Exempt—All vessels registered at any port in this State and owned by an American citizen, or association, or by any corporation incorporated under laws of this State, engaged in ocean commerce between any port in U. S. and any foreign port, shall be exempt from all taxation in this State for State and local purposes.

Stock Corporation Law, recodified, went into effect Oct. 1, 1923, contains many new provisions and materially changes old ones.

Surrogate's Court fee for recording instruments, decrees or papers, ten cents per folio.

Tax Exemption—New buildings for dwelling purposes exclusively, except hotels, shall be exempt to the extent of $5,000 for each family's place of abode, provided construction is begun before April 1, 1924, local governing bodies to determine. Tax exemption extended to buildings three stories high used exclusively for dwelling purposes above ground floor.

Tax on Insurance Companies of one per cent. on excess of the gross amount of premiums charged—act describes in detail how such excess is to be determined.

Tenants—Disorderly Conduct in a tenant is defined as "using offensive, disorderly, threatening, abusive or insulting language; acting in such a manner as to annoy, disturb, interfere with or obstruct or be offensive to others; shouting or making a noise outside or inside a building during the nighttime."

Tenants—Emergency Rent Laws made to apply to all tenants, agreements and leases entered into or executed subsequent to Sept. 27, 1920.

Tenement House Lights—In three-story houses occupied by not more than two families to a floor a light must be burning from sunset to sunrise on the entrance floor near the stairs. In tenement

houses of four stories or more a light must be on each alternate floor. In houses with more than two families to a floor a light is required on every floor. Lights must be of not less than 12-candle power.

Ticket Speculators prohibited from selling prize fight tickets for more than 50 cents in excess of box office price.

Trade and Commerce Bureau—Created in office of Attorney General to enforce existing anti-trust and anti-profiteering laws.

Trust Companies may be appointed Guardian, Trustee or Administrator on application or consent of any person acting as such or as executor, in place or stead of or in conjunction with such person.

Trustees' Commissions—Where executor or trustee is by terms of instruments required to collect rents and manage real property, he shall be allowed 5 per cent. of rents collected.

Tunnels—Two new tunnels authorized, one from New Jersey to Manhattan, in neighborhood of 42d Street, the other to a point between 125th Street and 140th Street.

Voters' Qualifications—A voter on registering in New York City, either man or woman, may state his age is "over 21."

A certificate of literacy issued to a voter under the rules and regulations of the Board of Regents is conclusive of such fact, except that inability to write name in register or pollbook shall be conclusive of illiteracy. Upon registering such each inspector shall note "proof of literacy presented," and "literacy test satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory."

Water Resources Commission established to act jointly with similar commissions of States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania to negotiate and agree upon terms of proposed treaty between said three States and Government of U. S. relating to conservation, use and development of water resources of drainage basin of Delaware River.

Will—Subscribing witness to will may make and sign affidavit setting forth such facts as he would be required to testify to in proving will written on same paper as will or on a paper securely attached thereto and filed with said will for safe keeping; also affidavits of certified medical examiners.

Women in Industry, Bureau of—Created in Dept. of Labor, in charge of Chief, with not less than six women investigators, at least one of whom to be a duly licensed physician, to investigate and report as to conditions of employment of women and minors and make recommendations.

Woman naturalized by marriage to a citizen of U. S. must establish by affidavit the fact of such marriage.

Women registering for election—answering inquiry as to age, may say "over 21."

Woodlawn Heights Memorial—Commissioners of Land Office are empowered to convey to City of New York two lots for memorial purpose for erection by Woodlawn Heights Taxpayers' Association of a suitable memorial bearing names of those who voluntarily enlisted or were drafted for service in the World War.

Workmen's Compensation Law amended by increasing from $100 to $200 the maximum allowance for reasonable funeral expenses.

NEW YORK CITY SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Debt Limit—City may issue additional corporate stock and serial bonds not to exceed $10,000,000; $5,000,000 for repaving and $5,000,000 for public improvements other than on East River bridges.

Dockage and Wharfage Rates—Schedule repealed, rates to be fixed by Commissioners of Sinking Fund, on recommendations of Dock Commissioner after hearing.

Employees permitted to be retained in service for two years after reaching retirement age of 70.

Pensions to continue during terms of elected public officers; extending benefits of public school teachers' retirement system to all officers of administration and instruction of C. C. N. Y. and to other college employees not members of any other retirement system; increasing from $100 to $300 annual allowance for poor adult blind. Pensions to dependents of members of police force not less than $600 a year nor more than one-half of full salary; not more than $300 where no children under 18; increasing from $300 to $600 the maximum to widows out of Fire Dept. Relief Fund; providing pensions for Commissioner and Deputy Comr. of Street Cleaning under relief and pension fund of department.

Police and Fire Commissioners, with Mayor's consent, authorized to reinstate members who voluntarily resigned or were dismissed, also probationary members; granting preferences to war veterans in examinations for promotion in Police Department; providing that prior service in any department shall count as service on police force for pension purposes.

Purchasing Dept.—Created, Commissioner to be appointed by Mayor, to have exclusive jurisdiction over all city purchases and contracts over $25; abolishes present Purchase Board.

Railroads—All to be electrified by 1926; permitting improvement of approaches to Grand Central Terminal, extending Vanderbilt Ave., 45th to 46th St., widening Park Ave., 46th to 47th St.; permitting city to remove "L" spur track on 42d St.; authorizing city to relocate "L" railroad pillars and street railway grades at 34th St. and Broadway.

Referendum to voters on questions of raising pay of first grade patrolmen and firemen from $2,280 to $2,500 a year. (Adopted Nov. 6, 1923.)

Salary Increases—Mayor's and Comptroller's from $15,000 to $25,000; Pres. of Board of Aldermen, $5,000 to $15,000; Boro Presidents, $10,000 to $15,000; Pres. of Tax Board, $8,000 to $10,000; other Tax Commissioners, $7,000 to $9,000; clerks, deputy clerks and assistant clerks of Municipal Court in Queens and Richmond, $2,000 to $3,000.

Sanitary Protection extended to city's water supply in Esopus and Schoharie watersheds.

Sick Leave—Granting 30 days' sick leave to members of Police Dept.; creating office of Supt. of Buildings in Police Dept.; permitting a veterinarian to be made a member of police force.

Street Railways in Brooklyn. Transit Commission authorized to permit trolleys to operate for another year on Park Slope, 16th Ave., 39th St., Church Ave., and Tompkins-Culver lines without exchanging transfers.

Supreme Court Justices—Four additional Justices provided for the First District.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Prepared by the State Department of Labor.)

The Workmen's Compensation Law of New York provides free treatment and maintenance for employees incapacitated for work by accidental injury or occupational disease and, if they die of their accidents or diseases, maintenance and funeral money for their widows, children and dependents.

By obligating employers to insure their employees, it throws the main financial burden of misfortune upon the industry and the consumer. It took the place in 1914 of law that held the employer liable only when he was negligent. It tends to free the employee and society of pauperism.

It covers many and varied employments and industries. They are enumerated in its text by alphabetical lists. In addition, it covers any business that regularly employs "four or more workmen or operatives" and any employment voluntarily brought under it by employer and employee.

The clerical or office force of a factory carrying on an industry that it enumerates and all the clerks of a department store or other business that employs four or more elevator operators, chauffeurs or other "workmen or operatives" come within the law.

It expressly excludes farm laborers and domestic servants.

It stipulates that employments must be carried on for profit or pecuniary gain. This excludes, for example, repairing private residences from which the owners derive no rentals or grave digging for religious corporations. The pecuniary gain limitation does not apply to public employment.

Not all public employees, but only such as are engaged in employments that the law enumerates, are entitled to compensation. Railroad employees injured in interstate commerce are excluded by the Federal Employers' Liability Act.

Masters and crews of vessels are excluded by the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Federal courts. The status of other employees connected with water traffic, such as longshoremen, is yet in some doubt (Sept., 1923) since the courts have not passed upon recent Congressional legislation.

The injured employee or others must give written notice of the accident to the employer and the Department of Labor within thirty days and must file claim for compensation within a year. The law mitigates these provisions by excuses, waivers, etc.

The accident must not be due to the injured employee's wilful intent to injure himself or another or solely to his intoxication.

The employer is entitled to select the physician or hospital or to consent to the employee's selections, otherwise the employee is liable for the fees.

The compensation of a disabled employee is two-thirds of his weekly wages but not to exceed twenty dollars or be less than eight dollars, except that the compensation is the same as the wages when the wages are less than eight dollars.

Compensation for total disability is payable as long as the disability lasts.

Compensation for loss of a limb, a finger, an eye, hearing, etc., is fixed at a certain number of weeks.

Disfigurement of the face or head is compensable.

A fund is provided for retraining cripples.

If the employee dies of the accident or occupational disease, the insurance carrier must pay funeral expenses not to exceed $200 and the widow or dependent husband is entitled for life to 30 per cent. of the deceased employee's wages, except that benefits cease with a two-years' lump sum upon remarriage.

Each child under eighteen years of age is entitled to 10 per cent. when there is a widow or dependent husband, but to 15 per cent. otherwise. The aggregate may not exceed two-thirds of the wages or eighty-three and one-third dollars per month.

If none or only a part of this aggregate is awarded to wife, husband and children, dependent grandchildren and brothers and sisters under eighteen years of age and dependent parents and grandparents may take the whole or the balance in fixed proportions.

The law excludes alien husbands, grandchildren, brothers, sisters and grandparents in foreign countries.

With approval of the Department of Labor and deposit of securities with it, large employers obtain the right to pay compensation without insuring. Others must insure with the Department or with private companies.

Municipalities that do not insure must impose taxes to pay awards to their employees.

Failure to insure is punishable by a fine of $500 or prison for one year or both.

Acceptance of premium estops the carrier from denying coverage.

Contractors are responsible for subcontractors.

The employer must duplicate the compensation of a minor under eighteen years of age injured while employed in violation of the Labor Law.

Parties may appeal from the Department's findings to the courts.

COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND.

Condition of the fund on January 1, 1923—Assets, $8,015,793 (investments, $7,061,814; cash on hand, $371,913; accrued interest, $72,711; policyholders, accounts, $507,355; miscellaneous, $2,000).

Liabilities—$6,081,323 (reserve for losses, $5,153,786; reserve for deferred claim expense, $378,048; reserve for unearned premium, $501,200; other reserves, $48,289).

Surplus—$1,934,470 (catastrophe reserve, $850,000; dividend reserve, $350,000; unassigned surplus, $734,470).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF POLICYHOLDERS, STATE INSURANCE FUND.

Saul Singer, representing Singer Brothers, Inc., of New York City; John F. Weis of Rochester, New York; Edmund H. Huyck of Albany, New York; F. L. Morse, representing Morse Chain Company of Ithaca; J. Charles Andrews, representing the Turner Construction Company of New York City; Thomas W. Larkin, representing the Le Roy Plow Company of Le Roy; Paul E. Fitzpatrick, representing the Seminole Construction Company of Buffalo; John Connelly, representing the Sherman Square Hotel Corp. of New York City.

(For summaries of the Workmen's Compensation Laws of the several States see The World Almanac for 1923.

MOVING PICTURE CENSORSHIP IN NEW YORK STATE.

The Motion Picture Commission of the State of New York was created by the Legislature in 1921, and entered on its duties on Aug. 1, that year. An office was opened at No. 220 West 42d Street, where a large part of the reviewing of films is done. There is also a regular office at Albany.

In the calendar year 1922 fines imposed and paid totalled $675; 3,945 eliminations were made, in 861 films; 2,516 films were approved without eliminations; 326 permits were granted without examination; 3,377 licenses were issued; 72 films were condemned in toto; number of reels examined, 11,061.

Eliminations named in the above paragraph covered 2,968 scenes, and 977 titles.

Reasons for eliminations applied to the following number of films—Indecent, 263; inhuman, 289; tending to incite crime, 485; immoral or tending to corrupt morals, 235; sacrilegious, 26; obscene, 2.

Of the films from which eliminations were made, 434 were dramas; 207, comedies; 84, comedy dramas; 69, serials; 36, news; 21, educational; 4, cartoons.

Decisions of the Commission can be appealed to the courts.

Receipts were—From licenses, $149,927; from permits, $4,387; from seals, $299; from rescreenings, $41; total, $154,655.

Expenditures totalled $82,835, of which $49,495 represented salaries and wages.

"The Commission," says that body in its report to the Governor, in 1923, "was directed by the statute to issue permits, without examination, for all films which had been exhibited prior to Aug. 1, 1921.

"Each permit is given a serial number and a leader is delivered to the owner at the time the permit is issued to the applicant. If complaints are made concerning films for which permits have been issued, the Commission may require the films to be produced and to be reviewed by the Commission. In many instances this has been done.

"Permits are often issued for pictures which are scientific, religious or educational in their character, without examination.

"Licenses are only issued where an application has been made, the fee paid and the picture examined and approved. At the time a picture is approved, a license is issued and a seal is delivered to the applicant which he is required to exhibit on the screen following the main title, which contains the following words:

"'Licensed by the Motion Picture Commission of the State of New York

"'No. ——'

"It is unlawful to exhibit to the public for an admission fee any film within the State, unless there is shown with it the identification matter referred to herein.

"At the time the application is made, the applicants are also required to present to the Commission for examination the advertising matter to be used in connection with the display of the film.

"This does not refer, of course, to the advertising matter which appears in publications but to billboards and posters. The Commission passes upon this advertising matter and approves or disapproves the same. The same standards are applied to advertising matter as to films.

"The statute directs the Commission to issue licenses for pictures whenever an application is made, unless the film, or some part thereof, is *obscene, indecent, immoral, inhuman, sacrilegious* or is *of such a character that its exhibition would tend to corrupt morals or incite to crime.*

"The Commission, in applying the standards laid down by the statute, has been very liberal in its judgment, feeling that owing to the large investments of producers and the short period during which the Commission has been functioning in this State, that it was only fair to the industry to give the producers the benefit of the doubt where there was any question as to whether the film, or any part of it, came within the inhibitions laid down in the statute."

The Commission estimates that 1,000,000 persons a day see moving pictures in New York State, and 15,000,000 a day in the United States.

Film censorship, according to the Commission, exists in England, Canada, Australia, India, and other British provinces; in Italy, Germany, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Sweden, and in the Philippines and Japan.

In the United States, censorship is established in New York State, in Kansas, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Florida, and in nearly all large cities.

The Commission warns that bad or misleading films are made in the United States and sent abroad; and that propaganda films hostile to the American form of Government are made abroad and sent here, and also are made here for use here.

The forty best pictures of the year, selected by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures during period of December, 1921, to December, 1922, was:

"One Glorious Day," "Nanook of the North," "Shattered," "Salome," "On the Stroke of Midnight," "The Loves of Pharaoh," "Grandma's Boy," "Minnie," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "Sir Arne's Treasure," "Hamlet," "Fools First," "Shadows," "A Doll's House," "A Bill of Divorcement," "Sure Fire Flint," "The Sailor-Made Man," "Brothers Under the Skin," "The Four Seasons," "Trifling Women," "Sonny," "Timothy's Quest," "Miss Lulu Bett," "Nice People," "And Women Must Weep," "Down to the Sea in Ships," "The Little Minister," "One Clear Call," "Above All Law," "Blood and Sand," "The Third Alarm," "Lorna Doone," "Hungry Hearts," "When Love Comes," "A Blind Bargain," "The Fast Mail," "The Storm," "The Flame of Life," "The Man Who Played God," and "Mr. Barnes of New York."

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

(Officially revised as of Nov. 1, 1923.)

Commander in Chief, the Governor of the State. The office of the *Adjutant General* is at No. 158 State Street, Albany. The *State Arsenal* is at No. 224 Heyward St., Brooklyn. *Secretary Armory Commission*, Brig. Gen. F. W. Ward. *Commander of the New York National Guard*, Major Gen. Charles W. Berry, office Municipal Building, New York City.

BRIGADE AND OTHER COMMANDERS.

53d Infantry Brigade, 176 State St., Albany. Brig. Gen. Franklin W. Ward.
54th Infantry Brigade, 451 Main St., Buffalo. Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Jennings.
87th Infantry Brigade, 104 East 34th Street, New York City. Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer.
52d Field Artillery Brigade, 171 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn. Brig. Gen. Wm. O. Richardson.
51st Cavalry Brigade, 1579 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Bryant.
51st Brigade Headquarters Troop, Staten Island.
27th Division Special Troops, 216 Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y. City. Major John C. Mansfield.
27th Division Headquarters Company, 216 Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y. City.
27th Signal Company, 801 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
102d Ordnance Company, 216 Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y. City.
27th Tank Company, 29 West Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. City.
27th Military Police, Yonkers.
102d Cycle Company, Yonkers.
27th Division Train, Q. M. C., 355 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Major Walter E. Corwin.
27th Division Air Service, Miller Field, S. I. Major George A. Vaughn, Jr.
101st Signal Battalion, 104 E. 34th St., N. Y. City. Major James C. Fox.
102d Engineers, 216 Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y. City. Col. Fredk. E. Humphreys.
101st Cavalry, 1579 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Col. James R. Howlett; with one troop each at Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.
1st Cavalry, Troop B, Albany; Troop G, Utica; Troop M, Geneseo.
51st Machine Gun Squadron (Cavalry), 1339 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Major Nathaniel H. Egleston.
104th Field Artillery, 1988 Broadway, N. Y. City. Col. J. E. Austin. Battery A, Syracuse; Batteries B and C, Binghamton.
105th Field Artillery, 1122 Franklin Ave., N. Y. City. Col. R. W. Marshall; 1st Battalion is at 171 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn.
106th Field Artillery, 29 Masten St., Buffalo. Col. W. F. Schohl.
258th Field Artillery, 29 W. Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. City. Col. E. F. Austin.
9th Coast Defense Command, 125 W. 14th St., N. Y. City. Col. John J. Byrne.
13th Coast Defense Command, 357 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Col. Sydney Grant.
212th Anti-Aircraft Artillery, 120 W. 62d St., N. Y. City. Col. N. B. Burr.
102d Medical Regiment, 56 West 66th St., N. Y. City. Col. L. A. Salisbury. 1 Sanitary Company in Rochester, 1 Ambulance Company in Syracuse, 1 Hospital Company in Albany, 1 Hospital Company in Brooklyn.
10th Infantry, 195 Washington Ave., Albany. Col. C. E. Walsh. Companies also at Catskill, Hudson, Oneonta, Walton, Binghamton, Ithaca, Utica and Mohawk.
14th Infantry, 1402 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn. Col. F. W. Baldwin. 1 Company at Flushing.
71st Infantry, 105 E. 34th St., N. Y. City. Col. J. H. Wells.
105th Infantry, Troy. Col. R. H. Gillet. Companies also at Cohoes, Schenectady, Hoosick Falls, Whitehall, Saratoga Springs, Glens Falls, Saranac Lake, Malone, Amsterdam and Gloversville.
106th Infantry, 1322 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Col. Thomas Fairservis.
107th Infantry, 643 Park Ave., N. Y. City. Col. W. H. Hayes.
108th Infantry, Syracuse. Col. J. S. Thompson. Companies also at Rochester, Geneva, Oswego, Medina, Ogdensburg, Auburn, Hornell, Elmira and Watertown.
165th Infantry, 68 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City. Col. J. J. Phelan.
174th Infantry, 172 Connecticut St. Buffalo. Col. W. R. Pooley. Companies also at Jamestown, Olean, Tonawanda and Niagara Falls.
369th Infantry, 2217 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City. Col. A. W. Little.
132d Ammunition Train, Middletown. Major J. A. Korschen. Companies also at Newburgh, Kingston, Poughkeepsie and Mount Vernon.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Commodore Alfred B. Fry, Headquarters, Room 2203 Municipal Building, N. Y. City. *First Battalion*, U. S. S. Illinois, foot of 97th St., North River, N. Y. City. Capt. William L. Mallon. *Second Battalion*, foot of 52d St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. Capt. E. T. Fitzgerald. *Third Battalion*, State Armory, 908 Main St., E. Rochester. Capt. William J. Graham. There are divisions at Rochester, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Watertown, Niagara Falls, Oswego. *Separate Divisions* attached to Headquarters, Naval Militia, N. Y., at Flushing, New Rochelle, Ossining, and Staten Island. *Total Strength*, 2,100 officers and men.

NEW YORK STATE LOSSES IN THE WORLD WAR.

Army, compiled by J. Leslie Kincaid, the Adjutant General of the State.

County.	Killed in Action	Di'd of Wounds.	Died of Disease.	Total Deaths.	County.	Killed in Action	Di'd of Wounds.	Died of Disease.	Total Deaths.
Albany	65	14	99	191	Ontario	29	10	31	73
Allegany	18	8	20	47	Orange	62	14	73	156
Broome	53	19	52	128	Orleans	16	5	13	35
Cattaraugus	24	10	41	80	Oswego	29	13	38	86
Cayuga	27	7	36	70	Onondaga	121	47	100	286
Chautauqua	59	16	60	140	Otsego	26	9	33	70
Chemung	31	15	31	82	Putnam	5	3	6	14
Chenango	12	8	17	40	Rensselaer	79	39	54	179
Clinton	16	11	28	58	Rockland	23	6	29	60
Columbia	16	4	23	47	St. Lawrence	31	17	51	102
Cortland	12	7	11	31	Saratoga	28	8	25	64
Delaware	21	1	30	55	Schenectady	44	19	38	113
Dutchess	37	14	49	109	Schoharie	2	4	6	12
Erie	303	120	266	736	Schuyler	5	2	3	11
Essex	8	5	27	44	Seneca	6	4	21	32
Franklin	24	11	26	62	Steuben	32	7	35	80
Fulton	12	1	18	35	Suffolk	44	16	62	131
Genesee	22	6	16	45	Sullivan	14	5	22	44
Greene	8	4	28	41	Tioga	7	4	12	24
Hamilton	3	0	3	6	Tompkins	13	3	14	33
Herkimer	35	12	33	90	Ulster	31	7	70	110
Jefferson	49	17	41	110	Warren	10	5	27	43
Lewis	7	1	15	25	Washington	8	11	32	55
Livingston	10	8	19	37	Wayne	20	9	20	49
Madison	13	6	25	45	Westchester	163	57	167	416
Monroe	155	63	139	378	Wyoming	12	6	13	32
Montgomery	28	8	35	71	Yates	6	2	16	24
Nassau	65	26	74	183	Residence in New York State not shown	8	3	17	32
New York City	3,018	1,036	2,179	6,693					
Niagara	76	27	74	191					
Oneida	96	27	78	210	Total	5,191	1,853	4,618	12,444

Deaths of New York men in the U. S. Navy or the Marine Corps totalled 1,406. of whom 717 were from New York City. Grand total of deaths, including nurses, 14,093.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

(The Official List, from the Legislative Manual.)

First Dutch Period.

Adriaen Jorisszen Tienpoint, Director	1623
Cornelis Jacobzen Mey, Director	1624
William Verhulst, Director	1625
Peter Minuit, Director Gen. May	4, 1626
Bastiaen Jansz Krol, Director Gen. March	1632
Wouter Van Twiller, Director Gen. April	1633
William Kieft, Director Gen. March	28, 1638
Petrus Stuyvesant, Director Gen. May	11, 1647

NOTES TO THE FIRST DUTCH PERIOD.

Under Dutch rule the powers of government, civil and ecclesiastical, were vested in the Director of the West India Company and his Council.

Krol had been Director and Commissary at Fort Orange.

First English Period.

Richard Nicolls, Gov. Sept. (N.S.)	8, 1664
Francis Lovelace, Gov. August	17, 1668

Second Dutch Period.

Cornelis Evertse & War Council. Aug. (N.S.)	12, 1673
Anthony Colve, Gov. Gen. Sept. (N.S.)	19, 1673

Second English Period (Early Colonial).

Edmond Andros, Gov. Nov. (N.S.)	10, 1674
Anthony Brockholls, Lieut.-Gov. November	16, 1677
Sir Edmond Andros, Gov. August	7, 1678
Anthony Brockholls, Gov. Jan. (N.S.)	13, 1681
Thomas Dongan, Gov. August	27, 1683
Sir Edmond Andros, Gov. August	11, 1688
Francis Nicholson, Lieut.-Gov. October	9, 1688
Jacob Leisler, Lieut.-Gov. June	3, 1689
Henry Sloughter, Gov. March	19, 1691
Richard Ingoldesby, Commander-in-Chief. July	26, 1691
Benjamin Fletcher, Gov. August	30, 1692
Earl of Bellomont, Gov. April	2, 1698
John Nanfan, Lieut.-Gov. May	16, 1699
Earl of Bellomont, Gov. July	24, 1700
Provincial Council. March 5 to May	19, 1701
John Nanfan, Lieut.-Gov. May	19, 1701
Lord Cornbury, Gov. May	3, 1702
Lord Lovelace, Gov. December	18, 1708
Peter Schuyler, Pres. of Council. May	6, 1709
Richard Ingoldesby, Lieut.-Gov. May	9, 1709
Gerardus Beekman, Pres. of Council. April	10, 1710
Robert Hunter, Gov. June	14, 1710
Peter Schuyler, Pres. of Council. July	21, 1719
William Burnet, Gov. September	17, 1720
John Montgomerie, Gov. April	15, 1728
Rip Van Dam, Pres. of Council. July	1, 1731
William Cosby, Gov. August	1, 1732
George Clarke, Pres. of Council. March	10, 1736
George Clarke, Lieut.-Gov. October	30, 1736
George Clinton, Gov. September	22, 1743

NOTES TO THE SECOND ENGLISH PERIOD.

Andros was Governor of New England, New York and New Jersey.

The Earl of Bellomont died March 5, 1701.

Before 1709 the administration of government, when the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were vacant, was vested in the Council, the right to preside being lodged in the eldest Councilor.

From 1702 to 1738 New York and New Jersey had a joint executive, and Lord Cornbury was the first joint incumbent.

John West, seventh Lord De La Warr was appointed Governor in June, 1737, and resigned the title in September, 1737; but he never came to this country or qualified for the office.

Third English Period (Pre-Revolutionary).

Sir Danvers Osborne, Gov. October	10, 1753
James De Lancey, Lieut.-Gov. October	12, 1753
Sir Charles Hardy, Gov. September	3, 1755
James De Lancey, Lieut.-Gov. June	3, 1757
Cadwallader Colden, Pres. of Council. August	4, 1760
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov. August	8, 1761
Robert Monckton, Gov. October	26, 1761
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov. November	18, 1761
Robert Monckton, Gov. June	14, 1762
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov. June	28, 1763
Sir Henry Moore, Gov. November	13, 1765
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov. September	12, 1769
Earl of Dunmore, Gov. October	19, 1770
William Tryon, Gov. July	9, 1771
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov. April	7, 1774
William Tryon, Gov. June	26, 1775
James Robertson, Gov. March	23, 1780
Andrew Elliott, Lieut.-Gov. April	17, 1783

NOTES ON THE THIRD ENGLISH PERIOD.

Sir Danvers Osborne received his appointment as Governor of New York (in England), on August 1, 1753. He then sailed for America, arriving at the port of New York on October 7, 1753. He published his Commission as Governor and took the oath of office on October 10, 1753 (Wednesday).

On Friday, October 12, 1753, at 7 o'clock in the morning he was found in the garden of Mr. Murray, at whose house he was staying, strangled in his handkerchief, having committed suicide in a fit of insanity.

The above information is contained in a letter written by Lieut.-Gov. James De Lancey to the Lords of Trade, dated October 15, 1753.

Robertson and Elliott were Military Governors during the Revolutionary War, but were not recognized by the State of New York.

Government by the Provincial Congress.

Peter Van Brugh Livingston. May	23, 1775
Nathaniel Woodhull, Pres. *pro tem.* August	28, 1775
Abraham Yates jr., Pres. *pro tem.* November	2, 1775
Nathaniel Woodhull. December	6, 1775
John Haring, Pres. *pro tem.* December	16, 1775
Nathaniel Woodhull. February	12, 1776
John Haring, Pres. *pro tem.* June	19, 1776
Nathaniel Woodhull. July	9, 1776
Abraham Yates jr., Pres. *pro tem.* August	10, 1776
Abraham Yates jr. August	28, 1776
Peter R. Livingston. September	26, 1776
Abraham Ten Broeck. March	6, 1777
William Smith, Pres. *pro tem.* April	9, 1777
Pierre Van Cortlandt, Vice-Pres. April	11, 1777
Leonard Gansevoort, Pres. *pro tem.* April	18, 1777
Pierre Van Cortlandt, Vice-Pres. April	21, 1777
Abraham Ten Broeck. April	28, 1777
Pierre Van Cortlandt, Pres. Council Safety. May	14, 1777

State.

Name.	Residence.	Elected.
George Clinton	Ulster Co.	July 9, 1777
John Jay	New York City	April, 1795
George Clinton	Ulster Co.	April, 1801
Morgan Lewis	Dutchess Co.	April, 1804
Daniel D. Tompkins	Richmond Co.	April, 1807
John Taylor	Albany	March, 1817
De Witt Clinton	New York City	1817
Joseph C. Yates	Schenectady	Nov. 6, 1822
De Witt Clinton	New York City	Nov. 3, 1824
Nathaniel Pitcher	Sandy Hill	Feb. 11, 1828
Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook	Nov. 5, 1828
Enos T. Throop	Auburn	Mar. 12, 1829
William L. Marcy	Troy	Nov. 7, 1832
William H. Seward	Auburn	Nov. 7, 1838
William C. Bouck	Fulton ham	Nov. 8, 1842
Silas Wright	Canton	Nov. 5, 1844
John Young	Geneseo	Nov. 3, 1846
Hamilton Fish	New York City	Nov. 7, 1848
Washington Hunt	Lockport	Nov. 5, 1850
Horatio Seymour	Deerfield	Nov. 2, 1852
Myron H. Clark	Canandaigua	Nov. 7, 1854
John A. King	Queens Co.	Nov. 4, 1856
Edwin D. Morgan	New York City	Nov. 2, 1858
Horatio Seymour	Deerfield	Nov. 4, 1862
Reuben E. Fenton	Frewsburgh	Nov. 8, 1864
John T. Hoffman	New York City	Nov. 3, 1868
John A. Dix	New York City	Nov. 5, 1872
Samuel J. Tilden	New York City	Nov. 3, 1874
Lucius Robinson	Elmira	Nov. 7, 1876
Alonzo B. Cornell	New York City	Nov. 4, 1879
Grover Cleveland	Buffalo	Nov. 7, 1882
David B. Hill	Elmira	Jan. 6, 1885
Roswell P. Flower	New York City	Nov. 3, 1891
Levi P. Morton	Rhinecliff	Nov. 6, 1894
Frank S. Black	Troy	Nov. 3, 1896
Theodore Roosevelt	Oyster Bay	Nov. 8, 1898
Benj. B. Odell jr.	Newburgh	Nov. 6, 1900
Frank W. Higgins	Olean	Nov. 8, 1904
Charles E. Hughes	New York City	Nov. 6, 1906
Horace White	Syracuse	Oct. 6, 1910
John A. Dix	Thomson	Nov. 8, 1910
William Sulzer	New York City	Nov. 5, 1912
Martin H. Glynn	Albany	Oct. 17, 1913
Charles S. Whitman	New York City	Nov. 3, 1914
Alfred E. Smith	New York City	Nov. 5, 1918
Nathan L. Miller	Syracuse	Nov. 2, 1920
Alfred E. Smith	New York City	Nov. 7, 1922

NOTES ON THE STATE PERIOD.

The Constitution of 1777 did not specify the time when the Governor should enter on the duties of his office. Gov. Clinton was declared elected July 9, and qualified on July 30. On the thirteenth day of February, 1787, an act was passed for regulating elections, which provided that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor should enter on the

duties of their respective offices on the 1st of July after their election.

Taylor (1817) was Lieutenant-Governor and became acting Governor.

The Constitution of 1821 provided that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor should, after the year 1823, take office on Jan. 1.

Pitcher (1828) was Lieutenant-Governor and became acting Governor.

Throop (1829) was Lieutenant-Governor and became Governor upon the resignation of Van Buren. He was elected, November, 1830, for a full term.

Cleveland (1882) resigned Jan. 6, 1885, to become President of the United States, and Hill, the Lieutenant-Governor, succeeded him as Governor, and was elected Nov. 6, 1885, for a full term.

Hughes (1906) resigned as Governor, Oct. 6, 1910, to become a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was succeeded as Governor by Lieutenant-Governor Horace White.

Glynn (1913) was Lieutenant-Governor and became Governor, Oct. 17, 1913, when Sulzer, who was impeached, was removed from office.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.
(From the Legislative Manual.)

The executive power is vested in the Governor in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and of the statutes.

The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State.

He acts as ex-officio member of various boards and commissions.

He is required to communicate by message to the Legislature at every session the condition of the State, and to recommend such matters to it as he may judge expedient.

He may convene the Legislature, or the Senate only, on extraordinary occasions.

The Governor shall cause to be kept in the Executive Chamber journals of the daily transactions of his office, files of all official records, together with statements of all applications for pardon, commutation or other executive clemency, and of his action thereon.

He is required to transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military.

He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

The power to veto any bill passed by the Legislature is vested in the Governor.

The term of office of the Governor is two years, and he receives an annual salary of $10,000, and the use of a furnished executive residence.

He is authorized to appoint a counsel, a secretary, a military secretary, and such clerks and other assistants as may be necessary.

The Privy Seal is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription "State of New York—Executive Privy Seal."

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM NEW YORK STATE, 1789-1922

The Empire State was not represented in the first session of the first Congress, which began at New York City, April 6, 1789, and adjourned Sept. 29, 1789. The second session began at New York City Jan. 4, 1790.

A Senator of the United States must be at least 30 years of age, an inhabitant of the State, and nine years a United States citizen.

Name.	Residence.	Pol.	When Elected
Philip Schuyler	Albany	Fed	1789, July 16
Rufus King	New York	Fed	1789, July 16
Aaron Burr	New York	D.	1791, Jan. 19
Rufus King	New York	Fed.	1795, Jan. 27
John Laurance	New York	Fed	1796, Nov. 9
Philip Schuyler	Albany	Fed	1797, Jan. 24
John S. Hobart	Huntington	Fed	1798, Jan. 11
William North	Duan'sb'gh	Fed	1798, May
James Watson	New York	D.	1798, Aug. 17
Gouverneur Morris	Morrisania	Fed	1800, April 3
John Armstrong	Rhinebeck	Fed	1800, Nov. 6
John Armstrong	Rhinebeck	Fed	1801, Jan. 27
DeWitt Clinton	Newtown	D.	1802, Feb. 9
Theodore Bailey	Po'keepsie	D.	1803, Feb. 1
John Armstrong	Rhinebeck	D.	1803, Dec.
John Smith	Br'khaven	D.	1804, Feb. 4
John Armstrong	Rhinebeck	D.	1804, Feb. 4
Samuel L. Mitchill	New York	D.	1804, Nov. 9
John Smith	Br'khaven	D.	1807, Feb. 3
Obadiah German	Norwich	D.	1809, Feb. 17
Rufus King	Jamaica	Fed.	1813, Feb. 2
Nathan Sanford	New York	D.	1815, Feb. 7
Rufus King	Jamaica	Fed	1820, Jan. 8
Martin Van Buren	Kinderho'k	D	1821, Feb. 6
Nathan Sanford	New York	D	1826, Jan. 14
Martin Van Buren	Kinderho'k	D.	1827, Feb. 6
Charles E. Dudley	Albany	D	1829, Jan. 15
William L. Marcy	Albany	D	1831, Feb. 1
Silas Wright, Jr.	Canton	D	1833, Jan. 4
Nath. P. Tallmadge	Po'keepsie	D	1833, Feb. 5
Silas Wright, Jr.	Canton	D	1837, Feb. 7
Nath. P. Tallmadge	Po'keepsie	D.	1840, Jan. 14
Silas Wright, Jr.	Canton	D	1843, Feb. 7
H'y A. Foster	Rome	D.	1844, Nov. 30
Daniel S. Dickinson	Bing'mton	D.	1844, Nov. 30
Daniel S. Dickinson	Bing'mton	D.	1845, Jan. 18
John A. Dix	Albany	D.	1845, Jan. 18
Daniel S. Dickinson	Bing'mton	D.	1845, Feb. 4
William H. Seward	Auburn	Whig	1849, Feb. 6
Hamilton Fish	New York	Whig	1851, Mch. 19
William H. Seward	Auburn	Whig	1855, Feb. 6
Preston King	Ogd'nsburg	R.	1857, Feb. 3
Ira Harris	Albany	R.	1861, Feb. 5
Edwin D. Morgan	New York	R.	1863, Feb. 3
Roscoe Conkling	Utica	R.	1867, Jan. 16
Reuben E. Fenton	Jamest'wn	R.	1869, Jan. 20
Roscoe Conkling	Utica	R.	1873, Jan. 22
Francis Kernan	Utica	R.	1875, Jan. 21
Roscoe Conkling	Utica	R.	1879, Jan. 22
Thomas C. Platt	Owego	R.	1881, Jan. 20
Warner Miller	Herkimer	R.	1881, July 16
Elbridge G. Lapham	Can'daigua	R.	1881, July 22
William M. Evarts	New York	R.	1885, Jan. 20
Frank Hiscock	Syracuse	R.	1887, Jan. 20
David B. Hill	Elmira	D.	1891, Jan. 21
Edward Murphy, Jr.	Troy	D.	1893, Jan. 17
Thomas C. Platt	Owego	R.	1897, Jan. 20
Chauncey M. Depew	New York	R.	1899, Jan. 18
Thomas C. Platt	Owego	R.	1903, Jan. 21
Chauncey M. Depew	New York	R.	1905, Jan. 18
Elihu Root	New York	R.	1909, Jan. 19
James A. O'Gorman	New York	D.	1911, Mch. 31
J. W. Wadsworth, Jr.	Geneseo	R.	1914, Nov. 3
William M. Calder	Brooklyn	R.	1916, Nov. 7
J. W. Wadsworth, Jr.	Geneseo	R.	1920, Nov. 2
Royal S. Copeland	New York	D.	1922, Nov. 7

Names in *Italics* in the above table are those of Senators who were appointed by the Governor in recess of the Legislature and whose successors were chosen at the next session of that body.

Senators were chosen by the Legislature prior to 1914; since then, by popular vote, at a general election.

Senators who resigned before their terms expired were: King, Laurance, Schuyler (2d term), Hobart, North, Watson, Armstrong (2d term), Clinton, Bailey, Armstrong (4th term), King (2d term), King (3d term), Van Buren (2d term), Marcy, Tallmadge (2d term), Wright (3d term), Conkling (3d term), Platt (1st term).

STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR DEAF MUTES.

The several institutions for deaf mute children receive $490 a per capita from the State for such pupils above twelve years of age as may receive appointments from the Commissioner of Education. Pupils between five and twelve years of age are received as county pupils at the annual charge to counties of $490, upon the order of an overseer of the poor or a county supervisor. As a rule the grounds and buildings of these institutions belong exclusively to private corporations, who appoint the superintendent or principal.

N. Y. Instit. for the Instruct. of the Deaf and Dumb (opened May 20, 1818), New York.

Le Couteulx St. Mary's Instit. for the Improv. Instr. of Deaf Mutes (opened November, 1862), Buffalo.

Instit. for the Improv. Instr. of Deaf Mutes (opened March 1, 1867), New York.

St. Joseph's Instit. for Improv. Instr. of Deaf Mutes: Fem. Dept. (opened 1870), Westchester; Fem. Branch (opened 1874), Brooklyn; Male Dept. (opened 1875), Westchester.

Central N. Y. Instit. for Deaf Mutes (opened March 22, 1875), Rome.

Western N. Y. Instit. for Deaf Mutes (opened October 4, 1876), Rochester.

Northern N. Y. Instit. for Deaf Mutes (opened September 10, 1884), Malone.

Albany Home School for the Oral Instr. of the Deaf (opened September 17, 1889), Albany.

NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

(Terms expire December 31 of year named.)

Governor—Alfred Emanuel Smith, Dem., New York City (1924), $10,000 and Executive Mansion.
Secretary to the Governor—George R. Van Namee.
Counsel to the Governor—Terrence Farley.
Lieutenant Governor—George R. Lunn, Dem., Schenectady (1924), $5,000.
Secretary of State—James A. Hamilton, Dem., the Bronx (1924), $8,000.
State Comptroller—James W. Fleming, Dem., Troy (1924), $10,000.
State Treasurer—George K. Shuler, Dem., Lyons (1924), $8,000.
Attorney General—Carl Sherman, Dem., Buffalo (1924), $10,000.
State Engineer and Surveyor—Dwight B. La Du, Dem., Albany (1924), $10,000.

THE STATE JUDICIARY.

(Terms of Judges end Dec. 31 of year named.)

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Judge, Frank H. Hiscock, Syracuse, 1926; *Associate Judges*, Irving Lehman, 1937; Benjamin N. Cardozo, N. Y. City, 1931; Cuthbert W. Pound, Lockport, 1930; Chester B. McLaughlin, Port Henry, 1926; Frederick E. Crane, Brooklyn, 1934; William S. Andrews, Syracuse, 1928.

THE SUPREME COURT.

First District (Manhattan and the Bronx)—W. Warley Platzek, Manhattan, 1924; Leonard A. Giegerich, Bronx, 1925; Daniel F. Cohalan, Manhattan, 1925; Vernon M. Davis, Manhattan, 1925; Charles L. Guy, Manhattan, 1926; Thomas F. Donnelly, Manhattan, 1926; John Proctor Clarke, Manhattan, 1926; William P. Burr, Manhattan, 1926; Mitchell L. Erlanger, Manhattan, 1927; Francis B. Delahanty, Manhattan, 1929; John M. Tierney, Bronx, 1929; Edward R. Finch, Manhattan, 1929; George V. Mullan, Bronx, 1930; Richard H. Mitchell, Bronx, 1930; John B. McAvoy, Manhattan, 1931; John Ford, Manhattan, 1932; Victor J. Dowling, Manhattan, 1932; Robert F. Wagner, Manhattan, 1932; Richard P. Lydon, Manhattan, 1932; Philip J. McCook, Manhattan, 1933; Francis Martin, Bronx, 1934; James O'Malley, Manhattan, 1934; Isadore Wasservogel, Manhattan, 1934; Edward J. McGoldrick, Manhattan, 1936; William H. Black, Manhattan, 1936; Edward J. Gavegan, Manhattan, 1937; Nathan Bijur, Manhattan, 1937; Joseph M. Proskauer, Manhattan, 1937; Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Manhattan, 1937; Charles D. Donohue, Manhattan, 1937; Aaron J. Levy, Manhattan, 1937; Peter A. Hatting, Bronx, 1937; Salvatore A. Cotillo, Manhattan, 1937; Phoenix Ingraham, Manhattan, 1937; Edward J. Glennon, Bronx, 1937.

Second District (Counties of Kings, Nassau, Queens, Richmond, and Suffolk)—Joseph Aspinall, Brooklyn, 1924; Charles H. Kelby, Brooklyn, 1925; Russell Benedict, Brooklyn, 1925; James C. Van Siclen, Jamaica, 1925; David F. Manning, Brooklyn, 1926; Stephen Callaghan, Brooklyn, 1929; James C. Cropsey, Brooklyn, 1930; William J. Kelly, Brooklyn, 1930; Edward Lazansky, Brooklyn, 1931; Lewis L. Fawcett, Brooklyn, 1931; Leander B. Faber, Jamaica, 1932; Norman S. Dike, Brooklyn, 1932; Walter H. Jaycox, Patchogue, 1933; Selah B. Strong, Setauket, 1934; John MacCrate, Brooklyn, 1934; Mitchell May, Brooklyn, 1935; Harry E. Lewis, Brooklyn, 1935; William D. Carswell, Brooklyn, 1936; William F. Hagarty, Brooklyn, 1936; Isaac M. Kapper, Brooklyn, 1937.

Third District (Counties of Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Ulster)—Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, Kingston, 1926; Aaron V. S. Cochrane, Hudson, 1928; Wesley O. Howard, Troy, 1930; Charles E. Nichols, Jefferson, Schoharie Co., 1930; Harold J. Hinman, Albany, 1932; Ellis J. Staley, Albany, 1935; Joseph Rosch, Liberty, 1935.

Fourth District (Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren, and Washington)—Edward D. Whitmyer, Schenectady, 1925; Henry V. Borst, Amsterdam, 1927; Henry T. Kellogg, Plattsburg, 1931; Charles C. Van Kirk, Greenwich, 1932; Edward M. Angell, Glens Falls, 1935; John C. Crapser, Massena, 1935.

Fifth District (Counties of Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onondaga, and Oswego)—Irving G. Hubbs, Pulaski, 1925; Irving R. Devendorf, Herkimer, 1926; Leonard C. Crouch, Syracuse, 1927; Jerome L. Cheney, Syracuse, 1933; Louis M. Martin, Clinton, 1933; Ernest I. Edgecomb, Syracuse, 1936; Edgar S. K. Merrill, Lowville, 1937; Edward N. Smith, Watertown, 1937.

Sixth District (Counties of Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins)—Charles A. Hitchcock, Chittenango, 1926; Walter Lloyd Smith, Elmira, 1926; George McCann, Elmira, 1927; Rowland L. Davis, Cortland, 1929; Abraham L. Kellogg, Oneonta, 1930; Leon C. Rhodes, Binghamton, 1937.

Seventh District (Counties of Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, and Yates)—John B. M. Stephens, Rochester, 1927; Adelbert P. Rich, Auburn, 1928; William W. Clark, Wayland, 1928; Samuel Nelson Sawyer, Palmyra, 1928; Robert F. Thompson, Canandaigua, 1930; Adolph J. Rodenbeck, Rochester, 1930; Benjamin B. Cunningham, Rochester, 1933.

Eighth District (Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chatauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming)—Charles A. Pooley, Buffalo, 1924; Harry L. Taylor, Buffalo, 1927; Charles H. Brown, Belmont, 1928; Wesley C. Dudley, Buffalo, 1930; Charles B. Sears, Buffalo, 1931; Alonzo G. Hinkley, Buffalo, 1933; George E. Pierce, Buffalo, 1933; Louis W. Marcus, Buffalo, 1933; Edward R. O'Malley, Buffalo, 1933; Harley N. Crosby, Falconer, 1935; Clinton T. Horton, Buffalo, 1935; Asher B. Emery, East Aurora, 1936; James E. Norton, Warsaw, 1936; Thomas H. Dowd, Salamanca, 1937.

Ninth District (Counties of Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester)—William P. Platt, White Plains, 1928; J. Addison Young, New Rochelle, 1929; Albert H. F. Seeger, Newburgh, 1929; Frank L. Young, White Plains, 1930; Joseph Morschauser, Poughkeepsie, 1933; Arthur S. Tompkins, Nyack, 1934; George H. Taylor jr., Mount Vernon, 1936.

STATE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

Agricultural Experiment Station—Geneva.

Agriculture, College of—at Cornell University, Ithaca.

Agriculture, Institute of Applied—Farmingdale, L. I.

Agriculture, School of—at Alfred University, Alfred. There are, also, State schools of agriculture at Morrisville, Canton (St. Lawrence University), Cobleskill and Delhi. Clayworking and Ceramics, School of, at Alfred University, Alfred.

Architecture, State Dept. of—Capitol, Albany. Branch office—175 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.

Armory Commission—158 State St., Albany.

Athletic Commission—949 Broadway, Manhattan. Licenses and controls boxing, sparring and wrestling matches.

Automobile Bureau—127 W. 65th St., Manhattan.

Banks, Supt. of—Journal Building, Albany. Branch office—51 Chambers St., Manhattan.

Bill Drafting Commission—Capitol, Albany. Assists in preparing legislative bills.

Blind, Commission for—6 E. 36th St., Manhattan. *Secretary*—Grace S. Harper.

Bronx Boxing Commission—342 Madison Ave., Manhattan.

Budget Committee—It consists of the Senate Finance Committee and Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

Canal Board—Albany. (See also Public Works.) Fixes and changes canal boundaries, etc. Consists of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Superintendent of Public Works.

The Barge Canal Terminals at New York City are at Pier 6, East River; at the foot of W. 53d St., North River; at Mott Haven; in Brooklyn, at the foot of North Jane St.; and at Corona, Queens Borough.

Canvassers, Board of—Albany. Consists of Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor. Meets on or before Dec. 15, after a general election, and within 40 days after a special election, and canvasses the vote.

Charities, Board of—23 So. Pearl St., Albany. Branch office—287 Fourth Ave., Manhattan. *President*—William H. Gratwick, of Buffalo; *Vice President*—Victor F. Ridder, of New York City. The other members are: L. K. Frankel, Dr.

J. B. Murphy, of New York City; Dr. J. R. Kevin, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Mary M. Glynn, of Albany; Mrs. Eleanor W. Higley, of Hudson Falls; C. H. Lewis, of Skaneateles; P. S. Livermore, of Ithaca; Mrs. Lillie B. Werner, of Rochester, and Mrs. Daniel O'Day, of Westchester County. *Secretary*—Charles H. Johnson.

Child Welfare, Boards of—These now exist in every county but one in the State. They grant mothers' allowances. The Chairman of each board can be reached by communicating with the County Judge in each county outside New York City. See elsewhere in The Almanac for the New York City Board of Child Welfare.

Civil Service Commission—Capitol, Albany. *President*—Mrs. Charles B. Smith, of Buffalo. *Secretary*—George R. Hitchcock.

Classification, Board of—Capitol, Albany. Controls price of labor and of articles made in the charitable and penal institutions.

Conservation Commission—23 South Pearl St., Albany. Branch office of Forest, Fish and Game Commission—Broadway and 42d St., Manhattan. *Commissioner*—Alexander Macdonald, of St. Regis Falls. *Secretary*—H. F. Prescott. *Chief Game Protector*—Llewellyn Legge.

Domestic Science and Agriculture, School of—Delhi.

Education, Dept. of—Education Building, Albany. *Commissioner*—Frank P. Graves. *Director of State Library*—J. I. Wyer, Jr. *Director of Science and the State Museum*—John M. Clarke. *Board of Regents*—Pliny T. Sexton, of Elmira (Chancellor Emeritus); Chester S. Lord, of Brooklyn (Chancellor); Albert Moot, of Buffalo (Vice Chancellor); Albert Vander Veer, of Albany; William Bondy and James Byrne, of New York City; C. B. Alexander, of Tuxedo; Walter G. Kellogg, of Ogdensburg; Herbert L. Bridgman, of Brooklyn; William P. Baker, of Syracuse; Thomas J. Mangan, of Binghamton, and William J. Wallin, of Yonkers.

There are State Normal Schools at Albany, Brockport, Buffalo, Cortland, Fredonia, Geneseo, New Paltz, Oneonta, Oswego, Plattsburg and Potsdam. The Bureau of Rehabilitation is at 118 E. 28th St., Manhattan.

Engineers and Surveyors' Licensing Board—Albany. Examines under license law effective May 5, 1921.

Equalization, Board of—Albany. Consists of State Tax Commissioners and the Commissioners of the Land Office.

Estimate and Control, Board of—Albany. Consists of the Governor, Comptroller, Chairman Senate Finance Committee and Chairman Assembly Ways and Means Committee. Oversees public printing, supplies, department budgets, etc.

Farms and Markets, Dept. of—Agricultural Hall, Albany. Branch office—90 W. Broadway, Manhattan. It consists of a Council of Farms and Markets, which acts through a Commissioner, who holds office at its pleasure.

Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities—Capitol, Albany.

Forestry, State College of—at Syracuse University.

Geographic Names, Board of—Education Building, Albany.

Gettysburg, Chattanooga and Antietam Battlefields Monuments Commission—25 Broadway, Manhattan.

Health, Dept. of—Capitol, Albany. Branch office 25 W. 45th St., Manhattan. Laboratory—339 E. 25th St., Manhattan. *Commissioner*—Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., of New York City.

Highways, Dept. of—(See Public Works).

Historic Sites and Reservations—Senate House, Kingston; Schuyler Mansion, Albany; Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh; Fire Island State Park; Palisades Interstate Park; Newtown Battlefield, Elmira; Niagara State Reservation; Watkins Glen; Mohansic Lake Reservation.

Hospital Commission—Capitol, Albany. Branch office—Hall of Records, Manhattan.

Income Tax Bureau—120 and 233 Broadway, Manhattan.

Inheritance Tax Bureau—233 Broadway, Manhattan.

Insurance, Dept. of—Capitol, Albany. Branch office—165 Broadway, Manhattan.

Labor, Dept. of—Capitol, Albany. Branch offices—124 E. 28th St. and 125 E. 27th St., Manhattan; 310 Jay St., Brooklyn (employment office); 132 State St., Albany (employment office); 120 W. Jefferson St., Syracuse; 134 South Ave. and 40 Elm St., Rochester (employment office); Iroquois Building, and 357 Washington St., Buffalo (employment office). *Industrial Commissioner*—Bernard L. Shlentag, of Manhattan. *Secretary of the Dept.*—Sarah McPike, of Yonkers.

Land Office, Commissioners of—Albany. Composed of Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor.

Law Examiners, Board of—86 State St., Albany.

Medical Examiners, Board of—Education Building, Albany. It is appointed by the Board of Regents.

Mental Defectives, Commission for—*Secretary*—Helen A. Cobb, 105 E. 22d St., Manhattan.

Motion Picture Commission—Capitol, Albany. Branch office—220 W. 42d St., Manhattan. *Chairman*—G. H. Cobb, of Watertown. *Secretary*—Arthur Levy, of New York City.

Motor Vehicle Bureau—127 W. 65th St., Manhattan.

Nautical School, State—Office, Hall of Records, Manhattan.

Parole, Board of—Capitol, Albany. The Chairman is the State Superintendent of Prisons.

Pharmacy, Board of—Education Building, Albany. It is appointed by the Board of Regents.

Prisons, Commission of—Capitol, Albany. It visits and inspects.

Prisons, Superintendent of—Capitol, Albany.

Probation Commission—132 State St., Albany.

Public Health Council—Albany. It makes and has charge of all State sanitary regulations. The Chairman is the State Health Commissioner.

Public Service Commission—91 State St., Albany. Branch office—30 Church St., Manhattan. *Chairman*—W. A. Prendergast, of Brooklyn. *Executive Officer*—H. M. Ingram. *Secretary*—F. E. Roberts.

Public Works, Supt. of—Capitol, Albany. The Superintendent, appointed by each Governor to hold office during his term, has charge of the canal system and the progress of public improvements.

Under a new law, in effect July 1, 1923, the Department of Public Works was reorganized to include also all the powers and duties of the Department of Highways, the Interstate Bridge Commission, the Trustees of Public Buildings, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and the Commission on Boundary Waters between the United States and Canada.

The enlarged Department of Public Works now has a Bureau of Canals, a Bureau of Highways, and a Bureau of Public Buildings.

Superintendent of Public Works—Col. Frederick S. Greene, of Albany.

Commissioner of State Highways—Capt. Lowell Grossman, of Poughkeepsie.

The head of the canals is the *Commissioner of Canals and Waterways*—Royal K. Fuller, of Albany.

Racing Commission—66 W. 40th St., Manhattan. *Secretary*—J. A. Reilly.

Roosevelt Memorial Commission—Albany. Investigates proposed State memorials to Theodore Roosevelt.

Sites, Buildings and Grounds, Commission on—Capitol, Albany. Acquires or lays out sites, etc., for State institutions and additions thereto.

State Fair Commission—Syracuse. *Secretary*—J. D. Ackerman.

Tax Dept.—Capitol, Albany. Branch offices—120 and 233 Broadway, Manhattan, and 570 E. 161st St., Bronx. *President*—John F. Gilchrist. *Secretary*—H. G. Tennant.

The Motor Vehicle Bureau branch office is at 127 W. 65th St.

Troopers, State—Headquarters, 36 No. Pearl St., Albany. Consists of six troops, each with 58 members. There are barracks at Batavia, Oneida, Troy, White Plains, Sidney and Malone, with semi-permanent sub-stations scattered throughout the State.

Uniformity of Legislation, Commission for Promotion of in the United States—Albany. Three commissioners, no salary: C. T. Terry, of New York City; C. C. Alden, of Buffalo; and G. G. Bogert, of Ithaca.

Water Control Commission—Albany. Consists of the Conservation Commissioner, as Chairman; the Attorney General, and the State Engineer and Surveyor.

Water Power Commission—23 So. Pearl St., Albany. Consists of the Conservation Commissioner, as Chairman; the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Attorney General, the Temporary President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Assembly.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

(Assembles every year on first Wednesday in January.)

SENATE.

1—Geo. L. Thompson, R., Kings Park.
2—Frank Giorgio, D., Woodhaven
3—Peter J. McGarry, D., Blissv'le
4—Ph. W. Kleinfield, D., B'klyn.
5—Daniel F. Farrell, D., B'klyn.
6—Jas. A. Higgins, D., Brooklyn.
7—John A. Hastings, D., B'klyn.
8—Wm. L. Love, D., Brooklyn.
9—Chas. E. Russell, D., B'klyn.
10—Jere F. Twomey, D., Brooklyn.
11—Daniel J. Carroll, D., B'klyn.
12—Jas. J. Walker, D., Manhattan
13—E. M. Rabenold, D., Manhat'n
14—Bernard Downing, D., Manh'n
15—Nathan Straus, Jr., D., Man.
16—Thos. I. Sheridan, D., Manh'n
17—Meyer Levy, D., Manhattan.
18—————Manhattan.
19—D. T. O'Brien, D., Manhattan.
20—Mich. E. Relburn, D., Manh'n
21—Hy. G. Schackno, D., Bronx.
22—Benj. Antin, D., Bronx.
23—John J. Dunnigan, D., Bronx.
24—Mark W. Allen, D., Staten Isl.
25—W.W.Westall, R., White Pl'ns
26—S. C. Mastick, R., Pleasantv'le
27—Caleb H. Baumes, R., Newb'h
28—J. G. Webb, R., Clinton Cor.
29—A. F. Bouton, R., Roxbury.
30—Wm. T. Byrne, D., Loudonv'le
31—John P. Ryan, D., Troy.
32—F.W.Kavanaugh, R., Waterf'd
33—M. Y. Ferris, R., Ticonderoga.
34—W. T. Thayer, R., Chateaugay
35—T. D. Robinson, R., Mohawk.
36—F. M. Davenport, R., Clinton.
37—W. S. Augsbury, R., Antwerp.
38—Geo. R. Fearon, R., Syracuse.
39—A. J. Bloomfield, R., Richfield Springs.
40—Clayton R. Lusk, R., Cortland
41—Seymour Lowman, R., Elmira.
42—Chas. J. Hewitt, R., Locke.
43—Ernest E. Cole, R., Bath.
44—John Knight, R., Arcade.
45—Jas. L. Whitley, R., Rochester.
46—H. E. A. Dick, R., Rochester.
47—W. W. Campbell, R., Lockport
48—Parton Swift, R., Buffalo.
49—Robert C. Lacey, D., Buffalo.
50—L. W. H. Gibbs, R., Buffalo.
51—D. H. Ames, R., Franklinville.

Recapitulation—Reps., 25; Dems., 25; vacancy, 1.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany—(1), William J. Snyder, D., Albany; (2), John A. Boyle, D., 48 Bassett St., Albany; (3), Frank Wilson, D., Green Island.
Allegany—Cassius Congdon, R.
Bronx—(1), Nicholas J. Eberhard, D., 300 E. 162d St.; (2), Lester W. Patterson, D., 201 Alexander Ave.; (3), Julius S. Berg, D., 887 Forest Ave.; (4), Louis A. Schoffel, D., 1387 Crotona Ave.; (5), Harry A. Samberg, D., 927 Fox St.; (6), Thomas J. McDonald, D., 876 E. 224th St.; (7), John F. Reidy, D., 636 E. 183d St.; (8), Joseph E. Kinsley, D., 63 E. 190th St.
Broome—(1), Edmund B. Jenks, R., Whitney Point; (2) Forman E. Whitcomb, R., Endicott.
Cattaraugus—Leigh G. Kirkland, R., Randolph.
Cayuga—Sanford G. Lyon, R., Aurora.
Chautauqua—(1), Adolf F. Johnson, R., Jamestown; (2), Joseph A. McGinnies, R., Ripley.
Chemung—Hovey E. Copley, R., Elmira.
Chenango—Bert Lord, R., Afton.
Clinton—George W. Gilvert, R., Ellenburg Depot.
Columbia—Lewis F. Harder, R., Philmont.
Cortland—Irving F. Rice, R., Cortland.
Delaware—Ralph H. Loomis, R., Sidney.
Dutchess—(1), Howard N. Allen, R., Pawling; (2), John M. Hackett, R., Poughkeepsie.
Erie—(1), William J. Hickey, R., 121 Albany St., Buffalo; (2), Henry W. Hutt, R., 761 Tonawanda St., Buffalo; (3), Charles D. Stickney, R., 773 Ellicott St., Buffalo; (4), John J. Meegan, D., 41 South St., Buffalo; (5), Ansley B. Borkowski, R., 72 Woltz Ave., Buffalo; (6), Charles A. Frieberg, R., 714 Northampton St., Buffalo; (7), Edmund F. Cooke, R., Alden; (8), Nelson W. Cheney, R., Eden.
Essex—Fred. L. Porter, Crown Point.
Franklin—George J. Moore, R., Malone.
Fulton and Hamilton—Eberly Hutchinson, R., Green Lake.
Genesee—Charles P. Miller, R., Byron.
Greene—Ellis W. Bentley, R., Windham.
Herkimer—Frederic S. Cole, R., Little Falls.
Jefferson—H. E. Machold, R., Ellisburg.
Kings (Brooklyn)—(1), Charles F. Cline, D., 87 Warren St.; (2), Murray Hearn, D., 2114 Ave. K; (3), Frank J. Taylor, D., 47 Wolcott St.; (4), Peter A. McArdle, D., 135 Hooper St.; (5), Joseph C. H. Flynn, R., 833 Herkimer St.; (6), Joseph Reich, D., 808 De Kalb Ave.; (7), John J. Howard, D., 453 55th St.; (8), Michael J. Reilly, D., 452 Baltic St.; (9), Richard J. Tonry, D., 468 83d St.; (10), Bernard F. Gray, D., 834 Pacific St.; (11), Edward J. Coughlin, D., 217 Clermont Ave.; (12), Marcellus H. Evans, D., 305 E. 4th St.; (13), William Donnelly, D., 918 Metropolitan Ave.; (14), Joseph R. Blake, D., 189 N. 5th St.; (15), John E. McCarthy, D., 124 Oak St.; (16), Maurice Z. Bungard, D., Sea Gate; (17), Julius Ruger, D., 35 Troy Ave.; (18), Irwin Steingut, D., 1357 Eastern P'kway; (19), Anthony L. Palma, D., 238 Knickerbocker Ave.; (20), Frank A. Miller, D., 1277 Hancock St.; (21), Walter F. Clayton, R., 212 E. 17th St.; (22), Howard C. Franklin, D., 251 Crescent St.; (23), Joseph F. Ricca, R., 26 Gunther Pl.
Lewis—Miller B. Moran, R., Lowville.
Livingston—Lewis G. Stapley, R., Geneseo.
Madison—J. Arthur Brooks, R., Cazanovia.
Monroe—(1), Russell B. Griffith, R., Pittsford; (2), Simon L. Adler, R., Rochester; (3), Vincent B. Murphy, R., Rochester; (4), Gilbert L. Lewis, R., Rochester; (5), Wallace R. Austin, R., Spencerport.
Montgomery—Samuel W. McCleary, R., Amsterdam.
Nassau—(1), Edwin W. Wallace, R., Rockville Centre; (2), F. Trubee Davison, R., Locust Valley.
New York (Manhattan)—(1), Peter J. Hamill, D., 585 Broome St.; (2), Frank R. Galgano, D., 57 Kenmare St.; (3), Thomas F. Burchill, D., 347 W. 21st St.; (4), Samuel Mandelbaum, D., 1 Sheriff St.; (5), Frank A. Carlin, D., 639 10th Ave.; (6), Morris Weinfeld, D., 231 E. 3d St.; (7), Victor R. Kaufmann, R., 176 W. 87th St.; (8), Henry O. Kahan, D., 236 5th St.; (9), John H. Conroy, D., 66 W. 91st St.; (10), Phelps Phelps, R., 70 W. 49th St.; (11), Samuel I. Rosenman, D., 226 W. 113th St.; (12), Paul T. Kammerer Jr., D., 157 E. 46th St.; (13), John P. Nugent, D., 10 St. Nicholas Ave.; (14), Frederick L. Hackenburg, D., 336 E. 69th St.; (15), Joseph Steinberg, R., 24 E. 97th St.; (16), Maurice Bloch, D., 305 E. 87th St.; (17), Meyer Alterman, D., 60 E. 118th St.; (18), Owen M. Kiernan, D., 163 E. 89th St.; (19), James Male, D., 540 Manhattan Ave.; (20), Louis A. Cuvillier, D., 172 E. 122d St.; (21), Henri W. Shields, D., 208 W. 141st St.; (22), Joseph Gavagan, D., 557 W. 114th St.; (23), Nelson Ruttenberg, D., 286 Ft. Washington Ave.
Niagara—(1), Mark T. Lambert, R., Lockport; (2), Frank S. Hall, R., Lewiston.
Oneida—(1), John C. Devereux, R., Utica; (2), Russell G. Dunmore, R., New Hartford; (3), George J. Skinner, R., Camden.
Onondaga—(1), Horace M. Stone, R., Marcellus; (2), George M. Haight, D., Onondaga Valley; (3), Richard B. Smith, R., Syracuse.
Ontario—Charles C. Sackett, R., Canandaigua.
Orange—(1), Clemence C. Smith, R., Meadowbrook; (2), Charles L. Mead, R., Middletown.
Orleans—Frank H. Lattin, R., Albion, R. D. No. 7.
Oswego—Victor C. Lewis, R., Fulton.
Otsego—Julian C. Smith, R., Oneonta.
Putnam—John R. Yale, R., Brewster.
Queens—(1), Henry M. Dietz, D., Astoria, L. I.; (2), Owen J. Dever, D., Ridgewood; (3), Alfred J. Kennedy, D., Whitestone, L. I.; (4), D. Lacy Dayton, R., Bayside; (5), William F. Brunner, D., Rockaway Park; (6), Paul P. Gallagher, D., Ridgewood.
Rensselaer—(1), John H. Westbrook, D., Troy; (2), Henry Meurs, R., Rensselaer.
Richmond—(1), William S. Hart, D., West New Brighton; (2), William L. Vaughan, D., Tottenville, S. I.
Rockland—Walter S. Gedney, R., Nyack.
St. Lawrence—(1), William A. Laidlaw, R., Hammond; (2), Charles L. Pratt, R., Massena.
Saratoga—Burton D. Esmond, R., Ballston Spa.
Schenectady—(1), Charles W. Merriam, R., Schenectady; (2), William M. Nicoll, R., Scotia.
Schoharie—Kenneth H. Fake, R., Cobleskill.
Schuyler—William Wickham, R., Hector.
Seneca—William H. Van Cleaf, R., Seneca Falls.
Steuben—(1), Wilson Messer, R., Corning; (2), Leon F. Wheatley, R., Hornell.
Suffolk—(1), John G. Peck, R., Southampton; (2), John Boyle Jr., R., Huntington.
Sullivan—Guernsey T. Cross, D., Callicoon.
Tioga—Daniel P. Witter, R., Berkshire.
Tompkins—James R. Robinson, R., Ithaca.
Ulster—Simon B. Van Wagenen, R., Sleightsburgh.
Warren—Milton N. Eldridge, R., Warrensburgh.
Washington—Herbert A. Bartholomew, R., Whitehall.
Wayne—George S. Johnson, R. Palmyra.
Westchester—(1), T. Channing Moore, R., Bronxville; (2), Herbert B. Shonk, R., Scarsdale; (3), Milan E. Goodrich R., Ossining; (4), Alexander H. Carnjost, R., Yonkers; (5), Arthur I. Miller, D., Yonkers.
Wyoming—Webber A. Joiner, R., Attica.
Yates—James H. Underwood, R., Middlesex.

Republicans, 87; Democrats, 63; total, 150. (1923, Republicans, 81; Democrats, 69.)

HEAT AND COLD AS CAUSES OF DEATH.

(From a preliminary report of the National Research Council's Committee on Atmosphere and Man.)

DAILY MORTALITY IN N. Y. CITY, 1883-1888, AMONG PERSONS 5 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

Mean Daily Temperature.	No. of Days.	Mortality in Per Cent. of Daily Average for Year in Which Temp. Occurred.													
		Same Day. 0.	Days After.												
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Under 5°..	5	97.5	99.4	111.9	105.6	111.4	108.8	104.9	113.0	113.0	117.5	96.5	110.2	103.9	96.5
6°-10°....	15	99.3	104.9	110.9	115.9	114.9	105.3	104.6	101.2	110.0	105.6	118.1	99.7	104.6	104.6
11°-15°....	39	108.5	111.4	110.2	108.9	109.3	109.1	106.7	107.2	106.8	106.0	107.4	108.2	109.5	110.2
16°-20°....	71	106.7	104.9	109.1	108.2	112.8	109.6	108.6	107.7	107.0	109.8	109.3	110.9	107.7	110.7
21°-25°....	89	104.0	106.5	106.8	109.1	107.2	108.4	107.2	107.7	105.6	107.5	109.6	105.1	109.6	108.1
26°-30°....	130	103.2	104.3	105.3	104.7	106.7	108.1	107.5	106.5	108.2	107.7	107.2	108.2	109.3	107.9
31°-35°....	181	106.5	107.0	106.3	108.4	107.0	106.0	107.0	107.7	108.2	107.2	106.7	108.1	106.7	107.0
36°-40°....	189	103.9	103.3	105.3	105.3	104.2	104.4	105.8	106.3	106.0	106.3	104.4	107.2	106.3	107.9
41°-45°....	154	107.5	108.1	106.8	106.7	107.5	107.7	107.6	108.4	107.5	106.1	108.6	105.8	104.7	105.4
46°-50°....	153	101.6	103.9	104.0	103.5	102.3	102.8	100.7	99.3	101.1	101.1	102.6	100.4	101.6	102.3
51°-55°....	151	101.6	103.5	102.1	100.7	100.7	101.1	101.4	101.1	99.3	101.6	99.6	101.6	102.6	100.2
56°-60°....	170	100.7	97.2	97.4	97.0	97.9	97.9	99.5	98.6	97.6	98.8	95.1	97.0	96.3	95.6
61°-65°....	176	90.5	91.9	91.9	93.0	91.9	93.5	94.0	93.9	93.9	92.3	93.7	91.1	92.3	91.7
66°-70°....	238	90.2	89.3	90.9	91.4	91.8	92.3	89.6	93.3	93.0	92.6	90.4	91.6	93.5	93.0
71°-75°....	206	91.2	90.5	90.4	91.6	91.9	90.4	89.6	91.6	91.9	93.0	93.7	94.1	93.0	93.5
76°-80°....	147	97.2	94.7	94.3	93.0	92.1	94.0	90.1	91.6	91.0	91.6	91.4	91.0	90.7	92.3
81°-85°....	48	115.6	114.4	107.4	95.6	96.1	107.7	96.0	90.3	88.4	89.1	94.6	92.6	92.6	90.9
Over 85°..	8	136.1	140.0	99.7	110.2	113.0	113.1	95.8	96.5	111.1	120.8	92.8	90.2	101.8	96.3

Total number of days, 2,170.

According to the table, very cold weather and very hot weather are deadly, but the cold does not kill as quickly as the heat, the maximum effect in the case of a pronounced drop in temperature lagging until from two to eight days thereafter, whereas the effect of the mercury's climb toward the top of the tube is felt at once, or on the second day, as a rule.

It is suggested that this difference may be due in part to the fact that cold spells usually last longer than torrid ones.

The range of temperature between 60 and 75 degrees appears, from the table, to be most favorable to life and least likely to kill.

The table also shows that there are about seven days with a temperature below 60 degrees for every day with a temperature above 75 degrees.

HOW TO AVOID LIGHTNING.

Get under cover if possible when a thunder storm threatens. If this is not practicable, lie down. That is the advice Alexander G. McAdie, director of the Blue Hill Observatory and professor of meteorology at Harvard University, gives in "ten good rules to help people take care of themselves."

TEN SAFETY RULES.

First—Do not stay on a beach or in a field when dark, heavy clouds are overhead or coming slowly from the west or south. Get under cover if possible. If this is not practical, lie down.

Second—Do not stand under a tree with thick foliage. You are forming a part of the line of discharge, since the body, particularly the skin, is a better conductor than the trunk of the tree.

Third—Don't stand in a doorway or at a window in proximity to a chimney. There are currents of air or winds and the lightning follows to some extent any draft, or column of rising air, especially warm air.

Fourth—Don't laugh at any one's nervousness during a severe thunder storm. There is a good reason to be nervous. It is dangerous to be near a chimney or a tree or a flagpole or a metal clothesline.

Fifth—Stock should not be tied near a wire fence.

Sixth—There is no particular sense in going to bed. Standing on glass or rubber or any good insulator, a woolen blanket, for example, will give one a little more security and a great deal more confidence.

Seventh—If you are near a person who has been struck, make every effort to resuscitate him. Rarely does lightning kill outright.

Eighth—If you are in a trolley car and a flash comes in and burns the fuses with a roar and a blinding flash, sit still.

Ninth—If you have a radio, better cut it out during a thunder storm. The antennae should be grounded direct and all wires, kept outside.

Tenth—If your house is provided with good lightning rods you need not have much fear. Moreover, dwelling houses in city blocks are practically safe.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Before the Revolution the Mayor was appointed by the Governor of the Province; and from 1784 to 1820 by the Appointing Board of the State of New York, of which the Governor was the chief member. From 1820 to the amendment of the Charter, in 1830, the Mayor was appointed by the Common Council. In 1898 the term of the first Mayor of Greater New York (Van Wyck) began.

	Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.
1	Thomas Willett...	1665	34	Johannes Jansen..	1725-1726	67	William V. Brady.	1847-1848
2	Thomas Delavall..	1666	35	Robert Lurting...	1726-1735	68	W. F. Havemeyer.	1848-1849
3	Thomas Willett...	1667	36	Paul Richard.....	1735-1739	69	Caleb S. Woodhull	1849-1851
4	C. Steenwyck.....	1668-1670	37	John Cruger, Sr...	1739-1744	70	A. C. Kingsland...	1851-1853
5	Thomas Delavall..	1671	38	Stephen Bayard...	1744-1747	71	J. A. Westervelt...	1853-1855
6	Matthias Nicolls..	1672	39	Edward Holland..	1747-1757	72	Fernando Wood...	1855-1858
7	John Lawrence....	1673	40	John Cruger, Jr...	1757-1766	73	Daniel F. Tiemann	1858-1860
8	William Dervall...	1675	41	Whitehead Hicks..	1766-1776	74	Fernando Wood...	1860-1862
9	Nicholas de Meyer	1676	42	D. Matthews, Tory	1776-1784	75	George Opdyke...	1862-1864
10	S. van Cortlandt..	1677	43	James Duane.....	1784-1789	76	C. G. Gunther...	1864-1866
11	Thomas Delavall..	1678	44	Richard Varick...	1789-1801	77	John T. Hoffman.	1866-1868
12	Francis Rombouts.	1679	45	Edward Livingston	1801-1803	78	T. Coman (Acting)	1868
13	William Dyre.....	1680-1681	46	De Witt Clinton..	1803-1807	79	A. Oakey Hall....	1869-1872
14	C. Steenwyck.....	1682-1683	47	Marinus Willett...	1807-1808	80	W. F. Havemeyer	1873-1874
15	Gabriel Minville..	1684	48	De Witt Clinton..	1808-1810	81	S.B.H.Vance(Act.)	1874
16	Nicholas Bayard..	1685	49	Jacob Radcliff....	1810-1811	82	Wm. H. Wickham.	1875-1876
17	S. van Cortlandt..	1686-1687	50	De Witt Clinton..	1811-1815	83	Smith Ely.....	1877-1878
18	Peter Delanoy....	1689-1690	51	John Ferguson....	1815	84	Edward Cooper...	1879-1880
19	John Lawrence....	1691	52	Jacob Radcliff....	1815-1818	85	William R. Grace.	1881-1882
20	A. De Peyster....	1692-1695	53	C. D. Colden.....	1818-1821	86	Franklin Edson...	1883-1884
21	William Merritt...	1695-1698	54	Stephen Allen.....	1821-1824	87	William R. Grace.	1885-1886
22	J. De Peyster.....	1698-1699	55	William Paulding..	1825-1826	88	Abram S. Hewitt..	1887-1888
23	David Provost....	1699-1700	56	Philip Hone.....	1826-1827	89	Hugh J. Grant....	1889-1892
24	Isaac de Reimer...	1700-1701	57	William Paulding..	1827-1829	90	Thomas F. Gilroy	1893-1894
25	Thomas Noell....	1701-1702	58	Walter Bowne....	1829-1833	91	William L. Strong.	1895-1897
26	Philip French....	1702-1703	59	Gideon Lee.....	1833-1834	92	R. A. Van Wyck..	1898-1901
27	William Peartree..	1703-1707	60	C. W. Lawrence...	1834-1837	93	Seth Low.....	1902-1903
28	Ebenezer Wilson..	1707-1710	61	Aaron Clark.....	1837-1839	94	G. B. McClellan..	1904-1909
29	J. van Cortlandt..	1710-1711	62	Isaac L. Varian...	1839-1841	95	William J. Gaynor.	1910-1913
30	Caleb Heathcote..	1711-1714	63	Robert H. Morris.	1841-1844	96	Ardolph L. Kline..	1913
31	John Johnson.....	1714-1719	64	James Harper.....	1844-1845	97	John P. Mitchel...	1914-1917
32	J. van Cortlandt..	1719-1720	65	W. F. Havemeyer.	1845-1846	98	John F. Hylan....	1918-
33	Robert Walters...	1720-1725	66	Andrew H. Mickle	1846-1847			

Government of the City of New York.

(As of November 17, 1923.)

Mayor—(City Hall) John F. Hylan ($25,000). *Assistant to the Mayor*—Joseph Haag ($9,000). *Secretary*—John F. Sinnott ($7,000). *Executive Secretary*—Augustin Kelly ($5,300). *Assistant Secretary*—Francis W. Rokus ($5,300). *Chief Clerk*—J. J. Glennon ($4,500).

The Mayor is elected for four years, and is Chairman, *ex-officio*, of the Armory Board, the Municipal Art Commission, the Banking Commission, the Board of City Record, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment (three votes), and the Sinking Fund Commission.

He is a member, *ex-officio*, of the Charter Revision Commission, and of the boards of managers or trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Brooklyn Public Library, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Public Library, the New York Botanic Garden, the New York Zoological Society, and the Queens Borough Public Library.

The Mayor is removable by the Governor only on charges after a hearing. In case of his death, resignation or removal, the order of succession (pending next general election in November of that year) is: President of the Board of Aldermen; Vice-Chairman of the Board of Aldermen; Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

Accounts—Commissioner of.
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

Commissioner—David Hirshfield ($10,000). *Deputies*—H. Klein ($5,500) and W. D. Loudoun ($5,500).

Board of Aldermen.
(City Hall.)

President—Murray Hulbert, D., ($15,000). *City Clerk*—Michael J. Cruise ($10,000).

The President of the Board of Aldermen is elected for four years, and is a member, *ex-officio*, of the Armory Board, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment (three votes), the Sinking Fund Commission, and the New York and Queens Public Libraries.

He is removable by the Governor on charges after a hearing. The order of succession is: Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The City Clerk, term six years, is appointed by the Board of Aldermen, and is removable on charges by a two-thirds vote of the board.

Members ($3,500 each), by Aldermanic Districts.

Manhattan—1, M. F. Tanahey, D.; 2, M. Graubard, D.; 3, E. J. Sullivan, D.; 4, M. W. Stand, D.; 5, C. A. McManus, D.; 6, F. J. Dotzler, R.; 7, W. F. Quinn, R.; 8, L. J. Wrenker, D.; 9, D. J. Mahon, D.; 10, L. F. Cardani, R.; 11, T. Reilly, D.; 12, W. T. Collins, D.; 13, P. S. Dowd, D.; 14, J. R. O'Leary, D.; 15, B. M. Falconer, R.; 16, E. Cassidy, D.; 17, W. Solomon, D.; 18, T. J. Sullivan, D.; 19, M. J. Healy, D.; 20, E. T. Kelly, D.; 21, J. W. Smith, D.; 22, J. B. Henrich, D.; 23, J. R. Smith, D.; 24, C. J. McGillick, D.

Bronx—25, E. W. Curley, D.; 26, A. G. Halberstadt, D.; 27, J. M. Fitzpatrick, D.; 28, W. P. Sullivan, D.; 29, P. Donovan, D.; 30, E. J. Walsh, D.; 31, R. Hannoch, D.; 32, A. J. Williams, D.

Brooklyn—33, P. J. McGann, D.; 34, F. D. McGarey, D.; 35, J. W. Sullivan, D.; 36, F. A. Cunningham, D.; 37, J. J. Molen, D.; 38, G. J. Joyce, D.; 39 T. J. Cox, D.; 40, C. D. Dunn, D.; 41, J. F. Kiernan, D.; 42, W. T. Weber, D.; 43, J. T. Campbell, D.; 44, J. J. Keller, R.; 45, J. B. Allen, D.; 46, Howard Fenn, D.; 47, M. G. Fullum, D.; 48, John Wirth, R.; 49, J. W. McHenry, D.; 50, Isaac Frank, D.; 51, J. J. McCusker, D.; 52, P. J. McGuinness, D.; 53, G. Hilkemeier, D.; 54, S. A. Rudd, D.; 55, L. A. Zettler, D.; 56, J. J. Morris, D.

Queens—57, J. J. Lenihan, D.; 58, G. V. Harvey, R.; 59, J. M. Murtha, D.; 60, F. J. Schmitz, D.; 61, B. Schwab, D.; 62, S. J. Burden, D.

Richmond—63, J. J. Corcoran, D.; 64, R. E. Kaltonmeier, D.; 65, E. J. Atwell, D.

The Aldermen are elected for two years, a member is removable by a majority of the Board, which elects his successor, of the same political party, to serve the balance of the year, the place being filled at the November election.

An Alderman must be a U. S. citizen and a resident of the city, but he need not live in the district he represents.

Borough Presidents.
(City Hall, Manhattan; others, Borough Halls.)

Manhattan—Julius Miller, D. ($15,000). *Secretary of Borough*—Charles Delaney ($6,000).

Bronx—Henry Bruckner, D. ($15,000). *Secretary of Borough*—Sol. Boneparth ($4,700).

Brooklyn—Edward Riegelmann, D. ($15,000). *Secretary of Borough*—Agnes Leonard Ward ($4,250).

Queens—Maurice E. Connolly, D. ($10,000). *Secretary of Borough*—Joseph Flanagan ($5,000).

Richmond—John A. Lynch, D. ($10,000). *Secretary of Borough*—George F. Egbert ($3,750).

The Borough Presidents are elected for four years, and are, *ex-officio*, members of the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and various local (improvement) boards.

A Borough President is removable by the Governor on charges after a hearing. Pending the next general election, his successor is chosen by a majority of the Aldermen in his borough.

Child Welfare—Board of.
(145 Worth Street, Manhattan).

President—Sophie Irene Loeb; *Vice President*—Dr. Wm. I. Sirovich; *Other members*—Mrs. Wm. Einstein, Mrs. Edgar Smith, Miss Mary Frasca, Mrs. Mathias Figueira, Mrs. Jas. Whitford, Jno. D. Rosenbrock, Rev. Wm. A. Courtney, Conrad Engel. The board serves without salary. *Exec. Sec.*—John T. Eagan.

Civil Service Commission.
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

President—Abr. Kaplan ($8,500). *Commissioners* ($7,500 each)—William Drennan and Ferdinand Q. Morton. *Secretary*—Martin A. Healy. *Chief Examiner*—Thomas C. Murray. *Chief Clerk*—George H. Eberle.

Correction—Department of.
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

Commissioner—Frederick A. Wallis ($10,000). *Deputy*—Robert L. Tudor ($6,000). *Secretary*—Martha Byrne ($4,000). *Secretary to Commission*—Mary C. Murtha ($3,250).

Manhattan—*City Prison* (Tombs) is at Centre and Franklin Sts. The *Penitentiary* and *Workhouse* are on Welfare Island, East River. The *Municipal Farm* is on Riker's Island, upper East River. The *Reformatory Prison* is on Hart's Island, upper East River.

Brooklyn—*City Prison* is at No. 149 Raymond St.

Queens—*City Prison* is in rear of the Court House, Long Island City.

New Hampton Farms (N. Y. C. Reformatory) is at New Hampton, Orange County, N. Y.

Docks—Department of.
(Pier A, North River.)

Commissioner—John H. Delaney ($10,000). *First Deputy*—Michael Cosgrove. *Second Deputy*—H. A. Meyer. *Chief Clerk*—John McKenzie. *Auditor*—Andrew S. Corbett. *Chief Engineer*—T. F. Keller. *Supt. of Docks*—L. H. Harrison.

Education—Department of.
(Manhattan, Park Ave. and 59th St.; Brooklyn, 131 Livingston St., Plaza 5580.)

President—Geo. J. Ryan, of Queens. *Vice President*—M. S. Stern, Manhattan. *Other members of the Board*—Mrs. Margaret McAleenan, Manhattan; William J. Weber, Bronx; Dr. J. A. Ferguson, Arthur S. Somers, Brooklyn; John E. Bowe, S. I. *Secretary*—Jos. Miller jr. *Assistant Secretary*—Elizabeth V. Bennett. *Chief Clerk*—Thomas A. Dillon. *Architect*—William H. Gompert. *Supt. of School Supplies*—Patrick Jones. *Supt. of Schools*—William L. Ettinger. *Auditor*—Frederick D. Chambers. *Director of Attendance*—John W. Davis. *Supt. of Plant Operation*—R. W. Rodman.

The Board of Education consists of seven members appointed for seven years each by the Mayor, and removable by the Mayor on charges after a hearing. They serve without pay.

The President of the Board is a member, *ex-officio*, of the Teachers' Retirement Board, the boards of trustees of Hunter and City Colleges, and the Board of Managers of the New York Botanical Garden.

There are forty-eight *Local School Boards*, with five members in each, serving five years each (no salary), and appointed by the respective Borough Presidents. They look after the schools in a detailed way, subject to the Board of Education.

The *Board of Superintendents* consists of the Superintendent of Schools and a number of associate Superintendents.

The Superintendent of Schools is the chief executive officer of the Department of Education. He and his associates are appointed for six years by the Board of Education.

The Board of Superintendents has a force of *District Superintendents*, which covers the city by districts. They are appointed to serve permanently.

Elections—Board of.
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 442 East 149th St.; Brooklyn, 26 Court St.; Queens, 10 Anable St., L. I. City; Richmond, Borough Hall, New Brighton.

President—John R. Voorhis. *Secretary*—Charles E. Heydt. *Other members*—James Kane, Jacob A. Livingston. Members' salary, each, $8,000.

The members of the Board of Elections are ap-

pointed for two years by the Board of Aldermen. It is, by law, a bi-partisan body.

Estimate—Board of.

Headquarters—Municipal Building. Consists of Mayor, with three votes; Comptroller, three votes; Pres. Board of Aldermen, three votes; Pres. Borough of Manhattan, two votes; Pres. Borough of Brooklyn, two votes; Presidents Boroughs of Bronx, Queens and Richmond, one vote each. *Secretary*—Peter J. McGowan.

The Board of Estimate prepares the yearly city budget for the Board of Aldermen, which can reduce, but not increase, the budget. The Board of Estimate has power to grant franchises and also to issue bonds for public improvements.

Finance—Department of.

Headquarters—Municipal Building.

City Comptroller—Charles L. Craig ($25,000). *Deputy Comptrollers*—Henry Smith ($10,000), Arthur J. Philbin and Frank J. Prial ($10,000). *Secretary to the Department*—Charles F. Kerrigan ($7,500). *Chief Auditor*—David E. Kemlo ($6,500). *Chief Accountant*—Duncan MacInnis ($8,000). *Chief Clerk*—Valentine F. Keller ($3,560). *Receiver of Taxes*—Eugene E. McLaughlin ($5,500). *Collector of Assessments and Arrears*—John J. Ryan ($5,300). *Collector of City Revenue*—Katharine C. Gallagher ($4,500).

Receivers of Taxes, Offices—Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 177th St. and Arthur Ave.; Brooklyn, 503 Fulton St.; Queens, 5 Court Square, L. I. City; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George. *Assessments and Arrears Offices*—Same as Receivers of Taxes.

City Chamberlain—Philip Berolzheimer ($12,000), Municipal Building.

The City Comptroller is, *ex-officio*, a member of the Armory Board, the Banking Commission, the Charter Revision Commission, the Board of City Record, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment (three votes), the Board of Trustees of Hunter College, the Teachers' Retirement Board, Chairman Board of Revision of Assessments, the Sinking Fund Commission, and of the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New York, Brooklyn and Queens Public Libraries.

The Comptroller is removable by the Governor on charges after a hearing. His successor, appointed by the Mayor, serves until end of the year, a new successor being meantime voted for in November.

The City Chamberlain is, *ex-officio*, a member of the Banking Commission and the Sinking Fund Commission.

Fire Department.

(Manhattan, Munic. Bldg.; Brooklyn, 365 Jay St.)

Commissioner—Thomas J. Drennan ($10,000). *Deputies*—Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, Joseph M. Hannon; Brooklyn, Wm. F. Thompson. *Fire Chief*—John Kenlon. *Deputy Chief*—Brooklyn and Queens, John O'Hara. *Chief Fire Marshal*—Thomas P. Brophy. *Deputy Fire Marshal*—John P. Prial. *Secretary to the Department*—James A. Mackey.

Health—Department of.

(Manhattan, 505 Pearl St., general headquarters; Bronx, 3731 Third Ave.; Brooklyn, Willoughby and Fleet Sts.; Queens, 440 Fulton St., Jamaica; Richmond, 514 Bay St., Stapleton.)

Commissioner—Dr. Frank J. Monaghan ($10,000). *Deputy and Sanitary Superintendent*—Dr. W. H. Pound ($6,500). *Secretary to the Department*—C. L. Kohler ($6,000). *Director Bureau Food and Drugs*—Ole Salthe ($5,000).

The *Board of Health* consists of the Commissioner of Health (Chairman), the Police Commissioner, and the Health Officer of the Port. It has a *Sanitary Code* of its own making, to which the city is subject, as regards foods, drugs, drinks, medicines, noises, occupations, etc.

Law Department.

(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, 153 Pierrepont St. *Street Opening Bureau*—Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, 153 Pierrepont St.; Queens, Municipal Building, L. I. City.)

Corporation Counsel—George P. Nicholson ($15,000). *Secretary*—Joseph H. Johnston. *First Assistant*—Arthur J. W. Hilly ($10,000). *Librarian*—Jas. M. Valles. *Chief Clerk*—John H. Greener. *Brooklyn; Asst. Corp. Counsel*—Charles J. Druhan ($10,000). *Brooklyn Chief Clerk*—F. J. Flynn. *Bureau for Recovery of Penalties*—Joseph I. Berry. *Bureau for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes*—Emmet J. Murphy. *Bureau of Street Openings*—Joel J. Squier. *Brooklyn*—Patrick S. MacDwyer. *Queens*—Joseph G. Matthews.

Marriage License Bureau.

(Municipal Building in Manhattan and Borough Halls in other Boroughs.)

Parole Commission.

(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

Chairman—B. De N. Cruger ($7,500). *Members*—Michael Fogarty and Harry Stackel. The *ex-officio* members are the Commissioner of Correction and the Police Commissioner. *Secretary*—T. R. Minnick. *Chief Parole Officer*—Jas. J. Flynn.

Parks—Department of

(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park; Bronx, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park; Queens, The Overlook, Forest Park, Richmond Hill.)

President of Board (and Commissioner for Manhattan)—F. D. Gallatin; Bronx, Joseph P. Hennessy; Queens, Albert C. Benninger. *Secretary to the Board*—Willis Holly.

Plant and Structures—Department of.

(Offices: Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, 179 Washington St.) (Formerly the Department of Bridges.)

Commissioner—Grover A. Whalen ($10,000). *Deputies*—William W. Mills, John Mara and Thomas A. Dempsey ($5,500 each). *Secretary*—Francis J. Ryan ($6,000). *Assistant Secretary*—Miss E. F. Kehoe ($4,000). *Chief Engineer*—Edw. A. Byrne ($9,000). *Chief Engineer of Ferries*—Calvin Crocker ($7,500).

Police Department.

(Manhattan, 240 Centre St.; Brooklyn, 70 Poplar St.; Queens, Jamaica; Bronx, Tremont and Bathgate Aves.; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.)

Commissioner—Richard E. Enright ($10,000). *Deputies*—First, John A. Leach; second, John Daly; third, Joseph A. Faurot; fourth, John J. Cray; fifth, William Gillespie. *Special Deputy Commissioners* (no pay)—Rodman Wanamaker, John A. Harriss, T. Coleman du-Pont, John M. Shaw, Edmond A. Guggenheim, Carleton Simon, Rhinelander Waldo, Barron Collier. *Chief Inspector*—W. J. Lahey. *Deputy Chief Inspector*—Thomas H. Murphy. *Deputy Chief Inspectors*—John O'Brien, Dominick Henry, Cornelius F. Cahalane, Samuel G. Belton. *Detective Bureau Inspector*—John D. Coughlin. *Secretary to the Commissioner*—Charles G. Young. *Secretary to the Department*—Felix P. Nicklas. *Chief Clerk*—Grant Crabtree. *Chaplains*—Lawrence H. Bracken, John J. Coogan, John A. Wade, William G. Ivie, Isidore Frank, A. H. Nesbitt.

Public Service Commission—($15,000 Each).

(30 Church St., Manhattan.)

This is a part of the State and not of the City Government and is put here for convenience of reference.

Chairman—William A. Prendergast ($15,000); William R. Pooley, Charles Van Voorhis, Oliver C. Semple, and James A. Parsons. *Secretary*—Francis E. Roberts, Albany ($6,000). *Counsel*—Charles G. Blakeslee ($10,000). *Chief Engineer*—C. R. Vanneman, Albany ($8,000).

Purchase, Department of.

Commissioner—Edw. W. Buckley ($10,000). *Secretary*—Andrew B. Keating. *Assistant Secretary*—A. L. Meehan.

Transit Commission (N. Y. City—$15,000 Each).

(49 Lafayette St., Manhattan.)

Chairman—George McAneny; Le Roy T. Harkness and John F. O'Ryan. *Secretary*—James B. Walker ($6,000). *Chief Executive Officer*—George L. Lucas ($10,000). *Counsel*—William G. Fullen ($10,000). *Consulting Engineer*—Daniel L. Turner.

Public Welfare—Department of.

(Manhattan and Bronx, Municipal Building, Manhattan; Brooklyn and Queens, 327 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.)

Commissioner—Bird S. Coler ($10,000). *Deputies*—Edw. Perpect, M. O. Smedley and C. J. Dunn. *Secretary*—Edgar Pitska. *Assistant Engineer* (in charge)—Louis J. Ortner. *General Inspector*—Miss M. C. Tinney. *Division Bureau Social Investigating*—V. S. Dodworth, *Superintendent*.

Standards and Appeals—Board of.

(Manhattan, Municipal Building.)

Chairman—William E. Walsh ($10,000). *Secretary*—William J. O'Gorman.

The Board of Standards and Appeals passes on petitions for variations of the Labor Law relating to fire protection in factories, and adopts rules regulating building construction, elevators, oil burners, fire escapes, fire-retarding construction, fire-extinguishing appliances, etc.

The Board of Appeals passes on appeals from decisions of Fire Commissioner and of Superintendent of Buildings, and on applications for variations of building zone regulations.

Street Cleaning—Department of.

(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 501 E. 161st St.; Brooklyn, 50 Court St.)

Commissioner—Alfred A. Taylor ($10,000). *Deputies*—Manhattan, James J. Nugent, Frank A. Eschmann; Bronx, James W. Brown; Brooklyn, Michael Laura

Tenement House Department.
(Manhattan and Richmond, Municipal Building; Bronx, 559-561 E. Tremont Ave.; Brooklyn and Queens, 503 Fulton St., Brooklyn.)

Commissioner—Frank Mann ($7,500). *Deputies*—Manhattan and Richmond, John P. Finnerty ($4,700); Brooklyn and Queens, John Guilfoyle ($4,000); Bronx, Superintendent, Walter C. Martin.

Taxes and Assessments—Department of.
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Aves.; Brooklyn, 503 Fulton St.; Queens, Court Square, Long Island City; Richmond, Borough Hall.)

The Board—Henry M. Goldfogle, President ($10,000). *Commissioners*—Richard H. Williams, George Henry Payne, James J. Sexton and Lewis M. Swasey ($9,000 each). *Secretary*—C. R. Tyng.

Water Supply—Board of.
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

President—George J. Gillespie ($12,000). *Other members* ($12,000 each)—James P. Sinnott, P. F. Donohue. *Secretary*—Benjamin F. Finbigler. *Chief Engineer*—Thaddeus Merriman. *Consulting Engineer*—J. Waldo Smith.

Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity—Dept. of.
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Aves.; Brooklyn, 50 Court St.; Queens and Richmond, Borough Halls.)

Commissioner—Nicholas J. Hayes ($7,500). *Deputies*—Manhattan, John J. Dietz; Bronx, Albert H. Liebenau; Brooklyn, Cornelius M. Sheehan; Queens, James C. Butler; Richmond, James L. Vail.

COUNTY OFFICES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

County Clerk.

(Manhattan, County Court House, City Hall Park; Bronx, 161st Street and Third Avenue; Brooklyn, Hall of Records; Queens, 364 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, Court House, St. George.)

New York County—Jas. A. Donegan, D. ($15,000).

Bronx County—Robert L. Moran, D. *Chief Clerk*—Chas. F. Carroll.

Kings County—Wm. E. Kelly ($12,000). *Chief Clerk*—Thos. M. Burke.

Queens County—Edw. W. Cox, D. *Deputy*—John Theofel.

Richmond County—C. L. Bostwick ($5,000). He also is the County Register. *Deputy*—Jas. P. Kelly.

District Attorney.

(One in each county: Manhattan, Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets; Bronx, Arthur and Tremont Avenues; Brooklyn, 66 Court Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.)

New York County—Joab H. Banton, D. ($15,000).

Bronx County—Edw. J. Glennon, D. ($10,000).

Kings County—Chas. J. Dodd, D. He is also the County *Register*.

Queens County—Richard S. Newcombe, D. ($12,000).

Richmond County—Joseph Maloy ($5,000).

Jurors—Commissioner of.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 1918 Arthur Avenue; Brooklyn, 186 Remsen Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, County Court House, St. George.)

New York County—Frederick O'Byrne ($6,000). Bronx County—J. A. Mason ($6,500). Kings County—Chas. F. Murphy ($6,000). Queens County—T. C. McKeenee ($5,500). Richmond County—E. I. Miller ($2,500).

Public Administrator.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 2808 3d Avenue; Brooklyn, 44 Court Street; Queens, 362 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, Port Richmond.)

Manhattan—James J. Frawley ($10,000). Bronx—E. E. L. Hammer ($4,500). Kings—Frank V. Kelly ($5,500). Queens—R. White ($3,500). Richmond—W. T. Holt (fees).

County Register.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Avenues; Brooklyn, Hall of Records.)

New York County—Annie Mathews, D. ($12,000). *Chief Deputy Register*—Edmund P. Holahan ($5,500). *Assistant Deputy Register*—Martin Holzman ($3,500). *Secretary*—Josephine Flynn ($3,500). *Chief Clerk*—Charles W. Schluter ($3,900). *Block Index Clerk*—W. F. Hull ($3,500). *Mortgage Tax Bureau*—Special Deputy Register, Lucas J. Donegan ($4,400). *Re-Indexing Departments*—Special Deputy Register, Michael J. McCarthy ($5,500).

Bronx County—Edw. Polak, D. ($10,000). *Deputy Register*—Thos. A. Maher ($4,500). *Chief Clerk*—Geo. T. Brown. *Assistant Deputy Register*—J. F. Healy.

Kings County—Jas. A. McQuade, D. ($12,000).

Sheriff.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 1932 Arthur Avenue; Brooklyn, 387 Fulton Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, Court House, Richmond Village.)

New York County—Percival E. Nagle, D. ($12,000). *Under Sheriff*—John V. Coggey ($6,500).

Bronx County—Edw. J. Flynn, D. ($10,000).

Kings County—John N. Harman, D. ($15,000).

Queens County—Mason O. Smedley ($10,000).

Richmond County — Harry Rudolph, D. ($6,000).

Surrogate.

(New York, Hall of Records, Centre and Chambers Streets; Bronx, 161st Street and 3d Avenue; Brooklyn, Hall of Records, Joralemon Street and Court Square (Boerum Place); Queens, 364 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, Court House, St. George.)

New York County—($15,000 each), J. P. O'Brien and Jas. A. Foley. *Chief Clerk*—Richard Cummins ($11,000). *Commissioner of Records*—J. F. Curry ($7,500).

Bronx County—G. M. S. Schulz ($10,000). *Law Assistant*—Franz Sigel ($4,200). *Chief Clerk*—H. H. Reilly ($5,000).

Kings County—Geo. A. Wingate ($15,000). *Chief Clerk*—J. H. McCooey ($9,000). *Probate Clerk*—J. V. Cain. *Accounting Clerk*—J. F. Regan ($6,500).

Queens County—Daniel Noble ($10,000). *Clerk of Court*—W. F. Hendrickson ($6,000).

Richmond County—J. H. Tiernan ($7,500). *Clerk of Court*—W. Finley ($4,500).

JURY DUTY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

To be qualified to serve, a person must be not less than 21 nor more than 70 years of age, and he must be a male citizen of the United States, and a resident of the County of New York; and he is a resident within the meaning of the jury law if he dwells or lodges here the greater part of the time between the first day of October and the last day of June. He must be the owner, in his own right, of real or personal property of the value of $250; or the husband of a woman who is the owner, in her own right, of real or personal property of that value. He must also be in the possession of his natural faculties, and not be infirm or decrepit; intelligent, of good character, and able to read and write the English language understandingly.

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXEMPT FROM JURY DUTY.

A clergyman, minister of any religion officiating as such and not following any other calling. A practising physician, surgeon, surgeon-dentist, or veterinary surgeon not following any other calling, and a licensed pharmaceutist or pharmacist, or a duly licensed embalmer, while actually engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood. A duly registered optometrist actually engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood. An attorney or counsellor-at-law regularly engaged in the practice of law as a means of livelihood. A professor or teacher in a college, academy, or public school, not following any other calling. Editor, editorial writer, or reporter of a daily newspaper or press association regularly employed as such and not following any other vocation. The holder of an office under the United States, or the State, or City or County of New York, whose official duties, at the time, prevent his attendance as a juror. A consul of a foreign nation. A captain, engineer, or other officer actually employed upon a vessel making regular trips; a licensed pilot, actually following that calling. A superintendent, conductor, or engineer employed by a railroad company other than a street railroad company, or a telegraph operator employed by a press association or telegraph company who is actually doing duty in an office or along the railroad or telegraph line of the company or association by which he is employed. Honorably discharged firemen. Active and honorably discharged militiamen and active members of the Old Guard. A duly licensed engineer of steam boilers actually employed as such. Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks, or a person who is physically incapable. Grand, Sheriff's, Special, and Municipal Court Jurors.

The law of the County of the Bronx, recently created, is the same as Manhattan.

COURTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Federal courts meet in the old Post Office Building, at Park Row and Broadway.

District Court Judges, Manhattan and Bronx—William Bondy, H. W. Goddard, Augustus N. Hand, Learned Hand, John C. Knox, Jerry Thayer, and Francis A. Winslow.

District Court Judges, Brooklyn, Queens, and Long Island—Edw. L. Garvin, Marcus B. Campbell, and Robert A. Inch.

Circuit Court Judges, New York, Connecticut, and Vermont—Julius M. Mayer, Charles M. Hough, Martin T. Manton, H. G. Ward, and J. W. Mack.

U. S. District Attorneys—Manhattan, Col. William Hayward; Brooklyn, Ralph C. Greene.

SUPREME (STATE) COURTS.

For a list of the Justices of the Supreme Court see page 483.

The Supreme Courts in Manhattan and the Bronx meet in the old Tweed Court House, City Hall Park but are to be housed in a new monumental structure on Centre Street.

The Supreme Courts in Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island meet in the Court House on Joralemon Street, opposite the Borough Hall.

CITY COURTS.

32 Chambers Street. The Judges are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $14,500.

Judges.	Term Expires	Judges.	Term Expires
Peter Schmuck, *Chief Justice*	Dec. 31, 1927	Edward B. La Fetra	Dec. 31, 1931
John E. McGeehan	Dec. 31, 1927	Louis Wendell	Dec. 31, 1929
John L. Walsh	Dec. 31, 1927	Gustave Hartman	Dec. 31, 1929
Alexander Finelite	Dec. 31, 1927	Joseph M. Callahan	Dec. 31, 1929
Abraham G. Meyer	Dec. 31, 1927	Louis A. Valente	Dec. 31, 1931

Clerk—Frank J. Goodwin. *Deputy Clerk*—Harry C. Perry.

COUNTY COURTS.

Bronx—Judge L. D. Gibbs ($12,500).

Kings—Judges George W. Martin, William Berna d Vause, Alonzo G. McLaughlin, Reuben L. Haskell and Franklin Taylor ($12,500 each).

Queens—Judge Burt Jay Humphreys ($12,500).

Richmond—Judge J. H. Tierman (combined salary as Judge and Surrogate, $10,000).

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Judges.	Term Expires	Judges.	Term Expires
Thos. C. T. Crain	Dec. 31, 1931	Alfred J. Talley	Dec. 31, 1935
Jos. F. Mulqueen	Dec. 31, 1935	Francis X. Mancuso	Dec. 31, 1935
Otto A. Rosalsky	Dec. 31, 1934	Morris Koenig	Dec. 31, 1936
Chas. C. Nott, Jr.	Dec. 31, 1927	Cornelius F. Collins	Dec. 31, 1936
John F. McIntyre	Dec. 31, 1930		

Clerk—Edward R. Carroll. Judges of General Sessions receive an annual salary of $17,500 each.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Justices.	Salary	Term Expires	Justices	Salary	Term Expires.
Frederic Kernochan, *Chief Justice*	$14,000	July 1, 1926	Daniel F. Murphy	$10,000	Nov. 27, 1927
Clarence Edwards	10,000	Mar. 1926	George J. O'Keefe	10,000	Dec. 31, 1927
Thos. J. Nolan	10,000	May 1936	Arthur C. Salmon	10,000	July 1, 1928
Albert V. B. Voorhees	10,000	Dec. 31, 1929	Moses Herrman	10,000	July 1, 1931
James J. McInerney	10,000	Dec. 31, 1935	John J. Freschi	10,000	July 1, 1925
			Henry W. Herbert	10,000	July 9, 1925

Frank W. Smith, *Chief Clerk*; salary $6,500; office 32 Franklin Street.

PART I—Criminal Courts Building, Borough of Manhattan. PART II—171 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. PART III—Town Hall, Jamaica, Queens. This court is held on Tuesdays. PART IV—Borough Hall, St. George, S. I. This court is held on Wednesdays. PART V—Bronx County Court House, 161st Street and Third Avenue, Bronx. This court is held on Thursdays. PART VI (Circuit Court)—Held in such counties and at such times as the stress of business requires and the Chief Justice shall direct.

CHILDREN'S COURT.

Justices.*	Salary.	Term Expires.	Assignment Expires.	Justices.*	Salary.	Term Expires.	Assignment Expires.
F. C. Hoyt, *Presiding Justice*	*Dols.* 10,000	June 30, 1927	June 30, 1927	M. M. L. Ryan	*Dols.* 10,000	Dec. 31, 1923	Dec. 31, 1923
Samuel D. Levy	10,000	June 30, 1933	June 30, 1928	R. J. Wilkin	10,000	Apr. 15, 1933	June 30, 1925
E. J. Healey	10,000	May 1, 1932	June 30, 1924	Edw. F. Boyle	10,000	Jan. 19, 1932	Jan. 19, 1927

* The Justices are Justices of the Court of Special Sessions assigned by the Mayor to the Children's Court. Adolphus Ragan, Chief Clerk, $6,080; Bernard J. Fagan, Chief Probation Officer, $4,100; offices 137 East Twenty-second Street.

Parts I and II (New York County)—137 East Twenty-second St., Dennis A. Lambert, Clerk, $5,000. Part III (Kings County)—111 Schermerhorn St., Wm. C. McKee, Clerk, $3,700. Part IV (Bronx County)—355 East 137th St., Bernard J. Schneider, Clerk, $3,070. Part V (Queens County)—30 Union Hall St., Jamaica, James J. Ryan, Clerk, $3,070. Part VI (Richmond County)—Borough Hall, New Brighton, Eugene E. Kenny, Clerk, $2,640.

Court is held daily in Parts I, II, and III; Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week in Part IV; Tuesday and Friday of each week in Part V; Wednesday of each week in Part VI.

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURT DISTRICTS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1st District—110 White Street. 2d District—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). 3d District—Second Avenue and 2d Street. 4th District—153 East 57th Street. 5th District—170 East 121st Street. 6th District—East 162d Street, corner Brook Avenue. 7th District—314 West 54th Street. 8th District—1014 E. 181st Street. 9th District—(Day Court for Women)—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). (Night Court for Men)—314 West 54th Street. (Family Court) Manhattan—153 East 57th Street. 12th District—1130 St. Nicholas Avenue. (Family Court) Bronx—1014 East 181st Street. Municipal Term—Municipal Building. Traffic Court—301 Mott Street. Homicide Court—301 Mott Street. Chief Clerk and Chief Probation Officer, 300 Mulberry Street.

BROOKLYN.

Office of the Chief Clerk—44 Court Street. 1st District—(Women's Night Court)—318 Adams Street. (Municipal Term)—402 Myrtle Avenue. 5th District—Williamsburg Bridge Plaza. 6th District—195 Gates Avenue. 7th District—31 Snyder Avenue, Flatbush. 8th District—West 8th Street, Coney Island. 9th District—Fifth Avenue and 23d Street. 10th District—133 New Jersey Avenue. Family Court—327 Schermerhorn Street. Traffic Court—182 Clermont Avenue.

QUEENS.

1st District—115 Fifth Street, Long Island City. 2d District—120 Broadway, Flushing. 3d District—Town Hall, Jamaica. 4th District—Central Avenue, Far Rockaway. 5th District—906 Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood.

RICHMOND.

1st District—Lafayette Avenue, New Brighton. 2d District—Canal Street, Stapleton.

CITY MAGISTRATES.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. CHIEF, $11,000; OTHERS, $8,000 A YEAR SALARY.

Name.	Home Address.	Original Appointment.	Expiration of Present Term
Chief, William McAdoo	20 Gramercy Park, Manhattan	July 1, 1910	June 30, 1925
James M. Barrett	405 East 139th Street, Bronx	July 2, 1923	July 1, 1933
H. M. R. Goodman	241 West 97th Street, Manhattan	Jan. 1, 1923	June 30, 1933
Richard F. McKiniry	260th Street and Broadway, Bronx	Jan. 1, 1923	Aug. 15, 1933
Max S. Levine	1482 Broadway, Manhattan	Aug. 15, 1919	Aug. 15, 1929
George W. Simpson	337 Convent Avenue, Manhattan	April 3, 1918	July 28, 1929
Alexander Brough	31 West 11th Street, Manhattan	Aug. 2, 1916	April 30, 1927
W. Bruce Cobb	234 Central Park West, Manhattan	July 9, 1915	July 8, 1925
Bernard J. Douras	529 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx	Dec. 5, 1918	April 30, 1933
Joseph E. Corrigan	3 East 10th Street, Manhattan	July 15, 1907	July 14, 1927
Edgar V. Frothingham	27 West 44th Street, Manhattan	June 28, 1915	April 30, 1925
Frederick B. House	464 West 153d Street, Manhattan	Feb. 1, 1907	April 30, 1927
Francis X. McQuade	725 Riverside Drive, Manhattan	July 1, 1921	July 1, 1931
Norman J. Marsh	911 Park Avenue, Manhattan	July 15, 1917	July 14, 1927
William A. Sweetser	180 West 100th Street, Manhattan	Dec. 4, 1918	June 30, 1929
Jean H. Norris	29 East 29th Street, Manhattan	Oct. 27, 1919	June 30, 1930
Stanley H. Renaud	400 Manhattan Avenue, Manhattan	May 20, 1921	April 30, 1933
Moses R. Ryttenberg	50 East 58th Street, Manhattan	July 2, 1921	June 30, 1932
Jesse Silbermann	426 East 140th Street, Bronx	Jan. 2, 1920	June 30, 1932
Earl A. Smith	38 Fort Washington Avenue, Bronx	May 13, 1922	June 30, 1932
Thomas F. McAndrews	131 West 61st Street, Manhattan	Jan. 1, 1922	Dec. 31, 1931
Charles A. Oberwager	3905 Broadway, Manhattan	Jan. 1, 1922	April 30, 1927
Edward Weil	224 East 87th Street, Manhattan	June 12, 1922	April 30, 1925
BROOKLYN.			
Edward J. Dooley	232 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1931
George H. Folwell	372 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn	April 25, 1914	Dec. 31, 1931
Hyman Rayfiel	233 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn	Jan. 1, 1923	May 1, 1931
James T. O'Neill	123 99th Street, Brooklyn	July 1, 1920	July 1, 1930
Francis A. McCloskey	333 East 25th Street, Brooklyn	Sept. 24, 1917	Sept. 24, 1925
Louis H. Reynolds	575 16th Street, Brooklyn	May 1, 1921	May 1, 1931
Alfred E. Steers	170 East 17th Street, Brooklyn	July 3, 1913	July 2, 1933
James V. Short	152 North 7th Street, Brooklyn	May 1, 1918	May 1, 1931
John J. Walsh	119 Johnson Street, Brooklyn	Feb. 4, 1913	May 1, 1931
Gasper J. Liota	1194 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn	May 1, 1921	Dec. 31, 1931
Mortimer S. Brown	297 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn	Jan. 27, 1919	July 1, 1929
Harry Howard Dale	296 Hooper Street, Brooklyn	Jan. 6, 1919	Jan. 1, 1930
Lawrence C. Fish	443 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn	Dec. 30, 1919	Dec. 31, 1929
Jacob Eilperin	828 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn	Jan. 1, 1922	Dec. 31, 1931
James J. Golden	62 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn	Jan. 1, 1923	May 1, 1931
QUEENS.			
J. J. Conway	20 Pearson Street, Long Island City	Jan. 16, 1912	Jan. 3, 1927
Thomas F. Doyle	768 Crescent Street, Astoria, L. I.	May 16, 1917	July 18, 1927
John Kochendorfer	166 Ellsworth Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I.	Mar. 8, 1916	Dec. 31, 1925
Harry Miller	120 Bergen Avenue, Jamaica, L. I.	Oct. 5, 1911	Dec. 31, 1927
RICHMOND.			
William T. Croak	St. George, S. I.	Jan. 1, 1918	Jan. 3, 1927
William T. Fetherston	20 Egmont Place, New Brighton, S. I.	April 22, 1921	Jan. 1, 1926

Chief Clerk—William F. Delaney, 300 Mulberry Street, Manhattan, and 44 Court Street, Brooklyn. *Deputy Chief Clerk*—Jay Finn. *Assistant Chief Clerk*—Jesse Bernhard. *Chief Probation Officer*—Edwin J. Cooley.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Board of Justices—Headquarters, 264 Madison Street, Manhattan. Salaries $9,000 in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn; $8,000 in Queens and Richmond.

MANHATTAN.

1st District, 146 Grand Street, James A. Coffrey, William F. Moore, John Hoyer.

2d District, 264 Madison Street, Henry G. Schimmel, Jacob Panken, Morris Eder, William Blau, Lester Lazarus.

3d District, 314 West 54th Street, Thomas E. Murray, Thomas F. Noonan.

4th District, 207 East 32d Street, Michael F. Blake, John G. McTigue.

5th District, 96th Street and Broadway, William Young, Frederick Spiegelberg, Abram Ellenbogen.

6th District, 155-157 East 88th Street, Jacob Marks, Timothy A. Leary.

7th District, 360 West 125th Street, John R. Davies, S. Clinton Crane, Samson Friedlander.

8th District, 170 East 121st Street, Leopold Prince, Carroll Hayes.

9th District, 59th Street and Madison Avenue, Edgar J. Lauer, William Chilvers, George L. Genung, William C. Wilson.

BRONX.

1st District, 1400 Williamsbridge Road, Peter A. Shiel, Ely Neumann.

2d District, East 162d Street and Washington Avenue, William E. Morris, James J. Fitzgerald.

BROOKLYN.

1st District, State and Court Streets, James A. Dunne.

2d District, 495 Gates Avenue, John R. Farrar, O. G. Esterbrook.

3d District, 6 and 8 Lee Avenue, Wm. J. Bogenschutz, Charles J. Carroll.

4th District, 14 Howard Avenue, Jacob S. Strahl.

5th District, 5220 Third Avenue, Cornelius Furgueson.

6th District, 236 Duffield Street, Edgar M. Doughty, William D. Niper.

7th District, 31 Pennsylvania Avenue, Charles B. Law, Harrison G. Glore.

QUEENS.

1st District, 115 Fifth Street, L. I. City, John H. Hetherington.

2d District, Broadway and Court Street, Elmhurst, John M. Cragen.

3d District, 144 Halleck Avenue, Ridgewood, Adam Christman, Jr.

4th District, Town Hall, Jamaica, Edgar F. Hazleton.

5th District, Edward Kelly.

RICHMOND.

1st District, Village Hall, New Brighton, Thomas C. Brown.

2d District, Village Hall, Stapleton, Arnold J. B. Wedemeyer.

POLICE FORCE OF NEW YORK CITY.

(Officially revised as of Nov., 1, 1923.)

The police force of the City of New York consists (Nov. 1, 1923) of 1 Chief Inspector ($7,500); 5 Deputy Chief Inspectors ($5,300); Commanding Officer, Detective Bureau ($4,900); 15 department Inspectors ($4,500); 15 other Inspectors ($4,900); 1 Chief Surgeon ($6,500); 1 Deputy Chief Surgeon ($4,400); 20 other Surgeons ($4,400); 33 Honorary Surgeons (no compensation); 1 Superintendent of Telegraph ($5,300); 1 Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph ($3,800); 86 Captains ($4,000); 1 Military Captain ($4,500); 498 Lieutenants ($3,300); 767 Sergeants ($2,700); 11,020 Patrolmen ($1,769 to $2,280); 56 Policewomen ($1,769 to $2,280); 20 Patrolwomen ($1,769 to $2,280); 6 Chaplains ($1,830).

Rank of Doorman abolished by Act of Legislature, April 16, 1912.

Patrolmen, First grade, five years' service, $2,280 each; Second Grade, less than five years and more than four years and six months, $2,100 each; Third Grade, less than four years and six months and more than four years, $2,040 each; Fourth Grade, less than 4 years and more than three years, $1,920 each; Fifth Grade, less than three years and more than two years, $1,769 each; Sixth Grade, less than two years and more than one year, $1,769 each; Seventh Grade, less than one year, $1,769 each.

Members of the police force may be retired on one-half rate of compensation after service of twenty-five years, or after twenty years' service upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability, or after twenty years' service if a veteran of Civil War.

Members of the police force may also be retired upon pension upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability or disease contracted without misconduct on the part of the officer, and by reason of the performance of duty, at not to exceed one-half of rate of compensation.

POLICE STATION HOUSES IN MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

(Headquarters, 240 Centre Street.)

Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.
1st. Old Slip.	28th. 150 W. 68th St.	47th. 1086 Simpson St.
2d. Pier A, North River.	29th. 163 E. 51st St.	49th. 1925 Bathgate Ave.
4th. 16-20 Beach St.	31st. 153 E. 67th St.	50th. Sedgwick Ave. and 167th St.
5th. 9 Oak St.	32d. 134 W. 100th St.	51st. 1415 Williamsbridge Road.
13th. 118-120 Clinton St.	33d. The Arsenal, Central Park.	53d. Webster Ave. and Mosholu Parkway.
14th. 135 Charles St.	37th. 229 W. 123d St.	56th. 229th St. and White Plains Ave.
15th. 321 Fifth St.	38th. 239 W. 135th St.	57th. Kingsbridge Terrace.
16th. 253 Mercer St.	39th. 177 E. 104th St.	Traffic A. 230 W. 20th St.
21st. 327 E. 22d St.	40th. 1854 Amsterdam Ave.	Traffic B. 150 W. 68th St.
23d. 138 W. 30th St.	43d. 148 E. 126th St.	Traffic C. 1086 Simpson St., Bronx
25th. 160 E. 35th St.	45th. 257 Alexander Ave.	
26th. 345 and 347 W. 47th St.	46th. 3d Ave. and 160th St.	

Detective Division, main office, Criminal Identification Bureau, Homicide Squad, etc., 240 Centre Street.

INSPECTION DISTRICTS (PRECINCTS THEREIN ARE IN PARENTHESES).

First, 118-120 Clinton St. (5, 13, 15, 21, 25); Second, 16-20 Beach St. (1, 4, 14, 16, 23); Third, 153 E. 67th St. (29, 31, 37, 38, 39, 43); Fourth, 150 W. 68th St. (26, 28, 32, 40, 42); Fifth, 1925 Bathgate Ave. (45, 46, 47, 49, 50); Sixth, 3016 Webster Ave., Bronx (51, 53, 56, 57); Fourteenth, 230 W. 20th St. (Traffic A, B, C, 33).

POLICE STATION HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.

(Headquarters, 72 Poplar Street, Columbia Heights.)

Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.
3d. 179 Washington St.	79th. 67 6th Ave. at Bergen St.	95th. 627 Gates Ave.
67th. W. 8th St. near Surf Ave., Coney Island.	80th. Avenue G. near E. 95th St.	96th. 298 Classon Ave.
68th. 86th St. and 5th Ave.	82d. 35 Snyder Ave., Flatbush.	97th. 179 Wilson Ave.
70th. Bay 22d St. and Bath Ave.	83d. 484 Liberty Ave., East N. Y.	98th. 148 Vernon Ave.
72d. Ave. U and E. 15th St.	85th. 2 Liberty Ave., East N. Y.	101st. 2 Lee Ave.
73d. 1830 Brooklyn Ave.	87th. 1661 Atlantic Ave.	102d. 171 Bushwick Ave.
74th. 154 Lawrence Ave.	88th. 653 Grand Ave.	103d. 263 Bedford Ave.
76th. 4302 4th Ave.	89th. 44 Rapelyea St.	104th. 43 Herbert St.
77th. Prospect Pk. (Parade Gr'ds).	91st. 17 Butler St.	105th. 145 Greenpoint Ave.
78th. 577 5th Ave. at 16th St.	93d. 72 Poplar St.	Traffic D. 148 Vernon Ave
	94th. 16 Ralph Ave.	

INSPECTION DISTRICTS (PRECINCTS THEREIN ARE IN PARENTHESES).

Eighth, Bay 22d St. and Bath Ave. (67, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76); Ninth, 2 Liberty Ave. (73, 80, 82, 83, 85, 87, 88); Tenth, 72 Poplar St. (78, 79, 89, 91, 93, 96); Eleventh, 148 Vernon Ave. (94, 95, 97, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105).

POLICE STATION HOUSES IN QUEENS.

Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.
109th. 85 4th St., L. I. City.	116th. Sherman and Catalpa Sts., Glendale.	120th. Flushing Ave. and Fulton St., Jamaica.
111th. 152 Grand Ave., Astoria.	118th. 275 Church St., Richmond Hill.	123d. 322 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.
112th. Broadway and Court St., Newtown.	Traffic E. 275 Church St., Richmond Hill.	125th. 300 Broadway, Far Rockaway.
113th. 43 N. Prince St., Flushing.		

INSPECTION DISTRICTS IN QUEENS.

Twelfth, Flushing Ave. and Fulton St., Jamaica (116, 118, 120, 123, 125); Thirteenth, 85 Fourth St., Long Island City (109, 111, 112, 113).

POLICE STATION HOUSES IN RICHMOND.

Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.
60th. 116 Main St., Tottenville.	66th. 78 Richmond Terrace, St. George.
63d. 150 New Dorp Lane.	

INSPECTION DISTRICT.

Seventh, St. George, S. I. (2, 60, 63, 66).

POLICE APPROPRIATIONS, AND ARRESTS (LATTER IN PARENTHESES).

1898, $10,561,447 (141,745); 1899, $11,349,626 (138,875); 1900, $11,494,393 (132,805); 1901, $11,319,105 (133,749); 1902, $11,367,630 (145,936); 1903, $11,636,881 (175,871); 1904, $12,291,520 (175,880); 1905, $12,505,657 (198,356); 1906, $12,826,153 (189,202); 1907, $13,144,841 (204,119); 1908, $14,049,077 (244,822); 1909, $14,162,060 (220,334); 1910, $15,316,478 (170,681); 1911, $15,520,729 (153,768); 1912, $16,114,782 (170,375); 1913, $16,738,071 (182,011); 1914, $17,996,039 (190,184); 1915, $17,364,594 (212,452); 1916, $17,617,287 (200,901); 1917, $18,200,192 (187,913); 1918, $19,394,614 (170,159); 1919, $20,662,219 (220,149); 1920, $24,595,187 (266,749); 1921, $29,901,379 (272,751); 1922, $30,705,185 (303,451).

NOTE.—For names of the Police Commissioner and his Deputies, see Police Department in the general roster list of Government of the City of New York.

FIRE DEPARTMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Rank and Grade.	Total.	Rank and Grade.	Total.	Rank and Grade.	Total.
Chief of Dept., $10,000	1	Chaplains, $1,830	4	Firemen—1st Grade, $2,500	4693
Deputy Chiefs, 12 at $5,500; 3 at $6,500; 1 at $7,500	16	Captains, $3,700	303	Firemen—2d Grade, $1,980	
Chief of Construct'n, $4,610	1	Lieutenants, $3,200	503	Firemen—3d Grade, $1,769	
Chief of Battalion, $4,490	47	Pilots, $3,000	24	Firemen—4th Grade, $1,769	
Medical Officers, 8 at $4,490; 1 Chief at $5,200	9	Engin'rs of Steamer, $2,720	372	Probation, $1,769	
		Uniformed Marine Engineers, $2,720	3	Total, incl. all grades	5,975

Pursuant to the provisions of section 790, Greater New York Charter, all uniformed members of the Fire Department are entitled to retire at the expiration of twenty years' continuous service on a pension equal to not less than one-half of the salary they may be receiving at the time of their application.

ENGINE COMPANIES, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

(Headquarters, Municipal Building.)

(1) 165 W. 29th St.; (2) 530 W. 43d St.; (3) 417 W. 17th St.; (4) 119 Maiden Lane; (5) 340 E. 14th St.; (6) 113 Liberty St.; (7) 100-102 Duane St.; (8) 165 E. 51st St.; (9) 55 E. Broadway; (10) 8 Stone St.

(11) 437 E. Houston St.; (12) 261 William St.; (13) 99 Wooster St.; (14) 14 E. 18th St.; (15) 269 Henry St.; (16) 223 E. 25th St.; (17) 91 Ludlow St.; (18) 132 W. 10th St.; (19) 355 W. 25th St.; (20) 243 Lafayette St.

(21) 216 E. 40th St.; (22) 159 E. 85th St.; (23) 215 W. 58th St.; (24) 78 Morton St.; (25) 342 5th St.; (26) 220 W. 37th St.; (27) 173 Franklin St.; (28) 604 E. 11th St.; (29) 160 Chambers St.; (30) 278 Spring St.

(31) 87 Lafayette St. (Water Tower No. 1); (32) 49 Beekman St.; (33) 42 Great Jones St.; (34) 440 W. 33d St.; (35) 223 E. 119th St.; (36) 1849 Park Ave.; (37) 83 Lawrence St.; (39) 157 E. 67th St. (40) 142 W. 63d St.

(41) 330 E. 150th St.; (42) 178 Monroe Ave.; (43) Sedgwick Ave. and 178th St.; (44) 221 E. 75th St.; (45) 925 E. 177th St.; (46) 451 E. 176th St.; (47) 502 W. 113th St.; (48) 2504 Webster Ave.; (49) Blackwell's Island; (50) 491 E. 166th St.

(52) Riverdale Ave., near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway; (53) 175 E. 104th St.; (54) 304 W. 47th St.; (55) 363 Broome St.; (56) 120 W. 83d St.; (57) Battery Park (Boat); (58) 81 W. 115th St.; (59) 180 W. 137th St.; (60) 352 E. 137th St.

(61) 1518 Williamsbridge Rd.; (62) 3431 White Plains Rd., Williamsbridge; (63) 4109 White Plain Rd.; (64) 1214 Castle Hill Ave. (Bronx); (65) 3 W. 43d St.; (66) Ft. Grand St., E. R. (Fire Boat) (67) 518 W. 170th St.; (68) 1080 Ogden Ave.; (69) 248 W. 143d St.; (70) 169 Scofield St., City Is.

(71) 3134-36 Park Ave.; (72) 22 E. 12th St.; (73) 655 Prospect Ave.; (74) 207 W. 77th St.; (75) 2385 Jerome Ave.; (76) 105 W. 102d St.; (77) Ft Beekman St., E. R.; (78) Ft. 99th St. and Harlem River; (79) 2928 Briggs Ave.; (80) 503 W. 139th St

(81) 3025 Bailey Ave.; (82) 1215 Intervale Ave. (83) 618 E. 138th St.; (84) 513 W. 161st St.; (85) Ft. W. 35th St. (Boat); (86) Ft. of Bloomfield St. (Boat); (87) Ft. of 135th St., Harlem River (Boat); (88) 2225 Belmont Ave.; (90) 1841 White Plains Ave.

(91) 244 E. 111th St.; (92) 1259 Morris Ave.; (93) 513 W. 181st St.; (94) 1238 Seneca Ave.; (95) 29 Vermilye Ave.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

(1) 104 Duane St.; (2) 126 E. 50th St.; (3) 108 E. 13th St.; (4) 788 8th Ave.; (5) 102 Charles St.; (6) 77 Canal St.; (7) 217 E. 28th St.; (8) 14 N. Moore St.; (9) 209 Elizabeth St.; (10) 193 Fulton St.

(11) 742 E. 5th St.; (12) 243 W. 20th St.; (13) 159 E. 87th St.; (14) 120 E. 125th St.; (15) 73 Water St.; (16) 159 E. 67th St.; (17) 341 E. 143d St., Bronx; (18) 84 Attorney St.; (19) 886 Forest Ave., Bronx; (20) 155 Mercer St.

(21) 432 W. 36th St.; (22) 766 Amsterdam Ave.; (23) 503 W. 139th St.; (24) 115 W. 33d St.; (25) 205 W. 77th St.; (26) 52 E. 114th St.; (27) 453 E. 176th St., Bronx; (28) 248 W. 143d St.; (29) 620 E. 138th St., Bronx; (30) 104 W. 135th St.

(31) 1213 Intervale Ave., Bronx; (32) 489 E. 166th St., Bronx; (33) 2283 Jerome Ave., Bronx; (34) 515 W. 161st St.; (35) 142 W. 63d St.; (36) 29 Vermilye Ave.; (37) 2930 Briggs Ave., Bronx; (38) 2223 Belmont Ave., Bronx; (39) 243 E. 233d St., Bronx; (40) 6 Hancock Pl.

(41) 1843 White Plains Ave., Bronx; (42) 657 Prospect Ave., Bronx; (43) 240 E. 111th St.; (44) 1261 Morris Ave., Bronx; (45) 513 W. 181st St.; (46) 3027 Bailey Ave., Bronx; (47) 1220 Castle Hill Ave., Bronx; (48) 1226 Seneca Ave., Bronx; (49) 1079 Nelson Ave., Bronx; Rescue Company No. 1. 278 Spring St.

ENGINE COMPANIES, BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

(201) 5119 4th Ave.; (202) 201 Van Brunt St.; (203) 533 Hicks St.; (204) 299 Degraw St.; (205) 160 Pierrepont St.; (206) 1196 Metropolitan Ave.; (207) 247 Pearl St.; (208) 227 Front St.; (209) 157 Taaffe Pl.; (210) 160 Carlton Ave.

(211) 166 Clymer St.; (212) 136 Wythe Ave.; (213) 137 Powers St.; (214) 231 Herkimer St.; (215) 88 India St.; (216) 11 Scholes St.; (217) 940 De Kalb Ave.; (218) 650 Hart St.; (219) 735 Dean St.; (220) 530 11th St.

(221) 712 Driggs Ave.; (222) 836 Quincy St.; (*223) Ft. of 38th St.; (224) 274 Hicks St.; (225) 657 Liberty Ave.; (226) 409 State St.; (227) 979 Herkimer St.; (228) 436 39th St.; (229) 75 Richardson St.; (230) 59 Ellery St.

(231) 107 Watkins St.; (*232) Ft. of Noble St.; (233) 243 Hull St.; (234) 1472 Bergen St.; (235) 206 Monroe St.; (236) Euclid and Liberty Aves.; (237) 55 Morgan Ave.; (238) 176 Norman Ave.; (239) 395 4th Ave.; (240) 1309 Prospect Ave.

(241) 240 Bay Ridge Ave.; (242) 9219 5th Ave.; (243) 8653 18th Ave.; (244) W. 15th St., near Surf Ave.; (245) 2929 W. 8th St.; (246) 2731 E. 23d St.; (247) 1336 60th St.; (248) 2261 Church Ave.; (249) 493 Rogers Ave.; (250) 147 Lawrence St.

(251) Washington Ave., bet. E and F Sts.; (252) 617 Central Ave.; (253) 86th St. and Bay 37th St.; (254) Ocean Parkway and Ave. W; (255) 1369 Rogers Ave.; (256) 124 De Kalb Ave.; (257) 1361 Rockaway Ave.; (258) 136 8th St., L. I. C.; (259) 152 Greenpoint Ave., L. I. C.; (260) 692 Verno Ave., L. I. C.

(261) 231 Radde St., L. I. C.; (262) 78 Main St., L. I. C.; (263) 398 Astoria Ave., L. I. C.; (264) 33 Central Ave., Far Rockaway; (265) Boulevard and Beach 64th St., Arverne; (266-267) 92-20 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Hollands; (268) 43 Beach 116th St., Rockaway Park; (269) 786 Union St.; (270) 845 121st St. (Richmond Hill).

(271) 392 Himrod St.; (272) 57 Lincoln St., Flushing; (273) 99 Union St., Flushing; (274) 57 S. Murray St., Murray Hill; (275) 10 Orchard St., Jamaica (276) 1635 E. 14th St.; (277) 582 Knickerbocker Ave.; (278) 5011 7th Ave.; (279) 252 Lorraine St.; (280) 489 St. John's Pl.

(281) 1212 Cortelyou Rd.; (282) 4212 12th Ave.; (283) 214 Bristol St.; (284) 1157 79th St.; (285) 1317 Oakley Ave., Ozone Park; (286) 2708 Myrtle Ave., Glendale; (287) 34 Grand St., Elmhurst; (288) 10 Mueller St., Maspeth; (289) 28-30 W. Kingsland Ave., Corona; (290) 480 Sheffield Ave.

(291) 1485 Metropolitan Ave., Metropolitan; (292) Queens Boulevard, near Rowen Ave., Winfield; (293) 740 Benedict Ave., Woodhaven; (294) 4252 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven; (295) 11-13 S. 7th Ave., Whitestone; (296) 225 16th St., College Point; (297) 518 5th St., College Point; (298) 6 John St., Jamaica; (299) 17 Harriman Ave., Jamaica.

(301) Woodhull Ave. and Warren St., Hollis; (302) Rockaway Boulevard, So. Ozone Park; (303) 61 Bandman Ave., Jamaica; (304) Hempstead Turnpike, Queens.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

(101) 199 Van Brunt St.; (102) 894 Bedford Ave.; (103) 183 Concord St.; (104) 163 S. 2d St.; (105) 648 Pacific St.; (106) 124 Greenpoint Ave.; (107) 77 New Jersey Ave.; (108) 112 Seigel St.; (109) 633 4th Ave.; (110) 264 State St.

(111) 399 Halsey St.; (112) 1171 Madison St.; (113) 493 Rogers Ave.; (114) 5211 5th Ave.; (115) 138 8th St., L. I. C.; (116) 701 Jackson Ave., L. I. C.; (117) 400 Astoria Ave., L. I. C.; (118) 367 Jay St.; (119) Washington Ave., Wallabout Market; (120) 109 Watkins St.

(121) 92-20 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Hollands; (122) 532 11th St.; (123) 423 Ralph Ave.; (124) 394 Himrod St.; (125) 847 121st St., Richmond Hill; (126) 98 Cresskill Pl., Jamaica; (127) 17 Union Ave., Jamaica; (128) 151 Greenpoint Ave., L. I. C.; (129) 76 Grove St., Flushing; (130) 225 16th St., College Point.

(131) 254 Lorraine St.; (132) 491 St. John's Pl.; (134) 330 Central Ave., Far Rockaway; (135) 2706 Myrtle Ave., Glendale; (136) 34 Grand St., Elmhurst; (137) 43 Beach 116th St., Rockaway Park; (140) 1487 Metropolitan Ave., Metropolitan.

(142) 1317 Oakley Ave., Ozone Park; (143) 4254 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven; (144) 11-13 S. 7th Ave., Whitestone; (146) 75 Richardson St.; (147) 1210 Cortelyou Rd.; (148) 4210 12th Ave.; (149) 1161 79th St.; (150) Woodhull Ave. and Warren St., Hollis.

ENGINE COMPANIES, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

(*51) St. George, S. I.; (151) 190 Butler Ave. Tottenville; (152) 1212 Bay St., Rosebank; (153) 74 Broad St., Stapleton; (154) 60 Hannah St., Tompkinsville; (155) 223 Jersey St., New Brighton; (156) 412 Broadway, West New Brighton; (157) 51 Cottage Pl., Port Richmond; (158) 22 De Hart Ave., Mariners Harbor; (159) 1592 Richmond Rd., Dongan Hills; (160) 1850 Clove Ave., Concord; (161) 181 Seaside Boulevard, So. Beach.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

(76) 5445 Arthurkill Rd., Tottenville; (77) 74 Broad St., Stapleton; (78) 3 Brook St., Tompkinsville; (79) 1189 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton; (80) 232 Richmond Ave., Port Richmond; (81) 1592 Richmond Rd., Dongan Hills.

* Fireboat Zophar Mills.

Manhattan and Brooklyn have a high-pressure water service for use in quenching fires in the business districts. For details see article on N. Y. City Water Supply.

FIRES AND FIRE LOSSES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Year.	Fires.	Loss by Fires.	Year.	Fires.	Loss by Fires.	Year.	Fires.	Loss by Fires.
		Dollars.			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*
1867	873	5,711,000	1886	2,415	3,340,810	1904	11,148	7,667,523
1868	740	4,342,000	1887	2,929	5,585,425	1905	11,524	7,279,514
1869	850	2,696,393	1888	3,217	5,485,922	1906	12,181	7,218,488
1870	964	2,120,212	1889	2,836	4,142,777	1907	12,547	9,413,042
1871	1,258	2,127,356	1890	3,479	4,168,165	1908	13,039	9,261,078
1872	1,649	2,891,818	1891	3,938	6,959,650	1909	12,437	7,431,635
1873	1,470	4,022,640	1892	4,011	5,060,973	1910	14,405	8,591,831
1874	1,355	1,430,306	1893	4,151	5,992,583	1911	14,574	12,470,806
1875	1,418	2,472,536	1894	3,983	4,208,553	1912	15,633	9,069,580
1876	1,382	3,851,213	1895	3,963	3,519,801	1913	12,958	7,467,997
1877	1,450	3,210,695	1896	3,890	3,418,591	1914	14,425	8,217,811
1878	1,654	1,884,505	1897	4,046	3,396,892	1915	13,416	5,757,018
1879	1,551	5,671,580	1898	6,442	5,186,890	1916	13,677	8,746,404
1880	1,783	3,183,440	1899	8,053	11,277,311	1917	14,053	14,278,523
1881	1,785	5,820,259	1900	8,405	8,573,347	1918	13,971	9,538,725
1882	2,001	4,195,960	1901	8,424	8,816,365	1919	13,429	12,488,258
1883	2,169	3,512,848	1902	8,700	6,998,563	1920	14,628	18,806,908
1884	2,406	3,474,547	1903	10,046	7,082,439	1921	16,350	20,200,808
1885	2,479	3,789,283						

The 1922 fires by boroughs were: Manhattan, 8,264 ($13,210,240); Bronx, 2,139 ($927,480); Brooklyn, 5,647 ($5,477,225); Queens, 1,808 ($2,744,135); Richmond, 899 ($384,115).

The figures from 1898 include the five boroughs. Number of fires from 1866 to 1897, inclusive, 72,891; total loss from 1866 to 1897, inclusive, $128,116,733; average annual loss per fire, from 1866 to 1897 inclusive, $1,757.65.

Total fires for 1922, 18,757. Total losses, $22,743,195.

FIRES IN LONDON.

The annual report of the London Fire Brigade for 1922 shows that there were in that year 4,820 fires, involving 89 deaths and property loss of $3,549,000.

In London there are very few frame structures, most of the houses, stores, lofts and other buildings being of stone or brick, or other non-inflammable materials.

In the City of New York there are several thousand frame houses, stores and stables.

ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ALCOHOLISM IN POLICE COURTS, CITY HOSPITALS AND PRISONS.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1923.
Dept. Pub. Welfare Hospitals.	2,150	1,835	2,638	2,302	1,145	965	1,024	1,168	1,924	1,190
Dept. Bellevue & Allied Hosp.	7,416	6,591	8,168	6,328	2,596	2,575	2,301	2,694	4,502	.....
Police Department arrests....	23,041	22,377	19,453	16,311	8,795	7,028	7,804	8,169	11,402	.....
Total alcoholism.....	32,607	30,803	30,259	24,941	12,536	10,568	11,129	12,031	17,828	.....

DRUG ADDICTION IN POLICE COURTS, CITY HOSPITALS AND PRISONS.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1923.
Dept. Pub. Welfare Hospitals.	544	1,344	750	120	6	95	459	723	482	58
Dept. Bellevue & Allied Hosp.	881	619	600	667	459	811	260	240	215	.....
Police Department arrests....	1,950	1,951	2,532	2,100	986	1,452	1,931	3,086	3,148	1,355
Department of Health.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total drug addictions....	3,375	3,914	3,882	2,887	1,451	5,358	2,650	4,049	3,845	1,413

Department of Correction figures are included in those of the Police Department.
Figures for Public Welfare hospitals represent discharges.
NOTE—Hospital figures are minus those committed through Police Department.

CRIME STATISTICS—MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

(Figures supplied by District Attorney, County of New York. They cover cases handled in years named, and do not indicate cases originating in year named.)

Yr.	Homicide.		Felonious Assault.		Burglary.		Robbery.		Grand Larceny.		Forgery.		Arson.		Rape.		Perjury.	
	Indicted.	Convicted.	Indicted.	Convicted.	Indicted.	Convicted.	Indicted.	Convicted.	Indicted.	Convicted.	Indicted.	Convicted.	Indicted.	Convicted.	Indicted.	Convicted.	Indicted.	Convicted.
1900	68	27	465	165	563	374	183	65	1,144	546	82	47	8	2	28	11	22	7
1901	57	25	365	208	691	414	227	82	1,248	569	98	68	6	1	63	32	5	1
1902	94	31	543	224	548	340	180	70	1,216	539	101	59	21	6	65	30	33	10
1903	84	42	488	202	558	384	199	61	1,227	632	96	60	7	4	50	22	12	6
1904	70	37	548	262	549	361	196	53	1,222	676	135	89	12	2	65	24	15	6
1905	57	32	506	234	657	464	166	54	1,281	757	124	75	7	3	84	37	17	8
1906	69	53	598	297	657	436	175	47	1,309	681	129	83	5	3	67	19	31	12
1907	62	30	628	273	819	542	205	54	1,538	863	110	62	4	1	73	18	13	7
1908	79	35	948	441	1,113	740	276	63	1,803	992	195	96	17	4	121	37	16	5
1909	66	43	808	391	840	572	176	38	1,417	781	186	107	6	3	89	39	23	4
1910	83	45	721	367	674	427	199	49	1,371	755	188	101	12	2	79	28	30	6
1911	92	42	924	443	807	551	239	64	1,413	817	133	102	5	1	80	34	14	5
1912	75	42	614	284	762	499	200	72	1,253	733	141	101	19	7	83	37	17	6
1913	67	47	720	357	783	494	309	113	1,196	688	165	118	22	12	67	28	19	2
1914	86	62	750	492	704	484	327	113	1,154	675	166	113	7	2	69	27	9	3
1915	126	70	828	559	698	515	310	78	1,169	682	154	103	12	2	69	28	22	8
1916	115	68	685	474	405	278	180	78	966	607	120	79	21	14	68	34	17	8
1917	83	44	606	423	425	270	198	75	874	508	103	70	5	3	144	23	23	12
1918	103	44	480	261	350	209	210	87	1,230	581	117	64	11	2	76	24	28	2
1919	132	73	584	288	527	300	382	169	1,423	753	125	85	7	1	72	23	13	6
1920	82	36	457	235	546	287	317	135	1,231	563	148	86	4	2	74	24	12	1
1921	82	34	472	284	565	349	359	166	1,222	668	125	93	11	2	100	23	10	3
1922	125	63	702	337	519	270	439	201	1,894	767	214	112	8	0	76	18	11	1
Tot.	1,986	1,034	14,441	7,501	14,760	9,560	5,652	1,987	29,801	15,833	3,155	1,973	235	79	1,762	620	409	129

HOMICIDE CONVICTIONS, NEW YORK COUNTY, BY CLASSES.

Year.	Murder 1st Degree.	Murder 2nd Degree.	Manslaughter 1st Degree.	Manslaughter 2nd Degree.	Year.	Murder 1st Degree.	Murder 2nd Degree.	Manslaughter 1st Degree.	Manslaughter 2nd Degree.	Year.	Murder 1st Degree.	Murder 2nd Degree.	Manslaughter 1st Degree.	Manslaughter 2nd Degree.
1900	2	7	15	3	1908	1	8	17	9	1916	6	11	34	12
1901	3	8	8	6	1909	6	6	20	11	1917	6	10	23	5
1902	3	8	16	4	1910	4	11	26	4	1918	2	3	25	10
1903	5	5	21	11	1911	1	12	20	7	1919	6	17	27	20
1904	4	6	15	12	1912	13	10	9	9	1920	1	7	19	9
1905	2	8	16	6	1913	6	9	25	6	1921	3	8	17	6
1906	3	8	25	17	1914	6	14	27	12	1922	4	10	40	9
1907	3	13	13	10	1915	9	10	41	9					

HOMICIDES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(Compiled by Charles Norris, M. D., Chief Medical Examiner.)

Borough.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	Method.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Manhattan	145	186	208	176	201	Shooting	156	178	184	206	237
Brooklyn	95	77	95	91	108	Assault	44	55	52	38	45
Bronx	14	17	10	20	21	Stabbing	39	48	40	38	34
Queens	7	16	21	17	13	Gas	9	6	8	3	6
Richmond	11	5	10	3	7	Infanticide	17	6	11	8	13
Whole city	272	301	344	307	350	Poison	2	4	1	6	7
By Negroes	26	40	33	20	34	*Accidental*	16	19	30	17	11
By husbands	11	14	11	16	14	*By police in arrest'g.*	11	14	23	12	21
By wives	5	1	3	2	6	*Suicide*	21	16	19	23	15
By boys	12	13	10	5	2	*By insane person*	2	4	4	.....	.....

Figures for items in italics are included in the yearly totals above them.

NEW YORK CITY PENAL AND CORRECTIONARY INSTITUTIONS.

New York County Penitentiary, Welfare Island. This is the receiving institution of the Department to which are sent male prisoners from the five boroughs. One wing of the institution is set apart for prisoners sentenced to the Workhouse.

Self committed drug addicts and court cases are also received in the institution.

Correction Hospital (formerly the Workhouse), Welfare Island.

This institution houses women who have been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary and Workhouse in the north wing.

The Municipal Farm, Riker's Island. Drug addicts, both convicted and self-committed, are sent to this institution.

The Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island. Here re found the aged and crippled and those unable to work; boys unfit for assignment to the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton; active cases of tuberculosis, and men assigned to work in the industries.

New York City Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants, New Hampton, Orange County. This is a model institution in process of construction where misdemeanants and felons between the ages of sixteen and thirty are confined. Honor camps are maintained by this institution at Greycourt, the site of the Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt, and at the Warwick Dairy Farm, both in Orange County.

There are three city prisons for the detention of court cases—the City Prison, Manhattan (better known as the *Tombs*), the City Prison, Brooklyn (referred to at times as the *Raymond Street Jail*), and the City Prison, Queens, at Long Island City.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

(Founded 1825. Headquarters, 109th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York.)

The National Academy of Design and the Society of American Artists (founded 1877) were united April 7, 1906. All members of the latter organization then became members of the former.

Council—Edwin H. Blashfield, President; Harry W. Watrous, Vice President; Charles C. Curran, Corresponding Secretary; Douglas Volk, Recording Secretary; Francis C. Jones, Treasurer. De Witt M. Lockman, Robert I. Aitken, Herbert Adams, Gardner Symons, Charles A. Platt, Hobart Nichols.

ACADEMICIANS.

(The year named is that of election.)

Painters—George R. Barse, Jr., 1900; Gifford Beal, 1914; Cecilia Beaux, 1902; George Bellows, 1913; Frank W. Benson, 1905; Louis Betts, 1915; Edwin H. Blashfield, 1888; Frederic A. Bridgman, 1881; George DeForest Brush, 1908; Howard Russell Butler, 1899.

Emil Carlsen, 1906; Carlton T. Chapman, 1914; F. S. Church, 1885; B. West Clinedinst, 1898; William A. Coffin, 1912; Colin Campbell Cooper, 1912; E. Irving Couse, 1911; Bruce Crane, 1901; Charles C. Curran, 1904.

Elliott Daingerfield, 1906; W. P. W. Dana, 1863; Charles H. Davis, 1906; Lockwood DeForest, 1898; Franklin DeHaven, 1920; Louis Paul Dessar, 1906; Charles Melville Dewey, 1907; Thomas W. Dewing, 1888; Frederick Dielman, 1883; Paul Dougherty, 1907; Frank Vincent DuMond, 1906.

Lydia Field Emmet, 1912; Ben Foster, 1904; August Franzen, 1920; Frederick Karl Frieseke, 1914.

Daniel Garber, 1913; Edward Gay, 1907; W. Granville-Smith, 1915; Walter Griffin, 1922; Albert L. Groll, 1910.

Hamilton Hamilton, 1889; Alexander Harrison, 1901; Birge Harrison, 1910; Childe Hassam, 1906; Charles Hawthorne, 1911; Robert Henri, 1906; William H. Howe, 1897.

George Inness, Jr., 1899; John C. Johansen, 1915; Francis C. Jones, 1894; H. Bolton Jones, 1883.

William Sargeant Kendall, 1905; W. L. Lathrop, 1907; Ernest Lawson, 1917; DeWitt Lockman, 1921; Will H. Low, 1890.

George W. Maynard, 1885; Carl Melchers, 1906; Richard E. Miller, 1915; Louis Moeller, 1894; F. Luis Mora, 1906; Thomas Moran, 1884; H. Siddons Mowbray, 1891.

Hobart Nichols, 1920; Leonard Ochtman, 1904; Ivan G. Olinsky, 1919.

Walter Palmer, 1897; Maxfield Parrish, 1906; DeWitt Parshall, 1917; Edward H. Potthast, 1906; Henry Prellwitz, 1912.

Robert Reid, 1906; William Ritschel, 1914; William S. Robinson, 1914; Charles Rosen, 1917; Carl Rungius, 1920; Chauncey F. Ryder, 1920.

John S. Sargent, 1897; W. Elmer Schofield, 1907; Aaron D. Shattuck, 1861; Henry B. Snell, 1906; Robert Spencer, 1920; Gardner Symons, 1911.

Edmund C. Tarbell, 1906; William Thorne, 1913; Louis C. Tiffany, 1880; D. W. Tryon, 1891; Helen M. Turner, 1921.

Robt. W. Van Boskerck, 1907; Douglas Volk, 1899; Robert W. Vonnoh, 1906.

Henry O. Walker, 1902; Horatio Walker, 1891; Harry W. Watrous, 1895; Frederick J. Waugh, 1911; John F. Weir, 1896; C. D. Weldon, 1897; Carleton Wiggins, 1906; Irving R. Wiles, 1897; Frederick Ballard Williams, 1909; Charles H. Woodbury, 1907.

Cullen Yates, 1919.

Sculptors—Herbert Adams, 1899; Robert I. Aitken, 1914; Paul Wayland Bartlett, 1917; A. Stirling Calder, 1913; James Earle Fraser, 1917; Daniel Chester French, 1901; Charles Grafly, 1905; Anna Vaughn Hyatt, 1922; Isador Konti, 1909; Evelyn Beatrice (Batchelder) Longman, 1919.

Frederick W. MacMonnies, 1906; Hermon A. MacNeil, 1906; Paul H. Manship, 1916; Charles H. Niehaus, 1906; Edward C. Potter, 1906; A. Phimister Proctor, 1904; Frederick G. R. Roth, 1906; Lorado Taft, 1911; Bessie Potter Vonnoh, 1921; Adolph A. Weinman, 1911; Mahonri Young, 1923.

Architects—Henry Bacon, 1917; Arnold Brunner, 1916; Cass Gilbert, 1908; Bertram Goodhue, 1923; Thomas Hastings, 1909; William Rutherford Mead, 1910; Charles A. Platt, 1911.

Engravers and Etchers—Timothy Cole, 1908; Joseph Pennell, 1909.

ASSOCIATES.

Painters—Wayman Adams, Ernest Albert, Thomas Allen, Karl Anderson.

William J. Baer, Hugo Ballin, Reynolds Beal, E. A. Bell, Frank A. Bicknell, Charles Bittinger, Ernest L. Blumenschein, Mary Green Blumenschein, George H. Bogert, Adolphe Borie, Joseph H. Boston, Hugh H. Breckenridge, R. Sloan Bredin, Roy Brown, George Elmer Browne, K. A. Buehr, Bryson Burroughs.

Dines Carlsen, John F. Carlson, Charles S. Chapman, Adelaide Cole Chase, Eliot Clark, Ralph Clarkson, C. C. Coleman, Charlotte B. Coman, Paul Cornoyer, William Cotton, Louise Cox, Thomas B. Craig, Arthur Crisp.

Francis Day, W. R. Derrick, Sidney E. Dickinson, W. H. Drake, Edward Dufner.

William B. Faxon, Anna Fisher, Gertrude Fiske, John E. Folinsbee, Will Howe Foote, Kenneth Frazier, Henry Brown Fuller, Lucia Fairchild Fuller.

I. M. Gaugengigl, Robert David Gauley, Lillian M. Genth (Miss), Howard Giles, William J. Glackens, Edmund Greacen, Frank Russell Green, Oliver Dennett Grover, Jules Guerin.

Ben Ali Haggin, Phillip L. Hale, William J. Hays, Albert Herter, Eugene Higgins, Victor Higgins, Howard L. Hildebrandt, Laura C. Hills, James R. Hopkins, Felicie Waldo Howell (Miss), Henry S. Hubbell, Frederick W. Hutchinson, William H. Hyde.

Ernest L. Ipsen, M. Jean MacLane Johansen, Alphonse Jongers.

Dora Wheeler Keith, Paul King, William Fair Kline, Leon Kroll.

Jonas Lie, Chester Loomis, Mary Fairchild Low, Albert P. Lucas.

Fred Dana Marsh, Paul Moschcowitz, Jerome Myers.

Walter Nettleton, G. Glenn Newell, Spencer Nichols, John H. Niemeyer, Robert H. Nisbet, Violet Oakley (Miss).

Lawton Parker, Henry W. Parton, William M. Paxton, Joseph T. Pearson, Jr., Ernest Peixotto, Henry R. Poore, W. Merritt Post, Arthur J. E. Powell, Edith Mitchell Prellwitz.

Henry R. Rittenberg, Edward F. Rook.

William Sartain, Amanda Brewster Sewell, Robert V. V. Sewell, Leopold Seyffert, Rosina Emmet Sherwood, William H. Singer, Jr., Howard E. Smith, Arthur P. Spear, Eugene Speicher, T. C. Steele, Albert Sterner.

Henry O. Tanner, Leslie P. Thompson, Walter Ufer, Harry A. Vincent, Edward C. Volkert.

H. M. Walcott, Harry F. Waltman, Everett L. Warner, J. Louis Webb, William Wendt, William J. Whittemore, Guy Wiggins, Charles Morris Young.

Sculptors—Chester Beach, Cyrus E. Dallin, Abastenia St. L. Eberle, Rudulph Evans, John Flanagan, Sherry E. Fry, Charles Louis Hinton, Charles Keck, H. Augustus Lukeman.

Philip Martiny, Edward McCartan, Andrew O'Connor (elect), Willard D. Paddock, Attilio Piccirilli, Furio Piccirilli, Edmond T. Quinn, Janet Scudder.

Architects—Grosvenor Atterbury, William A. Boring, Wells Bosworth, J. H. Freedlander, John Galen Howard.

C. Grant LaFarge, Frederick Law Olmsted, John Russell Pope, S. B. P. Trowbridge, C. Howard Walker.

Engravers and Etchers—Frank French, Charles Dana Gibson, Ernest Roth, William G. Watt.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH COUNCIL.

The National Health Council is an organization composed of the fourteen leading national voluntary health agencies of this country, together with the U. S. Public Health Service as a conference member.

The members are as follows: Amer. Child Health Assoc., Amer. Public Health Assoc., Amer. Red Cross, Amer. Social Hygiene Assoc., Amer. Soc. for the Control of Cancer, Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of No. Amer., Council on Health and Public Instruction of the Amer. Medical Assoc., Nat'l Committee for Mental Hygiene, Nat'l Organization for Public Health Nursing, Nat'l Tuberculosis Assoc., U. S. Public Health Service (conference member), Amer. Assoc. of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons, Nat'l Committee for Prevention of Blindness, Women's Foundation for Health (associate members).

The officers of the council are: Chairman, L. K. Frankel; Vice Chair., Dr. F. E. Williams; Recording Sec., Dr. S. J. Crumbine; Treas., Dr. Wm. F. Snow; Exec. Officer, Dr. D. B. B. Armstrong; Admin. Sec., James A. Tobey.

Each member organization elects a representative and alternative to serve on the council. The Surgeon General represents the U. S. Public Health Service. Headquarters are at 370 7th Ave., N. Y.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

The first seven members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters were selected by the National Institute of Arts and Letters from its own body in 1904 by ballot. The seven were William Dean Howells, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, John La Farge, Samuel L. Clemens, John Hay and Edward MacDowell. In order to become eligible to the American Academy one must first be a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. This society was organized at a meeting of the American Social Science Association in 1898. The qualification for membership is stated in the constitution, "It shall be notable achievement in art, music or literature." The number in the institute is limited to 250, and the election is by ballot.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters numbers fifty members and the officers are: William Milligan Sloane, President; Brander Matthews, Chancellor; Thomas Hastings, Treasurer; Robert Underwood Johnson, New York City, Secretary.

The following are the living members of the academy, as of November 7, 1923:

Herbert Adams, N. Y.
Henry Bacon, N. Y.
Paul Wayland Bartlett, N. Y.
Edwin Howland Blashfield, N. Y.
William Crary Brownell, N. Y.
George deForest Brush, N. Y.
Nicholas Murray Butler, N. Y.
George Washington Cable, Northampton, Mass.
George Whitefield Chadwick, Boston.
Timothy Cole, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Maurice Francis Egan, Brooklyn.
Daniel Chester French, N. Y.
Hamlin Garland, N. Y.
Charles Dana Gibson, N. Y.
Cass Gilbert, N. Y.
Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, Baltimore.
William Gillette, Hadlyme, Conn.
Robert Grant, Boston.
Arthur Twining Hadley, New Haven, Conn.
Childe Hassam, N. Y.
Thomas Hastings, N. Y.
David Jayne Hill, Washington, D. C.
Archer Milton Huntington, N. Y.
Robert Underwood Johnson, N. Y.
Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant, Mass.
Abbott Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge, Mass.
Frederick MacMonnies, N. Y.
Brander Matthews, N. Y.
William Rutherford Mead, N. Y.
Gari Melchers, N. Y.
Paul Elmer More, Princeton, N. J.
Joseph Pennell, N. Y.
Bliss Perry, Cambridge, Mass.
Charles Adams Platt, N. Y.
James Ford Rhodes, Boston.
Elihu Root, N. Y.
John Singer Sargent, Chelsea, S. W., London, England.
Stuart Pratt Sherman, Urbana, Ill.
Paul Shorey, Chicago.
William Milligan Sloane, Princeton, N. J.
Lorado Taft, Chicago.
Booth Tarkington, Indianapolis, Ind.
Augustus Thomas, N. Y.
Henry van Dyke, Princeton, N. J.
Brand Whitlock, Toledo, Ohio.
Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.
Owen Wister, Philadelphia.
George Edward Woodberry, Beverly, Mass.

The directors of the academy are: N. M. Butler, Hamlin Garland, Cass Gilbert, Thomas Hastings, A. M. Huntington, R. U. Johnson, Brander Matthews, W. M. Sloane, and Augustus Thomas.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

President—Maurice Francis Egan, Brooklyn; *Vice Presidents*—Robert I. Aitken, Louis Betts, Walter Damrosch, Jefferson B. Fletcher, Ashley H. Thorndike, John C. Van Dyke. *Secretary*—John H. Finley, New York; *Treasurer*—Arnold W. Brunner, New York.

The members, as of November 1, 1923, were as follows:

MEMBERS.

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE.

Brooks Adams, Boston.
George Ade, Brook, Ind.
Richard Aldrich, N. Y.
James Lane Allen, N. Y.
Irving Babbitt, Cambridge, Mass.
Irving Bacheller, Winter Park, Fla.
George Pierce Baker, Cambridge, Mass.
Ray Stannard Baker, Amherst, Mass.
Simeon E. Baldwin, New Haven, Conn.
Bernard Berenson, Florence, Italy.
Albert J. Beveridge, Indianapolis, Ind.
William Henry Bishop, Brooklyn, Conn.
Gamaliel Bradford, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Robert Bridges, N. Y.
William Crary Brownell, N. Y.
Richard Burton, N. Y.
Nicholas Murray Butler, N. Y.
George W. Cable, Northampton, Mass.
Robert W. Chambers, N. Y.
Edward Channing, Cambridge, Mass.
Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Santa Barbara, Cal.
Winston Churchill, Windsor, Vt.
James B. Connolly, Dorchester, Mass.
Royal Cortissoz, N. Y.
Herbert Croly, N. Y.
Wilbur L. Cross, New Haven, Conn.
Samuel McChord Crothers, Cambridge, Mass.
Charles de Kay, N. Y.
Finley Peter Dunne, N. Y.
Walter Prichard Eaton, Sheffield, Mass.
Harry Stillwell Edwards, Macon, Ga.
Maurice Francis Egan, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Erskine, N. Y.
Chester B. Fernald, London, England.
John H. Finley, N. Y.
O. W. Firkins, Minneapolis, Minn.
Jefferson Butler Fletcher, N. Y.
James Forbes, N. Y.
Worthington C. Ford, Boston.
Robert Frost, South Shaftsbury, Vt.
Horace Howard Furness Jr., Philadelphia.
Hamlin Garland, N. Y.
Franklin Henry Giddings, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Basil L. Gildersleeve, Baltimore, Md.
William Gillette, Hadlyme, Conn.
Lawrence Gilman, N. Y.
George A. Gordon, Boston, Mass.
Robert Grant, Boston, Mass.
Ferris Greenslet, Boston, Mass.
William Elliot Griffis, Pulaski, N.Y.
Arthur Twining Hadley, New Haven, Conn.
Herman Hagedorn, N. Y.
Clayton Hamilton, N. Y.
Arthur Sherburne Hardy, Woodstock, Conn.
George McLean Harper, Princeton, N. J.
Henry Sydnor Harrison, N. Y.
Charles Downer Hazen, N. Y.
William J. Henderson, N. Y.
Oliver Herford, N. Y.
Joseph Hergesheimer, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.
Robert Herrick, Chicago, Ill.
John Grier Hibben, Princeton, N. J.
David Jayne Hill, Washington, D. C.
Brian Hooker, New Haven, Conn.
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Boston, Mass.
Archer M. Huntington, N. Y.
Owen Johnson, Stockbridge, Mass.
Robert Underwood Johnson, N. Y.
George Kennan, Medina, N. Y.
Edwin Lefevre, N. Y.
Nicholas Vachel Lindsay, Gulfport, Miss.
Nelson Lloyd, Syosset, L. I.
Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant, Mass.
John Luther Long, Ashbourne, Pa.
Robert Morss Lovett, Chicago, Ill.
A. Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge, Mass.
Charles F. Lummis, Los Angeles, Cal.
Percy MacKaye, Cornish, N. H.
Edwin Markham, West New Brighton, N. Y.
Edward S. Martin, N. Y.
Edgar Lee Masters, Chicago, Ill.
Frank Jewett Mather Jr., Princeton, N. J.
Brander Matthews, N. Y.
John Bach McMaster, Philadelphia.
Langdon E. Mitchell, Philadelphia.
Charles Moore, Washington, D. C.
Paul Elmer More, Princeton, N. J.
Harrison S. Morris, Philadelphia.
Meredith Nicholson, Indianapolis, Ind.
Eugene Gladstone O'Neill, Provincetown, Mass.
Albert Bigelow Paine, Bronxville, N. Y.
Will Payne, Ridgefield, Conn.
Bliss Perry, Cambridge, Mass.
William Lyon Phelps, New Haven, Conn.
Arthur Stanwood Pier, Hyde Park, Mass.
Ernest Poole, N. Y.
James Ford Rhodes, Boston, Mass.
C. G. D. Roberts, N. Y.
Edwin A. Robinson, N. Y.
Elihu Root, N. Y.
Felix E. Schelling, Philadelphia.
Clinton Scollard, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Cal.
Ellery Sedgwick, Boston, Mass.
Henry D. Sedgwick, Cambridge, Mass.
Ernest Thompson Seton, Greenwich, Conn.
Edward Brewster Sheldon, N. Y.
Stuart Pratt Sherman, Urbana, Ill.
Paul Shorey, Chicago, Ill.
William Milligan Sloane, Princeton, N. J.
Frederick Jessup Stimson, Dedham, Mass.
Booth Tarkington, Indianapolis, Ind.
Henry Osborn Taylor, N. Y.
Augustus Thomas, N. Y.
Ashley H. Thorndike, N. Y.
L. Frank Tooker, Riverside, Conn.
Ridgely Torrence, Xenia, Ohio.
Edward W. Townsend, Upper Montclair, N. J.
William P. Trent, N. Y.
Henry van Dyke, Princeton, N. J.
John C. Van Dyke, New Brunswick, N. J.
Stewart Edward White, Burlingame, Cal.
William Allen White, Emporia, Kan.
Brand Whitlock Toledo, Ohio.
Jesse Lynch Williams, N. Y.
Harry Leon Wilson, Monterey, Cal.
Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.
Owen Wister, Philadelphia.
George E. Woodberry, Beverly, Mass.

DEPARTMENT OF ART.

Herbert Adams, N. Y.
Robert I. Aitken, N. Y.
Henry Bacon, N. Y.
Hugo Ballin, N. Y.
George Gray Barnard, N. Y.
Frederic Clay Bartlett, N. Y.
Paul W. Bartlett, Washington, D. C.
Chester Beach, N. Y.
George Wesley Bellows, N. Y.
Frank Weston Benson, Salem, Mass.
Louis Betts, N. Y.
Edwin Howland Blashfield, N. Y.
Glenn Brown, Washington, D. C.
Arnold W. Brunner, N. Y.
George de Forest Brush, N. Y.
Howard Russell Butler, Santa Barbara, Cal.
Alexander Stirling Calder, N. Y.
Emil Carlsen, N. Y.
Ralph Clarkson, Chicago, Ill.
Timothy Cole, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Ralph Adams Cram, Boston.
Cyrus E. Dallin, Arlington Heights, Mass.
William T. Dannat, Monte Carlo, Monaco.
Charles Melville Dewey, N. Y.
Frederick Dielman, N. Y.
John M. Donaldson, Detroit, Mich.
Paul Dougherty, N. Y.
Frank Vincent Du Mond, N. Y.
Barry Faulkner, N. Y.
John Flanagan, N. Y.
Ben Foster, N. Y.
James Earle Fraser, N. Y.
Daniel Chester French, N. Y.
Walter Gay, Paris, France.
Charles Dana Gibson, N. Y.
Cass Gilbert, N. Y.
Bertram G. Goodhue, N. Y.
Charles Grafly, Philadelphia.
Walter Griffin, Portland, Me.
Jules Guerin, N. Y.
Alexander Harrison, N. Y.
Birge Harrison, Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y.
Childe Hassam, N. Y.
Thomas Hastings, N. Y.
Charles Webster Hawthorne, N. Y.
Robert Henri, N. Y.
John Galen Howard, San Francisco.
William H. Howe, Bronxville, N.Y.
John Mead Howells, N. Y.
Albert Jaegers, Monsey, N. Y.
Francis C. Jones, N. Y.
H. Bolton Jones, N. Y.
W. Mitchell Kendall, N. Y.
W. Sergeant Kendall, Hot Springs, Va.
Bancel LaFarge, Mt. Carmel, Conn.
Ernest Lawson, N. Y.
Will H. Low, Bronxville, N. Y.
Frederick MacMonnies, N. Y.
Hermon A. MacNeil, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.
Paul Manship, N. Y.
Carl Marr, Munich, Germany.
Walter MacEwen, Paris, France.
William Rutherford Mead, N. Y.
Carl Melchers, N. Y.
Willard L. Metcalf, N. Y.
H. Siddons Mowbray, Washington, Conn.
Charles H. Niehaus, Grantwood, N. J.
Leonard Ochtman, Cos Cob, Conn.
Andrew O'Connor, Paxton, Mass.
Frederick Law Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.
Joseph Pennell, N. Y.
Charles A. Platt, N. Y.
Irving Kane Pond, Chicago, Ill.
John Russell Pope, N. Y.
A. Phimister Proctor, N. Y.
Edmond T. Quinn, N. Y.
Edward Willis Redfield, Center Bridge, Bucks Co., Pa.
Frederick George Richard Roth, Englewood, N. J.
Fred Wellington Ruckstull, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
John S. Sargent, Chelsea, S. W., London, England.
W. Elmer Schofield, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.
Gardner Symons, N. Y.
Lorado Taft, Chicago, Ill.
Edmund C. Tarbell, New Castle, N. H.
S. Breck Parkman Trowbridge, N. Y.
Dwight William Tryon, N. Y.
Douglas Volk, N. Y.
Lionel Walden, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Henry O. Walker, Belmont, Mass.
Horatio Walker, N. Y.
Whitney Warren, N. Y.
Adolph Alexander Weinman, N. Y.
Irving R. Wiles, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Arthur Bird, Charlottenburg, Germany.
Howard Brockway, N. Y.
John Alden Carpenter, Chicago, Ill.
George Whitefield Chadwick, Boston, Mass.
Frederick S. Converse, Boston, Mass.
Walter Damrosch, N. Y.
Arthur Foote, Brookline, Mass.
Henry K. Hadley, N. Y.
Victor Herbert, N. Y.
Edward Burlingame Hill, Cambridge, Mass.
Edgar Stillman Kelley, Oxford, Ohio.
Ernest R. Kroeger, St. Louis, Mo.
Charles Martin Loeffler, Medfield, Mass.
Arne Oldberg, Evanston, Ill.
Ernest Schelling, N. Y.
Harry Rowe Shelley, N. Y.
David Stanley Smith, New Haven, Conn.
Frederick A. Stock, Chicago, Ill.
Frank Van der Stucken, Bethlehem, Pa.
Arthur Whiting, N. Y.

GOLD MEDAL OF THE INSTITUTE.

The Gold Medal of the Institute is annually awarded to any citizen of the United States, whether a member of the Institute or not, for distinguished services to arts or letters in the creation of original work.

The medal was executed by Adolph A. Weinman, of the Institute, in 1909.

The first award—for sculpture—was to Augustus Saint-Gaudens. The medal was presented to Mrs. Saint-Gaudens at the meeting held in memory of her husband, Nov. 20, 1909.

The second medal—for history—was awarded to James Ford Rhodes, 1910.

The third medal—for poetry—was awarded to James Whitcomb Riley, 1911.

The fourth medal—for architecture—was awarded to William Rutherford Mead, 1912.

The fifth medal—for drama—was awarded to Augustus Thomas, 1913.

The sixth medal—for painting—was awarded to John Singer Sargent, 1914.

The seventh medal—for fiction—was awarded to William Dean Howells, 1915.

The eighth medal—for essays and belles lettres—was awarded to John Burroughs, 1916.

The ninth medal—for sculpture—was awarded to Daniel Chester French, 1917.

The tenth medal—for history or biography—was awarded to William Roscoe Thayer, 1918.

The eleventh medal—for music—was awarded to Charles Martin Loeffler, 1919.

No award of the medal—for poetry—was made in 1920.

The twelfth medal—for architecture—was awarded to Cass Gilbert, 1921.

The thirteenth medal—for drama—was awarded to Eugene Gladstone O'Neill, 1922.

WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION.

(Prepared for the ALMANAC by that organization.)

The awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1920 to Woodrow Wilson gave Mrs. Charles E. Simonson and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, both of New York, the idea that a similar foundation should be established in this country in recognition of the national and international services of Mr. Wilson, twice President of the United States, who "furthered the cause of human freedom and was instrumental in pointing out effective methods for the co-operation of the liberal forces of mankind throughout the world."

The Foundation was actually established Dec. 23, 1920, at Mrs. Tiffany's home in New York. At a meeting held March 15, 1921, at the Hotel Biltmore, the organization of the Foundation was completed.

The first appeal for funds was made Jan. 16, 1922, and at a meeting held in New York City on Dec. 27, 1922, when the permanent organization of the Foundation was accomplished, it was announced that the contributions to the proposed $1,000,000 fund at that time amounted to over $800,000.

The fund was turned over on the date mentioned to the trustees of the Foundation and on the following day (Dec. 28), the former President's sixty-sixth birthday, a committee was sent to Washington to notify Mr. Wilson of the actual creation of the Foundation in his honor.

Awards from the income of the Foundation will be made from time to time by a nationally constituted committee to the individual or group that has rendered, within a specified period, meritorious service to peace through justice.

The following are the members of the permanent board of trustees which has charge of the administration of the Foundation and which will help to name the Jury of Award of twenty-five members: *President* E. A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia; General Tasker H. Bliss, former Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.; Hamilton Holt, New York; Hon. Samuel Gompers, Washington, D. C.; Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College; Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; Henry Morgenthau, New York; Roland S. Morris, Philadelphia; Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York; Mrs. Charles E. Simonson, Staten Island; Hon. T. J. Walsh, Washington, D. C.; William Allen White, Kansas; President Mary E. Woolley, Mount Holyoke College, Mass.; Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany.

The national headquarters of the Foundation are at 17 East 42d Street, New York City. The members of the board were installed on May 1, 1923. Dr. Hopkins was elected President and Mrs. Tiffany Secretary.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Synopsis of regulations governing the admission of persons into the Civil Service of the City of New York. Information may also be had by applying to the Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building, 14th floor.

Under the White Civil Service Law, Chapter 370, Laws of 1899, April 19, the rules apply to all positions in the service of the City of New York except officers elected by the people, all legislative officers and employees, heads of any department, or superintendents, principals, or teachers in a public school, academy, or college. This requires "examinations, wherever practicable, to ascertain the fitness of applicants for appointment to the Civil Service of said city." The Constitution requires that these examinations shall be competitive, "so far as practicable."

There are approximately 55,000 permanent employees in the city service, exclusive of the teaching force of the Department of Education.

The entire Administration of the City of New York is divided into two general services; namely, the Unclassified Service and the Classified Service. The Unclassified Service includes all elective officers; the officers and employees of the Board of Aldermen; members of the Board of Elections; the head, or heads, of any department of the City Government; or any person appointed by name in any statute.

The Classified Service includes all positions not in the Unclassified Service.

The Classified Service is divided into four classes; namely:

Exempt Class—The Exempt Class includes the deputies of principal executive officers authorized by law to act generally for and in place of their principals; one secretary of each officer, board, and commission authorized by law to appoint a secretary; one clerk and one deputy clerk, if authorized by law, of each court, and one clerk of each elective judicial officer. In addition thereto there may be included in the Exempt Class all other subordinate offices for the filling of which competitive or non-competitive examination may be found to be not practicable.

Non-Competitive Class—Includes all those positions of a minor nature, in the city institutions or elsewhere, that it is not practicable to fill through competitive examination.

Labor Class—Includes all unskilled laborers and such skilled laborers as are not included in the competitive or non-competitive classes.

Competitive Class—Includes all positions in the Classified Service (excepting those in the Exempt, Non-Competitive or the Labor Class) for which it is practicable to determine the merit and fitness of the applicant by competitive examination.

Vacancies in the Exempt Class may be filled without examination, appointments being made by the Mayor or other official having jurisdiction over the department where the vacancy exists.

Positions in the Non-Competitive Class are filled as a result of the examinations held by the department where the person is to be employed.

Filing Applications for Positions in Competitive Class—Applications for positions in the Competitive Class will be issued and received only for the position or positions advertised, and only during the period specified by the commission in such advertisement. Advertisements for the various examinations appear in the prominent daily papers and in the *City Record*. The *City Record* is on file in the reading room of any of the city libraries.

All applications for an examination must be on a prescribed form addressed to the "Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission." When an examination is advertised application blanks may be obtained at the office of the commission, Room 1400.

Application blanks will be mailed upon request provided a self-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient postage is inclosed to cover the mailing. The commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Postage on applications forwarded by mail must be fully prepaid.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York. The requirement as to residence may be waived by the commission, but only with the proviso that applicants become residents of the State of New York prior to the date of their appointment.

Applicants for patrolmen must have resided within the State of New York at least one (1) year prior to the date of appointment.

The prescribed application form filled out in the applicant's handwriting sets forth the following:

The applicant's name, age, residence, statement regarding citizenship or naturalization, statement regarding arrests or previous service in a City Department, if any, and also the certificate for citizens whose residences or places of business are within the City of New York.

In examinations for positions requiring previous experience, applicants must fill in and file with their application an experience paper. In some examinations where experience is a qualifying subject, applicants receiving less than the minimun passing mark in this paper are barred from the remainder of the examination.

Applications for positions in the Labor Class are issued and received continually.

Applicants for all positions in the Competitive and the Labor Classes are required to take a medical and physical examination.

Applicants for Labor Class positions that require previous training or experience must take an oral, or practical test; no written examination is given to applicants.

CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

Applicants shall be admitted to examination upon the production of the official notification to appear for that purpose.

All paper upon which examinations are to be written shall be furnished to the applicants by the examining board and shall bear some suitable official indorsement, stamp, or mark, for the purpose of identifying the same.

All examinations shall be in writing, except such as refer to expertness or physical qualities, and except as herein otherwise provided.

The sheets of questions shall be numbered and shall be given out in the order of their numbers, each, after the first, being given only when the competitor has returned to the examiners the last sheet given to him. In general, no examination shall extend beyond five hours without intermission, and no questions given out at any session, to any candidate, shall be allowed to be answered at another session.

The time allowed for completing the examination shall be announced before the first paper is given out.

The following municipal departments and offices come under jurisdiction of Civil Service rules:

Accounts, Com. of
Armory, Board of.
Art Commission.
Assessors, Board of.
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.
Board of Ambulance Service.
Board of Inebriety.
Board of Water Supply.
Borough President in each Borough, Office of the.
Buildings, Bureau of.
Central Purchase Committee.
Child Welfare, Board of.
City Chamberlain.
City Record, Supervisor of the.
Civil Service Commission.
College of the City of New York.
Correction, Dept of.
Court, City.
Court, City Magistrate.
Court, Municipal.
Court of Special Sessions.
Docks and Ferries, Dept. of
Education, Dept. of.
Elections, Board of.
Estimate and Apportionment, Board of.
Finance Dept.
Fire Dept.
Health Dept.
Hunter College.
Law Dept.
Licenses, Dept. of.
Mayor's Office.
Medical Examiners
Normal College.
Parks, Dept. of.
Parole Commission.
Plant and Structures.
Plumbers, Examining Board of.
Police Dept.
Public Welfare, Dept. of.
Public Works Bureau.
Revision of Assessments, Board of.
Sinking Fund Commission.
Standards and Appeals, Board of.
Street Cleaning, Dept. of.
Taxes and Assessm'ts, Dept. of.
Tenement House Dept.
Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Dept. of.
Weights and Measures.

Inspectors of Elections and Poll Clerks are not subject to competitive examination.
The minimum height of firemen has been reduced one inch, from 5 ft. 7 in. to 5 ft. 6 in.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(The date of organization is in parentheses; other figures, where given, are of membership.)

Aldine (1888), 200 Fifth Ave.; 750; Pres., Dr. O. S. Marden; Sec., Walter Laidlaw.

Alpha Delta Phi (1890), 136 W. 44th St.; Pres., Walter C. Teagle; Sec., Earle S. Thompson.

Arkwright (1894), 320 Broadway; 1,000; Pres., S. H. Brice; Sec., Owen Coogan.

Army and Navy Club of America (1885), 112 Central Park South; 3,400; Pres., Col. F. O. Brown; Sec., Major L. A. Sigaud.

Authors' (1882), Carnegie Hall; 275; Sec., Ernest Ingersoll.

Automobile Club of America (1899), 247 W. 54th St.; 4,000; Sec., Elmer Thompson.

Bankers' (1915), 120 Broadway; 3,000; Pres., A. H. Wiggin; Sec., Ralph Lane.

Barnard (1894), Carnegie Building; 500; Pres., W. L. Bogert; Sec., Miss Louise Tibbetts.

Brook, 7 E. 40th St.; Pres., Percy R. Pyne, 2d.; Sec., Frederic S. Allen.

Brooklyn Engineers' (1896), 117 Remsen St., Brooklyn; 500; Sec., Joseph Strachan.

Caledonian (1856), 846 Seventh Ave.; 625; Chief, Alex. Caldwell; Sec., Murdoch MacPherson.

Calumet (1879), 12 W. 56th St.; 375; Pres. W. A. Greer; Sec., E. Pierpont Hicks.

Camera (1884), 121 W. 68th St.; 240; Pres., J. H. McKinley; Sec., W. N. Capen.

Catholic (1871), 120 Central Park South; 1,504; Pres., Martin Conboy; Sec., E. K. Hanlon.

Century Association (1847), 7 W. 43d St.; Pres., Elihu Root; Sec., A. D. Noyes.

Chemists' (1898), 52 E. 41st St.; 1,582; Pres., F. J. Metzger; Sec., H. G. Sidebottom.

City (1892), 55 W. 44th St.; 200; Pres., N. S. Spencer; Sec., R. V. Ingersoll.

City Athletic (1908), 50 W. 54th St.; 1,000; Pres., S. R. Guggenheim; Sec., S. T. Stern.

Clergy (1915), Suite 258-260 Fifth Ave. Bldg.; Pres., the Rev. Dr. Milo Hudson Gates; Sec., J. Lewis Hartsock.

Colony (1903), 564 Park Ave.; Pres., Miss Ruth Morgan; Sec., Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell.

Columbia University (1901), 4 W. 43d St.; 2,200; Pres., M. L. Cornell; Sec., W. K. Watkins.

Crescent Athletic (1884), cor. Clinton and Pierrepont Sts., Brooklyn; Country House, Shore Road, bet. 83d and 86th Sts., Brooklyn; Sec., A. S. Hart.

Delta Kappa Epsilon (1916), 30 W. 44th St.; Pres., James T. Lee; Sec., E. S. S. Sunderland.

Delta Tau Delta (1910), N. Y. Interfraternity Clubs Building, 22 E. 38th St.; 300; Pres., C. C. Harris; Sec., J. C. Wight, Room 1021, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Engineers' (1888), 32 W. 40th St.; Pres., Lansing C. Holden; Sec., Joseph Struthers.

Friars' (1904), 110 W. 48th St.; 1,800; Abbot, Geo. M. Cohan; Dean, Wm. Collier; Sec., J. F. Stephens.

Green Room (1902), 19 W. 48th St.; 400; Pres., Hal Crane; Sec., Hamilton Smith.

Grolier (1884), 47 E. 60th St.; 448; Pres., H. W. Kent, Met. Museum of Art, Fifth Ave. and 82d St.; Sec., Walter Gilliss.

Hamilton (1862), 146 Remsen St., Brooklyn; Pres., E. P. Maynard; Sec., Oliver E. Yale.

Hardware (1892), 253 Broadway; Pres., Julian W. Curtiss; Sec., Linus Keating.

Harmonie (1852), 4 E. 60th St.; 900; Pres., H. A. Saks; Sec., W. J. Rose.

Harvard (1887), 27 W. 44th St; Pres., Robert P. Perkins; Sec., Francis Rogers.

Jockey (1894), 66 W. 40th St.; Chairman, August Belmont; Sec., H. K. Knapp.

Knickerbocker (1871), 2 E. 62d St.; Pres., W. Butler Duncan; Sec., L. F. H. Betts.

Lambs' (1874), 130 W. 44th St.; 1,600; Shepherd, A. O. Brown; Sec., Gene Buck.

Lawyers' (1887), 115 Broadway; 1,300; Sec., R. G. Babbage, 111 Broadway.

Lotos (1870), 110 W. 57th St.; Pres., Chester W. Lord; Sec., L. W. Price.

Machinery (1907), Hudson Terminal, 50 Church St.; Pres., W. P. Bowman; Sec., E. A. Stillman.

Manhattan (1865), 32 E. 26th St.; 1,200; Pres., Joseph J. Rowan; Sec., Albert Tilt.

Manhattan Single Tax (1889), 226 W. 47th St.; 400; Pres., J. R. Brown; Sec., Howard Underhill.

Masonic (1894), 28 W. 30th St.; 600; Pres., W. H. Miller; Sec., G. W. Gale.

Metropolis (1879), 105 W. 57th St.; 700; Pres., D. E. Klein; Sec., Irving S. Dorf.

Metropolitan (1891), 1 E. 60th St.; Pres., Frank K. Sturgis; Sec., P. R. Pyne.

Montauk (1889), Lincoln Place and Eighth Ave., Brooklyn; 740; Pres., W. H. English; Sec., B. A. Greene.

National Arts (1898), 15 Gramercy Park; 1,650; Pres., J. G. Agar; Sec., J. C. Oswald.

National Democratic (1890), 233 Madison Ave.; 1,200; Pres., T. E. Rush, 40 Wall St.; Sec., W. H. Hickin.

National Republican (1879), 54 W. 40th St.; Pres., Nathan A. Elsberg; Sec., Oscar W. Ehrhorn.

Navy Club of N. Y., National (1917); 15 E. 41st St.; 250; Act. Pres., R. A. C. Smith; Sec., M. B. Schmidt.

Newspaper (1922), 133 W. 41st St.; 1,000; Pres., Chas. G. Hambidge; Sec., A. W. Pierce.

New York (1845), 20 W. 40th St.; 625; Pres., A. W. Morse; Sec., J. J. Crawford.

New York Athletic (1868), 58 W. 59th St.; 7,500; Pres., M. F. Loughman; Sec., Wm. L. Miller.

New York Yacht (1844), 37 W. 44th St.; Commodore, H. S. Vanderbilt; Sec., G. A. Cormack.

Nippon (1905), 161 W. 93d St.; Pres., S. Tajima; Sec., K. Katsuyama.

Pen and Brush, 132 E. 19th St.; Pres., Miss Ida M. Tarbell; Sec., Miss Virginia Walburn.

Phi Gamma Delta (1886), 44 W. 44th St.; 800; Sec., W. M. Stevenson.

Players' (1888), 16 Gramercy Park; Pres., John Drew; Sec., Louis Evan Shipman.

Press (1872), 21 Spruce St.; 900; Pres., John T. Flynn; Sec., Caleb H. Redfern.

Princeton (1899), 39 E. 39th St.; 2,700; Pres., R. E. Dwight; Sec., S. G. Etherington.

Progress (1869), 1 W. 88th St.; Pres., Louis M. Hart; Sec., Louis Gans.

Racquet and Tennis (1875), 370 Park Ave.; 2,152; Pres., Henry K. Knapp; Sec., Sherman Day.

Railroad (1872), 26 Cortlandt St.; 1,925; Pres., F. T. Dickerson; Sec., H. D. Vought.

Reform (1888) Mill Lane and South William St.; Pres., Bert Hanson; Sec., Edward I. Shriver.

St. Nicholas (1875), 7 W. 44th St.; Pres., F. P. Warfield; Sec., H. E. Atterbury.

Salmagundi (1871), 47 Fifth Ave.; 900; Hobart Nichols; Cor. Sec., A. L. Brown.

Soldiers and Sailors' (1921), 261 Madison Ave.; 100; Pres., Mrs. F. Rogers; Sec., Miss Martha R. White.

Turn Verein, N. Y. (1850), 85th St. and Lexington Ave.; Pres., Bernard B. Weller; Sec., William Staiger.

Union (1836), Fifth Ave. and 51st St.; 1,621; Pres., J. F. Tams; Sec., C. H. Beekman.

Union League (1863), Fifth Ave., cor. E. 39th St.; 1,800; Pres., J. R. Sheffield; Sec., H. A. Cushing.

Uptown (1919), 17 E. 42d St.; Pres., John H. Towne; Sec., John G. Livingston.

Vatel (1913), 132 W. 48th St.; 2,000; Pres., Chas. Scotto; Sec., R. Bachman.

West Side (1888), 270 W. 84th St.; 250; Pres., F. T. Wolcott, 114 Fifth Ave.; Sec., C. F. McNaughton.

Williams (1913), 291 Madison Ave.; 1,325; Pres., E. D. Bird; Sec., M. N. Gates.

Women's City, 22 Park Ave.; Pres., Mary Garrett Hay; Sec., Mrs. John Kirkland Clark.

Women's University (1891), 106 E. 52d St.; Pres., Miss Sarah M. Dean; Sec., Miss A. E. Boardman.

University (1865), 1 W. 54th St.; Pres., H. Hobart Porter; Sec., Francis S. Hutchins.

Yale (1897), 50 Vanderbilt Ave.; Pres., George T. Adee; Sec., Livingston Platt.

FINDINGS IN A SURVEY OF CRIPPLES IN NEW YORK CITY.

That there are about 36,000 cripples in the city. That of all cripples about 50 per cent. are under sixteen years of age; that about 63 per cent. became crippled before reaching the age of sixteen years. That nearly one-half of the cases discovered by the field canvass were not being treated; that there are in the city probably about 1,000 cases of poliomyelitis, Pott's disease, and tuberculosis of the joints not yet diagnosed; that there are about 3,700 cases with these diseases that have been diagnosed, but have ceased to attend clinics; that over 50 per cent. of cripples are not known to any agency. That very few cripples attend high school. That there are enough operative beds and sufficient clinical facilities, but insufficient number of convalescent and custodial beds. That in the social work for cripples there are portions of the field uncovered, and at the same time somewhat vague limits assigned to the work of various agencies.

This survey was made by the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Figures in parentheses are those of the Fire Department as to seating capacity.)

MANHATTAN.

Academy of Music (2,602), 111 E. 14th St.
Adelphi (1,021), 2409 B'way.
Aeolian Hall (1,310), 34 W. 43d St.
Alhambra (1,386), 2110 7th Ave.
Ambassador (1,200), 215 W. 49th St.
American (1,695), Roof (1,154), 260 W. 42d St.
Apollo (1,168), 225 W. 42d St.
Apollo (1,197), 209 W. 125th St.
Arena (953), Roof (902), 623 8th Ave.
Astor (1,131), 1531 B'way.
Atlantic Garden (817), 50 Bowery.
Audubon (2,368), 3934 B'way.
Belasco (1,000), 111 W. 44th St.
Belmont (515), 121 W. 48th St.
Bijou (605), 209 W. 45th St.
Booth (708), 220 W. 45th St.
Bramhall (208), 138 E. 27th St.
Broadhurst (1,118), 235 W. 44th St.
Broadway (1,587), 1441 B'way.
Bunny (702), Roof (622), 3589 B'way.
Capitol (4,624), 1639 B'way.
Carroll, Earl, (998), 755 7th Ave.
Casino (1,477), 1404 B'way.
Carnegie Hall (2,632), 880 7th Ave.
Central (922), 220 W. 47th St.
Century (2,890), Roof (422), Central Park West and 62d St.
Chaloner (1,568), 841 8th Ave.
Chelsea (913), 312 8th Ave.
Circle (1,671), 1,825 B'way.
City (2,378), 114 E. 14th St.
Claremont (1,100), 2789 B'way.
Clinton (1,274), 80 Clinton St.
Cohan (1,111), 1480 B'way.
Coliseum (3,095), 181st St. & B'way.
Colonial (1,473), 1887 B'way.
Columbia (1,313), 701 7th Ave.
Comedy (718), 108 W. 42d St.
Cort (1,043), 136 W. 48th St.
Cosmo (1,450), 175 E. 116th St.
Cosmopolitan (1,500), 6 Columbus Circle.
Criterion (886), 1520 B'way.
Daly's (1,173), 22 W. 63d St.
Delancey St. (1,075), 62 Delancey St.
Delancey (Loew's) (788), 140 Delancey St.
Douglas, New (2,300), 646 Lenox Ave.
Dyckman (1,514), 552 W. 207th St.
Eighty-first St. (2,015), 2248 B'way.
Eighty-sixth St. (1,406), 162 E. 86th St.
Eighty-third St. (2,368), 2302 B'way.
Eltinge (892), 236 W. 42d St.
Empire (1,099), 1428 B'way.
Empress (602), 544 W. 181st St.
Forty-eighth St. (969), 155 W. 48th St.
Fourteenth St. (1,151), 105 W. 14th St.
Forty-fourth St. (1,323), Roof (860), 216 W. 44th St.
Forty-ninth St. (708), 231 W. 49th St.
Fifth Ave. (1,205), 1187 B'way.
Forty-second St. (1,258), 132 E. 42d St.
Florence (1,145), 83 E. B'way.
Frazee (770), 256 W. 42d St.
Frugazy (1,687), 150 W. Houston St.
Fulton (913), 206 S. 46th St.
Gaiety (808), 1547 B'way.
Garden (1,092), Madison Ave. & 27th St
Garrick (537), 63 W. 35th St.
Globe (1,416), 1555 B'way.
Gotham (2,600), 3410 B'way.
Grand (1,611), 255 Grand St.
Grand Opera House (2,084), 261 8th Ave.
Greeley Square (1,899), 501 6th Ave.
Greenwich Village (388), 218 W. 4th St.
Hamilton (1,892), 3560 B'way.
Harlem (978), 1314 5th Ave.
Harlem (Grand) (1,485), 115 E. 125th St.
Harlem Opera House (1,734), 209 W. 125th St.
Harris, Sam H. (1,051), 226 W. 42d St.
Hippodrome (4,651), 756 6th Ave.
Hudson (1,094), 139 W. 44th St.
Hurtig & Seamon's (1,755), 253 W. 125th St.
Hydegrade (771), 1770 3d Ave.
Irving Place (1,133), Irving Pl. & 15th St.
Jefferson (1,921), 214 E. 14th St.
Jewel (669), Roof (680), 11 W. 116th St.
Jolson, Al. (1,776), 926 7th Ave.
Kessler's (1,689), 35 2d Ave.
Keystone (1,042), 2633 B'way.
Klaw (800), 251 W. 45th St.
Knickerbocker (1,421), 1396 B'way.
Lafayette (1,245), 2227 7th Ave.
Lenox (891), 8-10 Lenox Ave.
Lexington (2,599), 571 Lexington Ave.
Liberty (1,234), 234 W. 42d St.
Lincoln (854), 58 W. 135th St.
Lincoln Square (1,539), 1947 B'way.
Lipzin (1,081), 235 Bowery.
Little (600), 238 W. 44th St.
Loew's Ave. B (1800), 72 Ave. B.
Longacre (1,019), 220 W. 48th St.
Lyceum (957), 149 W. 45th St.
Lyric (1,406), 213 W. 42d St.
Madison Square Garden (13,000), 51 Madison Ave.
Majestic (1,400), Roof (1,000), 600 W. 185th St.
Manhattan (895), 209 Manhattan Ave.
Manhattan Opera House (3,246), 313 W. 34th St.
Maxine Elliott (934), 109 W. 39th St.
Metropolitan Opera House (3,305), 39th St. & B'way.
Morosco (893), 217 W. 45th St.
Miller, Henry (946), 124 W. 43d St.
Mt. Morris (1,501), 1421 5th Ave.
Music Box (1,000), 239 W. 45th St.
National (1,164), 208 W. 41st St.
National Winter Garden (983), 111 E. Houston St.
Nemo (900), 2834 B'way.
New Amsterdam (1,702), Roof (602), 214 W. 42d St.
New York (1,633), Roof (1,068), 1520 B'way.
North Star (1,212), 1250 5th Ave.
Odeon (896), 58 Clinton St.
Odeon (960), 256 W. 145th St.
Olympia (1,250), 2778 B'way.
Olympic (758), 143 E. 14th St.
Orpheum (2,230), 1538 3d Ave.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. (1,372), 165 E. 125th St.
One Hundred and Sixteenth St. (1,809), 132 W. 116th St.
Palace (1,733), 1564 B'way.
Park Richmond (487), 139 Canal St.
People's (1,612), 199 Bowery.
Playhouse (879), 141 W. 48th St.
Plaza (1,845), 621 Madison Ave.
Plymouth (965), 232 W. 45th St.
Princess (299), 104 W. 39th St.
Proctor's Fifth Ave. (1,205), 1187 B'way.
Proctor's Twenty-third St. (1,190), 141 W. 23d St.
Proctor's Fifty-eighth St. (1,639), 154 E. 58th St.
Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. (1,681), 112 E. 125th St.
Punch & Judy (299), 153 W. 49th St.
Regent (1,854), 1910 7th Ave.
Regun (941), Roof (952), 60 W. 116th St.
Renaissance (920), 2341 7th Ave.
Republic (901), 209 W. 42d St.
Rex (734), 211 E. 67th St.
Rialto (1,960), 201 W. 42d St.
Rio (2,603), 159th St. & B'way.
Ritz (945), 219 W. 48th St.
Riviera (1,735), Roof (1,640), 2579 B'way.
Riverside (1,864), Roof (1,036), 2561 B'way.
Rivoli (2,122), 1620 B'way.
Roosevelt (1,428), 145th St. & 7th Ave.
Royal Bowery (1,107), 16 Bowery.
Savoy (718), 112 W. 34th St.
Selwyn (1,067), 229 W. 42d St.
Seventh Ave. (1,606), 2081 7th Ave.
Seventy-ninth St. (1,022), 79th St. & 2d Ave.
Sheridan (656), 2 7th Ave.
Stadium (1,251), 2180 3d Ave.
Standard (1,473), 2431 B'way.
Stanley (656), 586 7th Ave.
Star (2,342), 1714 Lexington Ave
State (3,600), 1540 B'way.
Strand (2,989), 1571 B'way.
Superior (880), 443 3d Ave.
Symphony (1,169), 95th St. & B'way.
Thalia (1,571), 46 Bowery.
Thirty-ninth St. Theatre (673), 121 W. 39th St.
Thomashefsky's, (1,901), 111 E. Houston St.
Times Square (1,057), 215 W. 42d St.
Tivoli (1,443), Roof (951), 839 8th Ave.
Tuxedo (817), 650 3d Ave.
Twenty-third St. (1,190), 141 W. 23d St.
Vanderbilt (771), 148 W. 48th St.
Washington (1,432), 1803 Amsterdam Ave.
Winter Garden (1,493), 1632 B'way.
Yorkville (1,165), 157 E. 86th St.
Victoria (2,394), 233 W. 125th St.
Waldorf-Astoria (1,500), 2 W. 34th St.
West End (1,672), 361 W. 125th St.

THE BRONX.

Belmont (1,432), Tremont & Belmont Av
Benenson (1,318), 1580 Washington Ave.
Boulevard (1,975), 1030 So. Boulevard.
Miner's (1,750), 581 Melrose Ave.
Bronx Opera House, (1,919), 436 E. 149th St
Burland (1,896), 985 Prospect Ave.
Spooner, Cecil (1,807), 963 So. Boulevard.
Coleman's (729), 745 Westchester Ave.
Crescent (1,693), 1173 Boston Rd.
Crotona (2,210), 453 E. Tremont Ave.
Elsmere (1,574), 1924 Crotona Parkway.
Empire Bronx (1,660), 864 Westchester Ave.
Fay's (1,465), 1317 Boston Rd.
Fordham (Keith's) (2,422), Fordham Rd. & Valentine Ave.
Franklin (2,855), 151st St. & Prospect Ave.
Freeman (1,604), 1232 So. Boulevard.

Kingsbridge (1,115), 15 E. Kingsbridge Road.
Melrose (1,129), Roof (1,092), 417 E. 161st St.
Metropolis (1,150), 2638 Third Ave.
National (2,333), 570 Bergen Ave.
Ogden (1,377), 1431 Ogden Ave.
Pantheon (1,179), 71 W. Burnside Ave.
Plaza Bronx (1,044), Roof (625), 2408 Washington Ave.
Prospect (1,500), 851 Prospect Ave.
Ritz (1,423), 1014 E. 180th St.
Royal Bronx (2,196), 423 Westchester Ave.
Strand, Bronx (1,134), 827 Westchester Ave.
Tiffany (601), 1007 Tiffany St.
Tremont, 1942 Webster Ave.
United States (1,627), 2715 Webster Ave.
Valentine (1,252), Roof (482), Fordham Rd & Valentine Ave.
Victory (1,782), 3024 Third Ave.
Webster's (1,189), 400 E. 267th St.

BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

Academy of Music (2,207), 30 Lafayette Ave.
Albemarle (2,700), Flatbush Ave. & Albemarle Rd.
Alhambra (1,700), 787 Knickerbocker Ave.
Alpine (2,158), 69th St. & 5th Ave.
Amphion (1,420), 439 Bedford Ave.
Arion (1,073), 2152 Metropolitan Ave.
Arverne (966), Roof (996), Beach 62d St. & Blvd.
Astoria (2,810), Steinway & Grand Ave.
Atlantic, New (990), 201 Flatbush Ave.
Bay Ridge (1,796), 7118 3d Ave.
Bedford (1,931), 1372 Bedford Ave.
Belvedere (850), 2676 Myrtle Ave.
Benson (1,337), 2005 86th St.
Beverly (1,500), 117 Church Ave.
Bijou (1,570), 26 Smith St.
Borough Park (2,391), 51st St. & New Utrecht Ave.
Brevoort (2,039), 1274 Bedford Ave.
Brighton Beach Music Hall (1,835), 3115 Ocean Parkway.
Broadway (2,088), 912 Broadway.
Bushwick (2,208), 1396 Broadway.
Capital (1,900), Saratoga Ave. & Dean St.
Casino (1,473), 96 Flatbush Ave.
Century (1,492), 1260 Nostrand Ave.
City Line (848), 1114 Liberty Ave.
Civic (995), 11,318 Liberty Ave., Queens.
Coliseum (1,120), 5205 4th Ave.
Colonial (2,245), 1745 Broadway.
Columbia (1,391), 262 Central Ave.
Commodore (1,427), 329 B'way.
Comedy (1,074), 194 Grand St.
Crescent (1,529), 460 Hudson Ave.
Criterion (928), 966 Fulton St.
De Kalb (2,242), 1155 De Kalb Ave.
Duffield (922), 245 Duffield St.
Electra (682), 7418 3d Ave.
Empire (1,661), 8 Ralph Ave.
Evergreen (1,104), 926 Seneca Ave.
Family (284), 101 Union St.
Farragut (1,938), 1405 Flatbush Ave.
Fifth Ave. (1,919), 342 5th Ave.
Flatbush (1,695), Flatbush & Church Aves.
Flushing (1,200), 56 Main St. Flushing.
Folly (1,919) 21 Graham Ave.
Forest Hill (896), Continental Ave & Queens Blvd.
Fulton (1,528), 1283 Fulton St.
Gaiety (1,620), 18 Throop Ave.
Garden (1,021), Roof (802), 4564 Jamiaca Ave.
Gates (2,868), 1340 B'way.
Gem (920), 637 B'way.
Glenwood (1,339), 2406 Myrtle Ave.
Globe (904), 226 15th St.
Gotham (1,086), 2562 Fulton St.
Greenpoint (1,822), 825 Manhattan Ave.
Halsey (2,262), 928 Halsey St.
Hamilton (1,000), 165 Hamilton Ave.
Henderson Music Hall (1,610), Bowery & Henderson's Walk. Coney Island.
Hollywood (1,000), 17th Ave. & 78th St.
Howe's (845), 482 Hopkinson Ave.
Jamaica (1,796), 314 Fulton St.
Keeney's (2,256), Livingston St. & Hanover Pl.
Kingsway (2,219), 946 Kings Highway.
Kismet (1,303), 779 DeKalb Ave.
Liberty (1,467), 67 Liberty Ave.
Linden (924), 815 Flatbush Ave.
Lyceum (941), 86 Montrose Ave.
Lyric (934), 16 Siegel St.
Majestic (1,828), 651 Fulton St.
Marcy (873), Marcy Ave. & B'way.
Merrick (2,490), Fulton St. & New York Ave.
Meserole (2,005), 725 Manhattan Ave.
Metropolitan (3,618), 394 Fulton St.
Midwood (1,208), 1307 Ave. J.
Montauk (1,400), 22 Hanover Pl.
Morrison's (832), Henry St. & Ocean Ave.
Myrtle (832), 1374 Myrtle Ave.
National (1,262), 720 Washington Ave.
New (820), 556 Boulevard.
New Brighton (1,523), Ocean Parkway & Sea Breeze Ave.
Normandy (1,770), 1927 Fulton St.
Olympic (1,564), 342 Adams St.
Orpheum (1,784), 578 Fulton St.
Oxford (689), 552 State St.
Ozone Park (922), Jerome & Hopkinson Aves.
Palace (1,628), 1823 Douglas St.
Palace (904), Jackson Ave. & 44th St.
Park (1,340), 4322 5th Ave.
Park Queen (913), Roof (1,044), 150 Beach 116th St.
Parkway (701), 6409 20th St.
Parthenon (1,700), 327 Wyckoff Ave.
Premier (2,560), 505 Sutter Ave.
Prospect (2,448), 327 9th St.
Republic (2,700), Grand St. ext's.
Rialto (1,552), Flatbush Ave. & Canarsie Lane.
Rialto Queen (2,000), 268 Fulton St.
Richmond Hill (605), 1121 Jamaica Ave.
Ridgewood (2,154), Myrtle & Cypress Aves.
Rivera (2,198), St. John's Pl. & Kingston Ave.
Rivoli (606), 374 Boulevard.
Roebling (987), 27 Lee Ave.
Roosevelt (1,442), 88th St. & Bay Ave.
Royal (797), 15 Willoughby St.
Sheffield (1,325), 308 Sheffield Ave.
Shubert (1,766), 850 Monroe St.
Stadium (2,069), 102 Chester St.
Star (1,487), 389 Jay St.
State (1,222), 510 DeKalb Ave.
Steinway (894), 321 Steinway Ave.
Stone Ave. (1,528), 385 Stone Ave.
Strand, Bklyn. (2,870), Fulton St. & Rockwell Pl.
Strand, Queens (1,675), Central & Carnegie Aves.
Sumner (976), 265 Sumner Ave.
Supreme (1,728), 530 Livonia Ave.
Supreme B. R. B. (928), 966 Fulton St.
T. N. F. (625), 597 E. 16th St.
Tuscan (793), 359 Chester Ave.
Universal (572), 162 16th St.
Utica (1,508), 1410 St. John's Pl.
Warwick (1,446), 134 Jerome St.
West End (848), 5128 New Utrecht Ave.
Whitney (928) 829 Fresh Pond Rd.

RICHMOND.

Empire (775), 2094 Richmond Terrace.
Liberty (1,178), Beach St., Stapleton.
Palace (951), 106 Richmond Ave., Richmond.
Park (487), 139 Canal St., Richmond.

STADIUMS.

Manhattan—*City College* (17,000), Amsterdam Ave. & 136th St.; *Polo Grounds* (Brush Stadium), (43,000), 8th Ave. & 157th St.
Brooklyn—*Ebbets Field* (26,000), Bedford Ave. & Sullivan St.
Bronx—*Rice Playfield, Stadium,* Pelham Park (5,000); *American League Baseball Grounds* (Yankee Stadium) (58,000) 161st St. and River Ave.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Executive Committee—Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman.
First—D. Harry Ralston, Miss Amy Wren.
Second—Marcus B. Campbell, Miss Grace M. Lease.
Third—Anthony De Martini, Mrs. Lulu Simonson.
Fourth—Alfred T. Hobley, Miss Kathryn Gallagher.
Fifth—Charles C. Lockwood, Mrs. Annie I. Gunn.
Sixth—John R. Crews, Mrs. Laura Mayer.
Seventh—John Feitner, Mrs. Catherine Cannon.
Eighth—Harold L. Turk, Mrs. Katharine C. Walters.
Ninth—Charles Warbasse, Mrs. Beatrice V. Stevenson.
Tenth—Charles F. Murphy, Mrs. Charles F. Murphy.
Eleventh—Alfred E. Vass, Mrs. May M. Gooderson.
Twelfth—John T. Rafferty, Mrs. Emma Egolf.
Thirteenth—Jesse D. Moore, Mrs. Mabel Applebee.
Fourteenth—George A. Owens, Miss Lillian Eitel.
Fifteenth—Richard Wright, Miss Lucy Hayes.
Sixteenth—Frederick Oppikofer, Mrs. Isabelle Claire Schults.
Seventeenth—Lewis M. Swasey, Mrs. Maude Neal.
Eighteenth—Warren G. Price, Mrs. Katherine L. Kerr.
Nineteenth—Jacob Bartscherer, Mrs. Jennie Blank.
Twentieth—William Schnitzpan, Mrs. Faith Moore Andrews.
Twenty-first—F. J. H. Kracke, Mrs. Anna De Witt.
Twenty-second—Jacob A. Livingston, Mrs. Dorothy McKnight.
Twenty-third—Walter D. Ludden, Mrs. Helena M. Moll.

DISTRICT LEADERS—MANHATTAN.

Tammany—Headquarters, Tammany Hall, 145 East 14th Street. *Chairman General Committee*—David H. Knott. *Treasurer*—Philip F. Donohue. *Secretary*—Daniel L. Ryan. *Chairman Executive Committee*—William Allen.

The figures refer to Assembly districts.

1—Daniel E. Finn, Mrs. Margaret Fay; Thomas F. Foley, Mrs. Thomas J. Nolan.
2—Harry C. Perry, Miss Elvira Coffre; Mrs. Barbara Porges.
3—Charles W. Culkin, Mrs. Clara E. Keenan; Frank J. Goodwin, Mrs. W. E. Murphy; Charles H. Hussey, Mrs. Ellen Downey.
4—Edward J. Ahearn, Mrs. Mary Halpin.
5—Peter J. Dooling, Mrs. Mary E. Connelly; Thomas J. McManus, Mrs. B. McCarthy; John F. Curry, Miss Martha Byrne.
6—David Lazarus, Mrs. Benjamin Hoffman.
7—James J. Hagan, Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips.
8—Solomon Goldenkranz, Mrs. Herman Bauman.
9—Thomas A. Williams, Mrs. Sadie E. Garland.
10—George W. Olvany, Mrs. Agnes P. Husch; George L. Donnellan, Miss Loretta Bonner.
11—James J. Hines, Mrs. E. F. Stewart.
12—Charles F. Murphy, Miss Elizabeth M. Barry; William P. Kenneally; Michael J. Cruise; Miss Anna Montgomery; Martin G. McCue, Mrs. Mary A. Hagerty.
13—Andrew B. Keating, Mrs. Abbey Shay Hughes.
14—Thomas M. Farley, Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald.
15—Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Mrs. Ella Hastings.
16—Stephen Ruddy, Mrs. Mary Russell; Michael Cosgrove, Mrs. Anna Naughton.
17—Nathan Burkan, Miss Rose Rothenberg; Mrs. Gustave J. Paul.
18—John J. Dietz, Mrs. Frances S. Ecker; H. Warren Hubbard, Mrs. Mary A. Quigley.
19—William Allen, Miss Annie Mathews.
20—Percival E. Nagle, Mrs. Sadita Wilson.
21—Edmund P. Holahan, Mrs. May Guttentag.
22—Joseph J. McCormick, Miss Elizabeth V. McCrystal.
23—John Mara, Mrs. Genevieve H. Walsh.

Republican—Headquarters, 105 West 40th Street. *Chairman*—Samuel S. Koenig. *Treasurer*—Odgen L. Mills. *Secretary*—John Neville Boyle. Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee. *Second Vice President* and Chairman of Women's Division, Helen Varick Boswell. *Assistant Secretary*—Jessie Hoyt Higgins.

1—Joseph Levenson, Miss Ida Brisman; William G. Rose, Mrs. Mildred Rich.
2—Antonio Dalessandro, Eleanor E. Rose; Jacob Rosenberg, Miss Alice Ratkowsky.
3—R. M. Greenbank, Mrs. Kathryn MacNeil; Roy Mulligan, Mrs. Agnes Scheiffele; David Morton, Mrs. Anna C. Reed.
4—Alexander Wolf, Miss Tessie Cuttler.
5—Herman W. Beyer, Mrs. William Wilson; Anthony P. Ludden, Mrs. Mary Grout.
6—Samuel S. Koenig, Mrs. Samuel S. Koenig.
7—Albert J. Berwin, Mrs. Niles R. Becker.
8—Geo. C. Nordinger, Mrs. Mildred Samuels.
9—Charles E. Heydt, Mrs. Katherine T. Hammer.
10—F. R. Stoddard, Mrs. Charlotte Farrar.
11—Robert P. Levis, Mrs. Wm. E. Wilkinson.
12—William Henkel, Mrs. Lillian Michel; John S. Shea, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Cudmore; Charles K. Lexow, Miss Matilde Schaefer.
13—Valentine J. Hahn, Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler.
14—Joseph Pabian, Mrs. Ida Mallee; Charles W. Ferry, Mrs. Kathryn T. Kolb.
15—William Chilvers, Mrs. John H. Iselin.
16—William C. Hecht, Jr.; Mrs. Helen F. Rothweiler; John Neal, Mrs. Elizabeth Kogel.
17—Robert Oppenheim, Mrs. Edith Schachter.
18—Charles B. Largy, Mary Jacobs; Morris Levy, Mrs. Elizabeth Peirce.
19—David B. Costuma, Mrs. Mary Cotter.
20—Frank K. Bowers, Mrs. Gertrude M. Taaffe.
21—Robert S. Conklin, Mrs. Margaret A. Sealy.
22—John A. Bolles, Mrs. M. L. Ogan.
23—C. H. Woodward, Mrs. Myrta M. Hanford.

BRONX COUNTY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Harry B. Chambers, Chairman; Dr. K. S. Kennard, Secretary; Daniel J. Carr, Treasurer.

First—James F. Geraghty, 475 E. 140th St.; Catherine Goodwin, 479 E. 141st St.; James W. Brown, 371 Willis Ave.; May Skiffington, 354 E. 135th St.
Second—Earl H. Miller, 303 E. 161st St.; Mary Clark, 833 Washington Ave.
Third—Geo. Brown, 593 Eagle Ave.; Clara Gompers, 878 Macy Pl.
Fourth—Helen F. McRedmond, 1061 Tinton Ave.
Fifth—John J. Daly, 945 E. 163d St.; Sarah Friedman, 962 Whitlock Ave.
Sixth—Thomas H. O'Neil, 2577 Poplar St.; Margaret Behan, 885 Van Nest Ave.
Seventh—Charles F. Griffin, 749 Oakland Place; Mary Shea, 2120 Crotona Ave.
Eighth—Charles A. Buckley, 7 E. 181st St.; Edna F. Standish, 2746 Decatur Ave.
Ninth—Albert H. Liebenau, 3492 Park Ave.; May F. Kennedy, 1253 Washington Ave.

BRONX COUNTY REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

(The women are "coadjutors"; their addresses are those of the men.)

Richard W. Lawrence, Chairman, 1257 Gerard Ave.; Miss Florence W. Newbold, Coadjutor, 2411 Butler Place.

First—A. D. Bunner, Executive Member, 2661 3d Ave.; Mrs. Annie Bowers, Coadjutor.
Second—Peter Wynne, Executive Member, 1257 Gerard Ave.; Mrs. Elizabeth Back, Coadjutor.
Third—Alfred B. Simonds, Executive Member, E. 156th St., near Westchester Ave.; Mrs. Alice E. Kinehan, Coadjutor.
Fourth—Ernest W. Bradbury, Executive Member, 1324 Franklin Ave.; Mrs. Sadie Bernard, Coadjutor.
Fifth—Harry B. Harris, Executive Member, 960 Prospect Ave.; Mrs. Mae Harris, Coadjutor.
Sixth—John J. Knewitz, Executive Member, 3547 Willett Ave.; Miss Florence W. Newbold, Coadjutor.
Seventh—Charles E. Buchner, Executive Member, Crotona Ave., near 177th St.; Mrs. Elizabeth Barnett, Coadjutor.
Eighth—Thomas W. Whittle, Executive Member, Grand Ave., near Fordham Road; Mrs. E. Keit, Coadjutor.
Ninth—Samuel J. Joseph, Executive Member, 961 Southern Boulevard; Mrs. Hannah Weiss, Coadjutor.
Tenth—Charles Rathfelder, Executive Member, 409 E. 156th St.; Mrs. Charles Rathfelder, Coadjutor.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—John H. McCooey.

1—James J. Browne, Mrs. Martha Guilfoyle; John F. Quayle, Mrs. Margaret Walters.
2—Joseph Fennelly, Miss Lillian Murphy.
3—James Kane, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Struck.
4—Thomas J. Drennan, Mary T. Harrington.
5—James J. Sexton, Mrs. Mary Greeby.
6—Charles W. Jaenicke, Mrs. Carrie D'Oench.
7—William J. Heffernan, Mrs. Agnes Leonard Ward.
8—Patrick J. Diamond, Miss Kathryn McGlynney.
9—Thomas F. Wogan, Mrs. Evelyn J. Meagher.
10—Peter A. Carey, Mrs. Minnie J. Harris.
11—Joseph A. Guider, Miss Honaur Gelson.
12—Timothy E. Griffin, Mrs. Ellen M. Joyce.
13—George W. Lindsay, Mrs. Evelyn Ward Rehm.
14—Daniel J. Carroll, Miss Nora Quinn.
15—James A. McQuade, Miss Estella Corcoran.
16—Kenneth F. Sutherland, Mrs. Jennie McMahon.
17—Peter B. Hanson, Mrs. Minnie Abel.
18—John H. McCooey, Mrs. Sallie McRae Minsterer.
19—Henry Hasenflug, Mrs. Elizabeth Avenius.
20—William F. Delaney, Mrs. Helen A. Braun.
21—Henry Hesterberg, Mrs. Mary F. O'Malley.
22—James P. Sinnott, Mrs. Edward W. McMahon.
23—Hyman Shorenstein, Mrs. Agnes Riley.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGHS.

The figures in this table are official U. S. Census figures for every Federal Census year prior to 1910; for all other years prior to 1910, and for 1910 and every succeeding year the figures are estimates of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Municipal Department of Health.

July 1.	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Richmond.	Queens.	Totals.
1790	33,131	1,761	4,495	3,835	6,159	49,401
1800	60,515	1,755	5,740	4,564	6,642	79,216
1810	96,373	2,267	8,303	5,347	7,444	119,734
1820	123,706	2,782	11,187	6,135	8,246	152,056
1830	202,589	3,023	20,535	7,082	9,049	242,278
1840	312,710	5,346	47,613	10,965	14,480	391,114
1850	515,547	8,032	138,882	15,061	18,593	696,115
1860	813,669	23,593	279,122	25,492	32,903	1,174,779
1870	942,292	37,393	419,921	33,029	45,468	1,478,103
1880	1,164,673	51,980	599,495	38,991	56,559	1,911,698
1890	1,441,216	88,908	838,547	51,693	87,050	2,507,414
1900	1,850,093	200,507	1,166,582	67,021	152,999	3,437,202
1905	1,950,000	295,000	1,335,000	75,000	195,000	3,850,000
1906	2,112,697	271,629	1,358,891	72,846	198,241	4,014,304
1907	2,174,335	290,097	1,404,569	74,173	209,686	4,152,860
1908	2,232,828	308,256	1,448,095	75,420	220,836	4,285,435
1909	2,292,894	327,553	1,492,970	76,688	232,580	4,422,685
1910	2,350,524	437,440	1,642,591	86,624	288,011	4,785,190
1911	2,325,638	468,448	1,682,144	89,772	307,067	4,873,069
1912	2,320,752	499,456	1,721,697	92,920	326,123	4,960,948
1913	2,315,866	530,464	1,761,250	96,068	345,179	5,048,827
1914	2,310,980	561,472	1,800,803	99,216	364,235	5,136,706
1915	2,306,094	592,480	1,840,356	102,364	383,291	5,224,585
1916	2,301,208	623,488	1,879,909	105,512	402,347	5,312,464
1917	2,296,322	654,496	1,919,462	108,660	421,403	5,400,343
1918	2,291,436	685,504	1,959,015	111,808	440,459	5,488,222
1919	2,286,550	716,512	1,998,568	114,956	459,515	5,576,101
1920	2,281,664	747,520	2,038,121	118,104	478,571	5,663,980
1921	2,276,778	778,528	2,077,674	121,252	497,627	5,751,859
1922	2,271,892	809,536	2,117,227	124,400	516,683	5,839,738
1923	2,267,006	840,544	2,156,780	127,548	535,739	5,927,617

The estimates as to population for the years 1910-1923 in the above table are revised by the Health Department on the arithmetical plan, and are based on the Federal Census figures for 1910 and 1920.

The U. S. Census Bureau estimates the population of New York City, as of July 1, 1923, as follows: Manhattan, 2,267,001; Brooklyn, 2,156,687; Bronx, 840,544; Queens, 535,844; Richmond, 127,549; total, 5,927,625.

STATE AND FEDERAL CENSUSES OF NEW YORK CITY POPULATION.

Year	Bronx.	Kings.	New York.	Queens.	Richmond.	Whole City.
1855—N. Y. State Census	.....	216,355	629,810	46,266	21,389	913,820
1865—N. Y. State Census	.....	310,824	726,386	57,997	28,209	1,123,416
1875—N. Y. State Census	.....	509,154	1,041,886	84,011	35,196	1,670,247
1892—N. Y. State Census	.....	805,276	1,801,739	141,807	53,452	2,992,274
1905—N. Y. State Census	271,630	1,358,686	2,384,010	198,240	72,845	4,285,411
1915—N. Y. State Census	615,600	1,798,513	2,137,747	396,727	98,634	5,047,221
1910—U. S. Census	430,980	1,634,351	2,331,542	284,041	85,969	4,766,883
1920—U. S. Census	732,016	2,018,356	2,284,103	469,042	116,531	5,620,048

Bronx County, formed in 1914, first appeared as such in the State Census of 1915. The figures for 1905 cover the territory now comprised in the Bronx. They are State Census figures.

GROWTH OF NEW YORK CITY COMPARED WITH REST OF THE STATE.

Census Year.	New York City.			Remainder of State.		
	Total Population.	Increase. No.	Increase. Pct.	Total Population.	Increase. No.	Increase. Pct.
1890	3,437,202	929,788	37.1	3,831,692	335,932	9.6
1910	4,766,883	1,329,681	38.7	4,346,731	515,039	13.4
1920	5,620,048	853,165	17.9	4,765,179	418,448	9.6

POPULATION AND AREA OF NEW YORK AND LONDON.

NEW YORK.

The City of New York comprises five boroughs—Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. Manhattan covers New York County. Brooklyn covers Kings County, and the other boroughs cover the counties from which they were named.

The City (five boroughs) of New York has an extreme length, north and south, of 36 miles; and an extreme breadth of 16 miles, measuring from the North River along 23d Street, Manhattan, and thence to the easterly border of Queens Borough.

From the western border of the Borough of Richmond to the eastern border of Queens Borough, the distance is 25 miles.

Manhattan Borough is 12½ miles long and its extreme breadth is 2½ miles; Bronx, length 8.1 miles, breadth 9.2 miles; Brooklyn, length 11.5 miles, breadth 10.3 miles; Queens, length 15.1 miles, breadth 13.7 miles; Richmond, length 15.5 miles, breadth 7.0 miles.

The total area of the five boroughs and of the incorporated City of New York, according to the Tax Department, is 314.75 square miles. By acres, the areas of the boroughs are as follows:

Manhattan, 14,038; Bronx, 26,017; Brooklyn, 49,709; Queens, 75,082; Richmond, 36,300; total—201,446. Their population, Jan. 1, 1920, was, by the U. S. Census, as follows: Manhattan, 2,284,103; Bronx, 732,016; Brooklyn, 2,018,856; Queens, 469,042; Richmond, 116,531; total—5,620,048.

LONDON.

The registration City of London coincides in area with the municipal and parliamentary City of London; it contains 675 acres, and in 1921 it had a night population of 13,706.

The registration County of London coincides in area with the administrative County of London; it contains 74,856 acres; and in 1921 it held a population of 4,483,249. The area of registration County of London is approximately the collective area of the London parliamentary boroughs. The registration County of London is the census London and is the area covered by the registration of London vital statistics.

The "outer ring" of London takes in many of the suburbs; in 1911 it had 2,729,673 population, estimated to have increased, in 1921, to 2,992,919. It is included in the bailiwick of the City and Metropolitan Police.

The area of the so-called Greater London, comprising the registration County of London and the "outer ring," is about 693 square miles (443,449 acres); in 1921 its population was 7,476,168.

Average population per square mile—Greater New York, 17,841; Greater London, 10,789.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY WITH ITS SUBURBS.

(U. S. Census Figures as of Jan. 1, 1920).

Civil Divisions Comprised Within Metropolitan District and Adjacent Territory Central City.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (IN NEW YORK).

Bronx County.

Bronx borough (part of New York city)	732,016

Kings County.

Brooklyn borough (part of New York city)	2,018,356

Nassau County.

Cedarhurst village	2,838
East Rockaway village	2,005
Farmingdale village	2,091
Floral Park village	2,097
Freeport village	8,599
Garden City village	2,420
Glen Cove City	8,664
Great Neck Estates village	339
Hempstead town, excl. Cedarhurst, East Rockaway, Freeport, Garden City, Hempstead, Lawrence, Long Beach, Lynbrook, Rockville Centre, and Woodsburgh villages, and part of Floral Park village	32,999
Hempstead village	6,382
Lawrence village	2,861
Long Beach village	282
Lynbrook village	4,371
Mineola village	3,016
North Hempstead town, excl. Great Neck Estates, Mineola, Plandome, Saddle Rock, and Sands Point villages and part of Floral Park village	21,795
Oyster Bay town, excl. Farmingdale and Sea Cliff villages	16,097
Plandome village	319
Rockville Center village	6,262
Saddle Rock village	71
Sands Point village	284
Sea Cliff village	2,108
Woodsburgh village	220

New York County.

Manhattan borough (part of New York city)	2,284,103

Queens County.

Queens borough (part of New York city)	469,042

Richmond County.

Richmond borough (part of New York city)	116,531

Westchester County.

Ardsley village	730
Bronxville village	3,055
Dobbs Ferry village	4,401
Eastchester town, excl. Bronxville and Tuckahoe villages	2,808
Elmsford village	1,535
Greenburg town, excl. Ardsley, Dobbs Ferry, Elmsford, Hastings-on-Hudson, Irvington and Tarrytown villages	3,181
Hastings-on-Hudson village	5,526
Irvington village	2,701
Larchmont village	2,468
Mamaroneck town, excl. Larchmont village and part of Mamaroneck village	1,797
Mamaroneck village	6,571
Mount Vernon city	42,726
New Rochelle city	36,213
North Pelham village	2,385
Pelham village	1,056
Pelham Manor village	1,754
Scarsdale village	3,506
Tarrytown village	5,807
Tuckahoe village	3,509
White Plains city	21,031
Yonkers city	100,176

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (IN NEW JERSEY).

Bergen County.

Alpine borough	350
Bergenfield borough	3,667
Bogota borough	3,906
Carlstadt borough	4,472
Cliffside Park borough	5,709
Closter borough	1,840
Cresskill borough	942
Delford borough	1,286
Demarest borough	654
Dumont borough	2,537
East Rutherford borough	5,463
Edgewater borough	3,530
Englewood city	11,627
Englewood Cliffs borough	394
Fairview borough	4,882
Fort Lee borough	5,761
Hackensack town	17,667
Harrington Park borough	627
Hasbrouck Heights borough	2,895
Haworth borough	743
Leonia borough	2,979
Little Ferry borough	2,715
Lodi borough	8,175
Lodi township	987
Lyndhurst township	9,515
Moonachie borough	1,194
North Arlington borough	1,467
Northvale borough	827
Norwood borough	820
Old Tappan borough	404
Palisades township	3,833
Palisades Park borough	2,633
Ridgefield borough	1,560
Ridgefield Park village	8,575
Riverside borough	1,077
Rutherford borough	9,497
Teaneck township	4,192
Tenafly borough	3,585
Teterboro borough	24
Wallington borough	5,715
Wood Ridge borough	1,923

Essex County.

Belleville town	15,660
Bloomfield town	22,019
East Orange city	50,710
Glen Ridge borough	4,420
Irvington town	25,480
Montclair town	28,810
Newark city	414,524
Nutley town	9,421
Orange city	33,268
South Orange township	5,283
South Orange village	7,274

Hudson County.

Bayonne city	76,754
East Newark borough	3,057
Guttenberg town	6,726
Harrison town	15,721
Hoboken city	68,166
Jersey City	298,103
Kearny town	26,724
North Bergen township	23,344
Secaucus town	5,423
Union town	20,651
Weehawken township	14,485
West Hoboken town	40,074
West New York town	29,926

Middlesex County.

East Brunswick township	1,857
Helmetta borough	687
Highland Park borough	4,866
Metuchen borough	3,334
Milltown borough	2,573
Perth Amboy city	41,707
Raritan township	5,419
Roosevelt borough	11,047
Sayreville township	7,181
South Amboy city	7,897
South River borough	6,596
Spotswood borough	704
Woodbridge township	13,423

Monmouth County.

Atlantic Highlands borough	1,629
Highlands borough	1,731
Keansburg borough	1,321
Keyport borough	4,415
Matawan borough	1,910
Matawan township	1,856
Middletown townsnip	5,917
Raritan township	1,659

Passaic County.

Clifton city	26,470
Little Falls townsnip	3,310
Passaic city	63,841
Paterson city	135,875
West Paterson borough	1,858

Union County.

Clark township	795
Cranford township	6,001
Elizabeth city	95,783
Garwood borough	2,084
Hillside township	5,267
Kenilworth borough	1,312
Linden borough	1,756
Linden township	6,612
Rahway city	11,042
Roselle borough	5,737
Roselle Park borough	5,438
Union townsnip	3,962
Westfield town	9,063

ADJACENT TERRITORY OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (IN NEW YORK).

Rockland County.

Grand-View-on-Hudson village	175
Nyack village	4,444
Orangetown town, excl. Grand-View-on-Hudson, Nyack, Piermont, and South Nyack villages	6,266
Piermont village	1,600
South Nyack village	1,799

Westchester County.

Harrison town	5,006
Port Chester village	16,573
Rye town, excl. Port Chester and Rye villages and part of Mamaroneck village	903
Rye village	5,308

ADJACENT TERRITORY OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (IN NEW JERSEY).

Bergen County.

East Paterson borough	2,441
Emerson borough	973
Garfield city	19,381
Hillsdale township	1,720
Maywood borough	1,618
Midland township	2,203
Rivervale township	583
Saddle River township	2,845
Washington township	194
Westwood borough	2,597

Essex County.

Milburn township	4,633

Middlesex County.

Madison township	1,808
New Brunswick city	32,779

Monmouth County.

Holmdel township	1,100
Marlboro township	1,710

Union County.

Fanwood borough	724
Mountainside borough	493
Scotch Plains township	2,343
Springfield township	1,715

SUMMARY.

Metropolitan district	7,910,415	City and Suburban territory	8,034,349
In city proper	5,620,048	Suburban territory, detailed above	2,414,301
Outside	2,290,367		

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY, BY WARDS, 1920

(Also acreage and density of population).

MANHATTAN.

Ward.	Area in Acres.	Pop. U. S. Census, 1920.	No. Persons to the Acre.
1	154.0	9,604	62.3
2	81.0	372	4.6
3	95.0	1,227	12.9
4	83.0	17,872	215.3
5	168.0	3,004	17.9
6	86.0	15,085	175.4
7	198.0	78,081	394.4
8	183.0	27,001	147.5
9	322.0	54,499	169.2
10	110.0	46,732	424.8
11	196.0	104,544	533.4
12	6,154.0	951,904	154.7
13	107.0	45,952	429.5
14	96.0	32,331	336.8
15	198.0	25,174	127.1
16	349.0	49,200	141.0
17	331.0	140,799	425.4
18	450.0	57,222	127.2
19	1,481.0	285,396	192.7
20	444.0	56,570	127.9
21	411.0	55,614	135.3
22	1,529.0	225,920	147.8
Total..	13,226.0	2,284,103	172.7

BROOKLYN.

Ward.	Area in Acres	Pop. U. S. Census, 1920.	No. Persons to the Acre.
1	233.0	21,441	92.0
2	97.7	5,642	57.7
3	161.4	18,050	111.8
4	111.3	10,490	130.2
5	119.4	16,035	134.3
6	302.9	50,026	165.1
7	458.5	44,059	96.1
8	1,843.2	98,451	53.4
9	623.6	62,997	101.0
10	318.7	42,016	131.8
11	252.6	21,855	86.5
12	663.1	28,254	42.6
13	230.3	40,804	177.2
14	282.6	31,805	112.5
15	244.8	37,315	152.4
16	244.8	62,791	256.5
17	823.3	69,507	84.4
18	873.0	35,739	40.9
19	413.8	48,049	116.1
20	461.4	33,857	73.4
21	483.2	84,945	175.8
22	1,361.6	93,357	68.6
23	736.0	76,790	104.3
24	1,198.5	123,314	102.9
25	567.8	69,823	123.0
26	3,590.2	246,591	68.3
27	400.7	54,446	135.9
28	884.4	102,400	115.8
29	3,800.0	110,350	31.7
30	5,401.1	157,758	29.2
31	6,312.3	68,870	9.5
32	5,479.5	43,109	7.9
Total..	38,977.8	2,018,356	51.8

THE BRONX.

Ward.	Area in Acres.	Pop. U. S. Census, 1920.	No. Persons to the Acre.
23	4,267.0	414,180	97.1
24	22,255.8	317,836	14.1
Total..	26,522.8	732,016	27.6

QUEENS.

Ward.	Area in Acres.	Pop. U. S. Census, 1920.	No. Persons to the Acre.
1	4,650.0	89,971	19.4
2	14,700.0	174,866	11.9
3	22,000.0	49,387	2.2
4	36,600.0	133,278	3.6
5	3,770.0	21,540	5.7
Total..	81,720.0	469,042	5.7

RICHMOND.

Ward.	Area in Acres.	Pop. U. S. Census, 1920.	No. Persons to the Acre.
1	3,340.0	38,650	11.6
2	4,130.0	20,319	4.9
3	10,050.0	23,942	2.4
4	8,180.0	20,318	2.5
5	10,900.0	13,302	1.2
Total..	36,600.0	116,531	3.2

The population total for Brooklyn includes 7,420 not distributed as to wards, owing to lack of definite home address.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY, BY ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

(U. S. Census of January 1, 1920 and for the Districts as they were then.)

Bronx—1, 110,315; 2, 117,611; 3, 83,042; 4, 84,195; 5, 88,428; 6, 70,482; 7, 89,123; 8, 88,820.

Brooklyn—1, 86,912; 2, 109,161; 3, 90,760; 4, 82,336; 5, 67,808; 6, 85,895; 7, 77,455; 8, 79,658; 9, 92,754; 10, 75,873; 11, 78,062; 12, 77,872; 13, 83,399; 14, 97,344; 15, 72,994; 16, 97,119; 17, 76,186; 18, 98,100; 19, 83,897; 20, 99,357; 21, 84,484; 22, 122,637; 23, 98,359.

Manhattan—1, 137,522; 2, 147,115; 3, 113,098; 4, 94,980; 5, 103,166; 6, 99,165; 7, 85,486; 8, 109,522; 9, 82,994; 10, 79,801; 11, 79,314; 12, 121,539; 13, 76,008; 14, 120,879; 15, 96,072; 16, 108,117; 17, 85,663; 18, 141,790; 19, 78,052; 20, 83,156; 21, 76,982; 22, 74,895; 23, 88,787.

Queens—1, 78,805; 2, 74,441; 3, 76,593; 4, 83,175; 5, 83,228; 6, 72,800.

Richmond—1, 55,681; 2, 60,850.

NUMBER OF JEWS IN NEW YORK CITY.

There are 1,643,012 Jews in the City of New York, according to the estimate of the American Jewish Year Book for 1923-'24.

Of the Jews, the Borough of Manhattan shelters 657,101; Brooklyn, 604,380; the Bronx, 278,169; Queens, 86,194; Richmond, 17,168.

About 29 per cent. of the New York City population is Jewish, by the above estimate; they comprise 38 per cent. of the inhabitants of the Bronx.

Since 1908 about 908,878 Jews have come to the United States, most of them arriving at the port of New York, says the year book; during that period, 51,621 Jews left the United States.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN N. Y. CITY, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

(U. S. Census Returns, as of Jan. 1, 1920.)

	The City.	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
England	71,404	29,817	8,624	25,003	6,047	1,913
Scotland	21,545	8,687	2,511	7,534	2,060	753
Wales	1,510	783	137	421	107	62
Ireland	203,450	116,749	18,679	53,660	10,618	3,744
Norway	24,500	3,595	974	17,505	844	1,582
Sweden	33,703	11,841	3,108	15,488	2,373	893
Denmark	9,092	2,942	797	4,201	795	357
Belgium	3,467	2,132	234	726	284	91
France (incl. Als.-Lor.)	23,020	14,359	2,121	3,861	2,241	438
Luxemburg	302	158	33	51	56	4
Netherlands	4,750	2,164	471	1,672	329	114
Switzerland	9,233	4,802	1,255	1,765	1,172	239
Germany	194,154	70,836	29,719	56,778	32,446	4,375
Poland	145,679	64,514	19,008	51,928	7,778	2,451
Austria	126,739	65,603	23,638	31,981	4,678	839
Hungary	64,393	40,644	10,644	8,795	3,555	755
Czecho-Slovakia	26,437	18,681	1,878	2,639	2,958	281
Jugo-Slavia	5,271	3,350	332	1,088	353	148
Russia	479,797	193,775	87,345	189,421	7,627	1,629
Finland	10,240	4,885	1,309	3,219	455	372
Lithuania	7,475	1,521	465	4,985	485	19
Portugal	1,026	417	39	485	45	40
Spain	10,980	7,502	257	2,902	157	162
Italy	390,832	184,546	39,519	138,245	19,794	8,728
Greece	21,455	17,209	957	2,700	401	188
Bulgaria	308	201	34	63	8	2
Roumania	38,139	16,714	8,519	12,109	734	63
Turkey, Europe	1,754	1,507	102	125	14	6
Other Europe	528	309	54	115	38	12
Armenia	3,779	2,168	419	746	421	25
Syria	4,485	923	102	3,405	42	13
Asia	12,764	6,061	836	5,230	559	78
Africa	1,125	611	90	358	54	12
Australia	1,023	545	82	300	75	21
Canada, French	1,757	893	164	442	199	59
Canada, other	23,514	11,390	2,083	7,694	1,608	739
Newfoundland	1,403	324	90	827	108	54
Cuba et al. W. Ind. exc. P. Rico	8,722	5,210	423	2,614	334	141
Mexico	2,487	1,843	75	472	68	29
Central America	879	674	22	154	15	14
South America	5,742	3,853	254	1,395	141	99
Atlantic Islands	414	180	30	170	23	11
Pacific Islands	226	143	10	57	12	4
At sea	205	86	24	72	17	6
Country not specified	103	24	25	37	11	6
Totals	1,991,547	922,080	266,971	659,287	111,676	31,533

FOREIGN POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY MOTHER TONGUE.

(U. S. Census Returns, Jan. 1, 1920.)

By Foreign White Stock is meant the total foreign-born white population, plus the native white population having one or both parents foreign-born.

Mother Tongue.	Total Foreign White Stock.	Foreign-Born White.	Native White, Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Mother Tongue.	Total Foreign White Stock.	Foreign-Born White.	Native White, Foreign or Mixed Parentage
All mother tongues.	4,294,629	1,991,547	2,303,082	Slavic and Lettic:			
English and Celtic..	897,452	324,984	572,468	Polish	161,310	88,844	72,466
Germanic	702,303	264,452	437,851	Czech	43,839	20,868	22,971
Scandinavian	114,782	68,447	46,335	Slovak	19,425	10,705	8,720
Latin and Greek	938,047	481,283	456,764	Russian	221,153	124,585	96,568
Slavic and Lettic	486,666	270,049	216,617	Ruthenian	9,706	6,385	3,321
English and Celtic.	897,452	324,984	572,468	Slovenian	10,571	5,839	4,732
Germanic: German.	690,789	257,727	433,062	Serbo-Croatian	4,037	3,100	937
Dutch & Frisian..	9,432	5,156	4,276	Bulgarian	215	186	29
Flemish	2,082	1,569	513	Lith'n'n & L'ttish	16,409	9,536	6,873
Sc'ndin'v'n: Sw dish	60,017	35,289	24,728	Unclassified:			
Norwegian	40,220	24,182	16,038	Yiddish & H'br'w	946,139	516,080	430,059
Danish	14,545	8,976	5,569	Magyar	76,575	45,833	30,742
Latin and Greek:				Finnish	12,204	8,904	3,300
Italian	803,048	392,190	410,858	Armenian	4,700	3,803	897
French	48,534	26,673	21,861	Syrian & Arabic.	7,760	5,262	2,498
Spanish	32,658	25,171	7,487	Turkish	2,320	1,659	661
Portuguese	1,845	1,259	586	Albanian	108	94	14
Roumanian	26,948	16,454	10,494	All other	232	174	58
Greek	25,014	19,536	5,478	Unknown	1,126	523	603
				Of mix. m'th'e t'gue	104,215	..	104,215

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE AND COLORED IN NEW YORK CITY.

The following shows the foreign-born white and colored for New York City and for each of the boroughs.

Borough	Foreign-born.	For.-born White.	For.-born Colored.	Borough.	Foreign-born.	For.-born White.	For.-born Colored.
Bronx	267,742	266,971	771	Queens	112,171	111,676	495
Brooklyn	666,188	659,287	6,901	Richmond	31,795	31,533	262
Manhattan	950,264	922,080	28,184	New York City	2,028,160	1,991,547	36,613

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN NEW YORK CITY.

The Department of Commerce announces that, according to the Census of 1920, the foreign white stock in the population of New York City on Jan. 1 of that year numbered 4,294,629. By "foreign white stock" is meant the total foreign-born white population plus the native white population having one or both parents foreign-born. The corresponding total for 1910 was 3,747,844, and the increase between 1910 and 1920 was 546,785, or 14.6 per cent. The foreign white stock constituted 76.4 per cent. of the total population of the city in 1920 (5,620,048), as against 78.6 per cent. of the total in 1910 (4,766,883). The foreign white stock in 1920 comprised 1,991,547 persons who were themselves foreign-born and came to this country as immigrants and 2,303,082 who were born in this country but whose parents, one or both, were immigrants.

The classification of the foreign white stock by country of origin is based upon the pre-war map of Europe.

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN NEW YORK CITY, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

Country of Origin (Pre-war Boundaries).	1920.	1910.	Country of Origin (Pre-war Boundaries).	1920.	1910.	Country of Origin (Pre-war Boundaries).	1920.	1910.
	Number.	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*
All foreign countries.	4,294,629	3,747,844	Cen. & East'n Europe:			Europe not specified....	700	[illegible]
Northwestern Europe:			Germany...	584,838	724,704	Asia:		
England....	136,605	162,306	Austria.....	431,397	299,029	Tur. in Asia.	15,342	7,508
Scotland....	47,103	48,036	Hungary....	123,175	112,584	Other Asia..	998	692
Wales.....	3,777	4,052	Russia.....	985,702	733,924	America:		
Ireland.....	616,627	676,420	Finland.....	14,542	9,845	Can.-French	3,476	6,172
Norway....	40,544	33,179	Roumania..	56,702	45,995	Can.-Other..	37,873	43,081
Sweden.....	57,750	55,278	Bulgaria, Serbia, and Mon'n'gro	1,022	587	Newfoundl'd	2,461	1,386
Denmark	14,914	12,444	Tur. in Eur'e	6,770	4,071	West Indies.	11,483	8,751
Netherlands.	9,552	7,625	So. Europe:			Mexico.....	2,651	561
Belgium....	4,342	2,972	Greece.....	23,204	8,925	Cen. and So. America..	5,778	2,709
Luxemburg..	486	105	Italy.....	802,946	544,449	All other coun's	2,691	3,549
Switzerland..	16,063	16,691	Spain.....	14,659	4,922	Of mixed for'n parentage...	182,882	133,552
France.....	33,957	30,579	Portugal....	1,617	779			

WHITE STOCK IN N. Y. CITY; FOREIGN-BORN AND OF FOREIGN PARENTS.

Country of Origin (Pre-war Boundaries)	First Generation (Foreign-Born; Father Born in Specified Country).		Second Generation (Natives of U. S.; One or Both Parents Foreign-Born.		Country of Origin (Pre-war Boundaries)	First Generation (Foreign-Born; Father Born in Specified Country).		Second Generation (Natives of U. S.; One or Both Parents Foreign-Born.	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.		1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
All foreign countries.	1,991,547	1,927,703	2,303,082	1,820,141	Turkey in Europe..	4,777	3,695	1,993	376
Northwestern Europe:					Southern Europe:				
England...	56,436	78,135	80,169	84,171	Greece....	18,220	8,038	4,984	887
Scotland..	22,447	23,115	24,656	24,921	Italy.....	392,225	340,765	410,721	203,684
Wales.....	1,533	1,778	2,244	2,274	Spain.....	11,274	3,331	3,385	1,591
Ireland....	211,789	252,662	404,838	423,758	Portugal..	1,085	417	532	362
Norway....	24,291	22,280	16,253	10,899	Europe, not specified.	247	229	453	153
Sweden...	34,211	34,950	23,539	20,328	Asia:				
Denmark..	9,293	7,989	5,621	4,455	Turkey in Asia....	11,113	6,160	4,229	1,348
Netherl'ds.	5,309	4,191	4,243	3,434	Other Asia.	560	474	438	218
Belgium...	3,160	2,259	1,182	713	America:				
Luxemb'g.	292	94	194	11	Can.-Frnch	1,556	2,844	1,920	3,328
Switzerl'd	9,050	10,450	7,013	6,241	Can.-Other	15,630	23,228	22,243	19,853
France....	18,883	18,265	15,074	12,314	Newf'nd'ld	1,273	839	1,188	527
Cent'l & E'rn Europe:					W. Indies..	7,618	5,990	3,865	2,761
Germany..	206,645	278,114	378,193	446,590	Mexico....	2,301	404	350	157
Austria....	236,838	190,237	194,559	108,792	Cen. & So. America.	4,666	2,116	1,112	503
Hungary..	72,440	76,625	50,735	35,959	All other countries..	1,315	2,288	1,376	1,261
Russia....	559,225	484,189	426,477	249,735	Of mixed foreign parentage....			182,882	133,552
Finland...	10,263	7,409	4,279	2,436					
Roumania.	34,738	33,584	21,964	12,411					
Bulgaria, Serbia, & Mont'g'o	844	539	178	48					

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, 21 YEARS AND OVER, IN NEW YORK CITY.

Country of Birth.	Total.	Naturalized.	Not Naturalized.	Country of Birth.	Total.	Naturalized.	Not Naturalized.
All countries...	1,797,882	765,264	1,032,618	Norway.....	22,599	10,308	12,291
				France.....	20,744	9,440	11,304
Russia.....	414,463	162,757	251,706	Scotland.....	19,510	10,781	8,729
Italy.....	341,086	90,370	250,716	Greece.....	18,608	2,992	15,616
Ireland.....	200,164	120,968	79,196	Spain.....	9,448	98[illegible]	8,460
Germany.....	190,734	125,679	65,055	Finland.....	9,764	2,242	7,522
Poland.....	130,842	39,509	91,333	Switzerland.....	8,896	4,566	4,330
Austria.....	115,685	50,488	65,197	Denmark.....	8,541	4,553	3,988
England.....	61,326	34,445	26,881	West Indies.....	7,121	1,735	5,386
Hungary.....	58,834	24,819	34,015	Lithuania.....	7,043	1,248	5,795
Roumania.....	34,470	17,511	16,959	Cent. & So. Amer.	4,739	815	3,924
Sweden.....	32,627	16,315	16,312	Jugo-Slavia.....	4,816	1,145	3,671
Czecho-Slovakia..	25,091	10,446	14,645	Netherlands.....	4,309	1,923	2,386
Canada.....	22,410	11,540	10,870	Syria.....	3,741	874	2,867
Canada-French	1,593	708	885	All oth. countries.	20,271	6,807	13,464

West Indies do not include Porto Rico. Column headed "not naturalized," comprises aliens, persons with first papers, and foreign-born of unknown status.

Of the total white population of New York City 21 years of age and over, 53.5 per cent. were immigrants; 22.8 per cent. were naturalized immigrants.

AGE OF THE POPULATION IN NEW YORK CITY, 1920

(U. S. Census Returns, as of January 1, 1920.)

Age Period.	All Classes.		Native White.		Foreign-Born White.		Negro.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Whole City	2,802,638	2,817,410	1,703,127	1,764,789	1,020,090	971,457	72,351	80,116
Under 5 years	283,873	276,996	276,271	269,184	1,967	1,980	5,466	5,681
Under 1 year	55,168	53,740	53,564	52,107	283	246	1,277	1,364
5 to 9 years	269,451	267,039	255,490	252,837	9,541	9,524	4,271	4,562
10 to 14 years	248,289	246,578	220,633	218,680	23,934	23,435	3,602	4,359
15 to 19 years	219,332	234,426	169,765	178,649	45,269	50,191	4,089	5,503
20 to 44 years	1,236,207	1,252,208	581,254	627,381	606,019	575,449	44,068	48,845
45 years and over	540,844	537,000	196,854	216,392	331,754	309,549	10,703	10,999
Age unknown	4,642	3,163	2,860	1,666	1,606	1,329	152	167
18 to 44 years	1,324,398	1,349,892	646,851	698,146	626,406	599,525	46,137	51,656
21 years and over	1,737,043	1,738,999	749,387	810,162	927,742	870,140	53,614	58,127
Bronx Borough	364,208	367,808	226,292	233,727	135,456	131,515	2,269	2,534
Under 5 years	39,201	37,655	38,805	37,270	188	174	200	208
Under 1 year	7,245	7,038	7,178	6,970	28	20	37	46
5 to 9 years	37,340	36,308	36,007	34,962	1,054	1,080	275	262
10 to 14 years	34,667	33,760	31,528	30,689	2,912	2,841	221	225
15 to 19 years	29,103	31,152	23,268	24,552	5,693	6,402	135	194
20 to 44 years	160,398	165,403	76,505	84,127	82,785	80,049	1,007	1,215
45 years and over	63,264	63,307	20,037	21,988	42,732	40,889	430	426
Age unknown	235	223	142	139	92	80	1	4
18 to 44 years	171,757	178,266	85,250	93,713	85,340	83,237	1,064	1,302
21 years and over	218,214	221,798	92,417	101,337	124,230	118,863	1,402	1,583
Brooklyn Borough	1,007,859	1,010,497	649,747	675,919	341,527	317,760	15,197	16,715
Under 5 years	108,008	105,643	106,101	103,693	615	614	1,275	1,320
Under 1 year	21,176	20,435	20,787	20,015	90	81	294	335
5 to 9 years	102,150	102,253	98,092	98,045	3,019	3,098	1,027	1,102
10 to 14 years	95,327	95,260	86,503	86,331	7,927	7,905	887	1,023
15 to 19 years	84,069	88,485	66,884	69,900	16,128	17,368	959	1,205
20 to 44 years	426,827	425,253	216,944	232,327	200,676	183,514	8,318	9,358
45 years and over	190,566	192,858	74,620	85,127	112,896	105,048	2,691	2,671
Age unknown	912	745	603	496	266	213	40	36
18 to 44 years	460,436	461,659	242,783	259,982	207,920	191,673	8,765	9,943
21 years and over	601,695	599,606	279,952	304,417	309,815	283,451	10,741	11,674
Manhattan Borough	1,135,708	1,148,395	610,080	636,746	468,506	453,574	51,912	57,221
Under 5 years	106,256	103,833	101,431	98,838	979	1,034	3,709	3,839
Under 1 year	21,168	20,757	20,103	19,712	131	128	895	903
5 to 9 years	99,656	99,072	91,968	91,283	4,843	4,786	2,718	2,908
10 to 14 years	90,396	90,360	76,182	75,973	11,834	11,467	2,281	2,828
15 to 19 years	82,676	90,621	58,241	62,489	21,541	24,292	2,800	3,779
20 to 44 years	526,289	538,796	205,507	225,748	283,760	276,116	33,303	36,487
45 years and over	227,845	224,393	74,862	81,562	144,966	135,517	7,003	7,276
Age unknown	2,590	1,320	1,889	853	583	362	98	104
18 to 44 years	560,114	577,707	228,107	250,864	293,460	287,887	34,777	38,491
21 years and over	738,899	742,403	271,178	295,542	423,541	403,879	39,482	42,517
Queens Borough	233,440	235,602	173,866	178,119	57,132	54,544	2,238	2,882
Under 5 years	24,362	23,917	24,038	23,601	112	81	205	225
Under 1 year	4,461	4,422	4,397	4,350	24	10	37	59
5 to 9 years	23,994	23,347	23,391	22,767	396	351	202	221
10 to 14 years	22,137	21,793	21,018	20,633	946	922	168	232
15 to 19 years	18,693	19,672	17,123	17,761	1,411	1,654	152	251
20 to 44 years	97,844	101,060	67,150	71,307	29,517	28,330	1,071	1,402
45 years and over	46,153	45,587	20,970	21,907	24,680	23,144	430	530
Age unknown	257	226	176	143	70	62	10	21
18 to 44 years	105,224	108,778	73,813	78,163	30,167	29,086	1,135	1,505
21 years and over	140,657	142,875	85,052	89,887	53,942	51,070	1,485	1,893
Richmond Borough	61,423	55,108	43,142	40,278	17,469	14,064	735	764
Under 5 years	6,046	5,948	5,896	5,782	73	77	77	89
Under 1 year	1,123	1,088	1,099	1,060	10	7	14	21
5 to 9 years	6,311	6,059	6,032	5,780	229	209	49	69
10 to 14 years	5,762	5,405	5,402	5,054	315	300	45	51
15 to 19 years	4,791	4,496	4,249	3,947	496	475	43	74
20 to 44 years	24,849	21,696	15,148	13,872	9,281	7,440	369	383
45 years and over	13,016	10,855	6,365	5,808	6,480	4,951	149	96
Age unknown	648	649	50	35	595	612	3	2
18 to 44 years	26,867	23,482	16,898	15,424	9,519	7,642	396	415
21 years and over	37,678	32,317	20,788	18,979	16,214	12,877	501	460

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, N. Y. CITY.

(Compiled by Dr. W. H. Guilfoy, Registrar of Records, Department of Health.)

YEAR.	Estimated Pop. July 1.	Births.	Rate Per 1,000.	Mar-riages.	Rate Per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate Per 1,000.	Still-births.	Rate Per 1,000.
1898	3,272,418	78,928	24.12	28,885	8.83	66,294	20.26	5,640	1.72
1899	3,356,722	77,632	23.13	30,474	9.08	65,343	19.47	5,463	1.63
1900	3,446,042	81,721	23.72	32,247	9.36	70,872	20.57	5,815	1.69
1901	3,554,079	80,735	22.72	33,447	9.41	70,720	19.90	5,750	1.62
1902	3,665,825	85,644	23.36	36,207	9.88	68,112	18.58	6,011	1.64
1903	3,781,423	94,755	25.06	38,174	10.10	67,864	17.94	6,078	1.61
1904	3,901,023	99,555	25.52	39,436	10.11	78,060	20.01	6,288	1.61
1905	4,025,742	103,880	25.80	42,675	10.60	73,714	18.31	6,352	1.58
1906	4,166,556	111,772	26.82	48,355	11.60	76,203	18.29	6,646	1.59
1907	4,314,237	120,720	27.98	51,097	11.84	79,205	18.36	7,351	1.70
1908	4,469,248	126,862	28.38	37,499	8.39	73,072	16.35	7,191	1.61
1909	4,632,078	122,975	26.54	41,513	8.96	74,105	16.00	6,697	1.45
1910	4,785,190	129,080	26.95	46,417	9.70	76,742	16.04	6,752	1.41
1911	4,873,069	134,542	27.61	48,765	10.01	75,423	15.48	6,669	1.37
1912	4,960,948	135,655	27.34	51,703	10.42	73,008	14.71	6,619	1.33
1913	5,048,827	135,134	26.77	51,268	10.15	73,902	14.64	6,631	1.31
1914	5,136,706	140,647	27.39	53,052	10.33	74,803	14.56	6,617	1.29
1915	5,224,585	141,256	27.04	50,997	9.76	76,193	14.58	6,413	1.23
1916	5,312,464	137,644	25.91	54,782	10.31	77,801	14.64	6,253	1.18
1917	5,400,343	141,564	26.21	59,210	10.96	78,575	14.55	6,117	1.13
1918	5,488,222	138,046	25.15	56,733	10.34	98,119	17.88	6,793	1.24
1919	5,576,101	130,377	23.35	60,256	10.80	74,433	13.35	5,984	1.07
1920	5,663,980	132,856	23.45	64,422	11.37	73,249	12.93	6,234	1.10
1921	5,751,859	134,241	23.34	60,846	10.58	64,257	11.17	6,297	1.09
1922	5,839,738	129,684	22.21	58,192	9.96	69,690	11.93	6,125	1.05

Of the deaths in 1922, males numbered 36,948.

BROOKLYN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

(Included in table above.)

YEAR.	Births.	Still-births.	Mar-riages.	Total Dth's, All Causes.	Pulmon-ary Tuberc's Deaths.	Pneu-monia Deaths.	Bright's Disease & Kidney Deaths.	Cancer Deaths.	Ner-vous Disease Deaths.
1890	15,000	1,305	7,500	19,827	2,169	2,325	892	414	2,438
1891	16,500	1,733	7,500	21,349	2,117	2,537	993	416	2,430
1892	18,000	1,682	7,800	20,807	2,128	2,357	1,039	418	2,619
1893	19,250	1,550	7,350	21,017	2,174	2,569	1,060	441	2,649
1894	19,419	1,673	5,935	21,183	2,260	2,181	1,199	457	2,292
1895	20,465	1,770	6,779	22,568	2,299	2,624	1,387	572	2,322
1896	21,424	1,807	7,116	22,501	2,245	2,553	1,448	534	2,215
1897	21,109	1,919	7,254	20,674	2,164	2,232	1,443	561	2,132
1898	21,395	1,888	7,129	21,989	2,394	2,384	1,503	632	2,137
1899	21,203	1,688	7,612	21,649	2,435	2,682	1,624	701	1,081
1900	22,572	1,813	8,124	23,507	2,445	3,216	1,717	595	1,853
1901	22,182	1,776	8,303	23,271	2,479	2,891	1,897	760	2,917
1902	23,507	1,829	9,014	22,344	2,317	3,001	1,976	791	1,668
1903	27,292	1,838	9,616	22,192	2,396	2,910	2,123	778	1,724
1904	28,859	1,922	10,019	24,831	2,634	3,670	2,253	817	2,054
1905	30,972	1,991	10,782	23,935	2,420	3,099	1,984	899	2,413
1906	34,538	2,071	11,966	25,024	2,557	3,557	2,076	975	1,998
1907	38,632	2,303	12,916	26,043	2,575	3,704	1,997	993	1,882
1908	41,906	2,286	10,171	23,938	2,484	3,063	1,762	1,016	1,499
1909	41,494	2,202	11,110	24,365	2,347	3,511	2,048	1,110	1,053
1910	42,708	2,221	12,881	25,676	2,430	3,645	2,160	1,212	883
1911	45,699	2,188	13,748	24,511	2,464	3,418	1,837	1,221	976
1912	45,454	2,230	14,563	23,994	2,441	3,392	1,977	1,252	854
1913	45,888	2,286	14,271	23,955	2,608	3,464	2,054	1,346	843
1914	48,241	2,231	14,888	24,092	2,692	3,229	1,921	1,428	926
1915	48,482	2,176	14,718	24,469	2,742	3,587	2,016	1,533	920
1916	48,590	2,234	15,920	25,567	2,599	3,877	2,341	1,552	2,076
1917	50,468	2,233	17,066	25,338	2,413	3,868	2,393	1,663	950
1918	49,568	2,422	13,592	32,944	2,677	4,877	2,268	1,692	960
1919	47,526	2,246	16,460	24,512	2,252	3,818	2,256	1,715	825
1920	49,171	2,193	18,242	24,420	1,959	3,317	2,099	1,731	776
1921	49,873	2,265	15,964	21,060	1,571	2,181	1,633	1,801	662
1922	48,734	2,243	16,185	23,425	1,524	3,051	1,968	1,989	722

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS FORMER CITY (MANHATTAN AND BRONX.)

(There were no reliable marriage records before 1854.)

YR.	Births.	Mar-riages.	Deaths.	YR.	Births.	Mar-riages.	Deaths.	YR.	Births.	Mar-riages.	Deaths.
1854	17,979	5,595	28,473	1869	13,947	8,695	25,167	1884	30,527	11,805	35,034
1855	14,145	4,199	24,448	1870	14,524	7,985	27,175	1885	30,030	11,716	35,682
1856	16,199	3,633	21,748	1871	20,821	8,646	26,976	1886	31,319	12,216	37,351
1857	18,427	3,710	22,811	1872	22,068	9,008	32,647	1887	34,023	13,740	38,933
1858	13,340	3,942	23,269	1873	22,683	8,871	29,084	1888	36,136	14,533	40,175
1859	9,035	3,100	22,745	1874	25,747	8,397	28,727	1889	37,527	14,400	39,679
1860	12,454	4,241	24,760	1875	23,813	7,565	30,709	1890	39,250	14,992	40,103
1861	10,004	2,993	24,525	1876	23,744	7,099	29,152	1891	46,904	15,764	43,659
1862	7,612	2,896	23,150	1877	25,569	7,129	26,203	1892	49,447	16,001	44,329
1863	6,426	3,272	26,617	1878	25,729	7,629	27,008	1893	51,529	16,144	44,486
1864	5,877	2,675	25,792	1879	25,573	8,446	28,342	1894	55,636	17,388	41,175
1865	5,332	2,733	25,767	1880	27,536	9,002	31,937	1895	53,731	20,612	43,420
1866	10,006	5,792	26,815	1881	26,130	10,077	38,624	1896	56,623	20,513	41,622
1867	12,535	7,144	23,159	1882	27,321	11,085	37,924	1897	54,089	20,365	38,877
1868	12,590	6,926	24,889	1883	28,972	11,556	34,011	Merged into Greater New York.			

DEATHS, CHIEF CAUSES, CITY OF NEW YORK, SINCE 1898.

(Official figures, from the Department of Health.)

Year.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Non-Pulm'y Tuberculosis.	Bronchitis.	Diarrhoea Under 5 Yrs.	Cancer.	Kidney Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Violence.	Puerp. Disease, Etc.	Typhoid Fever.
1898.....	1,778	7,724	8,094	1,541	1,923	6,570	2,006	4,686	3,847	3,677	568	676
1899.....	1,924	8,015	8,531	1,562	1,988	5,569	2,136	5,113	3,751	3,385	558	546
1900.....	2,277	8,154	10,482	1,476	1,964	5,978	2,291	5,352	3,858	3,913	711	718
1901.....	2,068	8,135	9,168	1,255	1,683	6,071	2,463	5,500	4,626	4,636	648	727
1902.....	2,015	7,569	9,377	1,314	1,898	5,190	2,450	5,461	4,859	3,752	642	764
1903.....	2,190	8,020	9,714	1,284	1,569	4,443	2,608	5,636	4,771	4,068	637	653
1904.....	2,048	8,512	12,369	1,257	1,735	5,647	2,709	6,220	4,996	5,191	727	661
1905.....	1,544	8,535	9,783	1,123	1,417	6,136	2,875	5,944	5,140	4,476	815	649
1906.....	1,898	8,955	10,868	1,239	1,319	6,016	3,005	6,108	5,557	4,744	763	639
1907.....	1,740	8,999	11,806	1,263	1,048	6,611	3,227	5,685	7,237	4,911	783	740
1908.....	1,758	8,869	9,508	1,288	819	6,190	3,243	5,049	7,130	4,737	698	536
1909.....	1,714	8,643	10,614	1,268	1,051	5,380	3,488	5,522	6,854	4,403	719	564
1910.....	1,715	8,692	10,519	1,382	928	5,918	3,710	5,638	6,870	4,638	761	558
1911.....	1,281	8,700	10,055	1,460	877	4,696	3,873	5,017	7,965	5,183	738	545
1912.....	1,125	8,591	9,979	1,390	732	4,149	4,071	5,724	8,890	4,762	676	499
1913.....	1,333	8,601	10,042	1,430	693	3,668	4,223	5,615	9,674	4,937	668	362
1914.....	1,491	8,918	9,678	1,372	601	3,579	4,467	5,617	10,058	4,985	679	334
1915.....	1,278	8,825	10,922	1,424	711	3,924	4,647	5,521	10,383	4,777	710	332
1916.....	1,031	8,411	10,568	1,237	813	3,053	4,701	6,546	10,687	5,060	653	216
1917.....	1,158	8,825	11,051	1,317	789	3,365	4,867	6,727	11,102	5,742	651	229
1918.....	1,245	8,779	20,628	1,318	930	2,556	4,931	5,269	12,105	5,257	666	196
1919.....	1,239	7,395	10,977	1,103	690	2,474	5,147	5,007	10,435	4,105	644	121
1920.....	1,045	6,165	10,058	970	918	2,694	5,317	4,833	11,342	3,944	708	137
1921.....	891	5,143	6,477	779	547	2,129	5,573	4,105	12,005	4,617	746	123
1922.....	873	5,033	8,794	769	429	1,720	5,945	4,450	13,361	4,797	699	129

Of the deaths by violence in 1922 suicides numbered 789 as against 831 in 1921; homicides totalled 337 as against 303 in 1921.

Deaths by age groups in 1922—Under 1 year, 9,665; 1 to 2 years, 2,759; total under 5 years, 14,846; 65 years and over, 16,466; 70 years and over, 11,331.

Deaths of Negroes in 1922 totalled 3,143; Chinese, 131; non-residents (all colors), 1,901.

Deaths in 1922 by places of occurrence—In institutions, 29,810; in tenements, 25,097; in dwellings, 12,014; in hotels, etc., 874.

DEATHS, CHIEF CAUSES, OLD CITY OF NEW YORK (MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.)

Year.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Tuberculosis	Pneumonia.	Under Five Years.	Heart Disease.	Bright's Disease.	Cancer.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Bronchitis.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Homicides.
1868...	24,889	29.24	3,414	1,668	3,526	615	534	315	619	803	733	98	46
1869...	25,167	28.08	3,364	2,100	2,884	686	557	304	811	877	797	102	37
1870...	27,175	28.80	4,030	1,836	3,917	699	787	355	729	855	834	101	45
1871...	26,976	28.22	4,186	1,834	3,353	813	947	335	704	964	1,071	114	65
1872...	32,647	33.70	4,274	2,150	4,915	894	949	392	721	1,040	1,108	144	69
1873...	29,084	29.63	4,134	2,328	3,903	860	876	425	1,883	1,068	968	118	73
1874...	28,727	27.89	4,034	2,398	3,468	883	828	416	2,259	1,065	1,008	180	59
1875...	30,709	29.40	4,172	2,802	3,575	985	909	424	3,087	1,111	967	155	62
1876...	29,152	27.11	4,194	2,542	3,632	992	958	459	2,277	1,214	902	150	55
1877...	26,203	23.66	4,044	2,148	3,397	880	923	495	1,423	1,033	820	148	59
1878...	27,008	23.67	4,466	2,888	2,785	1,068	919	570	1,506	1,184	809	142	58
1879...	28,342	24.13	4,343	2,554	3,826	1,164	1,027	572	1,193	1,263	837	117	48
1880...	31,937	26.42	4,706	2,822	3,815	1,153	1,029	659	2,300	1,375	1,007	152	58
1881...	38,624	30.75	5,312	3,261	4,159	1,289	1,187	706	3,287	1,511	1,059	166	65
1882...	37,924	29.61	5,247	3,472	3,959	1,477	1,241	732	2,254	1,583	1,099	199	76
1883...	34,011	25.81	5,290	3,409	3,297	1,693	1,195	678	1,653	1,435	1,100	161	62
1884...	35,034	25.83	5,235	3,159	3,722	1,662	1,163	731	1,838	1,485	1,055	229	55
1885...	35,682	25.56	5,196	3,650	3,482	1,800	1,188	754	2,180	1,605	1,078	207	59
1886...	37,351	26.00	5,477	3,656	3,595	1,894	1,210	779	2,695	1,701	1,176	223	63
1887...	38,933	26.33	5,260	3,707	3,947	2,018	1,128	832	3,056	1,838	1,288	235	70
1888...	40,175	26.39	5,260	4,288	3,648	1,880	1,147	870	2,553	1,892	1,085	247	57
1889...	39,679	25.36	5,179	4,075	3,889	1,970	1,763	848	2,291	1,814	1,148	244	72
1890...	40,103	24.87	5,492	4,989	3,779	1,978	2,024	954	1,783	1,987	1,449	239	61
1891...	43,659	26.31	5,160	3,918	4,044	2,285	2,116	902	1,970	1,836	1,597	300	56
1892...	44,329	25.95	5,033	5,841	4,177	2,330	1,991	996	2,106	1,754	1,900	241	38
1893...	44,486	25.30	5,124	6,487	3,890	2,379	2,071	993	2,558	1,577	1,607	314	47
1894...	41,175	22.76	4,658	4,725	3,757	2,170	1,879	1,022	2,870	1,329	1,728	331	61
1895...	43,420	23.18	5,205	5,751	4,061	2,297	2,019	1,030	1,976	1,636	2,045	376	76
1896...	41,622	21.84	4,994	5,383	3,776	2,396	2,195	1,141	1,763	1,292	2,641	384	71
1897...	38,877	20.03	4,843	4,621	3,559	2,346	2,059	1,217	1,590	1,089	1,782	436	65

DEATHS FROM STREET ACCIDENTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(By S. W. Wynne, M. D., Assistant Registrar, Department of Health. The rate is per 100,000 population.)

Year.	Horse Vehicl's	Rate.	Street Cars.	Rate.	Autos.	Rate	Year.	Horse Vehicl's	Rate.	Street Cars.	Rate.	Autos.	Rate.
1898.....	88	2.69	113	3.45	.....	.....	1910.....	169	3.54	168	3.51	111	2.32
1899.....	103	3.07	167	4.97	1	0.03	1911.....	271	5.56	126	2.55	128	2.63
1900.....	105	3.04	181	5.25	5	0.14	1912.....	194	3.91	111	2.24	188	3.79
1901.....	106	2.93	185	5.25	6	0.17	1913.....	186	3.68	130	2.58	293	5.80
1902.....	156	4.26	175	4.77	9	0.24	1914.....	168	3.27	121	2.36	310	6.03
1903.....	184	4.87	180	4.76	12	0.32	1915.....	119	2.28	85	1.63	346	6.62
1904.....	192	4.92	167	4.28	14	0.36	1916.....	144	2.71	110	2.07	407	7.66
1905.....	176	4.37	212	5.26	36	0.89	1917.....	119	2.20	159	2.94	525	9.72
1906.....	223	5.35	252	6.05	64	1.53	1918.....	118	2.15	126	2.30	677	12.33
1907.....	236	5.47	318	7.37	42	0.97	1919.....	88	1.58	100	1.79	767	13.75
1908.....	158	3.53	257	5.75	81	1.81	1920.....	42	.74	82	1.45	763	13.47
1909.....	161	3.47	186	4.01	84	1.81	1921.....	62	1.08	85	1.48	849	14.76
							1922.....	58	.99	58	.99	870	14.90

MARITAL CONDITION IN NEW YORK CITY, 1920.

Age.	Total in Specified Age Group.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.	Divorced.
		Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.		
	Males 15 years of age and over.						
Total	2,001,025	761,197	38.0	1,143,643	57.2	78,999	4,303
15 to 24 years	469,093	418,842	89.3	47,841	10.2	577	124
25 to 44 years	986,446	278,066	28.2	681,120	69.0	17,288	2,371
45 years and over	540,844	62,902	11.6	413,438	76.4	61,012	1,796
Age unknown	4,642	1,387	29.9	1,244	26.8	[illegible]	12
	Females 15 years of age and over.						
Total	2,026,797	667,247	32.9	1,115,670	55.0	232,991	6,775
15 to 24 years	530,325	395,023	74.5	131,404	24.8	2,243	421
25 to 44 years	956,309	207,776	21.7	691,369	72.3	51,188	4,544
45 years and over	537,000	63,341	11.8	291,640	54.3	179,239	1,803
Age unknown	3,163	1,107	35.0	1,257	39.7	321	7

Totals include persons whose marital condition was not reported. Data by U. S. Census Bureau.

OWNERSHIP OF INDUSTRIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Of the 32,590 manufacturing establishments in New York City, 14,921 were owned, in 1919, by individuals; 8,696 by corporations; 8,973 by all others.

Of the 638,775 wage earners, 102,607 worked in plants owned by individuals; 409,035 in plants of corporations; and 127,133 in all other plants.

Of the total value of products ($5,260,707,577), plants of individuals contributed $754,135,739; and plants of corporations, $3,287,177,364.

Of the 32,590 industrial plants in the city, 769 made, in 1919, products averaging $1,000,000 or more per plant; 1,121 were in the $500,000 to $1,000,000 class; 6,326 in the $100,000 to $500,000 class; 11,254 in the $20,000 to $100,000 class; 8,477 in the $5,000 to $20,000 class; and 4,643 each turned out products worth less than $5,000.

Of the plants making $1,000,000 or more of products, the Bronx had 21; Brooklyn, 183; Manhattan, 492; Queens, 55; Richmond, 18.

The city's manufacturing plants, in 1919, had 184,589 engines or motors: with 2,936,530 total horsepower, divided as follows—steam, 1,299,548 h. p.; water wheels and turbines, 343,023 h. p.; electric, 1,683,838 h. p.

FUEL CONSUMED IN 1919 IN MANUFACTURES, NEW YORK CITY.

City and Boroughs.	Coal.		Coke (Tons, 2,000 Pounds).	Fuel Oils (Barrels).	Gasoline and Other Volatile Oils (Barrels).	Gas (1,000 Cubic Feet).
	Anthracite (Tons, 2,240 Pounds).	Bituminous (Tons, 2,000 Pounds).				
New York City	2,169,218	2,037,155	235,079	5,009,999	33,818	1,990,842
Bronx Borough	78,862	163,715	4,078	298,485	1,079	51,914
Brooklyn Borough	922,205	678,764	63,394	1,930,178	19,940	667,418
Manhattan Borough	626,812	293,310	113,185	1,091,837	5,487	1,147,863
Queens Borough	453,370	753,639	49,630	1,634,888	6,461	109,662
Richmond Borough	87,969	147,727	4,792	54,611	851	13,985
Total for all cities in State	2,934,252	6,570,341	1,660,795	6,372,531	91,070	4,203,890

The total for all cities excludes Lackawanna to avoid disclosing individual operations.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS, NEW YORK CITY, 1920.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.
All occupations	1,839,683	691,729	Guards, watchmen, doorkeepers	11,714	26
			Janitors and sextons	9,123	9,612
Actors	5,053	5,034	Laborers, building, general	22,959	345
Artists, sculptors, teachers of art	5,095	3,112	Laborers, porters, helpers in stores	11,655	918
Authors, editors, reporters	4,461	1,553	Lawyers, judges, and justices	11,246	253
Bankers	15,319	249	Longshoremen and stevedores	37,050	221
Bankers, brokers, money lenders	14,615	246	Machinists, millwrights, toolmak's	42,664	1
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists	15,148	3,591	Managers and supts., mfg.	15,819	839
Bookkeepers, cashiers, account'ts	42,449	40,234	Manufacturers and officials	37,755	1,137
Brick and stone masons	9,985	.....	Musicians and teachers of music	10,160	5,233
Carpenters	42,478	3	Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	25,438	4
Chauffeurs	49,185	280	Physicians and surgeons	9,449	527
Clergymen	4,037	17	Plumbers and gas and steamfitters	19,354	.....
Clerks, except in stores	137,283	68,949	Policemen	11,725	29
Clerks in stores	26,114	12,190	Retail dealers	114,671	7,056
Compositors, linotypers, typeset'rs	20,823	606	Salesmen and saleswomen	91,625	27,610
Draymen, teamsters, expressmen	28,785	8[illegible]	Semi-skilled operatives	88,248	31,775
Dressmakers and seamstresses	157	22,758	Servants and waiters	54,970	94,658
Electricians and electrical engin'rs	21,445	5	Stenographers and typewriters	7,146	72,535
Elevator tenders	9,134	1,025	Tailors and tailoresses	46,932	3,261
Engineers, stationary	17,470	.....	Teachers, school	6,048	27,546
Firemen, except locomotive and fire department	11,709	.....	Telephone operators	1,351	20,068
Foremen and overseers, manuf't'g	12,143	4,542	Trained nurses	409	12,127

"Clerks in stores" probably includes salespersons incorrectly reported as clerks.

CHILD LABOR IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

City.	Males 10 to 15 Years of Age, 1920.			Males 10 to 15 Years of Age, 1910.			Females 10 to 15 Years of Age, 1920.			Females 10 to 15 Years of Age, 1910.		
	Total No.	Engaged in Gainful Occupations.		Total No.	Engaged in Gainful Occupations.		Total No.	Engaged in Gainful Occupations.		Total No.	Engaged in Gainful Occupations.	
		No.	Pct.		No.	Pct.		No.	Pct.		No	Pct.
New York City	291,164	18,341	6.3	248,927	21,408	8.6	289,513	14,042	4.9	251,961	17,161	6.8
Bronx	40,509	2,103	5.2	25,091	1,805	7.2	39,555	1,578	4.0	23,819	1,203	5.1
Brooklyn	111,681	7,423	6.6	90,033	7,725	8.6	111,630	5,571	5.0	91,756	5,508	6.0
Manhattan	106,297	6,526	6.1	111,315	10,199	9.2	106,423	5,227	4.9	114,273	9,223	8.1
Queens	25,940	1,937	7.5	17,218	1,436	8.3	25,594	1,463	5.7	17,216	1,093	6.3
Richmond	6,737	352	5.2	5,270	243	4.6	6,311	203	3.2	4,897	134	2.7

MANUFACTURING IN NEW YORK CITY.

(U. S. Census of Manufactures covering the year 1919.)

SUMMARY BY BOROUGHS.

Borough.	Establishments.	Total Persons Engaged.	Wage Earners (Aver. No.)	Salaries.	Wages.	Value of Products.	Capital.
	No.	*No.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Whole City	32,590	825,056	638,775	326,171,741	805,822,451	5,260,707,577	3,038,557,492
Bronx	1,370	25,150	20,036	8,280,025	23,658,433	114,975,501	96,124,561
Brooklyn	6,738	203,021	166,724	65,281,669	201,232,510	1,184,973,144	729,166,203
Manhattan	22,981	519,647	386,907	230,192,469	502,042,139	3,525,574,539	808,764,796
Queens	1,249	35,918	47,222	17,784,933	54,282,704	331,285,294	310,682,294
Richmond	252	20,320	17,886	4,632,645	24,606,665	103,899,099	93,819,638

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Industry.	Value of Products. Total, 1919.	Pct. Total for State.	Inc. Over 1914. Amount.	Inc. Over 1914. Pct.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*	
MANHATTAN.				
Cloth'g, women's	834,787,476	94.1	507,906,400	155.4
Clothing, men's	443,362,957	81.5	293,808,731	196.5
Newsp.& period.	206,585,376	81.9	98,790,325	91.6
Slaught'r'g, pkg.	153,807,609	66.1	63,092,427	69.6
Millinery & lace goods, n. e. s.	149,524,390	90.2	86,100,671	135.8
Fur goods	126,669,590	94.4	97,887,599	340.1
Pr't'g&pub. job	120,009,796	80.5	57,278,319	91.3
Tobacco & prod.	105,251,132	64.5	43,659,843	70.9
Bread&bak.prod	104,685,487	44.9	56,063,996	115.3
Shirts	69,397,169	70.9	48,876,033	238.2
Jewelry	58,929,512	87.4	40,621,637	221.9
Conf'y&ice crm.	53,578,324	48.7	.....	.....
Furn. g'd. Men's	48,188,859	90.5	29,003,757	151.2
Liquors, malt	44,826,880	45.1	10,161,897	29.3
Fdry,mach. prod	29,533,072	11.3	17,960,565	155.2
L'ther gds.,n.e.s.	26,227,826	86.5	18,207,612	227.0
Silk goods	25,673,582	31.4	20,269,938	375.1
Electrical mach.	25,590,698	14.2	15,661,172	157.7
BROOKLYN.				
Fdry,mach. prod	48,004,748	18.4	23,216,451	93.7
Shipb'ld'g, steel.	45,956,034	44.4	.....	.....
Boots & shoes, not rubber	45,158,936	23.7	28,005,134	163.3
Knit goods	43,185,419	22.1	30,446,520	239.0
Bread&bak.prod	39,397,797	16.9	19,886,903	101.9
Tobacco & prod.	35,761,932	21.9	24,827,920	227.1
Clothing, men's.	35,680,348	6.6	23,383,797	190.2
Paints	30,839,999	69.9	16,086,583	109.0
Cloth'g, women's	26,695,969	3.0	14,571,689	120.2
Conf'y&ice crm.	25,859,532	23.5	.....	.....
Coffee, roasting.	25,260,831	44.2	.....	.....
QUEENS.				
Bread&bak.prod	16,384,475	7.0	12,133,860	285.5
Silk goods	12,655,415	15.5	6,862,315	118.5
Stamped, enameled ware,n.e.s	10,761,168	31.0	5,421,905	101.5
Fdry,mach. prod	7,071,713	2.8	5,457,056	338.0
Pat.med.& com.	6,864,525	11.8	.....	.....
Knit goods	5,490,931	2.8	4,298,783	360.6
Paints	5,341,378	12.1	3,011,356	129.2
BRONX.				
Musical inst's	11,891,041	31.3	.....	.....
Bread&bak.prod	11,197,988	4.8	4,221,172	60.5
Millinery & lace goods, n. e. s.	7,262,034	4.4	3,523,996	94.3
Knit goods	5,351,837	2.7	4,653,460	666.3
RICHMOND.				
Shipb'ld'g, steel.	30,300,293	29.3	.....	.....
Shipb'd'g, wood.	6,444,741	22.6	5,955,260	1,216.6
Bread&bak.prod	1,844,262	0.8	1,147,860	164.8

NOTE—n. e. s. means *not elsewhere specified.*

INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING 10,000 OR MORE WAGE EARNERS.

Industry.	No. Estab.	No. Wage Earners.	Wages in Year.	Capital.	Value of Products.
Boots and shoes	248	12,880	$16,751,343	$39,657,582	$66,478,600
Bread, crackers, cake	2,319	21,738	28,034,120	69,341,039	173,510,009
Clothing, men's	2,273	47,311	70,760,273	187,582,481	480,596,385
Clothing, women's	5,089	95,842	132,666,042	251,327,900	866,243,561
Candy, ice cream	510	12,272	10,898,972	47,030,418	84,564,630
Foundries, machine shops	628	19,976	25,697,739	78,214,129	84,625,843
Millinery, lace goods	1,789	26,983	30,718,767	52,897,410	162,186,055
Printing and publishing, job	1,866	21,097	29,222,385	73,401,088	129,327,275
Printing and pub., newspapers and periodicals	841	15,871	23,396,016	119,550,066	216,661,989
Shipbuilding, steel	20	20,631	34,017,716	52,636,543	81,872,239
Shipbuilding, wooden	48	5,561	8,272,134	20,974,315	21,664,042
Tobacco, cigars, etc	1,419	15,855	14,382,307	88,026,146	146,033,207

INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING 5,000 AND LESS THAN 10,000 WAGE EARNERS.

Industry.	No. Estab.	No. Wage Earners.	Wages in Year.	Capital.	Value of Products.
Boxes, paper	283	9,249	$9,088,876	$21,122,458	$36,532,291
Book binding, blank book making	339	7,141	7,035,759	13,698,409	22,112,233
Brass, bronze, copper products	141	5,305	5,359,717	19,025,502	28,928,172
Electrical machinery, apparatus, supplies	176	9,376	9,821,328	37,060,492	48,404,444
Fancy articles (beads, etc.)	312	5,448	5,328,053	12,969,699	28,559,566
Fur goods	1,153	8,503	17,814,144	56,655,033	132,145,251
Furnishing goods, men's	233	5,275	5,348,584	20,818,185	50,232,860
Furniture	463	7,251	10,261,295	20,281,348	40,986,286
Jewelry	665	5,017	8,406,762	35,685,377	65,391,579
Knit goods	462	8,800	9,176,000	68,222,095	69,308,818
Lithographing	116	5,198	6,684,850	18,943,244	24,472,186
Musical instruments (pianos)	68	5,391	6,560,783	28,077,954	31,465,599
Shirts	243	6,474	6,561,340	39,746,466	83,811,354
Silk goods	126	6,818	6,414,153	43,761,503	54,526,901

Large industries employing, in 1919, less than 5,000 wage earners—Slaughtering and meat packing, 4,457 (value of products, $185,244,898.) brewing, 4,245 (value of products, $70,123,072); patent medicines, 3,470 (value of products, $42,-214,378); and paints, 2,645 (value of products, $42,124,779); stamped and enameled ware, 4,591; tinware, 4,403; electric cars, 4,210; and leather goods, 4,127.

CONDITION OF MEMBERS, N. Y. CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

For the week ending Oct. 13, 1923. The figures are six-day averages, except as to capital and net profits. The last named item covers the period from the foundation of the institution.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis. Inv'ts, Etc., Average.	Cash in Vault, Average.	Net Demand Deposits, Average.	Net Time Deposits, Average.
MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Bank of N. Y. & Trust Co....	4,000,000	12,108,000	64,440,000	813,000	47,485,000	6,880,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co...	10,000,000	13,616,000	134,108,000	2,305,000	101,738,000	20,316,000
Mechanics' & Metals Nat. B'k	10,000,000	16,849,400	163,685,000	4,484,000	140,453,000	4,182,000
Bank of America.....	6,500,000	5,648,900	77,645,000	1,768,000	75,926,000	3,186,000
National City Bank.....	40,000,000	52,241,100	509,069,000	4,785,000	522,551,000	77,884,000
Chemical National Bank....	4,500,000	16,550,500	117,003,000	1,157,000	94,697,000	5,900,000
Nat. Butchers & Drovers B'k.	500,000	152,100	5,230,000	70,000	3,523,000	32,000
American Exchange Nat. B'k.	5,000,000	8,128,600	93,015,000	959,000	78,063,000	6,248,000
National Bank of Commerce..	25,000,000	39,449,300	317,972,000	949,000	248,324,000	16,905,000
Pacific Bank.....	1,000,000	1,723,100	28,377,000	884,000	22,732,000	1,581,000
Chatham & Phenix Nat. B'k..	10,500,000	9,791,700	145,764,000	5,171,000	112,529,000	26,526,000
Hanover National Bank.....	5,000,000	21,904,200	116,750,000	305,000	102,321,000	.....
Corn Exchange Bank.....	9,075,000	12,876,900	176,616,000	5,595,000	156,898,000	24,101,000
National Park Bank.....	10,000,000	24,050,700	159,719,000	957,000	126,264,000	5,048,000
East River National Bank....	1,000,000	832,600	16,152,000	334,000	11,039,000	2,856,000
First National Bank.....	10,000,000	55,943,800	269,741,000	562,000	180,384,000	20,065,000
Irving B'k-Columbia Trust Co	17,500,000	11,407,600	245,876,000	4,180,000	244,032,000	14,217,000
Continental Bank.....	1,000,000	956,500	7,567,000	152,000	5,699,000	373,000
Chase National Bank.....	20,000,000	23,250,400	334,379,000	4,473,000	291,356,000	24,318,000
Fifth Avenue Bank.....	500,000	2,525,000	24,034,000	667,000	22,021,000	.....
Commonwealth Bank.....	600,000	1,011,500	10,243,000	608,000	9,116,000	988,000
Garfield National Bank.....	1,000,000	1,642,300	14,713,000	383,000	13,722,000	28,000
Fifth National Bank.....	1,200,000	1,190,600	20,267,000	254,000	14,971,000	912,000
Seaboard National Bank.....	4,000,000	7,358,200	84,399,000	885,000	81,312,000	2,544,000
Coal & Iron National Bank...	1,500,000	1,283,600	16,037,000	371,000	13,765,000	858,000
Bankers Trust Co.....	20,000,000	24,228,600	242,820,000	1,156,000	212,935,000	22,183,000
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co...	3,000,000	4,428,400	49,876,000	984,000	44,816,000	2,598,000
Guaranty Trust Co.....	25,000,000	18,330,400	339,995,000	1,455,000	341,244,000	44,429,000
Fidelity-Internat'l Trust Co..	2,000,000	1,945,900	22,289,000	385,000	17,739,000	1,953,000
New York Trust Co.....	10,000,000	18,342,900	151,959,000	527,000	118,054,000	16,925,000
Metropolitan Trust Co.....	2,000,000	4,014,700	40,357,000	586,000	36,599,000	2,538,000
Farmers Loan & Trust Co....	5,000,000	16,171,600	121,352,000	613,000	84,801,000	25,833,000
Equitable Trust Co.....	23,000,000	10,224,700	218,536,000	1,757,000	219,895,000	16,866,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.						
Greenwich Bank.....	1,000,000	2,337,200	18,248,000	1,590,000	18,599,000	4,000
Bowery Bank.....	250,000	879,700	5,515,000	348,000	2,767,000	2,051,000
State Bank.....	2,500,000	5,009,500	88,330,000	3,600,000	29,085,000	55,386,000
TRUST CO'S NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.						
Title Guarantee & Trust Co..	10,000,000	13,616,600	55,954,000	1,640,000	34,500,000	1,911,000
Lawyers Title & Trust Co....	6,000,000	5,480,000	25,845,000	900,000	16,255,000	651,000
TOTALS:						
Members Federal Reserve B'k.	289,375,000	440,179,800	4,339,985,000	50,534,000	3,564,652,000	399,273,000
State Banks, not members of Federal Reserve Bank.....	3,750,000	8,226,400	112,093,000	5,538,000	50,451,000	57,441,000
Trust companies, not members of Federal Reserve. Bank...	16,000,000	19,096,600	81,799,000	2,540,000	50,755,000	2,562,000
Aggregate 38 members...	309,125,000	467,502,800	4,533,877,000	58,612,000	3,665,858,000	459,276,000

Figures for net demand deposits in National City, Bankers Trust, Guaranty Trust, and Equitable Trust, include deposits in foreign branches, but the totals do not so include.

NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS SINCE 1900.

Yr.	No. of Members.	Clearings for Year Ended Sept. 30.	Average Daily Clearings.	Yr.	No. of Members.	Clearings for Year Ended Sept. 30.	Average Daily Clearings.
1900	64	$51,964,588,564.31	$170,936,146.61	1913	64	$98,121,520,297.15	$323,833,400.32
1901	62	77,020,672,493.65	254,193,638.59	1914	62	89,760,344,971.31	296,238,762.28
1902	60	74,753,189,435.86	245,898,649.46	1915	63	90,842,707,723.90	299,810,916.58
1903	57	70,833,655,940.29	233,005,447.17	1916	63	147,180,709,461.18	484,147,070.60
1904	54	59,672,796,804.41	195,648,514.11	1917	62	181,534,031,387.84	601,106,064.20
1905	54	91,879,318,369.00	302,234,599.89	1918	59	174,524,179,028.72	575,987,389.53
1906	55	103,754,100,091.25	342,422,772.57	1919	60	214,703,444,468.43	708,592,225.96
1907	54	95,315,421,237.96	313,537,569.86	1920	55	252,338,249,466.28	830,060,031.13
1908	50	73,630,971,913.18	241,413,022.66	1921	52	204,082,339,375.84	673,539,073.84
1909	51	99,257,662,411.03	326,505,468.45	1922	43	213,326,385,751.57	706,378,760.76
1910	50	102,553,959,069.28	338,461,911.11	1923	40	214,621,430,806.71	713,028,009.32
1911	67	92,420,120,091.67	305,016,897.99				
1912	65	96,672,300,863.67	319,050,497.89	Total....		$4,202,187,518,523.72	$196,703,998.43

Balances for 1923 totalled $23,281,765,357.97; average daily balances, $77,348,057.66; per cent. balances to clearings, 10.85; largest exchanges on any one day, May 1, 1923—$1,253,117,991.75; smallest exchanges on any one day, Aug. 27, 1923—$356,106,742.79.

Largest day's exchanges on record, Jan. 3, 1921—$1,423,063,788.35.

Transactions of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in the year—Debit exchanges, $2,795,955,820.14; credit exchanges, $21,995,578,652.35; credit balances, $19,199,622,832.21.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION DATA.

(Prepared for THE ALMANAC by the Manager, William J. Gilpin.)

The association, which was 70 years old Oct. 2, 1923, is composed of 16 national banks, 10 State banks, and 12 trust companies. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Clearing House City Collection Department also make exchanges at the Clearing House, making 40 institutions clearing direct. There are 6 banks and trust companies in the city and vicinity, not members of the association, that make their exchanges through banks that are members.

President—James S. Alexander, Chairman of the Board, National Bank of Commerce; *Secretary*—Dunham B. Sherer, Vice-President, Corn Exchange Bank; *Manager*—William J. Gilpin; *Assistant Manager*—Clarence E. Bacon; *Department of Inspection and Examination*—Charles A. Hanna, Examiner.

SAVINGS BANKS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(Their condition, as reported by State Banking Dept., July 1, 1923.)

NAME.	Total Resources.	Due Depositors.	Surplus at Par.	Depositors.	Deposited in Year.	Withdrawn in Year.
BRONX COUNTY.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Bronx Savings Bank	11,717,761	11,201,456	472,316	22,339	6,919,505	5,019,881
Dollar Savings Bank	53,650,097	49,884,523	4,650,578	77,566	21,992,856	16,526,449
North Side Savings Bank	11,070,230	10,526,823	325,209	20,611	6,194,906	4,583,597
Total	76,438,089	71,612,803	5,448,104	120,516	35,107,268	26,129,928
KINGS COUNTY						
Bay Ridge Savings Bank	12,111,573	11,417,789	550,877	30,004	10,287,375	8,136,190
Brevort Savings Bank	16,064,856	14,834,668	1,086,771	30,082	7,770,065	6,284,211
Brooklyn Savings Bank	86,545,429	76,042,421	12,296,069	78,524	23,222,847	22,041,179
Bushwick Savings Bank	14,115,024	12,851,457	1,173,358	23,454	5,701,207	4,991,401
City Savings Bank of Brooklyn	13,337,214	12,154,547	930,067	21,923	6,382,919	5,401,080
Dime Sav. B'k of Brooklyn	102,580,826	91,859,673	12,780,208	135,864	33,982,091	29,669,477
Dime Sav. B'k, Williamsburgh	20,258,940	18,738,768	1,451,247	23,430	7,587,428	6,746,698
East Brooklyn Savings Bank	21,085,112	19,491,434	2,084,719	26,813	9,302,960	6,776,054
East New York Savings Bank	17,579,294	16,356,988	1,091,726	3,248	9,430,337	7,149,190
Flatbush Savings Bank	9,990,019	9,433,128	281,042	26,654	7,165,057	5,330,080
Fulton Sav. B'k, Kings County	19,304,907	17,583,848	1,781,517	23,865	6,736,607	6,312,491
Greater N. Y. Savings Bank	23,690,347	22,343,995	984,641	46,066	13,361,007	10,072,296
Green Point Savings Bank	26,217,834	23,845,981	2,546,456	31,340	10,800,171	9,222,325
Hamburg Savings Bank	8,852,451	8,299,784	439,980	17,992	4,562,597	3,911,955
Home Savings Bank	2,558,737	2,479,445	64,727	6,057	1,751,752	1,203,363
Kings County Savings Bank	17,196,506	15,704,739	2,021,101	14,575	4,013,589	4,175,931
Kings Highway Savings Bank	295,909	266,962	26,514	1,876	327,829	62,810
Lincoln Savings Bank	55,166,020	50,066,191	4,971,734	60,376	20,362,046	17,526,237
Navy Savings Bank	713,223	693,909	24,443	5,579	1,664,185	1,330,483
Prudential Savings Bank	11,103,334	10,316,500	613,898	19,399	6,093,576	4,756,113
Roosevelt Savings Bank	32,142,700	29,569,840	1,905,834	56,434	16,697,196	12,960,724
South Brooklyn Savings Inst	40,033,265	34,825,057	5,735,995	38,660	11,124,323	10,148,937
Sumner Savings Bank	3,620,549	3,434,049	237,328	8,323	1,924,054	1,735,764
Williamsburgh Savings Bank	137,072,963	117,845,015	19,071,281	119,149	33,742,144	32,322,163
Total	691,637,043	620,456,196	74,151,544	882,687	253,993,374	218,267,162
NEW YORK COUNTY.						
American Savings Bank	10,148,399	9,461,825	713,860	20,021	5,447,966	4,470,090
B'k for Savings, City of N. Y.	142,378,627	128,702,455	21,417,609	138,258	30,038,476	26,703,930
Bowery Savings Bank	201,419,616	180,917,048	24,679,765	158,115	53,719,292	49,166,292
Broadway Savings Institution	14,573,493	13,383,059	1,428,394	17,938	3,910,129	3,912,266
Central Sav. B'k, City of N. Y.	145,612,556	130,468,400	18,733,934	129,048	37,625,669	36,031,819
Citizens Savings Bank	34,454,522	30,766,870	3,375,554	29,431	9,098,680	8,556,774
Commonwealth Savings Bank	6,587,534	6,248,231	432,425	17,246	3,814,226	2,880,423
Dry Dock Savings Institution	109,945,514	99,181,446	11,664,866	96,347	30,643,358	25,364,296
East River Savings Institution	54,970,120	48,445,602	7,823,895	41,270	20,323,518	11,452,986
Emigrant Industrial Sav. B'k	254,578,727	234,547,741	27,735,387	196,143	68,885,403	61,982,902
Empire City Savings Bank	25,568,443	24,154,861	1,884,859	43,387	13,285,453	9,685,002
Excelsior Savings Bank	26,563,611	24,401,016	2,816,012	31,302	6,589,828	7,307,537
Franklin Savings Bank	66,893,045	60,495,072	6,966,540	90,916	25,701,711	18,993,441
Greenwich Savings Bank	103,384,435	91,925,378	13,039,507	94,026	20,656,653	18,680,541
Harlem Savings Bank	62,003,568	57,097,681	5,854,241	70,104	19,348,617	15,123,876
Irving Savings Bank	22,814,632	20,537,764	2,716,877	21,633	6,194,758	5,687,506
Italian Sav. B'k, City of N. Y.	20,686,544	18,798,027	1,683,085	27,864	9,694,409	6,757,767
Maiden Lane Savings Bank	4,672,791	4,404,470	286,205	13,559	3,388,572	3,127,103
Manhattan Savings Institution	17,762,466	16,179,417	2,158,117	24,075	5,652,748	5,310,187
Metropolitan Savings Bank	21,366,626	19,777,161	2,115,750	30,807	6,440,230	5,686,459
New York Savings Bank	60,119,257	53,121,073	7,666,015	51,383	14,395,520	14,066,474
North River Savings Bank	23,811,988	22,043,225	1,934,098	34,021	10,723,418	8,407,345
Seamen's B'k for Sav., C'yN.Y.	83,252,256	74,008,723	13,005,698	79,201	15,857,361	18,564,376
Union Dime Savings Bank	90,434,167	82,207,203	9,160,276	158,262	31,420,381	26,954,128
Union Square Savings Bank	26,106,361	24,309,566	2,836,906	26,861	8,315,139	7,285,074
U. S. Sav'gs B'k City of N. Y.	20,085,760	18,958,763	1,717,026	29,257	10,098,606	6,731,607
West Side Savings Bank	9,774,944	9,079,869	703,031	15,917	3,947,002	3,344,480
Total	1,659,970,014	1,503,621,959	194,549,953	1,686,392	475,217,136	412,234,697
QUEENS COUNTY.						
College Point Savings Bank	3,913,722	3,613,197	394,132	5,667	1,398,324	1,275,158
Jamaica Savings Bank	13,343,280	12,273,415	1,118,432	20,037	5,402,852	4,758,728
Long Island City Savings Bank	28,225,395	25,332,403	2,614,134	39,474	13,153,662	10,341,672
Queens Co. Sav'gs B'k, Flushing	9,803,254	8,902,078	977,241	15,106	3,946,929	3,360,748
Rockaway Sav. B'k, Far Rock'y	470,191	443,489	26,250	1,184	505,412	283,204
Savings Bank, Richmond Hill	2,046,150	1,953,300	53,076	6,590	1,891,938	1,102,814
Savings Bank of Ridgewood	3,007,177	2,879,712	63,681	7,096	2,729,604	1,418,620
Total	60,809,170	55,397,598	5,246,948	95,154	29,028,723	22,540,947
RICHMOND COUNTY.						
Rich. Co. Sav. B'k, W. N. Bright'n	4,040,860	3,753,115	317,965	9,040	2,139,115	1,927,121
Staten Is. Sav. B'k, Stapleton	13,166,629	12,065,110	1,201,980	25,814	5,690,040	5,103,224
Total	17,207,489	15,818,225	1,519,946	34,854	7,829,156	7,030,345
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.						
Bank for Savings of Ossining	6,184,730	5,542,599	763,078	6,971	2,043,649	1,380,315
Eastch. Sav. B'k, Mt. Vernon	8,618,790	7,918,678	843,755	12,523	3,874,962	3,137,862
Greenb'gh Sav. B'k, Dobbs F'y	1,420,641	1,304,110	120,685	2,630	571,312	466,473
Home Sav. B'k, White Plains	7,869,134	7,242,323	705,501	15,061	2,731,983	2,563,335
Peekskill Savings Bank	6,587,095	5,607,461	966,394	8,964	1,369,313	1,402,835
Peoples B'k for Sav., N. Roch	1,766,511	1,683,029	104,229	6,256	1,177,233	963,168
Peoples Sav. B'k, Yonkers	17,601,136	16,046,892	1,512,013	20,975	5,491,676	4,559,842
Port Chester Savings Bank	8,567,360	7,875,218	698,755	11,016	3,015,155	2,495,104
Union Sav. B'k, Mamaroneck	1,922,095	1,780,397	171,739	4,435	931,122	830,496
Westch. Co. Sav. B'k, Tarryt'n	6,768,428	5,595,253	1,321,847	7,728	1,511,987	1,254,354
Yonkers Savings Bank	18,216,561	16,365,583	1,969,896	25,196	5,132,049	4,249,660
Total	85,522,487	76,961,549	9,177,897	121,755	27,850,447	23,303,448

NEW YORKERS WHOSE PERSONAL ASSESSMENT IS $100,000 OR MORE.

(The figures represent the 1924 official tentative estimated valuation of personality.)

$3,000,000—Eli Joseph.

$2,000,000—Mary D. Biddle.

$1,100,000—John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

$1,000,000—Horace Havemeyer, Hortense M. Hirsch.

$750,000—Edward S. Harkness; John E. Wayland.

$500,000—Edward J. Berwind; J. Purvis Carter; Elizabeth J. Chapin; George Ehret; Sara A. Duke; Elbert H. Gary; John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Cornelius Vanderbilt; Gertrude V. Whitney; Payne Whitney.

$425,000—Mary E. P. Hamlin.

$400,000—Melville Gambrill; Arabella D. Huntington.

$350,000—Florence V. K. Twombly.

$300,000—Frederick W. Ayer; Cortlandt Bishop; Ellen W. Brown; Louise W. Carnegie; Francis J. Cook; Fortunata de Chopitea; Antoinette Frueauff; Blanche Goldzier; Mary Holzmaister; Bessie H. Leslie.

$250,000—George F. Baker; James B. Clews; Anna T. Cockran; Anna M. Harkness; Mary S. Harkness; Adolph Lewisohn; Elsie M. H. McDougall; Harry Payne Whitney.

$200,000—Frederick Achelis; Mary E. Bierstadt; Helen C. Bostwick; Isa McB. Brindley; George C. Clark, Jr.; James A. Clark; Benjamin Duke; Marion Haviland; Archer M. Huntington; Charles Gimbel; Daniel Gimbel; Elias Gimbel; Isaac Gimbel; Louis S. Gimbel; Emil A. C. Keppler; Benjamin Lawson. Emma H. Leslie; Leslie J. Pearson; Dinah S. Slater; James Speyer; Mary C. Thompson; Emily A. Thorn; Helen Hay Whitney.

$155,000—Alice G. Vanderbilt.

$150,000—Annie G. Alexander; Emma B. Auchincloss; Elizabeth LeR. Biddle; Edward D. Faulkner; Lizzie R. Fick; Joel Krone; John C. Lalor; Charles C. Lieb; Mildred Mayer; Charles E. Merrill; Warran B. Nash; Van Horne Norrie; Katherine G. Norton; Frederick Prime; Harry F. Sinclair; Warren Whitney; James W. Yonkling.

$125,000—Orrin S. Wightman; Paul P. Wightman.

$106,000—Elbridge T. Gerry.

$100,000—John Aspegren; Annie M. Babcock; George F. Baker, Jr.; Edith B. Baker; Bernard M. Baruch; Lemuel C. Benedict; Xavier N. Benziger; Elizabeth LeR. Biddle; Beatrice B. Bishop; Harry S. Black; Amy Blyn; Anna Bogert; Stephen N. Bond; Pauline E. Bourne; Henry L. Burnett; Edward L. Burrill; Starling W. Childs; Lucy M. Clews; George E. Church; Henry Clews, Jr.; Charles A. Coffin; Sarah S. Collier; Clarkson Cowl; Hermine De Castro; H. M. Cowperthwait; William M. Cromwell; James H. Cullen; Joseph F. Cullman; R. Fulton Cutting; Eleanor DeG. Cuyler; Clarence S. Day; Emily D. Day; Guy P. Dodge; Angel D. Donchains; Henry F. du Pont; Josephine M. Ebling; Frederick Edey; Charles Esterson; Louis Ettlinger; Evan M. Evans; Eberhard Faber; Carl Fischer; Duncan W. Fraser; Bernard F. Gimbel; Georgette Goldschmidt; Samuel E. Goldzier; Ella R. Gray; Chester Griswold; S. R. Guggenheim; Clara Guggenheim; Anita Hall; William A. Hall; Willis E. Hall; William Harris; Grace G. Henshaw; Louis Hilborn; Flora Hirsch; Pauline C. Hodges; Julia E. Hodges; Louis L. Hopkins; Jacob Hulter; Henry E. Huntington; Lillian B. Hyde; William A. Janeson; Owen Johnson; F. Frazier Jaike; Nathan S. Jonas; George O. Jones; Edyth B. Josephthal; Julius Kaufman; Everetta Kernochan; F. C. Kernochan; J. F. Kernochan; Mary F. Kernochan; James W. Kiveney; Clara J. Kilborn; Otto H. Kuhn; Willard A. Lalor; Pauline P. Lang; Valerie Langeloth; Walden N. Laskey; Edward B. Lewis; Aline Liebman; Florence B. Loew; Samuel Lewenstein; Milton Lubin; Gregory P. Maloney; Janet S. McVickar; Julius I. Metzger; Otto I. Metzger; Ada W. S. Moore; F. L. T. Morgan; Cora L. Mott; Anna E. Pace; Harry B. Parsons; Wm. B. Parsons; F. H. Patterson; Alice V. Payne; Annie C. Phipps; Henry Phipps; Lloyd Phoenix; Caroline P. Pine; Alta R. Prentice; Ralph Pulitzer; Madeline G. Rafferty; Daniel G. Reid; John H. Rhodes; Abby Rockefeller; Mary Rogers; Leah Schenker; R. J. F. Schwartzenbach; Harry M. Stevens; Helen L. P. Stokes; Albert Strauss; Frederick Strauss; Samuel Swift; Belmont Tiffany; Otto Trimme; Robert E. Tod; Ruth V. Twombley; Fred W. Vanderbilt; Felix M. Warburg; Laurence Waterbury; Caroline W. Wilmerding; Katherine W. Winthrop; Rawson L. Wood; St. John Wood; F. L. Untermeyer; L. A. Vanderbilt; Anna M. Von Zedlitz; Minnie E. Young.

CORPORATIONS.

$2,000,000—Consolidated Gas Company.

$1,000,000—New York Edison Company; New York Telephone Company; Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company; Delaware and Hudson Company.

$750,000—New York Transit Company.

$550,000—Hudson River Day Line.

$500,000—American Telephone and Telegraph Company; China-American Steamship Corporation; Detroit Edison Company; I. R. T. Company; New Amsterdam Gas Company; Standard Gas Light Company; United Electric Light and Power Company; Western Union Telegraph Company; Long Island Railroad Company; Manhattan Railway Company; Manhattan Transit Company.

$400,000—All American Cables, Inc.

$300,000—Fifth Avenue Coach Company.

CALENDAR FOR TAXPAYERS.

April 1—Commence to assess. Oct. 1—Annual record of assessed valuation of real and personal estate open for inspection. Nov. 15—Real estate books close. Nov. 30—Personal books close. Feb. 1—Make up assessment rolls. March 1—Deliver to Board of Aldermen. March 3—Board of Aldermen fix tax rate. March 28—Deliver to Receiver of Taxes. May 1—All personal taxes and half real estate taxes payable in May. If second half paid, rebate at rate of 4% per annum to Nov 1. June 1—Interest at 7% runs from May 1 on unpaid taxes due in May. Aug., Third Tues.—Hearing on assessments on shareholders of banks. Nov. 1—2d half of real estate taxes payable. Dec. 1—Interest at 7% from Nov. 1 on unpaid taxes due in Nov. Dec. 15 to 31—Bank taxes payable.

FOREIGN CONSULATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Albania	8 Bridge.
Argentina	17 Battery Pl.
Australia	44 Whitehall.
Austria	24 State.
Belgium	25 Madison Ave.
Bolivia	233 Broadway.
Brazil	17 State.
Chili	280 Broadway.
China	13 Astor Place.
Columbia	17 Battery Pl.
Costa Rica	17 Battery Pl.
Cuba	44 Whitehall.
Czechoslovakia	31 E. 17th.
Denmark	16 Bridge.
Dominican Rep.	17 Battery Pl.
Ecuador	17 Battery Pl.
Esthonia	38 Park Row.
Finland	5 State.
France	9 E. 40th.
Germany	11 Broadway.
Great Britain	44 Whitehall.
Greece	11 St. Lukes Pl.
Guatemala	82 Beaver.
Hayti	116 Broad.
Honduras	233 Broadway.
Hungary	7 Morris.
Ireland	Grd. Cent. Term.
Italy	20 E. 22d.
Japan	165 Broadway.
Jugoslavia	443 W. 22d.
Liberia	426 W. 19th.
Mexico	5 Dey.
Monaco	2 Rector.
Netherlands	44 Beaver.
Nicaragua	8 Bridge.
Norway	115 Broad.
Panama	17 State. 395 Broadway.
Paraguay	35 W. 44th.
Peru	42 Broadway.
Poland	953 Third Ave.
Portugal	17 Battery Pl.
Roumania	1834 Broadway.
Russia	249 W. 34th.
Salvador	42 Broadway.
Serbia	443 W. 22d.
Siam	44 Whitehall.
Spain	709 Sixth Ave.
Sweden	70 E. 45th.
Switzerland	104 Fifth Ave.
Turkey	709 Sixth Ave.
Uruguay	17 Battery Pl.
Venezuela	80 South.

HARLEM RIVER TO BE STRAIGHTENED.

To open the Harlem Ship Canal to navigation under the requirements of the U. S. War Department, the City of New York will spend $716,000 in removing three central piers and four arches of High Bridge and replacing them with a steel arch similar to that of the Washington Bridge which spans the river just above High Bridge.

The iron works, which for seventy-five years has manufactured steel castings on a point of land jutting into the Canal from the north side, a stone's throw from the Hudson River, have been closed and will be removed in order that the Ship Canal channel may be straightened to admit passage of canal barges and other craft.

The works stand in the Spuyten Duyvil Creek Valley, between Marble Hill and the high ground upon which the Columbus Memorial stands. During the Revolutionary War the land where the iron works stand was the scene of a battle in which General Israel Putnam, posted in Fort Independence on the north bank of the river, repulsed British troops.

The relics of this battle have been found upon the site.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN NEW YORK CITY SINCE 1899.

Year.	Manhattan.		Bronx.		Brooklyn.		Queens.		Richmond.	
	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1899..	2,599	109,250,649	2,335	19,999,727	4,627	23,248,839	1,033	3,280,056	385	1,063,050
1900..	1,009	49,622,400	1,023	8,500,863	3,019	16,499,582	944	2,796,521	283	872,178
1901..	1,471	112,576,660	1,080	9,599,980	3,377	18,198,617	1,452	4,869,596	277	806,844
1902..	860	80,384,375	882	6,503,979	3,173	18,549,062	1,231	5,159,979	350	1,137,904
1903..	1,038	75,104,200	795	6,792,884	3,999	23,946,292	1,321	4,829,929	349	1,653,521
1904..	1,423	75,267,780	1,684	23,068,185	5,998	42,027,997	1,923	8,863,774	337	921,080
1905..	2,572	124,746,552	2,278	38,313,498	8,788	66,660,856	3,251	12,827,960	480	2,099,340
1906..	1,621	107,977,515	2,246	27,622,730	8,584	65,066,325	4,070	17,003,216	824	4,216,641
1907..	948	74,939,900	1,967	20,784,600	8,478	64,150,107	3,929	15,944,259	840	3,231,381
1908..	659	84,976,376	1,912	21,415,160	6,737	39,838,866	3,896	13,842,000	763	2,850,146
1909..	995	131,246,483	2,402	40,748,610	10,305	60,130,476	4,758	19,407,921	730	2,527,545
1910..	838	96,703,029	2,028	44,034,405	5,770	34,813,720	4,133	15,144,377	841	3,363,868
1911..	840	98,537,275	1,357	32,837,060	5,288	32,598,240	5,374	22,212,355	911	2,513,324
1912..	757	116,325,135	1,310	34,644,400	5,105	36,472,377	4,821	19,651,222	1,007	3,412,103
1913..	577	73,970,685	846	20,072,489	3,616	30,719,101	4,653	17,504,955	1,013	3,377,109
1914..	411	45,471,165	735	16,347,382	4,379	38,269,185	4,596	18,098,290	1,166	2,272,898
1915..	489	64,652,869	962	28,119,100	5,121	40,300,600	5,756	20,316,392	1,381	2,630,192
1916..	564	114,690,145	650	16,725,582	4,946	35,397,480	5,333	20,009,683	1,378	4,563,716
1917..	321	29,068,525	640	8,545,475	2,696	27,613,290	3,619	11,651,078	1,171	3,715,570
1918..	182	8,507,000	206	3,991,900	2,815	17,853,425	2,228	6,768,138	891	2,085,293
1919..	379	72,283,061	1,089	21,006,865	12,889	68,137,966	8,910	46,022,687	2,135	4,295,399
1920..	783	96,199,860	1,115	18,585,600	8,598	63,548,948	6,914	38,092,548	2,026	4,838,841
1921..	936	121,032,441	3,529	72,150,739	15,208	146,812,715	13,991	81,663,823	3,441	10,170,910
1922..	1,075	140,941,677	4,748	107,081,184	21,105	194,301,755	21,583	134,283,277	3,239	11,083,059

TOTAL—WHOLE CITY.

Year.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	Year.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	Year.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	Year.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.
		Dollars.			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*
1899..	10,979	156,843,327	1905..	17,369	244,648,206	1911..	13,770	178,698,154	1917..	8,447	80,593,938
1900..	6,278	78,291,544	1906..	17,345	221,886,427	1912..	13,000	210,505,237	1918..	6,322	39,210,756
1901..	7,657	146,551,697	1907..	16,162	179,050,247	1913..	10,705	145,644,339	1919..	25,492	221,745,978
1902..	6,496	111,735,299	1908..	13,967	62,912,548	1914..	11,287	120,458,920	1920..	19,436	221,265,897
1903..	7,502	112,326,826	1909..	19,190	254,061,035	1915..	13,709	156,019,153	1921..	37,105	431,830,628
1904..	11,365	150,148,816	1910..	13,610	194,059,399	1916..	12,871	191,386,606	1922..	51,750	587,690,952

The figures in the two tables above are for plans filed in the years named, with builders' estimates as to cost.

Of the planned construction in 1922, dwellings other than flats, apartment houses and tenements, numbered as follows—Manhattan, 40; Bronx, 3,290; Brooklyn, 11,494; Queens, 13,121; Richmond, 2,392.

EXCESS OF FAMILIES OVER DWELLINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(U. S. Census figures, as of January 1, 1920.)

The following table shows the number of families in the City of New York that have no separate dwelling for their own occupancy, but occupy a home in common with others.

City and Census Year.	Dwellings.	Families.	Excess of Families Over Dwellings.		City and Census Year.	Dwellings.	Families.	Excess of Families Over Dwellings.	
			Number.	Pct. Total Families.				Number.	Pct. Total Families.
New York—1920...	365,963	1,278,341	912,378	71.4	Manhattan—1920..	75,534	525,154	449,620	85.6
1910.....	305,698	1,020,827	715,129	70.1	1910.....	75,410	493,545	418,135	84.7
1900.....	249,991	735,621	485,630	66.0	1900.....	80,603	391,687	311,084	79.4
BOROUGHS.									
Bronx—1920.....	33,985	166,260	132,275	79.6	Queens—1920.....	64,323	109,559	45,236	41.3
1910.....	28,733	93,897	65,164	69.4	1910.....	39,764	62,001	22,237	35.9
1900.....	19,944	42,266	22,322	52.8	1900.....	24,221	32,121	7,900	24.6
Brooklyn—1920....	173,847	453,587	279,740	61.7	Richmond—1920...	18,274	23,781	5,507	23.2
1910.....	147,666	353,666	206,000	58.2	1910.....	14,125	17,718	3,593	20.3
1900.....	113,972	255,821	141,849	55.4	1900.....	11,251	13,726	2,475	18.0

The word *dwelling*, as used in U. S. Census tables, means any building or structure in which one or more persons regularly sleep. It may not be a house in the usual sense of the term.

A tent, a boat, a freight car, or a room in a warehouse, if regularly used as a sleeping place for one or more persons, is a census *dwelling*.

An entire apartment house, on the other hand, constitutes but one dwelling.

The word *family*, as used in U. S. Census tables, means a group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who live together as one household, usually sharing the same table.

Thus, one person living alone is counted as a family, and all the people in a hotel, boarding house or institution constitute but one family.

BUILDING OPERATIONS ON LONG ISLAND.

The magnitude of Long Island building operations during 1922, as compared with the activity of former years, is shown in tables prepared by the Long Island Railroad:

Year.	Dwellings.	Stores.	Factories.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Year.	Dwellings.	Stores.	Factories.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1905....	3,964	201	45	47	4,257	1914....	5,812	632	22	463	6,926
1906....	4,836	282	21	172	5,311	1915....	7,276	1,007	31	581	8,895
1907....	5,107	515	38	300	5,960	1916....	7,196	888	38	768	8,890
1908....	4,748	368	18	238	5,372	1917....	3,863	589	30	410	4,892
1909....	6,524	694	40	411	7,669	1918....	1,153	100	23	339	1,615
1910....	7,068	803	42	604	8,517	1919....	7,911	459	70	420	8,860
1911....	7,429	820	44	753	9,046	1920....	7,531	502	69	1,256	9,358
1912....	7,793	753	40	792	9,378	1921....	16,197	1,524	62	1,988	19,771
1913....	6,323	588	42	633	7,586	1922....	23,336	2,614	59	2,753	28,762

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Class of Building.	Manhattan	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.
One-family dwellings	22,636	15,988	76,155	61,955	21,840	198,574
Two-family dwellings	2,691	9,793	57,685	22,415	2,952	95,536
Tenements without elevators	39,157	11,402	50,331	6,919	550	108,359
Hotels and elevator apt. houses	2,406	87	295	212	88	3,088
Warehouses, dept. stores, lofts	8,129	137	1,754	91	120	10,231
Office buildings	895	88	179	119	31	1,312
Factories	1,268	503	3,316	1,374	530	6,991
Stables and garages	2,226	3,962	11,753	17,563	2,619	38,123
Theatres	186	30	147	50	5	418
Miscellaneous, spec., etc	3,516	3,411	7,890	4,408	1,065	20,290
Total	83,110	45,401	211,505	115,116	29,800	484,932

OFFICIAL NEW YORK CITY HOUSING STATISTICS, 1910-1922.

Year.	Erected in Five Boroughs.		Demolished in Five Boroughs.		Year.	Erected in Five Boroughs.		Demolished in Five Boroughs.	
	Tenement Houses.	Suites in Tenements.	Tenement Houses.	Suites in Tenements.		Tenement Houses.	Suites in Tenements.	Tenement Houses.	Suites in Tenements.
1910	2,698	22,113	362	2,331	1917	760	14,241	193	1,325
1911	2,934	32,673	340	2,099	1918	130	2,706	119	860
1912	1,885	26,763	339	1,987	1919	95	1,624	270	1,829
1913	1,794	28,038	260	1,341	1920	237	4,882	229	1,614
1914	1,242	20,576	324	2,227	1921	309	6,835	126	722
1915	1,365	23,617	203	1,305	1922	1,173	25,804	189	1,342
1916	1,207	21,359	170	976	Converted into non-tenements			260	1,200

Manhattan Housing Statistics.

Year.	Buildings Applied For.				Buildings Completed.				Buildings Demolished.			
	Total.	Dwellings.	Tenements.	Hot'ls, Etc.	Total.	Dwellings.	Tenements.	Hot'ls, Etc.	Total.	Dwellings.	Tenements.	Hotels, Etc.
1912	757	28	182	12	621	35	192	9	1,023	393	225	12
1913	577	32	158	10	581	26	160	8	750	341	194	4
1914	411	21	133	9	432	35	119	13	657	304	255	10
1915	489	25	193	9	348	26	133	9	584	325	98	132
1916	564	38	183	27	316	17	145	8	654	307	90	1
1917	321	5	23	5	345	8	85	7	373	110	44	4
1918	182	4	9	1	195	7	20	3	261	39	37	.....
1919	379	19	44	14	166	4	5	6	687	154	81	5
1920	783	22	22	3	253	4	26	8	679	284	111	4
1921	936	135	109	4	433	63	31	7	457½	129	128	2
1922	1,075	40	169	26	540	45	102	9	684	249	220	3

HIGH BUILDINGS IN MANHATTAN.

(Figures in parentheses show number of stories. The other figures show height, in feet.)

Adams, 61 B'way, (32), 424.
Am. Bnk. Note Co., 78 Trinity Pl., (28), 374.
Am. Express Co., 65 B'way, (32), 415.
Am. Surety Co., 100 B'way, (23), 306.
Amer. Tract Soc., Nassau & Spruce Sts., (23), 306.
Astor Trust, 5th Av. & 42d St., (21), 261.
Bankers Trust Co., Wall & Nassau Sts., (39), 539.
Biltmore Hotel, Madison Av. & 43d St., (26), 305.
Bowery Savings Bank, 4th Av. & 42d St., (14), 238.
Broad Exchange, 25 Broad St., (20), 277.
B'way & 48th St., (39), 432.
Bush Terminal, 130 W. 42d St., (29), 419.
Candler, 218-26 W. 42d St., (29), 341.
Church & Dey Sts., (27), 362.
Church & Fulton Sts., (27), 362.
City Investing, 165 B'way, (33), 487.
Columbia Trust Co., 60 B'way., (23), 306.
Commercial Cable Co., 20 Broad St., (21), 255.
Commonwealth Hotel, B'way & 55th St., (30), 363.
Corn Exchange Bank, 15 William St., (20), 260.
Cotton Exchange, Hanover Sq., (23), 291.
Croisic, 220 5th Av., (21), 269.
Eighty Maiden Lane, (25), 315.
Eleven-Thirteen E. 26th St., (21), 275.
Empire, B'way & Rector St., (20), 293.
Equitable, 120 B'way, (37), 486.
Fed. Res. B'k, Nassau St. & Maiden Lane, (14), 232.
Fifty Broad St., (20), 242.
Flatiron (Fuller) B'way & 23d St., (20), 286.
Forty-two B'way, (21), 249.
Four Sixty-one Eighth Av., (21), 340.
Hanover Nat'l B'k, Nassau and Pine Sts., (22), 385.
Heidelberg, B'way & 42d St., (30), 410.
Herald Square, 141 W. 36th St., (22), 259.
Hudson Terminal, 30-50 Church St., (22) 275.
Kidder, Peabody & Co., 35 E. 42d St., (22), 283.
Lewisohn, 119 W. 40th St., (22), 325.
Liberty Tower, Nassau & Liberty Sts., (32), 385.
McAlpin Hotel, B'way & 34th St., (25), 307.
Madison Av. & 40th St., n. w. cor., (22), 264.
Madison Av. & 45th St., (22), 260.
Madison Avenue, Mad. Av. & 25th St., (20), 288.
Metropolitan Life, 1 Mad. Av., (50), 700.
Municipal, Park Row & Centre St., (24), 560.
National Bank of Commerce, (20), 270.
Park Row, 13-21 Park Row, (29), 309.
Penna. Hotel, 7th Av. & 33d St., (20), 260.
Pershing Sq. Bldg., 4th Av. & 42d St., (30), 363.
Pulitzer, Park Row, (22), 375.
St. Paul, B'way & Ann St., (26), 308.
Schiff Estate, 52 William St., (21), 265.
Singer, 149 B'way, (41), 612.
Sixty Wall St., (26), 346.
Thirty-seven Wall St., (25), 318.
Times, B'way & 42d St., (28), 410.
Trinity, 111 B'way, (21), 280.
U. S. Rubber Co., B'way & 58th St., (20), 273.
Vanderbilt Hotel, 4th Av. & 33d St., (22), 225.
Victoria, B'way & 27th St., (20), 263.
Western Union, 195 B'way, (28), 403.
West Street, West & Cedar Sts., (23),
Whitehall, 17 Battery Pl., (32), 424.
Woolworth, 233 B'way, (51), 792.
World's Tower, 110-112 W. 40th St., (30), 335.
Yale Club, Vanderbilt Av. & 44th St., (20), 263.
24 West 59th St., (21), 245.
351 W. 42d St., (22), 290.
112 Park Av., (32), 390.
201 B'way, (27), 362.
347 Madison Av., corner 45th St., (20), 241.

EXEMPT REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Owned by the United States Government—Forts, $20,643,700; Navy Yard, $21,510,000; Post Office, $21,269,000; Custom House, $9,176,000; Sub-Treasury, $6,350,000; others and total, $148,342,400.

Owned by the State of New York—Armories, $3,-144,900; others and total, $16,366,250.

Owned by the City of New York—Parks, $814,261,-920; subways, $268,633,060; piers, $238,012,200; aqueduct (within the city only), $112,148,825; schools, $160,148,825; bridges, $111,061,170; public buildings, $58,562,000; hospitals, $44,097,560; libraries, $34,135,000; others and total, $2,004,967,275.

Owned by private organizations—Religious property, $229,214,525; institutions of instruction, $56,-417,050; hospitals, $56,685,600; other benevolences, $52,854,225; asylums, $32,965,600; cemeteries, $54,040,025; others and total, $501,335,455.

Exempt property by boroughs—Manhattan, $1,726,344,962; Bronx, $241,544,483; Brooklyn, $533,335,225; Queens, $100,323,200; Richmond, $69,463,510; total for the City of New York, $2,671,011,380.

VALUABLE MANHATTAN BUILDINGS.

(1924 Tax Department, assessed valuations, subject to revision.)

OFFICE BUILDINGS ($2,000,000 OR MORE).

Name.	1924.	Name.	1924.	Name.	1924.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Equitable	30,000,000	50 Church Street	5,100,000	Borden Building	3,450,000
Am. Tel. & Tel.	17,800,000	Knickerbocker	5,050,000	Long Acre	3,275,000
Stock Exchange	13,900,000	Mills Building	5,000,000	280 Broadway	3,200,000
Metropolitan Life	13,250,000	N. Y. Prod. Exch	4,900,000	Lincoln Safe Deposit	3,160,000
Woolworth Bldg	11,250,000	Garment Centre	4,900,000	Commercial Cable	3,000,000
Cunard	11,000,000	Marbridge Building	4,825,000	World Building	2,975,000
Mutual Life	10,400,000	Hanover Nat. Bank	4,775,000	Consolidated Gas	2,900,000
28 Broadway	9,150,000	Strauss Building	4,550,000	Fitzgerald	2,700,000
165 Broadway	8,650,000	Bowling Green	4,500,000	Aeolian Hall	2,700,000
30 Church Street	8,250,000	Empire	4,500,000	Penn Terminal	2,590,000
Singer Building	8,200,000	Carbon and Carbide	4,500,000	1370 Broadway	2,500,000
Whitehall Bldg	8,100,000	American Express	4,375,000	24 Broad Street	2,500,000
Adams Express	8,000,000	42 Broadway	4,375,000	60 Wall Street	2,500,000
American Surety	7,500,000	80 Maiden Lane	4,200,000	50 Broad Street	2,450,000
Bankers Trust	7,000,000	Loew	4,100,000	Metropolitan Life annex	2,350,000
111 Broadway	7,000,000	500 Seventh Ave	4,100,000	Brokaw Brothers	2,300,000
Canadian Pacific	6,900,000	N. Y. Cotton Exch	4,000,000	Tribune Building	2,300,000
National City Bank	6,300,000	Munson Building	3,700,000	Candler Building	2,285,000
Broad Exchange	6,000,000	2 Rector Street	3,700,000	Exhibition Building	2,200,000
115 Broadway	6,000,000	Guarantee Trust Co	3,675,000	Wurlitzer Building	2,200,000
Heckscher	5,850,000	Washington Building	3,650,000	Vanderbilt Building	2,175,000
J. P. Morgan	5,800,000	National Park Bank	3,600,000	Ideal Investment	2,130,000
National Bk. Com	5,800,000	Emigrant Bank	3,525,000	U. S. Rubber Co	2,050,000
Guaranty Trust	5,450,000	Exchange Court	3,500,000	Liberty Tower	2,050,000
Fiske	5,300,000	Merchants and Metals	3,500,000	Flatiron Building	2,025,000
Textile	5,250,000	Putnam Building	3,475,000	Seaboard Nat. Bank	2,000,000

HOTELS ($500,000 OR MORE).

Name.	1924.	Name.	1924.	Name.	1924.	Name.	1924.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Plaza	11,500,000	Martinique		Belleclair	1,075,000	Manhattan Sq	770,000
Pennsylvania	11,000,000	(annex)	1,920,000	Bristol	1,050,000	Marie Ant'tte.	755,000
Biltmore	10,000,000	Wallack	1,800,000	Allerton		Robt. Fulton	750,000
McAlpin	9,850,000	Breslin	1,625,000	(55th St.)	1,050,000	Seymour	750,000
Commodore	9,500,000	Bretton Hall	1,620,000	Theresa	975,000	Wellington	720,000
Waldorf	7,700,000	Continental	1,520,000	Cumberland	945,000	Hermitage	715,000
Astor	7,130,000	Chatham	1,435,000	Poseley Court	935,000	Walton	670,000
Ritz-Carlton	6,250,000	Woodstock	1,390,000	Gladstone	925,000	Hargrave	670,000
Belmont	5,000,000	Marie Ant'tte	1,310,000	Weylin	920,000	Colonial	670,000
Waldorf	4,525,000	St. Andrews	1,300,000	Carlton Ter'ce	905,000	Endicott	670,000
Ansonia	4,500,000	Allerton		Berkeley	850,000	Algonquin	630,000
Ambassador	4,300,000	(57th St.)	1,300,000	Sherman Sq	835,000	Sherman Sq	
Gotham	3,100,000	Gt. Northern	1,275,000	Woodward	830,000	(annex)	600,000
St Regis	3,000,000	Turin	1,200,000	Beresford	820,000	Collingwood	600,000
Claridge	2,900,000	Imperial	1,150,000	Royalton	815,000	Somerset	560,000
Majestic	2,275,000	St. Urban	1,150,000	American	810,000	Longacre	550,000
Greystone	2,000,000	McAlpin (An).	1,140,000	Gerard	780,000	Albemarle	525,000
Imperial	1,920,000	P. Stuyvesant.	1,100,000				

THEATRES ($200,000 OR MORE).

Name.	1924.	Name	1924.	Name.	1924.	Name.	1924.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Met. Op. H'se	4,150,000	Columbia	1,275,000	Belasco	580,000	48th Street	430,000
Loew's	4,100,000	Astor	1,260,000	Eltinge	580,000	Harris	430,000
Strand	2,970,000	New Amst'd'm	1,130,000	Republic	580,000	Longacre	410,000
Cohan	2,700,000	Lincoln Square	1,120,000	Lyceum	575,000	Klaw	385,000
Capitol	2,560,000	Booth–Shubert	1,020,000	Liberty	545,000	Plymouth	380,000
Rialto	2,070,000	44th Street	930,000	National	520,000	Central	375,000
Century	2,000,000	Globe	925,000	Miller	520,000	Selwyn	370,000
Carnegie Hall	1,750,000	American	900,000	Playhouse	480,000	Comedy	350,000
Gaiety	1,600,000	Earl Carroll	825,000	Morosco	460,000	Vanderbilt	350,000
Winter Garden	1,500,000	Lyric	740,000	Ritz	460,000	Cohan & Harris	335,000
Times—Apollo	1,470,000	Park	740,000	Fulton	450,000	Bijou	310,000
Al. Jolson	1,425,000	Music Box	610,000	Maxine Elliott	450,000	49th Street	275,000
Rivoli	1,370,000	Hudson	600,000	Broadhurst	435,000	Little Theatre	260,000
Palace	1,320,000	Ambassador	585,000	Cort	430,000	Belmont	215,000

APARTMENT HOUSES ($300,000 OR MORE).

Name.	1924.	Name.	1924.	Name.	1924.	Name.	1924.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
300 Park Ave	5,300,000	De Soto	1,200,000	555 Park Ave	980,000	Old Colony	515,000
290 Park Ave	4,885,000	Hend'k Hudson	1,150,000	721 Mad. Ave	950,000	51-55 Park Av	500,000
Belmont	4,500,000	927 Fifth Ave	1,150,000	Paterno	850,000	B. Narrag'sett	475,000
Astor Court	2,375,000	45 Park Ave	1,140,000	Della Robbia	830,000	B. Narrag'sett	450,000
907 Fifth Ave	2,200,000	Grinnell	1,060,000	876 Park Ave	785,000	Wallaston	440,000
910 Fifth Ave	2,200,000	Rockfall	1,050,000	Dallieu	775,000	Peter Minuit	350,000
820 Fifth Ave	1,800,000	Roxborough	1,000,000	780 R'vers'e Dr	750,000	Shore View	330,000
845 Fifth Ave	1,600,000	Gramont	1,000,000	P. Stuyvesant	675,000	Barnard Court	325,000
570 Park Ave	1,325,000	630 Park Ave	1,000,000	633 Park Ave	675,000	Stadium View	310,000
850 Park Ave	1,325,000	67 Park Ave	1,000,000	Manhasset	600,000	114-116 E. 40th	300,000
830 Park Ave	1,250,000	640 Park Ave	980,000	772 Mad. Ave	550,000		

CLUBS ($75,000 OR MORE).

Name.	1924.	Name.	1924.	Name.	1924.	Name.	1924.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
University	3,575,000	N. Y. Athletic	1,070,000	Century	600,000	City	330,000
Metropolitan	2,200,000	Knickerbocker	1,000,000	New York	550,000	Democratic	325,000
Racq't & Ten's	1,970,000	Colony	950,000	Republican	550,000	Catholic	280,000
Union	1,875,000	Bar Associat'n	785,000	N. Y. Yacht	500,000	Progress	275,000
Yale	1,500,000	Princeton	655,000	Manhattan	475,000	Amherst	88,000
Harvard	1,350,000	Harmonie	635,000	D. K. E.	375,000		

NEW YORK CITY ASSESSED VALUES AND TAX LEVIES SINCE 1897.

Year.	Realty Other Than Corp'n.	Realty of Corporat'n.	Special Franchises.	Total of 3 Prec. Col'ns.	Personal Property.	Grand Totals.	Tax Levy.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1897	2,389,399,987	74,949,690	.....	2,464,349,677	419,679,395	2,884,029,072	45,332,402
1898	4,455,441,974	78,288,835	.....	2,533,730,809	548,987,900	3,082,718,709	47,356,863
1899	2,837,461,039	94,984,425	.....	2,932,445,464	545,906,565	3,478,352,029	86,179,794
1900	2,918,986,004	29,892,345	219,679,351	3,168,557,700	485,574,495	3,654,132,195	82,548,199
1901	2,995,580,622	30,863,445	211,334,194	3,237,778,261	550,192,612	3,787,970,873	88,241,853
1902	3,079,351,079	30,676,345	220,620,155	3,330,647,579	526,400,139	3,857,047,718	88,178,612
1903	4,487,399,006	28,967,495	235,184,325	4,751,550,826	680,866,092	5,432,416,918	77,631,787
1904	4,731,771,724	32,170,605	251,521,450	5,015,463,779	625,078,878	5,640,542,657	86,068,402
1905	4,886,924,891	32,463,860	302,193,550	5,221,582,301	690,561,926	5,912,144,227	88,980,728
1906	5,326,413,110	50,594,835	361,479,300	5,738,487,245	567,306,940	6,305,794,185	94,095,105
1907	5,704,009,652	69,615,950	466,855,000	6,240,480,602	554,861,313	6,795,341,915	101,947,668
1908	6,141,500,119	88,425,200	492,490,470	6,722,415,789	435,774,611	7,158,190,400	116,541,091
1909	6,257,352,379	75,825,425	474,001,900	6,807,179,704	443,320,855	7,250,500,559	122,742,630
1910	6,491,335,999	87,447,075	465,409,600	7,044,192,674	372,644,825	7,416,837,499	131,474,976
1911	7,211,325,769	166,496,295	481,018,100	7,858,840,164	357,923,123	8,216,763,287	142,237,757
1912	7,279,579,651	169,170,440	413,148,799	7,861,898,890	342,963,540	8,204,862,430	150,956,702
1913	7,387,237,104	180,549,176	438,861,581	8,006,647,861	325,418,440	8,332,066,301	151,786,264
1914	7,458,784,625	186,654,976	404,420,311	8,049,859,912	340,295,560	8,390,155,472	150,503,894
1915	7,527,890,627	200,897,090	379,973,070	8,108,760,787	352,051,755	8,460,812,542	160,295,797
1916	7,568,649,179	213,820,520	425,352,662	8,207,822,361	376,530,150	8,584,352,511	176,381,879
1917	7,570,367,350	222,614,005	461,567,645	8,254,549,000	419,156,315	8,673,705,315	177,067,174
1918	7,672,715,813	227,448,940	439,474,098	8,339,638,851	251,414,875	8,591,053,726	198,232,811
1919	7,775,808,999	242,832,150	409,681,604	8,428,322,753	362,412,780	8,790,735,533	204,756,495
1920	7,961,898,798	246,511,175	417,712,584	8,626,121,707	296,506,185	8,922,627,892	223,021,070
1921	9,268,281,195	276,447,330	428,256,579	9,972,895,104	213,222,175	10,186,207,279	284,146,634
1922	9,541,002,025	282,488,900	426,500,910	10,249,991,835	210,608,045	10,460,599,880	286,077,228
1923	9,880,587,528	285,848,050	429,630,770	10,596,066,348	216,585,350	10,812,651,698	295,803,052

NOTES TO THE ABOVE TABLE.

The valuations for the year 1897 have been ascertained as follows: In Manhattan and the Bronx from tax bills of 1897 and from information furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments; in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond from the reports of the various Boards of Supervisors as verified by the expert accountants of the City of New York. The valuations for year 1898 have been ascertained as follows: In Manhattan and the Bronx from the reports of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. In the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, as there was no tax levied in 1898, the valuations of the preceding year were repeated. The assessed valuations of real estate were increased in 1903 from a varying percentage theretofore of the full value to presumably the full value thereof.

TAX RATES IN NEW YORK CITY, BY BOROUGHS, SINCE 1899.

Year.	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Rate of State Tax Levied by City, incl. in Tot. Tax Rate.	State Tax Paid by City to State.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.
1899	2.48040	2.36424	3.27445	2.42373	2.49	6,204,639
1900	2.24771	2.32113	2.34216	2.22073	1.96	7,877,720
1901	2.31733	2.38853	2.35702	2.35191	1.20	6,922,652
1902	2.27344	2.35353	2.31873	2.33653	.13	4,470,907
1903	1.41367	1.48945	1.47508	1.49675	.13	496,955
1904	1.51242	1.57296	1.57228	1.59281	.13	506,005
1905	1.49051	1.56264	1.55523	1.55821	.09	662,281
1906	1.47890	1.53769	1.55484	1.55422	.011495	824,217
1907	1.48499	1.55408	1.53393	1.56884	.....	Nil.
1908	1.61407	1.67021	1.66031	1.71115	.....	Nil.
1909	1.67804	1.73780	1.72536	1.77522	.....	Nil.
1910	1.75790	1.81499	1.81079	1.87501	.....	Nil.
1911	1.72248	1.75502	1.73645	1.81657	.....	Nil.
1912	1.83	1.87	1.84	1.92	.6	4,301,345
1913	1.81	1.85	1.85	1.92	.99255	7,947,032
1914	1.78—1.77	1.84	1.80	1.90	.545437	4,576,303
1915	1.87—1.94	1.92	1.95	2.24	.....	Nil.
1916	2.04—2.09	2.08	2.06	2.13	1.629	13,975,021
1917	2.02—2.08	2.07	2.09	2.12	.....	Nil.
1918	2.36—2.40	2.40	2.41	2.46	.9852	8,463,756
1919	2.32—2.37	2.36	2.37	2.41	.9695	8,522,630
1920	2.48—2.53	2.54	2.54	2.53	.9570	8,539,153
1921	2.77—2.84	2.80	2.85	2.83	2.163826	22,041,183
1922	2.75—2.75	2.76	2.79	2.78	.00137951	14,430,513
1923	2.74—2.74	2.74	2.74	2.76	.0011388	12,595,623

Note—In 1914 and thereafter the first rate in second column is that of Manhattan, the second is that of the Bronx.

ASSESSED VALUES, TAX LEVIES AND TAX RATES 1875-1896.

(Former City of New York. The tax rate is figured on each $100 of assessed valuation.)

Year	Assess. Val. of Realty.	Assess. Val. Personalty.	Tax Levy.	Tax Rate.	Year	Assess. Val. of Realty.	Assess. Val. Personalty.	Tax Levy.	Tax Rate.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dols.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dols.*
1875	883,643,545	217,300,154	32,367,744.75	2.94	1886	1,203,941,065	217,027,221	32,421,550.15	2.29
1876	892,287,015	218,626,178	31,109,521.60	2.80	1887	1,254,491,849	253,148,814	32,370,696.78	2.16
1877	895,063,933	206,028,160	29,178,940.47	2.65	1888	1,302,818,879	250,623,552	34,329,860.12	2.22
1878	900,855,700	197,532,075	28,008,888.26	2.55	1889	1,331,578,291	272,260,822	31,145,370.05	1.95
1879	918,134,380	175,934,955	28,226,988.84	2.58	1890	1,398,290,007	298,688,383	33,212,034.93	1.97
1880	942,571,690	201,194,037	28,937,272.90	2.53	1891	1,464,247,820	321,609,518	33,764,394.00	1.90
1881	976,735,199	209,212,899	31,071,840.19	2.62	1892	1,504,904,603	323,359,672	33,725,555.84	1.85
1882	1,135,203,816	198,272,582	27,684,427.26	2.25	1893	1,562,582,393	370,936,136	35,022,690.60	1.82
1883	1,179,130,669	197,546,495	29,167,029.81	2.29	1894	1,613,057,735	390,274,302	35,659,026.78	1.79
1884	1,119,761,597	218,536,746	29,991,172.85	2.25	1895	1,646,028,655	370,919,007	38,403,761.18	1.91
1885	1,168,443,137	202,673,866	32,853,528.84	2.40	1896	1,731,509,143	374,975,762	44,900,330.28	2.14

NEW YORK CITY ASSESSED VALUATIONS BY BOROUGHS.

Year.	Manhattan Realty.	Manhattan Personalty.	Manhattan Total.	Bronx Realty.	Bronx Personalty.	Bronx Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	2,231,502,655	421,860,527	2,653,363,182	138,494,849	8,013,641	146,508,490
1901	2,285,188,713	428,279,951	2,713,468,664	143,808,303	12,188,607	155,996,910
1902	2,358,939,618	412,388,258	2,771,327,876	153,500,568	12,683,110	166,183,678
1903	3,483,793,382	549,843,253	4,033,636,635	247,090,767	14,762,041	264,852,808
1904	3,676,857,411	508,478,655	4,185,336,066	261,026,477	14,756,953	275,783,430
1905	3,820,754,181	568,390,790	4,389,144,971	274,859,593	16,673,625	291,533,218
1906	4,105,352,281	447,184,550	4,552,536,831	355,779,602	18,028,857	373,808,459
1907	4,391,970,951	432,654,158	4,824,625,109	396,687,730	14,115,699	410,804,429
1908	4,584,536,431	327,810,632	4,912,347,063	441,228,718	11,539,680	452,768,398
1909	4,614,446,286	332,202,634	4,946,648,920	462,704,008	13,959,671	476,663,679
1910	4,743,916,785	298,030,483	5,041,947,268	493,757,919	7,716,550	501,474,469
1911	5,037,872,685	289,797,952	5,327,670,637	605,222,933	4,986,895	610,209,828
1912	5,035,485,413	281,467,122	5,316,952,535	616,521,378	4,595,198	621,116,576
1913	5,126,942,595	265,509,435	5,392,452,030	640,340,593	5,094,060	645,434,653
1914	5,149,250,760	287,768,270	5,437,019,030	658,632,013	5,761,200	664,393,213
1915	5,145,802,495	292,349,590	5,438,152,085	677,126,664	6,804,800	683,931,464
1916	5,129,830,629	317,187,300	5,447,017,929	698,869,196	6,265,500	705,134,696
1917	5,088,344,403	339,106,700	5,427,451,103	714,226,994	9,524,400	723,751,394
1918	5,094,604,208	194,775,200	5,289,376,438	726,129,198	7,357,100	733,486,298
1919	5,115,811,621	291,286,700	5,407,098,321	731,808,972	12,674,400	744,483,372
1920	5,186,771,887	227,063,350	5,413,835,237	753,308,264	17,211,200	770,519,464
1921	5,878,847,633	152,742,600	6,031,590,233	852,447,403	13,899,700	866,347,103
1922	6,058,643,144	145,473,800	6,204,116,944	864,008,890	17,175,650	881,184,540
1923	6,177,890,668	149,893,000	6,327,783,668	926,682,418	16,974,900	943,657,318

NEW YORK CITY ASSESSED VALUATIONS BY BOROUGHS—*Continued.*

Year.	Brooklyn Realty.	Brooklyn Personalty.	Brooklyn Total.	Queens Realty.	Queens Pers'nalty	Queens Total.	Richmond Realty.	Richm'd Pers'alty
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	651,383,900	43,947,440	695,321,330	104,427,872	5,498,681	109,926,553	42,723,924	6,264,204
1901	658,962,119	89,241,624	748,203,743	107,179,620	10,826,810	118,006,430	42,639,506	9,655,620
1902	670,533,508	85,577,102	756,110,610	108,859,704	9,026,134	117,885,838	38,814,181	6,725,535
1903	853,760,357	100,052,348	953,812,705	123,781,723	10,176,900	133,958,623	43,124,597	6,031,550
1904	901,995,227	88,573,775	990,569,002	131,379,225	7,477,425	138,856,650	44,205,709	5,792,070
1905	940,982,302	90,911,963	1,031,894,265	140,404,990	9,094,738	149,499,728	44,581,235	5,490,810
1906	1,072,007,172	87,722,810	1,159,729,982	159,446,205	9,694,428	169,140,633	45,901,985	4,676,295
1907	1,181,221,910	92,866,547	1,274,088,457	217,668,775	11,191,262	228,860,037	52,931,236	4,062,205
1908	1,334,864,835	83,448,072	1,418,312,907	296,458,980	9,908,830	306,367,810	65,326,825	3,067,397
1909	1,354,809,840	84,332,190	1,439,142,030	308,112,605	9,673,200	317,785,805	67,106,965	3,153,160
1910	1,404,036,521	59,331,825	1,463,368,346	334,563,960	5,358,480	339,922,440	67,917,489	2,207,487
1911	1,689,171,283	55,855,616	1,745,026,899	446,569,352	5,339,875	451,909,227	80,003,911	1,942,785
1912	1,674,742,409	48,753,985	1,723,496,394	456,750,539	6,396,750	463,147,289	78,399,151	1,750,485
1913	1,680,013,591	46,296,870	1,726,310 461	477,792,836	6,740,850	484,533,686	81,558,246	1,777,225
1914	1,671,175,930	39,296,065	1,710,471,995	488,686,756	5,915,150	494,601,906	82,114,453	1,554,875
1915	1,691,912,426	43,606,010	1,735,518,436	509,515,978	7,635,650	517,151,628	84,403,224	1,655,705
1916	1,752,360,970	43,789,090	1,796,150,060	539,394,614	6,711,060	546,105,674	87,366,952	2,577,200
1917	1,790,901,437	57,502,715	1,848,404,152	569,865,007	10,266,200	580,131,207	91,211,159	2,756,300
1918	1,826,813,885	39,683,575	1,866,497,460	591,599,075	7,969,400	599,508,475	100,495,455	1,689,600
1919	1,865,123,952	44,907,205	1,910,031,157	604,827,476	10,934,300	615,761,776	110,750,732	2,610,175
1920	1,937,811,205	41,192,900	1,979,004,105	636,409,159	8,792,100	645,201,259	111,821,192	2,246,635
1921	2,395,486,473	37,741,850	2,433,228,323	718,818,139	7,409,350	726,229,489	127,385,456	1,428,675
1922	2,447,036,937	38,908,850	2,485,945,787	748,609,486	7,758,000	756,367,486	131,693,378	1,291,745
1923	2,536,590,061	41,039,150	2,577,629,211	804,005,214	7,242,550	811,247,764	150,897,987	1,435,750

NOTES TO THE ABOVE TABLE.

Total (1923)—Realty, $10,596,066,348; personalty, $216,585,350; grand total, $10,812,651,698.

The above realty total does not include new dwellings exempted from local taxation, having a total value of $248,170,325, divided as follows:

Manhattan, $22,932,000; Bronx, $49,849,025; Queens, $66,507,610; Richmond, $9,128,550; Brooklyn, $99,753,140.

1924 ASSESSED VALUATIONS.

The tentative 1924 assessed valuations, exclusive of special franchises of corporations, as fixed in October, 1923, are—

Manhattan, realty, $6,226,720,618; personalty, $563,796,625.

Bronx, realty, $1,065,590,575; personalty, $64,394,300.

Brooklyn, realty, $2,798,307,406; personalty, $175,506,950.

Queens, realty, $1,007,763,105; personalty, $29,454,550.

Richmond, realty, $177,144,495; personalty, $7,477,100.

Whole City, realty, $11,275,526,200; personalty, $840,629,525.

There are, in the entire city, 642,576 separate parcels of assessed realty.

The number of names on the personalty tax rolls for 1924 is: Manhattan, 34,918; Bronx, 10,741; Brooklyn, 21,605; Queens, 5,219; Richmond, 1,287; whole city, 73,770.

TAX EXEMPTIONS ON NEW DWELLINGS.

The total exemption to be allowed for new buildings for 1924 under the tax exemption ordinance are estimated at $425,000,000, as against $244,000,000 in 1923.

Based on a State tax rate of 1.2 mills, each $5,000 exemption would be chargeable with $6 of the direct State tax. For instance, a $10,000 exemption on a two-family house would be chargeable with $12 of the State tax. The State tax on a multi-family house exemption would be proportionately greater.

The largest exemption for a multi-family house in Manhattan is $905,000. The State tax chargeable on this allowance amounts to about $1,086.

In Brooklyn the largest exemption for a multi-family house is $283,000; in the Bronx, $430,000; in Queens, $279,000.

In 1922 the share of the City of New York in the State Income and Corporation tax was $15,000,713.

This city now has three-quarters of all the assessed wealth of the State.

NEW YORK CITY BUDGETS SINCE 1899.

Year.	For City Purposes.	For County Purposes.	Total Budget.	Deficiencies in Taxes.	Grand Totals.
1899	$83,710,793	$9,809,288	$93,520,082	$1,689,877	$95,209,959
1900	79,201,763	11,577,209	90,778,972	1,618,473	92,397,446
1901	87,479,844	10,620,568	98,100,413	1,726,169	99,826,582
1902	94,932,872	3,686,728	98,619,600	1,730,018	100,349,619
1903	93,395,966	3,723,064	97,119,031	1,522,209	98,641,240
1904	102,963,260	3,711,694	106,674,955	1,687,667	108,362,622
1905	105,775,245	4,042,348	109,817,593	1,744,816	111,562,409
1906	112,654,129	4,151,360	116,805,490	1,845,061	118,650,552
1907	122,756,666	4,664,839	127,421,505	3,000,000	130,421,505
1908	135,474,403	5,097,862	140,572,266	3,000,000	143,572,266
1909	148,454,504	5,175,796	153,630,301	2,922,447	156,552,748
1910	153,773,145	5,355,124	159,128,270	4,000,000	163,128,270
1911	158,514,029	5,453,805	163,967,835	10,000,000	173,967,835
1912	167,585,735	10,217,154	177,802,889	3,287,366	181,090,256
1913	176,229,747	14,181,693	190,411,441	2,300,000	192,711,441
1914	179,289,082	11,206,469	190,495,551	2,500,000	192,995,551
1915	185,843,977	7,033,716	192,877,694	6,112,092	198,989,786
1916	187,879,589	21,076,587	208,956,177	4,000,000	212,956,177
1917	198,799,819	7,314,317	206,114,136	5,000,000	211,114,136
1918	219,159,468	15,864,290	235,023,759	3,100,000	238,123,759
1919	240,487,558	7,537,876	246,190,435	1,835,000	248,025,435
1920	263,305,596	8,708,888	272,014,485	1,675,000	273,689,485
1921	333,820,817	10,029,223	343,850,040	1,680,000	345,530,040
1922	339,686,087	9,988,183	349,674,270	927,300	350,516,525
1923	337,228,141	10,582,834	347,810,975	5,540,000	353,350,975

The total for city purposes includes direct State taxes, which in 1922 were $14,430,513; interest on and redemption of the city debt amounted to $102,237,791.

Deficiencies in taxes, 1899-1906, inclusive, totalled $13,564,293.

The 1924 tax budget, as adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, subject to pruning by the Board of Aldermen, totalled $375,469,000.

CITY OF NEW YORK BONDED DEBT.

(Prepared by the Department of Finance, as of January 1, each year.)

As of January 1.	Funded Debt (Corp. Stock, Notes, and Assess. Bds.)	Sinking Fund Holdings (Bonds.)	Net Funded Debt (Col. 1, Less Column 2.)	Other Debt (General Fund Bonds.)	Other Debt (Special Revenue Bonds.)	Other Debt (Revenue Bonds and Bills.)	Interest on City Debt.
1898	$321,905,514	$92,718,373	$229,187,140	.....	$3,061,645	$6,067,600	$9,629,382
1899	341,844,225	99,386,291	242,457,933	.....	8,179,665	7,600	11,430,778
1900	359,620,986	105,754,871	253,866,114	.....	3,170,311	7,600	11,707,544
1901	384,794,597	114,388,129	270,406,468	.....	5,388,335	2,107,600	12,100,206
1902	412,047,717	122,399,480	289,648,336	.....	4,322,997	9,912,600	12,937,776
1903	434,339,605	137,442,948	296,896,656	.....	4,272,308	22,467,600	13,276,709
1904	469,123,199	142,121,103	327,002,096	$8,500,000	7,537,149	41,748,600	15,188,951
1905	534,954,131	139,330,352	395,623,778	18,000,000	5,408,640	34,457,000	17,101,850
1906	565,056,512	140,380,612	424,675,900	29,000,000	6,280,500	42,097,000	18,459,015
1907	617,484,892	150,294,186	467,190,705	40,750,000	7,462,500	50,412,270	20,799,880
1908	672,396,965	143,187,164	529,209,801	54,250,000	8,368,000	53,646,036	24,576,522
1909	730,691,994	141,671,340	589,020,654	68,750,000	8,991,990	74,006,600	29,671,070
1910	794,930,288	146,868,059	648,062,228	85,500,000	5,208,150	60,367,290	32,178,760
1911	843,503,798	154,140,289	689,363,508	102,500,000	7,364,625	58,874,533	34,214,137
1912	917,811,718	157,970,000	759,841,718	120,000,000	5,970,164	46,671,621	35,473,685
1913	985,190,042	161,679,241	823,510,800	137,500,000	7,038,065	34,712,775	38,453,876
1914	1,064,418,429	169,955,027	894,463,401	159,500,000	6,319,225	33,694,415	37,745,836
1915	1,124,020,221	180,217,873	943,802,347	183,000,000	11,925,425	48,536,947	42,428,903
1916	1,154,483,821	176,078,406	978,405,414	206,000,000	9,367,075	43,000,000	42,020,934
1917	1,191,317,251	176,111,545	1,015,205,706	229,500,000	9,999,948	26,004,500	43,284,252
1918	1,214,948,477	193,749,437	1,025,799,039	254,500,000	15,600,000	39,074,400	47,663,019
1919	1,225,055,569	183,013,219	1,042,042,350	281,500,000	15,325,000	33,996,500	48,949,997
1920	1,238,260,597	204,382,238	1,033,878,359	310,000,000	9,989,900	32,360,500	49,751,993
1921	1,246,858,861	215,236,727	1,031,622,134	342,500,000	40,354,583	62,767,000	53,501,482
1922	1,292,973,059	225,890,922	1,067,082,137	376,500,000	35,602,650	78,068,500	55,144,736
1923	1,316,160,385	222,817,753	1,093,342,632	414,000,000	18,350,000	40,600,000	55,302,516

ANNUAL HEALTH DAY IN NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(From a bulletin of the Municipal Health Department.)

On April 25, 1923, the Board of Education approved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that a "Health Day" be held annually in every elementary school of the City of New York, on the first Thursday in November.

On this day each year all academic work is to be suspended, while and until all children are tested by their respective teachers for acuity of vision, and observed for evidences of defective hearing, defective teeth, nasal breathing, malnutrition, and any other physical defects.

The success of the three "Health Days" held respectively in November, 1920, March, 1922, and November, 1922, in co-operation with the Department of Health, has proved beyond all doubt the usefulness of the teaching staff as a fundamental feature in the health supervision of our school children.

RAILROAD PASSENGER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN.

Baltimore & Ohio, foot W. 23d and Liberty Streets.
Central of New Jersey, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets; Sandy Hook Route (in Summer), foot of W. 42d and Cedar Streets, also.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, foot of Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d Streets.
Erie, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
Hudson Terminal, Cortlandt, Dey, Church and Fulton Streets.
Lehigh Valley, foot of West 23d and Liberty Streets.
Long Island, 7th Avenue and 33d Street; foot East 34th Street.
New York Central & Hudson River, 42d Street and 4th Avenue, Grand Central Station; Putnam Division, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue.
New York, New Haven & Hartford, 4th Avenue and 42d Street. Grand Central Station.
New York, Ontario & Western, foot of Cortlandt and West 42d Streets.
New York, Susquehanna & Western, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
Pennsylvania, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 7th Avenue, 31st to 33d Street and Hudson Terminal (Fulton and Church Streets).
Philadelphia & Reading, foot W. 23d and Liberty Sts.
Staten Island, foot of Whitehall Street, South Ferry.
West Shore, foot Cortlandt and West 42d Streets.

SUBWAY AND "L" LINES IN NEW YORK CITY.

The first elevated railway in N. Y. City opened April 30, 1878; the first subway opened Oct. 27, 1904.

The New York State Legislature in 1921 (act signed May 12) authorized the construction of a subway between Brooklyn and Staten Island, to be used for both freight and passengers.

There are three subway systems and two elevated railroad systems in the City of New York devoted to local passenger rapid transit. There is also a fourth system, that of the Pennsylvania Railroad which, by means of twin tubes extending under Manhattan at 33d Street, connects the Pennsylvania Terminal at Seventh Avenue with Long Island City, enabling through all-rail passenger and freight traffic between New England and the South and West. This route is used by the New Haven Railroad trains between Boston and Washington. Of the three local subway systems in the city, only one, that of the Hudson and Manhattan Railway Company, is altogether under ground. The others run on elevated structures in the outlying parts.

HUDSON TUBES.

There are two sets of these tubes under the Hudson River, one connecting Montgomery Street, Jersey City, with the Hudson Terminal Station at Fulton-Cortlandt-Church Streets, Manhattan; the other connecting the Hudson tubes in Jersey City-Hoboken with Christopher Street, Manhattan. The main trunk-line tubes of the system run from Montgomery Street, Jersey City, to Park Place, Newark, emerging to the surface on Jersey City Heights, and connecting on the meadows with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at a surface station called Manhattan Transfer. In New Jersey, one set of tubes parallels the Hudson River, linking up the Pennsylvania, Erie, and Lackawanna railroad passenger stations, so that travelers may go to or from their stations, to or from downtown or uptown Manhattan. In Manhattan, the Hudson tubes connect Christopher Street with Broadway and 33d Street by way of Sixth Avenue.

INTERBOROUGH SUBWAYS.

There are two of these systems, the east side and the west side, with cross connections in Manhattan and also in Brooklyn, so that for one five-cent fare passengers may go to or from the eastern part of Brooklyn to the northern parts of Manhattan and the Bronx.

The west side system starts on an elevated structure at Livonia and New Lots Avenues, East New York (Brooklyn), goes on Livonia Avenue to Saratoga Avenue, then turns into the Eastern Parkway, where it becomes a subway. It runs through the Eastern Parkway to Flatbush Avenue, at Eighth Avenue, thence down Flatbush Avenue to Fulton Street, through Fulton Street to Clark Street; through Clark Street and under the East River to William Street, Manhattan; through William Street to Fulton Street; thence west to West Broadway; to Hudson Street; to Seventh Avenue; to Broadway; to St. Nicholas Avenue; to Amsterdam Avenue; to Broadway, to 242d Street, at Van Cortlandt Park. It emerges from Fort George Hill near Dyckman Street, and goes to 242d Street on an elevated structure.

Another branch of the west side system starts at Flatbush and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, and runs in a subway through Nostrand Avenue to the Eastern Parkway, where it joins the other branch. Through trains run in both branches over the entire west side system. Transfers to the east side subway system are made at Nevins Street or at Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and at 96th Street and Broadway, Manhattan.

At 96th Street and Broadway, the west side system has a branch (part of the original Interborough subway) that extends under the northwest corner of Central Park to Lenox Avenue, to 145th Street, thence under the Harlem River to 149th Street, where it joins the east side trunk line on Westchester Avenue and the Southern Boulevard. Just south of Bronx Park, an extension, on an elevated structure, branches off and goes along White Plains Road, to 241st Street, Mount Vernon. This extension also is used by Third Avenue "L" trains, north of Gun Hill Road.

The west side-east side systems have an elevated extension on Jerome Avenue extending north from Mott Avenue and 149th Street, up through Fordham and Bedford Park, to a point between Van Cortlandt Park and Woodlawn Cemetery, ending at about 242d Street. This extension is also used by Sixth Avenue and Ninth Avenue "L" trains, north of 162d Street.

The east side system starts at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues (Long Island R. R. Terminal), Brooklyn, goes on Flatbush Avenue to Fulton Street; to Joralemon Street; thence under the East River to Battery Park, Manhattan; thence under Broadway, to Park Row; to the Brooklyn Bridge; to Lafayette Street, to Fourth Avenue; to 42d Street (Grand Central Station); to Lexington Avenue; to 130th Street; thence under the Harlem River to Mott Avenue; to 149th Street; where it emerges onto an elevated structure; to Westchester Avenue; to the Southern Boulevard; to the southern part of Bronx Park (Bronx Zoo).

An extension of the east side system starts at Mott Avenue and 138th Street, and goes through 138th Street to the Southern Boulevard; to Whitlock Avenue; to Westchester Avenue, and through Old Westchester Village, to the Eastern Boulevard, at the west side of Pelham Bay Park.

The Queensboro Branch of the Interborough subway system starts at 42d Street and Lexington Avenue, and uses the Belmont tubes under the East River at 42d Street, to Long Island City, there emerging onto an elevated structure and going to the Queensboro Bridge Plaza. There it splits into two elevated branches, one going through Ravenswood, on Second Avenue, to Ditmars Avenue, Astoria; the other going on Queens Boulevard, Greenpoint Avenue and Roosevelt Avenue, to Alburtis Avenue, Corona. Both branches are used by the Second Avenue, Manhattan, "L" trains between Queensboro Bridge Plaza and the terminals of the branches.

The Queensboro line is being extended from Park Avenue and 42d Street, Manhattan, west to Eighth Avenue and 41st Street, Manhattan, and from Alburtis Avenue, Corona, eastward to Main and Amity Streets, Flushing.

Both Queensboro line branches from Queensboro Plaza station eastward are also used for B. M. T. train service.

All of the Interborough's subway lines are city-owned.

BROOKLYN-MANHATTAN TRANSIT CORPORATION'S SUBWAYS.

There are three B. M. T. subways: The Fourth Avenue line with its branches, the Broadway line in Manhattan, and the Queensboro line from Manhattan into the Borough of Queens.

The Fourth Avenue route starts at Fourth Avenue and 86th Street, Bay Ridge, and runs along Fourth Avenue to Flatbush Avenue, to the Manhattan Bridge; re-entering a subway in Canal Street, Manhattan; continuing west to Broadway, where it joins the Broadway tubes of the same system.

Plans have been made by the Transit Commission to extend the Fourth Avenue subway to 95th Street, Fort Hamilton.

The Broadway line starts at Flatbush Avenue and Malbone Street (Empire Boulevard), where it is operated as a part of the B. M. T. Brighton line; goes along Flatbush Avenue to Fourth and Atlantic Avenues, where connections exist with the Fourth Avenue line and the Interborough subway; thence via Flatbush Avenue and Willoughby Street to Borough Hall, to Fulton Street, to Montague Street; thence under the East River to Whitehall Street, Manhattan; under Trinity Place, Church Street, Broadway and Seventh Avenue to 59th Street.

A branch extends under 59th and 60th Streets and by tunnel under the East River, to connect with the Queens lines at Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

Plans have been made by the Transit Commission for the construction of a second branch of the Broadway line from 59th Street up Central Park West, Manhattan Avenue and St. Nicholas Avenue to 162d Street, Washington Heights.

The Brighton line connects with the Broadway subway at Malbone Street, while the Sea Beach and West End branches of the Fourth Avenue route make through connection to Coney Island, so that there are through subway trains from Queens through Manhattan to Coney Island, and vice versa.

Plans have also been announced by the Transit Commission for the construction of a new crosstown subway in Brooklyn, from a connection with the B. R. T. Queensboro subway in Long Island City, southward through Long Island City, Greenpoint and Williamsburg, principally along Manhattan Avenue, Roebling Street and Bedford Avenue, to a temporary terminus at Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, in Brooklyn.

Owing to the many connecting and transfer points, the grouping of Interborough and B. M. T. routes is arbitrary, intended for the reader's general convenience, inasmuch as trains are operated at times over other than the group routes indicated.

All of the B. M. T. subways except the Sea Beach extension are city-owned.

Under the contracts between the City and the Interborough and the B. M. T., the five-cent fare is assured upon all subway and elevated lines of both systems, passengers being carried in some instances more than twenty-five miles for a five-cent fare.

Several surface lines of the B. M. T. system, however, under other old franchise agreements and through separate identities are enabled to charge a ten-cent fare to Coney Island and other points.

The lines remaining to be completed, in the Dual System, are, for the Interborough Company: The extension of the Queensboro subway from Grand Central Terminal to 41st Street and Eighth Avenue, Manhattan (now under construction); and, for the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation, the 14th Street-Eastern line (now under construction), and the Nassau Street line.

"L" LINES—MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

There are four elevated roads in these two boroughs, all operated by the Interborough.

Second Avenue "L" starts at South Ferry, Battery Park, runs north to Pearl Street and New Bowery to the Bowery; to Division Street; to Allen Street; First Avenue to 23d Street; to Second Avenue; to 129th Street, where it merges with the Third Avenue "L."

Third Avenue "L" starts at Park Row (old Chatham Street) and the Brooklyn Bridge, and runs on Park Row to the Bowery, at Chatham Square, where it bends into the Bowery; to Third Avenue; to 129th Street, where it crosses the Harlem River, and continues north through Willis and Melrose Avenues, to Third Avenue, the Bronx; thence past Crotona and Bronx Parks to Williamsbridge, at White Plains and Gun Hill Roads. There it connects with the White Plains Road elevated Interborough subway extension to Mt. Vernon.

At 149th Street, the "L" connects with the Interborough subway elevated line that runs on Westchester Avenue, the Southern Boulevard, and White Plains Road to Mt. Vernon. The "L" trains use this extension along with the subway trains.

Ninth Avenue "L" starts at South Ferry, Battery Park, and runs north through the park to Greenwich Street; to West 14th Street and Ninth Avenue; on Ninth Avenue to 53d Street, where it merges with the Sixth Avenue "L," and the two roads jointly continue on Ninth (Columbus) Avenue, to 110th Street; to Eighth Avenue; to 155th Street, where the road crosses the Harlem River, bearing east, connecting with the Yonkers branch of the N. Y. Central R. R., at Sedgwick Avenue, and continuing east to Jerome Avenue, whence it uses the Jerome Avenue elevated extension of the Interborough subway that goes on up to Woodlawn Cemetery.

Sixth Avenue "L" starts at South Ferry, Battery Park, and runs north through the park to Church Street; to Park Place; to West Broadway; to West Third Street; to Sixth Avenue; to West 53d Street (where a shuttle train runs between 50th Street and 59th Street, on Sixth Avenue); to Ninth Avenue, where it merges with the Ninth Avenue "L."

ELEVATED LINES IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

The "L" roads in Brooklyn and Queens (except the Interborough's subway extensions) are operated by the New York Rapid Transit Corporation, a B. M. T. subsidiary. They run trains over the Brooklyn and the Williamsburg Bridges across the East River. Thus these lines connect Manhattan with the Borough of Brooklyn and with the outlying districts, including Richmond Hill, Jamaica, Canarsie, Sheepshead Bay, Brighton, Beach, and Coney Island. The East New York, Jamaica Brownsville lines inter-connect at East New York, so that passengers may transfer via any bridge between Manhattan, Jamaica, Ridgewood, and Canarsie, and the intervening districts of Brooklyn

TO CONEY ISLAND FOR FIVE CENTS.

The only direct "L" line to Coney Island at the present time is the Culver Line operating via the Fifth Avenue line to 36th Street, and thence via a new structure, principally on Gravesend Avenue, to Coney Island.

Since the completion of the Brighton Line subway connection in 1920, no regular elevated service is operated over the Brighton route, a shuttle service only being maintained between Franklin Avenue and Fulton Street and Prospect Park. During the summer months express trains run from Fulton Street and Franklin Avenue to Brighton Beach.

The Myrtle Avenue "L" runs from the Brooklyn Bridge, and also via the Williamsburg Bridge, to Metropolitan Avenue, Ridgewood.

The Fulton Street "L" runs from the Brooklyn Bridge to East New York, and thence via Pitkin and Liberty Avenues to Lefferts Avenue, Richmond Hill.

The Lexington Avenue "L" runs from the Brooklyn Bridge to Jamaica, via Myrtle and Lexington Avenues and Broadway.

The Broadway "L" runs from Manhattan via the Williamsburg Bridge to East New York and Canarsie.

The Fifth Avenue "L" runs from the Brooklyn Bridge to Bay Ridge, at 65th Street. At 36th Street the line connects with and transfers to the Culver route.

SUMMARY OF RAPID TRANSIT DATA.

There are over 600 miles of subway and "L" tracks in the city, of which 361 miles are Interborough lines, and 258 are B. M. T. lines. The Interborough subway roads total 222 miles; the Manhattan "L" system, 139 miles. The Interborough subway roads have cost over $300,000,000; the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway roads over $193,000,000. The Interborough's share of the cost has been over $148,000,000, including $48,000,000 the company spent on the first East River tubes and the extension to Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The city has put up the rest of the cost of the Interborough subways. Of the cost of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subways the company has borne over $69,000,000; the city over $124,000,000.

Under the Dual System of rapid transit all of the lines operated by the Interborough and the N. Y. Rapid Transit Corp. (the latter a B. M. T. subsidiary), including the first subway and the elevated lines of the two systems are combined in two great operating units, covering four of the five boroughs. Each company has lines which operate through the so-called community centre of the city, namely, the section of Manhattan Island below 59th Street.

The Dual System was created when the city, through the Public Service Commission, on March 19, 1913, entered into an agreement (the dual contracts) with the Interborough and the B. R. T. (now the B. M. T.), providing for the construction and operation of new lines and extensions.

In October, 1922, the Transit Commission and Interborough security holders agreed, it was announced, on a financial reorganization, under which there are to be no dividends for 5 years; dividends never are to exceed 5 per cent. in a year; and the Manhattan "L" stock no longer gets a fixed dividend,

RESULTS OF OPERATION OF STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES, N. Y. CITY.

Fiscal Year.	Operating Revenue.	Maintenance and Operation.	Taxes, Tolls, Etc.	Operating Income.	Net Corporate Income.
1909	$72,432,715	$41,606,428	$4,982,677	$25,843,609	$6,386,037
1910	79,593,910	43,586,932	5,148,324	30,858,654	9,559,816
1911	83,751,415	45,993,964	5,495,881	32,261 570	10,171,074
1912	88 242,144	47,667,562	5,803,790	34,770,792	12,073,641
1913	92,141,605	48,675,647	6,095,520	37,370,438	12,229,271
1914	94,155,521	50,117,712	5,895,935	38,141,874	11,849,985
1915	93,644,428	50,324,095	5,811,290	37,509,043	11,501,157
1916	98,628,185	52,038,312	6,238,461	40,351,412	12,352,438
1917	100,185,796	55,960,722	7,185,113	37,039,961	9,457,886
1918	103,499,463	60,699,402	8,232,851	34,567,210	5,266,496
1919	110,198,575	75,985,007	7,907,358	26,306,210	*8,556,408*
1920	127,880,161	96,059,603	7,353,757	24,466,801	*10,725,622*
1921	136,805,038	107,232,966	7,505,676	22,066,396	*16,914,256*
1922	141,236,944	96,320,951	8,544,895	36,371,098	*2,043,760*

Figures in italics in the above table show *deficit.*

VALUATION OF TRANSIT LINES IN NEW YORK CITY.

In 1921, the Transit Commission engineers valued the operating property of the various lines in New York City as follows, on an original cost basis:

B. R. T.—Surface lines, including those of the Brooklyn City Co., $72,330,660; "L" and subway lines, $99,997,652; total, $172,298,312.
Interborough, $185,492,520.
Manhattan ("L") Railway, $62,688,048.
New York Railways (surface) System, $45,267,013.
Third Ave. Railway (surface), $38,037,759.
Second Ave. R. R. (surface), $5,552,736.
Staten Island Rapid Transit Co., $4,839,756.
Queensboro companies (surface), $7,824,563.
Miscellaneous companies (surface), $576,857.
Grand total, all companies, $522,577,364.

The Transit Commission estimated it would require $48,295,182 to put the lines in first class operating condition. This reduced the net valuation to $474,282,182.

In addition to the above, the City of New York, in 1921, had invested $293,493,239 in the subways.

The B. R. T., in 1921, valued its system at $247,991,278; the Interborough valued itself at $206,045,378.

Total stocks and bonds and other securities of the various lines outstanding, excluding company holdings, in 1921, totalled $765,094,365.

The data in the following table show the number of passengers carried.

"L," SUBWAY, STATEN ISLAND AND BUS TRAFFIC, NEW YORK CITY.

Year Ended June 30.	Interborough "L" Lines.	Interborough Subway Lines.	B.R.T., "L" and Subway Lines.	Hudson Tubes.	Staten Island Steam Roads.	Fifth Avenue Coach Co.
1890	189,974,848	.....	47,931,181	.....	6,539,318	.....
1900	184,164,110	.....	58,400,582	.....	4,439,506	.....
1901	190,045,741	.....	63,300,247	.....	4,212,303	1,979,603
1902	215,259,345	.....	69,330,457	.....	4,238,630	1,749,623
1903	246,587,022	.....	80,337,132	.....	4,302,858	1,742,773
1904	286,634,195	.....	97,009,705	.....	4,586,182	1,386,943
1905	266,381,930	72,722,890	109,140,911	.....	4,724,041	1,337,848
1906	257,796,754	137,919,632	125,221,831	.....	5,161,134	1,315,330
1907	282,924,273	166,363,611	145,943,131	.....	5,944,696	1,214,598
1908	282,845,864	200,439,776	147,290,017	4,363,722	5,649,116	1,753,782
1909	276,250,196	238,430,146	148,161,045	14,192,352	5,237,373	3,609,304
1910	293,826,280	268,962,115	162,493,801	42,839,979	6,014,928	6,305,175
1911	301,449,292	276,704,796	167,371,328	52,756,434	6,218,316	5,997,372
1912	304,270,841	302,973,856	172,195,229	57,934,226	6,461,635	6,339,072
1913	306,845,006	327,471,510	175,246,512	58,870,069	6,636,336	8,884,534
1914	311,473,568	340,413,103	185,060,735	60,051,890	6,979,126	11,276,430
1915	301,792,517	345,585,749	182,535,897	58,966,414	6,943,302	14,050,471
1916	312,246,796	371,505,318	207,098,269	63,293,534	7,563,066	16,223,042
1917	349 380,093	414,193,992	226,515,512	68,556,999	8,378,779	22,080,764
1918	352,660,660	418,337,666	258,167 313	76,548 998	9,269 902	26,113,576
1919	348,188,600	461,147,058	309,563,746	86,050,815	9,918,850	36 488,447
1920	369 034,477	586,098,633	378 962,447	92,314,167	10,805,362	42,552,709
1921	374,293,051	639 385,780	404,970,640	95,607,644	13,011,958	51,091,365
1922	348,517,216	644,975,474	444,747 228	99,104,889	11,181,785	52,840,135
1923	348,524,700	676,650,431	480,900,869	103,390,911	10,686,439	55,974,110

Staten Island figures cover calendar years.

STREET SURFACE RAILWAY TRAFFIC, NEW YORK CITY.
(Official figures showing number of paying passengers.)

Year (Fiscal).	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn	Queens (Excl. B. R. T.)	Richmond.	Total.
1860	38,455,242	.....	12,374,931	.....	.....	50,830,173
1870	114,101,539	1,038,014	37,203,281	.....	121,086	152 463,920
1880	148,615,107	1,775,485	77,928,395	1,052,380	213,905	229,585,272
1890	215,296,648	3,394,726	109,288,647	2,976,185	287,325	331,243,531
1900	360,002,672	21,364,690	204,106,397	11,441,751	6,872,856	603,788,366
1901	373,569,677	26,992,990	209,119,668	11,564,062	6,752,416	627,998,813
1902	388,947,169	28,020,185	216,594,408	13,719,387	7,119,013	654,400,162
1903	396,570,432	30,714,781	223,433,771	15,689,210	7,435,135	673,843,329
1904	389,928,464	34,763,809	233,184,407	16,701,653	7,762,677	682,341,010
1905	374,554,675	37,124,805	242,780,611	20,533,487	7,743,987	682,736 965
1906	391,708,063	39,893,116	265,204,811	25,151,054	8,945,914	730,902,958
1907	377,017,192	42,186,533	262,460,253	28,514 743	9,971,652	720,150,373
1908	363,292,406	44 237,229	274,766,791	29,797,750	10,966,852	723,061,028
1909	357,760,430	50,676,779	275,038,827	30,545,776	11,367,091	725,383,903
1910	371,165,696	56,524,261	289,308,085	34,430,074	11,712,623	763,140,739
1911	382 046,845	62,777,966	305,977,350	42,515,629	12,301,757	805,619,547
1912	395,238,026	67,837,245	322,321,981	45,182,732	12,959,799	843,539,783
1913	419,722,253	74,702,309	345,987,401	47,463,382	13,568,066	901,443,411
1914	420,662,533	79,652,133	351,905,284	49,973,696	14,011,414	916,205,060
1915	415,551,116	81,502,803	354,700,113	52,686,108	14,312,009	918,752,149
1916	427,373,847	84,535,737	363,630,177	54,167,403	14,884,534	944,591,698
1917	349,788 114	71,153,030	373,079,651	50,906,681	15,238,157	860,165,633
1918	371,136,389	79,917,071	360,207,555	43,448,206	15,287,922	869,997,143
1919	370,084,711	80,806,261	365,963,677	46,723,575	15,958,198	879,536,422
1920	349,772,761	94,141,991	432,936,227	49 562,574	15,007,235	941,420,788
1921	384,128,024	107,675,597	418,106,603	51,944,034	15,797 894	977,652,062
1922	388,357,767	114,679,520	472,538,028	58,826,451	18,567,125	1,052,968,891
1923	483,209,497	119,140,782	490,128,692	59,852,694	19,408,180	1,071,739,844

ACCIDENTS AND DELAYS ON N. Y. CITY TRANSPORTATION LINES.

	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.		1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.
Car collisions	1,130	999	1,291	1,355	Electric shocks	345	239	304	321
Persons struck	2,031	2,185	2,069	2,487	Derailments	3,614	4,362	3,638	2,982
Vehicles struck	23,599	19,445	18,351	16,113	Other accidents	24,937	23,999	22,508	23,657
Boarding	7,943	7,365	5,655	5,475					
Alighting	6,745	6,961	5,307	5,877	Total	70,394	65,555	59,223	58,267

SUBWAY TICKETS SOLD AT GRAND CENTRAL AND TIMES SQUARE STATIONS.

Year.	Gr. Central	Times Sq.	Year.	Gr. Central	Times Sq.	Year.	Gr. Central	Times Sq.
1907	10,391,676	7,784,967	1913	16,939,238	13,211,957	1919	23,581,945	20,579,059
1908	11,307,623	9,118,318	1914	19,551,405	13,664,628	1920	28,030,334	26,631,199
1909	12,486,515	10,116,897	1915	20,494,333	14,307,694	1921	29,397,748	29,568,260
1910	14,006,397	11,275,435	1916	23,168,634	15,174,578	1922	29,938,128	31,966,237
1911	13,799,160	11,663,025	1917	26,539,221	17,272,086	1923	33,137,199	34,678,063
1912	14,995,523	12,709,311	1918	28,100,213	16,436,775			

GROWTH OF TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Transit Commission folder issued to the public.)

Passenger traffic upon the street railroad lines of New York City—the subways, the elevated lines and the trolley cars—is growing with tremendous rapidity, taxing the city's financial ability to keep in step with new facilities as they are needed.

The rate of the growth of traffic also is almost continuously upward. What the future offers is explained by Commissioner LeRoy T. Harkness:

"While we all feel the acute discomfort from badly strained transit facilities, we do not fully appreciate the rate at which traffic is increasing, nor even the extent to which the great new subway systems are vitally needed.

"On the average, day in and day out, 2,500 more people ride than rode the day before.

"This means an increase in the neighborhood of 150,000,000 more passengers per year—an increase in traffic almost equal to the total traffic of a city like Buffalo.

"Unless the lack of facilities chokes traffic there is indicated ten years hence the almost incredible figure of four billion passengers a year using the transportation facilities in New York City.

"New York's street railway system started business in 1832, when the first horse car rattled and jangled its way along Fourth Avenue in competition with the Broadway buses. There is no accurate record of the passengers carried in those early years.

"It was about 1860 that the keeping of reliable records was begun. These show that in the twenty-eight years from 1832 the horse car companies had acquired and were operating 662 cars and carried in 1860 a total of 50,830,173 passengers.

"Twenty years later, with cable cars substituted for horse cars in some cases, notably on Broadway, the figures showed a total of 4,308 cable and horse cars and an annual traffic of 290,417,028. There was at that time a claimed investment in railroad properties of $60,000,000—a large capital figure forty years ago.

"By 1900, the year when ground was broken for the first subway in New York, the elevated railroads, trolley, cable and horse car lines had a total of 8,275 cars, carried 846,353,058 passengers, and claimed an investment of $388,750,000.

"The year 1920 marked the end of a period of enormous transit expansion through the construction of the first subway, its Brooklyn extension, the Centre Street Loop, the Fourth Avenue Subway, and most of the new lines and extensions of the Dual system, including the East and West Side Subways and the numerous elevated railroad improvements.

"The close of the second decade of the twentieth century found the transit systems of New York City with a total of 12,835 subway, elevated and trolley cars.

"Horse cars outlived the cable cars, but finally the last of them left the streets of New York in 1917.

"In 1920 there was carried a traffic of 2,273,336,533 passengers.

"This figure leaves out of consideration the traffic of the Hudson Tubes, which in 1920 carried more than 90,000,000 passengers between New York and New Jersey.

"In this year there were outstanding transit securities in excess of a billion dollars."

NEW YORK CITY'S BIG BRIDGES.

Bridge.	Length With Appr'ch	Length of Span.	Height Above Water.	Begun.	Opened.	Cost of Construction.	Cost of Land.	Total Cost.
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*
Brooklyn	6,016	1,595.5	133	1870, Jan. 3	1883, May 24	17,909,412	7,185,165	25,094,577
Manhattan	6,855	1,470	135	1901, Oct. 1	1909, Dec. 31	16,698,189	14,386,516	31,084,705
Williamsburg	7,308	1,600	135	1896, Nov. 7	1903, Dec. 19	15,091,497	9,096,593	24,188,090
Queensboro	7,449	1,182	135	1901, July	1909, Mar. 30	12,872,364	4,719,398	17,591,762
Hell Gate (N. H. R. R.) Arch	18,000	1,017	135	1912, July 1	1917, Mar. 1	12,000,000	3,000,000	15,000,000
Third Avenue	2,228	300	25.8	1893, Oct.	1898, Aug. 1	1,783,412	2,213,664	3,997,076
Washington	2,375	508.8	133.5	1886, July	1888, Dec.	2,851,684	37,902	2,889,586
Total cost of all bridges						90,864,379	44,873,975	120,738,355

All except the Hell Gate are municipal-owned bridges. Height above water means at under part of centre of span.

OTHER DATA ON THE BIG BRIDGES.

Bridge.	Width Over All.	H'ght of Towers Over High-water.	Diameter of Cables	Weight of Cables.	H'ght of Roadway at Top, Centre.	Surface Railway Opened.	"L" Railway Opened.	Total Weight, Main Bridge.
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Inches.*	*Tons.*	*Feet.*			*Tons.*
Brooklyn	86.0	272.0	15¾	3,600	139	1898—Jan. 23	1908—Jan. 27	13,820
Manhattan	122.6	336.0	21¼	7,950	149	1912—Sept. 4	1915—June 22	41,700
Williamsburg	118.0	332.9	18⅝	4,900	145½	1904—Nov. 3	1908—Sept. 16	31,200
Queensboro	89.6	124.0	Cantil	ever.	143	1909—Sept. 19	1917—July 23	52,600
Hell Gate Arch	93.0	240.0	Arch.		Traffic	began on Mar	ch 9, 1917.	26,000

TRAFFIC ON THE BIG EAST RIVER BRIDGES.

(Summary of count for 24 hours in both directions, on a day in November, 1922.)
The 1921 figures are in parentheses.

Bridge.	Cars.	Car Passengers.	Vehicles, Including Autos.	Pedestrians.	Total No. of Persons.
Brooklyn	9,418 (9,639)	144,846 (200,216)	1,739 (8,529)	3,280 (3,263)	150,211 (216,923)
Manhattan	4,222 (3,717)	281,364 (254,261)	37,668 (26,733)	1,046 (1,340)	353,791 (310,554)
Williamsburg	10,250 (9,601)	437,804 (419,015)	22,870 (19,922)	1,457 (1,375)	481,435 (458,597)
Queensboro	2,689 (2,322)	72,228 (65,543)	28,094 (20,829)	1,366 (1,860)	131,215 (108,652)
Third Avenue	290 (281)	919 (1,067)	6,759 (5,986)	3,315 (5,285)	14,821 (15,477)

Count of total persons crossing, in one day, on other bridges—**Harlem River**: Willis Ave., 44,589; Madison, Ave., 64,233; 145th St., 38,402; Macomb's Dam, 25,759; Washington, 38,614; Ship Canal, 42,757. **Bronx**: Westchester Ave., 23,592; Pelham, 16,216. **Brooklyn**: Hamilton Ave., 44,110; Ninth St., 25,737; Third St., 10,440; Union St., 11,800; Washington Ave., 33,149; Harway Ave., 11,023; Third Ave., 14,297; Metropolitan Ave., 34,212; Vernon Ave., 57,702; Greenpoint Ave., 14,395; Meeker Ave., 17,927; Grand St., 14,905. **Queens**: Borden Ave., 12,566; Flushing, 32,655.

Viaducts (Manhattan): 155th St. over Eighth Ave., 25,759; Riverside Drive, 129th to 135th St., 39,746; Park Ave., 40th to 42d St., 47,483.

Total 24-hour count, both ways, on the forty-seven municipal bridges and viaducts—Cars, 42,623; car passengers, 1,227,954; vehicles, 305,208; vehicle passengers, 601,662; pedestrians, 106,146; total persons crossing bridges and viaducts, 1,935,762.

SUSPENSION AND CANTILEVER BRIDGES.

The suspension bridge is a fixed bridge and consists of a truss supported by cables resting on towers; the cables being anchored at each end in masonry anchorages. Suspender ropes or wires connect the truss to the cables.

The cantilever bridge is a fixed bridge in which the truss is supported on a pier and balanced by extending in both directions from the pier, one end of the truss extending over part of the space to be bridged toward a similar truss from an opposite pier and the other end of the truss extending back to a masonry anchor pier.

THE NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY VEHICULAR TUNNEL.

(Contributed by the N. Y. State Bridge and Tunnel Commission, Hall of Records, Oct. 17, 1923.)

New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission—Commissioners: Gen. George R. Dyer, Chairman; E. W. Bloomingdale, McDougall Hawkes, A. J. Shamberg, N. Y. City Commissioner of Plant and Structures, ex-officio; N. Y. State Engineer, ex-officio; Paul Windels, Counsel; Morris M. Frohlich, Secretary.

New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission—Commissioners: Theodore Boettger, Chairman; Weller H. Noyes, Robert S. Sinclair, John F. Boyle, Thomas J. S. Barlow, John B. Kates, Isaac Ferris, Frank L. Suplee, Emerson Richards, Counsel; James P. Dolan, Secretary.

Chief Engineer—Clifford M. Holland.

The States of New York and New Jersey enacted legislation providing for the construction, maintenance and operation of a tunnel, to be paid for by each State in equal parts, and directed the Commissions to enter into a treaty or contract to that end. The treaty was executed in final form on Dec. 30, 1919, and has been consented to by a resolution of Congress, approved by the President. One million dollars was made available by the Legislature of each State.

On Jan. 6, 1920, Chief Engineer Clifford M. Holland recommended the construction of twin tubes of 29 feet 6 inches external diameter of cast-iron rings lined with concrete, providing for a 20-foot roadway in each which would be capable of caring for two lines of traffic, the north tube for westbound traffic and the south tube for eastbound. The tunnels recommended provide a narrow sidewalk for pedestrians and sufficient ventilation ducts and service conduits.

The Commissions unanimously approved the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, and contract drawings and specifications were ordered prepared, and on Oct. 12, 1920, ground was broken at Canal Street Park on contract No. 1 for the construction of the ventilation shafts on Manhattan Island. These have been completed and form the working chambers for the under-river structure from the New York side. Drawings and specifications were then prepared for similar work on the New Jersey side, as well as the under-river section of the tunnel, and are known as contracts 3 and 4. Negotiations were entered into with the City of New York for the acquirement of Pier 35 and other waterfront property necessary for construction, maintenance and operation; also with the Erie Railroad Company in whose yard on the Jersey waterfront the bulk of tunnel construction operations will be carried on for a period of three years.

Negotiations were under way late in 1923 with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for the acquirement of the necessary lands and easements within the properties of that company for the construction of a portion of the New Jersey approach section of the tunnel. The construction work under this contract when let will consume about two (2) years' time.

The difficult problems of property acquisition have been solved and contracts were signed on March 28, 1922, calling for construction work in an amount approximating $20,000,000.

Two electric power-houses have been completely erected for furnishing the compressed air and hydraulic power required in construction work. These represent an outlay of $500,000. The quarters for the compressed air workers as provided by law are in the course of construction, to be fully equipped for the accommodation of 600 men. A blanket of approximately 200,000 cubic yards of clay and riprap is being laid in the river bed for the protection of tunneling operations and the structure itself. At the New Jersey pierhead line 84 concrete steel piles 24 inches in diameter have been sunk to bedrock 260 feet below high water to form the foundation for the New Jersey river ventilation shafts.

The river ventilation shafts are located on either side of the river at the pierhead line. The shaft on the Manhattan side is a double shaft for the accommodation of the two (2) tubes. The steel caisson was partially erected at the Staten Island Shipbuilding Plant, Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, and floated up the river to its site at the end of Pier 35. Further steel has been erected, and concrete walls 5½ feet thick have been poured and the shaft sunk into the bedrock to its ultimate elevation 107 feet below high water.

The two (2) shields from the Manhattan side boring westward will pass through this shaft as the threading of an eye of a needle. On the New Jersey side there are two (2) river ventilating shafts, one for each tube. The north shaft was partially erected at the same plant in Staten Island and is now sunk to grade, resting upon the foundation of concrete steel piles, 42 in number, at an elevation of approximately 106 feet below high water. The south shaft, after erection at Staten Island, is now being sunk to grade. This operation will be completed during the spring of 1924.

The two (2) shields being driven from the Manhattan side of the river were erected in the shafts at Canal Street and Spring Street respectively and were driven out under these streets across West Street through the bulkhead and under the river to the shaft at the end of Pier 35.

The two (2) shields to be driven from the New Jersey side eastward under the river have been erected in the land shafts which were completed.

The shield in the south tunnel in New Jersey, to be driven westward under the Erie Railroad Yards, has been erected in the south land shaft and has been driven westward at a distance about 250 feet. 4,000 feet of tunnel have been built under the protection of these five shields, completing approximately one-third of the tunnel. The time set for the completion of contracts 3 and 4 is May, 1925.

The actual work of boring the tunnel began on Oct. 26, 1922.

Contract 5, for the New York approach section, was let in July of this year, and work is now under way in the subway section in Canal Street and Spring Street, so that the under-river sections may be linked up with entrance and exit plazas in New York. This work calls for the expenditure of $3,467,413.50. The completion of this contract is called for July, 1925.

VENTILATION OF TUNNEL.

The ventilation problem has been worked out through co-operative investigations with the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Yale University and University of Illinois, which have demonstrated the practicability of an economic system of ventilation. This will be through four shafts, two on each side of the river, one located on either side and near the pierhead line, which will provide protection to the tunnels and allow slips for the deepest draft ocean-going vessel. These piers will be built by the City of New York and the Erie Railroad Company. The other shafts are to be located nearer the portals.

The ventilation of the tunnel will be accomplished by supplying the fresh air through a continuous duct in the bottom of each tunnel and withdrawing the vitiated air through another continuous duct at the top of each tunnel. The fresh air enters the roadway through two continuous slots in the curb on either side of the roadway, and the vitiated air enters the upper duct through openings located at frequent intervals in the roof over the roadway. The ventilation requirements are based on a maximum concentration of carbon monoxide of 4 parts in 10,000 parts of air.

This will ultimately require 3,600,000 cubic feet of fresh air per minute, representing an average of 40 complete air changes per hour.

After study of traffic across the ferries and bridges and on the city streets, it was seen that precaution must be taken to prevent the congestion of traffic on the streets at the tunnel terminals; and it is planned to separate the incoming from the outgoing traffic to permit of its concentration and absorption.

The Manhattan entrance is from a plaza on Broome Street, from Hudson to Varick Streets, and the exit is on the south side of Canal Street at Varick and Vestry Streets. The Jersey City entrance is from a plaza at 12th and Provost Streets, and the exit at 14th and Provost Streets.

The entire cost of construction, approximately $30,000,000, can be amortized on the estimated traffic at rate of tolls equal to the present ferry rates in about eleven years.

THE TUNNEL IN BRIEF.

Total length of proposed tunnels, 9,250 feet.

Outside diameter of circular subsurface tubes, 29 feet 6 inches.

Construction material, cast-iron ring lined with concrete.

Elevation of top of tube, 60 feet below mean low tide.

Maximum gradients on approaches at each end, 3½ per cent.

Width of roadway in each tunnel, 20 feet.

Ventilation—blower and exhaust fans at 4 shafts—2 on each side of river.

Estimated annual traffic on completion (both directions), 5,610,000 vehicles.

Total estimated annual capacity of tunnel (both directions), 15,800,000 vehicles.

Manhattan terminus of tunnel—entrance Broome Street—exit Canal and Varick Streets.

Jersey City terminus—entrance 12th Street—exit 14th Street.

TUNNELS IN OPERATION IN AND ABOUT NEW YORK CITY.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM—Tunnels under Hudson River extend from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York, to Weehawken, N. J. There is no station at Weehawken; the electric trains from the Pennsylvania Station run to Manhattan Transfer, near Newark, N. J., without a stop. Work started April 1, 1904; completed in 1910. Two tubes of cast iron rings, 23 feet outside diameter and 21 feet 2 inches inside diameter; subaqueous portion 6,118 feet long.

Manhattan crosstown tunnels from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, mentioned above, across New York under 32d and 33d Sts. to First Ave. Started July, 1905, completed in 1910. There are two tunnels, each with two tracks. The tunnels are built of concrete with the crown about 60 feet below the surface of the street.

East River tunnels connect with the crosstown tunnels and extend under the East River to Long Island City. Started September, 1904; completed in 1910. Four separate tubes with rings 23 feet outside diameter, each tube from the Manhattan shaft to the Long Island City shaft, 3,900 feet long.

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD SYSTEM—North tunnels under the Hudson River from Jersey City to Morton St., New York. Started November, 1874; the first in New York, officially opened February 25, 1908. Two single track tubes, with a minimum inside diameter of 15 feet 3 inches, and approximately 5,700 feet long.

Up-town tunnels connect with north tunnels at Morton St. and extend to Christopher St. thence to Sixth Ave. and up Sixth Ave. to 33d St. Started March, 1904, completed in 1910. Section from Morton to 12th St. shield construction, remainder cut and cover.

South tunnels under Hudson River from Jersey City to the Church St. Terminal Building (Cortlandt, Church and Fulton Sts.), New York. Started May, 1905; opened for traffic July, 1909. Two tubes about 5,950 feet long, with cast iron rings, 16 feet 7 inches outside diameter and 15 feet 3 inches inside diameter.

Tunnels (consisting of two single track tubes) extend from the Hoboken terminal of the Lackawanna Railroad to Washington St., Jersey City, with connections to the north tunnels and to the Erie Railroad Station. At Washington St. a branch runs to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City, where connections are made with the south tunnels. West from Washington St. to a point east of Summit Ave. is a double track concrete tunnel with a centre wall dividing the tracks. Work started March, 1906; completed in July, 1911.

BELMONT TUNNEL under the East River from 42d St., New York, to Long Island City. Subaqueous portion two single track tubes with cast-iron rings 16 feet 10 inches outside diameter, and a clear inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches. Through rock a horseshoe shaped concrete section is used and in other places a rectangular double track cross section with reinforced concrete lining. Construction started by New York and Long Island Railroad, July 12, 1905; practically completed January 1, 1908. (Commonly known as the Steinway Tunnel.)

RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL under the East River from the Battery, New York, to Joralemon St., Brooklyn, connecting the New York and Brooklyn subways. Started April, 1903; trains running January 9, 1908. Two tubes, 6,784 feet long, with a finished inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches.

CLARK STREET TUBE—These twin-tubes underneath the East River, connecting the Interborough-Seventh Avenue subway in Manhattan with the Fulton Street-Flatbush Avenue subway of the Interborough in Brooklyn, were completed and put in operation the Summer of 1919. They are 5,047 feet long; outside diameter of 17 feet 6 inches; inside diameter 15 feet.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD TUNNEL, WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY—Commenced in 1881, and completed twenty-three months later, at a cost of $525,000. It is double-tracked and the original length was 3,983 feet. A steel and concrete portal, constructed in 1907 at the east increased its length to 4,273 feet. One-fourth of the tunnel is brick-lined, the remaining portion, unlined. The normal section is 27 feet in width and 19 feet high. 80,500 cubic yards of rock were removed, and five vertical shafts were utilized, giving ten working faces, and average progress of 173 linear feet per month was maintained. The average expenditure per linear foot of lined section was $200, and of unlined section, $110, and equivalent of $7.00 per cubic yard of excavation. The tunnel is a tangent, with the exception of the extended portion of the east end, previously mentioned, at which point the freight and passenger tracks divide. There is a grade of 0.30% toward the east, and 0.34% toward the west, from approximately the centre of the tunnel. It is ventilated by rotary fans, installed in 1911.

BERGEN CUT of Erie Railroad through Bergen Hill, Jersey City, parallel to the present tunnel, which is 4,700 feet long. The Bergen cut was started March, 1906, and completed July 1, 1910. It has five four-track tunnels, with open cuts between the tunnels, making a total length of 4,300 feet. Tunnel sections 58 feet wide at the bottom and 21 feet high.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD TUNNEL, through Bergen Hill, Jersey City. Started February 28, 1906; completed February 14, 1909. Parallel to and 24 feet away from old tunnel and of the same length, viz., 4,283 feet. New tunnel is double tracked, lined with concrete, having inside dimensions 23 feet high by 30 feet wide. Bush track construction used.

BROOKLYN-MANHATTAN TRACTION CO.—Whitehall St., Manhattan, to Montague St., Brooklyn. Length between bulkhead lines 3,900 feet, inside minimum diameter 15 feet, outside minimum diameter 17 feet 2 inches; work begun July, 1914, tunnel opened, Aug. 4, 1920.

Sixtieth Street Tunnel, from Manhattan to Long Island City, length between bulkheads 2,580 feet, minimum diameter inside 15 feet, maximum diameter outside 18 feet; work begun August, 1916, tunnel opened Aug. 4, 1920.

Fourteenth Street-Eastern, from Manhattan to Williamsburg. Length between bulkheads 3,050 feet, minimum diameter inside 15 feet, maximum diameter outside 18 feet; work begun February, 1916, tunnel will be opened in 1924.

FERRIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

MUNICIPAL.

Whitehall St. to St. George, Staten Island. Operation begun Oct. 25, 1905.

South St. to 39th St., So. B'klyn. Operation begun Nov. 1, 1906.

East 92d St. to Fulton Ave., Astoria, Queens. Operation begun Sept. 27, 1921.

Sound View Ave., Clason Point, Bronx, to 1st Ave., College Point, Queens.

East 23d St. to Greenpoint Ave., B'klyn. Operation begun Sept. 24, 1921.

Grand St. to Broadway, B'klyn. Operation begun Oct. 1, 1921.

PRIVATELY OWNED.

Hudson River—Liberty St. to Communipaw, J. C. (Central R. R. of N. J.); Cortlandt St. to Exchange Pl., J. C. (Penn. R. R.); Cortlandt St. to Weehawken (West Shore R. R.); Barclay St. to Newark St., Hoboken (Lackawanna R. R.); Chambers St. to Pavonia Ave., J. C. (Erie R. R.); Desbrosses St. to Exchange Pl., J. C. (Penn. R. R.); Christopher St. to Newark St., Hoboken (Lackawanna R. R.); W. 23d St. to 14th St., Hoboken (Lackawanna R. R.); W. 23d St. to Newark St., Hoboken (Lackawanna R. R.); W. 23d St. to Communipaw, J. C. (Central R. R. of N. J.); W. 23d St. to Pavonia Ave., J. C. (Erie R. R.); W. 42d St. to Weehawken (West Shore R. R.); W. 42d St. to West New York (West Shore R. R.); W. 130th St. to Edgewater, N. J.; Dyckman St. to Englewood Landing, N. J. (Palisades Park).

East River—Whitehall St. to Atlantic Ave., B'klyn.; Whitehall St. to Hamilton Ave., B'klyn.; Fulton St. to Fulton St., B'klyn.; E. 34th St. to L. I. City (L. I. R. R.); Clason Point, Bronx, to Whitestone, L. I. (passengers only).

Staten Island (non-municipal)—St. George, S. I. to 69th St., Bay Ridge, B'klyn.; Port Richmond, S. I., to Bayonne, N. J.; Holland Hook, S. I., to Elizabethport, N. J.; Linoleumville, S. I., to Carteret, N. J.; Tottenville, S. I., to Perth Amboy, N. J.

Crossing New York Bay—Battery Park to Governor's Island (U. S. Army); Battery Park to Ellis Island (U. S Dept. of Commerce); Battery Park to Liberty Island.

Rockaway Ferries—Sheepshead Bay to Breezy Pt., Kennedy's, Rockaway Pt., Reid's, Roxbury, and Campbell's.

Departmental Ferries—E. 16th St. to Hart's Island (Dept. of Health); E. 26th St. to Blackwell's (Welfare) Isl., Riker's Isl., and Hart's Isl. (Dept. of Correction); E. 26th St. to Blackwell's Isl. and Randall's Isl. (Dept. of Pub. Welfare); E. 86th St. to Blackwell's Isl. (Dept. of Pub. Welfare); E. 116th St. to Ward's Isl. (N. Y. State Hosp. Bd.); E. 125th St. to Randall's Isl. (Children's Hosp.) (Dept. of Pub. Welfare); E. 125th St. to Randall's Isl. (House of Refuge), N. Y. State Reformatory; E. 132d St. to No. Brother Isl. (Dept. of Health); Fordham St., City Island, to Hart's Island (Depts. of Correction and Pub. Welfare).

THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

(Data by courtesy of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.)

New York Bay is the principal entrance to New York City. It is divided into two parts, the Lower Bay and the Upper Bay, by the Narrows, a passage about five-eighths of a mile wide at its narrowest part. The entrance to the Lower Bay is between Sandy Hook on the south and Rockaway Point on the north and is about seven miles wide. The Upper Bay extends from the Narrows to the Battery. The principal entrance channels to the harbor of New York are the Ambrose Channel and the Main Ship-Bayside-Gedney Channel.

Ambrose Channel, which is the newer and more important channel, was completed April 17, 1914. It has a comparatively straight course in a northwesterly and then northerly direction from deep water in the ocean through the Lower Bay. It is 38,000 feet in length and 2,000 feet in width, and has a depth of 40 feet at mean low water. The mean range of tide is about 4.5 feet.

Main Ship-Bayside-Gedney Channel is the route formerly used by deep-draught vessels. It extends westward past Sandy Hook and then northward through the Lower Bay. It has a depth of 30 feet at mean low water and a nominal width of 1,000 feet, which has decreased in places to 500 feet. The Main Channel in the Upper Bay leads between Jersey Flats and Gowanus Flats and has depths of 40 to 90 feet and a width of about one-half mile. Within the harbor there are several channels connecting the different sections. Bay Ridge, Red Hook and Buttermilk Channels lie in Gowanus Bay along the Brooklyn shore of the Upper Bay and form an easterly channel that extends from the Narrows to East River and is separated from the Main Ship Channel by a broad shoal off Gowanus Bay and by Governor's Island. By means of these channels the extensive terminals of the Bush Terminal Co. and of the New York Dock Co., as well as the municipal terminals in South Brooklyn, are directly accessible for large ships and have easy communication with the other sections of the inner harbor.

Bay Ridge Channel has a minimum depth of 35 feet at mean low water for its full width of 1,200 feet, and of 40 feet for the middle 800 feet of that width. Red Hook Channel is approximately 1,200 feet wide and has available depths of 38 to 40 feet at mean low water throughout its length. The combined length of these channels is about 4.5 miles and the mean range of tide is about 4½ feet. Buttermilk Channel has a depth of 30 feet, but at places along the sides the depth does not exceed 27 feet. The channel is broad, having at its narrowest point a width of about 800 feet.

ABOUT MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Rivers, Creeks and Bays.—The Hudson (North) River empties into Upper New York Bay at the Battery, the southernmost point of Manhattan Island. The width of the river between established pierhead lines is 3,900 feet at the Battery and gradually decreases to 2,750 feet between Castle Point, N. J., and West 14th Street, New York City, and 2,725 feet opposite West 59th Street.

A vessel drawing 40 feet can be carried at mean low water up to West 19th Street, through the eastern, or New York, side of the river; from West 19th to about West 50th Street, through the western, or New Jersey, side; and between West 50th and West 75th Streets, in the middle of the river, and thence generally near the east shore, to the north boundary of the city. The mean range of tide at the Battery is 4.4 feet.

The East River is a tidal strait about 16 miles long and from 600 to 4,000 feet wide, exclusive of bays and estuaries, and extends from the Battery in New York City to Throgs Neck at the head of Long Island Sound. The river separates the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx from the Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn.

The East River has a through channel to Long Island Sound 30 feet deep at mean low water and with width of 550 feet or more, except at Hell Gate, where the 30-foot channel is too narrow for navigation and the safe depth is limited to 26 feet. A project is under way for deepening the entire channel to 35 and 40 feet. The mean range of tide in the East River is 4.4 feet at the Battery, 4 feet at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and 6.6 feet at the east entrance to Hell Gate.

Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek together form a waterway about 8 miles in length, which extends from the East River to the Hudson River and separates the Borough of Manhattan from the Borough of the Bronx. The East River entrance to the Harlem River is about 8½ miles by water northeast of the Battery and the Hudson River entrance to Spuyten Duyvil Creek is about 13½ miles by water north of the Battery. The improved channel in Harlem River has a width of 150 to 400 feet and a depth of 15 feet at mean low water, except at Macombs Dam Bridge, where ledge rock projects at a point 12 feet below mean low water.

Bronx River is a short and narrow stream that empties into a shallow bay or estuary on the East River at Hunts Point, about 11 miles northeast of the Battery. The navigable portion of the river consists of a Channel extending from its mouth to a dam at East 177th Street. This channel is about 2½ miles long and from about 50 to 300 feet wide and has a depth of 7 feet at mean low water in the lower section. The mean range of tide in the Bronx River is about 7 feet in the estuary and 6 feet at the dam.

Westchester Creek is a small stream lying wholly within the limits of the City of New York. This stream extends northward from an estuary in the north shore of East River about 14 miles northeast of the Battery. The estuary is about 1 mile long and from 500 to 3,000 feet wide. The portion of the creek now under improvement is 2⅔ miles long from deep water in the East River and from 110 to 500 feet wide. The lower section has a depth at mean low water of 8 feet, while the upper section has a mean depth of 6 feet.

East Chester Creek is a shallow stream that empties into East Chester Bay on the north shore of Long Island Sound about 12 miles west of the Connecticut State line and about 21 miles northeast of the Battery. The lower two miles of the navigable portion of this stream lie wholly within the limits of the City of New York and have a depth of 4 feet at mean low water, or 11 feet at high water, while the upper section has a depth of about 5 feet at high water.

Flushing Bay is on the north shore of Long Island, about 12 miles from the Battery. The bay is about 1 mile wide and 2 miles long. Flushing Creek, which flows into the head of the bay, is a tidal stream navigable for a distance of about 3.5 miles from its mouth. The total length of dredged channel in the bay and the creek is about 3 miles and the mean low water depth of channel in the bay is 10 feet; in the creek, 8 feet. The mean range of the tide is about 7.1 feet.

ON THE BROOKLYN SIDE.

Newtown Creek is the inlet of the East River that separates for a distance of about 4 miles the Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn. The improved channel has a width of about 125 feet and a mean low water depth of 20 feet to Meeker Avenue bridge and 14 feet above. The mean range of tide is about 4 feet.

Wallabout Channel is a channel in Wallabout Bay, an inlet of the East River adjacent to the United States Navy Yard in Brooklyn. The channel consists of a waterway extending in a half circle around the inside of the island known as Cob Dock and is divided into two parts by a stone causeway connecting the mainland with Cob Dock. The eastern section of the channel is about 2,000 feet long and from 250 to 350 feet wide, and has a depth of about 20 feet at mean low water. At the head of Wallabout Channel are two bodies of navigable water, Kent Avenue Basin and Wallabout Basin, which are 2,200 feet long and 1,300 feet long respectively.

Jamaica Bay is situated on the south shore of Long Island and lies wholly within the limits of the City of New York. It is about 8 miles long and 4 miles wide, and covers an area of approximately 32 square miles. The bay is connected with the ocean at Rockaway Inlet by a shifting channel having a least depth over the bar of about 11 feet at mean low water. An entrance channel 17 feet deep at mean low water has been dredged through the north end of the bars. The bay contains numerous small low-lying islands. A channel 2½ miles long is under joint improvement by the Federal Government and the City of New York. The United States is to provide and maintain the entrance channel and to reimburse the city for dredging the main channel in the bay; while the city is to dredge the other channels within the bay, bulkhead the shores of the bay, and fill in behind the bulkheads. On June 30, 1920, an entrance channel had been completed to a width of about 200 feet, and a depth of 17 feet at mean low water.

The New Jersey Portion of the Harbor.—Newark Bay is a large estuary extending from the confluence of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers south to Staten Island, a distance of about 6 miles. It is about 1½ miles wide. At Staten Island the bay is connected on the east with Kill van Kull and on the west with Arthur Kill. The navigable channel in the bay has a dredged depth of 20 feet

t mean low water and the range of tide is about feet.

Passaic River is a tidal stream which is navigable or vessels drawing 6 feet of water as far as the ity of Passaic, 16 miles above its mouth. In the wer portion of the river the depth of the navi- able channel is 20 feet to within 800 feet of the ackson Street bridge at Newark; thence 16 feet eep to the Montclair and Greenwood Lake rail- oad bridge; thence 6 feet deep to Passaic.

Hackensack River is a tidal stream which merges ith the Passaic River at the head of Newark Bay. t is navigable to New Milford, 20½ miles from its outh. At mean low water, 12 feet can be carried o Little Ferry, 12¾ miles; then 10 feet through he highway bridge at Little Ferry; thence 12 feet o Hackensack, 2¼ miles; thence quite shoal to ew Milford.

THE STATEN ISLAND KILLS.

Arthur Kill separates Staten Island from New ersey. It is about 12 miles long. This channel, ogether with Kill van Kull, forms Staten Island ound, and, with the lower end of Newark Bay, orms the inland waterway between New York nd New Jersey, the boundary between the two tates following the centre of the waterway. Vessels rawing 19 feet can be taken at mean low water nto Newark Bay via Lower New York Bay, Rari- an Bay and Arthur Kill. Vessels drawing 23 feet t mean low water can be taken through Upper New York Bay, Kill van Kull and Arthur Kill to Perth Amboy, N. J.

Kill van Kull, a connecting waterway about 3 miles in length, lies along the northern shore of Staten Island and extends from the lower end of Newark Bay to Upper New York Bay. Vessels having a draught of 25 feet can be brought at mean low water into Newark Bay through Upper New York Bay and the channel in Kill van Kull.

Raritan Bay lies at the southern end of Staten Island and forms the western portion of Lower New York Bay. Its greatest length from north to south is about 5 miles and from east to west about 7 miles. The Raritan River empties into the bay at its western end and the Arthur Kill extends northward from its western end. Vessels enter the bay by way of the Main Ship-Bay-side-Gedney Channel, but a draught of not more than 21 feet at mean low water can be carried through the dredged channels at the head of the bay.

THE RARITAN RIVER.

Raritan River empties into Raritan Bay at Perth Amboy. At mean low water vessels with a draught of 16 feet can be carried to the Washington Canal at Sayreville, a distance of 6.7 miles; thence 10 feet to New Brunswick, a distance of about 5.3 miles.

Elizabeth River is a small stream that empties into the Arthur Kill near its junction with Newark Bay. The navigable channel in the lower river has a depth of 7 feet at mean high water for 1½ miles.

THE PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY.

(Headquarters, No. 11 Broadway, N. Y. City.)

By chapter 154 of the Laws of New York and hapter 151 of the Laws of New Jersey, 1921, Com- missioners from the State of New York and Commis- oners from the State of New Jersey were authorized o sign the compact between the State of New York nd the State of New Jersey for the creation of the ort of New York District and the creation of he Port of New York Authority. This treaty was ubsequently ratified by Congress and approved y the President.

The Port of New York Authority is a body cor- orate and politic, having the powers enumerated in he compact for upbuilding the port. The Port reaty says:

"The Port Authority shall constitute a body, both orporate and politic, with full power and authority o purchase, construct, lease and, or, operate any erminal or transportation facility within said istrict; and to make charges for the use thereof; nd for any of such purposes to own, hold, lease nd, or, operate real or personal property, to borrow oney and secure the same by bonds or by mort- ages upon any property held or to be held by it."

The compact was signed on April 30, 1921, by ommissioners William R. Willcox and Eugenius H. Outerbridge, on behalf of the State of New ork, and by Commissioners J. Spencer Smith, rank R. Ford and DeWitt Van Buskirk, and ttorney-General Thomas F. McCram, on behalf of the State of New Jersey. Attorney-General Charles D. Newton of the State of New York signed he compact on May 6, 1921.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSIONS.

The Commissioners, whose terms expire July 1 of ear named, are: **New York State**—*Chairman of he Joint Commission*, Eugenius H. Outerbridge, N. Y. City (1928); John F. Galvin, N. Y. City 1926); Lewis H. Pounds, Brooklyn (1924). New ersey—DeWitt Van Buskirk, Bayonne (1924); rank Ford, Caldwell (1925); Julian A. Gregory, range (1928).

Consulting Engineer, Gen. Geo. W. Goethals; *ounsel*, Julius H. Cohen; *Secretary*, William Leary; *ssistant Secretary*, C. A. Ruhlmann.

The Port Authority was delegated with the duty f recommending a comprehensive plan for the evelopment of the Port of New York and such lan was approved by the Legislature of New Jersey n February 20, 1922, and New York on February 1, and approved by Congress in June. President Harding on July 1 signed the Congressional Resolu- ion. Thus the Port Authority is the recognized gency of the two States and the Federal Govern- ment in developing the Port of New York.

The Port Authority seeks to co-ordinate and extend the facilities of the Port of New York in ursuance of these fundamental principles:

First—That terminal operations within the Port District, so far as practicable, should be unified.

Second—That there should be consolidation of shipments at proper classification points so as to eliminate duplication of effort, inefficient loading of equipment and realize reduction in expenses.

Third—That there should be the most direct routing of all commodities so as to avoid centres of congestion, conflicting currents and long truck-hauls.

Fourth—That terminal stations established under the comprehensive plan should be union stations, so far as practicable.

Fifth—That the process of co-ordinating facilities should so far as practicable adapt existing facilities as integral parts of the new system, so as to avoid needless destruction of existing capital investment and reduce as far as may be possible the requirements for new capital; and endeavor should be made to obtain the consent of the States and local municipalities within the Port District for the co-ordination of their present and contemplated port and terminal facilities with the whole plan.

Sixth—That freight from all railroads must be brought to all parts of the port wherever practicable without cars breaking bulk, and this necessitates tunnel connection between New Jersey and Long Island, and tunnel or bridge connections between other parts of the port.

Seventh—That there should be urged upon the Federal authorities improvement of channels so as to give access for that type of water-borne commerce adapted to the various forms of development which the respective shorefronts and adjacent lands of the port would best lend themselves to.

MOTOR TRUCK HIGHWAYS.

Eighth—Highways for motor truck traffic should be laid out so as to permit the most efficient inter-relation between terminals, piers and industrial establishments not equipped with railroad sidings and for the distribution of building materials and many other commodities which must be handled by trucks; these highways to connect with existing or projected bridges, tunnels and ferries.

Ninth—Definite methods for prompt relief must be devised that can be applied for the better co-ordination and operation of existing facilities while large and more comprehensive plans for future development are being carried out.

Measures of immediate relief from present harbor conditions, such as the consolidation of marine equipment and the establishment of motor trunk line highways and the increased use of motor truck facilities, are provided in the Port Authority programme.

The commission has authority to hold public hearings and has conferred with committees of railroad Presidents, steamship officials, and all other official and civic bodies within the Port District as well as with the representatives of the various business interests. The Port Authority has also conferred with municipal, State, and Federal officials on phases of port planning.

COMMERCE OF CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF N. Y. SINCE 1860.

Year (Fisc.)	Gold and Silver.			Merchandise.			
	Imports.	Exports—Domestic.	Exports—Foreign.	Imports.	Exports—Domestic.	Exports—Foreign.	Duties Collected.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1860..	2,382,855	50,338,957	7,758,729	231,310,086	70,292,018	9,755,960	37,731,913
1861..	34,176,188	19,112,779	4,903,477	188,790,086	118,267,177	8,408,018	28,141,559
1862..	11,689,687	24,726,183	4,237,670	130,525,949	127,651,778	6,184,414	34,529,146
1863..	1,731,530	46,014,880	6,406,060	175,522,885	175,903,098	10,963,293	48,636,649
1864..	2,099,057	55,610,517	3,562,187	227,407,442	156,626,705	9,173,453	72,406,636
1865..	1,890,431	37,733,355	1,764,495	152,248,978	181,646,518	20,862,523	55,292,514
1866..	.....	.....	.....	302,505,719	264,510,247	7,453,845	132,569,159
1867..	.....	36,917,429	.....	277,469,510	170,465,028	11,235,211	119,901,520
1868..	5,789,631	69,868,588	6,441,298	236,791,028	166,162,651	8,574,975	107,854,915
1869..	13,057,674	26,615,429	10,574,463	282,060,008	158,768,835	7,167,373	119,920,692
1870..	12,941,193	22,880,333	10,816,822	281,048,813	187,092,158	9,522,588	127,970,548
1871..	9,154,001	72,232,410	10,675,087	348,755,769	213,298,365	9,412,124	140,125,530
1872..	2,353,317	52,190,940	4,873,301	416,162,512	218,222,734	10,287,917	146,981,398
1873..	7,611,934	55,016,415	7,556,348	418,709,493	258,113,548	11,415,751	125,582,198
1874..	18,401,242	46,433,364	3,925,830	376,730,380	293,926,705	10,707,633	110,481,879
1875..	11,500,687	75,723,329	6,547,415	357,136,893	253,478,584	8,954,649	108,227,467
1876..	8,246,000	41,589,908	4,132,736	303,466,910	253,115,991	9,735,585	101,263,075
1877..	31,770,581	26,847,747	9,174,196	298,261,378	274,120,814	8,096,565	91,056,962
1878..	20,382,090	11,766,270	3,556,673	292,797,559	327,226,478	9,267,199	90,878,353
1879..	11,766,309	11,020,727	4,335,909	302,349,053	327,796,819	8,073,476	96,833,029
1880..	83,658,245	2,935,062	5,138,574	459,937,153	385,506,602	7,053,488	130,431,008
1881..	100,302,913	8,646,882	2,907,182	435,450,905	393,658,208	13,522,816	138,300,312
1882..	28,215,006	38,395,605	3,761,188	493,060,891	332,102,136	12,401,639	151,529,894
1883..	12,695,200	15,263,319	7,049,832	496,005,276	347,308,334	14,117,027	146,581,223
1884..	21,735,725	43,039,148	11,690,789	465,119,630	320,016,246	9,867,021	138,866,903
1885..	25,957,687	15,220,998	8,031,562	380,077,748	334,718,227	9,796,534	125,313,677
1886..	15,209,857	41,915,728	11,741,087	419,338,932	304,496,611	9,832,800	132,635,369
1887..	41,238,214	12,515,123	5,648,541	456,698,631	306,842,375	9,504,844	146,158,589
1888..	39,841,658	49,56	5,852	470,426,774	301,486,784	9,140,712	144,426,620
1889..	7,279,618	71,68	5,395	472,153,507	310,928,151	8,910,404	144,360,120
1890..	11,070,503	41,64	6,121	516,426,693	340,268,765	8,783,026	151,845,132
1891..	15,402,705	95,91	6,277	537,786,007	337,806,277	8,722,570	145,378,355
1892..	39,708,007	93,20	4,967	536,538,112	404,935,770	9,017,013	117,787,839
1893..	12,305,641	119,493,996	12,610,457	548,558,593	339,040,667	8,355,050	134,454,353
1894..	68,039,604	93,451,985	14,884,446	415,795,991	359,192,983	9,953,382	85,576,111
1895..	30,243,384	82,908,886	12,225,380	477,741,128	317,906,816	7,673,246	101,750,165
1896..	30,972,139	147,045,289	7,139,055	499,932,792	344,355,492	9,919,449	106,666,188
1897..	76,345,231	85,013,883	2,568,513	480,603,580	382,610,975	9,068,932	118,365,076
1898..	94,116,902	48,811,422	6,230,248	402,281,050	437,426,637	8,089,157	100,424,617
1899..	52,480,759	69,463,439	12,865,848	465,559,650	449,801,525	9,642,692	134,071,17[illegible]
1900..	24,765,253	85,498,014	2,450,539	537,237,282	507,930,476	10,903,995	150,153,068
1901..	27,351,777	102,389,646	1,553,325	527,259,906	516,929,035	12,663,943	159,330,669
1902..	14,136,005	79,195,540	1,405,212	559,930,849	479,193,385	11,168,310	163,606,07[illegible]
1903..	15,233,351	69,456,488	3,025,638	618,705,662	492,874,449	12,955,245	178,852,021
1904..	29,948,116	108,398,066	1,929,788	600,171,033	493,705,709	13,102,304	168,677,030
1905..	15,537,694	105,227,432	6,791,302	679,629,256	511,067,199	13,658,806	170,570,029
1906..	60,288,409	52,268,485	6,744,325	734,350,823	595,410,061	11,750,253	192,985,95[illegible]
1907..	61,221,577	62,460,287	7,781,311	853,696,952	616,270,674	11,679,183	217,127,610
1908..	117,746,796	99,738,210	6,267,399	688,215,938	688,410,827	12,652,086	184,235,337
1909..	20,685,652	112,108,673	2,623,340	779,308,944	595,670,688	11,568,793	195,008,723
1910..	16,785,552	116,635,626	5,607,565	935,990,958	634,288,230	17,698,126	214,686,318
1911..	35,529,111	50,622,443	4,580,442	881,592,689	756,473,974	16,078,475	200,818,317
1912..	32,396,676	81,328,034	8,229,400	975,744,320	802,476,214	15,469,589	194,752,639
1913..	48,909,622	120,107,142	4,966,898	1,048,320,629	900,622,431	17,313,557	198,471,127
1914..	37,914,458	133,209,708	3,324,967	1,040,380,526	845,342,530	19,203,808	197,074,780
1915..	46,833,391	78,728,786	7,544,956	930,693,041	1,162,727,641	32,199,925	146,546,589
1916..	179,563,207	75,415,943	25,182,107	1,191,473,268	2,272,291,977	37,270,069	150,597,503
1917..	58,873,716	158,237,884	9,047,995	1,338,588,225	3,035,838,584	23,171,012	153,869,441
1918..	24,327,934	85,886,664	3,993,522	1,251,842,010	2,582,182,184	32,546,191	115,596,095
1919..	32,488,950	73,989,865	10,182,926	1,394,270,206	2,925,715,466	102,523,998	115,743,708
1920..	95,440,254	212,680,268	2,727,135	2,904,844,143	3,293,304,084	100,744,758	227,102,417
1921..	567,707,323	12,143,786	6,391,278	1,922,741,371	2,429,396,801	78,838,577	205,863,859
1922..	431,855,511	12,821,091	16,312,497	1,366,010,488	1,277,810,118	40,445,485	226,743,570
1923..	349,036,584	73,183,629	29,745,302	3,781,259,144	957,077,933	70,528,427	561,928,867

Silver totalled $64,947,025 of imports, $26,269,748 of domestic exports, and $29,637,208 of foreign exports of gold and silver.

TONNAGE OF COMMERCE AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The following figures show the tons of commodities handled in the calendar year 1921 at the Port of New York. The data was compiled by the Chief of Engineers of the Army.

Bronx River—417,853
Flushing Bay—1,456,888
Jamaica Bay—203,734
New York Harbor—22,117,535
Coney Island Channel—191,566
Buttermilk Channel—2,059,129
Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels—5,145,038
East River—32,071,134
Newtown Creek—4,628,366
Harlem River—4,680,040
Hudson River Channel—35,168,448
Newark Bay—674,107
Passaic River—1,084,714
Hackensack River—1,463,025
Staten Island Sound—23,122,843
Raritan Bay and N. J.—4,686,014
Raritan River—585,072

There are approximately 200 companies operating ships into and out of the Port of New York, says a Chamber of Commerce bulletin. Over 5,000 vessels annually enter and clear the port in foreign commerce, and possibly nearly as many more in coastwise service. The tonnage of foreign vessels entering the port in 1920 was 17,404,188, which was over 27 per cent. of the total tonnage entering the United States.

The area of the port is 175 square miles.

SHIPPING TONNAGE PORT OF NEW YORK.

VESSELS ENTERED (DIRECT).

Year Ending June 30.	American.				Foreign.				Total.	
	Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Number.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*Vessels.*	*Tons.*
1899.....	479	208,234	256	618,102	707	446,530	2,808	6,434,611	4,250	7,707,477
1900.....	352	163,697	393	979,009	720	428,266	2,768	6,605,789	4,233	8,176,761
1901.....	367	158,590	384	930,791	557	377,633	2,881	7,212,259	4,189	8,679,273
1902.....	412	160,690	395	999,128	559	323,405	2,761	7,499,544	4,127	8,982,767
1903.....	253	103,216	414	1,125,828	591	346,332	2,594	7,477,720	3,852	9,053,096
1904.....	182	70,805	381	1,123,827	609	297,824	2,597	7,743,068	3,769	9,235,524
1905.....	246	93,470	405	1,150,707	607	298,684	2,616	8,087,992	3,874	9,630,853
1906.....	246	121,673	403	1,220,023	620	278,773	2,810	8,856,524	4,079	10,476,993
1907.....	178	76,825	376	1,214,633	549	239,394	3,126	9,852,493	4,229	11,383,345
1908.....	197	99,110	390	1,265,501	488	243,825	3,132	10,546,344	4,207	12,154,780
1909.....	188	115,116	440	1,334,499	415	267,609	3,077	10,811,499	4,120	12,528,723
1910.....	201	102,304	430	1,305,541	447	237,646	3,088	11,397,327	4,166	13,042,818
1911.....	115	64,087	446	1,371,319	411	243,410	3,141	11,750,134	4,113	13,428,950
1912.....	131	78,085	386	1,302,865	351	269,469	3,143	12,023,346	4,011	13,673,765
1913.....	192	120,992	438	1,488,507	342	234,305	3,251	12,620,357	4,223	14,464,161
1914.....	200	128,377	414	1,420,756	293	255,810	3,568	13,962,604	4,475	15,767,547
1915.....	193	124,281	690	2,170,720	306	236,558	3,257	10,047,758	4,446	12,579,317
1916.....	267	216,624	986	2,859,864	332	288,607	3,603	10,096,258	5,188	13,461,353
1917.....	282	272,844	1,084	3,088,300	313	288,816	3,281	9,262,733	4,960	12,912,693
1918.....	228	209,283	1,113	2,974,498	307	287,205	2,534	7,472,103	4,182	10,943,089
1919.....	209	205,937	1,420	3,610,864	182	164,978	2,650	8,507,996	4,461	12,489,775
1920.....	181	175,914	2,436	6,903,475	181	163,823	2,216	7,806,532	5,014	15,049,744
1921.....	154	165,414	2,511	8,332,512	164	87,610	2,431	9,365,050	5,260	17,950,586
1922.....	87	89,150	1,863	6,826,335	241	101,496	2,534	10,475,554	5,201	18,450,608
1923.....	110	133,367	1,586	6,211,112	218	104,014	2,903	12,459,191	4,817	18,904,684

VESSELS CLEARED (DIRECT).

Year Ending June 30.	American.				Foreign.				Total.	
	Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Number.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*Vessels.*	*Tons.*
1899.....	326	169,318	291	685,971	777	470,405	2,660	6,170,585	4,054	7,496,279
1900.....	295	174,468	387	983,616	773	453,776	2,563	6,231,669	4,018	7,843,529
1901.....	272	143,184	374	920,560	606	378,023	2,571	6,676,660	3,823	8,118,427
1902.....	193	101,094	402	1,025,309	580	361,598	2,491	6,927,290	3,666	8,415,291
1903.....	148	83,377	435	1,200,323	631	390,535	2,466	7,172,837	3,680	8,847,072
1904.....	68	46,947	412	1,172,661	535	304,218	2,288	7,176,764	3,303	8,700,590
1905.....	96	62,673	435	1,187,299	510	305,282	2,398	7,756,273	3,439	9,311,527
1906.....	142	85,746	424	1,224,344	581	287,887	2,543	8,315,983	3,690	9,913,960
1907.....	107	73,975	399	1,235,335	538	236,286	2,720	8,927,005	3,764	10,472,601
1908.....	69	43,844	424	1,379,517	473	232,325	2,912	10,284,278	3,878	11,939,964
1909.....	96	83,240	465	1,411,775	379	268,769	2,763	10,102,629	3,703	11,866,413
1910.....	87	56,356	476	1,457,499	412	250,894	2,771	10,777,154	3,746	12,541,903
1911.....	71	46,550	489	1,537,018	345	252,252	2,948	11,531,073	3,853	13,366,893
1912.....	78	65,246	445	1,523,136	326	278,766	2,947	11,681,990	3,796	13,549,138
1913.....	86	76,599	472	1,633,335	242	232,350	3,066	12,428,335	3,866	14,370,619
1914.....	210	130,005	462	1,586,173	360	275,693	3,240	13,429,523	4,272	15,421,394
1915.....	244	148,890	713	2,235,357	372	246,156	2,954	9,531,971	4,283	12,162,374
1916.....	355	228,799	1,009	2,996,625	439	348,878	3,589	10,344,655	5,392	13,918,957
1917.....	351	267,116	1,120	3,248,687	386	328,517	3,176	9,343,093	5,033	13,187,413
1918.....	224	188,271	1,027	2,846,397	306	257,067	2,300	7,292,982	3,857	10,584,713
1919.....	292	248,691	1,386	3,799,922	234	207,782	2,601	8,683,188	4,513	12,939,587
1920.....	158	150,529	2,008	6,003,983	187	165,834	2,235	7,955,109	4,588	14,275,455
1921.....	129	138,672	2,134	7,087,600	174	95,751	2,397	9,277,648	4,834	16,599,671
1922.....	77	96,698	1,820	6,698,503	277	117,261	2,345	9,908,929	5,280	19,470,642
1923.....	65	95,468	1,781	6,563,512	238	111,622	2,813	12,113,143	4,897	18,883,744

Totals on entrances and clearances do not include vessels that reached and left the United States via other domestic ports.

Above data cover entire port district, including Newark and Perth Amboy.

The direct water front of Greater New York extends a distance of more than 3,000,000 linear feet, or approximately 578.4 miles, of which 43.2 miles is in Manhattan; 79.8 in the Bronx; 201.5 in Brooklyn; 196.8 in Queens; and 57.1 in Richmond. The port water front on the New Jersey side extends 192.93 miles—grand total, 771.33 miles.

FERRY AND CARGO-IN-TRANSIT TRAFFIC AT NEW YORK CITY, IN 1921.

	Passengers Carried.	Car-Ferry Traffic.		Cargoes in Transit.	
		Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
			Dollars.		*Dollars.*
Jamaica Bay	144,421	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheepshead Bay	32,568	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Harbor	789,682	6,705,919	2,011,775,700	44,075,517	3,479,921,316
Coney Island Channel	1,176,468	.....	.....	191,566	3,337,466
Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channel	1,896,579	5,814,207	1,744,262,100	2,815,613	129,791,901
Gowanus Creek	.....	397	119,100	.....	.....
East River	37,504,827	8,693,377	2,608,013,100	18,767,647	897,680,983
Wallabout Channel	.....	300,892	90,267,600	.....	.....
Harlem River	1,695,079	5,015	687,951	158	2,425
Hudson River Channel	99,495,336	12,194,793	3,658,437,900	5,499,640	149,351,781
Buttermilk Channel	.....	53,623	16,086,900	760,366	54,483,231
Gravesend Bay	.....	.....	.....	243,060	2,737,911

WATER-BORNE COMMERCE AT NEW YORK CITY.

(Calendar years; short tons; data by Board of Engineers, U. S. Army.)

	1921.		1920.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
	Short.	*Dollars.*	*Short.*	*Dollars.*
East Chester Creek	261,883	3,395,517	182,216	2,461,231
West Chester Creek	470,848	922,780	264,442	1,029,719
Bronx River	417,853	1,914,161	849,980	2,551,730
Flushing Bay	1,456,888	2,056,088	1,613,560	1,468,151
Jamaica Bay	203,734	4,915,792	186,075	10,496,173
Sheepshead Bay	1,045	53,268	590	43,986
New York Harbor (foreign)	14,549,067	2,476,632,646	22,441,521	4,108,191,019
New York Harbor (coastwise)	7,568,468	524,577,597	4,506,822	523,532,693
New York Harbor (total)	22,117,535	3,001,210,243	26,948,343	4,631,723,712
Coney Island Channel	191,566	3,337,466	152,510	10,115,098
Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channel	13,774,858	2,675,655,894	12,422,132	2,441,503,300
Gowanus Creek	2,840,086	96 334,500	1,550,732	21,248,128
East River	59,532 158	5,386,893,730	56,758,863	5,726,603,477
Wallabout Channel	1,887,290	142,619,245	2,211,584	185,521,385
Newtown Creek	4,628,366	169,425,525	3,532,246	214,717,005
Harlem River	4,685,213	86,827,240	5,493,834	553,866,334
Hudson River Channel	52,862,881	7,793,908,895	51,095,899	9,436,741,873
Buttermilk Channel	2,873,118	492,531,458	4,034,863	718,466,909
Gravesend Bay	256,064	2,987,845	273,281	6,547,850

The above figures include car-ferry traffic and cargoes in transit, as to N. Y. Harbor, C. I. Channel, Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channel, Gowanus Creek, East River, Wallabout Channel, Harlem River, Hudson River Channel, Buttermilk Channel, and Gravesend Bay.

The extent of this traffic in 1921 is shown in the following table.

TOTAL 1921 COMMERCE, N. Y. PORT, WITH DUPLICATIONS ELIMINATED.

The Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, estimates that, with all known duplications eliminated, the total water-borne commerce of the Port of New York in 1921 amounted to 82,627,133 tons, valued at $6,241,011,129, consisting of 14,853,010 tons foreign, valued at $2,438,751,007; 17,894,629 tons coastwise, valued at $1,320,920,706; 4,818,767 tons internal traffic (representing commerce with tributary waterways), valued at $167,181,846; and 45,060,727 tons of other domestic traffic, valued at $2,314,157,570, consisting of traffic handled with the Port.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, was first proposed, soon after the Franco-German War, by a group of prominent Frenchmen, who commissioned one of their number, Frederic August Bartholdi, sculptor (born 1833, died 1904), to do the work. The U. S. Congress, Feb. 22, 1877, authorized President Hayes to set apart a site on the island, which Bartholdi, on a visit, had suggested. A committee was formed in 1874, to raise funds. In France, 180 cities, 40 general councils, many societies, and thousands of people contributed. In the United States, by the aid of The World, $300,000 was raised for the pedestal. The statue cost about $700,000, making the total about $1,000,000.

The head of the Statue was completed for the Paris Exposition, in 1878; the forearm had been sent to America and shown at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, in 1876. Thence it was transferred to Madison Square, New York City, where it remained until 1886. On Oct. 24, 1881, the anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown, all the pieces of the framework and base were put in place at Paris, Levi P. Morton, the American Ambassador, driving the first rivet. The Statue was finished in 1883; on July 4, 1884, M. De Lesseps, President of the French Committee, officially presented the Statue to Ambassador Morton; on Aug. 5, 1884, the cornerstone of the pedestal was laid on Bedloe's Island; late in June, 1885, the French vessel, Isere, from Rouen, France, landed the Statue at New York in 210 packing cases; the work of putting the parts together was begun in May, 1886, and the Statue was unveiled on Oct. 28, 1886.

DIMENSIONS OF THE STATUE.

	Ft.	In.		Ft.	In.
Height from base to torch	151	1	Distance across the eye	2	6
Foundation of pedestal to torch	305	6	Length of nose	4	6
Heel to top of head	111	6	Right arm, length	42	0
Length of hand	16	5	Right arm, greatest thickness	12	0
Index finger	8	0	Thickness of waist	35	0
Circumference at second joint	3	6	Width of mouth	3	0
Size of finger nail	13x10 in.		Tablet, length	23	7
Head from chin to cranium	17	3	Tablet, width	13	7
Head, thickness from ear to ear	10	0	Tablet, thickness	2	0

DIMENSIONS OF THE PEDESTAL.

	Ft.	In.		Ft.	In.
Height of pedestal	89	0	Square sides at top, each	40	0
Square sides at base, each	62	0	Grecian columns, above base	72	8

DIMENSIONS OF THE FOUNDATION.

	Ft.	In.		Ft.	In.
Height of foundation	65	0	Square sides at top	66	7
Square sides at bottom	91	0			

The Statue weighs 450,000 pounds (225 tons); the bronze alone weighs 200,000 pounds, and is 3-16 of an inch thick; 40 persons can stand in the head, and 12 in the torch; number of steps in statue, from pedestal to head, 154; number of rounds in ladder in uplifted right arm, 54.

BEDLOE'S ISLAND HISTORY.

The Statue site, Bedloe's Island (Bedlow's Island), was named after Isaac Bedlow, who bought it from the old Colonial Government of New Amsterdam. It was called Kennedy's Island during the Revolution, after Capt. Kennedy, commander of the British Naval Station in New York. He bought the island from the trustees of Mary Smith, a daughter of Bedlow, for one hundred pounds. In 1750 it was purchased by New York for a pest house site. In 1800 the State gave it to the general government. In 1841 the present star-shaped fort was built on the island, at a cost of $213,000; 70 guns were mounted on the parapets, and a garrison of 350 men was stationed there.

PIERS IN NEW YORK CITY

(City-owned piers are in italics.)

Recreation Piers—MANHATTAN, *Pier 30, East River, bet. Market and Pike Sts.; Pier 55, East River, at 3d St.; Pier 72, East River, at 24th St.; Pier on Harlem River, at East 112th St.; Pier No. 45, North River, at Barrow St.; Pier No. 90, North River, at West 50th St.; Pier on North River, at West 129th St.* BROOKLYN, *Pier on East River, at No. 2d St.*

Barge Canal Piers—MANHATTAN, Pier 93; North River, at W. 53d St.; Piers 5 and 6, East River at Coenties Slip; East 135-138 St., H. R. Bronx. BROOKLYN, Pier between Columbia and Henry Sts., Brooklyn; Pier between Eagle and Blue Sts., Brooklyn; Pier between Queensboro Bridge and Horsell St., E. R. Queens; Pier between Broadway and Cornelia St., Queens; Pier between Harper Ave. and Delovale St., Flushing.

All of the Barge Canal piers are owned by the State of New York.

COMMERCIAL PIERS OTHER THAN THOSE ABOVE.

(The pier number is in parentheses; some piers have no number.)

PIERS ON THE NORTH RIVER.

Manhattan—NORTH (HUDSON) RIVER, *Battery Landing*, bet. Whitehall St. and Battery Place; Pier "A," south of Battery Place; (*New 1*) south of Battery Place; (*Old 1*) Battery Place; (2, 3, 4, 5) bet. Battery Place and Morris St.; (7) bet. Morris and Rector Sts.; (8) Rector St.; (9) Carlisle St.; (10) Albany St.; (11) Cedar St.; (13) bet. Cortlandt and Dey Sts.; (14) Fulton St.; (16) Vesey St.; (16) bet. Barclay St. and Park Pl.; (17) Park Pl.; (18) Murray St.; (19) Warren St.; (20) Chambers St.; (21) Duane St.; (22) Jay St.; (23) Harrison St.; (24) Franklin St.; (25) North Moore St.; (26) Beach St.; (27) Hubert St.; (28) Laight St.; (29) Vestry St.; (31) Watts St.; (32) Canal St.; (33) Canal St.; (34) bet. Canal and Spring Sts.; (35) Spring St.; (36) bet. Spring and Charlton Sts.; (37) Charlton St.; (38) King St.; (39) West Houston St.; (40) Clarkson St.; (41) Leroy St.; (42) Morton St.; (44) Christopher St.; (45) West 10th St.; (46) Charles St.; (47) Perry St.; (48) West 11th St.; (49) Bank St.; (50) bet. Bethune and West 12th Sts.; (51) Jane St.; (52) Gansevoort St.; *4 Gansevoort Market piers*, at Grace St., Hewitt Ave. and Low Ave.; (53) Bloomfield St.; (54) West 13th St.; (56) West 14th St.; (57) West 15th St.; (58) bet. 16th and 17th Sts.; (59) West 18th St.; (60) bet. 19th and 20th Sts.; (61) West 21st St.; (62) West 22d St.; (63) West 23d St.; (64) West 24th St.; (65) West 25th St.; (66) West 26th St.; (67) West 27th St.; (68) West 28th St.; (69) West 29th St.; (70) West 30th St.; (71) West 31st St.; (72) West 32d St.; (73) West 33d St.; (74) West 34th St.; (75) West 35th St.; (76) West 36th St.; (77) West 37th St.; (78) West 38th St.; (79) West 39th St.; (80) West 40th St.; (81) West 41st St.; (83) West 43d St.; (84) West 44th St.; (86) West 46th St.; (87) West 47th St.; (88) West 48th St.; (89) West 49th St.; (91) West 51st St.; (92) West 52d St.; (94) West 54th St.; (95) West 55th St.; (96) West 56th St.; (97) West 57th St.; (98) West 58th St.; (99) West 59th St.; (B) West 63d St.; (D) West 64th St.; (E) West 65th St.; (F) West 66th St.; (G) bet. West 67th and 68th Sts.; (I) West 70th St.

The commercial piers on the Hudson, in Manhattan, north of 70th St., *all of which are city-owned*, but are not numbered, are at the following streets: West 79th, West 80th, West 95th, West 96th, 2 at West 97th; West 131st; West 132d; West 133d; West 134th; West 135th; West 155th; West 156th; West 157th, and West 158th Sts. The city's new pier at Dyckman St., is now open.

PIERS ON THE EAST RIVER.

Manhattan—EAST RIVER, (4) Broad St.; (7 *and 8*) Coenties Slip; (9) bet. Coenties Slip and Old Slip. (10) Old Slip; (11) Gouverneur Lane; (12 *and 13*) Wall St.; (14) Maiden Lane; (15 *and 16*) Burling Slip; (17) Fulton St.; (18) Beekman St.; (19 *and 20*) Peck Slip; (21) Dover St.; (*Pier at Roosevelt St.*); (22) James Slip; (25) Oliver St.; (26 *and 27*) Catharine St.; (28) bet. Catharine and Market Sts.; (29) Market St.; (31 *and 32*) Pike St.; (33) bet. Pike and Rutgers Sts.; (34) Rutgers St.; (35) bet. Rutgers and Jefferson Sts.; (35½) Jefferson St.; (36) bet. Jefferson and Clinton Sts.; (37) Clinton St.; (38) bet. Clinton and Montgomery Sts.; (39) Montgomery St.; (40) bet. Montgomery and Gouverneur Sts.; (41) Gouverneur St.; (42-45) bet. Gouverneur and Jackson Sts.; (*Old 55*) bet. Cherry and Grand Sts.; (*Old 56*) Broome St.; (*Old 57*) south of Delancey St.; (50) Rivington St.; (51) bet. Rivington and Stanton Sts.; (52) Stanton St.; (56) East 4th St.; (57) East 5th St.; (58) East 6th St.; (59) East 7th St.; (60) East 8th St.; (61) East 9th St.; (62) East 10th St.; (63) East 11th St.; (64) East 12th St.; (65) East 13th St.; (66) East 18th St.; (67) East 19th St.; (68) East 20th St.; (69) East 21st St.; (70) East 22d St.; (73) East 25th St.; (74) East 26th St.; (77) East 29th St.; (78) East 30th St.; (79) East 31st St.; (80) East 32d St.; (81) East 33d St.; (84) north of East 34th St.; (85) East 35th St.; (86) East 36th St.; (87) East 37th St.; (88) East 38th St.; (89) East 39th St.; (95) East 45th St.; (96) East 46th St.; (97) East 47th St.; (99) East 49th St.

North of East 49th St., Manhattan, on the East River, there are unnumbered piers, *all city-owned*, at the following streets: East 53d, East 60th, East 61st, East 62d, East 86th, East 90th, East 91st, East 94th, East 95th, East 96th, East 99th, and East 100th Sts.

Harlem River Piers—MANHATTAN SIDE, *East 102d St., East 103d St., East 104th St., East 107th St., East 108th St., East 109th St., East 110th St., East 112th St., East 116th St., bet. 116th and 117th Sts. East 117th St., East 118th St., East 119th St., East 120th St., East 126th St.*, south of East 128th St., East 128th St., 209th St., BRONX SIDE *at Fordham road.*

Bronx—EAST RIVER, all unnumbered, *East 132d St., East 136th St., East 138th St.*, 2 north of East 141st St.; west of Dupont St.; east of Dupont St.; west of Truxton St.; east of Truxton St.; *at Tiffany St.*

PIERS IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn—SOUTH OF FULTON ST., on East River, *Fulton St.*; (4-12) on Furman St.; (15) Montague St.; (16-17-18) Joralemon St.; (22) Pacific St.; (24) Amity St.; (26) bet. Warren and Congress Sts.; (27) bet. Baltic and Warren Sts.; (29) Harrison St.; (30) bet. Irving and Sedgwick Sts.; (32) DeGraw St.; (33-35) India Wharf; (36-38) Pioneer St.; (30) Coffey St.; (40 and 43) Vandyke St.; (41) Beard St.; (44) bet. Conover and Ferris Sts.; (45) Conover St.; (46) bet. Conover and Van Brunt Sts.; (47) Richards St.; (47A) bet. Richards and Van Brunt Sts.; (48B) bet. Richards and Dwight Sts.; (1-3) Erie Basin; *at 24th St. and 25th St.; at 29th St.; at 30th St.; at 31st St.; at 32d St.; at 36th St.; at 36th St.*; Bush Terminal Piers, 39th to 50th Sts.; U. S. Government Piers, 57th to 62d St. at 64th St.; *at Bay Ridge Ave.*

Brooklyn—NORTH OF FULTON ST., (2 and 3) Dock St.; (1) south of Main St.; *at Main St.*; at Jay St.; 3 terminal piers from Jay to Gold Sts.; *at Gold St.*; at Hudson Ave.; *5 piers at Wallabout Market Basin; at South 5th, 3d, 2d, and 1st Sts.*; at North 1st St.; at North 3d St. and 4th St.; bet. North 4th and 5th Sts.; at North 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Sts.; bet. North 9th and 10th Sts.; at North 10th and 11th Sts.; bet. North 11th and 12th Sts.; at North 12th St.

There are other private commercial piers at Quay, Oak, Milton, Kent, Java, India, Huron, Greene, Freeman and Eagle Sts. The *pier at Noble St.* is city-owned, as is that at *Whale Creek*, and at *Flatbush Ave.*

Queens Borough—All privately owned. Pigeon St.; Flushing St.; 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th Sts.; Nott Ave.; Jamaica Ave.; Whitestone Landing.

Staten Island—Piers 1 to 21, extending from Tompkinsville to Clifton, are privately owned, excepting *Piers 8-18*, inclusive, city owned. So are B. & O. R. R. piers 1 to 8, bet. St. George and New Brighton; also the Nicholas Ave. pier at Port Richmond. The city owns the *Harbor Road Pier*, Mariners' Harbor, and the *pier at Rossville*. The piers at Holland Hook and at Tottenville are privately owned.

The *city has built at Stapleton 12 piers*, 1,000 to 1,184 feet long, and 125 to 209 feet wide, four covered with two-story sheds, and eight with one-story sheds. One of the piers, *No. 7*, is reserved by the city for open wharfage, or general commercial use. The others, eleven in number, have been rented by the city for a term of years to various ocean steamship companies, the rent being fixed at 7½ per cent. a year on the construction cost, which was $20,000,000 for the 12 piers. They were commenced in 1920; and they furnish 26,000 linear feet of wharfage, and 1,800,000 square feet of pier space.

Piers A and New No. 1, at the Battery, North River, are the only stone piers in the city. The new city-owned pier at Roosevelt St., East River, Manhattan, is of concrete, and the city-owned pier at Barren Island, Jamaica Bay, rests on concrete piling.

WHAT NEW YORKERS EAT IN A YEAR.

The amounts of food consumed in a year in the City of New York are shown below, as estimated by the Bureau of Food and Drugs, Municipal Department of Health.

MEATS AND FISH.

Kind.	Pounds.
Pork	436,800,000
Beef	346,200,000
Poultry	191,173,919
Fish, fresh & preserved	182,625,000
Veal	48,000,000
Mutt'n, lamb	37,800,000
Total	1,242,598,919

CEREALS.

Wheat flour	1,058,400,000
Bread	900,420,000
Rye	122,494,848
Rice	67,500,000
Barley	31,117,824
Corn	7,619,477
Total	2,187,552,149

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Milk, fresh	1,576,254,950
Butter	117,995,634
Eggs	117,593,902
Milk, preserv	108,000,000
Cheese	27,350,906
Total	1,947,195,392

FRUITS.

Bananas	434,716,500
Oranges	271,200,625
Apples	263,229,750
Grapes	102,272,625
Cantaloupes	60,446,250
Watermelons	52,357,500
Grapefruit	49,140,000
Pears	40,462,500
Dried fruits	38,250,000
Strawberries	18,751,500
Pineapples	10,140,000
Cherries	6,985,470
Peaches	6,833,531
Tangerines	5,882,037
Lemons	5,642,775
Plums	4,762,680
Currants	1,340,288
Total	1,438,064,289

VEGETABLES.

Kind.	Pounds
Potatoes, wh.	550,249,500
Onions	80,329,725
Potatoes, sw.	52,353,000
Beans, peas, dried	52,200,000
Spinach	45,473,325
Tomatoes	44,656,369
Cucumbers	43,666,914
Cabbage	41,993,438
Lettuce	39,834,900
Peppers	31,554,191
Beans, fresh	27,576,797
Carrots	20,836,952
Celery	13,867,481
Peas, fresh	13,745,270
Cauliflower	13,105,463
Turnips	10,825,660
Kale	7,494,671
Eggplant	7,358,063
Asparagus	5,446,125
Beets	4,099,117
Radishes	4,095,718
Mushrooms	3,287,651
Artichoke	3,102,923
Squash	1,613,444
Brus. sprouts	1,393,142
Escarole	1,054,463
Romaine	810,971
Garlic	610,725
Okra	433,868
Parsley	425,616
Parsnips	139,050
Watercress	113,418
Pumpkin	92,932
Endives	62,033
Misc. veget.	38,844,625
Total	770,732,756

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar	519,180,000
Lard	115,892,756
Coffee	89,910,000
Vegetable oils	27,000,000
Tea	18,750,000
Total	770,732,756
Meats	1,242,598,919
Cereals	2,187,552,149
Vegetables	1,162,799,993
Fruits	1,438,064,289
Dairy prod.	1,947,195,392
Grand tot.	8,748,943,498

FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED AT NEW YORK IN 1922.

(Official figures of the Municipal Department of Health.)

Some of the food was adulterated, but most of the destruction was because of rot or fermentation.

	Pounds.
Meats destroyed—total	234,160
Fish destroyed—total	245,811
Fruits, vegetables, &c., destroyed—total	12,675,809
Grand total	13,155,780

MEAT.

Kind.	Pounds
Poultry	41,184
Pork	28,888
Veal	21,684
Beef	19,591
Rabbit	12,827
Lamb	4,433
Mutton	680
All oth. & total	234,160

FISH.

Herring	61,525
Salmon, fresh	31,990
Sardines, canned	24,138
All oth. & total	245,811

BREADSTUFFS.

Macaroni, etc	32,801
Flour	29,479
Corn	17,814
Barley	11,674
Rice	14,849
Other and total	135,343

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Milk, various forms	56,800
Eggs, various forms	29,168
Cheese	7,817
Butter & oleomarg	1,349
Other and total	95,184

VEGETABLES (NOT CANNED).

Onions	2,522,828
Cabbage	329,270
Tomatoes	201,697
Potatoes, white	101,363

Kind.	Pounds.
Beans	26,570
Peas	25,888
Total	3,403,760

FRUITS (NOT CANNED).

Grapes	2,007,020
Oranges	1,239,610
Pears	242,563
Peaches	242,258
Lemons	152,207
Pineapples	132,072
Cherries	69,604
Grapefruit	63,420
Olives	62,699
Prunes	61,309
Melons	59,710
Apples	47,580
Plums	36,321
Berries	35,080
Other & total	4,653,092

CANNED FOODS.

Tomatoes	1,494,158
Peaches	17,802
Apricot pulp	15,558
Milk	7,895
Spinach	6,014
Other & total	1,888,876

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chestnuts	1,264,946
Groceries	426,211
Coffee	149,852
Tea	91,127
Candy	62,938
Sugar	17,202
Cider	11,400

In 1922 the department made, in its food crusade, about 19,000 arrests, and 358,234 inspections, and collected $105,960 fines for violations.

PUBLIC MARKETS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Under the supervision of the Municipal Department of Public Markets.)

The Department of Public Markets was created in 1917.

One-third of the fresh meats are killed and dressed in the West; the rest (5,000,000 head of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and goats) arrive on the hoof and are killed and dressed here.

There is usually a two-week reserve of general food supplies at this city.

The city's revenue from the public markets in 1922 was $646,046, and the cost of maintenance was $263,213.

The locations of the markets are as follows:

MANHATTAN.

Retail—*Delancey Street*, under the Williamsburg Bridge, between Ridge and Columbia Sts.; *Harlem*, under the third Ave. bridge terminal, at 129th St.; *Jefferson*, in the building at 6th and Greenwich Aves., and W. 10th St.; *Queensboro Bridge*, at 1st Ave., and E. 59th St.; *Union Square*, 4th Ave., and 17th St.; *Washington*, at Fulton and Washington Sts.

Wholesale—*Gansevoort* (for farmers and gardeners only), at Gansevoort and West Sts.; *Peck Slip*, between South and Water Sts.; *West Washington*, at 9th Ave. and Gansevoort St.

THE BRONX.

Terminal Market, at Cromwell Ave. and E. 150th St.

BROOKLYN.

Wholesale—*Eighth Ward*, at 2d Ave., and 39th St.; *Wallabout*, at Flushing and Clinton Aves. There is also, at this market, an open square exclusively for farmers and gardeners.

QUEENS.

Wholesale—*Jamaica*, on Archer Ave., near the Long Island R. R. Station.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF FOOD IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Derived from retail food prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Base is January, 1915, as 100.)

Month.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Month.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January	100	103	126	160	183	199	172	145	August	97	108	143	166	184	199	155	139
February	97	102	131	158	171	197	156	144	Septemb'r	98	112	149	174	181	198	153	141
March	95	103	129	144	173	194	153	139	October	100	116	155	178	183	195	155	145
April	96	104	135	145	178	204	152	139	November	102	120	151	182	190	192	155	150
May	97	105	147	153	176	206	145	139	December	103	120	155	186	194	177	155	152
June	97	109	147	160	178	209	144	143									
July	97	106	140	163	183	211	147	142	Average	98	109	142	164	181	198	154	143

1923—Jan., 149; Feb., 145; March, 146; April, 147; May, 146; June, 147; July, 149.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF NEW YORK CITY.

(Prepared for THE ALMANAC by Merritt H. Smith, Chief Engineer.)

Manhattan and Bronx—The Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, prior to the introduction of Catskill water, were supplied entirely from the Croton watershed and from the Bronx and Byram watershed, the latter being now part of the Catskill system. Croton water was first introduced in 1842. Water from the Bronx River was introduced in 1854, and from the Byram River in 1896. The Croton watershed furnishes about half of the present supply for Manhattan and Bronx, the other half being supplied from the Esopus watershed. The Esopus watershed in the Catskills, from which the Catskill supply is obtained, has an area of 257 square miles. The water from the Esopus watershed is collected in the Ashokan Reservoir, about fourteen miles west of the Hudson at Kingston, N. Y., and about ninety-two miles from the northern city boundary. The available supply from the Esopus watershed is increased by the rainfall and run-off on some twenty-two square miles of watershed (the Bronx and Byram watershed) tributary to Kensico Reservoir, which lies east of the Hudson River, and about seventeen miles from the northern city boundary. Under average rainfall and run-off conditions the available supply from the Esopus watershed is 375,000,000 gallons daily, and from the Bronx and Byram watershed about 20,000,000 gallons daily, making the total available supply of water from the Catskill system 395,000,000 gallons daily; the safe minimum yield from these two sheds is 315,000,000 gallons daily.

The Croton watershed, which lies some 22 miles north of the city line, has an area of 375 square miles and a safe minimum yield of 336,000,000 gallons daily. Under average rainfall and run-off conditions the yield of this shed is 400,000,000 gallons daily. The water from the Croton watershed is collected in twelve reservoirs and six lakes and ponds.

Brooklyn—The Esopus watershed together with the old Brooklyn system furnish the entire supply for the Borough of Brooklyn, with the exception of the Twenty-ninth Ward, which is supplied by the Flatbush Water Works Company, a private water company, the source of supply being ground water collected from driven wells. The supply from the old Brooklyn system, which yielded about 150,000,000 gallons, and which is now for the greater part held in reserve, was obtained from driven wells, infiltration galleries, and small streams along the south shore of Long Island. This supply was first introduced in 1859.

Queens—The city supplies only the First, Second and Third Wards in the Borough of Queens. The Esopus watershed furnishes about 70 per cent. of the supply to these wards. The First Ward was formerly supplied from the Brooklyn system, supplemented by a small amount derived from the municipal driven well pumping stations in the First and Third Wards. The Third Ward was supplied by two pumping stations, now held in reserve, one station drawing its supply from driven wells and the other obtaining about half its supply from wells and one-half from a small lake, the water being filtered. The combined yield of the two plants is about 6,000,000 gallons daily. The supply to the Second Ward was formerly furnished by the Citizens' Water Supply Co. This plant was taken over by the city in April, 1922. The Fourth and Fifth Wards, Queens, are supplied by private water companies, the source of supply being entirely ground waters, collected by means of driven wells. There are three of these private companies, with three others serving special customers.

Richmond—The Borough of Richmond is supplied from the Esopus watershed, supplemented by a small amount (about 7,000,000 gallons daily) derived from wells pumped at two stations. Silver Lake Reservoir, the terminal reservoir for the Catskill system, is located in this borough.

The average daily consumption of water by gallons is:

YEAR.	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Private Companies, All Boroughs.	Total, Including Private Companies.
1898.....	226,000,000	93,600,000	4,800,000	100,000	23,600,000	348,100,000
1899.....	246,000,000	95,900,000	7,700,000	100,000	24,000,000	373,700,000
1900.....	267,000,000	85,600,000	7,700,000	100,000	22,000,000	392,400,000
1901.....	272,000,000	96,700,000	7,700,000	100,000	23,600,000	400,100,000
1902.....	280,000,000	100,300,000	7,700,000	100,000	24,100,000	412,200,000
1903.....	285,000,000	104,800,000	7,700,000	100,000	25,700,000	423,300,000
1904.....	299,000,000	113,100,000	8,900,000	200,000	27,900,000	449,100,000
1905.....	316,000,000	119,200,000	9,000,000	200,000	29,000,000	473,400,000
1906.....	325,000,000	127,100,000	9,500,000	200,000	33,400,000	495,200,000
1907.....	330,000,000	135,600,000	11,600,000	200,000	35,600,000	513,000,000
1908.....	327,000,000	140,600,000	12,200,000	200,000	38,600,000	518,600,000
1909.....	323,000,000	136,500,000	12,400,000	8,700,000	32,100,000	512,700,000
1910.....	331,000,000	143,100,000	12,600,000	8,900,000	32,900,000	528,500,000
1911.....	298,000,000	140,300,000	13,400,000	9,500,000	32,200,000	494,400,000
1912.....	303,000,000	142,000,000	14,200,000	10,200,000	35,600,000	505,000,000
1913.....	314,000,000	124,300,000	13,600,000	11,600,000	35,500,000	499,000,000
1914.....	347,000,000	134,300,000	14,800,000	11,700,000	36,900,000	544,700,000
1915.....	341,000,000	128,800,000	13,000,000	11,500,000	34,600,000	528,900,000
1916.....	365,000,000	136,500,000	12,700,000	12,500,000	39,300,000	566,000,000
1917.....	373,800,000	140,300,000	18,500,000	12,400,000	39,600,000	584,600,000
1918	413,300,000	170,000,000	16,200,000	15,500,000	43,400,000	658,400,000
1919.....	417,400,000	168,600,000	15,900,000	17,000,000	41,300,000	660,200,000
1920.....	466,200,000	187,200,000	18,100,000	18,400,000	45,000,000	734,900,000
1921.....	462,300,000	186,600,000	18,000,000	17,800,000	46,600,000	731,300,000
1922.....	455,800,000	203,200,000	30,400,000	18,100,000	39,200,000	746,700,000

The figures by boroughs show only daily consumption of city water. The "total" column shows daily city water consumption plus consumption of water of private companies. In 1920, for example, the total daily consumption in Brooklyn, including private water, was 200,700,000 gallons; in Queens, 49,600,000 gallons. Private companies supplied 13,500,000 gallons in Brooklyn, and 31,500,000 in Queens.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX WATER CONSUMPTION, 1868-1897 (City Water).

YEAR.	Ave. Daily.	YEAR.	Ave. Daily.	YEAR.	Ave. Daily	YEAR.	Ave. Daily.	YEAR.	Ave. Daily.
	Gallons.		*Gallons.*		*Gallons.*		*Gallons.*		*Gallons.*
1868....	68,000,000	1874...	84,000,000	1880...	83,000,000	1886...	99,000,000	1892...	163,000,000
1869....	67,000,000	1875...	86,000,000	1881...	83,000,000	1887...	99,000,000	1893...	175,000,000
1870....	70,000,000	1876...	81,000,000	1882...	85,000,000	1888...	103,000,000	1894...	176,000,000
1871....	72,000,000	1877...	80,000,000	1883...	85,000,000	1889...	103,000,000	1895...	180,000,000
1872....	75,000,000	1878...	84,000,000	1884...	94,000,000	1890...	119,000,000	1896...	201,000,000
1873....	81,000,000	1879...	84,000,000	1885...	95,000,000	1891...	153,000,000	1897...	212,000,000

WATER CONSUMPTION IN NEW YORK CITY—GALLONS PER DAY.

Catskill water was introduced into the city in 1917. Before that the supply in Manhattan and the Bronx was drawn from the Croton watershed, with a little from the Bronx and Byram watershed; the supply in Queens and Richmond was drawn from local Long Island sources; and Brooklyn got most of its water from wells, ponds, and springs out on Long Island, in Southern Nassau County. Private water companies still supply water in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

OTHER DATA ON THE WATER SUPPLY.

The new Catskill Mountain water supply is a gravity system. For New York City's Catskill Mountain water system there are two contiguous drainage areas, or watersheds, occupying the central portion of the Catskill Mountains lying between 85 and 125 miles from New York. The Schoharie watershed has an area of 314 square miles. Esopus has an area of 257 square miles. These two watersheds have a total area of 571 square miles, from which 600,000,000 gallons of water daily can safely be drawn throughout each year. Along the aqueduct provisions have been made for storing a large quantity of water. From the Ashokan reservoir it is almost a three days' journey for the water to flow through the aqueduct to the Silver Lake terminal reservoir on Staten Island.

For surveys, real estate, construction, engineering and general supervision, and all other items except interest on the bonds, the total cost of the completed Catskill system will be about $185,000,000, of which $22,000,000 is for the Schoharie works.

Ashokan reservoir, about fourteen miles west of the Hudson at Kingston, was built at a cost of nearly $30,000,000. The water which the reservoir holds would cover all Manhattan Island to a depth of thirty feet; the area of its surface is equivalent to that of Manhattan below One Hundred and Tenth Street. The water surface of the west basin when full is at an elevation of 590 feet above mean tide in New York Harbor.

Kensico reservoir, east of the Hudson, and thirty miles from the City Hall, contains enough Catskill water to supply New York several months if carefully husbanded. It serves as an assurance of a continuous supply in case the seventy-five miles of aqueduct north of it goes out of service, by accident or for alterations.

The reservoir is formed by the Kensico dam across the valley of the Bronx River, about three miles north of White Plains and fifteen miles north of the Hill View reservoir. The total cost of Kensico reservoir was about $13,500,000. It is 355 feet above tidewater.

Hill View reservoir is located in the City of Yonkers, just north of the New York City line, and fifteen miles south of Kensico reservoir. Its function is to equalize the difference between the use of water in the city as it varies from hour to hour and the steady flow in the aqueduct. It is an uncovered, artificial reservoir of the earth embankment type. It holds 900,000,000 gallons of water, with a depth of 36½ feet, and has a water surface of 90 acres. The total cost of Hill View reservoir was about $4,700,000. It was first filled Dec. 29, 1915. It is 295 feet above tidewater.

The Hudson River is crossed by means of a tunnel wholly in granitic rock, at a depth of 1,114 feet below sea level, between a shaft at Storm King Mountain on the west bank and another shaft on the east side of the river at Breakneck Mountain.

At the Ashokan reservoir, and also at Kensico reservoir, aerators have been built. The aerators are substantially alike and are great fountain basins, approximately 500 feet long by 250 feet wide, each containing about 1,600 nozzles, through which jets of water are thrown vertically into the air, permitting thorough admixture of oxygen from the atmosphere and removal of undesirable gases and other matters causing tastes and odors.

Within the screen chamber downstream from Kensico reservoir chlorine is introduced into the water flowing in the aqueduct for the destruction of germ life. The gas is delivered at the chamber compressed to a liquid state in steel containers holding 100 pounds each. Chlorine is used to insure the practical sterilization of the water before it goes to the city and is wholly neutralized or dissipated before the water reaches the distribution pipes.

From Hill View reservoir, Catskill water is delivered into the five boroughs by a circular tunnel in solid rock reducing in diameter from 15 to 14, 13, 12, and 11 feet. The total length of the tunnel is eighteen miles. From two terminal shafts in Brooklyn, steel and cast iron pipe lines extend into Queens and Richmond. A 36-inch flexible-jointed cast iron pipe, buried in a trench in the harbor bottom, has been laid across the Narrows to the Staten Island shore, whence a 48-inch cast iron pipe extends to the Silver Lake reservoir, holding 435,000,000 gallons. The total length of the delivery system is over thirty-four miles. The tunnel is at depths of 200 to 750 feet below the street surface, thus avoiding interference with streets, buildings, subways, sewers and pipes. These depths are necessary, also, to secure a substantial rock covering to withstand the bursting pressure of the water inside and afford the requisite watertightness.

The waterway of the tunnel is lined throughout with Portland cement concrete.

The city tunnel, which is the longest tunnel in the world for carrying water under pressure, or for any other purpose, was constructed from twenty-five shafts, including the downtake shaft at Hill View reservoir, about 4,000 feet apart, located in parks and other places where they interfered very little with traffic. Through twenty-two of these shafts the water is delivered into the street mains. These connections from the tunnel to the mains are made by means of vertical riveted steel pipes (called risers) embedded in concrete in the upper part of each shaft and lined with concrete to prevent corrosion inside. Concrete fills all spaces outside the risers, sealing the shafts against the escape of water excepting through the pipes. Provision is made at Shaft 11, in Morningside Park, and at Shaft 21, on the shore of the East River, at Clinton and South Streets, Manhattan, for unwatering the tunnel, whenever necessary, for inspection, cleaning or repairs. Unusual features in connection with the operation of the tunnel are the bronze riser valves in the shafts. The former are located about 100 feet below the top of sound rock and are designed to close automatically in case of an important break in the valve chamber or in the street mains. They can also be closed by hand from within the chambers at the shaft tops.

The cost of the portions of the Catskill aqueduct within the city limits, including the tunnel, pipe lines, appurtenances and Silver Lake reservoir, was about $26,400,000.

Additional steel conduits from the terminal shafts of the tunnel, including a flexible-jointed 48-inch cast iron siphon across the Narrows, were under construction in 1923, at an estimated cost of $5,000,000.

The terminal Silver Lake reservoir for the Catskill water system, located on Staten Island, is about 2,400 feet long and 1,500 feet wide. It holds 435,000,000 gallons, and is 228 feet above tidewater.

GIVING NEW YORK CITY FIRE PROTECTION.

High Pressure Fire Service System—The high pressure fire service system in Manhattan is bounded by Thirty-fourth Street, Madison Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Lexington Avenue, Fourteenth Street, Third Avenue, Bowery, Houston Street, East River, Battery, North River. There are two pumping stations—Gansevoort and West Streets, and Oliver and South Streets. Each station has six electrically driven centrifugal pumps. Either fresh or salt water may be used. Each pump can deliver 3,000 gallons a minute. The combined capacity of the two stations is equal to about fifty fire engines. The distributing system consists of 128 miles of mains, eight to twenty-four inches in diameter, and about 2,750 four-nozzle hydrants. There are approximately 696 telephones communicating with Fire Department headquarters and with the main and subsidiary stations of the New York Edison Company, from which the necessary electric power is obtained. The present system cost about $9,380,000.

In Brooklyn there are two high pressure fire service systems. The one for the business and manufacturing districts is bounded by the Navy Yard, St. Edward's Street, St. Felix Street, Fort Greene Place, Fifth Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Fourth Avenue, Thirty-ninth Street and the water front, covering an area of 4.8 square miles. The supply is furnished by two stations, one located at the foot of Joralemon Street, and the reserve at Willoughby and St. Edward's Streets. Both draw their supply from the Ridgewood mains. The main station is connected to the East River. The pumps are electrically operated in both stations, and have a combined rated capacity of 24,000 gallons per minute. The distributing system consists of about forty-five miles of mains, eight to twenty inches in diameter.

The Coney Island high pressure system protects an area of 470 acres. The pumping station is located at West Twelfth Street and Coney Island Creek. The total capacity is 4,500 gallons per minute. The water is distributed through six miles of mains.

FUTURE SUPPLY.

With the acquisition of water from the Schoharie watershed in the Catskill Mountains within a year, the city will have available a supply sufficient to meet the increasing needs until about 1935. As it takes about ten years after construction actually begins to make a large supply available, the city authorities have caused a general survey to be made of the possible new sources.

Legislation has been enacted creating a commission from each of three States interested looking toward a joint consideration of the uses of the waters of the Delaware River basin, an interstate matter involving New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER RECORDS FOR 1922.

(Compiled under the direction of James H. Scarr, United States Meteorologist.)

DAILY PRECIPITATION, 1922, AT NEW YORK (INCHES).

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	...	.02	.09	.43	...	.11	1.8	.28	...	...	...	T.
2	...	.61	.38	...	...	.33	.01	.04	...	...	.06	...
3	T.	...	...	...	.14	.40	.52	.43	...	...	.49	.01
4	.14	...	.37	.19	.91	.04	.10	.20	.97	...	...	T.
5	T.	.02	.12	...	1.2	.23	.50	...	...	...	...	.36
6	...	.19	...	...	...	1.9	...	...	.38	...	.07	...
7	...	...	.59	.19	T.	...	...	.06	.02	.38	T.	.22
8	.02	...	...	...	...	...	.46	.01	...	.13	T.	.10
9	...	.03	...	T.	...	T.	...	.02	T.	.15	...	...
10	...	...	.18	...	T.	...	...	.02	...	.20	...	T.
11	1.0	.05	.62	.08	...	.69	...	...	.15	.06	...	.03
12	T.	.64	...	T.	...	...	...	.05	1.5	...	†	.10
13	...	.01	...	T.	...	...	.24	...	...	...	...	...
14	T.	...	T.	.11	...	...	...	.02	...	...	...	.37
15	...	.85	...	.47	.05	T.	.01	...	...	.03	.24	.14
16	...	.04	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	.38	.02	.56	...	†	...	.01	...	.55
18	.03	...	...	T.	.57	.99	2.4	...	...	...	...	...
19	.01	.03	.09	.11	.20	...	T.	.38	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	.89	T.	...	.34	T.	T.	...	...	.20	T.
21	.26	...	T.	...	.03	.61	...	...	...	...	...	.06
22	...	...	...	...	...	.02	T.	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	T.	...	T.	...	...	.06	...	...	.21	...	T.
24	...	...	...	...	...	T.	.22	...	T.	...	T.	...
25	...	...	...	...	.07	1.2	T.	.01	...	...	T.	...
26	...	.02	...	...	...	T.	...	2.1	...	T.	...	...
27	...	.46	.13	...	...	.26	.01	.32	...	...	.10	T.
28	.58	...	.10	...	...	.03	.13	.27	...	...	...	1.0
29	.40	...	...	...	...	.02	...	...	...	...	...	.29
30	...	...	.40	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...
31	...	...	.40	...	...	...	T.	1.0	...	...	...	...
Total	2.4	2.9	4.3	1.9	3.2	7.8	6.5	5.3	3.0	1.1	1.1	3.2

"T," trace, less than .01 inch. † Showers in vicinity.

DAILY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES, 1922.

Day.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	39	16	50	27	30	17	42	34	66	44	72	60	77	67	79	65	77	63	79	59	62	42	56	42
2	16	7	50	40	40	24	43	34	73	50	69	62	87	69	77	67	75	66	84	60	60	43	54	35
3	25	7	43	33	43	26	55	33	73	55	74	61	85	63	74	65	80	68	83	65	52	45	43	34
4	43	25	39	30	39	34	46	38	67	46	81	64	71	63	79	66	71	65	74	64	54	45	48	31
5	50	38	39	36	49	35	55	40	58	46	76	68	68	59	82	65	85	65	87	64	58	50	52	38
6	42	31	45	34	56	38	58	40	66	51	77	66	79	60	82	67	89	69	74	66	58	46	38	24
7	36	26	37	26	55	39	54	40	75	55	87	69	80	64	81	71	70	64	68	61	58	51	39	23
8	33	23	32	16	39	33	73	54	70	53	87	70	85	66	80	64	72	63	77	67	60	44	38	30
9	43	27	39	25	47	30	69	53	75	51	85	70	81	65	75	60	73	65	74	60	53	38	43	31
10	45	36	39	29	46	36	82	58	82	60	86	72	76	65	77	66	79	68	72	67	54	37	33	25
11	40	27	42	34	40	32	80	59	78	60	86	62	75	64	74	64	75	67	72	62	59	39	43	23
12	34	19	42	28	52	36	61	46	63	52	76	58	88	69	66	62	72	63	65	50	65	48	44	27
13	31	16	37	23	55	37	68	45	70	50	70	53	91	72	77	62	74	55	57	44	58	39	30	20
14	35	23	33	18	58	42	61	45	68	56	74	61	76	66	82	67	81	62	63	50	55	40	37	22
15	43	30	32	26	53	42	57	44	73	56	76	59	78	64	84	68	82	67	67	58	59	45	43	31
16	33	20	30	5	42	28	62	44	70	54	70	60	80	65	87	70	75	61	67	57	47	39	36	27
17	38	20	18	−2	35	21	62	45	63	51	77	63	84	66	91	72	69	55	72	48	54	36	38	31
18	39	32	36	12	40	19	70	50	68	53	77	64	88	68	87	73	65	55	58	40	54	40	36	20
19	45	36	49	33	45	24	50	37	71	56	82	63	81	69	83	66	64	55	52	36	62	46	24	14
20	42	31	60	43	54	33	50	39	77	59	69	64	75	69	71	58	70	59	50	39	56	43	39	21
21	37	29	45	34	41	33	49	31	79	62	71	64	83	65	75	55	73	61	55	37	43	32	40	34
22	42	16	56	34	39	28	56	33	75	62	73	61	83	68	79	58	74	57	62	43	40	32	37	30
23	24	12	66	35	50	27	50	38	77	61	75	61	85	71	81	61	80	61	63	48	44	31	39	33
24	22	10	54	26	62	39	57	35	76	58	80	66	82	63	80	66	84	61	49	42	42	33	44	34
25	23	8	42	24	56	44	66	44	77	58	80	64	72	62	75	69	64	49	63	40	35	28	47	37
26	23	6	43	33	72	39	74	52	83	63	76	59	73	64	73	63	63	46	56	37	36	27	46	38
27	33	13	42	32	64	52	62	39	71	49	69	63	72	65	71	63	73	50	55	34	40	29	47	39
28	34	28	44	19	69	55	56	38	71	49	82	69	81	66	70	60	69	58	58	41	40	30	40	23
29	37	28	...	...	63	38	62	39	79	53	79	69	81	64	79	59	75	57	58	35	45	33	24	16
30	40	24	...	...	40	32	61	46	80	60	86	71	80	61	79	66	79	59	56	38	52	35	31	13
31	39	25	...	...	41	33	...	...	74	59	...	...	83	65	76	62	...	...	55	38	...	...	46	26
Means	36	22	42	27	48	34	60	42	72	55	77	64	80	65	78	64	74	60	65	50	52	39	40	28

WIND VELOCITY AT NEW YORK.

(Highest in miles per hour, direction and date.)

Month.	Max. Veloc'y.	Direction.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Max. Veloc'y.	Direction.	Day.	Year.
January	86	sw	3	1913	July	88	nw	23	1914
February	96	sw	22	1912	August	76	nw	12	1900
March	92	nw	28	1919	September	80	s	30	1920
April	84	nw	23	1912	October	76	nw	16	1900
May	90	nw	27	1914	November	76	w	21	1900
June	75	nw	11	1922	December	90	nw	26	1915

EXTREMES OF PRECIPITATION AND SNOWFALL AT NEW YORK (INCHES).

Month	Precipitation.			Snowfall.*			Month	Precipitation.			Snowfall.*		
	Greatest in 24 Hrs	Day.	Year.	Greatest in 24 Hrs	Day.	Year.		Greatest in 24 Hrs	Day.	Year.	Greatest in 24 Hrs	Day.	Year.
Jan.	2.48	8–9	1884	13.1	14	1910	July	3.80	26	1872	0	.....	.....
Feb.	3.25	11–12	1886	17.8	17–18	1893	Aug.	5.05	16–17	1906	0	.....	.....
March	3.60	25–26	1876	16.5	12	1888	Sept.	6.17	23	1882	0	.....	.....
April	3.72	5–6	1886	10.2	3–4	1915	Oct.	9.40	8–9	1903	T.	11	1906†
May	4.17	7–8	1908	T.	6	1891	Nov.	3.62	15–16	1892	8.8	26–27	1898
June	3.88	14–15	1917	0	.....	.....	Dec.	2.93	13–14	1909	14.0	26–27	1890

* Records extending to winter of 1884-5 only. † Also in 1906, 26th and 27th, and in 1885, 30th. "T," trace, less than 0.1 inch.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT NEW YORK (INCHES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'ual
1873....	5.05	1.73	1.92	3.05	4.08	1.29	4.15	7.66	2.51	2.47	4.01	2.06	39.98
1874....	4.82	2.41	1.88	7.02	2.16	2.87	3.22	2.53	7.21	1.82	2.21	1.69	39.84
1875....	2.87	3.23	4.25	3.21	1.47	1.66	5.23	10.42	2.51	3.13	4.43	2.78	45.19
1876....	1.21	5.39	7.90	3.79	3.94	2.87	5.72	2.97	5.24	1.68	4.40	2.29	47.40
1877....	3.55	1.67	6.65	3.18	0.73	3.31	3.86	2.54	1.33	7.69	5.48	0.95	40.94
1878....	4.53	3.40	4.02	1.93	3.73	2.91	5.26	7.30	3.20	1.71	3.74	4.93	46.66
1879....	3.05	2.74	2.04	4.06	2.23	3.42	3.39	5.17	1.45	0.58	2.22	5.86	36.21
1880....	2.19	2.11	4.66	3.18	0.82	1.69	6.67	4.40	2.26	2.81	2.40	4.15	37.34
1881....	5.41	5.06	*6.78	1.00	2.33	6.23	1.31	1.56	1.38	2.10	2.87	4.37	40.49
1882....	6.15	4.36	2.32	2.15	4.21	2.82	2.75	1.63	14.51	1.69	1.80	2.22	46.61
1883....	3.22	4.58	1.63	3.82	3.03	4.00	3.37	2.29	6.57	4.27	1.65	3.40	38.83
1884....	6.07	5.09	4.43	2.66	4.35	4.16	6.14	8.56	0.15	3.63	3.44	6.66	55.34
1885....	3.50	6.09	1.19	2.44	2.22	1.86	3.04	7.70	0.72	5.62	5.05	2.69	42.12
1886....	5.02	5.90	3.54	4.95	6.53	3.01	2.57	1.18	1.79	3.90	4.61	3.73	46.73
1887....	4.19	5.26	3.51	3.67	0.99	7.70	6.75	3.66	2.30	2.36	2.04	4.20	46.63
1888....	5.14	4.03	5.64	3.57	4.87	1.68	1.27	6.35	7.40	4.14	4.81	4.05	52.95
1889....	5.38	3.07	4.09	5.90	3.25	2.38	9.63	3.39	7.43	2.53	9.82	1.81	58.68
1890....	2.95	3.86	6.67	2.58	3.11	4.19	3.96	4.06	8.21	6.46	0.82	5.43	52.30
1891....	5.73	4.69	4.22	2.37	3.10	1.18	4.11	5.87	2.12	2.69	2.06	3.30	41.44
1892....	5.61	1.27	4.62	2.36	4.30	2.97	2.45	3.90	0.87	0.63	8.28	1.64	38.90
1893....	3.56	7.81	4.47	6.36	5.06	2.56	1.26	7.18	2.27	5.28	3.71	3.49	53.01
1894....	2.70	5.15	1.69	2.51	3.90	0.86	2.89	1.54	8.04	5.83	3.83	5.23	44.17
1895....	5.62	0.82	2.80	2.92	2.04	2.57	4.40	4.12	0.95	4.04	3.58	1.87	35.73
1896....	1.25	5.50	6.13	1.24	2.01	6.38	4.45	2.46	3.04	1.71	2.12	1.70	37.99
1897....	3.51	2.72	2.51	2.96	5.30	2.98	9.52	3.14	1.64	0.72	4.44	4.83	44.27
1898....	3.95	4.06	2.92	3.23	5.55	1.28	4.76	3.12	1.28	6.14	5.90	2.93	45.12
1899....	4.08	5.46	6.78	1.23	1.14	1.83	6.20	3.90	5.89	2.05	2.13	1.37	42.06
1900....	4.18	5.16	3.18	2.06	4.05	3.36	4.33	2.69	2.36	4.17	4.26	1.98	41.78
1901....	2.07	0.86	5.18	6.82	7.01	0.94	5.41	6.88	2.33	2.20	1.31	6.05	47.06
1902....	2.28	5.78	4.32	3.51	1.23	5.91	3.12	3.29	3.59	6.06	1.19	6.19	47.07
1903....	3.44	3.83	3.65	2.88	0.33	7.42	3.23	5.96	2.60	11.55	0.90	2.81	48.60
1904....	3.38	2.18	3.44	3.04	1.61	2.70	4.31	7.13	3.18	3.21	2.62	3.37	41.57
1905....	3.93	2.79	3.65	2.45	1.12	4.18	6.01	5.23	7.11	2.67	1.67	3.67	44.48
1906....	2.98	2.57	5.58	5.78	4.67	1.70	3.21	3.63	2.54	4.30	1.28	3.53	41.82
1907....	3.26	2.52	3.80	3.89	4.03	3.29	1.18	2.48	8.00	3.82	5.05	1.91	45.28
1908....	3.84	5.36	2.15	1.82	9.10	1.70	4.33	5.65	1.60	1.92	0.75	3.21	41.43
1909....	3.33	4.31	3.19	5.93	1.72	3.17	1.98	7.94	2.66	0.74	1.58	5.00	41.55
1910....	5.61	4.07	0.86	4.53	1.66	5.10	0.23	2.13	1.43	3.79	4.62	1.95	35.98
1911....	2.27	3.17	2.87	3.06	0.91	4.63	1.55	7.38	1.51	5.38	4.22	3.39	40.34
1912....	1.86	2.06	5.68	3.61	3.94	1.17	3.26	2.77	3.38	4.32	2.21	4.24	38.50
1913....	2.77	2.18	5.17	5.32	2.51	1.43	3.02	1.84	5.28	10.56	1.91	2.40	44.39
1914....	3.69	3.27	4.55	2.67	1.97	1.83	5.13	2.18	0.20	1.92	2.08	4.01	33.50
1915....	5.61	5.03	1.14	2.10	3.23	3.66	4.60	5.37	2.52	2.25	1.09	4.23	40.83
1916....	1.08	4.49	3.71	3.28	3.49	3.94	3.44	0.59	2.98	0.63	1.57	3.97	33.17
1917....	2.44	1.70	3.38	2.85	3.29	5.57	5.96	1.79	2.74	5.68	0.68	3.70	39.28
1918....	3.41	1.98	1.51	3.78	3.37	4.12	3.61	1.70	3.54	0.83	2.04	3.70	33.59
1919....	3.35	3.45	4.69	2.55	3.81	2.23	7.93	7.74	3.60	3.17	3.33	2.53	48.38
1920....	2.23	6.56	4.16	4.44	2.88	6.19	4.78	4.91	3.24	0.77	3.56	5.09	48.81
1921....	1.65	4.90	2.21	2.88	3.45	3.25	3.10	3.87	2.96	0.74	3.48	1.89	34.38
1922....	2.46	2.97	4.35	1.96	3.24	7.86	6.55	5.32	3.05	1.17	1.16	3.29	43.38
Means	3.56	3.73	3.86	3.36	3.19	3.39	4.26	4.40	3.41	3.48	3.15	3.42	43.21

SEASONAL SNOWFALL AT NEW YORK (INCHES).

SEASON.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Total.	SEASON.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Total.
1885–86	T.	0.1	0.3	18.6	4.7	0.2	T.	0	23.9	1904–05.	0	0.5	27.8	19.3	7.2	3.0	T.	0	57.8
1886–87	0	T.	21.9	9.3	11.9	2.3	4.1	0	49.5	1905–06.	0	T.	0.7	3.0	5.0	13.4	T.	0	22.1
1887–88	0	0.3	9.0	11.7	3.5	22.1	T.	0	46.6	1906–07.	T.	T.	0.5	10.9	21.1	13.8	6.1	0	52.4
1888–89	0	0.9	T.	3.0	7.0	11.0	0	0	21.9	1907–08.	0	T.	4.4	10.6	13.7	3.5	T.	0	32.2
1889–90	0	0.1	7.5	T.	4.0	21.3	1.2	0	34.1	1908–09.	0	0.6	5.1	9.5	1.4	4.1	T.	0	20.7
										1909–10.	0	1.0	11.4	16.6	5.3	0.4	0	0	34.7
1890–91	0	T.	19.3	11.9	4.2	4.3	T.	T.	39.7										
1891–92	0	T.	T.	13.1	0.5	19.9	3.0	0	36.5	1910–11.	0	T.	8.9	1.1	12.5	2.8	0.7	0	26.0
1892–93	0	12.3	3.4	20.3	32.0	6.6	3.0	0	77.6	1911–12.	0	1.0	7.3	9.0	1.8	4.2	T.	0	23.3
1893–94	0	0	8.0	10.2	37.9	T.	T.	0	56.1	1912–13.	0	0.8	11.8	0.3	2.4	0.1	T.	0	15.4
1894–95	0	0.7	8.2	12.3	8.2	5.8	1.0	0	36.2	1913–14.	0	0	0.3	1.2	14.1	21.5	T.	0	37.1
1895–96	0	T.	T.	3.0	8.8	28.5	1.7	0	42.0	1914–15.	0	0	2.4	4.0	2.5	7.7	10.2	0	26.8
1896–97	0	3.8	12.6	11.7	8.8	2.2	T.	0	39.1	1915–16.	0	T.	8.1	0.7	11.4	23.8	3.3	0	47.3
1897–98	0	1.5	2.9	8.7	2.5	1.9	2.6	0	20.1	1916–17.	0	T.	13.7	5.9	12.2	11.4	6.5	0	49.7
1989–99	0	14.0	1.1	6.1	27.5	9.6	T.	0	58.3	1917–18.	0	0.3	11.7	13.6	3.5	0.6	2.6	0	32.3
1899–00	0	T.	0.2	0.8	11.4	7.7	T.	0	20.1	1918–19.	0	0	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.9	T.	0	3.3
										1919–20.	0	T.	7.9	7.8	24.2	5.7	T.	0	45.6
1900–01	0	T.	0.5	2.9	5.8	T.	0	0	9.2										
1901–02	0	0.6	1.1	9.4	13.4	6.8	0	0	31.3	1920–21.	0	T.	1.5	2.6	13.5	T.	0.1	0	17.7
1902–03	0	0	9.6	5.9	10.5	0	T.	0	26.0	1921–22.	0	T.	7.3	9.9	6.7	3.3	0	0	27.2
1903–04	T.	T.	7.7	15.2	5.6	4.4	0.1	0	33.0	1922–23	0	1.0	7.0	21.9	17.9	7.4	T.	....	....

PRESSURE OF WATER PER SQUARE INCH AT DIFFERENT DEPTHS.

DEPTH IN FEET.	Pressure (lbs.)	DEPTH IN FEET.	Pressure (lbs.)	DEPTH IN FEET.	Pressure (lbs.)	DEPTH IN FEET.	Pressure (lbs.)
6	2.60	35	15.16	90	38.98	160	69.31
8	3.40	40	17.32	100	43.31	170	73.64
10	4.33	45	19.49	110	47.64	180	77.97
15	6.49	50	21.65	120	51.98	190	82.30
20	8.66	60	25.99	130	56.31	200	86.63
25	10.82	70	30.32	140	60.64	215	93.14
30	12.99	80	34.65	150	64.97	230	99.63

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURES AT NEW YORK (DEGREES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'ual
1873....	28.1	28.8	35.6	45.7	56.0	68.8	73.5	71.4	64.9	56.3	37.3	36.3	50.2
1874....	34.5	31.4	38.0	41.3	58.2	70.0	73.6	70.6	68.1	55.1	42.8	33.8	51.4
1875....	25.3	23.2	32.6	42.6	58.5	67.5	72.7	71.9	64.4	52.3	38.9	33.0	48.6
1876....	33.9	31.8	35.2	46.1	58.0	70.7	76.4	72.5	61.8	49.7	44.5	25.1	50.5
1877....	27.6	35.6	36.6	48.0	59.0	68.8	73.8	74.3	66.2	56.6	45.5	39.3	52.6
1878....	32.1	34.6	43.8	52.7	58.2	65.8	74.6	72.9	67.0	57.4	43.6	32.4	52.9
1879....	26.8	27.6	38.4	45.9	60.8	68.8	73.1	70.9	63.2	59.8	43.1	37.3	51.3
1880....	39.8	36.3	35.7	48.7	64.8	70.7	73.2	70.7	65.7	53.8	39.7	27.7	52.2
1881....	25.8	29.5	36.9	46.0	60.2	64.2	72.6	73.1	72.2	59.1	46.3	40.7	52.2
1882....	30.5	35.6	39.8	46.1	53.5	68.2	73.8	71.7	66.9	58.5	41.7	32.2	51.5
1883....	27.8	31.4	33.6	46.6	59.1	69.5	73.3	70.8	63.1	53.7	45.0	33.7	50.6
1884....	26.2	35.1	37.5	47.6	58.8	68.7	70.1	71.5	69.6	56.1	43.2	34.6	51.6
1885....	29.2	23.1	29.7	47.7	56.2	67.3	74.2	70.8	64.1	54.5	44.8	36.0	49.8
1886....	28.5	28.5	36.9	50.3	58.5	65.6	72.9	71.0	67.1	56.5	45.3	30.8	51.0
1887....	30.1	33.7	34.3	47.7	62.9	68.2	76.7	71.4	63.1	54.7	43.7	36.1	51.9
1888....	26.0	31.8	32.9	48.4	59.3	71.8	72.6	74.8	66.2	51.2	46.8	36.0	51.5
1889....	37.6	28.0	41.5	51.6	62.0	70.4	73.5	71.5	65.8	52.0	46.9	41.4	53.5
1890....	40.2	40.4	37.5	51.0	60.6	70.4	73.4	72.3	66.8	55.5	45.9	31.4	53.8
1891....	34.7	37.5	37.8	52.0	59.9	69.6	70.8	73.6	70.1	54.2	43.8	41.8	53.8
1892....	30.3	33.0	34.6	49.9	59.4	72.0	74.8	73.9	66.0	55.4	42.6	31.3	51.9
1893....	23.3	29.6	36.2	47.8	59.0	69.4	74.8	74.4	64.4	57.6	44.2	35.1	51.3
1894....	34.6	29.6	44.5	49.6	60.8	70.6	76.1	72.8	69.8	57.2	42.2	36.8	53.7
1895....	30.1	25.2	36.4	47.7	59.4	70.0	70.8	73.8	69.7	51.0	46.0	36.9	51.4
1896....	27.6	30.2	32.1	50.4	63.8	66.5	73.4	73.0	64.8	51.9	48.0	32.1	51.2
1897....	29.4	32.6	39.2	48.6	59.3	65.2	72.8	71.0	65.4	56.3	44.1	35.8	51.6
1898....	32.2	33.0	43.7	46.8	56.6	68.9	74.1	74.3	68.9	57.6	44.6	34.4	52.9
1899....	30.8	26.9	38.4	49.6	61.0	72.2	73.8	73.6	65.2	58.2	45.4	36.4	52.6
1900....	33.2	31.6	35.0	51.1	60.8	71.4	76.4	76.8	70.8	60.8	48.7	35.2	54.3
1901....	31.5	25.6	38.6	49.4	58.6	71.4	78.1	75.6	68.4	56.0	39.7	34.4	52.3
1902....	29.2	28.5	44.0	50.6	60.2	68.2	73.6	71.4	65.9	56.9	50.0	32.2	52.6
1903....	30.6	34.4	47.5	52.2	64.1	64.0	74.2	69.2	65.4	56.6	41.4	30.1	52.5
1904....	24.1	25.0	36.4	46.4	63.6	69.2	73.6	72.2	65.9	53.3	41.4	28.2	49.9
1905....	27.5	24.6	40.0	49.8	60.5	68.8	75.4	72.2	66.8	56.9	43.8	37.7	52.0
1906....	37.3	31.2	34.9	51.7	61.8	71.5	74.8	75.3	70.2	56.1	44.9	32.7	53.5
1907....	32.2	24.4	40.8	45.0	55.3	66.2	74.8	72.0	67.8	52.5	45.2	37.8	51.2
1908....	32.0	28.1	41.4	50.6	61.3	71.6	76.8	72.5	67.8	59.6	44.7	35.2	53.5
1909....	33.2	37.3	38.3	49.5	60.4	70.5	73.4	71.6	65.6	53.2	47.7	31.4	52.7
1910....	32.4	31.4	44.7	54.0	60.2	68.0	77.8	72.2	68.4	58.2	41.6	28.0	53.1
1911....	34.8	31.4	37.6	48.2	63.6	68.3	76.0	71.8	66.6	55.6	41.4	39.2	52.9
1912....	23.5	28.4	36.8	49.0	60.7	68.4	74.0	70.7	65.9	58.5	46.6	38.5	51.8
1913....	40.0	30.9	44.0	51.0	60.2	69.2	75.0	72.7	64.6	58.2	46.9	38.8	54.3
1914....	31.4	25.3	35.8	46.6	63.6	67.6	71.1	73.7	66.2	59.0	44.0	31.5	51.3
1915....	34.1	35.2	36.4	53.4	57.7	66.6	72.5	70.4	69.0	56.7	45.4	33.5	52.6
1916....	35.4	27.7	32.2	47.1	59.8	64.2	73.8	73.6	66.0	57.2	44.8	33.8	51.3
1917....	32.4	27.8	38.7	47.2	53.2	68.3	74.1	74.6	63.0	52.0	41.2	25.0	49.8
1918....	21.6	29.6	41.2	49.8	64.0	66.4	72.7	74.8	62.8	58.6	45.7	39.0	52.2
1919....	35.2	34.7	42.0	48.8	61.0	69.7	74.0	70.2	66.5	58.4	44.4	30.0	51.5
1920....	24.1	29.1	40.6	47.7	57.8	67.6	72.5	72.8	67.4	60.4	44.2	37.8	51.8
1921....	33.6	34.8	48.3	55.0	60.4	70.3	76.2	70.9	71.0	56.2	45.0	33.8	54.6
1922....	29.0	34.5	41.3	51.0	63.6	70.6	72.7	71.4	67.4	57.6	45.4	34.3	53.2
Means	30.8	30.7	38.2	48.9	60.0	68.8	74.0	72.5	66.5	56.0	44.0	34.1	52.0

EXTREMES OF PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE AT NEW YORK (DEGREES).

MONTH.	PRESSURE.				TEMPERATURE.			
	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.
January	30.97	19, 1921	28.61	3, 1913	67	12, 1890	— 6	10, 1875
February	31.00	1, 1920	28.70	6, 1896	69	5, 1890	— 7	5, 1918
March	30.95	18, 1913	28.38	1, 1914	80	21, 1921	3	5, 1872
April	30.68	13, 1911*a*	29.14	2, 1884	91	27, 1915	20	5, 1874
May	30.52	18, 1914*b*	29.13	4, 1893	95	31, 1895	34	1, 1880*f*
June	30.56	2, 1883	29.34	26, 1902	97	6, 1899	45	2, 1907
July	30.51	7, 1892	29.46	3, 1909	99	3, 1898	50	15, 1873
August	30.44	19, 1918	29.28	24, 1893	102	7, 1918	51	27, 1885
September	30.61	7, 1888	29.19	30, 1920	100	7, 1881	39	30, 1912
October	30.66	17, 1883	29.15	10, 1894	88	1, 1881*d*	29	31, 1917
November	30.80	19, 1891	28.70	13, 1904	74	1, 1882*e*	7	30, 1875
December	30.93	28, 1896	28.97	26, 1909	68	23, 1891	—13	30, 1917

(*a*) Also in 1895, 12th day. (*b*) Also in 1903, 2d day. (*d*) Also in 1879, 16th day. (*e*) Also in 1909 12th day. (*f*) Also in 1876, 1st day.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA FOR 1922.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (reduced to sea level)—Mean, 30.06 inches; highest 30.69 inches, January 25; lowest, 28.79 inches, January 11.

TEMPERATURE—Greatest daily range, 33°, March 26; least daily range, 4°, August 12. Greatest monthly range, 68°, February; least monthly range, 32°, July. Highest mean of three consecutive days, 80°, July 16-18; lowest mean of three consecutive days, 15°, January 24-26.

PRECIPITATION—Longest period without a measurable amount of precipitation (0.01 inch or more), 24 days, September 13-October 6. Greatest number of consecutive days with precipitation (0.01 inch or more), 6, June 1-6.

SNOW—Greatest amount in 24 hours, 7.0 inches, January 28-29. Greatest depth of snow on the ground, measured at 8 P. M., 5.5 inches, January 29. Last snow in spring occurred March 30; first snow in autumn occurred November 24.

FROST—In spring: Last killing frost occurred April 21; last light frost occurred May 1. In autumn: First light frost occurred October 13; first killing frost occurred October 21.

THUNDERSTORMS—First, February 12; last, November 20.

HAIL—July 13.

AURORAS—None.

MUSEUMS IN NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY—77th St. between Columbus Ave. and Central Park West. Open, free, every day; weekdays, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Broadway and 156th St. Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (except Mondays, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.).

AQUARIUM—Battery Park. Open, free, every day; April-Sept., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Oct.-March, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOTANIC GARDEN, BROOKLYN—Flatbush Ave. and Malbone St. (Empire Boulevard). Open daily, free.

BOTANIC GARDEN, N. Y.—Bronx Park, north of Pelham Parkway. Open daily, free.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, CENTRAL MUSEUM—Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave. Open daily, weekdays 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. Free (except Mondays and Tuesdays, 25c.). Children's Museum, 185 Brooklyn Ave. Free. Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DYCKMAN HOUSE—Broadway and 204th St. Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (except Sundays and Mondays, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.).

HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA—Museum and library, 156th St., west of Broadway. Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., except on chief holidays and in August.

JUMEL MANSION (Washington's Headquarters)—Edgecomb Ave. and 160th St. Free. Open daily and Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—Fifth Ave. and 80th-84th Sts. Open, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., the year through, except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, when the closing hour will be 6 P. M. The opening hour on Sundays is 1 P. M. Free daily (except Mondays and Fridays, 25c.).

MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN, HEYE FOUNDATION—Broadway and 155th St. Free. Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (except Sundays and holidays, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.)

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND MUSEUM—Central Park West and 76th St. Open daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.; except July-Aug.-Sept. Admission free. Closed during August, and on New Year's, July 4, and Christmas Day.

POE COTTAGE—Poe Park, Kingsbridge Road and Grand Boulevard, Bronx. Open daily.

VAN CORTLANDT HOUSE—Van Cortlandt Park, Broadway and 242d St., Bronx. Free (except Thursday, 25c.). Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (Sundays, 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.)

ZOO, BRONX—Bronx Park. Open daily, 10 A. M. to half hour before sunset. Free (except Mondays and Thursdays, 25c.).

ZOO, BROOKLYN—Prospect Park. Free. Open daily.

ZOO, CENTRAL PARK—Fifth Ave. and 63d St. Free, daily.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

(Revised by the staff of the institution.)

The American Museum of Natural History, located at 77th Street and Central Park West, N. Y. City, was founded and chartered in 1869 for the purpose of encouraging and developing the study of natural science, of advancing the general knowledge of kindred subjects, and to that end of furnishing popular instruction. It is open free every day in the year; on weekdays and holidays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., on Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

The building, which is the property of the city, is one of the largest municipal structures in the city, and has cost over $5,000,000. At present only eight sections of the building have been erected, which when completed will cover the entire area of Manhattan Square. The city makes an annual maintenance appropriation for heating, lighting, repairing and supervising the building, caring for its collections, the construction of cases, and other maintenance work. All the collections, however, are the property of the corporation and are acquired by gift of the trustees and members and other friends and supporters. The funds from which the trustees purchase and prepare specimens, carry on explorations in all parts of the world, publish the results of its research work and enlarge its present library of natural history of over 70,000 volumes are raised by the museum and its friends, and derived from the income of an endowment amounting to $9,603,952.57.

NOTEWORTHY EXHIBITS.

First Floor—Collections illustrating the life of the Indians of the North Pacific Coast, the Eskimo, Indians of the woodlands, plains and Southwest. Two new and large groups (Hopi and Apache) in the Southwest Hall. Forestry Hall—Sections of trees, including one from a big tree of California which measures 16 feet in diameter and is 1,341 years old. Natural woods, with specimens of their leaves and flowers, and sections of the finished woods. Exhibits in food needs and economics (temporarily placed in this hall). Darwin Hall—Specimens, models and groups showing invertebrate life, the Nahant Tide-Pool and the Wharf-Pile Groups being particularly interesting. New exhibit representing a two-inch section of sea-bottom.

Second Floor—Collections from Africa. Material illustrating the life of prehistoric man of North America. Ancient monuments of Mexico and Central America. Birds of the world. Recent fishes. Mammals of North America. Akeley group of African elephants. Extensive reptile and amphibian material, including a number of beautiful groups (Lower California Lizard, Bullfrog, Great Salamander and New England Spring Groups). The most recent, finest and largest of the groups is the Florida Group.

Third Floor—Shells. Collections from the living tribes of Asia, including Chinese bamboos, porcelain, basketry, inlaid work, embroidery, cloisonne enamel, agricultural implements, carvings in wood, ivory and stone and an especially valuable collection of ancient bronzes and pottery; material illustrating the mode of living, costumes and war implements of Siberia. Large and fine collections from the Indians of South America. Hall of Primates—Monkeys, apes and primitive man. Mammals of the world, including whales. Insect life. Birds of North America (the famous habitat groups). Public health exhibits.

GEMS AND FOSSILS.

Fourth Floor—Collections from the Philippine Islands and the South Seas. Mineral and gem collections. Hall of Gems, the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan—Collections including practically every variety of known gem, cut and uncut, some of remarkable size and purity of color; largest perfect crystal in the world, mounted on bronze base supported by three Chinese figures; exceptionally fine cameos, carved jade, etc. Hall of Fossil Invertebrates and Historical Geology—Large collections and models of caves and of Copper Queen Mine, showing cross sections and surrounding country. Halls of Fossil Vertebrates devoted to the great collections of the remains of creatures which lived from 30,000 to 20,000,000 years ago. These collections, by right of extent, variety, quality and methods of preparation and exhibition, are the finest in the world. The collections illustrating the evolution of the horse approach in importance and value the combined collections of this sort to be found in all other institutions. Hall of the Age of Man—Casts of prehistoric men and skeletons of the animals of their time (mammoths, mastodons and giant ground sloths). In the adjoining hall are fossil camels, giant pigs, a pgymy hippopotamus and primitive rhinoceros-like animals; fossil lemurs and monkeys which have an important bearing on the ancestry of man. Dinosaur Hall—Remains of fossil reptiles and fishes which lived from three million to ten million years ago. "Mummy" of dinosaur (trachodon) in which the texture of the skin has been preserved. Fossil aquarium reproducing a number of the earliest known fishes.

Fifth Floor—Public reference library. Osborn library of Vertebrate Paleontology.

ACTIVITIES IN 1923.

Agents and members of the staff of the museum were busy in 1923 in making collections all over the world—in China and Mongolia, remains of *dinosaurs* and the *ancient hornless rhinoceros*, in India, specimens of *tigers*, *elephants*, *gaurs*, and *lions*, *mastodon skulls* and other *fossil mammals;* in Africa, specimens of the *gorilla*, and the *black rhino;* in Ecuador, 1,500 *mammal* specimens, including a rare *marsupial*, and 600 *birds;* in the isles of the South Seas, 4,000 specimens of *floral* and *faunal life;* in the Azores and Cape Verde Isles, 600 *marine birds;* in Santo Domingo, gigantic *tree frogs*, and *lizards;* in Germany, skeletons of *fossil mammals;* in Haiti, 11,000 specimens of *bugs* and *insects;* in England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark, 3,000 specimens of the *paleolithic period;* in New Jersey, specimens of the *rotifer* group; in Colorado, and near New York City, *bugs* and *insects:* in the United States and Canada, *geological* specimens, and *fossil mammals.*

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

(Revised by the staff of the institution.)

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Central Park, opposite East 80th-85th Streets, New York City, was incorporated April 13, 1870, "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining . . . a museum and a library of art, of encouraging and developing the study of the fine arts, and the application of arts to manufacture and practical life, of advancing the general knowledge of kindred subjects, and, to that end, of furnishing popular instruction." After one-half century of growth, it has to-day, through bequests, gifts, and purchases, collections of incalculable value, embracing both fine and decorative arts. They comprise objects in almost every material—marble, stone, wood, pottery, porcelain, glass, metals, lace textiles, etc.—and embody man's attempts, throughout the ages, to achieve his ideals of beauty. In date they range from 3000 B. C. to the twentieth century and represent the ancient world—Assyria, Babylonia, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, and Rome; the Orient, including China, Japan, Corea, India, Persia, and Asia Minor; Europe from the Early Christian and Byzantine Art through the Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, and later periods; and our own country.

TOMBS AND ANTIQUITIES.

These collections are housed in a building erected by the city, in Central Park, affording 280,000 square feet of exhibition floor space. Among the more noteworthy individual objects or collections are the mastaba tomb erected about 4,500 years ago in the Egyptian cemetery at Sakkara for a Theban dignitary named Perneb and re-erected here in its original form, with its painted scenes in low relief still preserved; six large alabaster reliefs from the palace in Nimrod of Ashur-nasir-pal, who reigned over Assyria from 885 to 860 B. C.; an Etruscan bronze chariot of the sixth century B. C., the only complete ancient bronze chariot known; the Cesnola antiquities from Cyprus; a group of Roman fresco paintings from Boscoreale, especially those on the walls of a reconstructed cubiculum (bedchamber), and a gathering of ancient glass, "one of the richest and most important in the world." In the accumulations of Near Eastern Art of special interest are the domed room from a Jain temple in India, recently installed, the gift of Robert W. and Lockwood de Forest, which represents the wood carving of India and is supplemented by an extensive collection of Indian and Thibetan jewelry; the Indian miniatures in the Alexander Smith Cochran Collection, and some remarkable examples of early Indian stone carving; the Persian manuscripts and miniatures in the Cochran Collection; twenty-four manuscripts and a number of single sheets represent such masters of decoration as Behzad and Mirak, and some of the greatest names in Persian calligraphy from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. The Far Eastern objects include the well-known Benjamin Altman gathering of Chinese porcelains and the Heber R. Bishop assemblage of jades.

The paintings, over twelve hundred in number, represent the Italian, Spanish, German, Dutch, Flemish, French, English and American schools. There is an unusual showing of the works by Rembrandt, twenty in all, thirteen received in the bequest of the late Benjamin Altman. Through the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan the Museum possesses a Raphael, the so-called Colonna altarpiece, a Virgin and Child Enthroned with Saints. Groups of paintings kept together by the conditions under which they were received are: The George A. Hearn Collection, principally American in character; the Benjamin Altman Collection, strongest in its Dutch paintings, but including four Memlings, a Durer, a Giorgione, a Fra Angelico, two Velasquezes, and other works of rare excellence; the Michael Dreicer Collection of Italian and northern primitives, in which such artists as Memling, Roger van der Weyden, Schongauer, and Piero di Cosimo are represented; and the Catherine Lorillard Wolfe Collection, consisting largely of works by French artists of the early and middle years of the nineteenth century.

Others of special note are the William H. Riggs Collection of Arms and Armor, which in its scope and quality ranks with European national collections, and, with the Ellis and Dino Collections gives an opportunity to study the development of armor from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century; the Crosby Brown gathering of 3,600 specimens, including representative instruments of all nations, among them the earlier of the two existing pianos by Bartolommeo de Francesco Cristofori, the inventor of the pianoforte; the James F. Ballard Collection of rugs, Turkish, Persian, Indian, and Spanish, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and the William H. Huntington assemblage of portraits of Washington, Franklin, and Lafayette in all materials.

THE MORGAN COLLECTION.

The Pierpont Morgan Collection, the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, fills an entire wing and is a priceless gathering of the decorative arts of Europe from Gallo-Roman and Merovingian periods to the end of the eighteenth century. The rarest and most precious section of the collection represents the supreme work of the goldsmiths, Byzantine and mediaeval enamellers, and ivory carvers. The most comprehensive gathering included in the Pierpont Morgan wing is that brought together by Georges Hoentschel of Paris, the collector, and consisting of two parts: sculpture, furniture, textiles, ivories, woodwork, and architectural fragments of the Gothic period, chiefly of French, Flemish, Dutch, German, Spanish, and Italian origin, and French decorative arts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; furniture and woodwork, many samples from historic buildings, decorative paintings, and ormolu fittings. Among the treasures of the Pierpont Morgan Collection are also five Gothic tapestries, known as the sacrament set because they picture in weaving the sacraments of the church; two sculptured groups, an Entombment and a Pieta, from the famous Château de Biron in southwestern France; superb examples of the goldsmith's craft from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century; a unique collection of snuff boxes, vanity boxes, scent bottles, and dance programmes, signed by famous jewellers of the eighteenth century; and a large collection of watches representative of the work of the best craftsmen in Europe from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. The Dreicer Collection also contains valuable examples of Gothic and Renaissance sculpture and decorative arts.

Through the gift by Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. de Forest in 1922 of a wing, now in process of erection, to be devoted entirely to American art of the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Early Republican periods, the museum will soon have a special building.

SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC.

A reference library and a collection of photographs are open to the public and a large collection of lantern slides, photographs, post cards, etc., is available on easy terms for lectures given anywhere east of the Mississippi. Opportunity to copy the objects in the collections themselves is granted with reasonable restrictions. A study room of textiles has been fitted up with every facility for the use of the large collection of laces and textiles, and other study rooms in different parts of the building are intended for the convenience of those who wish to study the various collections at length.

MUSEUMS OF THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Central Museum (Brooklyn Museum) on Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave., the Children's Museum in Bedford Park, the Department of Education with activities in the Academy of Music Building, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, adjoining the Museum and the Biological Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., are under the general management of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, though each department has its own director and Governing Committee. The Museum and the Botanic Garden receive appropriations from the city for maintenance, but their collections are provided for entirely from private sources. The construction work is done through the Department of Parks and the bills are audited through this department. The new wing, sections F and G, of the Central Museum was finished in part in 1914. In June, 1923, the municipal Board of Estimate made an appropriation to complete it. The Eastern Parkway-Brooklyn Museum station of the Interborough subway is directly in front of the Museum building.

The Central Museum contains a noteworthy collection of paintings, sculpture, carvings, textiles and other objects of art; archaeological gatherings, Egyptian relics and jewelry, Oriental objects, including Japanese, Chinese and East Indian armor and ornaments, objects from American Indian life and legends, etc.; natural history, minerals, zoological collections, especially the fauna of Long Island, habitat groups, etc.

The Children's Museum, the first established of its kind, aided by an influential Woman's Auxiliary Committee, interests and instructs thousands of children through its lectures and nature clubs and its historical and natural history exhibits.

THE HALL OF FAME.

(Director, Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson.)

March 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a gift of $100,000, afterward increased to $250,000, from a donor whose name was withheld, for the erection and completion on University Heights, New York City, of a building to be called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." A structure was built in the form of a terrace with superimposed colonnade connecting the University Hall of Philosophy with the Hall of Languages. On the ground floor is a museum 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of a corridor and six halls to contain mementoes of the names that are inscribed above. The colonnade over this is 600 feet long with provision for 150 panels, each about 2 feet by 6 feet, each to bear the name of a famous American.

Only persons who shall have been dead twenty-five or more years are eligible to be chosen. Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration, to wit: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning, and five additional names every fifth year thereafter, until the year 2000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed.

In February, 1904, the plan was announced of a Hall of Fame for Women near the former, with places for 50 tablets. This plan later was abandoned, and men and women now are admitted to one and the same Hall of Fame.

The rules prescribed that the council shall invite nominations from the public. Every nomination seconded by a member of the University Senate shall be submitted to an electorate of one hundred eminent citizens selected by the senate. Executive office of the Hall of Fame is at No. 342 Madison Avenue, New York.

The hall was dedicated May 30, 1901, when twenty-six national associations each unveiled one of the bronze tablets in the colonnade.

May 30, 1907, eleven new tablets were unveiled, orations being given by the Governors of New York and Massachusetts.

May 21, 1921, twenty-six new tablets were unveiled.

April 27, 1922, a temporary bust of Gen. U. S. Grant was unveiled by Marshal Joffre of France.

In May, 1922, busts were unveiled of Edgar Allan Poe, George Washington, Miss Maria Mitchell, Gilbert Stuart, and Mark Hopkins.

The busts of Robert Fulton and Horace Mann had been unveiled several years before.

May 22, 1923, there were unveiled busts of R. W. Emerson, H. W. Beecher, Frances E. Willard, U. S. Grant (permanent), R. E. Lee, Alexander Hamilton, and Abraham Lincoln.

THOSE ELECTED TO THE HALL OF FAME.

Chosen in 1900—George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart and Asa Gray.

Chosen in 1905—John Quincy Adams, James Russell Lowell, William T. Sherman, James Madison, John G. Whittier, Mary Lyon, Emma Willard, Maria Mitchell.

Chosen in 1910—Harriet Beecher Stowe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe, James Fenimore Cooper, Phillips Brooks, William Cullen Bryant, Frances E. Willard, Andrew Jackson, George Bancroft, John Lothrop Motley.

Chosen in 1915—Alexander Hamilton, Mark Hopkins, Francis Parkman, Louis Agassiz, Elias Howe, Joseph Henry, Rufus Choate, Daniel Boone, Charlotte Cushman.

Chosen in 1920—Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), James B. Eads, Patrick Henry, William T. G. Morton, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Roger Williams, Alice Freeman Palmer.

Total to date—Fifty-six men, seven women.

The next election to membership in the Hall of Fame will occur in 1925.

A NEW MEMORIAL PLANNED.

A plan to create a memorial to American painters sculptors and architects in Gould Memorial Library of New York University was inaugurated in 1921. Only busts of painters and architects will be placed in the reading room. The architects' corner will be in the hallway of the main entrance.

Busts of George Inness, Clinton Ogilvie, Carroll Beckwith, Walter Shirlaw and J. Q. A. Ward already have been placed in the reading room. Present plans call for a bust to be placed at the foot of each of the sixteen columns of Connemara marble that encircle the reading room. Bronze doors have been hung at the main entrance as a memorial to Stanford White, who designed the library.

Gould Memorial Library is one of the group of university buildings in which is included the Hall of Fame, but the plans for the two memorials are unrelated movements.

MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, at Broadway and 155th Street, Manhattan, forms one of the handsome harmonious group of buildings which New York owes to public spirit of Archer M. Huntington, who gave the site of the museum, which was built by the trustees at a cost of $250,000 and $100,000 for equipment. The fireproof limestone edifice was opened on Nov. 15, 1922. Three floors are devoted to exhibition rooms, which are open free to the public daily and Sundays. The Museum has over 2,000,000 exhibits and can display but about one-quarter of these at one time. The top floor is devoted to laboratories, work and study rooms, which are open under suitable conditions to students. George G. Heye, who founded the Museum and turned over to it nearly half a million specimens, is the director, and F. W. Hodge, Reginald Pelham Bolton, George H. Pepper, Dr. M. Raymond Harrington and Alanson Skinner are among those associated with the work. Individual trustees have given important special collections and financed field work.

The Museum had its inception twenty years ago. Its sole aim is to gather and preserve for students everything useful in illustrating and elucidating the anthropology of the aborigines of the Western Hemisphere. Field work has been constantly kept up, and in 1923 six major expeditions were at work. The publications and monographs of the Museum are notable.

The collections are especially rich in articles illustrative of the ethnology and archaeology of the Indians of the United States. Ecuador and Colombia and the West Indies have proved very fertile fields.

HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The Museum and Library of the Hispanic Society of America occupies the central fireproof limestone building of the notable group on Broadway, between 155th and 156th Streets, Manhattan, which New York owes to the farsighted public spirit and generosity of Archer M. Huntington. He is President of the society which, limited to 100 members, he founded on May 18, 1904. The museum building was opened in January, 1908. It is open to the public daily, except that the library is closed on Sundays and holidays.

The Museum contains a valuable collection of paintings by the old masters and the moderns, and of objects of art, Spanish-Moorish files, pottery, wood carving, metal work, etc.

The library houses about 100,000 volumes, with many manuscripts, rare maps, etc., all available for reference to students.

The Museum was endowed with a fund of $350,000 and greatly enriched by the collections presented to it by Mr. Huntington.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY GALLERY AND MUSEUM.

THE New York Historical Society, founded in 1804, is open free to the public daily, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 2-5 P. M., except July, August and September, and on holidays 1 to 5 P. M. (excepting Christmas, New Year's and July 4. Closed for the month of August for cleaning and repairs). The society has occupied since 1908 the building on Central Park West between 76th and 77th Streets, completed and furnished by the society at a cost of $1,000,000, including the land. The home before that was on Second Avenue. It is supported by endowment funds and membership fees without aid from city or State. The society maintains a library, museum and gallery of art. The library contains 130,000 volumes and 150,000 pamphlets, newspapers, prints, maps and a large collection of manuscripts, all relating to American history. The newspaper collection numbers 5,386 volumes, of which 3,181 were printed in this city and State. The earliest file being the "Boston News-Letter," beginning in 1704. The first newspaper printed in New York City was "The New York Gazette," established in 1725 by William Bradford, the first printer in the Colony of New York. The society's file of this paper begins with 1730. The largest collection of New York City and State newspapers may be found here. The old New York prints cover the period from the earliest "View of the City," published in 1651, to modern times, and is unrivalled in its completeness by either private or public collections elsewhere, among which may be mentioned The Burgis View of the City, 1717, of which only one other copy is known; the Maverick View of Wall Street, about 1825, and the Tiebout Engraving of the City Hall on Wall Street. The maps include the James Lyne survey of the city in 1731, published by William Bradford—the first engraved map of the city published—one of three known copies; the Dyckinck plan of 1755, the Ratzer map of 1767, and the commissioners' map of 1811, besides a large collection of atlases and maps of all periods. The more important manuscripts are the Cadwalader Golden papers, De Peyster family paoers, James Duane papers, Albert Gallatin papers, General Horatio Gates papers, diary of Philip Hone, Rufus King papers, Lloyd family papers, Rutherford papers, and Lord Sterling papers.

The museum contains many relics of New York and American history, besides an Egyptian collection of 3,000 objects, the first brought to America. Three mummied bulls from the tombs are features, while every form of Egyptian art during the Old and Middle Kingdom and the Empire, 2900-1167 B. C., is represented. The collection is especially rich in papyrii. The society also possesses the Nineveh sculptures, presented in 1868 by the late James Lenox. Of local relics the Beekman family coach, used before the Revolutionary War, in this city, may be mentioned, as well as the remains of the famous equestrian statue of King George III., and the statue of William Pitt (the Earl of Chatham), champion of the American cause in Parliament.

The Gallery of Art now numbers over 1,000 paintings, including old masters. Over 300 of the paintings are American portraits: George Washington by Stuart, Peale and Durand, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Bayard family portraits, Aaron Burr, Henry Clay, George and De Witt Clinton, John S. Copley by himself, De Peyster family portraits, Hamilton Fish, Benjamin Franklin, Albert Gallatin, Fitz-Greene Hallack, Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, Lafayette, James Madison, Oliver H. Perry, Edgar Allan Poe, Red Jacket, Schuyler family portraits, Stuyvesant family portraits, Zachary Taylor, Daniel Webster and N. P. Willis. The society also possesses the original water color drawings made by John James Audubon for his 'Birds of America"—460 beautifully executed pictures. Special exhibitions of the society's collections are held from time to time to which the public is invited. Since the occupation of the present building in 1908 the society's treasures in art and literature have been exhibited and freely placed at the disposal of the public for its enjoyment, use and study.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN (BRONX BOROUGH).

The New York Botanical Garden occupies a reservation of nearly 400 acres of Bronx Park, north of Pelham Parkway. The tract includes the beautiful natural features of the valley of the Bronx River, its gorge, its waterfall and its rapids, and over 100 acres of natural woodland, including the famous Hemlock Forest, the most southern grove of hemlock spruce near the Atlantic Coast. The institution was chartered by the Legislature of New York, 1891, and the first reservation of 250 acres was set aside by the city in 1895, and about 140 acres were added by the city in 1915. The grounds and buildings are open to the public every day in the year without charge.

Museum Building, situated a short distance from the Botanical Garden Station of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, has a frontage of 312 feet, is Italian Renaissance; front approach is ornamented by a bronze fountain by Carl E. Tefft and by terra cotta and marble fountains and seats; the vista lines are formed by four parallel lines of tulip trees. Three floors are devoted to public exhibits.

There is a large public lecture hall in the basement of the museum building, in which free public lectures are given every Saturday afternoon from Spring until Autumn. The upper floor of the building contains the library of 32,000 volumes on botany, horticulture and related sciences, including several special collections; the herbarium, containing prepared and dried specimens of plants from all parts of the world, occupies the greater portion of several rooms on the upper floor and comprises some 1,500,000 specimens. There are also laboratories equipped for research on the upper floor, to which properly qualified students of botany are admitted and instructed by one or another member of the garden staff.

The Conservatories include two ranges in the southern and eastern parts of the grounds. In them are housed collections of palms, cacti and other succulents, ferns, orchids, aquatics, and other groups of exotic plants. Flower shows and lectures are held in the central display house of Conservatory range 2, near the Allerton Ave. entrance.

The gardens, besides displays of shrubs, trees, and herbaceous plants, include flowering displays in season of tulips, narcissus, iris, peonies, roses, gladioli and dahlias.

BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Brooklyn Botanic Garden, located between Eastern Parkway and Empire Boulevard and Flatbush and Washington Avenues, was opened to the public on Linnaeus's birthday, May 13, 1911. The Garden comprises about 50 acres of land, on which are located the various plantations, the conservatories, the laboratory building, and the children's building. The object of the Garden is the advancement and diffusion of a knowledge and love of plants, and its special aim is to be of service to the local community. The grounds are open free to the public daily. The garden is supported, in part only, by the city.

The Native Wild Flower Garden contains about 900 species that grow without cultivation within 100 miles of New York City; the Rock Garden contains over 600 species of alpine and other rock-loving plants; the Japanese Garden has been pronounced the most perfect specimen of that kind of garden in any public park in America; the general Systematic Garden, chiefly of European herbs and shrubs, occupies the central portion of the grounds; the Ecological Garden illustrates the relation of plants to various factors of environment, such as water, light, gravity, insects, etc. The Iris Garden extends along the brook, and the Children's Garden, containing plots for 190 children, is at the south end of the grounds. A library of over 14,600 books and pamphlets and over 600 periodicals on plant life and gardening is open free to the public, and also the herbarium of over 187,000 specimens. Illustrated lectures and occasional exhibits are also open free. The Conservatories contain a collection of tropical and sub-tropical plants, including those used for food, fibre, and other economic purposes, including banana, sugar cane, tea, coffee, rubber, hemp, papyrus, figs, citrus fruits, etc.

The Botanic Garden publishes several scientific periodicals, it co-operates with the public and private schools, and it maintains a bureau of botanic and garden information.

FLOWER GARDENS IN PROSPECT PARK.

Owing to their accessibility, the Greenhouse (where flower shows are given in season), the Old Fashioned Flower Garden and the Zoo, in Prospect Park, are visited yearly by hundreds of thousands on foot and in vehicles.

THE NEW YORK AQUARIUM IN BATTERY PARK.

(By Charles H. Townsend, Director.)

THE Aquarium Building was erected in 1807 by the United States Government as a fort, called West Battery, and after the war of 1812 was called Castle Clinton. It had a battery of thirty guns, the embrasures for which still remain in the outer wall, which is nine feet thick. The old ammunition rooms are surrounded with walls of masonry fifteen feet thick. In 1823 the building was ceded by Congress to the City of New York and used as a place of amusement called Castle Garden, which had a seating capacity of 6,000. It was connected with Battery Park by a bridge, the intervening space having since been filled in. Gen. Lafayette was received here in 1824; President Jackson in 1832; President Tyler in 1843; Louis Kossuth in 1851. Prof. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, demonstrated here in 1835 the use of the Morse telegraphic code.

Jenny Lind began singing here in 1850 under the management of P. T. Barnum. Among other notables received here were President Van Buren and the Prince of Wales. The building was used as a landing place for immigrants from 1855 to 1890, during which period 7,690,606 immigrants passed through its doors.

Then, for several years, the historic old structure was in process of repair for the use of the Aquarium, which was opened by the city on Dec. 10, 1896; and on Nov. 1, 1902, its management was transferred from the Department of Parks to the New York Zoological Society, a private scientific association with a membership of 2,550.

The Aquarium is reached by all elevated, surface and subway lines running to South Ferry. The building is open, free, every day in the year. The hours for visitors are: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., April-September; 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., October-March. The attendance exceeds 2,000,000 visitors a year.

The New York Aquarium is the largest in the world and contains a greater number of species and of specimens than any other. It has 7 large floor pools, 94 large wall tanks and 30 smaller tanks. There are also 26 reserve tanks containing specimens not on exhibition. The building is circular in form, with a diameter of 205 feet. The largest pool is 37 feet in diameter and 7 feet deep. During 1923 the space available for exhibits will be increased one-fifth. The exhibits include fishes, turtles, crocodilians, frogs, salamanders, marine mammals and invertebrates, and are both northern and tropical in character. There are usually about 200 species of fishes and other aquatic vertebrates on exhibition. The total number of specimens, exclusive of invertebrates and young fry in the hatchery, varies from 6,000 to 7,000.

The fish hatchery, maintained as a fish-cultural exhibit, produces yearly from three to eight millions of young food and game fishes, which are afterward deposited in New York State waters. The Aquarium is equipped for heating sea water for tropical fishes in winter, and has a refrigerating plant for cooling fresh water in summer. Flowing fresh water is supplied from the city water system, while the pumps circulate about 3,000,000 gallons of salt water daily. The pumps run day and night. The salt water tanks are supplied from a reservoir holding 100,000 gallons of pure stored sea water. This water, originally brought in by steamer, is used as a "closed circulation," the water being pumped through the exhibition tanks, falling thence through sand filters back to the reservoir. It has been in continuous circulation since 1908.

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK (BRONX ZOO).

(By W. T. Hornaday, the Director.)

THE New York Zoological Park was founded in 1895 by the New York Zoological Society, a scientific corporation. The park was formally opened Nov. 9, 1899. The grounds, many of the buildings, and an annual maintenance fund are provided by the city. The remainder of the buildings and the animal collections are furnished by the society, which is also charged with the direct management of the park.

The Zoological Park is free to the public on all days of the week except Mondays and Thursdays. Should Monday or Thursday fall on a legal holiday, admission to the Zoological Park is free. The opening and closing hours are 10 A. M. until one-half hour before sunset. On pay days admission for adults is 25 cents, and for children under twelve years, 15 cents. The park embraces a tract of 264 acres. It contains thirty-five acres of water, and its land consists of heavy forest, open forest and meadow glades, in about equal proportions. The park is about one mile long and three-fifths of a mile wide.

The principal buildings are the Elephant, Lion, Primate, Zebra, Large Bird, Reptile, Antelope, Ostrich and Small Mammal Houses, and the Aquatic Bird House. The principal open-air inclosures are the Bear Dens, Flying Cage, Pheasant Aviary, the Eagle and Vulture Aviary, Wolf and Fox Dens, Burrowing and Rodent Quarters, Beaver Pond, Duck Aviary, Wild Fowl Pond and Mountain Sheep Hill. The most valuable and important mammal collections are the apes, baboons and monkeys, the lions, tigers and leopards, the zebra and wild horse collection, the antelopes and deer, the bears, and the huge specimens in the Elephant House, comprising elephants, rhinoceroses and hippopotami. The collection of living birds in the Zoological Park is the largest and most varied to be found anywhere in the world. The collection of birds of paradise, including the rare bluebird of paradise, and the collections of parrots, parakeets and lories easily rank among the finest of their kind.

On May 25, 1922, the National Collection of heads and horns, for which a special museum building had been erected by the gifts of ten members of the Zoological Society, was dedicated and opened to the public. This collection is now displayed free to the public "in memory of the vanishing big game of the world." Both the collection and the building to contain it are quite unique, and the collection is almost complete for all the hoofed, horned and tusked animal species of the world. The total value of the building and collection is more than $500,000.

In 1923 the census of the collections in the park was 539 mammals representing 182 species; 2,464 birds of 779 species; and 559 reptiles and amphibians, representing 97 species. Total number of specimens, 3,562; total number of species, 1,058. The attendance of visitors for 1922 was 2,410,906.

Routes to the Zoological Park—*Automobiles*—Lenox Avenue north to 145th Street; across Harlem River to 149th Street, continuing to top of hill, turn left at Mott Avenue; thence north along Franz Sigel Park to Grand Boulevard and Concourse; thence along Grand Boulevard and Concourse for about two miles to Fordham Road; thence to the right and continuing to the park. *Subway*—Seventh Avenue Division, Bronx Park train to end of the line at 180th Street and Boston Road entrance to the Zoological Park. Lexington Avenue Division, East 180th Street train to 177th Street and change to Bronx Park train to end of line at 180th Street.

NEW YORK CITY PENSION LAW.

THE New York City Pension Law provides that all employees, except those in exempt and non-competitive classes, entering the city service after Oct. 1, 1920, shall become members of this system and all present city employees may become members by filing with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a statement waiving all present or prospective benefits in other city retirement systems. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has charge of all funds and of the entire system; the Comptroller is the custodian of the several funds, which are (1) Annuity savings funds, (2) Annuity reserve fund, (3) Contingent reserve fund, (4) Pension reserve fund, (5) Pension fund.

Teachers, policemen, firemen and street-cleaners do not enter into this system, as they have their own.

Among the provisions of this law are life insurance protection equal to the last six months' pay of the employee, disability insurance protection of from one-quarter to one-half of the salary any time after completing ten years of service and paying, as long as the disability continues, a three-quarter pay pension if the employee is disabled in the performance of duty, a half-pay pension to the dependents with return in cash of all contributions at 4 per cent. per annum if the employee is killed in the performance of duty, retirement on demand after the ages of fifty-eight, fifty-nine and sixty, regardless of the length of service.

The city pays for all of these benefits except one-half of the cost of service or superannuation retirement benefit on account of service during membership in the fund. If the employee joins within the first three years, the city also pays the entire cost of the benefits allowed by reason of service rendered prior to Oct. 1, 1920. The amount of the salary paid into the pension fund is from 3 to 8 per cent.

95,000 ON CITY PAY ROLL.

There are approximately 95,000 officials and employees in the service of the City of New York. Salaries and wages in 1923 totaled $185,000,000.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Prepared for The Almanac by Edmund L. Pearson, Editor of Publications of the Library.)

The corporate existence of the New York Public Library began May 23, 1895, by the consolidation of the Astor Library, the Lenox Library and the Tilden Trust. The Astor Library, incorporated 1849, owned at the time of consolidation a fund of $941,000 and 266,147 books. The Lenox Library, incorporated 1870, owned in 1895 a fund of $505,000 and 86,000 books. The Tilden Trust (founded by Samuel J. Tilden, who died 1886), brought to the library $2,000,000. In 1901, the New York Free Circulating Library, with 11 branches, was consolidated with the new system. Between 1901 and 1904, the New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind, the Aguilar, St. Agnes, Harlem, Tottenville, Washington Heights, University Settlement, Webster, and Cathedral Libraries all joined the corporation. In 1901 Andrew Carnegie gave $5,200,000 to Greater New York for library buildings, on condition that the city provide the land and maintain the libraries when built. With the part of this sum which was assigned to the New York Public Library, 37 branch libraries have been built. (The Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens have their own libraries. The New York Public Library serves the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond.) There are in the New York Public Library, 42 branches in all. In addition there are six sub-branches, in buildings not owned by the library.

In 1909 John S. Kennedy left the library $3,000,000 and in 1923 J. D. Rockefeller Jr., Payne Whitney, and Edward S. Harkness gave $6,000,000.

The Central Building of the library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, built by the city, was opened May 23, 1911; cost $9,000,000; architects, Carrere and Hastings; hours, week days, including holidays, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays, 1 P. M. to 10 P. M.

It contains the Reference Department, the descendant of the Astor and Lenox Libraries, and the headquarters of the Circulation Department (the branch libraries).

The Reference Department has 1,531,222 books and pamphlets; the Circulation Department has 1,146,928 books. It is exceeded in size only by the Library of Congress in this country, and by two or three European libraries. It is the first library in the world in point of use.

The number of persons recorded as using the Reference Department in 1922 was 1,225,778. The actual use is much larger; the count includes only those who apply on written slips for books. The number of books loaned for home use by the Circulation Department in 1922 was 9,929,059. From 6,000 to 11,000 persons enter the Central Building daily.

To maintain the Reference Department in 1922 the library disbursed $970,639.68, chiefly from its own endowments. In 1922 the disbursement for the Municipal Reference Branch in the Municipal Building was $21,243.99, of which sum the city gave $21,053.30.

For the Circulation Department in 1922 was expended $1,139,693.97, of which the city gave $1,006,153.95.

No public funds are spent for books, salaries or other costs of the Reference Department in the Central Building, or for the Central Circulation Branch and Central Children's Room in that building.

The branch library buildings usually contain lending and reference departments for adults, similar departments for children, lecture rooms used for meetings for educational purposes and for organizations for social betterment. The branch libraries work in concert with the schools and pay special attention to the Americanization of foreign-born citizens. The Reference Department, in the Central Building, in addition to its main reading room, with seats for 768 readers, has special rooms devoted to art and prints, American history, maps, manuscripts, music, genealogy, Slavonic literature, Jewish literature, Oriental literature, economics and public documents, books for the blind, current periodicals, science and technology, and current newspapers. There are three exhibition rooms, and two galleries which are devoted to the Lenox and Stuart art collections, with portraits of Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, paintings by Reynolds, Raeburn, Copley, Turner, &c. The Avery collection of prints is notable. Valuable books include the Astor and Lenox collections, particularly strong in Americana, with many early printed Bibles, first folio Shakespeares, &c.; and the Spencer collection of illustrated books in fine bindings.

The library has 1,227 employees, counting both departments. A training school for librarians is maintained in the building. Director of the Library, Edwin H. Anderson. Chief Reference Librarian, Harry M. Lydenberg. Chief of Circulation Department, Franklin F. Hopper.

Branches of the New York Public Library—MANHATTAN, Chatham Square, 33 E. Broadway; Seward Park, 192 E. Broadway; Rivington Street, 61; Hamilton Fish Park, 388 E. Houston Street; Hudson Park, 66 Leroy Street; Ottendorfer, 135 Second Avenue, near Eighth Street; Tompkins Square, 331 E. 10th Street; Jackson Square, 251 W. 13th St.; Epiphany, 228 E. 23d Street; Muhlenberg, 209 W. 23d Street; St. Gabriel s Park, 303 E. 36th Street; 40th Street, 457 W.; Central Circulation 42d Street and Fifth Avenue; Cathedral, 123 E. 50th Street; Columbus, 742 Tenth Avenue, near 51st Street; 58th Street, 121 E.; 67th Street, 328 E.; Riverside, 190 Amsterdam Avenue, near 69th Street; Webster, 1465 Avenue A, near 78th Street; Yorkville, 222 E. 79th Street; St. Agnes, 444 Amsterdam Avenue, near 81st Street; 96th Street, 112 E.; Bloomingdale, 206 W. 100th Street; Aguilar, 174 E. 110th Street; 115th Street, 203 W.; Harlem Library, 9 W. 124th Street; 125th Street, 224 E.; Columbia sub-branch, Room 108A, Columbia University Library; George Bruce, 518 W. 125th Street; 135th Street, 103 W.; Hamilton Grange, 503 W. 145th Street; Washington Heights, 1000 St. Nicholas Avenue, corner of 160th Street; Fort Washington, 535 W. 179th Street. THE BRONX—Mott Haven, 321 E. 140th Street; Woodstock, 761 E. 160th Street; Melrose, 910 Morris Ave., corner of 162d Street; High Bridge, 78 W. 168th Street; Morrisania, 610 E. 169th Street; Tremont, 1866 Washington Avenue, corner of 176th Street; Van Nest sub-branch, 1743 Wallace Ave.; Fordham, 2556 Bainbridge Avenue, near 194th Street; Kingsbridge, 3041 Kingsbridge Avenue, near 230th Street; Williamsbridge, sub-branch, 3777 White Plains Road, corner 219th Street; City Island sub-branch, 325 City Island Avenue; Inwood sub-branch, 204th Street and Sherman Avenue. RICHMOND—St. George, 5 Central Avenue; Tompkinsville, P. O.; Port Richmond, 75 Bennett Street; Stapleton, 132 Canal Street; Tottenville, 7430 Amboy Road.

Municipal Reference Library, Room 512, Municipal Building.

Library for the Blind, Central Building.

Hours, Central Building: 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; 1 to 10 P. M. Sundays. Branches: 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

OTHER LIBRARIES IN MANHATTAN.

Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d St.
Aeronautic, 280 Madison Avenue.
American Geographical Society, Broadway and W. 156th St.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
American Institute, 322 W. 23d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West, cor. W. 77th St.
American Numismatic Society, W. 156th St. and Broadway.
Bar Association (members only), 42 W. 44th St.
Blind.—See N. Y. Public Library.
Bryson (Teachers), W. 120th St., near Broadway.
Cathedral Library Ass'n, 24 E. 21st St.
Chemists' Club, 52 E. 41st St.
Clinton Hall Ass'n, 13 Astor Pl.
Columbia Univ., W. 116th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Cooper Union, Fourth Ave. and 7th St.—Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Deaf, Books for, Ft. Washington Ave. and 163d St.
French Institute, 599 Fifth Ave.
Friends (Quakerania), 221 E. 15th St.—Open Mondays and Wednesdays, morning, and Fridays, afternoon.
Genealogical and Biographical, 226 W. 58th St.—Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Mondays, 8 to 10 P. M.
General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Sq.
Grolier, 47 E. 60th St.
Hispanic Society, W. 156th St., near Broadway.
Historical Society, 170 Central Park West.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except during August and on holidays.
Huntington Free, Westchester Sq.
Insurance Society, 84 William St.
Italian, 395 Broome St.
Jewish Theological, 531 W. 123d St.
Law Library, 42 W. 44th St.
Lawyers', 2 Rector St.—Open 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Loan Libraries for Ships, 76 Wall St.
Masonic, 50 W. 24th St.—Open 7 to 10.30 P. M.
Mechanics and Tradesmen's Soc., 20 W. 44th St.
Mercantile, 13 Astor Place.—8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Methodist, 150 Fifth Ave.—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Ave. and 82d St.—Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Library, 33 E. 36th St.
Municipal Reference—See N. Y. Public Library.
N. Y. Port Society, 166 Eleventh Ave.—Open 10 A. M. to 9.30 P. M.

New York Society, 109 University Place—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

New York University, University Heights; Law, pedagogy, general, commerce, 32 Waverley Place; commerce, 90 Trinity Place; veterinary, 331 E. 26th St.; medical, 338 E. 26th St.

Railroad Men's, 309 Park Ave.

Russell Sage Foundation Library, 130 E. 22d St.

Seamen's, 25 South St.—Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Typothetae, 147 Fourth Ave.

Union Th. Sem., Broadway, cor. 120th St.—Open 8.45 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.

United Engineering Society, 29 W. 39th St.—Open daily except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Woman's, 9 E. 8th St.

Young Men's Christian Ass'n.—At the several branches—Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays, 2 to 10 P. M.

Young Men's Hebrew Ass'n, Lexington Ave. and 92d St.

Young Women's Christian Ass'n.—At the several branches.—Open 9 A. M. to 9.15 P. M., Sundays excepted.

In addition to the above, many of the large insurance and industrial concerns, as well as the trade schools, trade publications and exporting houses, have technical and trade libraries. Most of the 360 specialized business and technical libraries are in the City of New York.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Administration Department, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Frank P. Hill, Chief Librarian, 943,864 volumes. Circulation (1922), 6,040,482 volumes. City appropriation (1923), $676,693.29. *Officers*—David A. Boody, *President*; John Hill Morgan, *Secretary*.

Branches—Astral, cor. Franklin and India Sts.; Bay Ridge, cor. 73d St. and Ridge Boulevard; Bedford, Franklin Ave. opposite Hancock St.; Borough Park, 1325 56th St.; Brownsville, cor. Glenmore Ave. and Watkins St.; Brownsville Children's, cor. Stone and Dumont Aves.; Bushwick, cor. Bushwick Ave. and Seigel St.; Carroll Park, cor. Clinton and Union Sts.; City Park, cor. St. Edward's St. and Auburn Pl.; Coney Island, Stillwell and Mermaid Aves.; De Kalb, cor. Bushwick and De Kalb Aves.; East, cor. Arlington Ave. and Warwick St.; Eastern Parkway, cor. Eastern Parkway and Schenectady Ave.; Flatbush, Linden Ave. near Flatbush Ave.; Fort Hamilton, Fourth Ave. and 95th St.; Greenpoint, cor. Norman Ave. and Leonard St.; Irving, Woodbine St. and Irving Ave.; Kensington, 771 Gravesend Ave.; Leonard, cor. Devoe and Leonard Sts.; Macon, cor. Lewis Ave. and Macon St.; Montague, 197 Montague St.; New Utrecht, cor. 86th and 20th Ave.; Pacific, cor. Fourth Ave. and Pacific St.; Prospect, cor. Sixth Ave. and 9th St.; Public School No. 89, cor. Newkirk Ave. and East 31st St.; Red Hook, cor. Richards St. and Visitation Pl.; Saratoga, cor. Hopkinson Ave. and Macon St.; South, cor. Fourth Ave. and 51st St.; Tompkins Park, in Tompkins Park; Williamsburg, cor. Division and Marcy Aves.; Winthrop, cor. North Henry St. and Engert Ave.

The branches are open on week days from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, from 4 to 6 P. M. On Saturdays during July and August the branches close at noon.

Stations—Concord, cor. Concord and Jay Sts.; Kings Highway, 1710 Kings Highway; Sheepshead, 1667 Sheepshead Bay Road.

Department of Library Extension, 46 Madison St. Hours: Weekdays, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 to 12.

Library for the Blind, Fourth Ave. and Pacific St. Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, 2 to 6 P. M.; Friday, 2 to 9 P. M.

Library courses, elementary and advanced. For information address Miss Julia A. Hopkins, Supervisor of Staff Instruction.

New Central Building at Flatbush Ave. and Eastern Parkway now under construction. Approximate cost, when finished, $8,000,000.

OTHER LIBRARIES IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave.

Children's Museum, 185 Brooklyn Ave.

Friends', 110 Schermerhorn St.

Kings County Med. Soc., 1313 Bedford Ave.

Law, County Court House, opp. Borough Hall.

Long Isl. Hist'l Soc., Clinton and Pierrepont Sts.

New Church, 108 Clark St.

Pratt Institute, 220 Ryerson St.

Spicer Memorial, Polytechnic Inst., Livingston St., near Court St.

THE QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Office, 150 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, L. I. Public Circulating, incorporated 1896 as the L. I. City Public Library. Incorporated as The Queens Borough Public Library, April 17, 1907. *Director*, John C. Atwater.

Branches—Astoria, Main and Woolsey Sts., L. I. City; Bayside, Elsie Pl.; Broadway, 513 Jamaica Ave., L. I. City; Corona, 44 Kingsland Ave.; Elmhurst, Broadway and Maurice Ave.; Far Rockaway, Central and Mott Aves.; Flushing, Jamaica and Jagger Aves.; Grandview, Grandview and Forest Aves., Ridgewood, L. I.; Jamaica, 330 Fulton St.; Nelson, 244 Jackson Ave., L. I. City; Ozone Park, 4138 Jerome Ave.; Poppenhusen, 13th St. and First Ave., College Point, L. I.; Queens, Whittier St. and Wertland Ave., Queens, L. I.; Richmond Hill, Hillside Ave.; Ridgewood, 754 Seneca Ave.; Seaside, Boulevard and Oceanus Ave., Rockaway Beach, L. I.; Steinway, 441 Potter Ave., L. I. City; Whitestone, 30 Eighth Ave.; Woodhaven, 1229 Jamaica Ave.; Woodside, Greenpoint and Betts Ave.

Travelling Libraries—Arverne, P. S. No. 42, Beach 67th St.; Cedar Manor, 292 New York Ave., Jamaica, L. I.; Douglaston, Main Ave.; Dunton, 31 Jerome Ave.; Evergreen, 977 Fresh Pond Rd., Ridgewood; Forest Hills, Greenway Terrace; Glendale, 2804 Myrtle Ave.; Hollis, Palatina Ave. and Fulton St.; Jackson Heights, Polk Ave., near 25th St. Elmhurst; Laurel Hill, P. S. No. 76, Montgomery and Cypress Ave.; Little Neck, P. S. No. 94, Old House Landing Rd.; Louona Park, 80-43 St. Corona; Maspeth, 47 Grand St.; Middle Village, 2150 Metropolitan Ave.; Morris Park, 11922-101 Ave.; Ravenswood, 442 Hamilton St.; Rockaway Park, P. S. No. 43, Beach 110th St.; Rosedale, Rosedale Ave.; So. Ozone Park, 133-11 Rockaway Blvd.; Springfield, Park Ave.; St. Albans, Newburgh near Central; Winfield, P. S. No. 78, Maurice Ave.

Numerous other distributing agencies of travelling library such as community stations, village collections, and institutional stations.

All branch libraries are open daily except Sunday from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Bayside and Whitestone are open Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 P. M. to 9 P. M. Queens is open Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 P. M. to 9 P. M. Woodside branch, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 P. M. to 9 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Steinway and Nelson branches, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 12 M. to 9 P. M.; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. All branch libraries are open from 9 to 12 M. on all holidays except New Year's, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas, on which days they are closed all day. Volumes in library, Jan. 1, 1923—309,749; volumes circulated in 1922—2,016,812.

HOW TO FIND ANY STREET NUMBER IN NEW YORK.

To find what street is nearest, take the number, cancel last figure, and divide by 2, add the key number found below. The result will be the nearest street. The key numbers are: Avenue A, 3; Avenue B, 3; Avenue C, 3; Avenue D, 3; First Avenue, 3; Second Avenue, 3; Third Avenue, 9 or 10; Fourth Avenue, 8; Fifth Avenue to Central Park, 18 or 17; above Mount Morris Park, 24; Sixth Avenue, 6; Seventh Avenue, 12; Eighth Avenue, 9; Ninth Avenue, 13; Tenth Avenue, 14; Eleventh Avenue, 15; Lexington Avenue, 22; Madison Avenue, 26; Park Avenue, 34 or 35; Columbus, Amsterdam, and West End Avenues, 59 or 60; Broadway above 14th Street (subtract), 30 or 31; Central Park West, divide house number by 10, and add 60; Riverside Drive, divide house number by 10, and add 72.

The decimal system of numbering—100 numbers to a block—has spread throughout most of Greater New York on the cross streets, so that it is comparatively easy to locate a building thereon.

In Manhattan, for example, the numbers start east and west from Fifth Avenue.

On blocks facing parks the numbers for both sides are concentrated on one side.

On the long blocks the number of dwellings on either side varies generally from thirty to forty.

MONUMENTS AND STATUES IN MANHATTAN.

(Revised yearly by the Municipal Art Commission.)

ARTHUR, CHESTER A., Madison Square.
BARTHOLDI STATUE, see "Liberty."
BEAR AND FAUN FOUNTAIN (Seligman), Morningside Park and 116th St.
BEETHOVEN, bronze bust, on a granite pedestal, 15 feet high, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1884.
BOLIVAR, GEN. SIMON, Bolivar Hill, Central Park West; unveiled 1921.
BROWNSON, ORESTES A., bronze bust of, Riverside Park and 104th St.
BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, Bryant Park, W. 42d St. and 6th Ave.
BURNS, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1880.
BUTTERFIELD, GENERAL DANIEL, bronze figure, on marble pedestal. Claremont Ave. and 122d St.
CARRERE, JOHN M., memorial to, Riverside Drive and 99th St.
CIVIC VIRTUE, fountain statue, City Hall Park, 1922.
COLUMBUS MONUMENT, 8th Ave. and 59th St. (Columbus Circle).
COLUMBUS, marble statue, south entrance to Mall, Central Park; unveiled 1892.
COMMERCE, bronze figure, Central Park, near the 8th Ave. and 59th entrance; unveiled 1865.
CONKLING, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, cor. Madison Ave. and 23d St.
COOPER, PETER, statue opposite Cooper Union.
COX, bronze statue of the statesman S. S. Cox, erected by the letter carriers, Astor Place.
DANTE, bronze statue, Broadway, 63d St., and Columbus Ave., 1921.
DE PEYSTER, ABRAHAM, statue in Bowling Green.
DODGE, bronze statue of William E. Dodge, at Broadway, 6th Ave. and 36th St.; unveiled 1885.
EAGLES AND PREY, bronze group, Central Park, west of Mall.
ERICSSON, statue of the inventor, on the Battery.
FALCONER, THE, Central Park, near W. 72d St entrance.
FARRAGUT, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, near 5th Ave. and 26th St.
FIREMEN'S MEMORIAL MONUMENT, 100th St. and Riverside Drive.
FORT WASHINGTON MONUMENT, Fort Washington Ave. and 183d St.
FOUNTAIN, 116th St. and Riverside Drive.
FRANKLIN, bronze statue, Printing House Square; unveiled 1872.
GARIBALDI, bronze statue, Washington Square; unveiled 1888.
GRANT, ULYSSES S., tomb, Riverside Drive and 123d St.; 160 feet high; dedicated April 27, 1897.
GREELEY, bronze statue, City Hall Park; unveiled 1890.
GREELEY, Greeley Square, 33d St. and Broadway.
HALE, bronze statue of Nathan Hale, martyr spy of the Revolution; City Hall Park, at Broadway and Murray St.
HALLECK, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1877.
HAMILTON, granite statue of Alexander Hamilton Central Park, on the East Drive.
HANCOCK, in Hancock Square, St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 124th St.
HEINE, poet, Lorelei Fountain, Mott Ave. and 161st St.
HOLLEY, bronze bust of Alexander Holley, Washington Square; unveiled 1890.
HUDSON, HENRY, 100 foot shaft, Spuyten Duyvil.
HUMBOLDT, bronze bust, Central Park, near the 5th Ave. and 59th St. entrance.
HUNT, RICHARD M., Memorial, 5th Ave., opposite Lenox Library.
INDIAN HUNTER, bronze figure, Central Park, near lower entrance to the Mall.
IRVING, bronze bust, Bryant Park, on W. 40th St.; unveiled 1866.
JACK PHILIPS TITANIC MEMORIAL, U. S. Barge Office.
JEFFERSON STATUE, City Hall.
JEFFERSON, THOMAS, in front of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University.
JOAN OF ARC, Riverside Drive and 93d St.
LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, Union Square, lower end of Park; unveiled 1876.
LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD, on Bedloe's Island, in the Harbor.
LINCOLN, bronze statue, Union Square, southwest corner; unveiled 1868.
LOWELL DRINKING FOUNTAIN, Bryant Park.
MAINE, U. S. S. MEMORIAL, National, Columbus Circle.
MARTYRS' MONUMENT, Trinity Churchyard, in memory of the American soldiers and sailors who died in the British prison ships in the Revolutionary War.
MAZZINI, bronze bust, Central Park, on the West Drive.
MOORE, bronze bust of Thomas Moore, the poet, Central Park, near the Pond and 5th Ave. entrance; unveiled 1880.
MORSE, bronze statue of the inventor of the telegraph, Central Park, near 5th Ave. and 72nd St.
OBELISK, Central Park, near the Metropolitan Museum of Art; brought from Egypt and erected 1881; granite, 70 feet long, and weighs 200 tons.
PULITZER FOUNTAIN, 5th Ave. and 59th St.
SCHILLER, bronze bust, Central Park, in the Ramble; unveiled 1859.
SCHURZ, CARL, statue, 116th St. and Morningside Drive.
SCOTT, bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1872.
SEVENTH REGIMENT, bronze figure of a soldier of this regiment, to commemorate its dead in the Civil War, Central Park, on the West Drive.
SEWARD, bronze statue, southwest corner of Madison Square Park; unveiled 1876.
SHAKESPEARE, bronze statue, Central Park, at the lower end of the Mall; unveiled 1872.
SHERMAN, GENERAL, equestrian statue, 5th Ave. and 59th St.
SIGEL, FRANZ, bronze monument, 106th St. and Riverside Drive; unveiled in October, 1907.
SIMS, bronze statue of Dr. Marion Sims, Bryant Park, north side.
SOLDIER OF GREENWICH VILLAGE, bronze World War memorial, Abingdon Sq. Park.
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, Riverside Drive.
STEAD, W. T., tablet in memory of; in Central Park wall, 5th Ave. and 91st St.; July, 1921.
STILL HUNT, bronze statue, Central P'k. opp. 76th St.
STRAUS MEMORIAL, Broadway and 106th St.
STUYVESANT, marble effigy of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant in the outer wall of St. Mark's Church.
THE PILGRIM, bronze statue, Central Park, near E. 72d St. entrance.
THORWALDSEN, bronze statue, 59th St., facing 6th Ave.
TIGRESS AND CUBS, bronze group, Central Park near 64th St.
VERDI, statue, Sherman Square.
VERRAZZANO, statue, Battery Park.
WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, W. 114th St., Morningside and Manhattan Aves.
WASHINGTON, bronze bust, City Hall.
WASHINGTON, bronze equestrian statue, Union Square, southeast side.
WASHINGTON, bronze statue, at the entrance to the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall St.; unveiled 1883.
WASHINGTON MARBLE ARCH, Washington Square, at the foot of 5th Ave. There are now two statues of Washington on the Arch—one representing Washington as President and the other as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.
WEBB, ALEXANDER S., bronze statue of, near main building, College of the City of New York.
WEBSTER, bronze statue, Central Park, on the West Drive, near 72d St.
WORLD WAR MEMORIALS—Chelsea Park, 1921; tablet, Battery Park, 1922; bronze group, Mitchel Square, Inwood Heights, 1922.
WORTH, granite shaft in honor of Major General Worth, U. S. A., at Broadway and 25th St.

LAFAYETTE PANEL, BROOKLYN.

The bronze Lafayette panel, Prospect Park, at 9th St., Brooklyn, was dedicated on May 10, 1917. Marshal Joffre, hero of the Marne, unveiled the statue, which was accepted for the city by Mayor Mitchel. Former Premier Viviani, who headed the French Commission to the United States, spoke, as did Marquis de Chambrun, great-grandson of Lafayette. The work cost $35,000, the gift of the Henry Marteau estate. The sculptor was Daniel Chester French. The monument consists of a panel of bronze about 12 feet long and 10 feet high, against which is a figure of Lafayette in the uniform of a General in the Continental Army, with a negro holding his horse's head. The panel rests against a structure of granite of Italian Renaissance design.

MEMORIAL ARCH, BROOKLYN.

The chief monument in Brooklyn is the white marble Soldiers and Sailors' Arch, surmounted by bronze groups, designed by Frederick W. MacMonnies. It stands at the plaza entrance to Prospect Park, Union Street, Flatbush and Vanderbilt Avenues.

PARKS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Acreage of each park is shown in black face figures.)

The total area of improved parks in Manhattan is 1,275 acres; unimproved parks, 209 acres; playgrounds, 5 acres; parkways, streets, etc., under jurisdiction of Department of Parks, 40,929 feet long, width varying from 90 to 168 feet.

PARKS IN MANHATTAN.

Battery, foot of Broadway, **21.**
Bryant, 6th Ave. and W. 42d St., **4¾.**
Carl Schurz, between Ave. B and East River, E. 84th St. to E. 89th St., **12½.**
Central, **843.**
Chelsea, 27th St. and 9th Ave., **3.**
City Hall, Broadway, Park Row and Chambers St. **8.**
Colonial, 145th to 155th St., Bradhurst Ave. to Edgecombe Ave. **12¾.**
Columbus, Mulberry and Bayard Sts. **2¾.**
Corlears Hook, Corlears and South Sts. **8.**
De Witt Clinton, 52d to 54th St., North River. **7.**
Fort Washington, Ft. Washington Point, Hudson River. **40 2-3.**
Hamilton Fish, Houston and Willett Sts. **3½.**
Highbridge, 155th St. to Washington Bridge, west of Driveway. **75 2-3.**
Isham, 213th St. and Broadway. **8.**
John Jay, 76th to 78th St., East River. **3.**
Kayiter, 129th St. and 3d Ave. **0.30.**
Madison Square, Broadway and 23d St. **6¾.**
Manhattan Sq., Central Park W., 77th to 81st St. **17½.**
Morningside, between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves. and W. 110th and W. 123d Sts. **31¼.**
Mount Morris, between Madison and Mt. Morris Aves. and 120th and 124th Sts. **20.**
Park Ave., 34th to 42d St.; 56th to 96th St. **8.**
Riverside Drive Extension, 135th St. to 158th St.
Riverside, between Riverside Drive and the N. Y. C. R. R. and W. 72d and W. 129th Sts. **140**; and from 135th St. to 158th St. **24.**
St. Gabriel's, 1st Ave. and 35th St. **3.**
St. Nicholas, 130th to 141st St., St. Nicholas Ave. to St. Nicholas Terrace, **19¾**; and west of St. Nicholas Terrace and the extension at 130th and 141st Sts. **7½.**
Seward, Canal and Jefferson Sts. **3.**
Straus, 106th St. and Broadway.
Stuyvesant, Rutherford Pl. and E. 16th St. **4.**
Thomas Jefferson, 111th St., 1st Ave., 114th St. and Harlem River. **15½.**
Tompkins Sq., Avenue A and 7th St. **10½.**
Union Square, Broadway and 14th St. **3½.**
Washington Sq., 5th Ave. and Waverley Pl. **8.**

Of the parks in Manhattan named in the above list, Fort Washington, Highbridge, St. Nicholas, and Isham are unimproved. The Harlem River Driveway is 11,562 feet long and 100 to 150 feet wide; Morningside Drive is 3,538 feet long and 90 feet wide; Riverside Drive is 17,000 feet long and 90 to 168 feet wide, and the extension, 135th to 158th Street, is 6,560 feet long.

FACTS ABOUT CENTRAL PARK.

The great park of New York extends from 59th St. to 110th St., being over 2½ miles long, and from 5th Ave. to 8th Ave., being over half a mile wide. It covers 843 acres, of which 185 are in lakes and reservoirs and 400 in forest, wherein over half a million trees and shrubs have been planted. There are 10¼ miles of roads, 5½ of bridle paths, and 31 of walks. The landscape architects of the park were Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Work was begun on the Park in 1857.

The following fanciful names have been officially applied to the several entrances to the park: 5th Ave. and 59th St., Scholar's Gate; 6th Ave. and 59th St., Artist's Gate; 7th Ave. and 59th St., Artisan's Gate; 8th Ave. and 59th St., Merchant's Gate; 8th Ave. and 72d St., Woman's Gate; 8th Ave. and 81st St., Hunter's Gate; 8th Ave. and 85th St., Mariner's Gate; 8th Ave. and 96th St., Gate of All Saints; 8th Ave. and 100th St., Boy's Gate; 8th Ave. and 110th St., Stranger's Gate; 5th Ave. and 67th St., Student's Gate; 5th Ave. and 72d St., Children's Gate; 5th Ave. and 79th St., Miner's Gate; 5th Ave. and 90th St., Engineer's Gate; 5th Ave. and 96th St., Woodman's Gate; 5th Ave. and 102d St., Girl's Gate; 5th Ave. and 110th St., Pioneer's Gate; 6th Ave. and 110th St., Farmer's Gate; 7th Ave. and 110th St., Warrior's Gate.

UNION SQUARE.

Union Square was purchased by the city in 1833 for $116,051; Madison Square, in 1847, for $65,952; Tompkins Square, in 1834, for $93,358; Washington Square, in 1827, for $77,970; and Manhattan Square, in 1839, for $54,657.

BOWLING GREEN.

The first park space in the City of New York was that now called Bowling Green Park. In 1732 this plot of ground was leased by citizens for playing the game of bowls. The plot was originally square and in the middle there was erected, in 1770, a lead statue of George III. After the Declaration of Independence the statue was torn down by a mob and the lead used for making bullets for the American army. In 1786 Bowling Green was first laid out as a park. At that time it was the centre of the fashionable residential district.

THE BATTERY.

Open water existed originally where the Staten Island Ferry houses now stand, and the site of the Aquarium was under water until about 1800. State Street was not laid out until 1789, and was then bounded by the Bay on one side. A ledge of rocks stretched across Manhattan Island, and facing these rocks along the edge of the water there was built in the early days a line of defensive works known as "The Battery." These works extended from Whitehall Street to what is now Rector Street, and cannon were mounted behind them. About 1723 the first steps were taken to fill in to the present water line, but many years passed before this was actually accomplished.

CITY HALL PARK.

The present City Hall Park constitutes a part of what was known in the latter half of the seventeenth century as "The Common Lands," which stretched from the site of the Post Office northward toward the Tombs and from the line of Broadway across what is now Park Row. This land was originally used for the grazing of cattle and at its northeasterly end was what was known as "Fresh Water Pond." The land originally comprising The Commons was gradually reduced by the laying out of streets and the construction of buildings. At the close of the Revolutionary War improvements were begun in City Hall Park.

The erection of the present City Hall was authorized in 1803 and it was ready for occupancy in 1811. During the Civil War the present site of the Post Office Building was occupied by sheds where the soldiers were supplied with food. After the war it was ceded to the United States Government as a site for the Post Office.

1,000,000 TREES IN CITY.

There are in Manhattan Borough, according to Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin, about 130,000 trees, of eighty varieties, of which 90,000 are in Central Park, 25,000 in other parks, and 15,000 in the streets. These trees die at the rate of 3,500 a year, and 2,500 new trees are planted. In the entire city there are, it is estimated, over 1,000,000 trees.

PARKS IN THE BRONX.

(Total acreage, 3,929; headquarters, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park.)

Bronx, E. 182d St. and Southern Boulevard. **719.12.**
Crotona, 3d and Tremont Aves. **154.60.**
Claremont, Webster Ave. and 171st St. **38.**
Devoe, Fordham Road and 182d St. **5.87.**
Drake, Hunt's Point. **2.80.**
Echo, Burnside and Tremont Aves. **4.**
Fort Independence, North end Jerome Park Reservoir. **2.97.**
Fort No. 4, Reservoir Ave., 1,500 feet north of Kingsbridge Road. **6.71.**
Fulton, 169th St. and Fulton Ave. **0.94.**
Macomb's Dam, Jerome Ave. and 162d St. **27.**
Melrose, 161st St. and Courtlandt Ave. **0.83.**
Pelham Bay, northeast corner of Bronx Borough. **1,756.**
Poe, Kingsbridge Road and E. 192d St. **2.33.**
Rose Hill, Pelham and Park Aves. **0.72.**
St. James, Jerome Ave. and 191st St. **11.83.**
Sigel, (Franz), Walton Ave. and 158th St. **17.47.**
St. Mary's, St. Ann's Ave. and 149th St. **34.20.**
University, Cedar Ave. and 181st St. **2.75.**
Van Cortlandt, Broadway and Van Cortlandt Aves. **1,132.35.**

There are golf courses in Pelham Bay Park and in Van Cortlandt Park.

PARKS IN BROOKLYN.

(Total acreage, 1,182; headquarters, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park.)

Amersfort, Ave. J and E. 38th St. **3.56.**
Bedford, Brooklyn Ave. and Park Pl. **4.10.**
Bensonhurst, Cropsey Ave. and 21st St. **41.40.**
Betsy Head Memorial, Douglas St. and Dumont Ave. **10.50.**
Borough Hall, Court and Fulton Sts. **1.70.**
Botanic Garden, Washington and Flatbush Aves. **61.39.**
Bushwick, Knickerbocker Ave. and Starr St. **6.86.**
Canarsie, Skidmore Ave. and E. 88th St. **37.20.**
Carroll, Court and Carroll Sts. **1.90.**
City, Flushing Ave. and Navy St. **7.50.**
Coney Island Concourse, W. 5th St. and Sea Breeze Ave. **46.**
Cooper, Maspeth Ave. and Sharon St. **6.10.**
Dreamland, W. 5th St. and Surf Ave., Coney Island. **16.70.**
Dyker Beach, 7th and Cropsey Aves. **138.80.**
Fort Greene, Myrtle Ave. and St. Edward St. **28.90.**
Fort Hamilton, 4th Ave. and 101st St. **4.60.**
Fulton, Fulton St. and Stuyvesant Ave. **2.**
Gravesend, 18th Ave. and 55th St. **6.92.**
Highland, Jamaica Ave. and Warwick St. **46.05.**
Irving Square, Wilson Ave. and Weirfield St. **2.98.**
Lincoln Terrace, Eastern Parkway and Buffalo Ave. **15.**
Linton, Bradford St. and Dumont Ave. **2.29.**
McCarren, Manhattan Ave. and N. 12th St. **38.42.**
Mc Kiffin, Seigel and McKiffin Sts. **1.37.**
Mc Kinley, 7th Ave. and 73d St. **8.50.**
McLaughlin, Jay and Tillary Sts. **3.30.**
New Lots, Sackman St. and Newport Ave. **2.29.**
Parade Ground, Parkside and Coney Island Aves. **39.16.**
Prospect, Flatbush Ave. and Union St. **526.**
Red Hook, Richards and Dwight Sts. **5.28.**
Saratoga Square, Saratoga Ave. and Halsey St. **3.20.**
Seaside, W. 5th St. and Sea Breeze Ave., Coney Island. **10.30.**
Sunset, 5th Ave. and 41st St. **24.50.**
Tompkins, Greene and Marcy Aves. **7.80.**
Vanderveer, East N. Y. Ave. and Barrett St. **0.21.**
Williamsburgh, Johnson Ave. and Lorimer St. **1.83.**
Winthrop, Nassau Ave. and Russell St. **9.10.**
Parkways—*Bay*, from Ocean Parkway, between Aves. I and J, to Bensonhurst Beach, **2.56** miles; *Bay Ridge*, from Ft. Hamilton Ave., between 66th and 67th Sts., to 1st Ave., near 66th St., **1.40** miles; *Eastern*, from Flatbush Ave. and Union St., (Prospect Park Plaza) to Bushwick Ave., near Stewart St., **3.89** miles; *Ft. Hamilton*, from Ocean Parkway and Prospect Ave. to Ft. Hamilton, **4.27** miles; *Highland Boulevard*, from Bushwick Ave., near Dahlia Pl. to Highland Park, **0.67** mile; *Ocean*, from Coney Island and Parkside Aves. (Prospect Park, old Bader's Circle, to Coney Island Concourse, **5.50** miles; *Rockaway*, from Buffalo and E. N. Y. Aves. to Canarsie Beach, at E. 96th St., **3.12** miles; *Shore Road*, from 1st Ave., near 66th St. to Ft. Hamilton, **2.65** miles.

PARKS IN QUEENS.

(Total park acreage, 1,178; headquarters, Forest Park)

Astoria, Barclay St. and the East River. **56.25.**
Baisley's Pond, Sutphin Road, South Jamaica. **75.**
College Point, 5th Ave. and 15th St. **1.14.**
Flushing, Broadway and Main St. **1.02.**
Forest, Myrtle Ave. and Union Turnpike, Cypress Hills. **536.** This park has public golf links, 18 holes, 118 acres; golf house on Forest Parkway.
Highland, Vermont and Cypress Aves., at Borough line. **49.50.**
Jacob Riis, Neponsit, Rockaway. **262.58.**
King, Fulton St. and Shelton Ave., Jamaica. **11.50.**
Kissena, Rose and Oak Sts., Flushing. **66.12.**
Leavitt, Myrtle Ave. and Congress St., Flushing. **7.61.**
Linden, Lake St. and Alburtis Ave., Corona.
One Mile Pond, Merrick Road, near Central Ave. Jamaica. **16.**
Rockaway, 110th St. and Triton Ave., Rockaway Park. **17.87.**
Rainey, Vernon and Graham Aves., Astoria. **8.09.**
Upland, Highland Ave., Jamaica. **5.67.**
Wayanda, Hollis Ave., Queens. **2.**

PARKS IN RICHMOND (STATEN ISLAND.)

(Total park acreage, 175; headquarters, Borough Hall, New Brighton.)

Clove Lake, Forest Ave. **191.** (Proposed.)
Hero, Richmond Turnpike and Howard Ave. **1.92.**
Port Richmond, Park Ave. and Bennett St. **1.28.**
Silver Lake, Richmond Turnpike and Forest Ave. **68.84** land, **96.27** water.
Washington, Bay and Canal Sts., Stapleton. **1.43.**
Westerleigh, Maine and Neal Dow Aves. **1.43.**

ALTITUDES IN NEW YORK CITY.

The highest natural elevation of land in the City of New York—430 feet—is on top of Todt (Toad or Iron) Hill, Staten Island. This hill rises from the Richmond Road at Garretson's station on the rapid transit railway, and overlooks New Dorp and the Moravian cemetery where the Vanderbilts lie buried. A point near the summit referred to, where the altitude is 409.24 feet, is indicated by a bench mark eight feet from the east side of David J. Tysen's dwelling, near the southeast corner of Ocean Terrace and Todt Hill Road. The house is about 100 feet south of Ocean Terrace, and about 200 feet east of Todt Hill Road.

This is the highest point on the Atlantic Coast, south of Maine.

Other high road points in Richmond Borough are: Manor Road (244.35 ft.) at Castleton Corners, near the Eckstein brewery; and Manor Road (233.43 ft.) near the N. Y. City Farm Colony. There are several hills on Staten Island over 300 feet high. The elevation at the Fort Wadsworth Post-Exchange building is 107.15 feet above sea level.

The highest natural altitude in Manhattan—267 feet, 9 inches—is near the site of old Fort Washington, a little west of Fort Washington Avenue, approximately 900 feet north of W. 181st St. The hill at Inwood rises to a height of 232 feet, 9 inches. Other elevations in Manhattan above sea level, expressed in feet and decimals thereof, are—Custom House, 17.06; Bowling Green, 21.75; Pine St. and Broadway, 40.78; Municipal Building, 41.61; City Hall, 44.74; Astor Place, 43.01; Union Square, 48.73; Columbus Circle, 86.64; Central Park near W. 93rd St., 114.14; Amsterdam Ave., at Trinity Cemetery, 148.73; Audubon Ave., at W. 174th St., 185.92; Wadsworth Ave., near W. 182d St., 188.33; High Bridge water tower, at the street level, 203.25.

The highest natural elevation in the Bronx—284 feet, 6 inches—is on the hill bounded by Bel'n Ave., Highland Ave., and W. 250th St., Riverdale Hill. Other Bronx altitudes are—Jerome Ave., near E. 233rd St., 210.73; Jerome and Mosholu Aves., Van Cortlandt Park, 193.39; Riverdale Ave., and Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 178.49; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, and E. 199th St., 148.64; Hall of Fame Terrace, at University Ave., 170.32; Poe Park, E. 192d St., 140.22; East approach to Washington Bridge, at University and Aqueduct Aves., 141.63.

The highest natural elevation in Brooklyn—210 feet—is in Greenwood Cemetery, near the 9th Ave. entrance. Other Brooklyn altitudes are—Base of the Museum on Eastern Parkway, at Washington Ave., 163.44; 9th Ave. (Prospect Park West), 32 feet south of 14th St., 155.34; Prospect Park West and 5th St., 162.16; Union St., Plaza, at Flatbush Ave., 146.29; 59th St., and 5th Ave., 116.96.

The highest elevation in Queens Borough—266.48 feet—is on Little Neck Hill, 800 feet east of Little Neck Road and 435 feet south of 61st Ave. (Hyde Park Road) near the Vanderbilt estate.

The highest track elevation (altitude above sea level at base of rail) in the Interborough tubes—133.5 feet—is at the Museum station, Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave. The tracks in the lowest part of the Queensboro (42d St.) Interborough tube under the East River are 105 feet below sea level.

THE NEW YORK SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

The New York Southern Society, with offices at 2[illegible]0 Broadway, was formally organized in the City of New York on Nov. 9, 1886, and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in May, 1[illegible]49. The object of the society is to cherish and perpetuate the memories and traditions of the Southern people and to cultivate friendly relations between the Southern men in New York City.

The officers are: *President*, Martin W. Littleton; *Vice President*, Robert Adamson; *Secretary*, Charles Cason; *Treasurer*, George N. Hartmann; *Chaplain*, Rt. Rev. Thos. F. Gailor.

The organization has a membership of about 1,100, with members located in nearly every State in the Union and in many foreign countries.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 936 Woodycrest Ave.
Anthony Home, 119 E. 29th St.
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged and Indigent Females, Amsterdam Ave. and 104th St.
Baptist Home for the Aged, 116 E. 68th St.
Beth Abraham (for Incurables), 612 Allerton Ave.
Big Sisters' Home, 378 E. Tremont Ave.
Blind, Asylum for Indigent, Welfare, (Blackwell's Isl).
Bourne Workshop for the Blind, 338 E. 35th St.
Catholic Guardian Soc., 114 E. 47th St.
Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, 105 E. 22d St.
Catholic Centre for Blind, 221 E. 79th St.
Catholic Institute for the Blind, 221st St. and East Chester Road.
Catholic Orphan Asylum, office, 24 E. 52d St.
Catholic Protectory, Westchester, N. Y. City office and reception house, 415 Broome St.
Chapin Adoption Nursery, 2100 Lexington Ave.
Children's Aid Society, Headquarters, 105 E. 22d St.; Emergency Shelter, 307 E. 12th St.
Children's Clearing Bureau, 124 E. 59th St.
Christian Workers' Home, 7 Gramercy Park West.
Christodora House, 147 Ave. B.
Chrystie Street House, 77 Horatio St.
Church of God Missionary Home, 2132-2146 Grand Ave.
Church Mission of Help, 2 E. 24th St.
City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Welfare Island.
Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, 225 E. 63d St.
Colored Orphan Asylum, Palisade Ave. and W. 259th St.
Darrach Home for Crippled Children, 369 E. Mosholu Parkway.
Daughters of Jacob, 301 E. Broadway.
Dominican Home for Working Girls, 207 E. 71st St.
Dominican Sisters' Home for Working Girls, 207 E. 71st St.
Door of Hope (Tappan, N. Y.) office, 122 W. 14th St.
Edgewater Creche (Englewood, N. J.), office, 105 E. 22d St.
Elizabeth Home for Girls, 307 E. 12th St.
Five Points House of Industry, office, 454 W. 23d St.
Florence Crittenton Home, 427 W. 21st St.
French Home for Young Women, 341 W. 30th St.
Half-Orphan Asylum, Manhattan Ave. and 104th St
Harlem Home of the Daughters of Israel, 32 E. 119th St.
Hebrew Infant Asylum, University Ave. and Kingsbridge Road.
Hebrew National Orphan House, 1 2d Ave.
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Ave. and 138th St.; Friendly Home, 545 W. 159th St.
Hebrew Immigrant Shelter, 229 E. Broadway.
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 425 Lafayette St.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society—Orphan Asylum Annex, 470 W. 145th St.
Home for the Aged (Little Sisters of the Poor), 213 E. 70th St.; 135 W. 106th St.; Belmont Ave. and 183d St.
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 121 W. 105th St.
Home for Destitute Blind, Grand Concourse and Kingsbridge Road.
Home for Disch'd Women Prisoners, 17 Beekman Pl.
Home for Incurables, Third Ave. and 182d St.
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, Amsterdam Ave. and 112th St.
Home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel, 232 E. 10th St.
Hopper, Isaac T., Home, 110 Second Ave.
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, 155th St. and Broadway.
House of Calvary, Featherbed Lane and Macomb's Road.
House of the Good Shepherd, 90th St. and East River.
House of the Holy Comforter, 196th St. and Grand Concourse.
House of the Holy Family, 136 Second Ave.
House of Refuge, Randall's Island.
Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, 225 E. 11th St.
Huguenot Home, 237 W. 24th St.
Hungarian Immigrants' Home, 32 Pearl St.
Industrial Christian Alliance, 243 W. 11th St.
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Lexington Ave. and 67th St.
Institution of Mercy, Madison Ave. and 81st St.
International Institute for Young Women, 119 E. 21st St.
Isabella Heimath, Amsterdam Ave. and 190th St.
Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 Second St.
Japanese Christian Institute, 330 E. 57th St.
Jeanne d'Arc Home for French Girls, 251 W. 24th St.
Jewish Convalescence Home, 183 Second Ave.
Ladies' Christian Union, maintains the Young Women's Home, 49 W. 9th St.; Branch Home, 308 Second Ave.; The Eva, 153 E. 62d St.; The Rosemary, 24 W. 12th St.; The Katherine, 118 W. 13th St.
Leake & Watts Orphan Asylum, Hawthorne Ave., near City line; office, 262 Greene St.
Leo House for German Catholic Immigrants, 6 State St.
Letchworth Village (office), 7 Wall St.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, Concord Ave. and E. 141st St.
Little Sisters of the Poor, 135 W. 136th St.; 213 E. 70th St.; 183rd St. and Belmont Ave.
Maedchenheim-Verein, 217 E. 62d St.
Manhattan State Hospital (Insane Asylum), Ward's Island.
Margaret and Sarah Switze Institute and Home (Girls), 27 Christopher St.
Margaret Louisa, The (Y. W. C. A.), 14 E. 16th St.
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, Amsterdam Ave. and 92d St.
Methodist Deaconess Home, 1175 Madison Ave.
Milbank Memorial Home, 24 W. 12th St.
Missionary Home, 690 Eighth Ave.
Misericordia Home, 531 E. 86th St.
Montefiore Home and Hospital, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Montessori Children's House, 673 West End Ave.
Municipal Lodging House, 432 E. 25th St.
Newsboys' Lodging House (Brace Memorial), 14 New Chambers St.
New York Home for Homeless Boys, 443 E. 123d St.
New York Infant Asylum, 161 W. 61st St.
New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, 412 Ninth Ave.
New York Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Ft. Washington Ave. and W. 163d St.
Norwegian Immigrants' Home, 45 Whitehall St.
Odd Fellows' Home, Unionport.
Old Ladies' Home, Amsterdam Ave. and 104th St.
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the P. E. Church, Convent Ave. and 135th St.
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, 2064 Boston Road.
Polish National Alliance, 23 St. Marks Pl.
Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 49 E. 73d St.
Pullman Porters' Home, 280 E. 160th St.
Regina Angelorum Working Girls Home, 112 E. 106th St.
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, Ft. Washington Ave. and 190th St.
Sailors' Home and Institute, 507 West St.
St. Ann's Home for Children, 504 E. 90th St.
St. Barnabas's House, 304 Mulberry St.
St. Francis's Home for the Aged, 609 5th St.
St. Joseph's Asylum, 220 E. 4th St.
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 209 W. 15th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Children (Peekskill, N. Y.); House of Reception, 12 W. 129th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls, 117 Broad St.
St. Joseph's Institute for Deaf Mutes, Eastern Boulevard, Throgg's Neck.
St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, Broadway and 114th St.
St. Margaret's Home for Working Girls, 603 Walton Ave.
St. Mary's Home, 143 W. 14th St.
St. Philip's Home for Industrious Working Boys, 417 Broome St.
St. Raphael's Home for Italian Immigrants, 8 Charlton St.
St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 71 Jackson St.
Salvation Army. National Headquarters, 120 W. 14th St.; Industrial Homes for Men, 533 W 48th St. and 229 E. 120th St.; Rescue Home for Fallen Women, 318 E. 15th St.; Hotel for Men (Memorial Hotel), 225 Bowery; Shelter for Homeless Women, 243 Bowery.
Samaritan Home for the Aged, 414 W. 22d St.
Scandinavian Immigrants' Home, 22 Greenwich St.
Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St.
Seaside Home for Crippled Children, Hotel Ansonia (office).
Sea View Farms, Staten Island.
Sevilla Home for Children, Hunts' Point.
Shelter for Respectable Girls, 212 E. 46th St.
Sheltering Arms, Amsterdam Ave. and 129th St.
Society for Prevention Cruelty to Children, 5th Ave., 104th to 105th Sts.; 214th St. and Bolton Road (Inwood); 355 E. 137th St.
Swedish Lutheran Immigrant Home, 5 Water St.
Travelers' Aid Society, 25 W. 43d St.; 465 Lexington Ave.
Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children (office), 125 E. 22d St.
Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls, 9 W. 8th St.
Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Sedgwick Ave. and 188th St.

HOSPITALS IN MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND BOROUGHS.

A. S. P. C. A. Shelter and Hospital, Ave. A and 24th St.
American Veterinary Hospital, 141 W. 54th St.
Army, U. S. Hospital and Institution for care of sick and disabled soldiers, Kingsbridge Road and Sedgwick Ave. (formerly the R.C. Orphan Asylum).
Babies' Hospital, 135 E. 55th St.
Beekman St. Hospital, Beekman and Water Sts.
Bellevue Hospital, First Ave. and E. 26th St.
Beth David Hospital, 1824 Lexington Ave.
Beth Israel Hospital, Jefferson and Cherry Sts.
Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, 410 E. 38th St.
Bloomingdale Hospital for the Insane. White Plains, N. Y.; Office 8 W. 16th St.
Broad Street Hospital, 129 Broad St.
Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary, 459 E. 141st St.
Bronx Hospital and Dispensary, 1385 Fulton Ave.
Bronx Jewish Maternity Hosp., 1525 Wash. Ave.
Bronx Maternity Hospital, 166th St. and Grand Concourse.
Central and Neurological Hospital, Welfare (Blackwell's) Island.
Central Islip State Hospital (Insane), Central Islip, L. I.; office, 30 E. 42d St.
Children's Clinic (Department of Health): Manhattan—Gouverneur Slip (Eye). Pleasant Ave. and 118th St. (Eye, Nose and Throat). 449 East 121st St. (Dental; Eye). P. S. 144, Hester and Allen Sts. (Eye). P. S. 21, 222 Mott St. (Eye). Bronx—580 E. 169th St. (Dental; Eye, Nose and Throat). Richmond—689 Bay St., Stapleton.
City Hospital, Blackwell's (Welfare) Island.
College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York, Infirmary, 302 E. 35th St.
Columbus Hospital, 226 E. 20th St.
Community Hospital, 19 W. 101st St.
Cornell University Medical College, First Ave. and 28th St.
Dispensary for Animals, A. S. P. C. A., Avenue A and 24th St.
Emergency Relief Station for City and Metropolitan Hospitals, foot E. 70th St.
Fifth Ave. Hospital, at 105th St.
First Field Hospital, 56 W. 66th St.
Floating Hospital, St. John's Guild; office, 103 Park Ave.
Flower Hospital, Eastern Boulevard and E. 163d St.
Fordham Hospital, Crotona Ave. and Southern Boulevard.
French Hospital, 450 W. 34th St.
German Hospital and Dispensary (now called Lenox Hill Hospital), Park Ave. and 77th St.
Good Samaritan Dispensary, 75 Essex St.
Gouverneur Hospital, Gouverneur Slip and Front St.
Grace Hospital and Dispensary, 414 E. 14th St.
Harlem Dispensary, 108 E. 128th St.
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, 2099 Lexington Ave.
Harlem Hospital, Lenox Ave. and 136th St.
Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital, Tenth Ave. and 57th St.
Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives, Inwood, N. Y. C.; office, 59 E. 59th St.
Hospital for Contagious Eye Diseases, Pleasant Ave. and 118th St.
Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 1919 Madison Ave.
Hospital for Incurables, City Home for Aged and Infirm. Blackwell's (Welfare) Island.
Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, 321 E. 42d St.
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, Broadway and 155th St.
House of Calvary (cancer, lupus, etc.), Featherbed Lane and Macomb's Road.
Hudson Street Hospital, 67 Hudson St. (U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, No. 70).
Italian Hospital, 83d St. and East River.
Jewish Maternity Hospital, 270 East Broadway.
Jewish Memorial Hospital, Dyckman St. and River Road.
Kings Park State Hospital, office 30 E. 42d St.
Knickerbocker Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 131st St.
Lebanon Hospital, Westchester, Cauldwell and Trinity Aves.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, E. 141st St. and Concord Ave.
Louisa Minturn Hospital, foot E. 16th St.
Lutheran Hospital, Convent Ave. and 144th St.
Lying-in Hospital, Second Ave., 17th and 18th Sts.
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 210 E. 64th St.
Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, 327 E. 60th St.
Manhattan State Hospital (Insane), Ward's Island; office, 30 E. 42d St.
Manhattan White Cross Hospital, 72 W. 50th St.
Marine Hospital, Stapleton, S. I. Office and Dispensary in Barge Office, Manhattan.
Memorial Hospital (cancer), Central Park West and 106th St.
Mental Clinic, 26th St. and 1st Ave.
Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's (Welfare) Island.
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, 351 W. 34th St.
Misericordia Hospital, 531 E. 86th St.
Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Mount Sinai Hospital, Fifth Ave. and 100th St.
New York Children's Hospital, Randall's Island.
New York College of Dentistry, Infirmary, 205 E. 23d St.
New York Dispensary, 34 Spring St.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Second Ave. and 13th St.
New York Foundling Hospital, 175 E. 68th St.
New York Hospital, 8 W. 16th St.
New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 E. 15th St.
New York Neurological Institute, 149 E. 67th St.
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 61st St.
New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 201 E. 23d St.
New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, 426 E. 59th St.
New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, 345 W. 50th St.
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Second Ave. and 20th St.
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Second Ave. and 19th St.
New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, 229 E. 57th St.
New York Veterinary Hospital, 120 W. 25th St.
New York Women's League for Animals, Hospital and Dispensary, 350 Lafayette St.
North Eastern Dispensary, 222 E. 59th St.
North Western Dispensary, Ninth Ave. and 36th St.
Northern Dispensary, Waverley Place and Christopher St.
Pasteur Institute, Inc., 348 W. 22d St.
People's Hospital, 203 Second Ave.
Philanthropian Hospital, Fifth Ave. and 128th St.
Presbyterian Hospital, Madison Ave., between 70th and 71st Sts.
Reconstruction (absorbed De Milt Dispensary and Park Hospital) 100th St. and Central Park West.
Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island, East River.
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research Hospital, Avenue A and 66th St.
Roosevelt Hospital, Ninth Ave. and 59th St.
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, 237 E. 17th St.
St. Ann's Maternity Hospital, 130 E. 69th St.
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 415 W. 51st St.
St. Francis's Hospital, Brook Ave. and E. 142d St.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Brook Ave. corner E. 142d St.
St. Lawrence Hospital, Edgecombe Ave. and 163d St.
St. Luke's Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 113th St.
St. Mark's Hospital, 177 Second Ave.
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 405 W. 34th St.
St. Vincent's Hospital, Seventh Ave. and 12th St.
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, 224 W. 34th St.
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospital (Willard Parker), foot E. 16th St.
Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild, New Dorp, S. I., 103 Park Ave.
Sea View Hospital, Castleton Corners, Staten Island.
Seton Hospital, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway (tuberculosis).
Sloane Hospital for Women, 447 W. 59th St.
Staten Island Hospital, New Brighton, S. I.
Tubercular Admission Bureau, 124 E. 59th St.
Union Hospital of the Bronx, Valentine Ave. and 188th St.
Vanderbilt Clinic, Amsterdam Ave. and 60th St.
Volunteer Hospital (See Beekman St.)
Washington Square Hospital, 31 Washington Sq. W.
Willard Parker and Reception Hospital, foot of E. 16th St.
Woman's Hospital, 141 W. 109th St.

HOSPITALS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS BOROUGHS.

Bethany Deaconesses' and Hospital Society Hospital, St. Nicholas Ave. and Bleecker St.
Bradford Street Hospital, 113 Bradford St.
Brooklyn City Dispensary, 11 Tillary St.
Brooklyn Eastern District Homoeopathic Dispensary, 194 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, 94 Livingston St.
Brooklyn Hospital, Raymond St. and De Kalb Ave.
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, 396 Herkimer St.
Brownsville and East New York Hospital, Rockaway Parkway and Avenue A.
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, Myrtle and Lewis Aves.
Bushwick Hospital, Howard and Putnam Aves.
Caledonian Hospital, 53 Woodruff Ave.

Children's Clinics (Eye, Nose, and Throat; Dental), Department of Health: Brooklyn—330 Throop Ave., 1249 Herkimer St., 45 Lawrence St. Queens Borough—374 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.
Coney Island Hospital, Ocean Parkway, near Avenue Z.
Cumberland Hospital, Auburn Pl. and No. Portland Ave.
Flushing Hospital, Parsons & Forest Aves., Flushing.
Greenpoint Hospital, Kingsland Ave. and Bullion St.
Harbor Hospital, Cropsey & 23d Aves.
Holy Family Hospital, 155 Dean St.
House of St. Giles the Cripple, Brooklyn Ave. and President St.
Jamaica Hospital, New York Ave., Jamaica, L. I.
Jewish Hospital, Classon and St. Marks Aves.
Kings County Hospital, Clarkson St., near Albany Ave.
Kingston Ave. Hospital (contagious diseases), at Fenimore St.
Long Island College Hospital, Henry, Pacific, and Amity Sts.
Long Island State Hospital (insane), Clarkson St. and Albany Ave.
Lutheran Hospital, East New York Ave. and Junius St.
Mary Immaculate Hospital, Shelton Ave., Jamaica.
Memorial Dispensary for Women and Children, 827 Sterling Place.
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Seventh Ave. and 7th St.
Naval Hospital, Flushing Ave., foot Ryerson St.
Neponsit Beach Hospital for Children, Rockaway Beach.
New Utrecht Dispensary, 1275 37th St.
Norwegian Hospital, Fourth Ave. and 46th St.
Ocean Hill Memorial Disp. and Hospital, 343 Ralph Ave.
Peck, Carson C., Memorial Hospital, Crown St. and Albany Ave.
Prospect Heights Hospital, Washington Ave. and St. John's Place.
St. Anthony's Hospital, Woodhaven.
St. Catherine's Hospital, Bushwick Ave., near Ten Eyck St.
St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies, 281 Hicks St.
St. John's Hospital, Atlantic and Albany Aves.
St. John's Long Island City Hospital, 12th St. and Jackson Ave.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Central Ave., Far Rockaway.
St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mark's Ave., near Rochester Ave.
St. Mary's Hospital, Ray St. and Shelton Ave., Jamaica.
St. Peter's Hospital, Henry St., between Congress and Warren Sts.
Samaritan Hospital, Fourth Ave. and 17th St.
Seaside Hospital for Babies, Surf Ave. and 21st St., Coney Island.
Surgical Sanitarium, 1223 Bushwick Ave.
Swedish Hospital, Rogers Ave. and Sterling Place.
Trinity Hospital, 1835 East New York Ave.
United Israel-Zion Hospital, 10th Ave. and 48th St.
Victory Memorial Hospital, 7th Ave. and 92d St.
Williamsburg Hospital, 108 S. 3d St.
Wyckoff Heights Hospital, St. Nicholas Ave. and Stanhope St.

HOSPITAL CAPACITY OF NEW YORK CITY.
(Official Health Department data as of Oct. 31, 1922.)

Borough.	Public Hospitals.		Semi-Public Hosp.		Private Hospitals.		Total Hospitals.	
	No.	Capacity.	No.	Capacity.	No.	Capacity.	No.	Capacity.
Manhattan	10	14,927	61	8,974	33	745	104	24,646
Brooklyn	8	5,497	33	4,849	24	547	65	10,893
Bronx	2	1,769	15	3,368	7	134	24	5,271
Queens	2	159	8	1,035	6	312	16	1,506
Richmond	3	1,936	4	541	.....	.....	7	2,477
Total City	25	24,288	121	18,767	70	1,738	216	44,793

Estimating the population, says the Department of Health, at 5,896,124, gives one hospital for every 27,125 of population; and one bed in a hospital for every 131 persons.

Of the hospitals above, those classed as *special* have beds for 25,180 patients, as follows:

	Bed Capacity.
For women and children (incl. maternity)	3,680
For mental and nervous cases (incl. mental defectives)	10,523
For cancer and allied diseases	201
For contagious diseases	2,317
For incurable, chronic cases (excl. tuberc'sis)	1,613
For tuberculosis	2,435
For treatment of eye, ear, nose and throat	689
For orthopaedic defects	435
For national public health service, and care of soldiers, sailors and marines	3,088
For convalescents and those on special diet	88
For diseases of the digestive system	51
For the special study of selected diseases	60
Total	25,180

POST OFFICES IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Officially revised as of October, 1923.)

The New York General Post Office, with jurisdiction over Manhattan and the Bronx, covers the two city blocks, 31st Street to 33rd Street, Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue. The main entrance is on Eighth Avenue. *Postmaster*—Edward M. Morgan. *Assistant Postmaster*—John J. Kieley. *Secretary to the Postmaster*—A. H. Harbinson. In this building are located the Postal Inspectors, Railway Mail Service, and all the general offices.

The Pneumatic Tube Service was re-established on October 1, 1922. There are double and single lines connecting practically all the stations of the New York Post Office, and double lines connecting City Hall Station of this office with the Post Office at Brooklyn, New York.

There are nearly 28 miles of pneumatic tubes in operation, performing almost continuous service throughout the entire day. About 5,000,000 letters are transported daily in this way.

There are about 5,000,000 letters mailed from this city, and about 3,000,000 letters received here daily, making a total of 8,000,000 letters handled each day, or about 2,400,000,000 per annum.

Letter carriers in the employ of the N. Y. post office, as of Aug. 1, 1923, numbered 4,046.

The receipts of the N. Y. Post Office, by calendar years, have been as follows:

Year.	Receipts.	Year.	Receipts.	Year.	Receipts.	Year.	Receipts.
1900	$ 9,869,689.69	1906	$17,820,884.98	1912	$25,747,233.00	1918	$41,408,226.27
1901	11,022,927.01	1907	18,850,290.99	1913	30,002,303.09	1919	46,110,885.65
1902	12,423,831.96	1908	18,808,782.20	1914	29,488,518.02	1920	53,300,868.45
1903	13,583,023.77	1909	21,173,756.65	1915	30,127,062.01	1921	52,275,935.48
1904	14,691,916.89	1910	23,116,455.52	1916	33,617,540.88	1922	56,016,592.84
1905	16,251,187.20	1911	24,190,109.65	1917	36,100,575.24		

The old General Post Office, now called the City Hall Station, covers the triangular block bounded by Broadway, Park Row and Mail Street, abutting City Hall Park.

The Hudson Terminal Station, No. 30 Church Street, between Cortlandt and Dey Streets, was re-established February 12, 1923.

The Grand Central Station, Lexington Avenue and 45th Street, handles the mail over the N. Y Central and New Haven Railroads, in addition to local business in that district.

The Foreign Section is located in the Varick Street Station, No. 34 Varick Street, between Beach and Laight Streets. There the foreign mails are handled.

There are forty-six "stations" or branches of the N. Y. Post Office not including those at Pelham and Pelham Manor.

The **Brooklyn General Post Office** covers the block bounded by Adams and Washington, Tillary and Johnson Streets.

TRANSIT TIME OF LETTER MAILS FROM NEW YORK CITY.

(Official Post Office Schedule, as of May 4, 1923; subject to changes.)

Destination.	H'rs in Tr'nsit R. R. Time.
ALABAMA.	
Birmingham	31
Mobile	36
Montgomery	30
ARIZONA.	
Ashfork	73
Flagstaff	71
Phoenix	83
Prescott	77
Tucson	76
ARKANSAS.	
Fort Smith	35
Hot Springs	41
Little Rock	36
Pine Bluff	42
Texarkana	39
CALIFORNIA.	
Los Angeles	87
Oakland	87
Pasadena	90
Sacramento	84
San Diego	93
San Francisco	87
San Jose	90
COLORADO.	
Colorado Springs	58
Denver	58
Leadville	69
Pueblo	62
CONNECTICUT.	
Hartford	4
New Haven	2
New London	3
Waterbury	3
Willimantic	6
DELAWARE.	
Dover	5
Wilmington	3
DIST. OF COL.	
Washington	6
FLORIDA.	
Jacksonville	30
Key West	51
Miami	45
Palm Beach	42
Pensacola	39
Tampa	41
GEORGIA.	
Atlanta	26
Augusta	30
Brunswick	29
Macon	28
Savannah	26
IDAHO.	
Boise	70
Pocatello	62
ILLINOIS.	
Bloomington	28
Cairo	26
Chicago	21
Danville	23
East St. Louis	25
Evanston	26
Peoria	26
Rockford	26
Rock Island	29
Springfield	28
INDIANA.	
Elkhart	18
Evansville	25
Fort Wayne	18
Indianapolis	19
Lafayette	22
New Albany	24
South Bend	19
Terre Haute	20
Vincennes	25
IOWA.	
Burlington	29
Cedar Rapids	29
Council Bluffs	36
Davenport	27
IOWA—*Cont.*	
Des Moines	33
Dubuque	26
Sioux City	36
KANSAS.	
Atchison	41
Fort Scott	37
Leavenworth	40
Parsons	39
Topeka	41
Wichita	46
KENTUCKY.	
Bowling Green	26
Covington	19
Frankfort	24
Lexington	25
Louisville	22
Paducah	26
LOUISIANA.	
Baton Rouge	47
New Orleans	41
Shreveport	43
MAINE.	
Augusta	14
Bangor	17
Bar Harbor	19
Eastport	22
Lewiston	13
Portland	11
MARYLAND.	
Annapolis	9
Baltimore	5
Cumberland	10
Hagerstown	7
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston	6
Fall River	7
Lawrence	10
Lowell	8
Lynn	8
New Bedford	8
Pittsfield	8
Somerville	8
Springfield	4
Taunton	8
Worcester	5
MICHIGAN.	
Battle Creek	17
Bay City	23
Detroit	15
Grand Rapids	20
Jackson	16
Kalamazoo	18
Lansing	19
Saginaw	22
Sault St. Marie	20
MINNESOTA.	
Duluth	40
Minneapolis	35
St. Paul	34
Winona	31
MISSISSIPPI.	
Hattiesburg	39
Jackson	39
Meridian	37
Natchez	46
Vicksburg	41
MISSOURI.	
Jefferson City	33
Kansas City	38
St. Joseph	36
St. Louis	25
Sedalia	34
MONTANA.	
Billings	62
Butte	70
Great Falls	72
Helena	70
NEBRASKA.	
Grand Island	46
Lincoln	38
Omaha	36
NEVADA.	
Carson City	85
Reno	78
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Concord	12
Keene	14
Manchester	11
Nashua	12
Portsmouth	12
NEW JERSEY.	
Atlantic City	4
Cape May	7
Paterson	1
Trenton	2
NEW MEXICO.	
Albuquerque	62
Las Vegas	57
Santa Fe	60
NEW YORK.	
Albany	3
Auburn	10
Binghamton	6
Buffalo	10
Elmira	8
Geneva	10
Ithaca	10
Jamestown	12
Plattsburg	10
Port Jervis	3
Rochester	8
Rome	10
Saratoga Springs	6
Schenectady	5
Syracuse	7
Troy	5
Utica	6
Watertown	11
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Asheville	22
Charlotte	18
Raleigh	16
Wilmington	19
Winston-Salem	16
NORTH DAKOTA.	
Bismarck	49
Fargo	42
Grand Forks	45
OHIO.	
Akron	15
Canton	13
Cincinnati	18
Cleveland	14
Columbus	14
Dayton	16
Mansfield	14
Sandusky	16
Springfield	16
Steubenville	12
Toledo	17
Youngstown	13
Zanesville	17
OKLAHOMA.	
Guthrie	49
Oklahoma	42
OREGON.	
Astoria	87
Portland	82
Salem	86
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Allentown	3
Altoona	8
Chambersburg	9
Chester	4
Easton	2
Erie	12
Harrisburg	5
Johnstown	12
Lancaster	6
McKeesport	14
Philadelphia	2
Pittsburgh	11
Reading	4
Sharon	16
Scranton	4
Wilkes-Barre	5
Williamsport	8
York	6
RHODE ISLAND.	
Newport	8
Pawtucket	6
Providence	5
Woonsocket	6
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Charleston	22
Columbia	22
Greenville	21
Spartanburg	20
SOUTH DAKOTA.	
Aberdeen	47
Deadwood	63
Sioux Falls	41
Yankton	42
TENNESSEE.	
Bristol	19
Chattanooga	27
Knoxville	22
Memphis	36
Nashville	28
TEXAS.	
Austin	51
Beaumont	51
Dallas	45
El Paso	68
Fort Worth	46
Galveston	53
Houston	50
Longview	42
San Antonio	54
Waco	52
UTAH.	
Ogden	64
Salt Lake City	66
VERMONT.	
Brattleboro	10
Burlington	10
Montpelier	13
Rutland	7
VIRGINIA.	
Cape Charles	10
Charlottesville	9
Danville	13
Fortress Monroe	12
Fredericksburg	8
Lynchburg	12
Newport News	13
Norfolk	12
Petersburg	11
Richmond	10
Roanoke	14
Staunton	12
WASHINGTON.	
Olympia	87
Seattle	82
Spokane	71
Tacoma	85
WEST VIRGINIA.	
Bluefield	20
Charleston	20
Clarksburg	15
Grafton	14
Harpers Ferry	8
Huntington	22
Martinsburg	9
Parkersburg	18
Wheeling	16
WISCONSIN.	
Green Bay	29
La Crosse	31
Madison	29
Milwaukee	25
Oshkosh	28
Racine	25
Superior	39
WYOMING.	
Cheyenne	48
Green River	56
Laramie	50
Rock Springs	55
CANADA.	
Halifax	34
Hamilton	12
Kingston	17
London	18
Montreal	12
Ottawa	16
Quebec	20
St. John	25
Toronto	14
Vancouver	90
Winnipeg	60

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

The Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights in the City and Diocese of New York, in its present unfinished condition, represents an outlay of $5,311,538 and fifty years of preparation and planning. In about ten years more, when, if the work of construction continues steadily, it will be complete, the cost of the Cathedral proper, exclusive of the many buildings in the Close, will have mounted to about four times the present outlay, or $20,000,000. The grounds cost $884,315; the foundations, $319,989; nave foundation, $375,-973; choir and crossing, $2,201,859; chapels, $1,250,-000; choir school, $166,000, and deanery, $113,402.

When finished, it will seat 7,000, with accommodations for several thousand more standing. Its dimensions are thus expressed in figures:

Of Area (square feet)	109,082
Of Length:	Feet
Western Towers (square)	50
Nave	225
Crossing	100
Choir	170
St. Saviour's Chapel	56
Total Length	601
Of Width:	
West Front (including buttresses)	220
Nave and Aisles (exterior)	132
Transepts (exterior)	315
Nave (interior)	56
Aisles (each)	34
Crossing	100
Choir	56
Ambulatory	20
Of Height:	
Western Towers	265
Ridge of Nave Roof	175
Nave Vaults (above floor)	130
Choir " " "	127
Crossing " " "	200
Central Fleche " "	470
Finial Cross (30 feet) "	500
Finial Cross above tidewater	631

The charter was granted in 1873 by the Legislature. Acting upon it, the second Bishop Potter had secured sufficient funds between 1886 and Oct. 31, 1891, to purchase from the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum the land between Amsterdam Avenue and Morningside Park and between 110th and 112th Streets, which is now the Close. The grounds comprise 11½ acres and cost $850,000. Besides the Cathedral proper other buildings costing about $1,000,000 have been erected on the Close. These include the Bishop's House, the Deanery, the Choir School, the Synod House, about $350,000, and St. Faith's House.

The architects of the Cathedral have been George L. Heins and C. Grant La Farge from July, 1891, until Mr. Heins's death in September, 1907; Mr. La Farge from that latter date until the completion of the Choir in April, 1911, and Cram & Ferguson from then on to the present time. Besides these, in the Chapels of the Tongues, as the seven chapels are known although some of these are as commodious as many individual churches, are the works of Heins and La Farge (in two), Henry Vaughan (in three), Cram & Ferguson (in one), and Carrere & Hastings (in one).

The prevailing style of the architecture chosen is French Gothic. The loftiest features of the west front are the two towers which will rise to a height of 265 feet and the great central tower above the crossing of the Nave and Transepts. The latter will consist, when completed, of an octagonal lantern carried up from a square crossing in two stages, the upper smaller than the lower, surmounted by a fleche rising to a height of 500 feet, including the Cross, above the ground.

Besides the architectural features, present and planned, there are already many works of art and carving installed within the building. The Potter Memorial Pulpit is one of these. This is made in Knoxville marble, designed by Henry Vaughan, executed by John Evans & Co. of Boston, and cost $30,000. The Eagle Lectern of bronze on the north side of the Choir is a replica of an ancient lectern found near St. Albans Cathedral, England, in a lake where it had been cast when the structure was destroyed in the Saxon invasion. This, made by the Gorham Company, was the gift of Mrs. James Herman Aldrich.

The choir stalls, rising in four tiers on either side of the Choir proper, are of carved American oak. The canopies are copied from those in the Chapel of Henry VIII. in Westminster Abbey used as the Chapel of the Knights of the Garter. The finials of the stalls are figures, twelve great musicians and composers of church music. The high altar is white Vermont marble. The statue of Our Lord, the central carving in the reredos, is 7 feet high, and those of Moses and St. John the Baptist are 6 feet 5 inches high. The great rectangular panel in the lower part of the reredos is filled with a rare Spanish embroidery of arabesque design, 200 years old.

The eight great columns in a semicircle around the sanctuary are among the marvels of the Cathedral. They are approached in size only in St. Isaac's Cathedral in Petrograd. The shafts in light gray granite from Bear Island, near Vinal Haven, in Maine, were quarried as monoliths and turned on a special lathe which itself, specially built, cost $50,000. After many attempts it was found the weight in the centre was too great for any stone to withstand and the contractor obtained permission to make the shafts in two pieces. The lower stone in each is 38 feet high and weighs 90 tons. The upper stone is 17 feet high and weighs 40 tons, the total height between base and capital being 55 feet and the weight 130 tons. Each column cost $25,000, exclusive of the cost of erection.

The organ, seen in the upper arches on either side of the Choir, contains 7,000 pipes and a chime, connected by electric wires with the console located in the gallery on the south choir screen. The console has four manuals and two octaves of pedals, 106 speaking stops, 31 couplers and 33 pistons. It was built by E. M. Skinner Company of Boston and was the gift of former Vice President Levi P. Morton and Mrs. Morton.

Perhaps the most sentimental interest centres about the Barbarini tapestries. These were woven in the first half of the 17th century on the papal looms founded by Cardinal Barbarini, under the patronage of his uncle, Pope Urban VIII. They were executed under the direction of the master weaver Jacques Della Riviera from cartoons painted by Jean Francois Romanelli. The cartoons are now in the Vatican. The tapestries, originally designed for the throne room of the Barbarini Palace in Rome, were presented to the Cathedral by Mrs. Elizabeth U. Coles. The price said to be paid for the twelve was $45,000.

COMPARATIVE DIMENSIONS OF GREAT CATHEDRALS.

Cathedral.	Area Square Feet.	Height Towers, Spires or Domes.	Height Interior.	Length Exterior.	Width Central Aisle.
St. Peter's, Rome	227,069	448	150	718	100
Seville, Spain	128,570	400	150	430	60
St. John the Divine, New York	109,082	500	130	601	56
Duomo, Milan	107,000	355	153	500	60
Cologne, Germany	91,464	512	145	511	41
Amiens, France	71,208	361	140	521	40
St. Sophia, Constantinople	70,000	185	184	350	100
Antwerp, Belgium	70,000	397	130	500	35
Chartres, France	68,260	378	122	507	50
Notre Dame, Paris	64,108	204	110	390	45
York, England	63,800	198	99	486	51
St. Paul's, London	59,700	363	89	460	40
St. Patrick's, New York	57,768	339	112	332	48
Winchester, England	53,480	...	78	556	35
Rheims, France	48,985	270	124	483	40
Salisbury, England	46,827	404	84	473	35
Westminster Abbey, London	46,000	225	101	511	35
Ely, England	46,000	215	70	517	34
Lincoln, England	44,400	271	82	482	39
Canterbury, England	36,494	235	80	522	33

LEADING CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In the City of New York there are over 1,600 churches, attended each Sunday, it is estimated, by more than a million worshippers, of which 100,000, at least, are strangers visiting the metropolis.

MANHATTAN.

There are three cathedrals: St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic), Fifth Ave. and 50th St.; the Cathedral, of St. John the Divine (Protestant Episcopal), located on W. 111th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.; and St. Nicholas (Greek Orthodox), located at 1 E. 97th St., near Fifth Ave.

The leading houses of worship, by chief denominations, follow:

Baptist—Calvary, W. 57th St., between Sixth and Seventh Aves.; Central, 92d St., and Amsterdam Ave.; Fifth Ave., formerly at 8 W. 46th St., and now named First Park Ave. Baptist Church, situated at Park Ave. and 64th St.; the First, W. 79th St., corner Broadway; Judson Memorial, 55 Washington Sq., So.; Madison Ave. Church, cor. E. 31st St.; Metropolitan, W. 128th St. and 7th Ave., and the Mount Morris, 5th Ave., near W. 127th St.

The Hellenic Eastern Christian Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity is on E. 72d St., near 3d Ave.

Christian Science (Church of Christ)—First, Central Park West and 96th St.; and the Second, 10 W. 68th St.

Congregational—Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St.; and Manhattan, Broadway and W. 76th St.

Disciples of Christ—Central Church, W. 81st St., near Columbus Ave.

Friends' (Quakers)—Meeting Houses: (Hicksite), E. 15th St. and Rutherford Pl.; and (Orthodox), 144 E. 20th St.

Jewish—Temple Israel, W. 91st St., near B'way; Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall; Shearith Israel, Central Park West and 70th St.; Temple Beth-El, 5th Ave. and 76th St.; Temple Emanu-El, 5th Ave. and 43d St.

Lutheran—Advent, Broadway and 93d St.; Grace, 123 W. 71st St.; Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St.; and Immanuel, Lexington Ave. and E. 88th St.

Methodist Episcopal—Calvary, 129th St. and 7th Ave.; Church of All Nations, 9 2d Ave.; Grace, 131 W. 104th St.; John St., 44 John St.; Madison Ave., at E. 60th St.; Metropolitan Temple, 58 7th Ave.; St. Andrews, 126 W. 76th St.; St. Paul's, West End Ave. and 86th St.; and Union, W. 48th St., near Broadway.

Presbyterian—Brick, 5th Ave. and 37th St.; Broadway, at W. 114th St.; Central, Madison Ave. and 57th St.; Fifth Ave., at 55th St.; First, 5th Ave. and 11th St.; Fourth, West End Ave. and 91st St.; Madison Ave., at 73d St.; Park Ave., at E. 85th St.; Rutgers, Broadway and W. 73d St.; Scotch, Central Park West and 96th St.

Protestant Episcopal—Ascension, 5th Ave. and 10th St.; Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St.; Epiphany, 259 Lexington Ave.; Grace, Broadway and 10th St.; Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Ave.; Holy Trinity, 316 E. 88th St.; Incarnation, 205 Madison Ave.; "Little Church Around the Corner" (Transfiguration), 5 E. 29th St.; St. Andrew's, 127th St., near 5th Ave.; St. Bartholomew's, Park Ave. and 52d St.; St. George's, Stuyvesant Sq.; St. James's, Madison Ave. and 71st St.; St. Luke's, Convent Ave. and 141st St.; St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, 2d Ave. and 10th St.; St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey St.; St. Thomas's, 5th Ave. and 53d St.; Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall St.

Reformed Church in America—Marble (Collegiate), 5th Ave. and 29th St.; St. Nicholas (Collegiate), 5th Ave. and 48th St.; West End (Collegiate), West End Ave. and 77th St.

Roman Catholic—Ascension, 107th St., near Broadway; Holy Trinity, 205 W. 82d St.; Notre Dame, Morningside Drive and 114th St.; St. Agnes's, 143 W. 43d St.; St. Andrew's, Duane St. and City Hall Place; St. Brigid's, 123 Ave. B.; St. Cyril, St. Mark's Pl.; St. Francis Xavier, 42 W. 16th St.; St. Ignatius Loyola's, Park Ave. and E. 84th St.; St. Leo's, 11 E. 28th St.; St. Patrick's, Mott and Prince Sts.; St. Paul the Apostle's, Columbus Ave. and W. 60th St.; St. Peter's, 20 Barclay St.

Seventh Day Adventist—First, Lenox Ave. and 120th St.

Unitarian—All Souls', 4th Ave. and 20th St.; and the Community Church, 61 E. 34th St.

Universalist—(Fourth) Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St.

Among other places of worship in Manhattan are: All Night Mission, 8 Bowery; Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery; Broome St. Tabernacle, 395 Broome St.; Church of the Strangers (Deems Memorial), 307 W. 57th St.; De Witt Memorial, 280 Rivington St.; Divine Inspiration (Spiritualist), 20 W. 91st St.; Doyers St. Midnight Mission, 5 Doyers St.; Eighth Ave. Mission, 290 8th Ave.; Gospel Tabernacle, 44th St. and 8th Ave.; Labor Temple, 2d Ave. and 14th St.; McAuley Cremorne Mission, 216 W. 35th St.; McAuley's Water St. Mission, 316 Water St.; New Church (Swedenborgian), 35th St., near Park Ave.; Pentecostal Nazarene, 210 W. 14th St.; Progressive Spiritualists' Church, 325 W. 59th St.; Salvation Army (see Index); Seamen's Christian Association, 399 West St.; Seventh Day Christian, 151 W. 125th St.; Society of Ethical Culture, 2 W. 64th St.; Temple of International Bible Students' Ass'n, Inc., 22 W. 63d St.; Theosophical Society, 25 W. 45th St.; Vedanta Society, 236 Central Park West; Volunteers of America (see Index).

BROOKLYN.

Baptist—Temple, 3d Ave. and Schermerhorn St.; Emmanuel, Lafayette Ave. and St. James Pl.; Hanson Place, at So. Portland Ave.; Sixth Ave., at Lincoln Pl.; Washington Ave., at Gates Ave.; First N. Y. Ave. and Dean St.

Congregational—Central, Hancock St., near Franklin Ave.; Clinton Ave., at Lafayette Ave.; Flatbush, Dorchester Rd. and E. 18th St.; Pilgrims, Henry and Remsen Sts.; Plymouth, Orange St., near Hicks St.; South, President and Court Sts.; St. Paul's, N. Y. Ave. and Sterling Pl.; Tompkins Ave., at McDonough St.

Disciples of Christ—Flatbush, Dorchester and Marlborough Roads.

Friends—(Hicksite), 110 Schermerhorn St.; (Orthodox), Lafayette and Washington Aves.

Jewish—Beth-El, 12th Ave. and 41st St.; Beth Judah, 904 Bedford Ave.; Beth Sholaum, 399 9th St.; Eighth Ave., at Garfield Pl.; Mt. Sinai, State and Hoyt Sts.; People's Temple, Bay P'kway and 85th St.; Temple Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Aves.

Lutheran—Emmanuel, 421 7th St.; Evangelical, Schermerhorn St., near Court St.; Good Shepherd, 4th Ave. and 75th St.; Redeemer, Lenox Rd. and Flatbush Ave.; St. Luke's, Washington Ave., near DeKalb Ave.; St. Peter's, Bedford Ave., near DeKalb Ave.; Zion, Henry St., near Clark St.

Methodist Episcopal—First, Henry and Clark Sts.; Grace, 7th Ave. and St. John's Pl.; Hanson Pl., at St. Felix St.; N. Y. Ave., at Dean St.; Simpson, Clermont and Willoughby Aves.; Summerfield, Washington and Greene Aves.

Methodist—(Primitive), Park Pl., near Nostrand Ave.

Moravian—Jay St., near Myrtle Ave.

Presbyterian—Bedford, Dean St. and Nostrand Ave.; Central, Marcy and Jefferson Aves.; First, Henry St., near Clark St.; Lafayette Ave., at So Oxford St.; Memorial, 7th Ave. and St. John's Pl.; Spencer Memorial, Clinton and Remsen Sts.; Westminster, Clinton St. and 1st Pl.

Protestant Episcopal—Christ, Clinton and Harrison Sts.; Grace, Hicks St. and Grace Court; Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague Sts.; Messiah, Greene and Clermont Aves.; Redeemer, Pacific St. and 4th Ave.; St. Ann's, Clinton and Livingston Sts.; St. Bartholomew's, Pacific St., near Bedford Ave.; St. James's, Lafayette Ave. and St. James Pl.; St. John's, 7th Ave. and St. John's Pl.; St. Luke's Clinton Ave., near Fulton St.; St. Paul's, Clinton and Carroll Sts.

Reformed Church in America—Bethany, Clermont Ave., near Willoughby Ave.; First, of Williamsburgh, Bedford Ave. and Clymer St.; First, Flatbush and Church Aves.; Heights, Pierrepont St., near Henry St.; Old First, 7th Ave. and Carroll St.

Roman Catholic—Holy Name of Jesus, Prospect Ave. and Prospect Park West; Our Lady of Lourdes, De Sales Pl., near Broadway; Our Lady of Mercy, Schermerhorn St., near Bond St.; Queen of All Angels, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Aves.; St. Agnes's, Hoyt and Sackett Sts.; St. Augustine's, 6th Ave. and Sterling Pl.; St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney Pl. and Livingston St.; St. Francis Xavier's, 6th Ave. and Carroll St.; St. James Pro-Cathedral, Jay and Chapel Sts.; St. John the Baptist's, Willoughby Ave., near Lewis Ave.; Sts. Peter and Paul, Wythe Ave., near So. 2d St.; St. Saviour's, 6th St. and 8th Ave.

Swedenborgian—Church of the New Jerusalem, Monroe Pl. and Clark St.

Unitarian—Saviour, Pierrepont St. and Monroe Pl.; Second, Clinton and Congress Sts.

Universalist—All Souls', Ditmas and Ocean Aves.

Miscellaneous—Brooklyn Spiritualist Soc., 28 Irving Pl.; Brooklyn Tabernacle, 17 Hicks St.; Christian and Missionary Alliance, 1560 Nostrand Ave.; Ethical Culture Soc., Academy of Music; Reformed Presbyterian, 452 Monroe St.; St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox, 301 Pacific St.

THE PULITZER SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

The School of Journalism at Columbia University, founded and endowed by the late Joseph Pulitzer, opened in September, 1912, and a year later entered its new building at 116th Street and Broadway.

Joseph Pulitzer, in setting forth the aims of the School, wrote: "In all my planning the chief end I had in view was the welfare of the Republic. It will be the object of the college to make better journalists, who will make better newspapers, which will better serve the public. It will impart knowledge—not for its own sake, but to be used for the public service. It will try to develop character, but even that will be only a means to the one supreme end—the public good."

The Director is Dr. J. W. Cunliffe; the Director Emeritus, Dr. Talcott Williams. One-fourth of the 150 students in the scholastic year 1922-23 were from New York City and vicinity. There are a reference library of 100,000 books, a file of 50 daily papers (American and foreign) and a "morgue" of 500,000 newspaper clips of which Dr. Talcott Williams's choice private collection was the basis.

Advisory Board — Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University, N. Y. City; Solomon B. Griffin (1923-1927) *Springfield Republican*, Springfield, Mass.; John Langdon Heaton, *The World*, N. Y. City; Arthur M. Howe (1923-1927), *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*; Victor Fremont Lawson, *Chicago Daily News*; Robert Lincoln O'Brien (1923-1927, *Boston Herald*; Edward Page Mitchell, *The Herald* and *The Sun*, New York City; Melville Elijah Stone, Associated Press, N. Y. City; Ralph Pulitzer, *The World*; Joseph Pulitzer, Jr. (1920-1924), *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch*; John Stewart Bryan, *Richmond, Va., News Leader* (1923-1926); Rollo Ogden (1923-1926), *The Times*, New York City; and Alfred Holman (1923-1926), *The San Francisco Argonaut*.

PULITZER PRIZES.

(Awarded at Commencement, June 6, 1923, for work done in the year 1922).

For the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper during the year—$500 gold medal to *The Memphis Commercial Appeal* for "its courageous attitude in the publication of cartoons and the handling of news in reference to the operations of the Ku Klux Klan."

Previous awards: 1918, *The New York Times* for its publication in full of so many official reports, documents and speeches relating to the World War; 1919, *Milwaukee Journal* for its campaign for Americanism; 1920, no award; 1921, *The Boston Post* for its work in exposure of Get-Rich-Quick Ponzi; 1922, *The New York World* for its work in exposing the operations of the Ku Klux Klan.

For the best example of a reporter's work during the year, the test being strict accuracy, terseness, the accomplishment of some public good commanding public attention and respect—$1,000 to Alva Johnston for his reports on the proceedings of the Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in Cambridge, Mass., published in *The New York Times*, Dec. 27 to 30, 1922.

Previous awards: 1917, Herbert Bayard Swope, for his articles in *The New York World* on conditions in the German Empire during the World War, Oct. 10, Oct. 15, and from Nov. 4 daily until Nov. 22 of that year; 1918, Harold L. Littledale, *New York Evening Post* for articles leading to reforms in the New Jersey Prison system; 1919, no award; 1920, John J. Leary, Jr., for his articles in *The New York World* during the national coal strike in the winter of 1919; 1921, Louis Seibold of *The New York World* for his interview with President Wilson, published June 18, 1920; Kirke L. Simpson of the Washington Staff of the *Associated Press* for his articles on the burial of the Unknown Soldier.

For the American novel published during the year which shall best present the wholesome atmosphere of American life, and the highest standard of American manners and manhood—$1,000 to Willa Cather, author of *One of Ours*.

Previous awards: 1918, to Ernest Poole, author of *His Family*; 1919, Booth Tarkington, author of *The Magnificent Ambersons*; 1920, no award; 1921, to Edith Wharton, author of *The Age of Innocence*; 1922, to Booth Tarkington, author of *Alice Adams*.

For the best book of the year upon the history of the United States—$2,000 to Charles Warren, author of *The Supreme Court in United States History*.

Previous awards: 1917, to His Excellency J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, author of *With Americans of Past and Present Days*; 1918, James Ford Rhodes, author of *A History of the Civil War*; 1919, no award; 1920, to Justin H. Smith, author of *The War with Mexico*; 1921, to Rear Admiral William Snowden Sims, author of *The Victory at Sea*; 1922, to James Truslow Adams, author of *The Founding of New England*.

For the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, illustrated by an eminent example, excluding as too obvious, the names of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln—$1,000 to Burton J. Hendrick, author of *The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page*.

Previous awards: 1917, to Laura E. Richards and Maude Howe Elliott, assisted by Florence Howe Hall, authors of *Julia Ward Howe*; 1918, William Cabell Bruce, author of *Benjamin Franklin, Self-Revealed*; 1919, to Henry Adams (Post Obit), author of *The Education of Henry Adams*; 1920, to Albert J. Beveridge, author of *The Life of John Marshall*; 1921, to Edward Bok, for *The Americanization of Edward Bok* (autobiography); 1922, to Hamlin Garland, author of *A Daughter of the Middle Border*.

For the original American play performed in New York which shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste and good manners—$1,000 to Owen Davis, author of *Icebound*.

Previous awards: 1918, to Jesse Lynch Williams, author of *Why Marry*; 1919, no award; 1920, Eugene O'Neill, author of *Beyond the Horizon*; 1921, Miss Zona Gale, author of *Miss Lulu Bett*; 1922, to Eugene O'Neill, author of *Anna Christie*.

For the best editorial article written during the year, the test of excellence being clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning and power to influence public opinion in the right direction—$500 awarded to William Allen White, for an editorial entitled *To an Anxious Friend*, printed in the *Emporia (Kan.) Gazette*, July 27, 1922.

Previous awards: 1917, to an editorial in the *New York Tribune*, on the first anniversary of the sinking of the *Lusitania*; 1918, to the Louisville (Ky.) *Courier-Journal*, for the editorial article *Vae Victis*, by Henry Watterson; 1919, no award; 1920, to Harvey E. Newbranch of the *Evening World-Herald*, Omaha, Neb., for *Law and the Jungle*; 1921, no award; 1922, to Frank M. O'Brien, for an article entitled *The Unknown Soldier*, printed in the *New York Herald*, Nov. 11, 1921.

For the best cartoon published in any American newspaper during the year, the determining qualities being that the cartoon shall embody an idea made clearly apparent, shall show good drawing and striking pictorial effect, and shall be helpful to some commendable cause of public importance—$500. No award.

Previous award, 1922, to Rollin Kirby of *The New York World, On the Road to Moscow*.

For the best book of verse by an American author—$1,000 to Edna St. Vincent Millay for *The Ballad of the Harp-Weaver, A Few Figs from Thistles*, and Eight Sonnets in *American Poetry, 1922; A Miscellany*.

Previous award, 1922, to Edwin Arlington Robinson, for *Collected Poems*.

An award of $1,000 for *the best history of the services rendered to the public by the American press* during the preceding year was made in 1918 to Minna Lewinson and Henry Beetle Hough (School of Journalism), for *The History of Service Rendered to the Public by the American Press During the Year 1917*.

PULITZER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Three travelling scholarships, having the value of $1,500 each, to graduates of the School of Journalism who shall have passed their examinations with the highest honor and are otherwise most deserving, to enable each of them to spend a year in Europe to study social, political and moral conditions of the people, and the character and principles of the European press—Won by Geneva Bertha Seybold, Topeka, Kan.; Lee Mills Merriman, Chicago; and Roswell Sessoms Britton, Soochow, China.

An annual scholarship having the value of $1,500 to the student of music in America who may be deemed the most talented and deserving, in order that he may continue his studies with the advantage of European instruction—Awarded to Wintter Watts of Brooklyn, for his compositions, *Etchings* and *The Vinegar Man*.

An annual scholarship having the value of $1,500 to an art student in America who shall be certified as the most promising and deserving by the National Academy of Design, with which the Society of American Artists has been merged—Awarded to Henry Hensche of Chicago.

PULITZER SCHOLARS.

Of the 47 candidates (graduates of New York City public schools) for the Pulitzer Scholarships at Columbia University, 1923, 37 passed the qualifying examinations. Of these 9 were selected. Each Pulitzer Scholar receives upon the usual conditions of satisfactory performance, a stipend of $250 and, in addition, free tuition if he attends Columbia University.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK CITY

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS.

There are three under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, located as follows: **Manhattan**—212 West 120th St. **Brooklyn**—Park Place, west of Nostrand Ave. **Queensboro**—Parsons and Gilman Aves., Jamaica.

The three schools above named are not limited as to students but may receive them from the public schools in any borough.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

DE WITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL (boys), 10th Ave. & 59th St. Annexes—P. S. 58, 317 W. 52d St.; P. S. 37, 113 E. 87th St.; 37 W. 116th St.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Broadway & Academy St. Annexes—P. S. 189, Amsterdam Ave. & 187th St.; Sherman Ave. & Dyckman St.

HAAREN HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Hubert & Collister St. Annex—P. S. 45, 225 W. 24th St.

HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE (boys), 155 W. 65th St. Annexes—P. S. 67, 120 W. 46th St.; P. S. 166, 89th St., nr. Columbus Ave.

HIGH SCHOOL, HUNTER COLLEGE (girls), P. S. 165, 108th St., nr. Amsterdam Ave. Admission by examination.

JULIA RICHMAN HIGH SCHOOL (girls), 60 W. 13th St. Annexes—P. S. 87, Amsterdam Ave. & 77th St.; P. S. 9, 225 W. 82d St.; P. S. 65, 421 E. 88th St.; P. S. 117, 170 E. 77th St.; P. S. 179, 101st & 102d Sts., east of Amsterdam Ave.; P. S. 96, Ave. A & 81st St.; P. S. 16, 208 W. 13th St.

MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Lexington Ave. & 22d St.

MURRAY HILL VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 237 E. 37th St.

STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL (boys), 15th & 16th Sts., nr. 1st Ave.

TEXTILE HIGH SCHOOL, 124 W. 30th St.

TOWNSEND HARRIS HALL HIGH SCHOOL (boys), the Preparatory Department of the College of the City of New York, Amsterdam Ave. & 136th St.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 138th St., west of 5th Ave.

WADLEIGH HIGH SCHOOL (girls), 114th St., nr. 7th Ave.

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL (girls), 40 Irving Pl.

HIGH SCHOOL NO. 62 (Seward Park Senior-Junior High School), Hester & Essex St. For pupils who complete grade 9B of junior high schools; general and commercial courses for boys and girls.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

EVANDER CHILDS HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), 184th St. & Creston Ave. Annexes—P. S. 46, 196th St. & Briggs Ave.; P. S. 8, Mosholu P'kway & Briggs Ave.; P. S. 16, Carpenter Ave., nr. 240th St.

MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), 166th St. & Boston Rd. Annexes—Bronx Jewish Institute, 171st St. & Fulton Ave.; St. Peter and Paul School, Brook Ave. & 159th St.; P. S. 58, 176th St. & Washington Ave.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Mott Ave. & 144th St. Annex—P. S. 47, Randolph St., Lawrence & Beach Aves.

HIGH SCHOOL NO. 30 (The Walton School), 141st & Brook Ave. For pupils who complete grade 9B of junior high schools; girls only; general and commercial courses.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BAY RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL (girls), 4th Ave. & 67th St. Annexes—P. S. 104, 5th Ave. & 92d St.; P. S. 185, Ridge Blvd. & 86th St.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, Marcy Ave., cor. Madison St. Annexes—P. S. 3 (old), Bedford & Jefferson Aves.; P. S. 33, Broadway & Heyward St.

BROOKLYN TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, Flatbush Ave. Extension & Concord St.

BROOKLYN VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Cary Bldg., Jay & Nassau Sts.

BUSHWICK HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Irving Ave., Madison & Woodbine Sts. Annexes—P. S. 75, Evergreen Ave., Ralph & Grove Sts.; P. S. 75Q, Bleecker St. & Seneca Ave.

COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL (boys), Albany Ave., Dean & Bergen Sts. Annex—P. S. 15, 3d Ave., State & Schermerhorn Sts.

EASTERN DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Marcy Ave., Rodney & Keap Sts. Annex (commercial course for girls)—P. S. 51, Meeker Ave. & Humboldt St.

ERASMUS HALL HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Flatbush Ave., nr. Church Ave.

GIRLS' COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL, St. Mark's & Classon Aves. Annex—P. S. 129, Quincy St., nr. Stuyvesant Ave.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, Nostrand Ave. & Halsey St.

MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), 7th Ave. & 4th St. Annex—Prospect Ave. & Reeve Pl.

NEW UTRECHT HIGH SCHOOL (boys), 86th St., nr. 18th Ave.

HIGH SCHOOL NO. 85, Evergreen Ave., Eldert & Covert Sts. For pupils who complete grade 9B of junior high schools, boys and girls; general and commercial courses.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

BRYANT HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Wilbur Ave., Academy & Radde Sts., Long Island City.

FAR ROCKAWAY HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), State St., Far Rockaway.

FLUSHING HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Broadway & Whitestone Ave., Flushing.

JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Hillside Ave., Jamaica. Annex—P. S. 50, Liverpool St. & Humboldt Ave.

NEWTOWN HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Chicago Ave. & Grove St., Elmhurst.

RICHMOND HILL HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Stoothoff Ave., Richmond Hill. Annexes—P. S. 90, 109th St., nr. Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill; P. S. 51, 117th St., nr. Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

CURTIS HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Hamilton Ave. & St. Mark's Pl., New Brighton. Annex—P. S. 20, Heberton Ave., Port Richmond.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENTS—These schools and departments contain classes of the seventh and eighth years of the elementary school course and first year of the high school course. They enable pupils to save time and expense by affording opportunities for the completion of the first year of the high school course in a school in the neighborhood. They also allow pupils to select courses best adapted to their abilities, e. g., a general course, or a commercial course, or an industrial course. Pupils who complete the first year of high school work will be promoted to the second year of the high schools.

PRE-VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS OR DEPARTMENTS—In some Elementary and Junior High Schools instruction is offered in a number of industrial or pre-vocational subjects. The object of this instruction is to give pupils "more complete motor training, a clearer insight into trade activities, and an opportunity to ascertain their aptitudes by studying different vocational activities."

In general, boys may study Sheet Metal Work, Printing, Electric Wiring, Wood Working, Plumbing, Machine Shop Practice, Trade Drawing, Clay Modelling, Sign Painting, and Garment Designing.

Girls may study Dressmaking, Millinery, Novelty Work, Power Machine Work, Art Weaving, Home-making and Industrial Art.

RAPID ADVANCEMENT COURSES (to save a year)—These classes are organized in certain Junior High Schools to give particularly bright pupils who complete the work of the 6B grade and are in good physical condition, an opportunity to save a whole year of the school course by completing the work of the seventh, eighth, and ninth years (i. e., the first year of the high school), in two years.

Pupils who complete the ninth year in these classes will be promoted to the second year in the high school.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—MANHATTAN.

1, no name, Catharine & Oliver Sts.
2, Henry Rutgers, 116 Henry St.
3, B. D. L. Southerland, Hudson & Grove Sts.
4, William Pitt, Rivington & Pitt Sts.
5, Alexander S. Webb, 141st St. & Edgecomb Ave.
6, Lillie Devereux Blake, Madison Ave. & 85th St.
7, George L. Trimble, [illegible] Constitution Sts.
8, Richard Varick, 25 King St.
9, John Jasper, West End Ave. & 82d St.
10, St. Nicholas, 117th St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
11, William T. Harris, 314 W. 17th St.
12, Corlears, Madison & Jackson Sts.
13, James Watt, 239 E. Houston St.
14, Lafayette B. Olney, 225 E. 27th St.
15, no name, 732 5th St.
17, La Salle, 47th St., west of 8th Ave.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—MANHATTAN—*Continued.*

18, John Winthrop, 121 E. 51st St.
19, William M. Evarts, 344 E. 14th St.
20, Forsyth, Rivington & Forsyth Sts.
21, John Doty, Mott & Prince Sts.
22, Hamilton Fish, Stanton & Sheriff Sts.
23, Columbus, Mulberry & Bayard Sts.
24, Mt. Morris, 128th St., nr. Madison Ave.
25, Schiller, 330 5th St.
27, Thomas A. Edison, 42d St. & 3d Ave.
28, John Newton, 257 W. 40th St.
29, no name, Washington & Carlisle Sts.
30, Yorkville, 88th St., east of 3d Ave.
31, Patrick F. McGowan, 200 Monroe St.
32, William Wood, 357 W. 35th St.
33, Chelsea, 418 W. 28th St.
34, Herman Ridder, 108 Broome St.
35, Wendell Phillips, 160 Chrystie St.
36, Tompkins Square, 710 E. 9th St.
37, John Barry, 113 E. 87th St.
38, Vittoria Colonna, Dominick & Broome Sts.
39, Harlem, 235 E. 125th St.
40, George W. Wingate, 320 E. 20th St.
41, Greenwich, 36 Greenwich Ave.
42, Benjamin Altman, Hester & Ludlow Sts.
43, Manhattanville, Amsterdam Ave. & 129th St.
44, St. John's Park, Hubert & Collister Sts.
45, Peabody, 225 W. 24th St.
46, Stinson McIver, St. Nicholas Ave. & 156th St.
47, Gallaudet (for the deaf), 225 E. 23d St.
48, Abram S. Hewitt, 124 W. 28th St.
50, Gramercy, 211 E. 20th St.
51, Elias Howe, 519 W. 44th St.
52, Inwood, Broadway & Academy St.
53, Salome Purroy, 207 E. 79th St.
54, no name, Amsterdam Ave. & 104th St
56, Gansevoort, 351 W. 18th St.
57, George Bancroft, 176 E. 115th St.
58, William L. Marcy, 317 W. 52d St.
59, Louisa Lee Schuyler, 226, E. 57th St.
61, John Eaton, E. 12th St., nr. Ave. B.
62, Seward Park, Hester & Essex Sts.
63, William McKinley, 3d St., east of 1st Ave.
64, Henry P. O'Neil, 9th St., east of Ave. B.
65, Charles Sumner, Eldridge St., nr. Hester St.
66, Chester A. Arthur, 88th St., nr. 1st Ave.
67, Astor, 118 W. 46th St.
68, no name, 116 W. 128th St.
69, Matthew J. Elgas, 125 W. 54th St.
70, Richard Riker, 207 E. 75th St.
71, Van Rensselaer, 190 7th St.
72, no name, Lexington Ave. & 105th St.
73, Josephine Shaw Lowell, 209 E. 46th St.
74, William Blackstone, 220 E. 63d St.
75, Jacob T. Boyle, 157 Henry St.
76, no name, Lexington Ave. & 68th St.
77, Carl Schurz, 1st Ave. & 86th St.
78, Henry Clay, Pleasant Ave. & 119th St.
79, Joseph J. Little, 38 1st St.
81, no name, 119th St., nr. 7th Ave.
82, Agassiz, 1st Ave. & 70th St.
83, Galvani, 216 E. 110th St.
84, Henry A. Rogers, 430 W. 50th St.
85, William Marconi, 1st Ave. & 117th St.
86, Nathan Hale, Lexington Ave. & 96th St.
87, William T. Sherman, Amsterdam Ave. & 77th St.
88, Rivington, 300 Rivington St.
89, Lenox, Lenox Ave. & 134th St.
90, Riverside, 147th St., nr. 7th Ave.
91, Wheelock, Stanton & Forsyth Sts.
92, Grace H. Dodge, Broome & Ridge Sts.
93, Jeanne D'Arc, Amsterdam Ave. & 93d St.
94, Henry Kiddle, 68th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
95, Hudson Park, W. Houston St., nr. Varick St.
96, Richard Kelly, Ave. A & 81st St.
97, Mangin, Mangin St., nr. Stanton St
98, no name, Tompkins & Delancey St.
100, Cyrus H. McCormick, 138th St., nr. 5th Ave.
101, Andrew S. Draper, 111th St., nr. Lexington Ave.
102, Cartier, 113th St., nr. 2d Ave.
103, Elbridge T. Gerry, 119th St. & Madison Ave.
104, Rutherford, 413 E. 16th St.
105, George G. Meade, 269 E. 4th St.
106, Francis Marion, Lafayette St., nr. Spring St.
107, no name, 272 W. 10th St.
108, Verdi, 60 Mott St.
109, Century, 100th St., east of 3d Ave.
110, Florence Nightingale, 28 Cannon St.
112, Roosevelt, 83 Roosevelt St.
114, Vandewater, Oak, Oliver & James Sts.
115, Humboldt, 176th St., east of St. Nicholas Ave.
116, Mary Lindley Murray, 215 E. 32d St.
117, Dante, 170 E. 77th St.
119, James Russell Lowell, 134th St., nr. 8th Ave.
120, Thomas Hughes, 187 Broome St.
121, Galileo, 102d St., nr. 2d Ave.
122, Silas Wright, 9th St. & 1st Ave.
126, Rosa Bonheur, 536 E. 12th St.
127, Dearborn, 515 W. 37th St.
130, De Soto, 143 Baxter St.
131, Hannibal Hamlin, 272 2d St.
132, Fort Washington, 182d St. & Wadsworth Ave.
134, Peter Miniut, 68 Pearl St.
135, Beekman Hill, 51st. & 1st Ave.
137, Cyrus W. Field, Grand & Essex Sts.
140, Henry George, 116 Norfolk St.
141, Amsterdam, 462 W. 58th St.
147, Gouverneur, 293 E. Broadway
150, Martha Washington, 96th St., nr. 2d Ave.
151, Miles M. O'Brien, 91st St. & 1st Ave.
157, John Hancock, St. Nicholas Ave. & 127th St.
158, Bayard Taylor, Ave. A & 78th St.
159, Elmer Ellsworth, 119th St., nr. 3d Ave.
160, James E. Sullivan, Rivington & Suffolk Sts
161, Delancey, 105 Ludlow St.
162, no name, 36 City Hall Pl.
165, no name, 108th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
166, no name, 89th St., nr. Columbus Ave.
168, Richard Montgomery, 104th St. & 2d Ave.
169, Audubon, Audubon Ave. & 168th St.
170, Julia Ward Howe, 111th St. & Lenox Ave.
171, Patrick Henry, 104th St. & Madison Ave.
172, James Otis, 108th St. & 2d Ave.
174, Oliver Goldsmith, Attorney, nr. Rivington St.
177, Roger Bacon, Market & Monroe Sts.
179, Daniel Webster, Amsterdam Ave. & 102d St.
183, Robert Louis Stevenson, 66th St. & 1st Ave.
184, J. Fenimore Cooper, 116th St. & Lenox Ave.
186, Alexander Hamilton, 145th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
188G, John Burroughs, Manhattan & Lewis Sts.
189, no name, 189th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
190, Paul Revere, 82d St., east of 2d Ave.
192, Henry Rice, 136th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
Model, 119th St. & 7th Ave.
Truant, 215 E. 21st St.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—THE BRONX.

1, College Avenue, College Ave. & 145th St.
2, Morrisania, 3d Ave., nr. 170th St.
3, Melrose, 157th St. & Courtlandt Ave.
4, Crotona, Fulton Ave. & 173d St.
5, Fordham, 2436 Webster Ave.
6, West Farms, Tremont & Vyse Aves.
7, Kingsbridge, Kingsbridge Ave. & 232d St.
8, Isaac Varian, Mosholu Parkway, Bedford Park
9, Jonathan D. Hyatt, 481 E. 138th St.
10, Eagle Avenue, Eagle Ave. & 163d St.
11, Highbridge, Ogden Ave., Highbridge
12, Westchester, Overing St. & Benson Ave.
13, Williamsbridge, 216th St. & Willett Ave.
14, Throgg's Neck, Eastern Boulevard.
15, no name, Dyre Ave., Eastchester
16, Wakefield, Carpenter Ave., nr. 240th St.
17, City Island, Fordham Ave.
18, no name, Courtlandt Ave. & 148th St.
19, Edward Eggleston, 234th St., Woodlawn.
20, Charles James Fox, Fox & 167th St.
21, Philip H. Sheridan, 225th St., White Plains Ave.
22, no name, 599 E. 140th St.
23, Woodstock, 165th St. & Union Ave.
24, no name, Kappock St., Spuyten Duyvil
25, Phil Kearny, Union Ave. & 149th St.
26, Burnside Avenue, Andrews & Burnside Aves.
27, St. Mary's Park, St. Ann's Ave. & 148th St.
28, Mt. Hope, Tremont & Anthony Aves.
29, Port Morris, Cypress Ave. & 136th St.
30, Walton, 141st St. & Brook Ave.
31, William Lloyd Garrison, Mott Ave.; 144th St.
32, Belmont, 183d St. & Beaumont Ave.
33, Timothy Dwight, Jerome Ave. & 184th St.
34, Van Nest, Amethyst & Victor Sts.
35, Franz Sigel, 163d St. & Grant Ave.
36, Unionport, 1070 Castle Hill Ave.
37, no name, 145th St. & Willis Ave.
38, no name, St. Ann's Ave. & Rae St.
39, Longwood, Longwood Ave. & Kelly St.
40, Prospect Avenue, Prospect Ave. & Jennings St.
41, no name, Olinville Ave. & Magenta St.
42, Claremont, Claremont Pkway & Washington Ave.
43, Jonas Bronk, Brown Pl. & 135th St.
44, David G. Farragut, Prospect Ave. & 176th St.
45, Paul Hoffman, 189th & Hoffman Sts.
46, Edgar Allan Poe, 196th St. & Briggs Ave.
47, John Randolph, Randolph St. & Beach Ave.
48, Joseph Rodman Drake, Spofford Ave. & Coster St
49, Riverdale, 261st St., Riverdale
50, Clara Barton, Vyse Ave. & 172d St.
51, James K. Paulding, 158th St. & Jackson Ave.
52, Thomas Knowlton, Kelly St., east of St. John Ave.
53, no name, 168th St. & Teller Ave.
54, Intervale, Intervale Ave. & Freeman St.
55, no name, St. Paul's Pl. & Park Ave.
56, no name, 207th St. & Hull Ave.
57, no name, Belmont Ave. & 180th St.
58, no name, 176th St. & Washington Ave.
59, no name, 182d St. & Bathgate Ave.
60, no name, Stebbins Ave. & Dawson St.
61, no name, Crotona Park & Charlotte St.
62, Casanova, South Boulevard & Leggett Ave.
64, no name, 171st St. & Walton Ave.
68, no name, Monticello Ave., nr. Strang Ave.
69, no name, Soundview, Randall, & Thierot Aves.
72, no name, Edison & Schley Aves.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—BROOKLYN.

1, John Adams, Adams & Concord Sts.
2, Bergen, 47th St., nr. 3d Ave.
3, Bedford, Hancock St., nr. Bedford Ave.
4, Charles A. Schieren, Berkeley Pl., nr. 5th Ave.
5, McLaughlin Park, Tillary & Bridge Sts.
6, no name, Warren, nr. Smith St.
7, John Jay, York, nr. Bridge St.
8, Robert Fulton, Hicks & Middagh Sts.
9, Prospect Hill, Sterling Pl. & Vanderbilt Ave.
10, Peter Rouget, 7th Ave. & 17th St.
11, no name, Washington Ave., nr. Greene Ave.
12, Fort Greene, Adelphi St., nr. Myrtle Ave.
13, Calvin Patterson, Degraw, nr. Hicks St.
14, City Park, Navy & Concord Sts.
15, Schermerhorn, 3d Ave. & State St.
16, Leonard Dunkly, Wilson, nr. Bedford Ave.
17, Henry D. Woodworth, Driggs Ave. & N. 5th St.
18, Edward Bush, Maujer, nr. Leonard St.
19, John W. Bulkley, S. 2d & Keap Sts.
20, De Voe, Union Ave. & Keap St.
21, McKibbin, McKibbin, nr. Manhattan
22, Greenpoint, Java, nr. Manhattan
23, Old Bushwick, Conselyea & Humboldt
24, Belvidere, Arion Pl., cor. Beaver St.
25, Lafayette, Lafayette, nr. Sumner
26, Quincy, Quincy St., nr. Ralph Ave.
27, Agnes Y. Humphrey, Nelson & Hicks
28, no name, Herkimer St., nr. Ralph Ave.
29, John Harrigan, Henry & Harrison Sts.
30, Wolcott, Conover & Wolcott
31, Samuel F. Dupont, Dupont, nr. Manhattan
32, Hoyt, Hoyt & President Sts.
33, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Heyward St., nr. B'way
34, Oliver H. Perry, Norman Ave. & Eckford St.
35, Decatur, Decatur St., cor. Lewis Ave.
36, John McNamee, Stagg St., nr. Bushwick Ave.
37, Sylvester Malone, S. 4th, nr. Berry St.
38, Robert Emmet, N. 7th St., nr. Bedford Ave.
39, Henry Bristow, 6th Ave., cor. 8th St.
40, James Weir, 15th St., nr. 4th Ave.
41, Franklin W. Hooper, Dean St., cor. New York Ave.
42, Concord, St. Mark's & Classon Aves.
43, Walt Whitman, Bocrum, nr. Manhattan
44, Israel Putnam, Throop, cor. Putnam Ave.
45, De Kalb, Lafayette, nr. Classon Ave.
46, Francis Parkman, Union, nr. Henry
47, Pacific, Pacific & Dean Sts., nr. 3d Ave.
48, Mapleton, 8th Ave. & 60th St.
49, Daniel Maujer, Maujer St., nr. Graham Ave.
50, John D. Wells, S. 3d St. & Driggs Ave.
51, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Meeker Ave. & Humboldt
52, William Ellery, Ellery St., nr. Broadway
53, Paolo Toscanelli, Troutman St., nr. Central Ave.
54, Samuel C. Barnes, Nostrand Ave. & Sanford St.
55, Stockton, Floyd, nr. Tompkins
56, Thomas W. Field, Bushwick Ave. & Madison St.
57, Whitelaw Reid, Reid Ave. & Van Buren St.
58, Degraw, Degraw, nr. Smith St.
59, Horace Greeley, Leonard St., nr. Nassau Ave.
60, Greenwood, 4th Ave., cor. 20th St.
61, Ditmas Jewell, Fulton St. & New Jersey Ave.
62, Bradford, Bradford, nr. Liberty
63, Hinsdale, Hinsdale, nr. Glenmore
64, Berriman, Berriman & Belmont
65, no name, Richmond & Ridgewood Ave.
66, Lew Wallace, Osborn, nr. Sutter
67, no name, St. Edward's St., nr. Park Ave.
68, Kosciusko, Bushwick Ave. & Kosciusko St.
69, Ryerson, Ryerson St., nr. Myrtle Ave.
70, Thomas McDonough, Patchen Ave., cor. Macon
71, Edward Rutledge, Heyward, nr. Lee Ave.
72, New Lot, New Lots Road & Schenck Ave.
73, William J. Morrison, McDougall, cor. Rockaway
74, Almon G. Merwin, Kosciusko St., nr. B'way
75, Evergreen Grove, Evergreen Ave. & Ralph St.
76, Independence, Wyona, nr. Jamaica Ave.
77, William Penn, 2d St., nr. 6th Ave.
78, Seth Thayer Stewart, Pacific, nr. Court St.
79, Evangeline E. Whitney, Kosciusko, nr. Sumner Ave.
80, Neptune, W. 17th St. & Neptune Ave.
81, Unionville, Harway Ave. & Stryker
82, J. Edward Swanstrom, 4th Ave. & 36th St.
83, Isaac Newton, Bergen St. & Schenectady Ave.
84, Glenmore, Glenmore, cor. Stone
85, Franklin K. Lane, Evergreen Ave. & Government St.
86, Irvington, Irving Ave. & Harman St.
87, Grover Cleveland, Herkimer St. & Radde Pl.
88, Vandervoort, Thames St. & Vandervoort Pl.
89, Vanderveer Park, Newkirk Ave. & 31st St.
90, Flatbush, Bedford & Church Aves.
91, Albany Avenue, East New York & Albany Aves.
92, no name, Rogers Ave. & Robinson St.
93, William H. Prescott, N. Y. Ave. & Herkimer St.
94, Longfellow, 6th Ave. & 50th St.
95, Gravesend, Van Sicklen St., nr. Neck Road
96, no name, Ocean Ave. & Ave. U
97, no name, Stillwell Ave., north of Ave. S
98, Sheepshead Bay, Ave. Z & 26th St.
99, Midwood, Coney Island & Elm Aves.
100, Coney Island, W. 1st St. & Sheepshead Ave.
101, James D. Lynch, Benson & 25th Aves.
102, Bay View, 71st St. & 2d Ave.
103, Borough Park, 14th Ave. & 53d St.
104, Fort Hamilton, 92d St. & 5th Ave.
105, Blythebourne, 10th Ave. & 59th St.
106, Edward Everett Hale, Putnam Ave. & Cornelia St.
107, John W. Kimball, 8th Ave. & 13th St.
108, Arlington, Linwood & Arlington
109, Isidor Straus, Dumont Ave. & Sackman St.
110, Monitor, Monitor St. & Driggs Ave.
111, Algernon S. Higgins, Sterling Pl. & Vanderbilt Ave.
112, Lefferts Park, 15th Ave. & 72d St.
113, Isaac Chauncey, Evergreen Ave. & Moffat St.
114, Ryder, Remsen & Ave. F
115, Canarsie, E. 92d St., nr. Ave. M
116, Plymouth, Knickerbocker Ave. & Grove St.
117, Ten Eyck, Stagg St. & Bushwick Ave.
118, Charles Dudley Warner, 59th St. & 4th Ave.
119, Amersfoort, Ave. K & E. 38th St.
120, Barren Island, Barren Island
121, Livingston, E. 55th St. & Ave. C
122, William H. Harrison, Harrison Ave. & Heyward St.
123, Suydam, Irving Ave. & Suydam St.
124, Silas B. Dutcher, 4th Ave. & 13th St.
125, Richard H. Dana, Blake & Thatford Aves.
126, John Ericsson, Meserole & Guernsey
127, McKinley Park, 7th Ave. & 78th St.
128, Bensonhurst, 21st Ave. & 84th St.
129, Gates, Quincy St., nr. Stuyvesant Ave.
130, Parkside, Fort Hamilton Ave. & E. 5th St.
131, no name, Fort Hamilton Ave. & 43d St.
132, Conselyea, Manhattan & Metropolitan Aves.
133, William A. Butler, Butler St. & 4th Ave.
134, Parkville, 18th Ave., nr. Ocean Parkway
135, Rugby, Linden Ave. & E. 48th St.
136, Charles O. Dewey, 4th Ave. & 40th St.
137, Bainbridge, Saratoga Ave. & Bainbridge St.
138, no name, Prospect Pl. & Nostrand Ave.
139, Cortelyou, Cortelyou Road, nr. Rugby
140, Winfield Scott, 60th St., west of 4th Ave.
141, Lucy Larcom, Leonard & McKibbin Sts.
142, Stranahan, Henry & Rapelye Sts.
143, Havemeyer, Havemeyer & N. 6th Sts.
144, Lincoln Park, Howard & St. Mark's Aves.
145, Andrew Jackson, Central Ave. & Noll St.
146, Louisa M. Alcott, 18th St. & 6th Ave.
147, Isaac S. Remsen, Bushwick Ave. & Seigel St.
148, Hopkins, Ellery & Hopkins Sts.
149, East New York, Sutter Ave. & Vermont St.
150, Christopher, Christopher & Sackman Sts.
151, Irving Park, Knickerbocker Ave. & Halsey St.
152, Glenwood, Ave. G & E. 23d St.
153, Homecrest, Ave. T & E. 12th St.
154, Windsor Terrace, 11th Ave. & Sherman St.
155, Nicholas Herkimer, Eastern Parkway & Herkimer St.
156, Waverly, Sutter Ave. & Grafton St.
157, Franklin, Kent Ave., nr. Myrtle Ave.
158, Warwick, Belmont Ave. & Warwick St.
159, Pitkin, Pitkin Ave. & Crescent St.
160, William T. Sampson, Ft. Hamilton Ave. & 51st St.
161, no name, Crown & Montgomery Sts.
162, Willoughby, Willoughby Ave. & Suydam St.
163, Bath Beach, Benson Ave. & Bay 14th St.
164, Rodney, 14th Ave. & 42d St.
165, John Lott, Lott Ave. & Amboy St.
166, George L. A. Martin, S. 4th St., nr. Havemeyer
167, Parkway, Schenectady Ave. & Eastern Pkway
168, Bartlett, Throop Ave. & Bartlett
169, Sunset Park, 7th Ave. & 44th St.
170, Lefferts, 6th Ave. & 72d St.
171, Abraham Lincoln, Ridgewood & Lincoln
172, Gowanus, 4th Ave. & 29th St.
173, Liberty, Penn. & Glenmore
174, Dumont, Dumont & Williams
175, Hopkinson, Blake Ave. & Bristol St.
176, Ovington, Bay Ridge Ave. & 68th St.
177, Marlboro, Ave. P & West Ave.
178, St. Clair McKelway, Dean St. & Saratoga Ave.
179, Kensington, Ave. C & E. 2d St.
180, Homewood, 18th Ave. & 67th St.
181, no name, New York Ave. & E. 34th St.
182, no name, Dumont Ave. & Wyona St.
183, no name, Saratoga & Riverdale Aves.
184, no name, Newport & Stone Aves.
185, no name, Ridge Boulevard & 86th St.
186, no name, 19th Ave. & 76th St.
187, no name, 12th Ave. & 65th St.
189, no name, East New York Ave & E. 97th St.
194, Columbia, Columbia & Amity Sts.
195, no name, Jaffray St., Manhattan Beach
197, no name, Kings Highway & E. 23d St.
198, no name, Ave. G & E. 37th St.
199, no name, Coney Island & Elm Aves.
Truant, Jamaica Ave. & Enfield St.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—QUEENS.

1, Hunters Point (L. I. City), 9th St. & Van Alst Ave.
2, Sunny Side (L. I. City), Hulst St. & Nelson Ave.
3, Forest Hills, Colonial Ave. & Livingston
4, Darwin, Prospect St., nr. Beebe Ave., L. I. City
5, Van Dyke, Academy St., nr. Grand Ave., L. I. City
6, John H. Thiry, Steinway Ave., nr. Patterson, L. I. City
7, Astoria, Van Alst Ave., nr. Astoria Ave., L. I. City
8, John A. Dix, Steinway Ave., nr. Ditmas, L. I. City
9, Hallett's Cove, Munson St., nr. Astoria Ave., L. I. City
10, Phoebe Cary, Astoria Ave., nr. Frye St., Woodside
11, Woodside, Woodside Ave.
12, James B. Colgate, Sinclair Ave., nr. Fiske, Winfield
13, Clement O. Moore, Parcell St., nr. Chicago St.
14, Fairview, Van Dusen St., Corona Heights
15, Luona, Junction Ave., Corona
16, Corona, Alburtis Ave., Corona
17, Martense, Tremann Ave., Corona
18, Francis A. Walker, Corona Ave., Corona
19, Lake, Roosevelt Ave., Corona
20, no name (Flushing), Sanford Ave. & Union St.
21, no name (Flushing), 37th Ave. & Union St.
22, no name (Flushing), Sanford Ave. & Murray St.
23, no name (Flushing), 35th Ave. & Union St.
24, no name (Flushing), Holley & Robinson Aves.
25, Richard A. Proctor (Flushing), Kissena Road & Melbourne Ave.
26, no name (Flushing), Fresh Meadow Road & 67th Ave.
27, College Point, 122d St. & 14th Ave.
28, Tallman, 115th St., College Point
29, Poppenhusen (College Pt.), 122d Ave. & 125th St.
30, John D. Locke, 12th Rd., nr. Cross Island Rd., Whitestone
31, Bayside, Blvd. & 46th Ave., Bayside
32, Flushing, 27th & State Sts.
33, Creedmor, 222d St. & Bellwood Ave.
34, John Harvard, Springfield Road & Hollis Ave.
35, Woodhull, 191st St. & Canonburg Rd., Hollis
36, St. Albans, Everett St. & Westchester Ave.
37, Springfield, 140th Ave., nr. Coombs St.
38, Rosedale, Brookville Blvd. & 137th St.
39, Far Rockaway, Dinsmore & Nameoke Aves.
40, Samuel Huntington, Lambertville Ave. & Union Hall, Jamaica
41, Crocheron, 35th Ave. & 214th Pl., Bayside
42, R. Vernam, Blvd. & Beach 67th St.
43, Rockaway Park, Blvd. & Beach 110th St.
44, P. Sarsfield Gilmore, Blvd. & Beach 94th St.
45, Baisley Park (Jamaica), Garfield St., nr. Rockaway Blvd.
46, Daniel Boone, Old South Rd., Woodhaven
47, no name (Jamaica), Hillside & Union Aves.
48, William Wordsworth, South & Carlisle Sts., Jamaica
49, Brenton, Brenton Ave., Jamaica
50, Talfourd Lawn, Bryant & Jerome Aves., So. Jamaica
51, Arthur Middleton, Church, nr. Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
53, Charles Carroll, 114th St. & 89th Ave.
54, Hillside Avenue, Hillside Ave. & 125th St., Richmond Hill
55, John Morton, 130th St. & 97th Ave., Richmond Hill
56, Jacob W. Riis, 86th Ave. & 114th St., Richmond Hill
57, Morris Park, 124th St., nr. Jerome Ave.
58, Woodhaven, Walker & Beaufort Aves.
59, University Place, 83d St. & Rockaway Blvd., Woodhaven
60, Snedeker, 87th Rd. & 80th St., Woodhaven
61, Alonzo B. Cornell, 89th Ave. & 102d St., Richmond Hill
62, Chester Park, 107th St., nr. 101st Ave., Woodhaven
63, Old South (Woodhaven), Pitkin Ave. & Woodhaven Blvd.
64, Andre Ampere, 101st Ave. & 83d St., Woodhaven
65, Pascal, 78th St., nr. Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
66, Oxford (Richmond Hill), 102d St. & 85th Ave.
67, no name, Central Ave. & Olmstead Pl., Glendale
68, Cambridge, St. Felix Ave. & Seneca St., Evergreen
69, no name, Polk Ave. & 20th St., Jackson Heights
71, East Williamsburg, Forest Ave., E. Williamsburg
72, George Clinton, Maspeth Ave., Maspeth
73, William Cowper, La Forge St., nr. Grand, Maspeth
74, Woodward Avenue, Woodward Ave. & Starr St., Metropolitan
75, no name, Bleecker St. & Covert Ave., Ridgewood
76, Augustus Rapelye, Montgomery & Congress Aves., Laurel Hill
77, no name, Seneca Ave. & George St., Ridgewood Park
78, James A. Garfield, Maurice Ave. & Carroll Pl., Winfield
79, Francis Lewis, 7th Ave. & 14th St., Whitestone
80, Blissville, Greenpoint Ave. & Bradley
81, Jean Paul Richter, Cypress Ave. & Bleecker St., Evergreen
82, Hammond, Kaplan Ave. & LeRoy Pl., Jamaica
83, Ravenswood, Vernon Ave. & Graham
84, Steinway, 11th Ave., nr. Ditmars
85, Humphry Davy, 2d Ave., nr. Woolsey, L. I. City
86, no name (Maspeth), Creek St., nr. Grand
87, Middle Village, Weisse Ave. & Pulaski St.
88, Seneca, Catalpa Ave. & Fresh Pond Rd., Ridgewood
89, Elmhurst, Gleane St. & Britton Ave.
90, Horace Mann, Catalpa St., nr. Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
91, Richard Arkwright, Central & Fosdick Aves., Glendale
92, Charles P. Leverich, Hayes Ave. & 42d St., North Corona
93, Euclid (Ridgewood Heights), Forest Ave. & Madison St.
94, David D. Porter, Old House Landing Rd., Little Neck
95, Eastwood (Jamaica), 179th & Larremore Sts.
96, no name, Rockaway Rd. & 131st St., Woodhaven
97, Forest Park, 85th & Shipley Sts.
98, Douglaston, Van Vliet Mansion
99, no name, Kew Garden
100, no name, Glen Morris, Woodhaven
101, no name (Forest Hills), Children's Lane & Russell Pl.
102, no name, Wool & Laconia Sts., Nassau Heights
103, no name, Arrandale Ave. & 25th St., Flushing Heights
104, no name, Bayswater, Far Rockaway
105, no name, Beach Hospital, Neponsit
106, no name, Beach 35th St., Edgemere
112, no name, Douglaston
117, no name, 144th St., nr. 87th Ave., Jamaica
Parental School, Kissena Rd. & Melbourne Ave.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—RICHMOND.

1, Tottenville, Academy Pl.
2, Richmond Valley, Wiener St.
3, Pleasant Plains, Latourette St.
4, Kreischer, Arthur Kill Rd.
5, Huguenot, Amboy Rd.
6, Betsy Ross, Rossville Ave., Rossville
7, Green Ridge, Arthur Kill Rd., Green Ridge
8, no name, Lindenwood Ave., Great Kills
9, De Vries, Knight Ave., New Dorp
10, Egbert, Richmond Rd., New Dorp
11, Thomas Dongan, Jefferson St., Dongan Hills
12, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Steuben St., Stapleton
13, Rosebank, Pennsylvania Ave.
14, Vanderbilt, Broad & Wright Sts.
15, Daniel D. Tompkins, Grant St., Tompkinsville
16, Henry W. Slocum, Monroe Ave., Tompkinsville
17, New Brighton, Prospect Ave.
18, John Greenleaf Whittier, Broadway, West New Brighton
19, no name, Greenleaf Ave., West New Brighton
20, Port Richmond, Heberton Ave.
21, Elm Park, Hooker Pl., Port Richmond
22, Graniteville, Washington & Columbus Aves.
23, Mariners Harbor, Andros Ave.
24, Summerville, Washington Ave., Summerville
25, Bloomfield, Chelsea Rd.
26, Carteret, Richmond Turnpike
27, Springville, Richmond Ave.
28, Richmond, Centre St.
29, Castleton Corners, Manor Rd., West New Brighton
30, Westerleigh, Fisk Ave., West New Brighton
31, Guyon, Pleasant Ave., Bogardus Corners
32 Grymes, Osgood Ave., Stapleton
33, Grantland, Midland Ave.
34, Fort Wadsworth, Fingerboard Rd.
35, no name, Manor Rd., West New Brighton
36, no name, Jefferson Blvd. & Lamont Ave., Annadale
37, no name, Huguenot Beach
38, no name, Lincoln Pl. & 11th St., Midland Beach

SCHOOL REGISTRATION IN NEW YORK CITY, SEPTEMBER, 1923.

The registration in the New York City public schools in September, 1923, totalled 953,189, including day schools only.

The enrolment, September, 1923, in the Roman Catholic parish schools in the five boroughs, was approximately 165,000—Manhattan, 65,000; Bronx, 22,000; Brooklyn and Queens, 75,000; Richmond, 3,000.

EDUCATION STATISTICS, NEW YORK CITY.

(Compiled by the local school authorities. Figures relate to day schools only.)

School Year.	Ave. Attendance, Day Sch'ls	Schools.	Teachers' Salaries.	Cost of Supplies.	Bond Expenditures.	Teachers, Excluding Sub'tutes.	Pension Payments.
			Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.
1898-1899	358,897	425	8,059,958.89	924,727.75	3,162,924 45	10,008	124,296.18
1899-1900	378,211	448	10,583,133.64	891,199.63	5,277,596.33	10,555	214,563.57
1900-1901	397,928	517	12,587,011.56	1,012,433.48	5,324,872.08	11,388	263,805.28
1901-1902	420,480	513	13,395,882.38	900,417.24	4,646,974.62	12,069	343,017.13
1902-1903	439,928	506	14,351,802.94	1,073,413.63	6,037,425.07	12,696	420,026.99
1903-1904	466,571	501	14,885,891.42	1,254,901.40	6,541,189.16	13,327	477,418.74
1904-1905	487,005	506	15,574,005.00	1,147,722.63	10,546,333.26	14,906	526,502.36
1905-1906	505,827	510	16,870,891.47	1,291,400.90	12,898,256.51	15,878	616,984.54
1906-1907	523,084	511	17,582,067.32	1,355,985.55	11,931,318.01	15,613	689,390.64
1907-1908	545,098	515	18,596,874.70	1,498 666.42	11,520,694.26	16,489	724,129.78
1908-1909	574,664	528	19,713,148.01	1,254,241.27	7,745,660.58	17,073	777,800.85
1909-1910	586,673	535	20,604,324.38	1,333,322.69	2,739,075.80	17,724	833,863 59
1910-1911	603,455	527	21,375,522.95	1,310,868.82	3,676,448.05	18,195	880,389.83
1911-1912	627,150	527	24,247,184.49	1,427,063.42	4,576,453.75	18,892	983,554.99
1912-1913	634,515	530	26,829,003.19	1,518 030.22	4,543,051.90	19,496	1,108,874.30
1913-1914	666,345	537	28,070,965.01	1,654,506.95	5,011,756.89	20,448	1,183,397.08
1914-1915	702,856	549	29,833,323.11	1,854,368.11	5,084,261.78	21,105	1,163,800.40
1915-1916	726,844	552	30,534,644.95	1,651,051.53	2,952,485.64	20,719	1,127,492.63
1916-1917	721,136	551	31,570,413.36	1,596,033.75	2,529,843.72	21,823	1,143,646.02
1917-1918	703,807	547	33,558,852.27	1,564,344.25	2,094,980.47	22,627	1,273,591.79
1918-1919	712,245	551	35,414,517.51	1,645,931.80	2,694,929.62	23,034	1,379,150.60
1919-1920	735,062	557	40,812,256.72	1,610,974.32	2,806,229.47	23,600	1,458,433.15
1920-1921	777,136	.....	60,209,528.82	1,949,666.65	9,559,011.22	24,235	1,550,933.05
1921-1922	813,560	570	62,984,567.53	3,093,107.70	13,857,988.57	25,198	1,607,653.71

Pension payments cover calendar years.

MAPLE CHOSEN AS SCHOOL TREE.

The maple has been officially adopted by the children of Greater New York as the school tree.

The maple out of a total of 300,000 votes polled 58,394, while the cherry came a close second with 57,505 and the oak third with 49,145.

The remaining 135,000 votes were about evenly apportioned between ten of fifteen North American trees.

The tropics, however, were not neglected, for the banana tree received eleven votes, the mahogany tree one and the cocoanut tree one.

PHYSICAL DEFECTS FOUND IN NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN.

(Data by Health Department Medical Inspectors.)

	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.
Number of physical examinations made	114,837	35,042	105,805	29,175	9,895	294,754
Number with defects other than teeth only	41,300	12,552	37,497	7,227	2,035	100,611
Number with defects of teeth as only defect	29,595	13,125	44,849	11,111	3,893	102,573
Defects found: Defective vision	14,284	4,431	11,526	2,618	541	33,400
Defective hearing	560	186	909	416	38	2,109
Defective nasal breathing	16,590	4,570	14,007	2,209	446	37,822
Hypertrophied tonsils	18,223	5,022	16,435	3,534	1,056	44,270
Pulmonary disease	244	28	146	32	16	466
Cardiac disease	1,370	739	1,466	231	156	3,962
Nervous affections	616	374	773	112	46	1,921
Orthopedic defects	850	211	861	618	68	2,617
Malnutrition	21,509	5,265	16,584	2,402	490	46,249
Defective teeth	59,517	21,541	75,124	13,218	4,890	174,290
Number reported treated	27,288	8,035	16,953	6,395	376	59,047

ILLITERACY IN NEW YORK CITY.

(U. S. Census Data, as of January 1, 1920.)

Age.	Whole City.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Manhattan.	Queens.	Richmond.
Total 10 years of age and over	4,522,689	581,512	1,600,302	1,875,286	373,422	92.167
Number illiterate	281,121	26,202	98,038	140,810	12,383	3,688
Native white	2,414,134	312,975	919,735	863,306	258,188	59,930
Number illiterate	6,552	462	2,246	3,095	592	157
Foreign-born white	1,968,535	264,475	651,941	910,438	110,736	30,945
Number illiterate	270,788	25,620	94,737	135,358	11,597	3,476
Negro	132,487	3,858	27,188	95,959	4,267	1,215
Number illiterate	2,756	63	791	1,723	146	33
Total 16 to 20 years, inclusive	465,970	61,436	175,690	181,264	38,356	9,224
Number illiterate	4,634	273	1,575	2,532	195	59
Illiterate males 21 years of age and over	112,476	9,264	39,328	56,680	5,465	1,739
Native white	2,052	142	716	921	209	64
Foreign-born white	108,473	9,037	38,059	54,353	5,173	1,641
Negro	995	31	308	600	43	13
Illiterate females 21 years of age and over	162,602	16,558	56,694	80,857	6,627	1,866
Native white	2,745	184	994	1,264	250	53
Foreign-born white	158,190	16,344	55,239	78,538	6,275	1,794
Negro	1,626	28	449	1,030	100	16

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN NEW YORK CITY.

(U. S. Census Data, as of January 1, 1920.)

Age.	Whole City.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Manhattan.	Queens.	Richmond.
Total under 7 years of age	780,375	106,819	296,658	292,246	67,662	16,990
Total 7 to 13 years, inclusive	720,933	99,429	277,514	263,742	63,700	16,548
Number attending school	675,796	92,616	259,505	247,853	60,456	15,366
Total 14 and 15 years	176,728	24,320	67,193	65,549	15,792	3,874
Number attending school	138,102	19,818	51,812	51,568	11,842	3,062
Total 16 and 17 years	182,073	24,396	69,815	68,597	15,663	3,602
Number attending school	49,100	7,547	17,423	19,533	3,725	875
Total 18 to 20 years, inclusive	283,397	37,040	105,875	112,667	22,693	5,622
Number attending school	24,935	3,407	8,411	11,054	1,631	432

POPULATION AND AREA—STATES AND COUNTRIES.

Country.	Continent.	Owning or Ruling Power.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.	Pop. Per Square Mile.	Capital or Chief City.
Abyssinia	Africa	Kingdom	350,000	7,000,000	28.06	Addis Ababa
Aden	Asia	Britain	75	55,000	733.33	Aden
Afghanistan	Asia	Monarchy	245,000	6,330,500	26.00	Kabul
Albania	Europe	Republic	14,000	831,877	127.27	Durazzo
Alberta	No. America	Britain	255,285	588,454	2.35	Edmonton
Algeria	Africa	France	222,180	5,801,000	.....	Algiers
Alsace	Europe	France	3,202	1,120,529	.....	Strassbourg
Amur	Asia	China	203,000	1,500,000	.....	Tsitsihar
Angola, Kabinda	Africa	Portugal	484,800	2,124,000	8.66	Loanda
Annam	Asia	French Protect.	39,758	5,750,000	144.03	Hue
Andorra	Europe	Fr.-Sp. Protect.	191	5,231	21.80	Andorra
Anhalt	Europe	Germany	888	332,000	375.00	Dessau
Antigua	West Indies	Britain	108	29,767	.....	St. John
Arabia	Asia	.....	1,200,000	5,000,000	5.50	Mecca
Argentina	So. America	Republic	1,153,119	8,698,516	7.54	Buenos Aires
Armenia	Asia	Soviet Republic	15,240	1,214,000	80.50	Erivan
Ashanti	Africa	Britain	11,000	3,000,000	.....	Kumasi
Asia Minor	Asia	.....	199,272	10,186,900	.....	
Assam (India)	Asia	Britain	53,015	7,600,000	143.35	Shillong
Australia	Oceania	Britain	2,974,581	5,436,794	1.84	Melbourne
Austria	Europe	Republic	32,352	6,428,336	199.31	Vienna
Aust.-Hung. (pre-war)	Europe	Emp. & King	240,456	53,000,000	.....	Vienna
Azerbaijan	Asia	Russian Soviet	33,970	2,100,000	61.82	Baku
Azores	No. Atlantic	Portugal	922	242,611	.....	Ponta Delgada
Baden	Europe	Germany	5,817	2,210,000	381.50	Karlsruhe
Bahamas	West Indies	Britain	4,404	53,000	20.39	Nassau
Bahrein Isles	Asia	Britain	300	110,000	366.66	Moharek
Balearic Isles	Europe	Spain	1,935	330,167	170.62	Palma
Baluchistan (India)	Asia	Britain	54,228	422,000	7.78	Quetta
Barbados	West Indies	Britain	166	199,000	1198.79	Bridgetown
Baroda (India)	Asia	Semi-Britain / Semi-Kingdom	8,182	2,200,000	256.21	Baroda
Bashkir	Europe	Soviet Russia	40,420	1,268,132	317.00	Sterlitamak
Basutoland	Africa	Britain	11,716	498,000	42.50	Maseru
Bavaria	Europe	Germany	29,501	7,140,333	242.00	Munich
Bechuanaland	Africa	Kingdom	275,000	153,000	.56	Serowe
Bengal (India)	Asia	Britain	78,700	46,700,000	59.33	Calcutta
Belgium	Europe	Kingdom	11,744	7,462,455	636.00	Brussels
Bihar (and Orissa, India)	Asia	Semi-Britain / Semi-Kingdom	83,181	33,998,778	.....	Patna
Bermudas	No. America	Britain	19	22,000	113.88	Hamilton
Bhutan	Asia	British Protect.	20,000	250,000	12.50	Punakha
Bismarck Islands	Oceania	British	15,752	188,000	.....	Rabaul
Bohemia	Europe	Czecho-Slovakia	20,065	6,769,548	.....	Prague
Bokhara	Asia	Soviet Russia	83,000	1,250,000	15.00	Bokhara
Bolivia	So. America	Republic	597,460	2,820,074	4.85	La Paz
Bombay (Presidency)	Asia	Britain	123,059	19,672,642	.....	Bombay
Bombay (Prov.)	Asia	Britain	75,993	16,000,000	210.54	Bombay
Borneo (Brit. No.)	Asia	Britain	31,106	208,183	9.03	Sandakan
Borneo (Dutch)	Asia	Holland	212,738	1,625,000	7.63	Banjermasin
Bosnia, Herzogovina	Europe	Jugo-Slavia	20,708	1,950,000	94.11	Sarajevo
Brazil	So. America	Republic	3,275,510	30,635,605	9.35	Rio de Janeiro
Bremen	Europe	Germany	99	312,000	3143.51	Bremen
British Columbia	No. America	Britain	355,855	524,528	1.32	Victoria
British Empire	.....	Britain	13,406,103	441,595,965	32.93	London
Brunei	Asia	British Protect.	4,000	25,500	60.37	Brunei
Brunswick	Europe	Germany	1,418	480,600	337.50	Brunswick
Bulgaria	Europe	Kingdom	39,841	4,909,700	119.55	Sofia
Burma (India)	Asia	Britain	230,839	13,212,192	71.00	Rangoon
Cambodia	Asia	French Protect.	57,900	2,100,000	36.26	Pnom-penh
Cameroon (French)	Africa	Ex-Ger.; now Fr. Mandate	166,489	1,750,000	3.03	Yaounda
Cameroon (British)	Africa	British Protect.	31,000	400,000	.....	Buea
Campeche	No. America	Mexico	18,087	86,661	4.79	Campeche
Canada	No. America	Britain	3,729,665	8,788,500	2.35	Ottawa
Canary Isles	No. Atlantic	Spain	3,342	506,414	149.55	Santa Cruz
Cape Breton Island	No. America	Canada	3,120	122,084	30.71	Sydney
Cape of Good Hope	Africa	British	276,966	2,781,185	10.02	Cape Town
Cape Verde Isles	Africa	Portugal	1,480	150,900	102.03	Porto Grande
Caucasus	Europe	Russia	85,708	5,719,600	66.73	Tiflis
Celebes	Asia	Holland	77,855	3,089,000	8.42	Macassar
Ceylon (Isl.)	Asia	Britain	25,481	4,505,000	176.79	Colombo
Chad, Colony	Africa	France	501,676	2,100,000	4.10	Bangul
Channel Islands	Europe	Britain	75	89,614	1194.85	St. Heliers
Chihuahua	No. America	Mexico	87,802	405,707	4.84	Chihuahua
Chile	So. America	Republic	289,829	3,774,485	12.90	Santiago
China (18 Provinces)	Asia	Republic	1,532,420	302,110,000	97.13	Peking
China (inc. Mongolia, Thibet, Manchuria and other dependencies)	Asia	Republic	4,277,170	320,065,000	.....	Peking
Chosen (Korea)	Asia	Japan	85,229	17,285,000	202.79	Seoul
Cochin-China	Asia	Semi-French / Semi-Kingdom	22,000	3,795,613	.....	Saigon
Colombia	So. America	Republic	461,606	5,855,000	13.27	Bogota
Congo, (Belgian)	Africa	Belgium	909,654	10,000,000	12.09	Kinshasa
Congo, (French)	Africa	France	982,000	6,370,000	9.16	Brazzaville
Corsica	Europe	France	3,366	281,959	87.81	Ajaccio
Costa Rica	Cent. Amer.	Republic	23,000	485,049	20.36	San Jose
Courland	Europe	Former Russian	10,435	812,300	77.84	Mitau
Crete	Europe	Greece	2,950	336,151	113.94	Candia
Crimea (Taurida)	Europe	Soviet Russia	13,312	2,000,000	50.70	Sebastopol
Croatia, (Slavonia)	Europe	Jugo-Slavia	17,405	2,716,000	150.30	Agram (Zagreb)
Cuba	West Indies	Republic	44,164	3,123,046	65.58	Havana
Curacao	So. America	Holland	212	32,700	141.50	Willemstad

Country.	Continent.	Owning or Ruling Power.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.	Pop. Per Square Mile.	Capital or Chief City.
Cyprus (Isl.)	Asia	Great Britain	3,584	311,000	86.08	Miosia
Cyrenaica, Tripoli	Africa	Italy	406,000	1,000,000	2.43	Bengazi
Czecho-Slovakia	Europe	Republic	54,264	13,604,807	250.62	Prague
Daghestan	Europe	Soviet Russia	13,730	798,181	61.3	Petrovsk
Dahomey	Africa	France	42,460	842,243	20.04	Porto Noro
Dalmatia	Europe	Jugo-Slavia	5,090	622,000	122.20	
Danzig (City)	Europe	Free State	709	365,000	496.47	Danzig
Denmark	Europe	Kingdom	17,120	3,318,000	192.48	Copenhagen
Dominican Republic	West Indies	Republic	18,750	700,000	46.50	Santo Domingo
Durango	No. America	Mexico	42,272	509,585	10.31	Durango
Dutch East Indies	Asia	Holland	683,000	49,200,000	72.02	Batavia
Ecuador	So. America	Republic	276,000	1,500,000	5.8	Quito
Egypt	Africa	Kingdom	360,000	13,387,000	38.28	Cairo
England	Europe	Kingdom	50,874	35,678,530	701.31	London
Eritrea	Africa	Italy	45,435	405,681	8.86	Asmara
Esthonia	Europe	Republic	18,000	1,250,000	75.56	Reval
Ethiopia, Abyssinia	Africa	Kingdom	350,000	10,000,000	22.85	Addis Ababa
Far Eastern Republic	Asia	Soviet Russia	652,740	1,811,725	2.9	Chita
Faroe Isles	Europe	Denmark	540	21,364	37.47	Thornshawn
Falkland Isles	So. America	Britain	7,500	3,255	.05	Stanley
Fed. Malay States	Asia	British Protect.	27,506	1,316,000	47.08	Perak
Fiji	Oceania	Britain	7,435	162,604	28.46	Suva
Finland	Europe	Republic	132,510	3,366,507	22.72	Helsingfors
Fiume	Europe	Free State	11	53,000	62.50	Fiume
Formosa, Taiwan	Asia	Japan	13,944	3,654,000	192.88	Tansui
France (inc. Als.-Lor.)	Europe	Republic	212,659	39,402,800	185.29	Paris
French India	Asia	France	196	265,000	1347.44	Pondicherry
French Indo-China	Asia	France	256,000	18,965,052	.....	Hanoi
French West Africa	Africa	France	1,800,566	12,283,962	.....	Dakar
Gabun Colony	Africa	France	121,862	1,300,000	10.66	Libreville
Gambia	Africa	Britain	4	8,000	20.00	Bathurst
Georgia, Rep. of	Europe	Soviet Republic	25,760	2,372,403	97.65	Tiflis
Germany (pre-war)	Europe	Empire	208,780	65,000,000	311.33	Berlin
German Republic	Europe	Republic	185,889	59,858,284	239.54	Berlin
Gibraltar	Europe	Britain	2	17,690	9434.66	Gibraltar
Goa	Asia	Portugal	1,469	515,772	323.60	New Goa
Gold Coast, Etc	Africa	Britain	80,000	2,100,000	26.25	Accra
Gozo Island	Europe	Britain	27	20,000	740.74	Rabato
Greece	Europe	Kingdom	41,933	4,777,380	92.65	Athens
Greenland	No. America	Denmark	46,740	14,355	3.47	Sydproven
Guadeloupe	West Indies	France	658	229,822	.....	Pointe-a-Pitre
Guatemala	Cent. Amer.	Republic	47,500	2,004,900	43.48	Guatemala
Guernsey	Europe	Britain	25	40,477	1615.08	St. Peter-le-Port
Guiana, British	So. America	Britain	89,480	298,000	3.47	Georgetown
Dutch	So. America	Holland	46,060	113,181	2.06	Parimaribo
French	So. America	France	32,000	44,202	1.56	Cayenne
Guinea, French	Africa	France	95,218	1,875,000	19.43	Konakry
Portuguese	Africa	Portugal	13,940	290,000	20.80	Bissau
Spanish	Africa	Spain	9,470	200,000	16.66	Santa Isabel
Hamburg	Europe	Germany	160	1,050,359	65.87	Hamburg
Haiti	West Indies	Republic	10,204	2,500,000	2.45	Port-au-Prince
Hejaz	Asia	Kingdom	112,500	900,000	5.29	Mecca
Hesse	Europe	Germany	2,968	1,290,988	438.00	Darmstadt
Holland	Europe	Kingdom	12,582	6,841,155	544.51	The Hague
Honduras	Cent. Amer.	Republic	44,275	662,432	14.39	Tegucigalpa
Honduras, British	Cent. Amer.	Britain	8,592	45,400	5.28	Belize
Hongkong (Isl.)	Asia	Great Britain	391	625,200	1953.50	Victoria
Hungary	Europe	Republic	35,654	7,945,878	219.63	Budapest
Hyderabad (India)	Asia	Semi-Britain / Semi-Kingdom	82,698	12,500,000	157.75	Hyderabad
Iceland	No. Atlantic	Kingdom	39,709	94,700	2.58	Reykjavik
India	Asia	Great Britain	1,093,074	247,140,000	226.09	Delhi
India (Native States)	Asia	British Protect.	709,555	71,936,736	100.00	
Indo-China	Asia	French Protect.	256,878	18,965,052	54.77	Hanoi
Ireland	Europe	British Empire	32,586	4,396,000	137.94	Dublin, Belfast
Isle of Man	Europe	Britain	227	60,238	265.36	Douglas
Italy	Europe	Kingdom	117,982	38,835,184	340.72	Rome
Ivory Coast	Africa	France	121,976	1,545,680	13.00	Bingerville
Jamaica	West Indies	Britain	4,207	858,000	203.89	Kingston
Japan, proper	Asia	Kingdom	148,756	55,961,140	.....	Tokyo
Japan Empire	Asia	Kingdom	260,738	77,005,510	295.33	Tokyo
Java and Madura	Asia	Holland	50,000	35,000,000	699.99	Batavia
Jersey, Isle	Europe	Britain	37	49,494	.....	St. Helier
Johore	Asia	British Protect.	7,500	282,224	24.66	Johore Bahru
Jugo-Slavia	Europe	Kingdom	86,878	11,600,000	118.16	Belgrade
Kamchatka	Asia	Soviet Russia	502,424	41,400	.08	Petropavl'sk
Kashmir (India)	Asia	Semi-Britain / Semi-Kingdom	84,432	3,322,030	39.67	Serinagur
Kenya and Prot	Africa	British	245,000	2,630,000	.....	Nairobi
Khiva	Asia	Soviet Russia	24,000	646,000	21.87	Khiva
Kiaochau	Asia	China	193	227,000	954.40	Tsingtau
Kirghiz	Euro-Asia	Soviet Russia	843,640	5,058,553	60.00	
Kwangchow	Asia	French Protect.	190	169,000	889.47	Kwangchow
Kwangtung	Asia	Japan	1,300	600,644	.....	Dairen
Kurdestan	Asia	Autonomous	71,990	2,470,900	34.32	Diarbekr
Labrador	No. America	Britain	120,000	3,800	.03	
Laos	Asia	French Protect.	96,500	800,000	8.27	Piabang
Latvia	Europe	Republic	25,000	1,850,622	261.97	Riga
Lebanon	Asia	French Mandate	4,300	579,778	122.73	Beirut
Leeward Isles	West Indies	Britain	715	128,000	172.20	St. Johns
Liberia	Africa	Republic	40,000	2,000,000	50.00	Monrovia
Liechtenstein	Europe	Principality	65	10,716	230.76	Vaduz
Lippe	Europe	Germany	469	155,000	321.72	Detmold
Lithuania	Europe	Republic	33,000	4,500,000	82.00	Kovno
Lombardy	Europe	Italy	9,333	4,790,473	513.28	Milan
Lorraine	Europe	France	2,409	589,120	250.00	Metz
Lubeck	Europe	Germany	115	120,568	1052.18	Lubeck
Luxemburg	Europe	Grand Duchy	999	263,824	82.00	Luxemburg

COUNTRY.	Continent.	Owning or Ruling Power.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.	Pop. Per Square Mile.	Capital or Chief City.
Macao	Asia	Portugal	4	74,866	18716.5	Macao
Madagascar	Africa	France	228,000	3,546,000	15.15	Tananarivo'
Madeira	Africa	Portugal	314	200,000	796.08	Funchal
Madras (India)	Asia	Semi-Britain. Semi-Kingdom.	142,330	42,322,270	.....	Madras
Malay States Fed.	Asia	Britain	27,506	1,316,000	47.84	Perak
Malay States Other.	Asia	British Protect.	23,486	1,123,175	.....	Johore
Malta (Isl.)	Europe	British	91½	212,000	2459.01	Valletta
Manchuria	Asia	China	382,630	20,112,100	52.22	Mukden
Manitoba	No. America	Britain	251,832	610,118	2.43	Winnipeg
Martinique (Isl.)	West Indies	France	385	245,000	636.36	Fort de France
Mauretania	Africa	France	345,400	262,000	.73	Morocco
Mauritius (Isl.)	Asia	Britain	720	376,000	522.22	Port Louis
Meckl'b'g-Schwerin	Europe	Germany	5,068	657,350	132.00	Schwerin
Meckl'b'g-Strelitz	Europe	Germany	1,131	107,000	94.60	New Strelitz
Mesopotamia, Iraq	Asia	Kingdom	143,250	2,849,282	20.24	Bagdad
Mexico	No. America	Republic	767,198	15,800,000	20.58	Mexico
Miquelon	No. America	France	83	499	5.33	St. Pierre
Molucca Isles	Asia	Holland	144,620	430,850	20.03	Ternate
Monaco	Europe	Principality	8	22,956	7500.03	Monaco
Mongolia	Asia	China	1,369,600	2,600,000	2.04	Urga
Montenegro	Europe	Jugo-Slavia	3,536	240,000	67.87	Cettinje
Morocco (French)	Africa	French Protect.	220,400	5,400,000	23.75	Rabat
Morocco (Spanish)	Africa	Spanish Protect.	10,960	550,000	50.00	Tetuan
Mozambique	Africa	Portugal	426,712	3,150,000	7.38	Lourenco-Marquez
Mysore (India)	Asia	Semi-Britain. Semi-Kingdom.	29,475	5,976,660	203.56	Bangalore
Natal	Africa	Britain	35,284	1,235,000	34.18	Pieterm'b'g
Nepal	Asia	Kingdom (Brit.)	54,000	5,639,092	103.70	Kathmandu
Netherlands	Europe	Kingdom	12,582	6,977,430	554.50	The Hague
New Brunswick	No. America	Britain	27,985	387,876	13.86	St. John
New Caledonia	Australasia	France	7,650	51,000	6.66	Noumea
Newfoundland	No. America	Britain	42,734	263,700	6.17	St. John's
New Guinea, British	Oceania	Ex-Germ'n; now Brit. Mandate	70,000	200,000	3.57	Rabaul
New Hebrides (Isl.)	Australasia	France	5,500	60,000	10.90	
New South Wales	Oceania	Britain	309,432	2,100,000	6.78	Sydney
New Zealand	Oceania	Britain	103,568	1,274,001	11.79	Wellington
Nicaragua	Cent. Amer.	Republic	51,700	639,000	12.98	Managua
Niger Territory	Africa	France	349,400	1,100,000	3.10	Zungeru
Nigeria	Africa	Britain	490,734	16,300,000	49.98	Lagos
Northern Territory	Australia	British	523,620	3,870	.....	Darwin
N. W. Terriory	No. America	Britain	1,242,224	7,988	.005	Regina
Norway	Europe	Kingdom	124,964	2,646,775	21.60	Christiania
Nova Scotia with Cape Breton	No. America	Britain	21,428	523,837	20.24	Halifax
Nyassaland Protect.	Africa	Britain	39,573	1,201,519	4.41	Berbera
Oldenburg	Europe	Germany	2,482	518,200	208.78	Oldenburg
Oman	Asia	Kingdom	82,000	500,000	6.09	Muscat
Ontario	No. America	Britain	407,262	2,933,662	7.19	Toronto
Orange Fee State	Africa	Britain	50,389	629,000	12.28	Bloemfontein
Orkney Isles	Europe	Britain	376	25,986	68.87	Kirkwall
Palestine	Asia	British Mandate.	9,000	755,858	85.55	Jerusalem
Panama	So. America.	Republic	31,890	401,428	13.29	Panama
Papua	Oceania	Britain	90,540	251,392	.04	Port Moresby
Paraguay	So. America.	Republic	75,673	800,000	9.60	Asuncion
Persia	Asia	Kingdom	628,000	10,000,000	14.33	Teheran
Peru	So. America.	Republic	722,461	4,700,000	6.91	Lima
Poland	Europe	Republic	124,097	26,376,103	181.00	Warsaw
Portugal	Europe	Republic	35,490	5,960,056	169.06	Lisbon
Prince Edward Isl.	No. America	Britain	2,184	88,615	40.58	Charlottetown
Principe & St. Thome	Africa	Portugal	360	58,907	.....	Santa Cruz
Prussia	Europe	Germany	113,852	36,696,151	313.00	Berlin
Punjab, India	Asia	Semi-Britain. Semi-Kingdom.	99,222	20,700,000	208.12	Lahore
Quebec	No. America	Britain	706,834	2,361,199	3.33	Quebec
Queensland	Oceania	Britain	670,500	758,000	1.12	Brisbane
Rajputana	Asia	British	128,987	10,530,432	81.67	Jaipur
Reunion	Ind. Ocean.	France	970	173,190	.....	St. Pierre
Rhodesia (Southern)	Africa	Britain	149,000	803,000	5.06	Salisbury
Rhodesia (Northern)	Africa	Britain	291,000	932,000	3.22	Livingston
Rian-Lingga (Isl.)	Asia	Holland	16,301	223,104	.....	
Roumania	Europe	Kingdom	122,282	17,393,149	142.21	Bucharest
Russia (Europe)	Europe	Soviet Republic.	1,900,000	103,000,000	142.29	Moscow
Russia (Asia)	Asia	Soviet Republic.	5,600,000	22,000,000	575.21	Moscow
Russia (pre-war)	Euro-Asia	Empire	8,417,118	178,387,800	.....	Petrograd
Saar	Europe	League of Nat'ns	503	657,870	93.21	Sarrebrueck
Sahara Desert	Africa	.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	
Sahara, French	Africa	French	924,160	450,000	.....	
St. Helena (Isl.)	Africa	Britain	47	3,800	80.85	Jamestown
St. Pierre Island	No. America	France	10	3,419	40.00	St. Pierre
Sakhalin Island (So.)	Asia	Japan	13,253	105,765	3.93	
Salvador	Cent. Amer.	Republic	7,225	1,500,000	75.86	San Salvador
Samoa (Western)	Oceania	Ex-Germ'n; now Brit. Mandate	1,260	37,000	28.46	Apia
San Marino	Europe	Republic	38	12,100	318.42	San Marino
Sarawak	Asia	Britain	42,000	600,000	14.28	Kirching
Sardinia	Europe	Italy	9,299	880,863	94.72	Cagliari
Saskatchewan	No. America	Britain	251,700	757,510	2.66	Regina
Saxe-Altenburg	Europe	Germany	511	216,128	422.95	Altenburg
Saxe-Cob'g-Gotha	Europe	Germany	764	257,177	336.62	Coburg, Gotha
Saxe-Meiningen	Europe	Germany	953	278,762	287.26	Meiningen
Saxe-Weimar	Europe	Germany	1,388	417,149	300.54	Weimar
Saxony	Europe	Germany	5,789	4,670,000	808.55	Dresden
Schaumb'g Lippe	Europe	Germany	131	46,400	354.19	Buckeburg
Schleswig-Holstein	Europe	Germany	7,340	1,621,004	220.84	Schleswig
Schw'zb'g-Rudols'dt.	Europe	Germany	363	100,702	277.41	Rudolstadt
Schw'zb'g-Sonders	Europe	Germany	333	89,917	270.02	Sondershausen

Country.	Continent.	Owning or Ruling Power.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.	Pop. Per Square Mile.	Capital or Chief City.
Scilly Isles	Europe	Britain	9	1,749	232.88	Hugh Town
Scotland	Europe	Britain	30,405	4,882,288	127.68	Glasgow
Senegal	Africa	France	74,112	1,225,523	15.65	St. Louis
Serbia (pre-war)	Europe	Jugo-Slavia	42,098	4,956,000	117.48	Belgrade
Serbs, Croats, Slov.	Europe	Kingdom	96,134	12,017,323	125.00	Belgrade
Shetland Isles	Europe	Britain	550	27,911	48.01	Lerwick
Siam	Asia	Kingdom	194,580	9,022,000	46.25	Bangkok
Siberia	Asia	Russia	4,210,420	9,257,825	2.14	Omsk
Sicily	Europe	Italy	9,935	1,400,000	140.90	Palermo
Sierra Leone Colony	Africa	British	31,000	1,327,560	44.00	Freetown
Sikkim (India)	Asia	Semi-Britain / Semi-Kingdom	2,818	82,000	29.09	Tumlong
Silesia (pre-war)	Europe	Ger.-Austr.	17,545	6,000,000	335.70	Breslau and Tischen
Sinkiang	Asia	China	550,340	1,200,000	2.17	Ili
Slovakia	Europe	Czecho-Slovakia	18,933	2,993,479	127.39	Bratislava
Society Isles	Australasia	France	7,650	51,000	6.66	Moumea
Solomon Islands	Australasia	British Protect.	3,800	17,000	.....	
Somaliland Brit.	Africa	Britain	68,000	300,000	4.41	Berbera
Somaliland French	Africa	France	5,790	65,000	11.83	Jibuti
Somaliland Italian	Africa	Italy	139,431	450,000	5.66	Mogadisho
Sonora	No. America	Mexico	76,633	275,107	5.88	Hermosillo
Soudan, Ang.-Egypt.	Africa	Britain	1,014,000	5,850,000	3.45	Khartoum
South Australia	Australia	British	380,070	495,336	1.5	Adelaide
Southwest Africa	Africa	British Mandate	322,400	237,237	.8	Windhoek
Spain	Europe	Kingdom	194,783	21,347,335	107.81	Madrid
Spitzbergen (Isles)	Europe	Norway	25,000	1,500	.06	
Steppes	Asia	Russia	710,905	4,017,020	5.67	Tomsk
Straits Settlements	Asia	Britain	1,600	882,000	531.32	Singapore
Sudan (French)	Africa	France	617,600	2,500,000	4.04	Bamako
Sumatra (Isles)	Asia	Holland	159,739	5,848,868	37.50	Batavia
Surinam, (D. Gui'a)	Asia	Holland	46,060	113,181	1.77	Paramaribo
Swaziland	Africa	Britain	6,678	134,000	20.06	Mbabane
Sweden	Europe	Kingdom	173,035	5,904,489	34.12	Stockholm
Switzerland	Europe	Republic	15,976	3,881,000	242.86	Berne
Syria	Asia	French Mandate	60,000	3,000,000	50.00	Damascus
Tahiti	Oceania	France	600	11,600	19.33	Papeete
Taiwan (Formosa)	Asia	Japan	13,944	3,655,000	261.99	Taikoku
Tanganyika	Africa	Ex-Ger.; Br. Pro.	265,000	7,700,000	23.83	Dar-es-Salam
Tangier	Africa	Internationalized	140	52,000	371.00	Tangier
Tasmania	Australasia	Britain	26,215	214,000	8.16	Hobart
Tartar Republic	Europe	Soviet Russia	25,960	2,852,135	114.00	Kazan
Thuringia	Europe	Germany	4,546	1,508,025	331.00	Weimar
Thibet	Asia	China	463,200	2,000,000	5.39	Lhasa
Timor	Asia	Holl.-Port	25,028	1,524,500	53.68	Dilli
Togoland	Africa	French Mandate	20,200	1,100,000	42.00	Tunis
Togoland	Africa	British Mandate	12,600	350,000	.....	
Tonga (Friendly) Isl.	Oceania	British Protect.	385	23,600	61.32	Nukualofa
Tonkin	Asia	French Protect.	40,530	6,500,000	160.37	Hanoi
Trans-Caucasia	Asia	Russia	95,405	7,509,500	87.70	
Transvaal	Africa	Britain	110,450	2,100,000	10.88	Pretoria
Trinidad	West Indies	Britain	1,863	391,300	21.03	Trinidad
Tripoli, Cyrenaica	Africa	Italy	406,000	1,000,000	2.46	Tripoli
Tunis	Africa	France	50,000	2,100,000	42.00	Tunis
Turkestan	Asia	Russia	577,460	7,201,551	13.00	Khami
Turkey (Europe)	Europe	Republic	10,882	1,900,000	174.58	Constantinople
Turkey (Asia)	Asia	Republic	199,272	10,200,000	51.18	Angora
Turkey (pre-war)	Euro-Asia	Sultanate	710,224	21,273,900	30.00	Constantinople
Uganda Prot.	Africa	Britain	110,300	3,100,000	28.15	Entebbe
Ukraine	Europe	Soviet Republic	174,510	26,000,000	148.93	Kharkov
Union of So. Africa	Africa	Britain	472,089	6,729,382	12.52	Pretoria
United Kingdom	Europe	British Kingdom	121,633	47,307,601	388.90	London
nited States (Con.)	No. America	Republic	3,026,789	105,710,620	35.50	Washington
Uruguay	So. America	Republic	72,153	1,494,953	20.78	Montevideo
Venezuela	So. America	Republic	363,728	2,412,000	6.05	Caracas
Victoria	Australia	Britain	87,884	1,532,000	17.43	Melbourne
Waldeck	Europe	Germany	433	66,432	153.57	Arolsen
Wales	Europe	Britain	7,466	2,206,712	295.70	Cardiff
Weihaiwei	Asia	Britain	285	147,177	533.33	Weihaiwei
Western Australia	Australia	British	975,920	332,213	.....	Perth
White Russia	Europe	Soviet Russia	23,290	1,634,223	71.00	Minsk
Windward Isles	West Indies	Britain	516	171,985	319.76	St. George
Wurttemberg	Europe	Germany	7,629	2,518,733	335.81	Stuttgart
Yucatan	No. America	Mexico	15,939	347,781	.....	Merida
Yukon Territory	No. America	Britain	207,076	4,157	.02	Dawson
Zanzibar (Isl.)	Africa	Britain	640	114,000	178.12	Zanzibar

MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE WORLD.

Country.	Passenger Cars.	Trucks.	Motorcycles.	Country.	Passenger Cars.	Trucks.	Motorcycles.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*		*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
United States	9,978,211	1,409,439	193,495	Sweden	23,198	6,280	16,270
Canada	473,263	36,407	9,713	Holland	20,000	2,740	25,000
British Isles	353,271	145,000	335,796	Mexico	19,406	1,328	2,226
France	201,040	94,836	45,995	Dutch East Indies	18,000	4,000	3,500
Germany	82,505	45,587	37,941	Denmark	17,581	4,679	14,241
Australia	78,517	3,900	37,751	Hawaii	15,000	.....	.....
Argentina	77,637	776	2,500	Switzerland	13,172	4,839	9,500
New Zealand	35,000	2,500	25,000	Algeria	13,000	1,500	.....
Spain	35,000	6,000	4,000	Russia	13,000	.....	.....
India	34,289	3,240	12,133	Uruguay	12,050	450	610
Belgium	30,000	6,000	20,300	Portugal	10,000	600	5,000
Cuba	30,000	3,800	250				
Italy	28,000	25,600	31,600	Total (excl. U. S.)	1,833,406	431,379	683,627
British South Africa	25,634	1,344	15,305				
Brazil	23,500	1,500	1,084	Total (incl. U. S.)	11,811,617	1,840,818	877,123

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area, Square Miles.	Population, Census 1921.
UNITED KINGDOM	*121,633*	*47,307,601*
England	50,874	35,678,530
Wales	7,466	2,206,712
Scotland	30,405	4,882,288
Ireland	32,586	(a)4,390,219
Isle of Man	227	60,238
Channel Islands	75	89,614
Europe	*120*	*242,549*
Gibraltar	2	17,690
Malta	118	224,859
ASIA	*1,972,635*	*329,073,800*
India	*1,802,629*	*319,075,132*
British Provinces	1,093,074	247,138,396
Native States, etc.	709,555	71,936,736
Ceylon	25,481	4,504,283
Maldive Islands	115	(e) 70,000
Cyprus	3,584	310,808
Aden, Perim, Sokotra and Bahrein Isls.	10,387	176,923
Straits Settlements	1,600	881,939
Keeling Islands	5	832
Christmas and Labuan	110	9,028
Federated Malay States	27,506	(e)1,315,700
Other Malay States	23,486	1,123,175
British North Borneo	31,106	(a)208,183
Brunei	4,000	25,454
Sarawak	42,000	(e)600,000
Hongkong and Ter.	391	625,166
Weihaiwei	285	(a)147,177
AFRICA	*4,021,804*	*45,900,897*
Union of South Africa	*472,089*	*6,729,382*
Cape of Good Hope	276,966	2,781,185
Natal	35,284	(e)1,234,000
Orange Free State	50,389	628,360
The Transvaal	110,450	2,085,837
S. W. Africa (m)	322,400	(e)237,237
West Africa	485,834	20,605,310
Nigeria	490,734	(e)16,250,000
Gold Coast, Ashanti and North. Ter.	80,000	2,029,750
Sierra Leone and Protectorate	31,000	1,327,560
Gambia and Protectorate	4,134	(e)248,000
Togoland (m)	12,600	(e)350,000
Cameroon	31,000	(e)400,000
British East Africa	*721,320*	*9,900,828*
Kenya and Protectorate	245,000	(e)2,630,000
Tanganyika	365,000	(e)4,002,487
Uganda	110,300	(e)3,071,608
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	(a)196,733
South Africa	*726,716*	*2,388,037*
Basutoland	11,716	500,554
Bechuanaland	275,000	152,983
North Rhodesia	291,000	931,500
South Rhodesia	149,000	(e)803,000
Swaziland	6,678	133,563
Nyassaland	39,573	1,201,519
The Soudan	1,014,600	(e)4,000,000
AFRICA (*Continued*).		
Somaliland	68,000	(e)300,000
Ascension Island	34	(e)250
St. Helena Island	47	3,747
Tristan da Cunha	3	(b)105
Mauritius Island	720	376,108
Seychelles Island	156	24,811
NORTH AMERICA	*3,892,399*	*9,055,813*
Canada	*3,729,665*	*8,788,483*
Alberta	255,285	588,454
British Columbia	355,855	524,528
Manitoba	251,832	610,118
New Brunswick	27,985	387,876
Nova Scotia	21,428	523,837
Ontario	407,262	2,933,662
Prince Edward Island	2,184	88,615
Quebec	706,834	2,361,199
Saskatchewan	251,700	757,510
Yukon	207,076	4,157
Northwest Territory	1,242,224	7,988
Newfoundland	42,734	263,683
Labrador	120,000	3,647
CENTRAL AMERICA	*8,592*	*45,317*
British Honduras	8,592	45,317
WEST INDIES	*12,258*	*1,831,284*
Bermudas	19	21,987
The Bahamas	4,404	53,031
Barbados	166	198,336
Jamaica	4,207	857,921
Turks and Caicos Isl'ds.	165	5,707
Cayman Islands	89	3,945
Leeward Islands	715	(a)127,193
Windward Islands	516	171,985
Trinidad and Tobago	1,977	391,279
SOUTH AMERICA	*96,980*	*300,946*
British Guiana	89,480	297,691
Falkland Island and Georgia	7,500	3,255
AUSTRALASIA	*3,260,512*	*7,479,492*
Australia	*2,974,581*	*(c)5,496,704*
New South Wales	309,432	2,099,763
Victoria	87,884	1,531,529
Queensland	670,500	757,634
South Australia	380,070	495,336
Western Australia	975,920	332,213
Northern Territory	523,620	3,870
Tasmania	26,215	213,877
Federal Territory	940	2,572
Papua	90,540	(e)251,392
New Guinea (m)	70,000	(e)200,000
Bismarck Islands	15,752	(e)188,000
Solomon Islands	3,800	(e)17,000
New Zealand	103,581	(d)1,274,001
Western Samoa (m)	1,260	37,051
Nauru (m)	8	1,985
Cook Island, etc.	990	13,269
OCEANIA	*19,120*	*368,166*
Fiji Islands	7,435	162,604
Tonga Islands	385	23,562
Other Pacific Islands	11,300	(e)182,000

(m) indicates mandate from League of Nations.

The returns of population are for censuses of 1921 and 1920 except where marked: (a) census of 1911; (b) census of 1916; (c) includes in total for Australia an estimate of 60,000 full-blood aborigines not enumerated in its separate returns of the states; (d) includes 52,554 Maoris enumerated, but not included in the census return; (e) estimated and in instances where exact figures are given these are returns for Europeans added to a large indefinite estimate of native population unenumerated.

RECAPITULATION.

	Square Miles.	Population.
BRITISH EMPIRE	*13,406,103*	*441,595,965*
United Kingdom	121,633	47,307,601
Europe	120	242,549
India	1,802,629	319,075,132
Other Asiatic Possessions	170,056	9,998,668
Union of South Africa	472,089	6,729,382
The Soudan	1,014,600	4,000,000
Other African Possessions	2,535,115	35,171,515
Canada	3,729,665	8,788,483
Other American Possessions	280,564	2,434,977
Australia	2,974,581	5,496,704
New Zealand	103,581	1,274,001
Other Australasian Possessions	182,350	708,697
Oceania	19,120	368,166

GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire covers about one-fourth (13,406,103 square miles) of the world's habitable land surface; this excludes the Arctic regions. Its population in the aggregate, according to the best obtainable estimates, is some fifteen millions more than one-fourth of the inhabitants of the world—a total of 441,595,965.

The Capital of this vast empire is London, the largest city in the world—the "Greater London" population, census of 1921, being 7,476,168.

The Ruling Sovereign is George V., the first of the House of Windsor, whose title is "by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." He was born June 3, 1865, the second son of King Edward VII. and Queen

Alexandra, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark, and he succeeded to the throne on the death of his father May 6, 1910, and was crowned, June 22, 1911. He married, on July 6, 1893, Princess Victoria Mary, born May 26, 1867, daughter of the late H. S. H. Duke of Teck and H. R. H. Princess Mary of Cambridge. They have five living children. *His Heir*, H. R. H. Edward, Prince of Wales, born June 23, 1894; H. R. H. Prince Albert, Duke of York, born Dec. 14, 1895; married in Westminster Abbey, April 7, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (born 1900), daughter of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne; H. R. H. Princess Mary, born April 25, 1897, married Viscount Lascelles, K. G., son of the Earl of Harewood, Feb. 28, 1922 (issue, a son, George Henry Hubert, born Feb. 7, 1923); H. R. H. Prince Henry, born March 31, 1900; and H. R. H. Prince George, born Dec. 20, 1902.

The Premier is the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Unionist-Conservative, took office May 25, 1923, on the resignation, because of ill-health, of Andrew Bonar Law (1922-23). His Ministry is as follows:

The Cabinet.

Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin.* †
Lord President of the Council, Marquis of Salisbury.*
Lord Chancellor, Viscount Cave.*
Lord Privy Seal, Lord Robert Cecil.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Neville Chamberlain.*
Home Secretary, W. C. Bridgeman.*
Foreign Secretary, Marquis Curzon.* †
Colonial Secretary, Duke of Devonshire.*
India Secretary, Viscount Peel.* †
War Secretary, Earl of Derby.*
First Lord of the Admiralty, Col. L. C. M. S. Amery.*
President Board of Trade, Sir P. Lloyd-Greame.*
Minister of Agriculture, Sir R. Sander.*
President Board of Education, Hon. E. F. L. Wood.*
Secretary for Scotland, Viscount Novar.
Attorney General, Sir Douglas M. Hogg, K. C.*
Lord Advocate, Hon. William Watson, K. C.*
Air Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare.*
Minister of Health, Sir William Joynson-Hicks.
Minister of Labor, Sir Montague Barlow.*
Minister of Pensions, Major G. C. Tryon.*
First Commissioner of Works, Sir John Baird.*
Solicitor General, Sir T. W. Inskip, K. C.*
Postmaster General, Sir L. Worthington-Evans.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Marquis of Linlithgow.*
*Served in Bonar Law's Cabinet. † Served in Lloyd George's Cabinet.

Under Secretaries: Home, Godfrey L. T. Locker-Lampson.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Col. Walter Guinness.
Foreign, Ronald McNeill.
Colonies, Hon. W. Ormsby Gore.
War, Lt. Col. Wilfrid Ashley.
Air, The Duke of Sutherland.
India, Earl of Winterton.

Parliamentary Secretary: Overseas Trade, Lt. Col. A. Buckley.
Board of Trade, Viscount Wolmer.
Transport, Lt. Col. J. T. C. Moore Brabazon.
Health, Lord Eustace Percy.
Fisheries, Earl of Ancaster.
Treasury, Com. B. M. Eyres-Monsell.
Admiralty, Major A. Boyd Carpenter.

State of Parties in the House of Commons, Nov. 13, 1923

Unionists	328	Co-operatives	4
Labor	140	Independent Unionists	3
Liberals (Asquith)	65	Conservatives	2
National Liberals (Lloyd George)	52	Nationalists	2
Ulster Unionists	11	Communists	1
Independents	4	Sinn Fein	1

The British Ambassador to the United States is Sir Auckland Geddes, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., etc., born 1879, appointed May 26, 1920. The diplomatic affairs of the entire British Empire in the United States are cared for by the Embassy at Washington.

British Consuls General in the United States are, at New York, Sir H. Gloster Armstrong; at Boston, Thomas Parker Porter; at Philadelphia, vacant; at Chicago, Horace Dickinson Nugent; at New Orleans, Charles Braithwaite Wallis; at San Francisco, Gerald Campbell; at Manila, P. I., Thomas Joseph Harrington.

British Consuls are, at Jacksonville, Fla., Walter Mucklow; at Savannah, Arthur Montague Brookfield; at Honolulu, H. I., William Massy Royds; at Portland, Me., John Bernard Keating; at Baltimore, Hugh Alexander Ford; at Detroit, Howard G. Meredith; at St. Louis, Godfrey Procter Hertslet; at Portland, Ore., John Philip Traut; at Pittsburgh, Charles E. E. Childers; at Galveston, John Elliott Bell; at Norfolk, Barton Myers; at St. Thomas, V. I., Charles Bertram Stewart; at Seattle, Bernard Pelly; at San Juan, P. R., Arthur H. Noble. There are also Vice Consuls at Birmingham, Mobile, Skagway, Douglas, Ariz.; Los Angeles, San Diego, Denver, Hartford, Washington, D. C.; Key West, Miami, Pensacola, Tampa, Brunswick, Darien, Ga.; Duluth, Minneapolis, Gulfport, Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Wilmington, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Iloilo, P. I.; Providence, Charleston, El Paso, Laredo, Port Arthur, Newport News, Richmond, Gray's Harbor, Wash.; and Tacoma.

The United States Ambassador to Great Britain is Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul, Minn., former Senator from Minnesota, born Dec. 22, 1856. Appointment to succeed Col. George Harvey, resigned, announced Oct. 26, 1923.

The United States Consuls General and Consuls will be found listed under the various subdivisions of the British Empire, which follow, according to their stations.

Parliament is the legislative governing body for the empire. It consists of two Houses; the House of Lords, made up of the Peers of the United Kingdom, to wit: the Royal Dukes, the Archbishops, the Dukes, the Marquises, the Earls, the Viscounts, 36 Bishops, and the Barons; also 28 Irish peers elected for life, and 16 Scottish peers elected for the duration of Parliament. The full membership of the House of Lords consists of about 730 members. There are about 30 women who are peeresses in their own right, but their status as sitting and voting members of the House, though claimed by some, is still unsettled. The House of Lords has a limited veto power only in legislation. A peer of the United Kingdom is ineligible to a seat in the House of Commons, but a non-representative Irish Peer may be elected.

The House of Commons, elected in December, 1918, and which met Feb. 4, 1919, and was prorogued Oct. 2, 1922, consisted of 707 members elected by direct ballot in the several constituencies for the duration of Parliament. Of this House England had 492 members; Wales, 36; Scotland, 74; and Ireland, 105. On the opening day the Coalition Government of David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, had 478 supporters, a majority over all others of 249. Clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members, also certain Government officers, Sheriffs, and Government contractors. Members of the House of Commons are paid, since 1911, £400 a year. The franchise was extended to women by the Act of 1918. There are certain qualifications. The total number of persons qualified for registration in 1920 was estimated at 21,776,000, of which 8,856,000 were women.

The House of Commons elected Nov. 15, 1922, numbers 615. It contained on the first announcement of the balloting: Unionists (Conservative), 346; Laborites, 142; Asquith Liberals, 64; Lloyd George Liberals, 53; others, 10. Bonar Law thus had a majority of 75 over all, and Baldwin a majority of 43. Three women are members of the House, Lady Astor (Plymouth), Mrs. Margaret Wintringham (Louth), and Mrs. Hilton Philipson (Berwick-on-Tweed).

The British Empire has seven members of the League of Nations. To wit: United Kingdom, Commonwealth of Australia, Dominion of Canada, India, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTERS SINCE 1801.

Mr. Addington	1801	Sir Robert Peel	1841	Marquis of Salisbury	1885
Mr. Pitt	1804	Lord John Russell	1846	Mr. Gladstone	1886
Lord Granville	1806	Earl of Derby	1852	Marquis of Salisbury	1886
Duke of Portland	1807	Earl of Aberdeen	1852	Mr. Gladstone	1892
Mr. Percival	1810	Viscount Palmerston	1855	Earl of Rosebery	1894
Lord Liverpool	1812	Earl of Derby	1858	Marquis of Salisbury	1895
Mr. Canning	1827	Viscount Palmerston	1859	A. J. Balfour	1902
Lord Goderich	1827	Earl Russell	1865	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	1905
Duke of Wellington	1828	Earl of Derby	1866	H. H. Asquith	1908
Earl Grey	1830	Mr. Disraeli	1868	H. H. Asquith (Coalition)	1915
Viscount Melbourne	1834	Mr. Gladstone	1868	D. Lloyd George	1916
Sir Robert Peel	1834	Earl of Beaconsfield	1874	A. Bonar Law	1922
Viscount Melbourne	1835	Mr. Gladstone	1880	Stanley Baldwin	1923

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Years ended March 31.)

Year.	Revenues.	Expenditures	Year.	Revenues.	Expenditures	Year.	Revenues.	Expenditures
	£.	£.		£.	£.		£.	£.
1903..	161,894,000	194,251,081	1910..	131,696,456	157,944,611	1917..	573,427,582	2,198,112,710
1904..	151,340,652	156,756,209	1911..	203,850,588	171,995,667	1918..	707,234,565	2,696,221,405
1905..	153,182,782	151,768,875	1912..	185,090,286	178,545,100	1919..	889,020,825	2,579,301,188
1906..	153,878,865	150,413,528	1913..	188,801,999	188,621,930	1920..	1,339,571,381	1,665,772,928
1907..	155,036,486	149,637,664	1914..	198,242,897	197,492,969	1921..	1,425,984,666	1,195,427,877
1908..	156,537,690	151,812,094	1915..	226,694,080	560,473,533	1922..	1,124,879,873	1,079,186,627
1909..	151,578,295	152,292,395	1916..	336,766,825	1,559,158,377	1923..	914,012,452	812,496,604

PUBLIC DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

March 31.	£.	March 31.	£.	March 31.	£.	March 31.	£.
1902.....	765,215,653	1908.....	762,326,051	1914.....	707,654,110	1919.....	7,434,949,429
1903.....	798,349,190	1909.....	754,121,309	1915.....	1,165,801,702	1920.....	7,828,779,095
1904.....	794,498,100	1910.....	762,463,625	1916.....	2,197,439,245	1921.....	7,574,358,486
1905.....	796,736,382	1911.....	733,072,610	1917.....	4,063,644,981	1922.....	7,654,301,176
1906.....	788,990,187	1912.....	724,806,428	1918.....	5,871,850,637	1923.....	7,742,233,281
1907.....	779,164,704	1913.....	716,288,421				

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Year. (Calendar.)	Total Imports.	Exports.			Total Trade.
		Produce and Manufacture of Unit'd Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total.	
1913.....	£768,734,739	£525,253,595	£109,566,731	£634,820,326	£1,403,555,065
1914.....	696,635,113	430,721,357	95,474,166	526,195,523	1,222,830,636
1915.....	851,893,350	384,868,448	99,062,181	483,930,629	1,335,823,979
1916.....	948,506,492	506,279,707	97,566,178	603,845,885	1,552,352,377
1917.....	1,064,164,678	527,079,746	69,677,461	596,757,207	1,660,921,885
1918.....	1,316,150,903	501,418,997	30,945,081	532,364,078	1,848,514,981
1919.....	1,626,156,212	798,638,362	164,746,315	963,384,677	2,589,540,889
1920.....	1,932,648,881	1,334,469,269	222,753,331	1,557,222,600	3,489,871,481
1921.....	1,085,500,061	703,399,542	106,919,306	810,318,848	1,895,818,909
1922.....	1,003,918,124	720,496,426	103,777,871	824,274,297	1,828,192,421

In the calendar year 1922 customs duties on imports totalled £135,687,106, of which £59,528,858 were from unmanufactured tobacco, £38,692,361 from sugar, £13,484,861 from tea, £9,803,911 from spirits, and the rest from cocoa, sugar derivatives, wine, coffee, automobiles, matches, etc.

TONNAGE AT BRITAIN'S HOME PORTS.

The tonnage of the British and foreign vessels in foreign trade that entered and cleared with cargoes at the ports of the United Kingdom during ten years was:

Year	Entered with Cargoes.			Cleared with Cargoes.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1913.....	32,292,343	16,771,890	49,064,233	40,101,232	27,718,469	67,819,701
1914.....	28,928,893	14,131,890	43,060,783	32,515,814	23,452,755	55,968,569
1915.....	22,861,738	10,862,166	33,723,904	20,380,530	19,148,832	39,529,362
1916.....	20,217,334	9,842,214	30,059,548	17,751,953	17,843,941	35,595,894
1917.....	18,795,045	4,433,501	23,228,546	16,926,662	9,149,162	26,075,824
1918.....	19,819,519	3,414,145	23,233,664	14,965,692	7,771,639	22,737,331
1919.....	22,064,874	7,491,078	29,555,952	21,962,895	12,599,212	34,562,107
1920.....	25,506,999	10,986,320	36,493,319	23,532,459	13,193,076	36,725,535
1921.....	25,123,899	11,999,435	37,123,334	24,282,304	12,115,137	36,397,441
1922.....	28,473,881	14,920,714	43,394,595	36,821,311	22,864,635	59,685,946

United States ships with cargoes entering British ports totalled 486,897 tons in 1918, 1,625,498 tons in 1919, 2,366,123 tons in 1920, 2,750,739 tons in 1921, and 2,915,639 tons in 1922.

POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Census Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total for United Kingdom.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1801.....	8,892,536	1,608,420	.....	.....	.....	.....
1811.....	10,164,256	1,805,864	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821.....	12,000,236	2,091,521	6,801,827	10,174,868	10,718,716	20,893,584
1831.....	13,896,797	2,364,386	7,767,401	11,680,532	12,348,052	24,028,584
1841.....	15,914,148	2,620,184	8,196,597	13,060,497	13,670,432	26,730,929
1851.....	17,927,609	2,888,742	6,574,278	13,369,227	14,021,402	27,390,629
1861.....	20,066,224	3,062,294	5,798,967	14,063,477	14,864,008	28,927,485
1871.....	22,712,266	3,360,018	5,412,377	15,301,830	16,182,831	31,484,661
1881.....	25,974,439	3,735,573	5,174,836	16,972,654	17,912,194	34,884,848
1891.....	29,002,525	4,025,647	4,704,750	18,314,571	19,418,351	37,732,922
1901.....	32,527,843	4,472,103	4,458,775	20,102,408	21,356,313	41,458,721
1911.....	36,070,492	4,760,904	4,390,219	21,946,495	23,275,120	45,221,615
1921.....	37,885,242	4,882,288	No census.	*20,430,623	*22,336,907	*42,767,530

Of the Jan. 19, 1921 (census) population of England and Wales there were 18,082,220 males and 19,803,022 females. In Scotland there were 2,348,403 males and 2,533,885 females. England (1921) 35,678,530; Wales (1921) 2,206,712.

The estimate of the Registrar General for England and Wales for 1922 is 38,158,000; for Scotland for 1922 is 4,907,900, and for 1923, 4,915,500.

*The 1921 figures for males and females and total (last 3 columns), exclude Ireland.

The census of Ireland in 1821 is the first which was made on such a basis as to afford a comparison with those of subsequent decades.

Since 1831 the total included army, navy and merchant service at home.

POPULATION OF CITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Cities.	Population, Census of 1921.	Cities.	Population, Census of 1921.	Cities.	Population, Census of 1921.
London (Greater)	7,476,168	Leicester	234,190	Derby	129,836
Birmingham	919,438	Salford	234,150	Coventry	128,205
Liverpool	803,118	Plymouth	209,857	Blackburn	126,630
Manchester	730,551	Cardiff	200,262	Gateshead	124,514
Sheffield	490,724	Bo ton	178,678	Stockport	123,315
Leeds	458,320	Rhondda	162,729	Norwich	120,653
Bristol	377,061	Southampton	160,997	Preston	117,426
Hull	287,013	Sunderland	159,100	South Shields	116,667
Bradford	285,979	Swansea	157,561	Huddersfield	110,120
Newcastle-on-Tyne	274,955	Oldham	145,001	Southend-on-Sea	106,021
Nottingham	262,658	Birkenhead	145,592	Burnley	103,175
Portsmouth	247,343	Brighton	142,427	St. Helen's	102,675
Stoke-on-Trent	240,440	Middlesborough	131,103	Wolverhampton	102,373

POPULATION OF CITIES IN SCOTLAND.

Glasgow	1,034,069	Aberdeen	158,969	Greenock	81,120
Edinburgh	420,281	Paisley	84,837	Motherwell and Wishaw	68,859
Dundee	168,217				

And nine between 30,000 and 50,000.

POPULATION OF CITIES IN IRELAND.

Dublin	309,272	Belfast	385,492	Londonderry	40,799
Dublin and suburbs	403,030	Cork	76,632	Limerick	38,403

THE UNITED KINGDOM

AREA, 121,633 square miles: England, 50,874; Wales, 7,466; Scotland, 30,405; Ireland, 32,586; Isle of Man, 227; Channel Islands, 75.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 47,307,601: England, 35,678,530; Wales, 2,206,712; Scotland, 4,882,288; Ireland (census of 1911) 4,390,219; Isle of Man, 60,238; Channel Islands, 89,614.

United States Consuls General, at London, Robert P. Skinner; at Liverpool, Horace Lee Washington. *Consuls*, at Belfast, Henry P. Starrett; at Birmingham, John F. Jewell; at Bradford, Frank C. Lee; at Bristol, Robertson Honey; at Cardiff, Edgar C. Soule; at Dundee, Henry A. Johnson; at Dunfermline, Howard D. Van Sant; at Edinburgh, Hunter Sharp; at Glasgow, George E. Chamberlain; at Hull, John H. Grout; at Leeds, Percival Gassett; at Manchester, Ross E. Holaday; at Nottingham, Samuel T. Lee; at Plymouth, Ralph C. Busser; at Sheffield, William J. Grace; at Southampton, John M. Savage; at Stoke-on-Trent, William F. Doty; at Swansea, Arthur B. Cooke.

The United Kingdom, or British Isles, lie off the northwest corner of Europe, with the North Atlantic Ocean on the north and west, the North Sea on the east and the English Channel separating it from the mainland on the south. The Straits of Dover, 18 miles wide, divide it from France. The northern end of Scotland lies due west from the southern end of Norway.

The climate of the British Isles is equable, mild and somewhat warmer than that of the continent opposite, because of the Gulf Stream modifying the temperature of the Isles, which is meant a 49 degrees. Rainfall is abundant, averaging 34 inches annually, but is seldom heavy at a g ven time, so that the precipitation covers longer periods, and often fogs prevail in many parts, "London Fog," holding much soot in suspension, being peculiarly dense at times.

The coastline is tortuous, giving very many harbors for shipping, and numerous rivers up which deep sea craft may go. The northern ends are more rugged than the southern. Peculiar geological features are the chalk formation along the English Channel, the chalk stratum running under the waters of the channel into France; and the same "hardpan" sub-stratum recurring as in many parts of France, which prevents the super-imposition of modern "skyscrapers" such as geologically are permitted in American cities, where usually rock strata afford a firm foundation.

The soil is of varied natural fertility. It is more sterile in the north, notwithstanding the figures show that the Scotch have attained a relatively high per acre production by intensive cultivation. But centuries of tillage have rendered necessary the elaborate and large use of artificial fertilizers. The coastlines are generally of bluff formation.

The prevalent precipitation of moisture, together with the mild climate, has induced profuse growth of vegetation of all sorts. The Isles were naturally covered with forests, which have been largely cut off to accommodate so large a population on so small area, a total less than the American State of New Mexico, and only about twice that of all New England.

AGRICULTURE A GREAT INDUSTRY.

Crop yields in Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland) for the last three years, as compared with the pre-war year were:

Crop.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1913.
	(*In Thousands of Short Tons.*)			
Wheat	1,915	2,170	1,663	1,662
Barley	1,393	1,452	1,754	1,739
Oats	3,384	3,558	3,817	3,331
Beans	205	191	234	226
Peas	63	75	107	102
Potatoes	5,203	3,998	4,388	3,866
Turnips	17,788	13,740	21,885	20,124
Mangold	8,595	6,287	7,336	7,647
Hay	6,691	6,125	9,153	9,999

The yield of wheat to the acre in Great Britain, in 1922, was 31.4 bushels; of potatoes, 7.2 bushels; and of hay, 1.03 tons. The wheat acreage that year was 2,032,000. The acreage of all corn crops —wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans and peas—in Great Britain in 1922 was 7,386,000; of all green crops—potatoes, turnips and swedes, mangold, cabbage, kohlrabi, rape and vetches—was 2,929,000; of hops, 26,000; of small fruits, 82,000; of fallow land, 411,000; of clover and grass, 3,814,000; and of pasture, 16,103,000. The rough grazing land was about 14,416,000 acres (two-thirds of which was in Scotland); and the woods and plantations, 2,737,000; this out of a total acreage of 56,392,000 acres of land.

Land actually under the plough decreased by about 308,000 acres in 1922 from the previous year, and the average price for farm products in 1922 was 24 per cent. below that of 1921. Farm wages were about 150 to 160 per cent. of pre-war figures, while cost of supplies and materials averaged even higher than that.

The number of farm animals in Great Britain in 1922 was: Horses, 1,308,000; cattle, 6,869,000; sheep, 20,122,000; and swine, 2,450,000.

The aggregate number of small holdings in England and Wales in 1922 was: Above one and not exceeding five acres, 79,364; above five and not exceeding 20 acres, 114,001; above 20 and not exceeding 50 acres, 80,165; total, 273,530. Under the Land Settlement Scheme, between December, 1918, and July 31, 1922, 17,511 applicants were provided with small holdings aggregating 247,000 acres. The number of holdings from one to five acres in Scotland was 17,202; and from five to 50 acres, 33,076; total, 50,278; grand total for Great Britain, 323,808.

Of the imports in 1922, 47% were of food, drink and tobacco, as against 40% in the last pre-war year, 1913; 30% were of raw materials, as against 35% in 1913; and 23% were of manufactured articles, as against 26% in 1913. The value of these imports for the years 1922, 1921 and 1913 was:

Imports.	1922.	1921.	1913.
Foods, etc.	£472,628,291	£567,005,947	£295,149,630
Raw mat'ls.	298,240,898	270,794,031	269,939,720
Mfd. articles	229,919,396	244.480.368	201,038,872
Animals not for food	362,236	394,213	488,411
Parcel Post not dut'ble	2,767,303	2,825,502	2,118,106
Grand total	1,003,918,124	1,085,500,061	768,734,739

Economically, the three factors—foods imported raw materials imported and manufactures exported—constitute the cycle of national life on the British Isles, the three being absolutely essential to the continued existence of the British people according to prevailing standards of living.

The raw materials importations cover the needs of the extensive manufacturing industries of the Isles, developed very highly in England, parts of Scotland and in the north of Ireland, centring in Belfast—textile mills, steel and iron mills, wood working mills, chemical factories, earthenware works, cutlery, hardware, electrical goods, leather, and all important modern industrial products which go to the ends of the earth, output by industrial leaders and mechanics acknowledged as efficient parts of a remarkably complete industrial development.

The prevailing policy of the British Empire for the greater part of the last century has been not to impose trade barriers on entrance of goods in o the British Isles or the outlying holdings of the empire. This free trade policy has been modified by certain attached countries, which at times have even imposed import duties on goods from the mother country. And since the World War, under the dislocation of world industry and commerce and the unsettlement of the fiscal affairs of the Allies and their enemy countries, certain preferential arrangements have been made, and some barriers have been erected.

MANUFACTURING AND TRADE.

Great Britain's strength, however, is largely in manufacturing, mining and trade. Coal, cotton textiles, woolen and worsted tissues, iron and steel, machinery and vehicles (including locomotives and shipping) are the key industries supplying the bulk of the exports. The figures for the exports of these groups for the last two years were:

EXPORTS.	1922.	1921.
Coal	£72,529,500	£42,951,591
Cotton goods	186,882,805	178,665,274
Woolen goods	58,487,559	55,089,768
Other textiles	47,227,540	39,152,425
Iron and steel	60,958,557	63,603,550
Cutlery, Machin'y, &c.	65,461,820	96,649,504
Vehicles (incl. ships)	49,953,074	58,204,501

In quantity the export of cotton cloth in 1922 exceeded that of 1921 by 44 per cent., but at prices that meant loss to many mills. Raw cotton consumption for the six months ending July 31, 1922, was estimated at 1,454,000 bales, of which 1,150,000 bales were American; 160,000 Egyptian; 65,000 Peruvian; 28,000 East Indian; 25,000 African; 24,000 Brazilian and 2,000 West Indian.

Proportionally less American cotton, which advanced 50% in value during the year, has been used in the past two years. The new Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in 1922 was successful in getting the contract let for the Gezira Irrigation Dam in the Soudan, whereby an increase of 100,000 bales in the cotton supply is expected in 1925. The financing of the Kassala railway project, which is part of the programme, was made possible by the assistance of the Trade Facilities Committee of the British Government, which guaranteed a loan of £1,500,000. The British Cotton Growing Association (Manchester) marketed 165,000 bales of its own cotton in 1922 and expected to sell in 1923 225,000 bales grown largely in Uganda, the Soudan and Nigeria.

India is still far and away Great Britain's best customer for cotton goods, with China second, Australia third, Egypt fourth and Switzerland fifth, in 1922. Canada, Japan, the United States, Australia and China, in that order, were her best customers for woolen goods.

Great Britain reached first rank in international trade in iron and steel in 1922, due partly to greater buying of pig iron by the United States, because of the coal and railroad strikes. The figures for 1922 are:

COUNTRIES.	Imports. *Tons.*	Exports. *Tons.*
Great Britain	881,800	3,401,100
Germany	1,750,000	2,343,500
United States	360,000	1,916,400
France	650 000	1,770,600
Belgium	475,000	1,311,900

Imports of iron ore in 1922 amounted to 3,472,645 tons; of manganese ore, 337,312 tons; exports of pig iron, 793,916 tons; semi-finished iron and steel, 269,032 tons; and finished iron and steel, 2,338,167 tons. Of this, 52.2 per cent. went to British possessions; 24.3 per cent. to European countries; and 23.5 to foreign countries outside Europe. On a basis of 100 for 1913, prices in 1920 were 250, and at the end of 1922, 140; wages in 1920 were 265, and at the end of 1922, 135; railway freight charges in 1920 were 250, and at the end of 1922, 144 to 168; shipping and port charges in 1920 were 250 and at the end of 1922, 165 to 200.

Exports of iron and steel for the past six months of 1923 far exceeded the quantities for the same period of the two previous years, being 2,070,628 long tons in 1923 as against 1,440,047 in 1922 and 770,049 in 1920. There were 222 blast furnaces and 316 open hearth furnaces in operation on June 30, 1923.

COAL AND SHIPBUILDING.

Coal mining, after a disastrous year, marked by a three months' strike in 1921, showed an improvement in 1922, as seen by these figures:

YEAR.	Production. *Tons.*	Exported. *Tons.*	Value of Exports.
1920	229,532,000	24,931,853	£99,627,146
1921	163,500,000	24,660,552	42,951,591
1922	252,000,000	64,198,384	72,529,500

The average weekly output reached in December, 1922, was 5,603,000 tons, greater than the average in 1913. More men were employed, the output per man remaining stationary. It was the first complete year of operation on the profit-sharing plan whereby wages are determined according to profits made in the industry with the important proviso that wages are not to fall below a certain minimum, whether profits are made or not. At the beginning of 1922 wages were down to the minimum in almost all districts and remained there throughout the year. The owners were also gloomy as they had to maintain the minimum wage even in the face of losses.

Shipbuilders found 1922 a disastrous year with a serious problem in the unemployment of workers. The total number of insured workers in the industry was 358,640. At no time was there less than 30 per cent. idle, the number reaching 40 per cent. by Dec. 31. British merchant tonnage declined from 19,288,000 tons on June 30, 1921, to 19,053,000 on June 30, 1922, although the world tonnage was nearly 2,600,000 larger. The output from British yards was for replacements or for foreigners. The shipbuilding figures for the last five years are:

YEAR.	United Kingdom. *Gross Tons.*	World Total. *Gross Tons.*
1918	1,800,000	5,447,400
1919	1,741,800	7,144,500
1920	2,031,200	5,861,600
1921	1,538,000	4,341,700
1922	1,052,000	2,467,000

One result was that idle tonnage, which on July 25, 1921, amounted to 1,852,000 net tons, totalled 732,198 tons on Jan. 1, 1923, and 709,108 tons on July 1, 1923.

The net tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade entering British ports with cargoes in 1922 was 43,326,025; of this, 28,421,620 were British, and 2,900,307 American.

Trade activity in 1922 increased 20 per cent. over the level of 1921. Imports showed a shrinkage of £81,600,000 to a total of £1,003,900,000 (food shipped at a lower value accounting for a saving of £95,000,000, though raw materials for manufacturing increased) while exports increased £17,000,000 to a total of £720,500,000 exclusive of re-exports.

In 1921 the adverse trade balance was upward of £275,000,000, which experts held to be at least £55,000,000 too big to be offset by the invisible items in the account. During 1922 the adverse "goods" balance was only £179,600,000, which is substantially less than the estimated total of invisible items available to cover it, such as shipping earnings, interest on foreign investments, commissions, and the like. The net favorable balance was calculated by the London Economist to be not less than £62,000,000, as compared with a net favorable trade balance of £193,000,000 in 1913, and an unfavorable balance of £63,000,000 in 1921.

The volume of Great Britain's re-exports should be noted because of her position as a vast clearing house through which the products of her dominions and colonies (rubber from the East Indies and Malaya, wool from Australia and New Zealand, wheat from Canada and Australia, cotton from Africa and India, gold from Africa) reach the world at large. In value this trade for the last three years was: In 1920, £222,919,303; in 1921, £106,919,306; in 1922, £103,777,871.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

In 1921 there were in England and Wales 6,127,706 factory employees, of which 3,969,923 were males and 2,157,783 females. There were 142,749 factories and 156,123 workshops covered by the factory acts. The number of works under regulations or special rules was 95,460. The number of factory accidents in Great Britain and Ireland, 1921, was 92,565, of which 951 were fatal.

The decline in the rates of wages that began early in 1921 continued throughout 1922. In nearly all industries substantial reductions were made, the total in the two years aggregating £10,000,000 a week, roughly equivalent to the total increase in 1918, 1919 and 1920. The statistics as compiled by the Ministry of Labor, which are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural laborers, police, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks, and much unorganized labor, show these facts on reductions of wages in 1921 and 1922:

Industry Groups.	Approximate Number of Work People Affected.		Tot. Net Decrease in W'kly Wages.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
			In 1,	*000's*
Building	447,000	509,000	£305	£392
Mining & quarrying	1,294,000	1,037,000	2,590	518
Iron & steel	240,000	239,000	477	241
Engineering & shipbuilding	1,376,000	1,306,000	830	1,190
Other metal	368,000	378,000	225	215
Textile	1,013,000	1,003,000	652	412
Clothing	234,000	715,000	49	162
Transport	912,000	994,000	390	492
Paper, printing, &c.	203,000	203,000	54	72
Furniture, woodwkg.	88,000	92,000	56	49
Chemic'l, gl'ss, brick, pottery, &c	283,000	276,000	146	136
Food, drink, tobacco	205,000	284,000	57	74
Public utility service	373,000	375,000	148	200
Other	139,000	167,000	62	53
Total	7,175,000	7,578,000	6,041	4,206

The figures given relate to those work people who sustained net *reductions* in wages during the year. Apart from these, about 80,000 work people received a net increase of nearly £15,000 per week in 1921, and about 75,000 work people received a net increase of about £11,000 per week in 1922.

About one-half of all the trade disputes involving stoppage of work in 1921 and 1922 arose from proposed reductions in wages; the rest were mainly on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons. The total number was: In 1921, 763; in 1922, 565; workmen involved in 1921, 1,829,000; in 1922, 550,000; aggregate duration of working days involved in all disputes in progress in 1921, 85,872,000; in 1922, 19,918,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Unemployment has presented a serious problem. The amount paid out for unemployment benefits from the Armistice to June 30, 1923, was £130,000,000, plus £62,000,000 donations to ex-service men paid out previous to the date when the benefit scheme was made to include all classes of unemployed. Among the 11,750,000 work people insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the proportion registered as unemployed was 16.1 per cent. on Jan. 1, 1922, and 12.2 per cent. on Jan. 1, 1923, when the total applicants for employment on the Government registers was 1,542,000, of which 1,199,000 were men, 255,000 women, and 88,000 boys and girls. On Jan. 10, 1922, the corresponding figures were 1,882,000, 1,440,000, 332,000 and 110,000. Some improvement was shown during 1923, the total standing on April 30 at 1,218,267, and on June 30 at 1,109,600. On Sept. 17, however, the number was 1,227,000. In the Lancashire cotton industry, where 601,470 workers are listed on the rolls, 15.9 per cent. were idle in January, 1922, 6.4 per cent. in July, 1922, 11.7 per cent. in January, 1923, and 20 per cent. (122,228 persons) in June, 1923. In the shipbuilding industry, where the insured workers number 358,640, at no time in 1922 was less than 30 per cent. idle, exclusive of those working only part time, while the year closed with figures close to 40 per cent. In the iron and steel industry brisker trade alleviated unemployment, but wages were low.

The Unemployment Insurance Act (1920) was again amended in 1923 and became operative April 12. It is administered by the Board of Trade. The amendments prolong benefit periods and in addition provide that benefit years shall be fixed to run from Oct. 15 to Oct. 15. In the year October, 1923-October, 1924, benefits will be paid for twenty-six weeks and, if necessary, irrespective of contributions; for subsequent benefit years the period of benefits is limited to 26 weeks, payable only if contributions are made.

The rates of contribution from employers, employed, and the state at the present time and the rates set out in the first schedule of the bill are as follows:

	Present Rates.		Maximum Rates in New Bill.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
	d.	d.	d.	d.
Employers	10	8	6	5
Workers	9	7	6	4
State	6¾	5¼	3	2¼
Total	25¾	20¼	15	11¼

The weekly rates for boys and girls are approximately half those for men and women respectively.

The State contributes one-fourth of the joint contribution of employers and employed, instead of one-third, as before. It is estimated that the state's share will be about £6,000,000 ($29,199,000 par) annually, as compared with £12,500,000 ($60,831,250 par) heretofore. The amount of benefit payable from April 19, 1923, to October, 1924, under the provisions of the bill is estimated at £62,500,000, assuming that the number of persons unemployed (including an allowance for short-time workers) may be, on the average, 1,250,000. It is estimated that on this basis the deficiency on the unemployment fund, which will be approximately £18,500,000 on April 19, 1923, will increase to the following figures: October, 1923, £20,000,000; April, 1924, £22,500,000; October, 1924, £20,700,000. The maximum borrowing power, as fixed by the Act of 1922, is £30,000,000.

COST OF UNEMPLOYMENT DOLES.

The Minister of Labor, Sir M. Barlow, informed Parliament in July, 1923, that from Jan. 1, 1919, to June 2, 1923, the total contributions under the Unemployment Insurance Acts were:

Employers of insured persons	£42,700,000
Insured persons	36,700,000
Exchequer	25,800,000

In addition, the Exchequer had, up to June 2, 1923, made advances to the unemployment fund on loan at interest to a net amount of £15,690,000. With regard to the amount expended on relief works, the Ministry of Transport on road works, from the winter of 1920 to date, have approved schemes costing approximately £23,600,000, to which the Government and local authorities have made, roughly, equal contributions. The Unemployment Grants Committee, including schemes for 60 per cent. of the wages bill and loan schemes, have approved schemes costing in all about £43,000,000. The provisional estimate of the Government's contribution was £14,300,000 and the local authorities' contribution, £28,700,000.

Schemes under the Ministry of Agriculture costing £670,000 have been approved, of which about £177,750 will be repaid by the drainage authorities or landowners concerned, the balance of £492,250 representing the net Government contributions. Similar schemes under the Scottish Board of Agriculture amount to approximately £100,000. The Forestry Commission had spent £200,000 by direct contributions.

As regards light railways, schemes costing £325,000 had been approved, toward which the Government is providing half the capital, while local authorities are also making substantial contributions. The total amount of credit sanctioned to May 28 under the Export Credits Scheme was £26,701,914. The total amount actually in use is £15,353,364. The total amount of guarantees under the Trade Facilities Act, which the Treasury has stated its willingness to give, is £26,019,645. Considerable work has also been accelerated on contracts for Government departments with a view to providing employment.

The Industrial Group in the British Parliament, in October, 1923, proposed this plan for solution of the unemployment problem:

More extensive electrification of railways, with an expenditure of £50,000,000; the extension of the underground railways of London; the passage of the Railways Bill, calling for elaborate repairs and maintenance; the lower Thames tunnel, the Grimsby floating dock and the London dock extension should be undertaken; inland waterways should be developed; a bridge across a river in Nigeria; a bridge across Sydney harbor; and export credits assistance on Russian orders.

No estimate of the probable cost of these projects was submitted, nor of their effect upon the tax rate.

The Labor Party contends that more drastic measures are necessary and submitted the following program:

Extension, electrification and reconditioning of railways; creation of great generating stations; full revision of arrears in school buildings and educational equipment; speedy afforestation, land drainage and reclamation; reorganization of inland waterways and adaptation of roads, bridges and harbors to the needs of modern traffic.

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

The railways which had been taken over by the Government during the war were returned to their owners under the Decontrol Act in August, 1921. The Railways Act of 1921 provided for a consolidation of the existing 120 systems into four large geographical systems, to secure uniformity, efficiency and economy of operating conditions. These four groups are:

The Southern Railway Company (Group I), consisting of the London & South Western, the London, Brighton & South Coast, the South Eastern, the London, Chatham & Dover, and the South Eastern & Chatham, as the five amalgamated "constituent" companies that have absorbed fourteen smaller "subsidiary" lines, in total a main-line trackage of 2,129 miles and an approximate capital of £145,000,000.

The Great Western Railway Company (Group II), comprising the Great Western, the Alexandra Docks and Railways, Barry, Cambrian, Cardiff, Rhymney and Taff Vale constituents, which have absorbed 28 subsidiary lines, a total main-line trackage of 3,753 miles and an approximate capitalization of £150,000,000;

The London, Midland & Scottish Railway Company (Group III), composed of the London & North Western, Midland, Lancashire & Yorkshire, North Staffordshire, Furness, Caledonian, Glasgow & South Western, and Highland constituents amalgamated and absorbing twenty-seven smaller companies, with a total trackage of 7,464 miles and an approximate capitalization of £240,000,000; and

The London & North Eastern Railway Company (Group IV), made up of the North Eastern, Great Central, Great Eastern, Great Northern, Hull & Barnsley, North British, and Great Northern of Scotland, seven constituents amalgamated and absorbing twenty-six other subsidiary roads, this group totaling about 6,464 miles of main track, capitalized at approximately £348,000,000.

Grand total of mileage is 19,810 miles; and of capitalization approximately £883,000,000.

The first and last groups were in operation from Jan. 1, 1923. The second and third groups were antedated by the tribunal to operate from Jan. 1, 1923.

For the four groups an entirely new issue of corporate securities supersedes the numerous previous individual issues; instead of some two hundred separate railway stocks on the market, the Stock Exchange now deals in less than forty. In place of some 1,350 railway directors, requiring the expenditure annually of some £200,000 in fees, there are now 102 positions only (21 in the Southern Group, 25 in the Western, 28 in the London-Midland, and 28 in the North Eastern for the present).

The act further provided for a periodical revision of traffic charges through the Railway Rates Tribunal, a permanent board of three "experienced" men, the chairman, a lawyer, one in commercial affairs and the other in the railway business, appointed for seven years. This court has already reclassified merchandise into twenty-one groups. Substantial reductions in freight rates were made in 1922 and passenger rates were cut to first-class 2½d. per mile, and third-class 1½d. per mile, making a uniform basis of 50 per cent. over the pre-war rates. The act stipulates that charges shall be levied sufficient to provide annual net standard and revenue equivalent to the net revenue of 1913, allowance being made for additional capital outlay. In this way the rate fixing powers of the Tribunal are legally limited. If a surplus develops, 20 per cent. goes to the companies and 80 per cent. must be applied under supervision of the Tribunal to betterments or reduced rates.

The third major provision of the act aims to give easy and final decision to railway labor matters by a definite procedure from local through to national wages boards. There are about 75,000 railway employees. The National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport and General Workers Union decided at a joint meeting on Aug. 18, 1923, to make common cause against the employment of non-unionists.

The British Isles have many canals—total mileage 4,673, of which 3,641 are in England and Wales, 184 in Scotland, and 848 in Ireland.

In 1921 tonnage originating on the principal canals of the United Kingdom totaled 11,893,000 tons.

In harbor development, the United Kingdom has made broad strides. The improvement of the banks of the Thames River, which flows through London, has been extensive.

Tidal gates for the Liverpool docks and piers are not duplicated. They enable the accommodation of deep draught craft regardless of the stages of the tides. A ship canal makes Manchester the third seaport of the Kingdom. Constructed in 1887-94, at a cost of £17,000,000, it accommodates steamers up to 12,850 tons.

British subjects emigrating to British countries from the United Kingdom in 1921 were 130,000; in 1922, 113,000; to foreign countries, in 1921, 43,000; in 1922, 40,000; excess of emigrants over immigrants in 1921, 106,000; in 1922, 90,000. Under the British Government's overseas settlement plan, which was in operation from April, 1919, to Dec. 21, 1922, 82,196 British ex-service men and women with their children (37,199 men, 21,672 women and 23,325 children) were given free passage to overseas dominions; 34,763 chose Australia; 26,560 Canada; 12,890 New Zealand, and 5,894 South Africa.

The number of births registered in 1922 was 780,124, a decline of 68,690 in 1921 and 177,870 in 1922. The birth rate was 20.4 per thousand. Infant deaths numbered 60,302, the mortality rate, 77 per 1,000 births, being the lowest on record.

Deaths numbered 486,780, which was 21,151 more than in 1921, an increase of the death rate from 12.1 to 12.8. The expectation of life at birth in Great Britain is now 11 years greater for males and 13 years greater for females than it was sixty years ago. The death rate per thousand for the six principal "killing" diseases was: Respiration, 181; heart and circulation, 157; nervous and sense organs, 101; cancer, 96; tuberculosis, 88; and alimentary, 52. Epidemic and infectious diseases numbered 422,955. Deaths from influenza in England and Wales numbered 21,948 (1918, 112,329); in London, 2,600 (1918, 13,085).

Marriages registered in 1922 numbered 299,360; in 1921, 32,852; in 1920, 379,982.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Every British subject and resident of the United Kingdom over 70 years of age, under certain qualifications, whose yearly means do not exceed £50 (broadly speaking $250) is entitled to a pension. The weekly amount is 10 shillings if the pensioner's yearly means do not exceed £26 5s.; above that sum the pension decreases by 2s. for every £5 5s. until at £47 5s. it becomes 1s. a week. On March 25, 1921, there were 1,002,342 pensions payable in the United Kingdom (353,794 to men, 648,548 to women). Total amount paid out in 1920-21 was £25,097,000.

The estimated cost of war pensions and allowances in 1921-22 was £107,000,000, which was exclusive of £4,000,000 cost of administration.

Compulsory insurance against loss of health and for the prevention and cure of sickness is provided under the National Insurance Acts (1911-1921) under the Ministry of Health. Estimated number insured July, 1920, 15,850,000, of which 10,850,000 were men and 5,000,000 women. The average payments for nine years (1913-21) in England and Wales for sickness benefit was: Men, £3,368,620; women, £1,548,933; for disablement benefit: Men, £840,100; for women, £447,710. Average annual time lost: Men, 9,163,913 weeks; women, 5,212,461 weeks; total, 14,476,000 weeks (or 278,000 years).

ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

The regular army numbered, March 31, 1923, 10,197 officers and 144,034 men; total 154,231 (total strength of the cavalry arm, 7,532 of all ranks; of Royal artillery, 25,072; of infantry, 76,608). British garrison in India, 71,357; total strength for Empire, 225,588. The strength of the territorials in the United Kingdom, December, 1922, was 135,000.

The navy, as adjusted to the Washington Conference treaty, is shown in the following summary:

Class.	Completed by the End of 1921.	1922.	1923.
Dreadnoughts	39	29	22
Light cruisers (incl. seven seaplane carriers)	80	71	63
Destroyers	190	205	205
First-class torpedo boats	?	47	.....
Submarines	98	89	93

The personnel, Jan. 1, 1914, numbered 144,871; the estimates for 1923-24 provide for 99,500. Officers were reduced to 8,497 in 1922, and will be brought below 8,000.

The keels of two new battleships, the Nelson and the Rodney, of 35,000 tons each, with 15-inch guns, to cost £12,500,000, allowed under the Washington Naval Treaty, were laid down in December, 1922. When finished, four old battleships, the Thunderer, King George, Ajax and Centurion, of an aggregate of 91,500 tons, will be scrapped. The Admiralty announced March 8, 1923, that practically all the capital ships to be scrapped under the treaty had been sold or broken up. (See THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1923 for the treaty and the lists.)

The House of Commons, on May 1, 1923, by a vote of 253 to 94, approved the Government's plan to establish a great naval base at Singapore at a cost of £11,000,000.

The Royal Air Force was created in April, 1918,

by the amalgamation of the army and navy wings. At the close of the war, November, 1918, it was composed of 30,122 officers, 263,410 airmen, and 3,300 service airplanes. On March 15, 1923, it was composed of 3,071 officers, 27,499 airmen and 371 first-line airplanes (exclusive of reserve and training machines). The French had in November, 1918, 3,600 service machines and on March 15, 1923, 1,260, three-fourths of which were in France. The French program provides for 2,180 service planes in 1925. Two-thirds of the British planes were overseas; 18 squadrons of the 34 (of 12 planes each) were in Egypt, the Iraq and Palestine, and six in India. Five squadrons were allocated to naval work and one to the army. Of the five service squadrons for home defense, one was a fighter and four were bombers. In France were 32 fighting squadrons and 32 bombers. In 1922, 200 machines, civil and military, were built in Great Britain, and 3,300 in France. Prime Minister Baldwin announced in the House of Commons, June 30, 1923, the Government's intention to provide a home defense force "of sufficient strength adequately to protect us against an attack by the strongest air force within striking distance;" and to raise the number of squadrons to 82, of which 52 would be definitely allocated to home defense, and to organize a reserve force on a territorial basis.

The most celebrated of British universities are Oxford and Cambridge, each with colleges founded in the thirteenth century, and inextricably intertwined in the fabric of British history. But there are many others in England, London, Durham, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, and Bristol; in Scotland, St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen; and one in Wales.

At these fifteen universities there were, in 1922, 7,195 professors and 75,780 students.

The trade with the United States as reported by the United States Department of Commerce for the last three years has been as follows:

England and Wales.

Imports, 1920-21	$1,205,259,154
" 1921-22	771,180,530
" 1922-23	760,926,140
Exports, 1920-21	271,726,066
" 1921-22	213,910,230
" 1922-23	373,312,434

Scotland.

Imports, 1920-21	$82,452,731
" 1921-22	47,055,736
" 1922-23	43,898,393
Exports, 1920-21	29,789,051
" 1921-22	28,563,555
" 1922-23	36,562,844

Ireland.

Imports, 1920-21	$38,675,932
" 1921-22	25,641,257
" 1922-23	18,573,970
Exports, 1920-21	26,271,357
" 1921-22	27,879,868
" 1922-23	27,110,629

Total for the United Kingdom.

Imports, 1920-21	$1,326,387,817
" 1921-22	843,877,523
" 1922-23	823,398,503
Exports, 1920-21	327,786,474
" 1921-22	270,353,653
" 1922-23	436,985,907

Gibraltar, the rock at the southernmost point of the Iberian Peninsula, guards the entrance to the Mediterranean. The width of the strait dividing Europe from Africa is fourteen miles. The Rock has been in British possession since 1713. It has been elaborated, tunnelled and armed until it is considered impregnable. A large and secure harbor has been constructed at its foot. As a naval base its position is of the greatest strategic importance. The Rock is 2¾ miles long, ¾ of a mile wide and 1,396 feet in height; the area is nearly 2 square miles; a narrow isthmus connects it with the Spanish mainland. Its population, census of 1921, was 17,690. The military establishment numbers about 6,000 men. Gibraltar is a Crown Colony and the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, at present Gen. Sir Charles Monro, G. C. B., exercises all the governmental functions. The revenue for 1921 was £249 134 and the expenditures £289,393. In 1921 there entered 4,916 vessels of 7,333,648 tonnage.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$21,466,475
" 1921-22	4,514,326
" 1922-23	2,111,856
Exports, 1920-21	409,379
" 1921-22	10,005
" 1922-23	20,936

The United States Consul at Gibraltar is Richard L. Sprague.

Malta, an island 17 miles long by 8 wide and 58 miles due south of Sicily in the Mediterranean Sea and about 180 miles from the African coast, has had centuries of stormy history. It was annexed to the British Empire in 1814 following the Napoleonic wars and has been greatly strengthened and made into a base for repair and refitment for the British fleet. The harbor of Valletta (population 24,189) has been improved with a breakwater, but it is not large. The area of the island is 92 square miles, and the total area, including the neighboring islands of Gozo and Comino, is 118 square miles. The civil population, by census of 1921, was 211,864. The land under cultivation amounts to 42,891 acres, mostly in small holdings. There are eight miles of railroads. In 1920 there entered the port 1,036 vessels of 2,081,343 tons.

The Governor, at present Field Marshal Lord Plumer, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., G. C. V. O., has an elected Legislature to care for purely local affairs. The revenue of the colony in 1920-21 was £1,063,743; expenditures, £1,060,664. Imports in 1920 were valued at £5,789,426 and exports at £1,602,294.

The United States Consul at Malta is Mason Mitchell.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1922 AND 1923.

Revenue.	1921-22.	1922-23.	Expenditure Chargeable Against Revenue.	1921-22.	1922-23.
	£.	£.		£.	£.
Customs	130,052,000	123,043,000	Permanent Charge of Debt	24,500,000	14,209,421
Excise	194,291,000	157,275,000	Interest, etc., on war debt	307,794,347	309,780,511
Motor-vehicle duties	11,096,000	12,321,000	Road fund	10,795,000	11,772,043
Estate, etc., duties	52,191,000	56,871,000	Payments to locate taxation accounts	11,171,716	10,471,016
Stamps	19,638,000	22,222,000	Payments to Northern Irish Exchequer	1,103,393	3,322,939
Land tax, house duty, and mineral-rights duty	2,580,000	2,980,000	Land settlement	2,647,069	1,235,874
Property and income tax (including super tax)	398,887,000	379,045,000	Civil list	470,000	470,000
Excess profits duties	30,452,000	2,004,000	Annuities and pensions	359,954	366,457
Corporation profits tax	17,516,000	18,977,000	Salaries and allowances	57,803	53,974
Postal service	40,000,000	34,150,000	Courts of justice	531,076	536,266
Telegraph service	5,900,000	5,500,000	Miscellaneous services	499,269	1,278,103
Telephone service	10,500,000	13,550,000	Supply services:		
Crown lands	820,000	900,000	Army (inc. ordnance fact.)	95,110,000	45,400,000
Interest on sundry loans	13,807,337	10,016,255	Navy	80,770,000	56,200,000
Miscellaneous:			Air force	13,560,000	9,400,000
Ordinary receipts	26,333,589	24,140,591	Civil Services	449,700,000	286,826,000
Special receipts	170,805,947	51,017,606	Customs, Excise and Internal revenue	14,190,000	11,317,000
			Post Office services	65,977,000	49,857,000
Total	1,124,879,873	914,012,452	Total	1,079,186,627	812,496,604

The surplus, issued from revenue to redeem debt, in 1921 was £45,693,247; and in 1923, £101,545,847; this is to be included as expenditure and balances the budget.

Stanley Baldwin, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave the House of Commons on Feb. 1, 1923, this comparison of pro-capita taxation: *Great Britain*—Direct taxes, 210 shillings ($49.53 at current exchange rates that day); indirect, 122 shillings ($29.14); total, 332 shillings ($78.67). *France*—Direct taxes, 242 francs ($14.92); indirect, 193 francs ($13.90); total, 435 francs ($28.82). *United States*—(Federal Taxation)—Direct, $13.60; indirect, $12.70.

Statistics of the Dominion of Canada.

(From data compiled by R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.)

LAND AND WATER AREA, BY PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Land.	Water.	T'l Land & Water.	PROVINCES.	Land.	Water.	T'l Land & Water.
	Sq. miles.	*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*		*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*
Prince Edward Island	2,184	.....	2,184	Alberta	252,925	2,360	255,285
Nova Scotia	21,068	360	21,428	British Columbia	353,416	2,439	355,855
New Brunswick	27,911	74	27,985	Yukon	206,427	649	207,076
Quebec	690,865	15,969	706,834	Northwest Territories	1,207,926	34,298	1,242,224
Ontario	365,880	41,382	407,262				
Manitoba	231,926	19,906	251,832	Total	3,603,910	125,755	3,729,665
Saskatchewan	243,382	8,318	251,700				

POPULATION OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	1901.	1911.	1921.	PROVINCES.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island	103,259	93,728	88,615	Alberta	73,022	374,295	588,454
Nova Scotia	459,574	492,338	523,837	British Columbia	178,657	392,480	524,582
New Brunswick	331,120	351,889	387,876	Yukon	27,219	8,512	4,157
Quebec	1,648,898	2,005,776	2,361,199	Northwest Territories	20,129	6,507	7,988
Ontario	2,182,947	2,527,292	2,933,662	Royal Canadian Navy	.....	.....	485
Manitoba	255,211	461,394	610,118				
Saskatchewan	91,279	492,432	757,510	Total	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,788,483

NOTE.—Revised figures are given for 1911 to agree with boundary changes made in 1912.

The special census of the Prairie Provinces (1916) showed—Manitoba, 553,860; Saskatchewan, 647,-835; Alberta, 496,525.

Of the population in 1921 there were 4,529,945 males and 4,258,538 females; population per square mile, 2.356. The densest average per square mile was 141.47, in Beauharnois, Quebec. Of the males, 2,698,754 were single, 1,698,395 were married, 119,708 were widowed, 3,670 were divorced, and 9,418 were not given. Of the females, 2,378,844 were single, 1,631,761 were married, 236,522 were widowed, 3,731 were divorced, and 7,680 were not given.

Of the total population in 1921 of 8,788,483, 7,317,852 were of British or French origin. There remain 1,470,631, comprehending the following main classes: German, 294,636; Scandinavian, 167,359; Hebrew, 126,196; Dutch, 117,671; Ukrainian, 100,-721; Russian, 100,064; Italian, 66,769; Chinese, 39,587; Japanese, 15,868.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

YEAR (Fiscal.)	From United Kingd'm	From United States.	From Other Co'ntries	Total.	YEAR (Fiscal.)	From United Kingd'm	From United States.	From Other Co'ntries	Total.
1899	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543	1913	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
1900	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895	1914	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
1901	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149	1915	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
1902	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379	1916	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
1903	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364	1917	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
1904	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331	1918	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074
1905	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266	1919	9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702
1906	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064	1920	59,603	49,656	8,077	117,336
1907	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667	1921	74,262	48,059	26,156	148,477
1908	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469	1922	39,020	29,345	21,634	89,999
1909	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908	1923	34,508	22,007	16,372	72,887
1910	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794					
1911	123,013	121,541	66,620	311,084	Total	1,424,033	1,447,467	969,035	3,840,535
1912	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237					

Figures for 1897-'8-'9 cover calendar years; those for 1900 cover 6 months; those for 1907 cover 9 months, ended March 31. Since then the fiscal year has ended March 31.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA SINCE 1868.

YEAR (Fisc.)	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	YEAR (Fisc.)	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	YEAR (Fisc.)	Total Imports.	Total Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1868	67,090,159	52,701,720	1887	105,107,210	89,510,242	1906	283,740,280	246,657,802
1869	63,154,941	56,256,573	1888	100,671,628	90,185,466	1907	250,225,835	192,087,233
1870	66,902,074	65,571,212	1889	109,098,196	87,210,911	1908	352,540,879	263,368,952
1871	84,214,388	67,483,268	1890	111,682,573	94,309,367	1909	288,594,196	259,922,366
1872	104,955,367	78,629,265	1891	111,533,954	97,470,369	1910	370,318,199	298,763,993
1873	124,509,129	85,943,935	1892	115,160,413	112,154,257	1911	452,724,603	290,000,210
1874	123,180,887	87,356,093	1893	115,170,830	114,430,654	1912	522,404,675	307,716,151
1875	117,408,568	76,847,142	1894	109,070,911	115,685,569	1913	671,207,234	377,068,355
1876	92,513,107	79,726,398	1895	100,675,891	109,313,484	1914	619,193,908	455,437,224
1877	94,126,394	75,141,654	1896	105,361,161	116,314,543	1915	455,955,908	461,442,509
1878	90,395,851	79,154,678	1897	106,617,827	134,457,703	1916	508,201,134	779,300,070
1879	78,702,519	70,786,669	1898	126,307,162	159,529,545	1917	846,450,878	1,179,211,100
1880	69,900,542	86,139,703	1899	149,422,416	154,880,880	1918	963,532,578	1,586,169,792
1881	90,488,329	97,319,818	1900	172,651,676	183,237,555	1919	919,711,705	1,268,765,285
1882	111,145,184	101,766,110	1901	177,930,919	194,509,143	1920	1,064,528,123	1,286,658,709
1883	121,861,496	97,454,204	1902	196,737,804	209,970,864	1921	1,240,158,882	1,210,428,119
1884	105,972,978	89,222,204	1903	225,094,809	225,229,761	1922	747,804,332	753,927,009
1885	99,755,775	87,211,381	1904	243,909,415	211,055,678	1923	802,465,043	945,295,837
1886	95,992,137	85,194,783	1905	251,964,214	201,472,061			

The imports are of merchandise for home consumption. The exports include foreign as well as domestic produce, the total of foreign for 1923 being $13,844,394. In 1923 the dutiable merchandise in the imports was valued at $537,214,581, the free at $265,250,462. The table does not include gold or (until 1919) silver imports or exports. Trade figures for 1923 are subject to revision.

Merchandise imports from U. S.—1921, $856,176,-820; 1922, $515,958,196; 1923, $540,917,432.

Merchandise exports to U. S.—1921, $561,701,-936; 1922, $304,104,177; 1923, $380,347,721.

Merchandise imports from United Kingdom—1921, $213,973,562; 1922, $117,135,343; 1923, 141,-287,671.

Merchandise exports to United Kingdom—1921, $314,228,671; 1922, $300,363,193; 1923, $379,918,-526.

ASSETS AND NET DEBT OF CANADA.

Year (Fiscal.)	Total Assets.	Net Debt.	Year (Fiscal.)	Total Assets.	Net Debt.
1903	$99,737,109	$261,606,989	1913	$168,930,930	$314,301,625
1904	104,094,793	260,867,719	1914	208,394,519	335,996,850
1905	111,454,413	266,224,167	1915	251,097,731	449,376,083
1906	125,226,703	267,042,977	1916	321,831,631	615,156,171
1907 (9 months)	116,294,966	263,671,860	1917	502,816,970	879,186,298
1908	130,246,298	277,960,860	1918	671,451,836	1,191,884,063
1909	154,605,148	323,930,279	1919	647,598,202	1,812,584,819
1910	134,394,500	336,268,546	1920	792,660,963	2,248,868,624
1911	134,899,435	340,042,052	1921	561,603,133	2,340,878,984
1912	168,419,131	339,919,461	1922	480,211,335	2,422,135,802

Canadian Government revenues (1916), $172,147,838; (1917), $232,601,294; (1918), $250,778,953; (1919), $312,946,747; (1920), $349,746,335; (1921), $434,386,537; (1922), $381,952,387.

Canadian Government expenditures (1916), $339,702,502; (1917), $498,342,388; (1918), $576,660,210; (1919), $697,042,212, of which war expenditures were $446,519,439; (1920), $740,088,921 (includes $346,612,955 war expenditures); (1921), $418,620,544* (includes $16,997,544 war and demobilization expenditures); (1922), $365,701,791† (includes $1,544,250 war and demobilization expenditures).

Post Office and Government savings banks' deposits as of June 30—(1917), $56,216,089; (1918), $53,360,090; (1919), $53,057,018; (1920), $42,334,812; (1921), $39,160,808; (1922), $34,666,834.

Canadian chartered banks—Total on deposit (1917), $1,643,203,020; (1918), $1,339,660,669; (1919), $2,189,428,885; (1920), $2,438,079,792; (1921), $2,264,586,736; (1922), $2,120,997,030.‡ Capital paid up (1917), $111,637,755; (1918), $110,618,504; (1919), $115,004,960; (1920), $123,617,120; (1921), $129,096,339; (1922), $125,466,485.‡ Assets (1917), $2,111,559,555; (1918), $2,432,331,418; (1919), $2,754,568,118; (1920), $3,064,133,843; (1921) $2,841,720,079; (1922), $2,368,776,483.‡ Liabilities (1917), $1,866,228,236; (1918), $2,184,359,820; (1919), $2,495,582,568; (1920), $2,784,068,698; (1921), $2,556,454,190; (1922), $2,364,822,657.‡

Life insurance in force in Canada (1917), $1,585,042,563; (1918), $1,785,061,273; (1919), $2,176,326,067; (1920), $2,580,100,007; (1921), $2,934,843,848.

Fire insurance at risk in Canada (1917), $3,986,197,514; (1918), $4,523,514,841; (1919), $4,923,024,381; (1920), $5,969,872,278; (1921), $6,020,513,832‡

*Exclusive of $109,662,655 advanced to railways.
†Exclusive of $97,950,645 advanced to railways.
‡Subject to revision.

CHIEF SOURCES OF CANADA'S REVENUES.

Year (Fiscal).	Customs.	Excise.	Post Office.	Pub. Works (Incl. R'ys and Canals).	Dominion Lands.	Other and Total Receipts.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1904	40,461,591	12,958,708	4,652,325	6,972,219	1,443,023	70,669,817
1905	41,437,569	12,586,475	5,125,373	7,395,377	1,292,301	71,182,773
1906	46,053,377	14,010,220	5,933,343	8,310,267	1,668,162	80,139,360
1907 (9 months)	39,717,079	11,805,413	5,061,728	6,839,586	1,443,632	67,969,328
1908	57,200,276	15,782,152	7,107,887	9,973,523	1,883,620	96,054,506
1909	47,088,444	14,937,768	7,401,624	9,362,272	2,153,255	85,093,404
1910	59,767,681	15,253,353	7,958,548	10,114,990	2,886,000	101,503,711
1911	71,838,089	16,869,837	9,146,952	10,818,834	3,108,736	117,780,409
1912	85,051,872	19,261,662	10,492,394	11,651,947	3,775,857	136,108,217
1913	111,764,699	21,447,445	12,051,729	13,158,078	3,402,027	168,689,903
1914	104,691,238	21,452,037	12,954,530	14,197,053	3,036,030	163,174,395
1915	75,941,220	21,479,731	13,046,665	12,953,487	2,859,715	133,073,482
1916	98,649,409	22,428,492	18,858,690	19,296,418	2,299,550	172,147,838
1917	134,043,842	24,412,348	20,902,384	24,440,840	4,055,662	232,601,294
1918	144,172,630	27,168,445	21,345,394	27,971,098	4,443,758	260,778,953
1919	147,169,188	30,342,034	21,603,542	38,751,870	3,539,927	312,946,747
1920	168,796,823	42,698,082	24,471,709	9,210,152	4,622,592	349,746,335
1921	163,266,804	37,118,367	26,706,198	2,980,507	3,955,326	436,292,184
1922	105,686,645	36,755,207	26,403,363	.....	2,799,450	382,271,571

War tax revenue (1918), $25,379,901; (1919), $56,177,508; (1920), $82,079,802; (1921), $168,385,327; (1922), $177,484,161.

Active assets only. In calculating the net debt for 1920, $284,015,005 was deducted from the assets as non-active; for 1921, $393,937,318.96 was deducted; and for 1922, $491,892,667.

CANADIAN RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Year (Fiscal).	Trackage.	Capital.	Passengers.	Freight.	Gross Earnings.	Gross Operating Expenses.
	Miles.	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Short Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1910	31,386	1,410,297,687	35,894,575	74,482,866	173,956,217	120,305,440
1911	32,511	1,528,689,201	37,097,718	79,884,282	188,733,494	131,034,785
1912	34,582	1,588,937,526	41,124,181	89,444,331	219,403,753	150,726,540
1913	38,210	1,531,830,692	46,203,765	106,992,710	256,702,703	182,011,690
1914	40,600	1,808,820,761	46,702,280	106,393,989	243,083,539	178,975,259
1915	45,833	1,875,810,888	49,322,035	87,204,833	199,843,072	147,731,099
1916	48,319	1,893,877,819	43,503,459	109,659,088	261,888,654	180,542,259
1917	50,254	1,985,119,991	48,106,530	121,916,272	310,771,479	222,890,637
1918	50,640	1,999,880,494	44,948,638	127,543,687	330,220,150	273,955,436
1919	50,615	2,009,209,510	43,754,194	116,699,572	382,976,901	341,866,509
1919 Revised (calendar)	51,086	2,036,165,606	47,940,456	111,487,780	408,398,360	376,789,093
1920 (Calendar)	51,582	2,170,030,128	51,318,422	127,429,154	492,101,104	478,248,154
1921 (Calendar)	52,155	2,164,687,636	46,793,251	103,131,132	458,008,891	422,581,205

The trackage of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1921 was 18,680. The other principal railways are now, in pursuance of the government policy of nationalization, included under the Canadian National Railways. Of the lines making up this system, the Canadian Northern had in 1921 a trackage of 11,293; the Grand Trunk, 5,791; and the Grand Trunk Pacific, 3,276. The Intercolonial and Transcontinental are also operated by the Canadian National Railway Board, but there are no separate figures for their trackage; they are grouped with the St. John & Quebec Railway to form the Canadian Government Railways, which have 5,695 miles of track. The Canadian National Railways have a trackage of 26,054.

TOTAL NUMBER AND LIABILITIES OF CANADIAN FAILURES FROM 1872 TO 1894.

Year.	No.	Liabilities.	Year.	No.	Liabilities.	Year.	No.	Liabilities.	Year.	No.	Liabilities.
		Dollars.			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*
1894	1,863	17,710,215	1888	1,677	14,081,169	1882	787	8,587,657	1876	1,728	25,517,991
1893	1,344	12,689,794	1887	1,252	10,386,884	1881	635	5,751,207	1875	1,968	28,843,967
1892	1,688	13,766,191	1886	1,256	8,861,609	1880	907	7,988,077	1874	966	7,696,765
1891	1,889	17,100,649	1885	1,327	9,191,306	1879	1,902	29,347,937	1873	994	12,334,192
1890	1,847	18,289,935	1884	1,382	16,311,745	1878	1,697	23,908,677	1872	726	6,454,525
1889	1,777	14,713,223	1883	1,384	15,949,361	1877	1,892	25,523,903			

CANADIAN FAILURES, 1922.

Provinces.	Total Commercial.			Manufacturing.		Trading.		Other Com'l.	
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Ontario	954	18,362,054	16,494,181	282	9,643,475	643	6,465,196	29	385,510
Quebec	1,485	32,225,598	45,424,806	386	26,524,786	1,047	13,929,845	52	4,970,175
British Columbia	162	1,948,714	2,207,115	47	916,647	106	1,197,506	9	92,962
Nova Scotia	116	551,185	1,692,005	19	336,200	95	1,353,805	2	2,000
Newfoundland	65	673,275	1,754,285	5	184,500	54	1,462,585	6	107,200
Manitoba	373	4,054,383	4,449,628	60	755,986	296	3,371,949	17	321,693
New Brunswick	82	530,939	787,837	13	245,275	69	542,562	....	.....
Prince Edw. Isl'd.	13	24,800	93,900	....	.....	13	93,900	....	.....
Alberta	221	2,550,991	2,392,662	30	362,008	188	2,004,154	3	26,500
Saskatchewan	224	2,175,850	2,772,540	15	111,914	206	2,582,701	3	77,925
Total 1895	1,891	11,500,242	15,802,989	441	5,872,502	1,439	9,788,932	11	141,555
" 1896	2,118	12,656,837	17,169,683	590	5,692,977	1,503	11,381,482	25	95,224
" 1897	1,809	10,574,529	14,157,498	459	3,659,135	1,315	9,931,806	35	566,557
" 1898	1,300	7,692,094	9,821,323	303	2,229,083	964	7,412,240	33	180,000
" 1899	1,287	7,674,673	10,658,675	318	4,594,153	950	5,953,138	19	111,384
" 1900	1,355	8,202,898	11,613,208	308	3,201,665	1,010	7,252,340	37	1,159,203
" 1901	1,341	7,686,823	10,811,671	289	3,595,095	1,029	6,845,329	23	371,247
" 1902	1,101	7,772,418	10,934,777	209	4,247,723	874	6,221,017	18	466,037
" 1903	978	4,872,422	7,552,724	227	3,043,298	725	4,243,548	26	265,933
" 1904	1,246	8,555,875	11,394,117	307	4,138,908	914	6,577,783	25	679,421
" 1905	1,347	6,882,005	9,854,659	289	3,129,262	1,039	6,552,821	19	172,576
" 1906	1,184	6,499,052	9,085,773	293	3,482,511	863	5,145,142	28	458,120
" 1907	1,278	9,443,227	13,221,250	393	6,667,452	847	5,756,651	38	797,156
" 1908	1,640	12,008,113	14,931,790	426	5,967,498	1,171	8,242,436	43	712,856
" 1909	1,442	10,318,571	12,982,800	354	3,933,938	1,059	7,867,287	29	1,181,575
" 1910	1,262	11,013,396	14,514,650	292	7,030,227	947	6,943,579	23	540,850
" 1911	1,332	9,964,604	13,491,196	321	4,760,016	986	7,606,891	5	1,124,289
" 1912	1,357	8,783,409	12,316,936	323	4,556,615	975	6,906,665	59	853,656
" 1913	1,719	12,658,979	16,979,406	452	6,792,763	1,216	8,681,419	51	1,505,224
" 1914	2,898	30,909,563	35,045,095	614	11,063,191	2,164	18,677,935	120	5,303,968
" 1915	2,661	39,526,358	41,162,321	655	13,877,414	1,888	21,696,890	118	5,558,017
" 1916	1,685	19,670,542	25,069,534	363	8,796,646	1,237	12,290,368	85	3,982,520
" 1917	1,097	13,051,900	18,241,465	261	7,455,094	777	8,417,239	59	2,369,132
" 1918	873	11,251,341	14,502,477	232	8,248,807	590	5,142,397	51	1,111,273
" 1919	755	10,741,441	16,256,259	213	10,234,477	494	4,475,628	48	1,546,154
" 1920	1,078	18,569,516	26,494,301	255	15,871,216	771	7,704,505	52	2,918,580
" 1921	2,452	57,158,397	73,299,111	559	33,976,790	1,739	29,886,569	153	9,435,752
" 1922	3,695	63,097,789	78,068,959	857	39,080,791	2,717	33,004,203	121	5,983,965

CANADA'S GOLD OUTPUT.

Year.	Dollars.	Ozs. Fine	Year.	Dollars.	Ozs. Fine	Year.	Dollars.	Ozs. Fine
1891	930,614	45,018	1902	21,336,667	1,032,161	1913	16,598,923	802,973
1892	907,601	43,905	1903	18,843,590	911,539	1914	15,983,007	773,178
1893	976,603	47,243	1904	16,462,517	796,374	1915	18,977,901	918,056
1894	1,128,688	54,600	1905	14,159,195	684,951	1916	19,234,976	930,492
1895	2,083,674	100,798	1906	11,502,120	556,415	1917	15,272,992	738,831
1896	2,754,774	133,262	1907	8,382,780	405,517	1918	14,463,689	699,681
1897	6,027,016	291,557	1908	9,842,105	476,112	1919	15,850,423	766,764
1898	13,775,420	666,336	1909	9,382,230	453,865	1920	15,814,098	765,007
1899	21,261,584	1,028,529	1910	10,205,835	493,707	1921, Rev'd.	19,148,920	926,329
1900	27,908,153	1,350,057	1911	9,781,077	473,159	1922	25,446,717	1,230,985
1901	24,128,503	1,167,216	1912	12,648,794	611,885			

The gold production, 1862-1875, is valued at about $39,000,000.

GOLD PRODUCTION, BY PROVINCES.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total.
1910	$163,891	$2,565	$63,849	$1,850	$5,403,318	$4,570,362	$10,205,835
1911	160,854	12,672	42,625	207	4,930,145	4,634,574	9,781,077
1912	90,638	13,270	1,788,596	1,509	5,205,485	5,549,296	12,648,794
1913	44,935	14,491	4,543,690	.....	6,149,027	5,846,780	16,598,923
1914	60,031	26,708	5,545,509	992	5,224,393	5,125,374	15,983,007
1915	137,180	22,720	8,404,693	4,026	5,651,184	4,758,098	18,977,901
1916	94,305	21,375	10,180,485	1,695	4,540,216	4,396,900	19,234,976
1917	45,685	31,235	8,749,581	.....	2,764,693	3,672,703	15,272,992
1918	24,310	40,083	8,516,299	558	3,624,476	2,118,325	14,463,689
1919	17,571	30,388	10,454,553	500	3,457,406	1,875,039	15,850,423
1920	14,263	19,742	11,679,483	.....	2,580,010	1,504,455	15,814,098
1920—Revised	16,013	22,164	13,112,555	.....	2,896,577	1,689,051	17,754,485
1921—Revised	9,075	13,127	14,640,062	1,013	3,117,147	1,364,217	19,148,920
1922	21,519	.....	20,668,692	248	3,629,106	1,123,927	25,446,717

NOTE—In 1918, 1919 and 1920 totals include $139,638, $14,966 and $16,145 in gold from Manitoba.

CANADA'S SILVER PRODUCTION.

Year.	Ounces.	Year.	Ounces.	Year.	Ounces.	Year.	Ounces.
1889	383,318	1898	4,452,333	1907	12,779,799	1915	26,625,960
1890	400,687	1899	3,411,644	1908	22,106,233	1916	25,459,741
1891	414,523	1900	4,468,225	1909	27,529,473	1917	22,221,274
1892	310,651	1901	5,539,192	1910	32,869,264	1918	21,383,979
1893	.....	1902	4,291,317	1911	32,559,044	1919	16,020,657
1894	847,697	1903	3,198,581	1912	31,955,560	1920	13,330,357
1895	1,578,275	1904	3,577,526	1913	31,845,803	1921, Rev.	13,543,198
1896	3,205,343	1905	6,000,023	1914	28,449,821	1922	17,611,646
1897	5,558,456	1906	8,473,379				

The production, in ounces, by provinces, in 1922, was: Ontario, 10,698,522; Quebec, 00,000; British Columbia, 6,279,486; Yukon Territory, 633,533; and Manitoba, 15,220.

CANADIAN COPPER PRODUCTION.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1890	6,013,671	1899	15,078,475	1907	56,455,047	1915	100,785,150
1891	9,529,401	1900	18,937,138	1908	63,561,839	1916	117,150,028
1892	7,087,275	1901	37,827,019	1909	52,493,863	1917	109,227,332
1893	8,109,836	1902	38,684,259	1910	55,692,369	1918	118,769,434
1894	7,708,789	1903	42,684,454	1911	55,648,011	1919	75,053,581
1895	7,771,639	1904	41,383,722	1912	77,832,127	1920	81,600,691
1896	9,393,012	1905	48,092,753	1913	76,976,925	1921, Rev.	47,620,820
1897	13,300,802	1906	55,609,888	1914	75,735,960	1922	43,321,403
1898	17,747,136						

NICKEL PRODUCTION IN CANADA.

Year.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Year.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Year.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1892	2,413,717	1,399,956	1903	12,505,510	5,002,204	1913	49,676,772	14,903,032
1893	3,982,982	2,071,151	1904	10,547,883	4,219,153	1914	45,517,937	13,655,381
1894	4,907,430	1,870,958	1905	18,876,315	7,550,526	1915	68,308,657	20,492,597
1895	3,888,525	1,360,984	1906	21,490,955	8,948,834	1916	82,958,564	29,035,498
1896	3,397,113	1,188,990	1907	21,189,793	9,535,407	1917	84,330,280	33,732,112
1897	3,997,647	1,399,176	1908	19,143,111	8,231,538	1918	92,507,293	37,002,917
1898	5,517,690	1,820,838	1909	26,282,991	9,461,877	1919	44,544,883	17,817,953
1899	5,744,000	2,067,840	1910	37,271,033	11,181,310	1920	61,335,706	24,534,282
1900	7,080,227	3,327,707	1911	34,098,744	10,229,623	1921, Rev.	19,293,060	6,752,571
1901	9,189,047	4,594,523	1912	44,841,542	13,452,463	1922	17,496,490	6,123,771
1902	10,693,410	5,025,903						

LEAD, IRON ORE, AND ZINC ORE PRODUCTION.

Year.	Lead.		Iron Ore Shipments.		Zinc Production.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1908	43,195,733	1,814,221	238,082	568,189	.....	.....
1909	45,857,424	1,692,139	268,043	659,316	.....	.....
1910	32,987,508	1,216,249	259,418	574,362	.....	.....
1911	23,784,969	827,717	210,344	522,319	.....	.....
1912	35,763,476	1,597,554	215,883	523,315	.....	.....
1913	37,662,703	1,754,705	307,634	629,343	.....	.....
1914	36,337,765	1,627,568	244,854	542,041	.....	.....
1915	46,316,450	2,593,721	398,112	774,427	.....	.....
1916	41,497,615	3,532,692	275,176	715,107	11,682	2,991,623
1917	32,576,281	3,628,020	215,302	758,261	14,834	2,640,817
1918	51,398,002	4,754,315	211,608	885,893	17,542	2,862,436
1919	43,827,699	3,053,037	195,970	686,386	16,097	2,362,448
1920	35,953,717	3,214,262	127,826	510,525	19,932	3,335,496
1921—Revised	66,679,592	3,828,742	59,509	230,164	26,545	2,471,310
1922	94,170,469	6,789,690	5,859	29,725	28,199	3,223,681

The 1918 figures are for refined zinc.

CANADA'S PIG IRON PRODUCTION.

Year.	Nova Scotia.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Totals.	
	Tons.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1910	350,287	4,203,444	3,237	85,255	447,273	6,956,923	800,797	11,245,622
1911	390,242	4,682,904	658	17,282	526,635	7,606,939	917,535	12,307,125
1912	424,994	6,374,910	.....	.....	589,593	8,176,089	1,014,587	14,550,999
1913	480,068	7,201,020	.....	.....	648,899	9,338,992	1,128,967	16,540,012
1914	227,052	2,951,676	.....	.....	556,112	7,051,180	783,164	10,002,856
1915	420,275	5,462,847	.....	.....	493,500	6,129,972	913,775	11,374,199
1916	470,055	7,050,825	.....	.....	699,202	9,700,073	1,169,257	16,750,898
1917	472,147	10,387,234	.....	.....	698,333	14,638,726	1,170,480	25,025,960
1918	415,870	10,451,400	7,449	419,521	772,232	22,624,250	1,195,551	33,495,171
1919	285,087	7,141,641	7,701	331,797	624,993	17,104,151	917,346	24,577,589
1920	332,493	7,687,614	8,944	379,348	748,881	22,252,062	1,090,318	30,578,253
1921	169,504	3,633,516	683	15,283	520,154	11,800,355	690,341	15,449,154
1922	135,261	3,246,264	.....	.....	283,763	7,210,312	429,024	10,456,576

COAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunsw'k.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total Production	Total Value.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1910	6,431,142	55,455	181,156	2,894,469	3,330,745	16,185	12,909,152	30,909,779
1911	7,004,420	55,781	206,779	1,511,036	2,542,532	2,840	11,323,388	26,467,646
1912	7,783,888	44,780	225,342	3,240,577	3,208,997	9,245	14,512,829	36,019,044
1913	7,980,073	70,311	212,897	4,014,755	2,714,420	19,722	15,012,178	37,334,940
1914	7,370,924	98,849	232,299	3,683,015	2,239,799	13,443	13,637,529	33,471,801
1915	7,463,370	127,391	240,107	3,360,818	2,065,613	9,724	13,267,023	32,111,182
1916	6,912,140	143,540	281,300	4,559,054	2,584,061	3,300	14,483,395	38,817,481
1917	6,327,091	189,095	355,445	4,736,368	2,433,888	4,872	14,046,759	43,199,831
1918	5,818,562	268,312	346,847	5,972,816	2,568,591	2,900	14,977,926	55,192,896
1919	5,790,196	166,377	379,347	4,933,660	2,649,516	.....	13,919,096	54,413,349
1920	6,437,156	171,685	335,222	6,907,765	3,095,011	.....	16,946,839	80,693,723
1921—Revised	5,734,928	187,192	335,632	5,909,217	2,890,291	233	15,057,493	72,451,656
1922	5,558,574	297,452	302,312	5,959,651	2,926,832	465	15,045,286	66,486,025

WOOD PULP PRODUCTION, 1921, IN CANADA.

Province.	Cords.	Value.	Ave. Val.	Pulp Prod.	Kinds of Wood.	Cords.	Value.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*			*Dollars.*
Quebec	1,111,277	19,657,326	17.68	784,906	Spruce	1,499,478	27,101,299
Ontario	700,589	13,378,019	19.09	519,511	Balsam Fir	511,791	8,733,033
New Brunswick	121,110	1,518,784	12.54	61,810	Hemlock	122,997	1,873,118
Nova Scotia	22,362	247,126	11.05	17,802	Poplar	3,557	54,645
British Columbia	225,240	3,482,007	15.45	165,053	Jack Pine	40,406	485,898
					All other	2,349	35,269
Total	2,180,578	38,283,262	17.55	1,549,082	Total	2,180,578	38,283,262

In 1920 the capital invested in the Canadian wood pulp industry was $347,533,333; value of 1920 output, $236,420,176; number of concerns, 103; number of employees, 31,298; 1920 wage total, $45,253,893; value of pulp exports, $72,000,000 in 1921; $36,000,000 in 1922; and $43,000,000 in 1923.

CROP YIELDS OF CANADA.

Year (Calendar.)	Wheat.			Oats.		
	Acres.	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*
1890	2,701,246	42,223,372	Not taken.	3,961,348	83,428,202	Not taken.
1900	4,224,542	55,572,368	Not taken.	5,367,655	151,497,407	Not taken.
1910	8,864,752	132,075,082	104,816,825	8,652,015	243,506,292	86,796,130
1911	11,100,673	230,924,000	148,123,000	9,630,760	365,179,000	132,949,000
1912	10,996,700	224,159,000	139,090,000	9,966,000	391,629,000	126,304,000
1913	11,015,000	231,717,000	156,462,000	10,434,000	404,669,000	128,893,000
1914	10,293,900	161,280,000	196,418,000	10,061,500	313,078,000	151,811,000
1915	15,109,415	393,542,600	356,816,900	11,555,681	464,954,400	171,009,100
1916	15,369,709	262,781,000	344,096,400	10,996,487	410,211,000	210,957,500
1917	14,755,850	233,742,850	453,038,600	13,313,400	403,009,800	277,065,300
1918	17,353,902	189,075,350	381,677,700	14,790,336	426,312,500	331,357,400
1919	19,125,968	193,260,400	457,722,000	14,952,114	394,387,000	317,097,000
1920	18,232,374	263,189,300	427,357,300	15,849,928	530,709,700	280,115,400
1921	23,261,224	300,858,100	242,936,000	16,949,029	426,232,000	146,395,300
1922	22,422,693	399,786,400	339,419,000	14,541,229	491,239,000	185,455,000

Year (Cal.)	Corn for Husking.			Barley.			Rye.		
	Acres.	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Dollars*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*
1890	.....	10,711,380	Not taken	868,464	17,222,795	Not taken	.....	1,341,324	Not taken
1900	360,758	25,875,919	Not taken	871,800	22,224,366	Not taken	176,679	2,316,793	Not taken
1910	294,223	14,329,215	5,774,039	1,286,611	28,846,425	14,653,697	114,741	1,542,694	1,037,899
1911	321,875	19,185,000	12,357,000	1,521,694	44,415,000	24,704,000	131,240	2,492,000	1,899,700
1912	298,190	16,949,700	10,540,700	1,581,300	49,398,000	22,354,000	127,000	2,428,000	1,755,000
1913	278,140	16,772,600	10,784,300	1,613,000	48,319,000	20,144,000	119,300	2,300,000	1,524,000
1914	256,000	13,924,000	9,808,000	1,495,600	36,201,000	21,557,000	111,280	2,016,800	1,679,300
1915	253,300	14,368,000	10,243,000	1,718,432	54,017,100	27,985,000	121,677	2,486,200	1,921,900
1916	173,000	6,282,000	6,747,000	1,802,996	42,770,000	35,024,000	148,404	2,876,400	3,196,000
1917	234,339	7,762,700	14,307,200	2,392,200	55,057,750	59,654,400	211,880	3,857,200	6,267,200
1918	250,000	14,214,200	24,902,800	3,153,711	77,287,240	77,378,670	555,294	8,504,400	12,728,600
1919	264,607	16,940,500	22,080,000	2,645,509	56,389,400	69,330,300	753,081	10,207,400	14,240,000
1920	291,650	14,334,800	16,593,400	2,551,919	63,310,550	52,821,400	649,654	11,306,400	15,085,650
1921	296,866	14,904,000	12,317,000	2,795,665	59,709,100	28,254,150	1,842,498	21,455,260	15,399,300
1922	318,397	13,798,000	11,509,700	2,599,520	71,685,300	33,335,300	2,105,367	71,865,300	33,335,300

Other 1922 yields—Beans 1,303,300 bushels; buckwheat 9,701,200 bushels; mixed grains 27,707,700 bushels; flaxseed, 5,008,500 bushels; hay and clover, 14,488,200 tons; potatoes, white, 55,745,300 bushels; peas, 3,428,600 bushels.

Of the 1922 Canadian grain crop the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta raised 375,194,000 bushels of wheat, 289,660,000 bushels of oats, 53,612,000 bushels of barley, and 4,901,700 bushels of flax.

Canadian grain exports in the year ended March 31, 1923, were, in bushels—Wheat, 215,074,566; oats, 29,022,347; barley, 14,584,005; rye, 10,129,350; peas, 266,353; beans, 80,813; buckwheat, 525,424; corn, 26,777.

CANADA, DOMINION OF.

AREA, 3,729,665 square miles (see tables).

POPULATION, census of 1921, 8,788,483 (see tables).

CAPITAL, Ottawa; population, 1921, 107,843; other cities, Montreal, population 1921, 618,506; Toronto, 521,893; Winnipeg, 179,087; Vancouver, 117,217; Hamilton, 114,151; Quebec, 95,193; Halifax, 58,372; Victoria, 38,727; Edmonton, 58,821; Calgary, 63,305; London, 60,959; St. John, 47,166.

Governor General—General Lord Byng of Vimy, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., M. V. O., appointed by the British Crown, Aug. 2, 1921.

Prime Minister—W. L. Mackenzie King (Foreign Affairs.)

Minister of National Defense—E. M. Macdonald.

Postmaster General—Charles Murphy.

Minister of Railways and Canals—George Perry Graham.

Minister of Justice—Sir Lomer Gouin, K. C. M. G.

Minister of Labor—James Murdoch.

Minister of Trade and Commerce—James Alexander Robb.

Minister of Customs—Jacques Bureau.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Ernest Lapointe.

Secretary of State—Arthur Bliss Copp.

Minister of Finance—William Stevens Fielding.

Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and Minister of Health—Henri Severin Beland, M. D.

Minister of Agriculture—W. R. Motherwell.

Minister of the Interior and Mines—Charles Stewart.

Minister of Public Works—Dr. J. H. King.

Solicitor General—E. J. McMurray.

Ministers Without Portfolios—John Ewen Sinclair, Senator Raoul Dandurand, LL. D., Thomas Low.

United States Consuls General, at Ottawa, Ont., John G. Foster; at Montreal, Que., Albert Halstead; at Halifax, Wm. H. Robertson; at Winnipeg, Man., Joseph I. Brittain; at Vancouver, Frederick M. Ryder. *Consuls*, at Calgary, Alberta, Samuel C. Rest; at Campbelltown, N. B., G. Carlton Woodward; at Charlottetown, P.E.I. (vacant as of Oct. 18, 1923; at Cornwall, Ont., vacant as of Oct. 18, 1923; at Fernie, B. C., Norton F. Brand; at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont., Dudley G. Dwyre; at Hamilton, Ont., Jose de Olivares; at Kingston, Ont., Felix S. S. Johnson; at London, Ont., G. Russell Taggart; at Moncton, N. B., Bertil M. Rasmusen; at Niagara Falls, Ont., James B. Milner; at Prescott, Ont., Frank C. Denison; at Prince Rupert, B. C., Ernest A. Wakefield; at Quebec, E. Haldeman Dennison; at Regina, Sask., Wallace J. Young; at Riviere du Loup, Que., (vacant, October, 1923); at St. John, N. B., Henry S. Culver; at St. Stephen, N. B., Alonzo B. Garrett; at Sarnia, Ont., Henry W. Diederich; at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Drew Linard; at Sherbrooke, Que., Edward L. Adams; at Sydney, Nova Scotia, Charles M. Freeman; at Toronto, Ont., Chester W. Martin; at Victoria, B. C., Robert Brent Mosher; at Windsor, Ont., James S. Benedict; at Yarmouth, N. S., John N. McCunn.

The boundaries of Canada are, on the north, Alaska and the Arctic Ocean; on the east, Baffin Bay and the Atlantic; on the south, the St. Lawrence and the United States; and, on the west, the Pacific Ocean. Canada has 24,500 miles of coastline. The Canadian boundary stretches for 3,000 miles along the north of the United States, an unique example of non-fortification for more than 100 years.

Canada has a very varied topography—mountains in the West, then foothills and prairies, the barrier north of Lake Superior, the open lands of Ontario, the rocky Laurentian district in Quebec, with the fertile Eastern Townships to the south of it, and then plains sloping down to sea level in the East. The mountains of New England extend north into Canada, where they attain to practically the same heights as in the United States.

The once common misconception that Canada is almost Arctic has been almost dispelled. The climate of the southern parts of Canada corresponds to that of the northern States. The mean daily temperature was, in 1921, 49.40° at Victoria; 34.8° at Winnipeg, 44.4° at Toronto, 40.4° at Fredericton, and 44.1° Fahrenheit at Yarmouth. These figures show only slight variations from West to East, but the extremes are much greater in the prairie and eastern provinces than in British Columbia.

The St. Lawrence River, for many miles the boundary between Canada and the United States, is navigable to ocean-going vessels as far as Montreal, which is, by virtue of its Great Lakes connections and its proximity to London and Liverpool, the greatest grain exporting harbor on the continent. In 1921 Montreal exported 138,453,980 bushels of grain, and, in the year ended March 31, 1923, approximately 148,564,486. Of the 83,032,519 bushels of wheat shipped in the second period, 42,544,667 originated in the United States.

Of the other great rivers, the Mackenzie, flowing into the Arctic Ocean, has a length of 2,500 miles, and the Yukon, of 2,300. The rivers of Canada have an available force of 18,255,016 horse power

as against approximately 28,000,000 in the United States.

There are 3,604,000 square miles land area in Canada, of which, it is estimated, 450,000 square miles is capable of yielding merchantable timber. An equal area has been burned over and is only now growing up to merchantable size again. Forest resources are estimated at 553,750 million board feet of saw material, and 1,297 million cords of pulpwood. The great forests are in the areas of heaviest precipitation, but in the West the heavy rains come in the non-growing winter season, so that 99 per cent. of western timber is coniferous. For the five years 1916-1920 Canada had an average annual lumber production of 3,930,252 thousand board feet, valued at $107,224,031, and an average annual pulpwood production of 2,257,224 cords, valued at $26,712,198.

Canada ranks as third among the wheat producing countries of the world, and second to the United States as a wheat exporter. In 1922, the Canadian production was close on 400 million bushels, 46 per cent. of the production of the United States. Ninety-four per cent. of the Canadian yield was grown in the three Prairie Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Of the other grains, the largest crops are in oats and barley.

Fine fruits are grown in the valleys of British Columbia and in the Niagara district of Ontario. In Nova Scotia and Ontario apples are an important crop.

Canadian fisheries are an immensely valuable resource. The waters are cold, the fish are of the most desirable species, salmon, cod, trout and whitefish, and the extent of the fisheries is very great. Because of lower prices the value of the catch for 1922 fell back to the 1913 level of about 33 million dollars.

The importance of Canada's mineral production has been sufficiently shown in the foregoing tables.

Manufactures have increased greatly, both because more Canadian firms are operating and because American firms have set up branches in Canada. The latter movement has been encouraged by the desire to sell in the Canadian market free of duty and to enjoy tariff preferences throughout the British Empire. The industrial census of 1920 shows that there were 43,200 manufacturing establishments in Canada, with a capital of $3,443,276,052, employing 685,349 persons and paying $816,155,139 in wages and salaries. The value of the materials used was $2,190,891,214, and the value of the product, $4,024,939,463.

Canada does the larger part of her foreign trade with the United Kingdom and the United States, but in the last two years Canada's aggregate trade with the United States has fallen off on account of changes in the tariff laws. In his budget speech of May 11, 1923, Mr. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance, asked that a clause be placed in the Canadian tariff provisions stating Canada's readiness to enter into a commercial treaty with the United States.

Canada has considerable shipping on both ocean fronts. In 1921 there was a registered tonnage of 1,223,973, and for 1922 sea-going and coastwise clearances of 41,870,166 tons. The trade out of Montreal has been mentioned above. In respect of tonnage, Vancouver is the most important harbor in the Dominion, having for 1922 a total of 5,438,764 tons, entered and cleared.

Among railways in Canada, the Canadian Pacific is the great privately owned corporation. The other principal lines, Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk Pacific, Transcontinental and Intercolonial are operated for the government by the Canadian National Railway Board.

There is no state church in Canada. On account of the great number of French in Quebec, there are more of the Roman Catholic than of any other one denomination. The figures of the 1921 census showed 3,383,663 Roman Catholics, 1,408,812 Presbyterians, 1,407,959 Anglicans (Protestant Episcopal), 1,158,744 Methodists, 421,730 Baptists, and 287,484 Lutherans.

There were, in 1921, 23 universities with 3,322 professors and 34,730 students. The 67 colleges had a staff of 1,550 with approximately 10,000 students not also registered in universities. Post-elementary, technical and special schools had 407,606 pupils, and elementary schools 1,582,464, the grand total (excluding duplicates) registered in educational institutions being 2,021,911.

The increasing movement of settlers, artisans and tourists between the United States and Canada, as well as the great volume of international trade, are furthering the good understanding arising out of similar social and economic conditions and the common heritage of language, religion and English common law.

Canada maintains its own military forces, and controls the use of these forces, the same applying to its small naval and air force.

At the Versailles Peace Conference, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India were separately represented within the British Empire delegation. Thereafter each of them became in its own right, side by side with Great Britain, original members of the League of Nations. In the Assembly of the League of Nations, they vote quite independently of Great Britain.

An unofficial announcement was made on Nov. 2, 1922, following a conference held in Ottawa between Premier Mackenzie King and Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador at Washington, whereat it was decided a Canadian representative, either as a Minister or as a High Commissioner would be appointed to serve at Washington in connection with the British Empire, and would be charged especially with responsibility for Anglo-Canadian relations.

Canada, like the United States, is a Federation with provincial governments similar on the whole to the State governments of the United States. The Dominion Government, however, possesses the residual powers in legislation, and even has the power of disallowing provincial legislation, though this power is rarely exercised.

Since 1858, the Canadian unit of currency has been the gold dollar, of the same weight and fineness as the United States dollar. For some years the paper dollar has not been redeemable in gold, but it is expected that gold payment will shortly be resumed.

Tourist travel is increasing to the St. Lawrence route and the Maritime Provinces in the East as well as to the scenic beauties of the Canadian Rockies.

NEWFOUNDLAND

AREA, 42,734 square miles. Dependency, Labrador, 120,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1920, 263,383. Labrador, population, 1919, 3,647.

CAPITAL, St. John's; population, 34,045 (in 1918); other cities, Harbour Grace, 4,279; Bonavista, 3,911.

Governor General, Sir William L. Allardyce, K. C., K. C. M. G.

Premier, W. R. Warren.

United States Consul General, at St. John's, Alfred A. Winslow.

Newfoundland, at the eastern end of British America, in the Atlantic Ocean, is an island the size of Virginia and a little larger than Cuba. It is separated from Canada by the Straits of Belle Isle, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Cabot Straits.

Newfoundland is the oldest English colony. Discovered by John Cabot, June 24, 1497 (Cape Bonavista), it was, in August, 1583, formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, acknowledged to be British. A Governor was appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "responsible government" was accorded to the island. It is administered by an appointed Governor, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses, the Assembly elected by manhood suffrage. Newfoundland has steadfastly refused to join the Dominion of Canada. Labrador is a dependency; it has 850 miles of coastline, and is chiefly inhabited by Eskimos engaged in fishing and hunting.

Newfoundland is rugged in topography, climate and the stern and peculiarly serious character of the people, whose employment is mostly fishing and sealing, next to agriculture and livestock. The colony contributed 11,922 men to the British armies in the World War, and 3,000 others enlisted in the Canadian contingent.

Besides the foodstuffs producible in that northern latitude, there are resources of minerals which are not yet much developed, including iron ores, copper and gold. The forests are a great source of revenue. Paper pulp is taken from there to England. It had, in 1922, 904 miles of railroad.

Imports in 1921-22 totalled nearly $17,000,000 chiefly textiles, flour, coal, hardware and machinery, and exports more than $18,000,000 chiefly dried cod and paper and pulp.

Foreign trade is heaviest with Canada, the United States following, Britain being next.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$9,698,622
"	1921-22	5,874,984
"	1922-23	7,284,512
Exports,	1920-21	1,758,934
"	1921-22	1,921,151
"	1922-23	2,261,305

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

AREA, 4,207 square miles; Turks and Caicos Islands, 224; total, 4,431 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 858,188; (white, 14,476; colored, 157,223; black, 660,420; East Indian, 18,610; Chinese, 3,696; not stated, 3,693.

Turks and Caicos Islands, 1921, 5,612 of which 210 was white. Total 863,800.

CAPITAL, Kingston; population, 1921, 62,562. Other cities: Spanish Town, 8,694; Port Antonio, 7,074; Montego Bay, 6,616.

Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, K. C. M. G.

United States Consul, at Kingston, Charles L. Latham.

Jamaica is situate in the Caribbean Sea, 90 miles south of Cuba, and is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indies. It is about the size of the State of Connecticut. It has a rather mixed population, West Indians predominating. In 1922 there were 1,214,214 acres cared for, of which 296,778 were tilled, and 917,436 pasture. Products are tropical. Imports from the United States are larger than from any other country, and exports to this country second to those to Britain. There are 200 miles of railroads.

The climate has attractions for winter tourists, and many citizens of this country visit the island. The island figures largely in the history of the Buccaneers of the West Indies before and during the time of Sir Henry Morgan, once its Governor. The old haunt of the pirate, Port Royal, at the entrance of the harbor, was destroyed and sunk under the sea by an earthquake.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$15,524,778
"	1921-22	8,238,928
"	1922-23	8,133,505
Exports,	1920-21	6,294,991
"	1921-22	7,128,854
"	1922-23	6,871,454

BERMUDA.

AREA, 19 square miles.

POPULATION census of 1921 20,127 (7,006 white).

CAPITAL Hamilton; population 2,578.

Governor, Lt. Gen. Sir Joseph John Assar, K. C. M. G., K. C. V. O., C. B.

United States Consul, William P. Kent.

Bermuda, a crown colony, is a group of 360 small islands of coral formation, about 20 inhabited, in mid-Atlantic, 677 miles southeast of New York and 580 miles east of North Carolina. To Americans, the main island, capital Hamilton, population 2,578, is a favorite winter resort, fully 25,000 visiting it annually. It ships to New York quantities of Easter lilies, early potatoes and onions. Of its 12,360 acres 4,000 are under cultivation.

The Governor is aided by two Councils and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members. The franchise is limited to men owning property valued at $300 a year; in 1918 there were 1,408 electors of whom 934 were white and 474 colored.

Bermuda is an important naval base with a well equipped dockyard. Food supplies are mostly imported from the United States and Canada. The imports in 1920 were valued at £1,340,240 and exports at £224,626. The revenue in 1921 was £201,382; expenditures £237,492; debt £85,000. Tonnage entering the port in 1920 amounted to 2,371,064 tons.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$4,311,331
"	1921-22	3,353,162
"	1922-23	3,363,470
Exports,	1920-21	1,098,682
"	1921-22	1,092,054
"	1922-23	1,105,350

BARBADOS.

AREA, 166 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 156,312.

CAPITAL, Bridgetown; population, 13,486.

Governor, Lieut Col. Sir C. R. M. O'Brien, K. C. M. G.

United States Consul, John J. C. Watson.

Barbados is the most eastern of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies, lying out in the Atlantic at 13° north latitude.

Of the total 106,470 acres, 74,000 are tilled, producing chiefly sugar and cotton. Imports are heaviest from the United States, and exports heaviest to Canada. Tonnage entered in 1920 was 3,201,535. There are 28 miles of narrow gauge railroad.

These islands, together with others in the Caribbean Sea, were factors in the celebrated freebooting days of Morgan and other notorious pirates.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$3,912,907
"	1921-22	1,617,203
"	1922-23	1,542,450
Exports,	1920-21	1,945,816
"	1921-22	211,807
"	1922-23	525,326

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

AREA, 1,863 square miles. Tobago, 114 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 391,279.

CAPITAL, Port au Spain; population, 70,146.

Governor, Col. Sir S. H. Wilson, K. C. M. G., K. B. E., C. B., R. E.

United States Consul, Henry D. Baker.

Trinidad, the most southerly of the West Indies, lies off the north coast of South America. Trade is heaviest, both import and export, with the United States. Total areas are 1,191,678 acres, of which 517,538 are cultivated. Products are mostly asphalt, oil with derivatives therefrom. The great asphalt lake, 110 acres in extent, on the island is immensely valuable, and seems inexhaustible. During 1921, 82,396,000 gallons of crude oil were extracted by the 20 companies operating, and colony's revenue from asphalt was £39,711.

There are 123 miles of railroad in operation.

Port au Spain is one of the finest towns in the West Indies.

Toboga is an island governed by Trinidad.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$14,238,171
"	1921-22	4,882,268
"	1922-23	4,502,770
Exports,	1920-21	7,295,120
"	1921-22	4,565,575
"	1922-23	5,477,679

THE BAHAMAS.

AREA, 4,404 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 53,031

CAPITAL, Nassau; population, about 12,000.

Governor General, Major Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K. C. M. G., G. B.

United States Consul, Lorin A. Lathrop.

The Bahama Islands number twenty, part of them uninhabited, and are in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of America. Nassau, on the Island of New Providence, near the Florida coast, is an attractive winter resort for Americans.

Sponges and sisal are the chief sources of revenue. Fruit growing is being developed. Trade with the United States is three times as heavy as with any other country.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

AREA, 133 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1911, 66,750.

CAPITAL, St. George's, on Grenada Island.

Governor, Sir G. B. Haddon-Smith, K. C. M. G.

The Windward Islands lie at the eastern side of the Caribbean Sea, west from Martinique. They are Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent and St. Lucia. Each has its own local government.

In 1916 there were under cultivation 30,200 acres. Products mostly are sugar, cocoa, nutmegs, cotton, mace and fruits.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

AREA, 715 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1911, 127,103.

CAPITAL, Antigua.

Governor, Sir Eustace Fiennes, Bart.

The Leeward Islands, of the West Indies, are part of the Lesser Antilles, forming Froude's "Bow of Ulysses." They comprise in one administration five Presidencies, and include the Islands of Antigua, Barbuda, Redonda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat, and the (British) Virgin Islands, with Sombrero, under Commissioners, and all except the latter having their own local Legislature.

Their chief products are sugar, molasses, cocoa and tropical growths. Trade with the United States is growing.

The trade of the Bahamas, the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$6,124,861
"	1921-22	4,620,118
"	1922-23	6,694,100
Exports,	1920-21	4,013,120
"	1921-22	1,690,929
"	1922-23	2,056,812

BRITISH HONDURAS.

AREA, 8,592 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 45,317.

CAPITAL, Belize, population, 12,660.

Governor, Sir E. Hutson, K. C. M. G.

United States Consul, William W. Early.

British Honduras is situate on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and produces chiefly trop-

ical fruits, mahogany, logwood, chicle, and cedar, much of which comes to the United States. Of the imports, a considerable trade is with this country and Canada, and comprehends things produced both in this country and Britain.

Imports in 1921-22 were valued at $3,100,000, and exports at $2,900,000.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$2,622,217
"	1921-22	1,823,553
"	1922-23	1,853,082
Exports,	1920-21	3,720,142
"	1921-22	2,309,003
"	1922-23	2,229,134

BRITISH GUIANA.

AREA, 89,480 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 297,691; including 124,900 East Indians.

CAPITAL, Georgetown; population, 55,490.

Governor, Sir Graeme Thomson, K. C. M. G.

United States Consul, Gaston Smith.

British Guiana is on the north shore of South America, with Venezuela on the west, Dutch Guiana on the east, and Brazil on the south. It is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Court of Policy, seven appointed and eight elected, these with six others constituting the Combined Court that rules. Areas tilled are 177,000 acres, producing in 1920 sugar cane from 69,530 acres, rice from 55,250 acres, cocoanuts from 24,450 acres, coffee from 5,050 acres, rubber from 2,800 acres.

Livestock numbered 111,940 cattle, 1,420 horses, 22,250 sheep, 17,000 swine.

The placer gold mining industry is important, the 1921 production being £58,681; total production, 1884-1921, being £9,544,247. The production of diamonds in 1921 was 102,603 carats, valued at £329,847.

Ores from which aluminum is made are abundant, and it is believed that there will be development of the oil, manganese and mica resources.

There are 98 miles of railroads and 450 miles of river navigation. In 1921 3,121 vessels of 876,709 tons entered the ports.

The revenue in 1921 was £968,947, and the expenditures, £1,195,846. The imports that year were £3,487,607, and the exports, £3,639,129.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$6,246,348
"	1921-22	1,956,532
"	1922-23	1,728,653
Exports,	1920-21	2,369,877
"	1921-22	301,201
"	1922-23	478,264

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND SOUTH GEORGIA

AREA, 6,500 square miles, including more than 100 islands. South Georgia, estimated, 1,000 square miles.

POPULATION, Falkland Island, census of 1919, 3,255 (2,271 males, 984 females). South Georgia, estimated, 1,000; only 3 females.

Governor, Sir J. Middleton, K. B. E., C. B.

The Falkland Islands lie 300 miles east from the Strait of Magellan, at the southern end of South America. Their main value is in their strategic location, although there are large sheep farms and whaling interests. It was off the Falkland Islands the British war fleet under Admiral Sturdee defeated the troublesome German fleet in the late war, completing the elimination of the naval force of the Central Powers in the South Pacific.

The Falkland Islands exported to the United States in the fiscal year 1922-23 $1,272,299 worth of merchandise and imported $225 worth. The total exports in 1920 were valued at £3,132,909.

BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES IN INDIA

British Provinces.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population, 1921.	Native State or Agency.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population, 1921.
Aimer-Merwara	2,711	495,899	Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	383,672
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	26,833	Beluchistan States	80,410	378,999
Assam	53,015	7,598,861	Baroda State	8,182	2,121,875
Beluchistan	54,228	421,679	Bengal States	5,393	896,173
Bengal	78,699	46,653,177	Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	3,965,431
Bihar and Orissa	83,181	33,998,778	Bombay States	63,864	7,412,341
Bihar	*42,361*	*23,378,758*	Central India Agency	52,260	6,004,581
Orissa	*13,743*	*4,968,406*	Central Provinces States	31,174	2,068,482
Chota Nagpur	*27,077*	*5,651,614*	Gwalior State	25,107	3,175,822
Bombay (Presidency)	123,059	19,338,586	Hyderabad State	82,698	12,453,627
Bombay	*75,993*	*16,005,170*	Kashmir State	84,432	3,322,030
Sind	*46,986*	*3,278,493*	Madras States	10,549	5,460,029
Aden	*80*	*54,923*	*Cochin*	*1,361*	*979,019*
Burma	230,839	13,205,564	*Travancore*	*7,594*	*4,005,849*
Central Provinces and Berar	99,823	13,908,514	Mysore State	29,475	5,976,660
Central Provinces	*82,057*	*10,827,302*	N. W. Frontier Province (agencies and tribal areas)	25,472	2,828,055
Berar	*17,766*	*3,081,212*	Punjab States	36,551	4,415,401
Coorg	1,582	164,459	Rajputana Agency	128,987	9,857,012
Delhi	557	486,741	Sikkim State	2,818	81,722
Madras	142,330	42,322,270	United Provinces States	5,079	1,134,824
Northwest Frontier Province	13,418	2,247,696			
Punjab	99,222	20,678,393	Total States	709,555	71,936,736
United Provinces	107,267	45,590,946			
Agra	*83,109*	*33,420,638*	Total Provinces	1,093,074	247,138,396
Oudh	*24,158*	*12,170,308*			
Total Provinces	1,093,074	247,138,396	Total India	1,802,629	319,075,132

NOTE.—Figures in Italics are included in the totals just preceding them.

INDIA

AREA, of British provinces, 1,093,074 square miles; area of protected native states or agencies 709,555 square miles. Total India, 1,802,629 square miles.

POPULATION, of British provinces, census of 1921, 247,138,396; native states and agencies, 71,936,736; total India, 319,075,132.

CAPITAL, Delhi; population, 304,420.

Viceroy and Governor General, The Earl of Reading, P. C., G. C. B., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., K. C. V. O.

United States Consul General, at Calcutta, Alexander W. Weddell. *Consuls*, at Bombay, Wilbur Keblinger; at Karachi, Avra M. Warren; at Madras, Alfred R. Thompson; at Ragoon, James P. Moffitt.

India is bounded on the north by Afghanistan and China; on the east by China, Siam and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea; on the west by the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea, Persia and Afghanistan. Its territory is as large as that of the United States east of the Rocky Mountain States.

The climate ranges from the extremely hot in the southeast to cooler elevations of the northwest mountains, the whole being tropical in general character.

Approximately 25 per cent. of the area is forested, among the timber products being sandalwood, teak, ironwood, deodar, sissu, satinwood, date palm, cocoanut, sago, banyan and acacia.

The country is essentially agricultural 70 per cent. of the people living therefrom. By the 1911 figures, there were in all of India, British India and the native states, 313,470,000 persons of which about 225,000,000 were supported by soil tillage, forestry and livestock husbandry. Agriculture is crude, although improvement of method is being attained through the efforts of the British Department of Agriculture, which maintains staffs of experts to inculcate modernity among the natives. They also teach better ways of caring for domestic animals, and encourage the introduction of high-bred grades.

In 1920 there were 254,990,536 acres in crops in British India, with 23,197,000 acres irrigated by canals, 7,337,000 by tanks, 12,692,000 by wells and 5,737,000 by various other ways. About $460,000,000 of crops were taken from irrigated lands in the crop year of 1919-20.

In 1922 rice on 8,256,000 acres yielded 33,038-000 tons; wheat, 9,817,000 tons from 28,234,000 acres; cotton, 4,464,000 bales from 18,436,000 acres —an exceedingly low per acre yield.

Other important products were linseed, rape, mustard, jute, indigo, sugar cane, coffee, and tea.

Livestock in 1920 numbered 117,000,000 oxen, 28,493,000 buffalo, 21,984,000 sheep, 24,134,000 goats, 1,698,000 horses, 75,000 mules, 1,372,000 donkeys and 408,000 camels.

INDUSTRY, MINING AND COMMERCE.

India in 1922 had 5,312 industrial establishments, employing 1,367,136 persons. The cotton industry is the most important, there being, June 30, 1921, 257 spinning and weaving mills, having 6,870,804 spindles, and 123,823 looms, and employing 333,197 hands; cotton consumption was 7,420,805 cwts.; yarn production was 5,892,880 cwts., and cloth, 1,580,829,846 yards, weighing 367,481,791 pounds. The import of raw cotton in 1921-22 was 24,450 tons. Jute mills come next, with 75 establishments employing 264,373 persons; cotton ginning and baling, 1,775 establishments employing 133,323 persons. Other industries employing 11,000 persons or more are transport, rice mills, engineering, manufacture of arms and ammunition, machinery, lumber, woolen goods, sugar, oil, tobacco, lace, and rubber.

To give effect to the ratification by India of the Draft Conventions approved by the International Labor Conference at Washington, a bill to amend the Indian factories Act, was passed and came into force July 1, 1922. The principal features are:

Further protection for children working in factories by raising the maximum age from 14 to 15 and the minumum age from 9 to 12 years. The maximum number of hours during which a child may work in any one day shall not exceed six, and definite provision is made for intervals of rest. The limitation of the hours of adults in all classes of factories to sixty per week and eleven per day, lengthened intervals for rest and provisions for weekly holidays. Factories include establishments employing not less than ten persons a day.

In minerals, India has an unusually wide range of products. Coal produced in 1921 amounted to 19,302,947 tons; iron ore, 600,000 tons; manganese ore, 539,889 tons; wolfram, 670 tons; mica, 30,944 cwts.; copper, 20,000 tons; lead, 33,694 tons; gold, 470,000 ounces; silver, 3,827,904 ounces; and precious stones, 158,577 carats. About 250,000 work in the mines. The imports for the fiscal year, 1921-22, inclusive of Government stores, were: merchandise, £280,712,185; specie, £31,299,053; total, £312,011,-238; exports: merchandise, £248,657,626; specie, £19,067,314; total, £267,724,940; re-exports, £14,-063,413. The United Kingdom had 39 per cent of the total trade; British possessions, 15; Japan, 10.1; the United States, 9.2. The balance of trade, which was largely in favor of India during the war and in 1919-20, was against her by about £5,000,000 in 1920-21, and £3,373,000 in 1921-22.

Shipping entering Indian ports in 1921-22 numbered 3,949 vessels, of 7,641,810 tons, of which 2,227 of 5,841,022 tons, were British.

India had open for traffic on March 31, 1922, 37,265 miles of railway, of which 7,698 miles were State lines operated by the State; 19,107 State lines operated by companies; 2,951 Indian State lines operated by Indian States, and 1,483 operated by the Main Line. Much of the other privately owned mileage was operated under guarantee and rebate terms, or under subsidies. Railway development is not modern, four gauges being employed, preventing the interchange of cars from one line to another. Navigable waterways inland amount to 4,000 miles, and there are about 200,000 miles of highways. The number of motor vehicles in use on March 31, 1922, was 47,452.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

The British regular forces in India are paid by the Indian Exchequer. The expenditure in 1921-22 was £60,137,000. They are organized in brigades and Divisions with the Native army, the normal proportion being one British Battalion to 3 native. In October, 1922, there were 44 British infantry battalions, 126 Native; 6 British cavalry regiments, 20 Native. The Horse (5 batteries), Field (6 batteries) and Garrison (9 batteries) Artillery, the Tank Corps (6 companies) and Royal Air Force are wholly British. A Native army has 19 Pack Artillery batteries, 24 Engineer companies and 14 Signal companies. In addition there is an Auxiliary force organized in 1920 for volunteers of British extraction, which numbers 23 Infantry battalions, 20 Garrison Artillery batteries, 11 cavalry regiments, 19 Railway battalions, 5 Engineer companies and 1 Signal Service company. Eight regiments in 1923 were wholly officered by Indians as to company or squadron officers.

The Sukkur Barrage in the Sind—one of the great irrigation schemes in the world—and the Sutlej Valley irrigation project, in the Punjab, have both received the sanction of the Indian Government and the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The Sukkur Barrage will cost £18,500,000 and will be financed by loans aggregating $50,000,000. It provides for an extensive system of canals on both banks of the Indus river to supply perennial irrigation and it is expected that during the next ten years the cotton acreage in the Punjab will be trebled and between two and three million acres will be added to the wheat producing area. The Government will also stimulate sugar-cane production in the Sind.

A reorganization of the Indian Government has consolidated the departments under three heads: Commerce; Industries and Labor; Education, Health and Lands, together with a Board of Revenue to shape a definite taxation policy.

The budget for 1922-23 for the Central Government only was: Revenue, £133,227,800; Expenditures, £142,390,600. The budgets of the Provincial Governments, 1921-22, totalled: revenues, £82,-138,700; expenditures, £94,195,810. The debt on March 31, 1922, was £635,720,148.

In 1922 returns show that 19,396 persons died from snake bite, tigers killed 1,454; leopards, 560; wolves, 556; bears, 69; elephants, 70 and hyenas, 10. During the year nearly 25,000 wild animals were killed and 200,000 rupees paid in reward. The plague caused 36,900 deaths in India up to March 31, 1923. The average for four years of deaths for the plague had been 14,400.

Great Britain officially defines British India as that part of the Indian peninsula which is directly under British rule, but the technical delimitation of British India shades off into other areas, where British influence predominates and is virtually complete. The British imperial status was given when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India in 1876.

Government there by Britain is declared to be ased on the principle which has obtained in other colonies and dominions since the time the United States separated from the mother country—that of advancing the people as far as possible along the pathway toward autonomy and complete self-government. The ultimate objective is said to be that absolute self-government which the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa and other areas have. The backward status of the people has prevented the realization of such an end so far, according to British authoritative statements.

India is a member of the League of Nations.

It is said that there are 45 races, speaking 170 languages, and 2,400 castes and tribes, divided, 217,000,000 Hindus, 60,000,000 descendants of Turanian tribes, 66,000,000 Mohammedans, and there are 700 feudatory states. Each cult, caste and tribe adheres fiercely to its religious beliefs and social rules, many of them with fanaticism, especially the Mohammedans, who even in far-off India look quite as faithfully toward Mecca each sundown as do those nearer to the capital of Islam for 1,000 years. The stability of these conditions, touching all classes, is probably the more assured because of all the population only about 10 per cent. is urban.

POPULATION OF THE CITIES OF INDIA.

The principal cities of above 100,000 inhabitants with their population, by the census of 1921, are:

Town.	Populat'n	Town	Populat'n
Calcutta (with suburbs)	1,327,547	Allahabad	157,220
Bombay	1,175,914	Mandalay	148,917
Madras	526,911	Nagpur	145,193
Hyderabad	404,187	Srinagar	141,735
Rangoon	341,962	Madura	138,894
Delhi	304,420	Bareilly	129,459
Lahore	281,781	Meerut	122,609
Ahmedabad	274,007	Trichinopoly	120,422
Lucknow	240,566	Jaipur	120,207
Bangalore	237,496	Patna	119,976
Karachi	216,883	Sholapur	119,581
Cawnpore	216,436	Dacca	119,450
Poona	214,796	Surat	117,434
Benares	198,447	Ajmer	113,512
Agra	185,532	Jubbulpore	108,793
Amritsar	160,218	Peshawar	104,452
		Rawalpindi	101,142

There are also 51 with a population of between 30,000 and 100,000.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF INDIA.

(Census of 1921)

Sects.	Number.
Total population	319,075,132
Hindus	216,734,586
Sikhs	3,238,803
Jains	1,178,596
Buddhists	11,591,268

Parsees		101,778
Mohammedans		68,735,233
Christians		4,754,079
Roman Catholics	1,490,863	
Anglicans	492,752	
Presbyterians	181,130	
Baptists	337,226	
Lutherans	218,500	
Methodists	171,844	
Congregationalists	135,265	
Salvationists	52,407	
Other Protestants	45,894	
Syrian (Romo-Syrian)	413,142	
Syrian (others)	315,162	
Armenians, Greeks, etc	4,064	
Jews		21,778
Animistic		9,774,661
Others, about		18,000

The detailed figures for the Christians are those of the 1911 census and are given to indicate the relative strengths of the several denominations.

ILLITERACY IN INDIA.

The following statistics of illiteracy are those of the census of 1911.

	Able to Read and Write.	Unable to Read and Write.	Total.
Males	16,938,668	143,480,620	160,419,288
Females	1,600,763	151,397,030	152,997,793
Total	18,539,431	294,877,650	313,417,081

In 1919-20 there were 168,358 public schools of various kinds with 7,612,839 pupils, and 34,623 private schools with 593,386; the expenditure in public education was £14,889,696. There are eight universities.

The problem in India is always how to get enough food for the people; that is, enough to stave off starvation. Famines and scourges are frequent, and obstacles to efficient use of the natural resources are ever present in the conservatism of the people and disinclination to change.

Although the efforts of Britain to introduce better methods have accomplished much and have held loyal a large proportion of the people, there has lately been an arousal of extreme nationalism, with resistance by the agitators and their followers to British rule, taking, under the leadership of Gandhi, the form of non-co-operation.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$92,549,584
" 1921-22	35,723,466
" 1922-23	27,943,964
Exports, 1920-21	122,850,161
" 1921-22	78,560,413
" 1922-23	121,668,786

Beluchistan is in the extreme western part of the Indian Empire, with 54,228 square miles of area, and, in 1921, 421,679 of population, practically all Mussulmans or Hindus. It is governed by British Residents under long-standing agreements.

Barren mountains and deserts render it comparatively unimportant economically, with some cereals produced, and little development of any kind. Minerals have been explored, and will some time afford wealth. Foreign trade totals about $1,000,000.

Sikkim is a state of India in the Himalayas, south from Thibet. The area is 2,818 square miles, and population in 1921 was 81,722, composed of Bhutias, Lepchas and Nepalese. It is governed by a Maharajah, H. H. Tashi Namgyal, under a British protectorate.

Cereals, fruits and woolen cloth are the products. The country is undeveloped.

The Andaman Islands 204 in number, are in the Bay of Bengal, 120 miles from the mainland of Burma. Area is 2,260 square miles, and population, 26,833. Timber wealth is large, but the use of the islands for a penal settlement, a self-supporting community of 11,500, is the chief interest. The natives are pigmy jungle-dwellers, experts with spear and arrow, and very savage.

The Nicobar Islands, 75 miles from Andaman Islands, have 635 square miles of area, and population of 10,000.

OTHER BRITISH ASIATIC POSSESSIONS

ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, AND BAHREIN ISLANDS.

United States Consul, at Aden, Raymond Davis.

Aden, a peninsula on the Arabian coast, is on the southern end of the Suez Canal, and has 75 square miles of area, in Aden proper, and 9,000 square miles including protectorate areas. The population, including Perim, in 1921 was 54,923, mostly Mohammedans. In 1921 imports were valued at £7,633,865—cotton goods, grains, coal sugar and foods; and exports at £3,928,137—salt, coffee, gum, hides, cotton goods and foods.

Manufacturing is chiefly of cigarettes and salt.

There are about 30 miles of narrow gauge railways.

Aden is an important whaling station and has an excellent harbor.

Sokotra is an island off the African coast under British protection, and the Kuria Muria Islands, off the Arabian coast—all attached to Aden. Area in all is 1,382 square miles, and population 12,000, mostly engaged in livestock husbandry.

Trade of Aden with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$1,221,230
" 1921-22	1,584,376
" 1922-23	1,763,061
Exports, 1920-21	1,696,940
" 1921-22	1,541,368
" 1922-23	2,447,243

The Bahrein Islands lie off the Arabian coast, in the Persian Gulf, the total area being 280 square miles, and the population 110,000, mostly Mohammedans. Pearl fishing is the chief interest. The foreign trade in 1920-21 totalled about $5,900,000 of imports, chiefly rice, coffee, sugar, tea, and cotton piece goods; and exports about $6,250,000, mostly rice, coffee, sugar.

CEYLON.

United States Consul, at Colombo, Marshall M. Vance.

Ceylon is an island as large as the State of West Virginia, off the southern tip of India, in the Indian Ocean, with 25,481 square miles of area and 4,497,599 of population, divided: Buddhists, 2,770,000; Hindus, 982,000; Mohammedans, 302,000; Christians, 444,000. Colombo (population, 1921, 244,110), is the chief city.

Of the total 16,212,000 acres, 3,106,000 are tilled, and 1,000,000 pastureland. Products are cocoanuts, rubber, cinnamon, tea and grains. Tea is the most important, 171,392,249 pounds being exported in 1922, 117,282,000 to the United Kingdom. Rubber exportations in 1920 were more than 93,000,000 pounds, half going to the United Kingdom, and 42,992,000 to the United States. Total imports in 1920 were valued at $108,018,955, in 1921, $65,639,775; exports, 1920, $89,487,394, 1921, $64,150,103.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1921-22	$411,108
" 1922-23	831,986
Exports, 1921-22	9,723,851
" 1922-23	26,607,234

The Maldive Islands are 400 miles west from Ceylon, with 70,000 population, almost all Mohammedans. Cocoanuts, millet, palms, fruit and nuts are the products.

CYPRUS.

Cyprus is an island, third largest in the Mediterranean Sea, 40 miles from Asia Minor and 60 from Syria. Its area is 3,584 square miles, and population in 1921 was 274,108 Mohammedans (Ottoman Turks), 310,709; Christians, 245,287; others, 4,000.

Nicosia is the capital, population, 18,461; other towns, Larnaca, 10,652; Linasol, 11,843.

The island is agricultural, with wheat, barley, vetches, oats, olives and cotton chief products. 30 per cent. of the land area is cultivated.

Revenue, 1921, was £658,374, expenditures, £678,273; debt, £215,000 (for public works); foreign trade, £2,366,856.

STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

AREA, Singapore Island, 217 square miles; Penang Island, 108 square miles; Wellesley, 280 square miles; Malacca, 840 square miles; Pangkor, 155 square miles; total, 1,600 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1921, 882,000.

CAPITAL, Singapore, population, 423,768.

Governor, Sir Lawrence N. Guillemard, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., also *High Commissioner* for the Federated Malay States; *High Commissioner* for Brunei, and *British Agent* for North Borneo and Sarawak.

United States Consul General, at Singapore, Ernest L. Harris; *Consul*, at Penang, vacant.

The Straits Settlement is a Crown Colony in which Singapore, an island twenty-seven miles long by fourteen wide, area, 217 square miles, is the chief port. Singapore just misses being the southernmost point of Asia by a half-mile water channel. The Johore Causeway has just been completed joining it with the mainland and affording through train service between Bangkok and Singapore. It is at the funnel point of the Strait of Malacca which extends between the Malay Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra, the great water highway between India and China.

The British House of Commons voted in 1923 to spend £11,000,000 to make it an impregnable naval base. It is already heavily fortified and in strategic position as the Gibraltar and Aden of the Far East.

A hundred years ago the island, owned by the Sultan of Johore on the mainland, was a deserted jungle save for a little fishing village. Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819 obtained it for the East India Company, for a small fee and in two years the little trading centre he established had a populat on of 10,000. Singapore has been developed and maintained as a free port and is now a huge city of over 400,000 population, carrying on trade valued at a $1,000,000,000 annually with a shipping of al sorts amounting to 17,000,000 tons yearly, and is primarily a transshipping point. Its population has been drawn from all Asia, Oceania, the Malay Archipelago, Africa, Europe and America. Chinese predominate, making up one-half the population. Europeans, Americans and Australians number less than 10,000; and there are probably as many Japanese. Products are typical of that zone, total imports being £86,126,020 in 1921, and exports £58,025,105, of which rubber amounted to £11,954,201. During 1922, 277,936 tons of rubber were exported. In 1921, 8,284 vessels in the foreign trade of 12,524,000 tons entered the port.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$14,927,449
"	1921-22	4,545,796
"	1922-23	6,782,111
Exports,	1920-21	107,504,102
"	1921-22	71,819,493
"	1922-23	139,356,405

The Federated Malay States lie in the Malay Peninsula, and have 27,506 square miles, and population in 1919 was about 1,315,000. Products are cocoanuts, rice, rubber, tapioca, pepper, gambier, and nipah palms. In 1920 imports were about $100,000,000, and exports about $165,000,000.

The area under rubber cultivat on in 1922 was 1,177,590 acres; rubber exports amounted to 101,-329 tons in 1920 and 94,552 tons in 1921. Tin to the amount of 34,489 tons was exported in 1921 and 35,288 in 1922; in 1921, 14,674 ounces of gold was produced.

The Unfederated Malay States, area, 23,486 square miles, and estimated population, all Mohammedans, of about 1,123,000, are five in number, each under a native Sultan and with a British adviser.

British North Borneo has 31,106 square miles area, with 208,183 population in 1911, chiefly Mohammedans on the seacoast and aboriginal tribes inland.

Major Gen. Sir W. H. Rycroft is Governor of the Protectorate, and the British North Borneo Company has jurisdiction.

Exports are mainly timber, sago, rice, gum, and the tropical products. In 1921 imports were valued at £900,668; and exports, £923,616; revenue, £372,119; expenditures, £440,058.

Brunei has been since 1888 a protected sultanate on the north side of the Island of Borneo, between Sarawak and British North Borneo. Its area is about 4,000 square miles, and population, census of 1921, 25,454, of which 35 were Europeans. The revenue for 1920 was about £23,500 and expenditures about £26,000; debt £50,100. A British Resident is in control.

Sarawak, the land of the white Rajah, is along the northwest coast of Borneo, between the mountains and the China Sea. Its coast line is 400 miles long and its area 42,000 square miles. Its population is estimated at about 600,000. The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, 23 miles up the Sarawak River, and Sibu, 60 miles up the Rejang River, which is navigable for large steamers. The chief exports are sago, pepper, gold, plantation rubber, gutta percha, gutta jelutong, cutch, petroleum, birds' nests, fish, oil nuts and sugar. The Rajah is H. H. Charles Vyner Brooke, great-nephew of James Brooke, the Englishman to whom the Sultan of Brunei gave the Government in 1842.

HONGKONG.

Governor General, Sir R. E Stubbs, K. C. M. G.
United States Consul General, William H. Gale.

British Hongkong is a crown colony acquired in 1841, and lies at the mouth of the Canton River 60 miles from Canton. It is 11 miles long by from two to three wide. The population in 1920 was estimated at 625,166, non-Chinese being 14,000.

Hongkong is an important British station of great strategic value commercially as well as naval as to China. Foreign trade in 1920 was: imports about $650,000,000; exports, about $765,000,000; of the imports 32 per cent. was from the British Empire; of the exports, 18 per cent. to British areas.

Much of the trade with the United Kingdom is for articles for re-exportation, the trade comprising exports of the simpler products of the areas tributary to Hongkong, and imports the manufactures and other things of more advanced countries.

The budget for 1922 was; revenues $Mex.17,276,-260; expenditures, $Mex.20,198,980.

The total tonnage of shipping at the port of Hongkong in 1922 was the largest in its history—708,244 vessels of 46,566,764 tons entered and cleared. In 1922 there entered and cleared 50,427 vessels of 2,954,336 tons employed in the foreign trade; of these 45% were British, 25% Japanese and 10% American.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$22,042,197
"	1921-22	19,569,408
"	1922-23	19,057,913
Exports,	1920-21	28,210,902
"	1921-22	11,036,422
"	1922-23	20,216,496

WEIHAIWEI.

Weihaiwei is in the Chinese Province of Shantung, and includes islands and the bay, which were leased in 1898. The area is 285 square miles, and the population was 154,416 in 1921. Under agreement made at the Shantung Settlement at the Washington Conference, January, 1922, Great Britain will restore the territory to China. Total imports in 1921 were valued at $5,630,432; exports, $5,261,391.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

AREA, 473,089 square miles; divided, Cape of Good Hope, 276,966; Natal, 35,284; Orange Free State, 50,389; the Transvaal, 110,450.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 6,928,580; divided, Cape of Good Hope, 2,781,185; Natal, 1,234,000; Orange Free State, 628,360; the Transvaal, 2,085,837.

CAPITALS, Cape Town (seat of Legislature), population, census of 1921, 207,404; Pretoria (seat of Government), 74,052; other cities, Johannesburg, population, 288,131; Durban, 146,-324; Port Elizabeth, 45,927; Kimberley, 39,320; Bloemfontein, 38,865, and six others having more than 10,000 but less than 21,000 whites.

Governor General, H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K. G.

Premier, Gen. the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts (Native Affairs).

United States Consul General, at Cape Town, De Witt C. Poole; *Consuls*, at Durban, Natal, Thomas W. Chilton; at Port Elizabeth, Monnett B. Davis; at Johannesburg, George K. Donald.

The Union of South Africa, referred to by some Britons as "The flower of British democratic development," includes the former colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and the one-time Boer republics, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. These were all united May 31, 1910, under self-governing privileges. Legislative power rests with a Senate of 40 members, each with a £500 property qualification, eight appointed and 32 elected; and a House of Assembly of 134 elected members.

The Government, to which the British Parliament granted broadest powers, is on a very advanced platform of expression of the people's will. There is an elected provisional council in each state with an administration appointed by the Governor General which deals with local matters.

The Union of South Africa is a member of the League of Nations.

The census of 1921 returned 1,519,488 whites and 5,409,092 colored; 4,697,813 were Bantu natives, 165,731 Asiatics and 545,548 of other races. Of the cities, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth and East London alone returned a majority of white inhabitants.

The defense force of the Union has been entirely responsible for the military administration since Dec. 1, 1921, and the imperial soldiers have been withdrawn.

The railways owned by the several colonies prior to the Union were in May, 1919, merged into one system, the South African Railways, under control of the Union Government. The total mileage in operation March 31, 1920, was 9,542 (Cape, 4,252; Natal, 1,302; Orange Free State, 1,342; and the Transvaal, 2,644). The capital expenditure up to March 31, 1921, was £99,821,886; gross earnings, 1920-21, were £23,618,457; expenditures, £18,646,912. The mileage of privately-owned lines was 507 (Cape, 453; Natal, 50; Orange Free State, 4).

The overseas shipping entering the ports in 1921 was 1,217 vessels of 4,198,000 tons; coastwise, 2,350 vessels of 6,012,000 tons. Under the two-year extension of its mail carrying contract the Castle-

Vail Steamship Line will receive a subsidy of £171,000 a year until Sept. 3, 1924.

The output of gold and diamonds from South Africa from the earliest dates of discovery to Dec. 31, 1921, is given in the following table, the value of gold being calculated at £4.2477 per ounce.

Province.	Gold.	Diamonds.
Cape of Good Hope....	£21,856	£170,137,698
Natal.....	83,821	.....
Transvaal.....	716,891,281	30,233,958
Orange Free State.....	.....	19,528,932
Total.....	£716,996,958	£219,900,588

The value of diamonds produced in the first six months of 1923 was over £2,000,000 or double the total for all of 1922.

The value of the coal output for the Union in the same time was £53,944,176, in all provinces; of copper, £22,924,004, chiefly from the Cape; and of tin, £4,573,858, chiefly from the Transvaal.

The agricultural and dairying industries have been well developed for African areas, and such produce is even shipped to the London market.

The Transvaal and Natal have each 2,000,000 acres suitable for growing cotton. In Natal 5,200 acres were under cultivation in 1922-23 and the total yield there and in the Transvaal was about 4,000 bales.

Progress is being made in development of manufacturing to use the country's raw materials, more than $200,000,000 being already invested therein.

The Union of South Africa spent out of its loan funds for war services in the six fiscal years, 1915-21, £22,940,555.

The primary and secondary schools numbered, in 1920, 4,746 with 303,255 pupils for whites, and 3,129 with 238,137 pupils for colored; the teachers numbered 19,759 and the expenditures £5,940,037. There are nine universities with 173 professors and 3,292 students.

Budget, 1922-23—Revenue.....	£28,695,000
Expenditure.....	24,827,940
Expenditure, loan account.....	10,763,000
Debt, March 31, 1922.....	191,784,936

Imports for 1920 were £101,827,104; exports, £87,667,516; imports, 1921, £57,800,316; exports, £65,819,139.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21.....	$46,925,067
" 1921-22.....	18,059,700
" 1922-23.....	25,599,052
Exports, 1920-21.....	10,838,040
" 1921-22.....	5,282,140
" 1922-23.....	15,203,259

Southwest Africa, formerly German territory, annexed 1884, occupies the Atlantic Coast from the Orange River to Angola. It was conquered by the armed forces of the Union in the World War, and surrendered on July 9, 1915, at Khorab. It is now administered by the Union under a mandate from the League of Nations, dated Dec. 17, 1920. It covers about 322,400 square miles and the native population is estimated at 218,000 with 19,000 Europeans, between 7,000 and 8,000 of whom are Germans and the rest South African farmers.

It has a very healthful climate, dry and temperate with variety, as the country rises to mountainous elevations inland. It is essentially a stock-raising country. There are 1,065 miles of railroads.

Budget, 1921-22—Revenue.....	£806,800
Expenditures.....	796,094

Imports, 1921, were £1,211,364; exports, £1,587,305, principally diamonds £810,739, and copper 40,784 tons, valued at £403,798.

SOUTH AFRICA.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Southern Rhodesia lies in the central part of South Africa, extending from the Transvaal Province northward to the Zambesi River, with Portuguese East Africa on the east and Portuguese West Africa and Bechuanaland on the west. It has an area of 149,000 square miles; European population, census of May, 1921, 33,500; native population, estimated, 770,000. The country is rich in gold reefs and other minerals, but has proved to be a rich agricultural country, especially adapted to European settlers. Fruit trees thrive, and regular shipments of oranges are exported. Acreage under crops in 1920 was, European, 211,094; native, 1,223,915. From 7,504 acres of tobacco there was an estimated yield of 3,000,000 pounds. Stock raising is an important industry. The output of gold from 1890 to 1921 inclusive is valued at £51,401,615. In 1921 the output of gold was 585,525 ounces (£3,217,275); silver 153,000 ounces, copper 3,080 tons, chrome ore 50,200 tons, coal 575,000 tons, asbestos 19,500 tons. Value of the total mineral output being £4,720,000. Imports in 1922 were valued at £3,764,160, and in 1921 at £5,091,116; exports in 1922, at £4,627,693, and in 1921 at £4,815,155, of which gold in 1922 was £2,604,508, and in 1921, £2,298,596.

The total mileage of the railways in the two Rhodesias in 1921 was 2,468.

The two Rhodesias, Southern and Northern, have been under the administration of the British South Africa Company, who secured a Royal Charter, Oct. 29, 1898. There was a legislative council of nineteen, of whom twelve were elected by direct vote, women voting. A proposition was made that the people of Rhodesia incorporate with the Union of South Africa and, in a referendum held Nov. 6, 1922, 5,989 votes were cast for the proposition and 8,775 against. In consequence the British Government took over Southern Rhodesia under a constitution granting responsible government under the Crown. On July 24, 1923, the shareholders of the British South Africa Company unanimously sanctioned the agreement reached with the Colonial Office as to handing over the administration. The company gave up its claim to all public works and buildings in Southern Rhodesia for £3,750,000 on the establishment of responsible government there on Oct. 1. It also abandoned its claim to re-imbursement of deficits caused in the administration of Northern Rhodesia amounting to £100,000 yearly and also its claim to monopoly rights including the exclusive right to build railways and the exclusive right to land in Northern Rhodesia. The company retains its commercial rights and assets its mineral rights its railways and railway rights and 3,800,000 acres of land in Southern Rhodesia and 4,500,000 acres of lands in Northern Rhodesia.

Revenue in 1921-22 was £84,982; expenditures £89,598. There is no debt.

The Victoria Falls in Southern Rhodesia on the Zambesi River are the greatest natural spectacle in South Africa. They are a mile wide and from 250 to nearly 350 feet high. The river forces itself through a hundred foot outlet into a yawning gorge that winds away for forty miles. The railroad bridge crosses this gorge nearly 400 feet above the water level.

Northern Rhodesia, now has the status of a Crown colony. It extends from the Zambesi River north to the border of the Congo State and Tanganyika Territory. It has an area of about 291,000 square miles with a permanent European population (1920) of 3,500 and native population estimated at about 928,000. The country is mostly high plateau covered with thin forest. Much of it is suitable for farming and grazing. The lead mines yielded in 1920, 19,800 tons, valued at £703,000.

Basutoland, with 11,716 square miles, and, by the census of 1921 498,781 population of which 1,603 were Europeans, lies in South Africa northeast from the Cape of Good Hope Province on an elevated plateau. It is well watered and has a fine climate. Stock raising is most important. Products are wool, wheat, cereals, with beginning of iron workings and coal production promised. The territory is governed by a resident Commissioner under the High Commissioner for South Africa.

It is in fact a reservation set apart for the natives who are the most enlightened in South Africa and have increased from 40,000 to 500,000 in a century. Whites are not permitted to own land in it.

The revenue for 1921 was £209,802 and expenditures £243 078. Under the new Native Tax Law every adult male native pays £1 5s. per annum and if he can afford more than one wife he pays £1 5s. per annum for his wives up to a maximum of £3 15s.

Imports in 1921 were £556,453, and exports £510,448

Bechuanaland, area, 275,000 square miles and population, by the census of 1921, 152,983, is in the middle of Southern Africa, between Southwest Africa and the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia. It is utterly undeveloped, but cattle growing and agriculture have gained momentum, and the livestock already totals more than 600,000 head. Gold is mined, the 1921 output being in excess of $100,000. It is a protectorate governed by a resident Commissioner.

Khama, its famous native King, died in February, 1923, at the age of about 100 years having ruled his people for eighty years. He was converted to Christianity by David Livingstone.

Swaziland, with 6,678 square miles, and a population, by census of 1921, of 133,563, lies at the southeast side of the Transvaal, in South Africa, and produces chiefly tobacco, corn, vegetables, sweet potatoes, and livestock. Some gold is yielded. The country is undeveloped. It is governed by a resident Commissioner under the authority of the High Commissioner for South Africa.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

NIGERIA.

AREA, estimated, 332,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 16,250,000.
CAPITAL, Lagos.
Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford, G. C. M. G.

Nigeria lies in Western Africa, between Cameroon and Dahomey (French) on the Gulf of Guinea. The hinterland stretches back 600 miles to French West Africa. The tin, lead and iron ore industries are old and valuable. Other products are palm oil, rubber, nuts, ivory, hides, livestock, ostrich feathers, drugs and tobacco.

The growth of cotton is being carefully promoted, the 1922-23 crop exceeding 10,000 bales of long staple.

Nigeria is a country, like most of Africa, of vast natural resources, with barely initial exploration done up to this time. The people, as in all Mohammedan countries, are backward, but Europeans with capital have gone in and are bringing resources into play. Slavery was abolished by ordinance in 1917, and slave-dealing suppressed.

Commerce is mostly by the trading stations common to such lands, at which simple manufactures are exchanged for native products. There are (1920) 1,126 miles of railroad.

The revenue for 1921-22 was £4,876,746, expenditures, £7,171,997; debt, £13,609,209.

The value of the imports in 1921 was £10,768,812 and of exports, £8,028,412.

Cameroon, 31,000 square miles, and 400,000 population, lies between British Nigeria and the French Congo in Western Africa. It is part of the former German colony Kamerun, the eastern and larger part of which went to France (which see). It is a region of fertile soils, and progress is rapid toward building up valuable agricultural production—cloves, vanilla, ginger, pepper and palm oil Ivory is a large product.

The seat of Government is Buea and the administrator is the Governor of Nigeria.

Gambia, area, 4,130 square miles, and population, estimated at 240,000, is an independent West African British crown colony, from which nuts, hides and palm kernels are exported, and the usual supply of manufactures imported from developed countries.

Its imports in 1922 were valued at £653,421 and exports at £807,844. The tonnage of vesse s entering the ports in 1921 was 339,999.

It is administered by a governor as a crown colony. The revenue for 1922 was £204,244; the expenditures, £430,312.

The trade of all British West Africa with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$9,300,348
"	1921-22	6,077,715
"	1922-23	7,626,052
Exports,	1920-21	7,051,365
"	1921-22	9,338,098
"	1922-23	14,897,266

THE GOLD COAST.

(The Gold Coast, Ashanti and the Northern Territories and mandate for Togoland.)

AREA—about 80,000 square miles; area of that part of Togoland under British mandate, 12,600 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1921, 2,078,043; Europeans, 2,206. Togoland, estimated, 350,000.
CAPITAL, Accra; populati n, estimated, 38,000.
Governor, Brig. Gen. Sir F. G. Guggisberg, K. C. M. G.

The Gold Coast lies along the Gulf of Guinea for 334 miles. The French Ivory Coast is on the west, and on the east is Togoland, formerly a German colony, and now divided by mandate of the League of Nations between Great Britain and France. The French portion, about 21,100 square miles, is attached for administrative purposes to Dahomey, in the east (which see), and the British, about 12,600 square miles, is administered by the Governor of the Gold Coast.

Under his administration also falls Ashanti, due north of the Gold Coast, and the Northern Territories, due north of Ashanti. These countries have enormous wealth in their forests, and the cultivation of cacao and rubber is being fostered. Palm kernels and oil are among the chief products.

There is a Government railway, 168 miles, from Seccondee to Kumasi, and a line from Accra to Anyinam (85 miles), the extension of which to Kumasi was to be rushed in 1922.

SIERRA LEONE.

AREA of colony, 4,000 square miles; of protectorate, 27,000 square miles; total, 31,000 square miles.
POPULATION of colony, census of 1921, 85,163; Europeans, 1,161; of Protectorate, census of 1921, 1,456,148.
CAPITAL, Freetown; population, 1921, 44,124.
Governor, A. R. Slater, C. M. G.

Sierra Leone lies on the west coast of Africa for 180 miles, between French Guinea and Liberia. In its capital, Freetown, it has the greatest seaport in West Africa, with an excellent harbor and a naval coaling station. The colony has been in British possession since 1767. The hinterland forms the protectorate, which extends inland about 180 miles. The chief exports are palm kernels, kola nuts and palm oil; the chief imports, textiles, spirits, tobacco and hardware.

The tonnage entering Freetown in 1921 was 2,101,000; the value of the imports was £1,769,628; of exports, £1,625,128.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Kenya, crown colony and protectorate, extends from the Indian Ocean northeast to Italian Somaliland, north to Abyssinia, west to Uganda, and south to Tanganyika; its boundaries are the Umba, Juba and Uganda Rivers. Its area is 245,060 square miles and estimated population of about 2,500,000 natives. It had in 1923 about 11,000 Europeans, chiefly British, 36,000 East Indians and 10,500 Arabs.

In the northeast, stretching across the Equator, there is a tract of 200,000 square miles lying at an elevation of more than 4,000 feet, with a climate like that of California, vast rolling plains, crossed by rivers, dotted with lakes, where cotton and rubber can be grown, and two crops a year of food staples. Experts claim that enough cotton can be grown there to make the British textile industry independent of American supply. It is unexploited, occupied only by roving natives and thronged with wild game. White men can live there in health as nowhere else in Central Africa.

The Europeans of Kenya passed laws reserving the highlands for white settlement, restricting the Indians to the lowlands and less healthy regions. The Indian settlers complained bitterly of the discrimination practised against them, shutting them out from desired land and demanding political representation according to number, as equal citizens of the empire. The British colonists insisted that Kenya should remain a European colony in which their power should be dominant, and the British Government gave decision in their favor on July 25, 1923, in a Parliamentary paper to the effect that responsible self-government for the colony is out of the question; that the Indian demand for equal franchise cannot be granted, but that the Government is prepared to grant the Indians and Arabs representation on the Legislative Council through the communal system of election; that the elected members of the council shall comprise five Indians, one Arab and eleven Europeans. This leaves the franchise unchanged as regards white settlers. The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics in townships must be abandoned, but the existing practice of reserving agricultural land in the highlands for British and Europeans must be maintained.

Nairobi, a famous centre for big game hunting, is the capital. A government railroad runs from Mombasa, on the coast, through Nairobi to Lake Victoria Nyanza, 618 miles. The budget for 1921 was: Revenue, £1,891,679; expenditures, £1,666,-785. The debt was £5,000,000 for railway construction and public works. Imports (including Uganda) 1920-21 were £6,911,858; exports, £5,060,920.

Governor, Sir Robert T. Coryndon, K. C. M. G. appointed 1922.

United States Consul, at Nairobi, William M. Jenkins.

Tanganyika was formerly German East Africa, and was taken by the British in 1918, the Urundi and Ruanda districts going to Belgium, and the "Kionga Triangle" to Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa). It reaches from the coast to Lake Tanganyika and from Lake Nyassa to Victoria Nyanza. It is administered under a mandate from the League of Nations, by a Governor, with headquarters at Dar-es-Salaam.

The area is 365,000 square miles, estimated, and the native population, by census of 1921, 4,122,000. Whites are negligible, numbering less than 2,500.

Forest wealth is large, and there is much land susceptible of agricultural development for the production of tropical fruits and other foodstuffs. Domestic animals figure in the wealth of the people, who are extremely crude and uncivilized.

The western part of Tanganyika is a paradise

for big game. There are many huge extinct craters, about 125 in number west of the gorilla country, Kilimanjaro; that of Ngoro Ngoro is surrounded by escarpments 2,000 feet high; is 35 miles and is crowded with game. Announcement was made in 1923 that it had been bought by Sir Charles Ross, of Chainowan, Scotland, who will protect it as a game preserve.

Imports in 1922 were £1,386,212, and exports, £1,441,584.

The Uganda Protectorate, in East Africa, has 110,000 square miles, and the population in 1921 was estimated at 3,200,000. The country is well advanced in civilization, 750,000 of the people belonging to the intelligent class. Cotton is the chief product; the crop in 1922-23 exceeded 120,000 bales. Since the British took it over there has been expansion of foreign trade by 200 per cent.

The trade of all British East Africa with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$2,600,642
"	1921-22	1,487,399
"	1922-23	1,566,582
Exports,	1920-21	4,340,333
"	1921-22	1,204,997
"	1922-23	1,423,870

Nyassaland, formerly known as British Central Africa, is situate on the southern and western shores of Lake Nyassa, and extends as far as Zambesi. It has 39,573 square miles, and in 1921 had 1,200,000 population, estimated. Coffee, tobacco, cotton, tea and livestock are the principal industries, foreign trade, imports and exports, totalling about £4,500,000 in 1921.

ZANZIBAR.

Zanzibar is an island of 640 square miles, 23 miles off the eastern coast of Africa, having 196,733 population in 1910. Lord Salisbury, in 1890, traded Heligoland in the North Sea with Germany for it.

It is governed by a Sultan, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K. C. M. G. (succeeded Dec. 9 1911), but is administered by a British High Commissioner, Sir R. J. Coryndon, K. C. M. G., C. B., and a British Resident, J. H. Sinclair. The Island of Pemba, 30 miles to the northeast, area 380 square miles, is included in the government.

The people are Mohammedans, and their clove industry yields the bulk of the world's supply, there being, estimated, 48,000 acres, with 4,750,000 trees devoted to that product, with an output in 1921 of 16,700,000 pounds and 5,200,000 pounds of clove stems. The copra industry is next, with 55,000 acres, on which 2,500,000 cocoanut trees produce.

Manufactures are pottery, rope, soap, oil, jewelry and mats.

Imports in 1921 were valued at £3,223,295; and exports at £3,246,405.

The revenue in 1921 was £455,773, and the expenditures, £385,252.

Zanzibar, population, 35,000, has one of the finest ports in Africa. In 1921 there entered the port 409 vessels of 682,000 tons.

MINOR AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east from Madagascar, has 720 square miles, and in 1921, 385,074 population, of which 265,884 were Hindus. Port Louis, population, 50,308, is the capital and chief seaport.

Of the total of £10,526,655 exports in 1921, £10,306,000 was sugar, it being one of the world's important sugar sources.

Seychelles and tributary dependencies include 90 islands of 156 square miles, and a 1920 population of 24,500, estimated, lying in the Indian Ocean near Mauritius. The capital is Victoria, a port with an important coaling station. From 23 000 acres, in 1920, there were 23,000,000 cocoanuts produced, other products being phosphates, mangrove bark, livestock and fish.

Somaliland, a protectorate, with 68,000 square miles, and 300,000 population, all Mohammedans, is in Northeast Africa, on the Gulf of Aden, with Abyssinia to the south and west and Italian Somaliland on the east. The chief town is Berbera, population 30,000, and the products skins, resin, gum, cattle and sheep.

St. Helena, the island made famous by the exile of the Emperor Napoleon, is 1,200 miles off the west coast of Africa, has 47 square miles, and, 1921, 3,658 population. Fruits, nuts, timber, flax, lace making, flax the chief, are the industries. Imports, 1922, were £44,636, exports, £24,418; the revenue, 1922, was £16,282, expenditures, £11,621. It is an important naval coaling station, and, although volcanic and small, has large strategic value.

Ascension Island is in the South Atlantic off the coast of Africa, containing 34 square miles and 250 population. It was under the jurisdiction of the Admiralty as a warship until Nov., 1922, when it was transferred to the Colonial office and annexed to the Colony of St. Helena. It was valued for the green turtles it supplied to the Admiralty, regularly since 1771.

Tristan da Cunha is a group of three islands with 127 inhabitants which lies in the South Atlantic, 1,500 miles due west of the Cape of Good Hope. The islands are rarely visited, yet the inhabitants, who have suffered great privations and loss of cattle and crops, are devoted to their home and refuse to leave it.

AUSTRALIA, COMMONWEALTH OF

AREA, 2,974,581 square miles, divided: New South Wales, 309,432; Victoria, 87,884; Queensland, 670,500; South Australia, 380,070; West Australia, 975,920; Tasmania, 26,215; Northern Territory, 523,620; Federal Territory, 940.

POPULATION, census of April, 1921, 5,496,794, divided: New South Wales, 2,099,703; Victoria, 1,531,529; Queensland, 757,634; South Australia, 495,336; West Australia, 332,213; Tasmania, 213,877; North Territory, 3,870; Federal District, 2,572; full blooded aborigines, not enumerated, estimated at 60,000. Estimated population, Jan. 1, 1923, 5,634,552 (excluding aborigines). Excess of births in 1922, 86,185; excess of arrivals over departures, 38,138.

CAPITAL, Melbourne; population, 1921, including suburbs, 795,100; chief cities, Sydney, population, including suburbs, 905,947; Brisbane, 209,699; Adelaide, 260,542; Perth, 154,866; Hobart, Tasmania, 52,163.

Governor General, Lord Forster of Lepe, P. C., G. C. M. G.

Prime Minister, Stanley M. Bruce (Foreign Affairs).

Treasurer, Dr. Earle Page.

Postmaster General, W. G. Gibson.

Minister of Defence, E. K. Bowden.

Minister of Trade, Customs and Health, A. Chapman.

Attorney General, L. M. Groom.

Minister of Works and Railways, P. G. Stewart.

Minister of Home Affairs and Territories, George F. Pearce.

Ministers Without Portfolio, Senator R. V. Wilson; J. T. W. Crawford.

Vice-President of the Executive Council, L. Atkinson.

Commissioner for the Commonwealth in the United States, Donald Mackinnon. Australian diplomatic interests are represented in Washington by the British Ambassador, and consular interests are cared for by the British Consuls.

United States Consul General at Melbourne, Thomas Sammons; *Consuls*, at Sydney, Ezra M. Lawton; at Newcastle, N. S. W., Romeyn Wormuth; at Adelaide, Henry H. Balch.

Australia, itself a continent, is situate between 10° and 40° south latitude and 113° to 153° 40′ east longitude in the Pacific Ocean, with the Indian Ocean on the west. The states of the Commonwealth are: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, the Northern Territory, and Tasmania, formerly known as Van Dieman's Land, an island the size of the States of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, which lies off the southeast corner of the mainland. Altogether the Commonwealth is very nearly as large as Continental United States. Its development has been made in 150 years. The Commonwealth was proclaimed on Jan. 1, 1901.

Australia is one of the important parts of the British Empire, with that complete self-government that obtains in Canada. In the east mountains rise to about 7,000 feet altitude; the central portion extends westward in rolling plains, becoming sandy and in places desert, until higher elevations are reached along the west coast. The Murray River, rising on the slopes of the mountains, is navigable inland for 2,000 miles.

The climate, being in the South Hemisphere, is of the south temperate in the south, and in the north tropical. The interior portions are subject to high temperature, and in all parts the climate is regarded as healthful, being dry. Rainfall is normal only on the north, northeast and southeast coasts.

Australia is governed on the Federal plan, with a Parliament, of Senate and House of Representatives. Like Canada, it accedes to imperial requests voluntarily in all economic matters, as well as military and naval, has been loyal, but "with a mind of its own." Australian troops in the late war served with distinction.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a member of the League of Nations.

AGRICULTURE, MINING AND INDUSTRY.

Products are not dissimilar to those of the United States. The 1920-21 reports showed the total tilled areas to be 15,069,858 acres. The wheat acreage was 9,072,167, production 145,873,850 bushels, 16.08 bushels to the acre. In 1921-22 the acreage was 9,727,000, production 128,972,000 bushels. The oat crop in 1920-21 was 18,521,077 bushels from 936,996 acres; barley, 7,155,376 bushels from 334,747 acres; and maize, 7,258,782 bushels from 284,283 acres. The production of sugar in 1920-21 was 183,000 tons; in 1921-22, 299,000 tons and in 1922-23, 300,000 tons. From 81,165 acres of vineyards in 1920-21 141,339 tons of grapes were gathered, from which 11,014,220 gallons of wine were made. The yield of the 278,551 acres of orchards was 6,007,461. Hay was cut from 3,233,189 acres, yielding 4,686,366 tons, and 140,195 acres produced 373,056 tons of potatoes.

The number of horses in 1920 was 2,415,500, of cattle 13,499,700, of sheep 77,897,000, and of swine 764,400. The production of wool was 547,503,000 pounds, valued at £32,856,000, of which 486,000,000 pounds were exported. The export of wool in 1921-22 was 819,231,171 pounds, valued at £47,975,-498. The butter product in 1920-21 amounted to 208,082,000 pounds, of which 92,421,000 were exported; the export in 1921-22 was 127,579,797 pounds, valued at £7,987,558.

Forests cover 92,500,000 acres, of which 17,670,000 have been reserved for timber.

There are now 12 cooperative distributing companies in Australia handling produce, including wheat, of a value exceeding £25,000,000 annually; eleven joined in a federation opened an office in London in 1920 with a turnover that year of £2,-000,000.

The total mineral output up to the end of 1921 was valued at £1,020,440,000; of this £609,300,000 was gold. The output for 1921 was: Gold, 758,000 ounces; silver, 5,304,950 ounces; lead, 62,777 tons, zinc, 21,297 tons; copper, 18,634 tons; tin, 2,990 tons; pig iron, 352,365 tons; coal to the value of £11,015,000.

The Queensland government has guaranteed 5½ pence per pound for seed cotton and under this stimulant in 1920-21, 13,500 acres were planted to cotton, producing 3,477,222 pounds; and in 1921-22, 14,970 acres, producing 4,400,000 pounds of a standard 25 to 50 per cent. higher than Middling American.

The estimated values of Commonwealth production in the various industries for the year 1920-21 were as follows: Agricultural, £112,796,000; pastoral, £93,824,000; dairy, poultry, etc., £52,613,000; forestry and fisheries, £10,490,000; mining, £22,-457,000; manufacturing, £110,028,000. Total, £402,208,000.

The increase in maufacturing industries for the pre-war year of 1913 and the year 1920-21 is shown in this table.

	1913.	1920-21.
Number of factories.....	15,536	17,113
Number of employees....	337,101	386,639
Salaries & wages paid....	£33,606,087	£62,931,718
Value of raw materials worked up.....	96,407,477	205,866,282
Total value of output....	161,560,763	324,586,519
Value of land & buildings	37,099,232	60,831,468
Val. of plant & mach'y..	37,054,302	68,655,270

EXPERIMENT WITH MERCHANT MARINE.

The Commonwealth's fleet of merchant ships on June 30, 1923, was made up of 49 steam vessels of 252,524 gross tons at an original cost of £11,-818,938. The cost of ships still under construction was estimated at £2,338,000, making the total cost of the fleet when completed according to the program, £14,156,938. The present book value was given at £12,766,588, but the current market appraisal of the fleet is put at £4,718,150.

The operating account shows that the large profits of £2,304,448 made during and immediately after the war have been swallowed up in the heavy losses during the past two years amounting to £2,797,719, so that the whole period of Government operation shows a net loss on that account of £493,-271.

Besides the "write off" of £8,000,000 to cover the difference between the book value of the fleet and its present market value and the loss of nearly £500,000 on operations, the Government also lost £2,300,000 on its contract for 14 American wooden steamers, of which five were delivered and operated for a short time. The total losses on the Australian Government's venture in shipbuilding and shipowning are thus close to £11,000,000.

The fleet had been under the direction of a managing owner representing the Administration. In August, 1923, a Federal Shipping Board of three members was created to take over the fleet at the valuation of £4,718,150, the Government accepting losses hitherto incurred. The board proposes to dispose of about 25 vessels, retaining only about 15 of the best ships.

The board is to issue to the Government debentures to the amount of the valuation, bearing 5 per cent. interest, and is authorized to sell the ships or to operate them. The board is entitled to retain the whole of the profits until they amount to 25 per cent. of its investment (about £1,180,000), in order to build up a reserve. After the reserve is established, 50 per cent. of the profits must be turned into the Government Treasury. As the board will start with no working capital, the Government proposes to loan it 25 per cent. of the investment, as above, or guarantee a loan to that amount from private bankers.

Besides the fleet, the board is to administer the Government's Cockatoo shipyard and drydock, which cost the Commonwealth £2,275,000. The present value of the plant, machinery and equipment is estimated at £400,000. It was intended primarily for naval purposes, and is adaptable to those as well as to merchant marine construction and repair work.

Ships entering the ports in the year 1920-21 numbered 1,830, of 4,758,916 tons, of which American vessels numbered 150, of 273,989 tons.

The total mileage of Government railways open for traffic in 1920-21 was 23,295. The cost of construction and equipment was £237,337,000. The deficit in working the Commonwealth railways in 1920-21 was £455,200 and of working State railways of the six several states, £4,013,146; total deficit, £4,468,346. Railroad mileage under construction in that year totalled 1,562, with an additional 1,793 authorized. There are 994 miles privately owned railroads opened for general traffic and 1,912 not so opened. The Premiers have adopted 4 feet 8½ inches as the standard gauge on the recommendation of a royal commission, and to make all the varying railroads uniform will cost, it reports, £57,200,000. This will be done, the first step being to convert the whole of the broad gauge line of Victoria and South Australia at an estimated cost of £21,600,000, spread over eight years.

The Commonwealth's budget for 1922-23 was: Revenue, £64,700,000; expenditures, £63,700,000; with an accumulated surplus of £6,400,000. The budget for 1923-24 is: Estimated revenue, £61,940,-000, expenditures £61,900,000. It is now proposed to dispose of the entire surplus for the foundation of a reserve for national defense, for redemption of war gratuity bonds, and to meet taxation from contingencies. Invalid and old age pensions allowed by the Commonwealth Government were increased from 15 shillings per week to 35 shillings fortnightly, on Sept. 13, 1923. The number of persons receiving old age pensions on June 30, 1922, was 105,096; invalid pensions, 39,019; total 144,155. The number of war pensioners was 225,-372.

COST OF WAR TO AUSTRALIA.

The total cost of the war, including interest, etc., to the Commonwealth Government, from August, 1914, to March 31, 1923, was £457,322,768, of which £302,015,319 were met by loans and £155,-307,449 by revenue. To these amounts, however, are to be added a portion of the indebtedness to the British Government (about £42,000,000) and war gratuity indebtedness (war bonus paid in bonds to soldiers), outstanding amounts to £20,786,033, which would increase the bonded debt to about £365,000,000 and the total to approximately £520,-000,000, which sum includes practically the grand total direct cost of the war and of the war gratuity, together with a larger part of the repatriation expenditures.

The net public debt of the Commonwealth on June 30, 1921, was £332,009,032; the total of the public debts of the several states at that date were £458,408,900, making a grand total of £790,417,432. The revenue and expenditure of the several states for the fiscal year 1920-21, including railway receipts and expenditures and the public debts of the states on June 30, 1921, were:

STATE.	Revenue.	Exp'diture	Public Debt.
N. So. Wales.	£34,031,396	£34,476,892	£164,336 492
Victoria.....	19,054,475	18,365,598	97,317,831
Queensland..	12,601,031	12,581,201	80,382,052
So. Australia.	7,151,366	7,543,640	48,556,552
W. Australia.	6,789,565	7,476,290	49,039,667
Tasmania....	2,105,448	2,189,156	18,776,306
	81,733,281	82,642,777	458,408,900

Imports for the year 1920-21 were £163,801,826; for 1921-22, £101,063,661; exports, 1920-21, £132,-158,912; for 1921-22, £127,949,455. Trade with Great Britain was 46.9 per cent., and with the United States, 22 per cent.

Free trade rules between the states of the Commonwealth, but customs duties aggregating more than $100,000,000 were collected in 1920-21, in which fiscal year imports were valued at $816,-667,520, and exports at $660,146,900. Imports were varied—textiles, metal manufactures, and most of the commercial articles of modern civilized life.

Next to Great Britain, the United States took the largest proportion of the exports, and more than half as much was imported from the United States as from Britain.

In 1918 there were 3,424 public schools, and there are several technical schools and six State Universities.

As in all parts of the Empire, there is religious freedom, and the Church of England predominates.

Australia is insufficiently explored, and is expected to develop rapidly in the ensuing years. Its possibilities seem boundless.

Its economic life is tied with the distant North Hemisphere, and its political life with Britain; and its prevailing policy appears to be to erect barriers to the entrance of Asiatics.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$120,985,720
" 1921-22	64,776,548
" 1922-23	96,310,785
Exports, 1920-21	31,461,017
" 1921-22	19,193,614
" 1922-23	54,727,517

NEW ZEALAND, DOMINION OF

AREA, 103,568 square miles, divided, Auckland Province, 25,364; Taranaki, 3,732; Hawke's Bay, 4,241; Wellington, 10,807; Marlborough, 4,225; Nelson, 10,875; Westland, 4,881; Canterbury, 13,858; Otago, 13,957; Southland, 11,355.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 1,218,913, divided, Auckland, 369,618; Taranaki, 61,911; Hawke's Bay, 60,925; Wellington, 248,801; Marlborough, 17,788; Nelson, 47,628; Westland, 14,181; Canterbury, 199,034; Otago, 137,038; Southland, 61,989. These figures are exclusive of Maoris, who numbered 52,781.

CAPITAL, Wellington; population, estd. April 1, 1922, 110,680. Chief cities, Auckland, population, 160,450, Christchurch, 110,201, Dunedin, 73,470.

Governor General, Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G. C. B. O. M., G. C. V. O.

Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. W. E. Massey (Finance, Railways, Mines, Stamp Duties, Land and Income Tax, State Advances and Imperial Supplies).

United States Consul General, at Wellington, Edwin N. Gunsaulus. *Consul*, at Auckland, Karl de G. MacVitty.

New Zealand lies 1,200 miles east of Australia, in the Pacific Ocean. The group is 1 000 miles long and 180 across at the broadest pa t, with a coast line of 3,000 mi es. It extends north and south from 35 degrees of southern latitude to 46. It consists of two principal islands, North Island (44,130 square miles) and South Island, (58,120 square miles), and Stewart Island, (662 square miles). Auckland Islands (about 330 square miles) 200 miles south and uninhabited, Chatham Islands (375 square miles) 536 miles east; the C ok Island group (280 square miles) 1,500 miles northeast, with a population of 13,209 and of which Rarotonga is the largest, and some small uninhabited islands, are also under the New Zealand flag. New Zealand proper is about the size of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The agricultural possibilities are very great, two-thirds of the area being tillable, with 17,000,000 acres forested. The actual tilled area in 1922 was 18,381,363 acres, of which 16,102,598 were sown to grass; 426,245 acres of Crown land were opened to settlement on March 31, 1921. In 1922, production was 10,626,807 bushels of wheat from 354,446 acres; 6,744,545 bushels of oats from 170,177 acres and 1,181,828 bushels of barley from 34,062 acres, and 482,514 bushels of maize from 10,416 acres. In addition, 345,000 acres were planted to grains for use as ensilage, etc. In order to encourage the growing of wheat and thus avoid shortage, the Government during the last few years has agreed to purchase all the wheat grown at a price fixed before the season. The price for the 1921-22 season was from 5s 6d to 6s 3d per bushel. A surplus resulted which the Government has had to dispose of and considerable shipments have been made to Japan. Wheat averages were twice per acre that of the United States, and the other crops were on a relatively high level of productivity.

On April 30, 1922, the number of sheep was 22,245,473, a decrease of 4,300,000 since 1918; number of horses, 331,855; cattle, 3,272,126; swine, 380,026. Wool export in 1920-21 was 174,950,190 pounds

The total number of farm holdings was 84,899 (acres 43,528,337). The small holdings, under 50 acres, numbered 29,527, (476,213 acres); holdings of 640 acres and above, numbered 11,167, of acres, while there were 59 holdings of over 50,000 acres, (total, 5,042,065 acres). In 1922, 135,395 persons were engaged in agriculture, cattle raising and dairying.

The total arrivals of immigrants for the year ending March, 1922, was 15,606.

Manufacturing establishments in 1921 numbered 4,804 with 70,255 employees, capital of £39,564,837 and an output valued at £82,473,569, nearly half of which was food products. The production of coal was 1,809,095 tons of which 53,183 were exported. Gold exported amounted to 149,595 ounces, valued at £612,168.

The available water power is estimated at a total of 4,076,700 H. P. of which 3,317,000 is in South Island, and the bulk of it located near the deep water sounds of the West Coast with many sites especially suitable for industries. Development is under way in North Island involving an expenditure of £15,000,000 by the State for plant and transmission line to Auckland.

In 1922 there were 3,021 miles of railways Government owned, and 135 miles privately owned. The total expenditure on construction on all Government lines up to March 31, 1922, was £44,689,748. Net earnings 1922-23 were £1,225,305, an increase of 200 per cent. over the previous year and representing 3.04 per cent. on capital invested. Gross revenue was £6,727,802.

Vessels entering the ports in 1921 numbered 678 with a total tonnage of 1,940,236, of these 633 were British.

By the law enacted in 1898, and later amended, every person not an alien or an Asiatic who fulfils certain conditions is entitled to a pension of £26 a year. The joint income of a married couple in receipt of pensions must not exceed £100 a year, (including pension). Pensions in force July 1, 1922 were, old age, 20,611, annual value, £762,607; average pension, £37; widows, 3,325, annual value, £206,150; average pension, £62; war, 28,400, annual value, £1,476,800; average pension, £52.

The budget for 1922-23 was: revenue, £26,250,000, expenditure, £29,438,215. The debt, March 31, 1922, was £219,054,385 of which £80,000,000 was for war expenditure.

Imports 1921 were £42,942,443, chiefly textiles and clothing, iron, steel and their products, oils, sugar, tobacco, paper and chemicals. Exports were £44,828,827, of which frozen meat was £11,164,345; butter, £11,169,530; cheese, £8,199,183; milk, (preserved) £1,109,331; wool, £5,221,479; and hides and skins, £1,531,996.

New Zealand is politically organized along very broadly democratic lines, with tendency to advance rather rapidly into the realm of economic and sociological experiment.

Its Government is by Legislative Council of 39 members, shortly to be enlarged by p pular election to 64, and a House of Representatives of 80 members elected for three years.

The Dominion of New Zealand is a member of the League of Nations.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports 1920-21	$47,605,552
" 1921-22	17,419,616
" 1922-23	23,795,208
Exports 1920-21	22,237,914
" 1921-22	9,896,813
" 1922-23	15,367,149

WESTERN SAMOA.

German Samoa, which included Savaii and Upolu, the largest of the Samoan Islands in the Western Pacific, were occupied by the British on Aug. 29, 1914, immediately on the outbreak of the World War. This territory was assigned as a mandate from the League of Nations to New Zealand under date of Dec. 17, 1920, and is now called Western Samoa.

Savaii is 48 miles by 25 and has an area of about 660 square miles. Upolu has an area of about 600 square miles. Both are mountainous, fertile and well watered. The population of the two aggregated by the census of June, 1922, 37,791, of which 1,035 were British and 292 Americans. The chief product is copra.

AUSTRALASIAN POSSESSIONS.

In the Pacific reaches of Australasia, of the other areas under the British Empire these are the most important:

Papua, or British New Guinea, on the Island of New Guinea north from Australia, with 250,000

estimated population, and 90,540 square miles, the people being crude tribes. The interior of the great island is unexplored.

The soil is very fertile, the rainfall abundant, the rivers navigable, the harbors excellent and the known mineral deposits valuable. It seems destined to become Australia's richest dependency. The white population June 30, 1921, was 1,343, revenue £98,175, expenditures £146,827, imports £484,770, exports, £172,672.

New Guinea, formerly German New Guinea, has been mandated by the League of Nations to Britain. It has about 70,000 square miles and a native population estimated at about 200,000.

Bismarck Archipelago, 15,752 square miles, and with a native population of about 188,000, and the **Solomon Islands**, 3,800 square miles, and with a population of about 17,000, both formerly German possessions, have been placed under Britain by the League of Nations.

Nauru Island, formerly German, mandated by the League of Nations to Britain. It has valuable guano deposits; 236,435 tons were exported in 1921.

Fiji Islands, 250 in number, area, 7,083 square miles, population, census April 24, 1921, 157,266. Europeans, 3,878; Fijians, 34,475; Indians' 60,634; Its products tropical fruits, vegetables, sisal hemp and domestic animals.

The revenue for 1921 was £569,722 and the expenditures £752,038; the imports were valued at £1,509,732; exports, £2,457,851.

The Governor, Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, is also High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Tonga Islands, or Friendly Islands, about 385 square miles, with a population of 23,562, export copra and livestock.

The New Hebrides, area, 5,500 square miles; population about 60,000, are under the joint administration of Great Britain and France.

The trade of British Oceania with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$841,701
"	1921-22	355,192
"	1922-23	386,423
Exports,	1920-21	2,131,849
"	1921-22	635,584
"	1922-23	910,231

IRISH FREE STATE.

(Saorstat Eireann.)

AREA, 26,592 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1911, 3,139,688. Estimated population, June 30, 1922, 3,160,000.

CAPITAL, Dublin; population, census of 1911, 403,030; estimated population of the registration area, 1922, 427,000.

Governor General, Timothy M. Healy, K. C. Appointed, Dec. 6, 1922.

President of the Executive Council, William T. Cosgrave.

Minister of Home Affairs, Kevin O'Higgins.

Minister of Finance, Ernest Blythe.

Minister of Defence, Gen. Richard Mulcahy.

Minister of Industry and Commerce, Joseph McGrath.

Minister of Education, Prof. John MacNeill.

Minister of External Affairs, Desmond Fitzgerald.

Ministers outside the Cabinet: Minister of Local Government, vacant.

Minister of Agriculture, P. J. Hogan.

Postmaster General, J. J. Walsh.

Minister of Fisheries, Finian Lynch.

Attorney General, Hugh Kennedy, K. C.

Speaker of Dail, Prof. Michael Hayes.

Chairman of the Senate, Lord Gleneavy.

Secretary to Cabinet, Diarmuid O'Hagarty.

United States Consuls, at Dublin, Charles M. Hathaway, Jr.; at Queenstown, John A. Gamon.

The Irish Free State took its place among the world's commonwealths on Dec. 6, 1922, by proclamation of King George, the swearing in of Timothy M. Healy as Governor General and the meeting of the permanent Parliament which succeeded the provisional regime. William T. Cosgrave was chosen President of the Executive Council and named the six Ministers and the thirty nominated Senators. The Union Jack was furled and the Irish tricolor, orange, green and white, raised over the Viceregal Lodge. It was the anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The Constitution had been adopted by the Dail on Oct. 11, and enacted by the Imperial Parliament on Dec. 4. The last British troops, 3,000 men, under the command of Gen. Sir Nevil Macready, handed over the barracks and posts to the Free State soldiers on Dec. 17 and sailed from Dublin for England amid scenes of the greatest goodwill. (The history of the events leading up to the establishment of the Irish Free State may be found in the World Almanac for 1923, pages 142-144.)

President Cosgrave dissolved the Dail Eireann on Aug. 9, and the electing of a new Dail took place on Aug. 27. With the franchise held by all men and women over twenty-one the electorate numbered 1,789,293 voters, whose ballots were cast on system of proportional representation with this result, announced Sept. 3:

PARTY.	Seats.	Votes Cast.
Government	65	415,143
Republican	44	286,161
Independents	15	94,291
Farmers	15	135,972
Labor	14	142,388
Total	153	1,073,955

At the head of a delegation, President Cosgrave went to Geneva, when amid scenes of enthusiasm on Sept. 10, the Irish Free State was admitted to membership in the League of Nations.

The Dail Eireann convened Sept. 19, and William T. Cosgrave was re-elected President of the Executive Council and named his old associates as the new Cabinet, relinquishing, however, the portfolio of Finance Minister, which he had held, to Ernest Blythe, formerly Minister of Local Government.

There had been much disorder during the year. Count Plunkett, a Republican leader, was arrested in April but released on Aug. 9, the day the Dail was dissolved, and Eamon De Valera, the so-called President of the Irish Republic, was arrested Aug. 15, during the campaign, while addressing as a candidate for the Dail, a political meeting at Ennis, County Clare. He had been in hiding and it was his first appearance in public since the outbreak of civil war over a year before. Some 10,000 prisoners were being held in custody under plea of military necessity on Aug. 1, when the Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the Master of the Rolls and decided that a state of war no longer existed. The Dail passed a Public Safety Bill that night, permitting the Government to continue to hold prisoners charged with active opposition to the Free State Government.

Under Article XII., of the Anglo-Irish treaty, provision was made, in event of Northern Ireland "contracting out" of the Free State, which she did on Dec. 12, 1922, for the appointment of a commission "to determine, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants so far as may be compatible with economical and geographical conditions, the future boundaries between Northern Ireland and the rest of Ireland." Northern Ireland has made no move toward establishing such a commission (Oct. 15).

The Irish Free State consists of the three Southern provinces: Leinster, Munster and Connaught, and three counties: Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan of Ulster. Two of the remaining six counties of Ulster, Fermanagh and Tyrone (population exceeding 200,000), have pro-Free State majorities as shown by the election for members of Parliament on Nov. 15, 1922, when the Nationalists and Sinn Fein candidates were elected over the two conservatives by a majority of about 7,000. The Free State is about equal in size to the States of New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts. No census has been taken since 1911, when the population of the Free State counties was 3,129,688; the population was estimated officially in 1922 as 3,160,000.

The census of 1911 returned 2,812,509 Roman Catholics; 249,535 Protestant Episcopalians; 45,486 Presbyterians; 16,440 Methodists; and 15,718 of other professions.

Trinity College, Dublin (founded 1591), had in 1922, 1,400 students, and the three constituent colleges of the National University of Ireland (founded 1909), at Dublin, Cork and Galway had 1,220, 570 and 220 students respectively.

Agriculture is the chief industry. In 1922 the production was: Wheat, 32,232 tons from 34,469 acres; oats, 573,248 tons from 813,970 acres; barley, 151,581 tons from 167,747 acres; rye, 3,965 tons from 6,142 acres; potatoes, 2,179,532 tons from 400,952 acres; and hay, 3,843,361 tons from 2,062,094 acres. Farm animals numbered in 1922: Horses, 429,101; mules and asses, 247,267; cattle, 4,326,294; sheep, 3,067,473, swine, 919,449; goats, 102,298.

The number of small holdings in Ireland, excluding all Ulster, in 1918 were: Not exceeding 1 acre, 80,929; from 1 to 5 acres, 29,381; from 5 to 10 acres, 37,047; from 10 to 15 acres, 34,443; from 15 to 30 acres, 74,476; from 30 to 50 acres, 44,227;

POPULATION OF IRELAND—CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT, 1911.

County.	Roman Catholic Pop.	Per Cent. R. C.	Non-R. Catholic Pop.
LEINSTER.			
Carlow	32,317	89.15	3,935
Dublin	122,372	70.99	50,022
Dublin Co. Bor.	253,730	83.13	51,432
Kildare	54,684	82.07	11,943
Kilkenny	71,193	94.97	3,769
King's	51,178	90.05	5,654
Longford	40,297	91.96	3,523
Louth	58,303	91.58	5,362
Meath	60,660	93.19	4,431
Queen's	48,480	88.74	6,149
Westmeath	54,779	91.32	5,207
Wexford	94,413	92.31	7,860
Wicklow	47,999	79.06	12,712
Total	990,045	85.20	171,999
MUNSTER.			
Clare	102,300	98.14	1,932
Cork	288,455	91.45	26,976
Cork Co. Bor.	67,814	88.44	8,859
Kerry	155,322	97.26	4,362
Limerick	101,502	97.08	3,049
Limerick Co. Bor.	34,865	90.52	3,653
Tipperary	144,156	94.57	8,277
Waterford	54,060	95.68	2,442
Waterford Co. Bor.	25,331	92.23	2,133
Total	973,805	94.04	61,690

County.	Roman Catholic Pop.	Per Cent. R. C.	Non-R. Catholic Pop.
ULSTER.			
Antrim	39,751	20.50	154,113
Belfast Co. Bor.	93,243	24.10	293,704
Armagh	54,526	45.33	65,765
Cavan	74,271	81.46	16,902
Donegal	133,021	78.93	35,516
Down	64,485	31.56	139,818
Fermanagh	34,740	56.18	27,096
Londonderry	41,478	41.54	58,367
Londonderry Co. Bor.	22,923	56.21	17,857
Monaghan	53,363	74.68	18,092
Tyrone	79,015	51.39	63,650
Total	690,816	43.67	890,880
CONNAUGHT.			
Galway	177,920	97.64	4,304
Leitrim	58,159	91.47	5,423
Mayo	188,069	97.86	4,108
Roscommon	91,731	97.63	2,225
Sligo	72,125	91.24	6,920
Total	588,004	96.24	22,980
Total of Ireland	3,242,670	73.86	1,147,549

total, 300,503. Holdings of above 50 acres were 77,015, making the grand total of holdings, small and large, 377,518.

The Irish Free State Land Purchase Bill, put before the Dail, May 28, 1923, to enable the Government to acquire, compulsorily from landlords, lands for distribution to tenants and to present holders of uneconomic tracts in congested districts, affects about 70,000 tenants, and requires about $120,000,000 for the operation of its provisions.

The bill provides that rents accruing up to the first gale (rent) day of 1920 shall be remitted. Arrears since that date, however, shall be paid, subject to a discount of 25 per cent. One year's arrears become payable on the passage of the bill.

The passage of the bill will continue that process of land distribution which has been in progress since 1870. Between that year and the present about 400,000 tenants have become owners of their holdings. About 70,000 tenancies remain, and these will be converted into proprietorships by the new measure. In addition, the condition of members of the agricultural tenant class now in possession of unproductive holdings will be improved.

The breaking up of large grazing areas will probably result in a diminution in cattle production, and a corresponding increase in the production of tillage crops, poultry, and eggs. Such a change in agricultural methods will tend to decrease unemployment, to increase economic stability, to raise the standard of living, and to increase the purchasing power of the agricultural community as a whole.

President Cosgrave, as Minister of Finance, in his budget estimates for the fiscal year, April 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924, estimated receipts at £26,050,000, made up principally of £20,500,000 from tax revenue, and £5,500,000 non-tax revenue, including British contributions during the year toward compensation for pre-truce damage to property. Expenditures were estimated at £46,500,000, the main items being £10,664,500 for army expenditure and £10,885,550 for payment of compensation awards arising from damages during military operations and other administrative expenses of the Government.

The estimated deficit for the fiscal year 1923-24 is £20,450,000, compared with an actual deficit of £4,000,000 during 1922-23, which was covered by Dail borrowings, and it is probable that the 1923-24 deficit will be met by the flotation of an internal loan.

The revenue from customs, which in 1922-23 amounted to £2,497,299, is expected to increase to £7,300,000 as a result of the new fiscal regulations. The estimated revenue of £8,000,000 from the excise tariff is a decrease of £8,488,000 from last year's total, due to the loss, through drawbacks, of excise duties on stout and whiskey exported from the Free State to Great Britain. Additional estimated receipts are: Excess profits taxes, £50,000; motor vehicle taxes, £250,000; estate taxes, £1,000,000; stamps, £400,000; property and income taxes, including super-tax and mineral rights duty, £3,300,000; and corporation profits taxes, £250,000. Detailed expenditures consist of £42,278,408 for supply services, including army expenditure, payment of compensation awards, and other administrative expenses of the Government; £3,671,556 for central fund service, including local taxation grants, payments to road fund, service of debt, and payment of £1,750,000 to the British Government for revenue adjustment; and £691,700 for capital issues, including sums required for telephone capital, and for advances to the unemployment fund.

The Free State customs tariff is practically identical with the British tariff.

Returns for the six months ended June 30, 1923, indicate that the banks of the Irish Free State were in favorable condition despite the unsettled conditions which have prevailed during the past year.

The Bank of Ireland has bought the twenty branches of the Belfast Banking Company which are situated in the Free State area.

During July, 1923, the note circulation of the six Irish banks of issue was £16,698,946. Gold held by the banks in July averaged £10,145,188, and silver, £1,110,245.

The Government announced on June 28 that it had entered into an agreement with the railways covering their claims for compensation, for damages sustained by them between July 11, 1921, and March 30, 1923. Under the terms of the agreement the railways agree to abandon all their rights to compensation under the Malicious Injuries Act during the period specified. On the other hand, the Government agrees to compensate them in accordance with certain broad principles which were laid down, for the injuries sustained. The agreement applied to damaged and destroyed bridges, rights of way, works, stations, buildings, hotels, equipment, plants, tools, stores and rolling stock, and is a step toward the rehabilitation of the railways.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

(Ulster)

AREA, 5,263 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1911, 1,250,531. Estimated, 1922, 1,284,000.

CAPITAL, Belfast, population, estimated, 1922, 425,000.

Governor, The Duke of Abercorn (born, Nov. 30, 1869); appointed, Dec. 11, 1922.

Prime Minister, Sir James Craig, Bart.

Minister of Finance, H. M. Pollock.

Minister of Home Affairs, Sir Dawson Bates.

Minister of Education, Marquis of Londonderry.

Minister of Labor, J. M. Andrews.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, E. M. Archdale.

Speaker, Hon. Hugh O'Neill.

Secretary to Cabinet, Col. W. B. Spender.

Chairman of Senate, Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

United States Consul, at Belfast, Henry P. Starrett.

Six of the nine counties of Ulster, the northeast corner of Ireland, constitute Northern Ireland, together with the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry; they are Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry, Fermanagh and Tyrone. The last two returned two Nationalist-Sinn Fein Members of Parliament at the November, 1922, election on a pro-Free State platform by a majority of about 7,000. The elected members did not take their seats in the Imperial Parliament, nor have the nine elected

Nationalist members to the Northern Irish Parliament (which is wholly Unionist without them) taken theirs. In area it is a little larger than Connecticut.

A separate parliamentary and executive government for Northern Ireland was established in 1920 and "contracted out" of the newly established Irish Free State in December, 1922. The Parliament consists of a Senate of 26, and House of Commons of 52, both elected with power to legislate in local matters except such as are of Imperial concern or specifically reserved to the Imperial Parliament. Northern Ireland returns 13 members to the House of Commons.

The bulk of the taxation is imposed and collected by the Imperial authorities, which makes certain deductions and remits the remainder to the local exchequer; the contribution to the Imperial exchequer being tentatively paid at £7,920,000 a year. The estimated revenue accruing to the Northern Ireland exchequer in 1922-23 was £13,705,000; expenditures, £13,636,000. There is no immediate debt.

Ulster in 1922 had 410,630 acres in corn crops; 168,567 acres producing 1,251,709 tons of potatoes; 55,383 acres in other green crops; 29,117 acres in flax producing 4,699 tons; 481,710 acres producing 782,557 tons of hay; and 10,379 acres producing fruit. There were 126,817 agricultural holdings.

Linen and shipbuilding are the chief industries, both controlled in Belfast. The linen factories have 1,000,000 spindles and 40,000 looms, employing 85,000 hands, and of the product, linens to the value of £11,595,161 were exported in 1922. The shipyards employ about 30,000 workers, with an output of 250,000 tons a year. Unemployment on Sept. 1, 1923, stood at 38,188, of which 23,551 were resident in Belfast.

The religious census in 1911 was: Roman Catholics, 430,161; Protestant Episcopalians, 327,076; Presbyterians, 395,039; and Methodists, 45,942; of other professions, 52,313.

FOREIGN CITIES OF 200,000 POPULATION AND OVER.

Cities.	Country.	Pop'lat'n	Cities.	Country.	Pop'lat'n	Cities.	Country.	Pop'lat'n
Adelaide	Australia	260,542	Edinburgh	Scotland	420,000	Newcastle	England	275,000
Ahmedabad	India	274,000	Ek'terin'slav	Russia	200,000	Ningpo	China	700,000
Aleppo	Syria	250,000	Essen	Germany	440,000	Nottingham	England	263,000
Alexandria	Egypt	444,617	Florence	Italy	253,565	Nurnberg	Germany	353,000
Algiers	Algeria	207,000	Foochow	China	650,000	Odessa	Russia	316,740
Amoy	China	300,000	Frankfort	Germany	433,000	Oporto	Portugal	204,000
Amsterdam	Holland	642,000	Genoa	Italy	300,784	Osaka	Japan	1,253,000
Antwerp	Belgium	334,000	Glasgow	Scotland	1,034,000	Palermo	Italy	400,348
Athens	Greece	300,701	Goteburg	Sweden	227,343	Paris	France	2,907,000
Bahia	Brazil	283,422	The Hague	Holland	353,000	Peking	China	1,200,000
Baku	Russia	250,000	Hamburg	Germany	985,779	Petrograd	Russia	1,067,328
Bangkok	Siam	550,000	Hangchow	China	730,000	Plymouth	England	209,857
Bangalore	India	238,000	Hankow	China	1,500,000	Poona	India	215,000
Barcelona	Spain	710,355	Hanover	Germany	310,000	Portsmouth	England	247,400
Batavia	Java	234,000	Havana	Cuba	364,000	Prague	Bohemia	676,500
Belem	Brazil	236,400	Helsingfors	Finland	201,000	Rangoon	India	340,000
Belfast	Ireland	425,000	Hongkong	China	561,000	Recife	Brazil	238,843
Benares	India	200,000	Hull	England	287,000	Rio Janeiro	Brazil	1,157,873
Berlin, Gr'ter	Germany	3,804,000	Hyderabad	India	405,000	Rome	Italy	664,571
Birmingh'm	England	920,000	Johan'sb'g	U. of So. Af.	288,000	Rosario	Argentina	265,000
Bologna	Italy	210,969	Karachi	India	216,000	Rostov	Russia	200,000
Bombay	India	1,176,000	Kazan	Russia	200,000	Rotterdam	Holland	510,000
Bordeaux	France	268,000	Kharkov	Russia	250,000	Salford	England	234,150
Bradford	England	286,000	Kiel	Germany	206,000	San Salvador	Brazil	283,422
Bremen	Germany	257,923	Kiev	Russia	403,730	Santiago	Chili	508,000
Breslau	Germany	528,000	Kobe	Japan	609,000	Sao Paulo	Brazil	579,000
Brisbane	Australia	210,000	Konigsberg	Germany	261,000	Saratov	Russia	230,000
Bristol	England	377,000	Kyoto	Japan	592,000	Seoul	Korea	250,924
Brno	Cz'cho-Slv	222,000	Lahore	India	282,000	Sevilla	Spain	205,527
Brussels	Belgium	775,030	Leeds	England	458,320	Shanghai	China	1,539,000
Bucharest	Roumania	345,666	Leicester	England	234,190	Sheffield	England	491,000
Budapest	Hungary	1,184,616	Leipsic	Germany	605,000	Singapore	Straits Set.	424,000
BuenosAyres	Argentina	1,721,500	Lemberg	Poland	219,000	Soochow	China	550,000
Cairo	Egypt	795,000	Lille	France	201,000	Stettin	Germany	233,000
Calcutta	India	1,327,547	Lisbon	Portugal	490,000	Stockholm	Sweden	422,000
Cape Town	U. of So. Af.	207,000	Liverpool	England	804,000	Stoke-on-T.	England	240,440
Canton	China	950,000	Lodz	Poland	452,000	Stuttgart	Germany	309,200
Cardiff	England	200,262	London, grtr	England	7,476,168	Sydney	Australia	905,907
Catania	Italy	251,875	Lucknow	India	244,000	Tabriz	Persia	200,000
Cawnpore	India	213,000	Lyons	France	562,000	Tashkent	Siberia	275,000
Changsha	China	550,000	Madras	India	527,000	Teheran	Persia	280,000
Chemnitz	Germany	305,000	Madrid	Spain	751,353	Tientsin	China	839,000
Christiania	Norway	259,000	Magdeburg	Germany	286,000	Tiflis	Georgia, R.	350,000
Chungking	China	440,000	Manchester	England	730,550	Tokio, Gr't'r	Japan	5,164,000
Cologne	Germany	634,000	Mannheim	Germany	230,000	Toronto	Canada	521,893
Colombo	Ceylon	244,000	Marseilles	France	587,000	Tsingtau	China	309,000
Const'nople	Turkey	1,200,000	Melbourne	Australia	795,100	Turin	Italy	517,410
Copenhagen	Denmark	565,000	Mexico City	Mexico	1,080,000	Valencia	Spain	243,783
Damascus	Syria	300,000	Milan	Italy	718,204	Valparaiso	Chili	200,000
Danzig	Baltic	365,000	Montevideo	Uruguay	350,956	Vienna	Austria	1,850,000
Delhi	India	303,000	Montreal	Canada	618,000	Vilna	Lithuania	215,000
Dortmund	Germany	296,000	Moscow	Russia	1,542,874	Wanhsien	China	752,000
Dresden	Germany	529,000	Munich	Germany	631,000	Warsaw	Poland	932,000
Dublin	Ireland	427,000	Nagoya	Japan	430,000	Wenchow	China	200,000
Duisburg	Germany	245,000	Nanking	China	390,000	Yokohama	Japan	423,000
Dusseldorf	Germany	408,000	Naples	Italy	780,220	Zurich	Switzerl'd	207,000

The figures for the cities in the above table are from the very latest official censuses and estimates, but no recent census figures of Russian cities other than Moscow are available.

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF LONDON.

	Acres.	Pop., 1891.	Pop., 1901.	Pop., 1911.	Pop., 1921.
Registration London	74,850	4,227,954	4,536,267	4,521,685	4,483,249
"Outer Ring"	368,590	1,405,852	2,045,135	2,729,673	2,992,919
"Greater London"	443,449	5,633,806	6,581,402	7,251,358	7,476,168

"Registration" London is the County of London, with an area of 74,850 acres.

Other Foreign Countries.

ABYSSINIA, KINGDOM OF

ETHIOPIA.

AREA, estimated, 350,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 10,000,000.
CAPITAL, Addis Ababa; pop., estimated, 50,000.
Empress, Waizeru Zauditu, daughter of the late Emperor Menelek, born in 1876; elected Empress Sept. 27, 1916 after her nephew Lij Yaser was deposed. *Heir*, Ras Taffari.

Abyssinia is a mountainous, volcanic country in northeast Africa, bounded by Eritrea (Italian) on the north, British Somaliland (Berbera) and Italian Somaliland on the east, Kenya and Uganda on the south and the Sudan on the west. The agricultural and mineral resources of the country are comparatively undeveloped, and its wealth of water power is unused. In the lower country and deep valleys, which are very hot, sugar cane, cotton, coffee and rubber are produced, while grain, fruit, tobacco, potatoes, etc., are grown in the higher temperate country. The upper slopes are given over to cattle raising. Hides, skins, coffee and beeswax are the chief exports, and cotton goods the chief imports. The total trade is estimated at about $12,000,000. A railroad 495 miles long, built under French auspices, runs from Jibuti to the capital. Slavery is prevalent. The royal family claims descent from Menelek, the son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Abyssinia is the only country in Africa that was neutral in the World War. Abyssinia applied for membership in the League of Nations in 1923. The application was held in abeyance pending an investigation into the existence of slavery in the kingdom.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$19,477
"	1921-22	2,051
"	1922-23	5,227
Exports,	1920-21	336
"	1921-22	9,500
"	1922-23	172

AFGHANISTAN

AREA, estimated, 245,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 6,330,500.
CAPITAL, Kabul; population, estimated, 150,000; other cities, Kandahar, population 50,000, and Herat, 20,000.
Amir, Amanullah Khan, born June 1, 1892, succeeded on the assassination of his father, Amir Habibullah Khan, Feb. 20, 1919. *Heir*, his son, born June 5, 1921.

Afghanistan occupies a mountainous country in Asia between 61° and 72° east longitude and 29° and 38° 20′ north latitude. Its extreme breadth northeast to southeast is about 700 miles, and from the Herat frontier on the west to the Khyber Pass on the east it is 600 miles. It is bounded on the north by Transcaspia (Russia) and Bokhara, on the east by British India, on the south by Beluchistan (British India) and on the west by Persia. The elevation is generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus and the Kabul in the northeast and the Helmand, which runs southwest through the middle of the country. It lacks 20,000 square miles of being as large as Texas.

Afghanistan has been called "the land of rocks and stones and sanguinary feuds." Its people are nearly all Mohammedans. The Afghans have been the dominant race for 200 years, the Tajiks, aborigines, being cultivators and traders. Along the frontier are warlike and independent tribes of Pathans and others with a fixed habit of raiding across the border and receiving punishment. Disturbances have been frequent. The language spoken is Pushtu.

There are many fertile plains and valleys in the mountains and good irrigation makes available all profitable soil. There are two harvests a year, one of wheat, barley or lentils, and the other of rice, millet, maize and dal. Fruits of the temperate zone are plentiful. Sheep and transport animals are raised. The fat-tailed sheep is native to the country. Its tail is of immense weight and size, formed of masses of fat, a store of nourishment drawn on by the animal in winter. These sheep furnish the Afghans their chief meat diet and the fat of the tail is a substitute for butter. Wool and skins are the main articles of export together with fruits, nuts and ghi. The imports are textiles, metals and hardware, leather goods, tea and sugar. Transfrontier trade with India amounts to about $15,000,000 annually. Copper, lead and iron are found.

There are no railroads in the country, but plans have been developing looking toward the building of railroads across the country in the northeast to connect Termez, the rail head of the road from Bokhara, with Peshawur in British India, via Kabul, and another to connect with the railroad from Merv at its rail head at Kuska, via Herat, in the west, and Kandahar in the south, to New Chaman and Quetta in Beluchistan. Merchandise is now transported on camel or ponyback along the seven important trade routes.

The Government is monarchical and the laws and customs those of Islam. The late Amir was recipient of a subsidy from the British Government but that was ended by a new treaty signed on Nov. 22, 1921, in which Great Britain recognized the complete independence of Afghanistan, established the frontiers, and withdrew the privilege Afghanistan had enjoyed of importing arms and ammunition through India. The Afghan army was reported to number 100,000 well armed men.

ALBANIA

AREA, estimated, 14,000 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1921, 831,877.
CAPITAL, Tirana; pop. estimated, 12,000; other cities, Durazzo, pop., 5,000; Scutari, pop., 32,000; Elbasan, pop., 13,000; Valora, pop., 7,000.
United States Minister, Ulysses Grant-Smith.

Albania, after centuries of Turkish domination and of contention between its Balkan neighbors and Italy during and after the World War, has had its independence assured under a treaty with Italy, Aug. 2, 1920, and was formally admitted into the League of Nations in January, 1921.

The country is mountainous, bounded by Jugo-Slavia on the north and east, Greece on the south and the Adriatic Sea on the west. It is an agricultural and cattle and sheep raising state. There are no railroads, banks or currency and few schools.

The latest census, 1921, returned the population as: Mohammedans, 584,675; Greek Christians, 158,215; Roman Catholics, 88,987; total, 831,877.

Legislative power rests in a Diet of 77 members, elected in February, 1921. At the head of the state is a Council of Regents composed of a representative of each of the four religious bodies of the country, a Bektashi Moslem, a Sunni Moslem, a Greek Catholic and a Roman Catholic. In December, 1921, these Regents were Omer Pasha Vrioni, Refik Toptani, Sotir Peci and Antoine Pistuli.

The executive power was in the hands of a Cabinet, the latest being that headed by Djaffer Ypi, which assumed office Dec. 22, 1921.

The budget as passed by the National Assembly on June 18, 1923, provides for an expenditure of 21,664,078 gold francs, of which 5,280,620 is appropriated for the Ministry of War, 2,838,120 for the Gendarmie and 2,000,000 for the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The trade of the country was:

Imports,	1920, gold francs	17,530,000
"	1921, " "	17,659,000
Exports,	1920, " "	1,522,000
"	1921, " "	2,190,000

ANDORRA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 191 square miles.
POPULATION, 1921, 5,231, scattered in 30 villages.

Andorra is a republic in a valley of the Pyrenees under the suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. It is governed by a Council of 24, elected for 4 years by heads of families in each of the six parishes. The inhabitants speak Catalan and are Roman Catholics. Sheep raising is the chief industry. Andorra is not a member of the League of Nations.

ARABIA

AREA, estimated, 1,200,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 5,000,000.

The Arabians occupy a peninsula in the southwest corner of Asia between Palestine on the west, Syria on the north and Mesopotamia on the northeast (an indeterminate line), the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea, with the exception of Aden, a strongly fortified coaling station of 75 square miles with a protectorate of adjacent territory of 9,000 square miles, pop. 54,923, held by Great Britain. Nearly one-half of Arabia is desert. It is roughly as large as that portion of the United States stretching east of California to the Mississippi and north from Texas to the Canadian line. Maps are very deficient. The

boundaries of the native states of Arabia are undefined. Turkey, in the treaty of peace, renounced all rights to Arabia. The organization of the native states is to be developed under British auspices, the principal rulers (the King of the Hejaz and the Iman of Yemen) being subsidized on condition that they maintain internal peace and place the control of foreign affairs in the hands of British advisers. These states are:

THE KINGDOM OF THE HEJAZ.

King of the Hejaz, El Husein ibn Ali, so proclaimed Dec. 1916 (Grand Sherif of Mecca.)

The Hejaz was represented at the Peace Conference by the Emir Feisal, third son of Husein, now King of Iraq, and was admitted to the League of Nations in 1920. Its area is about 112,500 square miles and population (estimated) of about 900,000.

The importance of the Hejaz is due to its possession of the holy cities of Islam, Medina, where the Mosque of the Prophet enshrines the tomb of Mohamet who died in the city June 7, 632, and Mecca, his birthplace, containing a great mosque sheltering the sacred shrine, the Kaaba, in which is the black stone given by Gabriel to Abraham. As many as 200,000 of the faithful have made the pilgrimage in a year. Medina (pop. 20,000) is 820 miles from Damascus, and is the terminus of the Hejaz railroad. Mecca (pop. 60,000), the capital, is 200 miles further south, and is 55 miles from Jiddah (pop. 20,000), the chief port on the Red Sea. The chief product is dates. Some hides, wool and gum are exported.

TRANSJORDANIA.

Emir, Adbullah, second son of King Husein of The Hejaz, and brother of King Feisel of the Iraq; became ruler April, 1921.

Transjordania is an Arab state set up within the Palestine Mandate yet separate from Palestine (Sept. 1, 1922). It is under the responsibility of the High Commissioner for Palestine, Sir Herbert Samuel, who has a British agent there, H. St. J. B. Philby. The Emir administers the country under a council of advisers.

The boundaries have not been determined, but roughly on the west the line separating it from Palestine runs from the Lake of Tiberias down the Jordan to the Dead Sea and thence south across Wadi el Araba to Marashash on the Gulf of Sinai; on the north it is separated from Syria by the river Yarmuk, thence eastward to Imtar and thence a straight line northeast toward Abu Kamal on the Euphrates; on the east the boundary between it and the Iraq runs south from Abu Kamal to the junction of the boundaries of the Iraq and Nejd; on the south lies Nejd and the Hejaz. No estimate of the area is available, but the population is roughly placed at between 300,000 and 500,000, mostly Arabs and Moslems, about half being nomads. The Christian population is estimated at 30,000.

The country is largely desert except for a thirty-mile strip between the Jordan and the Hejaz railroad which traverses the country from Dera to Maan, its present terminus. A road fit for motor traffic runs from Jerusalem to the capital, Amman, where there is a British aerodrome and air-force detachment.

The estimated revenue for 1922-23 is £204,000 and the British grant-in-aid is £100,000. For schools in the towns and larger villages £18,000 was set aside in 1922-23.

THE EMIRATE OF NEJD AND HASA.

Emir, Abd-el-Aziz es Saud.

Known as "the true home of the Arabs," this province stretches east from the Hejaz across the oases of Central Arabia to the Persian Gulf. Its estimated population is 300,000, mostly nomadic Bedouins, and its capital is Ridyadh.

THE EMIRATE OF JEBEL SHAMMAR.

Emir, Abdullah ibn Mitah, born 1907, succeeded his father Saud ibn Rashid, assassinated May, 1920.

A Bedouin desert country to the north of Nejd, with an estimated population of 200,000. Capital, Hail; population 12,000.

THE PRINCIPATE OF ASIR.

Imam, Mohammed ibn Ali el-Idrisi.

Asir is on the west coast of Arabia, south of the Hejaz and north of Yemen, with a population of about 1,000,000; capital, Sabia. Its area is between 30,000 and 40,000 square miles. The lowlands are barren but inland is a high plateau said to be well watered, with mountains 6,000 to 8,000 feet high. Hides and live-stock are exported.

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN.

Imam, Yahya Mohammed Hamid ed-Din.

Yemen is in the southwest part of the peninsula between Asir and the British protectorate Aden. Its area is estimated at 75,000 square miles and population 700,000. Capital Sanaa (pop. 20,000); chief port Hodeida (pop. 40,000). On the plateau of El Jebel, the most fertile part of Arabia, grain and coffee are grown. Hides and coffee are exported. Mocha, once a flourishing coffee port, no longer counts.

THE SULTANATE OF KUWEIT.

Sultan, Hamed ibn Jobar succeeded March 1921.

Kuweit (pop. est., 50,000), extends along the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Nejd. Its capital, Kuweit (pop. 25,000), is an important port on the Persian Gulf, and had been selected as the seaport terminal of the German Berlin to Bagdad railroad. Horses, wool, dates and pearls are exported.

THE SULTANATE OF OMAN.

Sultan, Seyyid Taimur ibn Faisal, born 1886; succeeded his father, Oct. 5, 1913.

Oman occupies the southeast portion of the Arabian peninsula with a coast line about 1,000 miles long, extending from El Katar on the Persian Gulf to Ras Sajir on the Arabian Sea. It has an estimated area of 82,000 square miles and a population estimated at 500,000, chiefly Arabs. The nomadic tribes of the interior after seven years of rebellion have completely thrown off the control of the Sultan and by an agreement October, 1920, have entire home rule and freedom of trade. The Sultan has for years been subsidized by the Government of India which maintains there a political agent, Major M. E. Rae (1921). The capital is Muscat (pop. estimated, 20,000). The best camels in Arabia are bred in the interior. The chief exports are dates.

Food supplies and textiles are imported. Trade is mostly with India.

The trade of the Hejaz, Arabia and Mesopotamia with the United States is returned by the United States Department of Commerce collectively for the fiscal year 1921-22:

Imports, 1921-22	$291,229
" 1922-23	322,596
Exports, 1921-22	734,523
" 1922-23	1,388,385

ARGENTINA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 1,153,119 square miles.

POPULATION, 1921, 8,698,516.

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires, pop. estd., 1922, 1,721,500. Chief cities, Rosario, pop., 265,000; Cordoba, 156,000; La Plata, 151,000; Tucuman, 91,216; Santa Fe, 59,574; Mendoza, 58,790; Avellande, 46,277; Bahia Blanca, 44,143.

President, Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear (1922-1928). Inaugurated, Oct. 12, 1922.

Premier, Jose Nicolas Matienzo (Interior).

Ambassador to the United States, vacant; Felipe A. Espil, Charge d'Affaires.

Consuls General, at New York, Ernesto C. Perez; at San Francisco, Santos Goni; at New Orleans, Antenor Gerez. *Consulates* also at Mobile, Los Angeles, Apalachicola, Fla., Pensacola, Jacksonville, Savannah, Chicago, Seattle, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Detroit, Portland, Ore., Pascagoula, Miss., St. Louis, Philadelphia, Port Arthur and Norfolk.

U. S. Ambassador, John W. Riddle.

U. S. Consul General, at Buenos Aires, Henry H. Morgan; *Consul*, at Rosario, Wilbert L. Bonney.

Argentina extends from Bolivia 2,300 miles to Cape Horn and from the ridge of the Andes to the South Atlantic, occupying the greater part of southern South America. Its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. In area it is about equal to the eleven mountain and Pacific States of the United States. It is bounded by Bolivia on the north, Paraguay on the northeast, Brazil, Uruguay and the South Atlantic Ocean on the east and Chile on the west.

East of the Andes are great plains, heavily wooded and called the Gran Chaco in the north, and vast treeless pampas, given over to wheat and cattle raising, stretching south down to the plains of Patagonia. Vast tracts of land amounting to 237,768,000 acres are public domain land, opened by the Federal Government to colonization. In the years 1857-1920 the number of immigrants by sea was 5,121,958. Immigration comes principally from Spain and Italy. A law passed in 1919 requires each intending immigrant to produce a certificate of good character and ability to work. Immigrants in 1920 numbered 155,322.

Wheat, maize, flax and oats are the principal crops. The sugar and wine industries are making great progress. Sheep, cattle, horses, goats and pigs form the chief wealth on the ranches. Packing houses have been established and the export of frozen beef and mutton and other livestock products has become a great industry.

According to the official figures received by the U. S. Department of Commerce, the slaughter at

the Argentine packing houses during 1922, compared with the previous two years, was as follows:

	1922.	1921.	1920.
Cattle	2,199,000	1,625,000	1,482,000
Sheep	4,770,000	3,768,000	2,870,000
Hogs	287,000	280,000	321,000

The slaughter of the Liniers (Buenos Aires) abattoir during 1922 was: 877,981 cattle, 869,524 sheep, and 223,234 hogs. The estimated slaughter during 1922 in other cities and towns of the interior, based on official percentages is as follows: 1,900,000 cattle, 1,500,000 sheep, and 100,000 hogs. It is estimated that about 60 per cent. of the sheep slaughtered in 1922 were lambs.

The exports of beef in 1921 totalled 4,749,538 quarters, and of mutton and lamb 3,917,011 carcasses.

On an acreage of 13,926,556 in 1921-22 there was produced 4,215,100 metric tons of wheat; of this 1,718,380 tons were exported.

There is little mining, but some petroleum is produced. Textiles, oils and chemicals, iron, agricultural implements and machinery, glassware and crockery, and foodstuffs are the principal imports. Manufacturing is on the increase.

In 1921 there were entered at all Argentine ports 2,053 vessels with a tonnage of 6,106,502. Argentina has 22,590 miles of railroads of which 3,816 are owned by the state; the privately owned railroads are almost entirely in the hands of English companies.

Argentina proclaimed its independence of Spain July 8, 1816, and the years until 1852 were years of disturbance and civil war. The Constitution then adopted and under which, somewhat amended, the republic is governed to-day is modelled closely after that of the United States. There are 14 provinces, with a very high measure of home rule, electing their own Governors and Legislatures, and 10 territories administered by Governors appointed by the President, also a Federal District (Buenos Aires, area 72 square miles) whose Mayor is appointed by the President and who is assisted by a deliberative council elected by the tax-paying inhabitants.

The President of the republic, who must be a Roman Catholic and Argentine by birth, is elected by an Electoral College for a six-year term and is ineligible for re-election. Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members, chosen by a special body of electors for six years, one-third retiring each two years; and a House of Deputies, numbering 158, elected by direct vote for four years, one-half retiring every two years. The Roman Catholic religion is supported by the state, but all creeds are tolerated. Primary education is free, secular and compulsory, but the percentage of illiteracy is still high. There are national universities at Cordoba, founded in 1613, with 1,603 students in 1920; Buenos Aires, with 10,404 students; La Plata, 2,979, and Rosario. There are also three provincial universities.

Service in the national militia is compulsory, the peace strength of the army being 1,750 officers and 25,600 men, with a reserve of 759,000. The navy consists of two dreadnoughts of 27,940 tons each, mounting twelve 12-inch guns; two pre-dreadnoughts, four armored cruisers and one light cruiser.

President de Alvear, on July 23, 1923, sent to the Senate for secret consideration a request for authorization to spend 155,000,000 gold pesos to modernize the army, with plans for a strong air force, modern machine guns and artillery, sanitary equipment and machinery to manufacture guns and ammunition and projectiles. Her two battleships Rivadavia and Moreno (built in the United States ten years ago) and four scout cruisers will be modernized on the lines of the battleships in the United States.

Argentina is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of Exchange { pesos, paper 42.44 cents.
pesos, gold 96.48 cents.

Rate of Exchange, Oct. 15, 1923, paper, 32.75

Imports, 1921	$615,950,000
" 1922	665,420,000
Exports, 1921	651,840,000
" 1922	652,422,000

The budget for 1923 provides for expenditures of 638,076,323 paper pesos, of which 65,988,743 are for public works, etc., to be covered by bonds.

Debt—Internal (pesos, gold)	77,934,000
Internal (pesos, paper)	218,803,280
External (sterling)	£150,802,334

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$200,890,985
" 1921-22	80,495,060
" 1922-23	109,384,460
Exports, 1920-21	124,299,424
" 1921-22	60,767,964
" 1922-23	131,591,656

ARMENIA.

(See under Russia.)

AUSTRIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 32,352 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 6,428,336.

CAPITAL, Vienna; population, 1920, 1,841,326; other cities, Graz, population, 157,644; Linz, 94,072; Innsbruck, 55,650; and seven others of more than 10,000.

President, Dr. Michael Hainisch, born 1858, elected, Dec. 9, 1920.

Chancellor, Mgr. Ignatz Seipel (Christian Socialist).

Minister to the United States, vacant; Edgar L. G. Prochnik, Counsellor and Charge d'Affaires.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Friedrich Fischerauer; at Chicago, Ludwig Kleinwachter.

United States Minister, Albert Henry Washburn.

United States Consul, at Vienna, Carol H. Foster.

The Austria of to-day—mere remnant of the former Austrian Empire—is now a republic in Central Europe, with Germany its neighbor to the west and the north, Czechoslovakia on the north and east, Hungary on the east, and Serbia and Italy on the south. It is about the size of the four New England States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and has only about 200,000 more inhabitants than the four together.

Austria is not only vastly reduced in area and population, but is in an economic plight equalled by few countries in world history. In the pre-war days of Emperor Francis Joseph of the Hapsburg dynasty the Austro-Hungarian Empire had 261,259 square miles and about 51,000,000 population. The Dual Monarchy included Austria proper, with Vienna one of the brilliant political, commercial, industrial, financial and art centres of the world; Hungary, Transylvania, Czechoslovakia, Polish Galicia, the Trentino, Slavonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, the Banat, territories which gave it access to the Adriatic, and control of practically all the Danube River. Next to Russia, it was the most populous in Europe. Hungary is an independent republic now. All the provinces mentioned have gone and Austrian territory reduced to 32,352 square miles, which however includes Burgenland (pop. 329,906), 1,660 square miles ceded by Hungary in 1922 under the peace treaty.

The ill-fated Hapsburgs—Francis Joseph and then Charles, his successor—maintained a court in Vienna which was in some respects the most inaccessible socially of any in the world.

Although politically held together by the bonds of empire, Austria-Hungary and the very many components contained so many diverse racial strains with such tenacious nationalistic tendencies that the non-progressive policies of the imperial rulers finally released centrifugal forces which tore the empire apart.

The World War was precipitated by the assassination of the heir presumptive to the throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, by a Serbian in Serajevo, Bosnia, on June 28, 1914.

Austria was proclaimed a republic on Nov. 12, 1918, the day after the armistice; a National Assembly assumed the government and appointed a Cabinet. On Feb. 16, 1919, the National Constitutional Assembly, consisting of one Chamber, was elected by the direct vote of all men and women over 20 years of age.

A Constitution was adopted Oct. 1, 1920, which provides for a Parliament of two Houses, a Bundesrat of 46 members, chosen indirectly, and a Nationalrat, elected by direct vote for four years. These two Houses elect a President to serve for four years. All special privileges are abolished. There are seven provinces and the city of Vienna, each with a large measure of home rule on local affairs, by elected Provincial Assemblies. The army is limited to 30,000 men.

REHABILITATION OF AUSTRIA.

Austria was forced to seek foreign assistance shortly after it was proclaimed a repub ic, and the European Allies, and to a large extent the United States, responded by advancing relief and food credits amounting approximately to $72,000,000 during 1919 and 1920. By the fall of 1920 the food credits had been exhausted, and in March, 1921, Austria again sought foreign assistance, this time through the League of Nations. Austria wanted an international loan, but this was refused, as its assets were burdened by relief liens and, in addition, a reparation sum to be fixed by the Reparation Commission as soon as Austria's resources and capacity permitted.

In February, 1922, Great Britain consented to lend Austria £2,250,000 (approximately $10,440,000, at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of 1922); France, 55,000,000 francs (approximately $3,850,000); Italy, 70,000,000 lire (approximately

$3,500,000; and Czechoslovakia, 500,000,000 crowns (approximately $15,000,000). The British loan was paid over in March on security of the State Gobelins and as an advance on the larger credits to follow after the settlement of the lien question.

On July 21 the Reparation Commission agreed to release certain Austrian assets from the general lien, and in August 20,000,000 francs (approximately $1,400,000) of the French loan and the entire Czechoslovakian loan were paid over. The latter loan, however, was earmarked by the application of most of the proceeds to the repayment of previous debts by Austrian nationals to Czechoslovakian nationals. Austria appealed again to the Allied powers at the London conference in August and was referred to the League of Nations for consideration when it convened on Aug. 31. Subsequently the Austrian Chancellor, Mgr. Seipel, held conferences in neighboring countries, indicating the extreme gravity and international political significance of the Austrian problem. A loan instalment of 36,000,000 lire (approximately $1,800,000) was made during September.

PLAN OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Austrian question was immediately taken in hand by the League's finance committee, which obtained consent to the release of Austria's liquid assets by the Governments to which reparations and relief payments were due and recommended an international loan. Three protocols were drawn up and signed, Oct. 4, 1923, by which Austria's independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty were secured, an international loan of 650,000,000 gold crowns (approximately $126,000,000) guaranteed, and certain obligations imposed. Austria needed funds immediately and authorized at the end of October the flotation of interim loans amounting to 130,000,000 gold crowns ($26,000,000), to be repaid from the proceeds of the international loan. The first instalment of these loans, amounting to 30,000,000 gold crowns ($6,000,000) was subscribed to by Austrian banks during November.

The League of Nations' rehabilitation plan was finally accepted by the Austrian Parliament on Dec. 3, 1922, and is embodied in five laws, briefly summarized as follows:

1. Authorization for interim loans to enable the Government to meet its current expenses without further printing of paper currency until funds from the international loan become available.

2. Authorization for the creation of a new national bank entirely independent of Government control.

3. Ratification of the Geneva protocols.

4. Authorization for creation of a superparliamentary government.

5. The reconstruction law providing for increased taxation, strict economics, administrative and tariff reform, reduction of the number of civil employees, and other measures by which the Government is to balance its budget within two years.

The guaranty of the international loan by the League of Nations was ratified during the latter part of December by Great Britain, France, and Czechoslovakia, each country guaranteeing 24.5 per cent. of the loan; and by Italy, which guaranteed 20.5 per cent. Belgium and Sweden each guaranteed 2 per cent. and Holland and Denmark each 1 per cent.

The new National Bank was established on Jan. 1, 1923, following the receipt of subscriptions to its entire capital of 30,000,000 gold crowns ($6,000,000) from Austrian banks. The bank took over the business and dividends of the Austrian section of the Austro-Hungarian bank. Dr. Richard Reisch was made President.

In accordance with the provision for a superparliamentary government, twenty-six members were elected to the superparliamentary committee by the National Assembly on Dec. 7, 1922, with a majority of four votes in the Government parties (Christian Socialist and Pan-German). The committee functions under the Federal Chancellor or Vice Chancellor, together with the Cabinet Ministers, and has been given full power over the Government until Dec. 31, 1924, in directing the reform program. The committee is subject to the general commissioner, Dr. Alfred Zimmerman of the Netherlands, representing the League of Nations.

In carrying out the reconstruction plan the Government, according to its budget for the first four months of 1923, made only urgent expenditures, consistent with the reconstruction measures and not exceeding revenues received, together with portions of loans placed at its disposal; the maximum for this period has been fixed at 200,000,000 gold crowns ($40,000,000). At this rate the budget for 1923 was 600,000,000 gold crowns, which at the rate of 15,000 paper crowns to one gold crown is 9,000 billion paper crowns.

The Government personnel in October, 1921, had numbered 253,211; with their families the total number of persons living on the Central Government was about 675,000 or over 10 per cent. of the population. If the extensive provincial bureaucracy and municipal employees be added, nearly one family in six was maintained out of the public funds. The overstaffing of the railways was heavy. The number of State employees was reduced by about 36,500 between Oct. 1, 1922, and June 1, 1923, as part of the program for the release of 100,000 prior to July 1, 1924. Ministers also reduced, overlapping eliminated and organization simplified.

EFFECT OF THE PLAN.

The first stage of the reconstruction of Austria was virtually completed by July 1, 1923. The international loan of 650,000,000 gold crowns (approximately $126,000,000) in twenty-year 7 per cent. bonds, in the United States (to which was allotted $25,000,000) England, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland, was oversubscribed in each country and the bonds advanced when put on public sale. The Austrian share of the loan was substantially all subscribed to by the public. The National Bank's sound money reserve had increased steadily and covered on that date, at the legal rate of conversion, 46 per cent. of the note circulation which had reached 5,000 billion paper crowns. Foreign exchange was steady and interest rates were lower. The industrial and commercial crisis had apparently passed and industries were generally somewhat improving.

The Government called in war loans for payment in paper currency and thereby wiped out a large internal debt.

Unemployment continued to decrease. The number had reached 125,000 on Jan. 1, 1923, but by Aug. 25, unemployed receiving aid numbered 71,338 as compared with 109,000 on June 1; of this number 57,546 were in Vienna. The cost of living decreased by 5 per cent. and wages had increased slowly. Savings deposits at the end or June totalled 23,000,000 gold crowns, an increase of 11 per cent. over the previous month.

The Austrian National Assembly adopted the measure by which the Government will relinquish the management of the railroads, turning them over to a newly formed body to be operated on commercial lines. A new tariff bill was then before the Assembly, the purpose of which was to increase revenue and better fit the needs than the present tariff, designed for the old empire.

Austrian imports and exports for the first six months of 1923 showed a decrease in the adverse trade balance of 25.5 per cent., as compared with the same period of last year. In millions of gold crowns, imports of manufactured goods during the 1923 period were 227; of foodstuffs, 256; of raw and semi-finished materials, 131; of coal and oil, 90; total imports being 704. Exports totalled 427 million gold crowns, with manufactured goods at 334, and raw and semi-finished materials, 76.

Agriculture showed improvement in the years 1919, 1920 and 1921, and in 1922, 2,447,000 acres were seeded to cereals, while the pasturage increased about 400,000 acres to 2,737,000 acres. The yield in 1922 was wheat and rye, 22,200,000 bushels; barley, 5,680,000; oats, 18,780,000; and maize, 3,265,000. The import of flour in 1921 was 427,829 short tons, equivalent to about 20,000,000 bushels of grain. About 30 per cent. of the people depend on the cultivation of the soil.

It is proposed to harness more of the 1,700,000 water horse power in the Austrian Alps and the Danube, 170,000 being already in use.

The main industries are the making of machinery, agricultural and industrial, with considerable making of automobiles; textiles, cotton and wool, which are exporting yarns to Germany; leather and fancy goods, which have always had world-wide repute, woodwork, furniture and paper.

In 1921 Austria had 4,274 miles of railroads, of which 2,964 were operated by the State.

From 1910 to 1920 the population decreased 3.8 per cent., the men decreasing 6.53 per cent. in the war losses.

In 1910 the present Austrian territory had 5,979,667 Roman Catholics, the Austrian Empire being the most powerful Catholic unit in Europe. The Catholics were 94.11 per cent. of all; Jews, 2.99 per cent.; and Protestants, 2.60 per cent.

The unit of the currency is the crown, worth at par of exchange 20.26 cents. In 1921, the deficit of the republic was 50,000,000,000 crowns, so rapid had been depreciation.

Par of exchange for gold crown . . . . . 20.26 cents
Exchange, paper crown, Oct. 15, 1923 .0014¼ cents

In 1921 imports were valued at $282,600,000, and exports at $157,500,000. Foodstuffs led the imports with $73,500,000, and textiles followed with

$44,400,000. Exports were principally wooden goods, $11,750,000; machinery, $6,300,000; vehicles, $12,500,000; with eight other lines.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$8,168,485
"	1921-22	1,317,628
"	1922-23	1,764,037
Exports,	1920-21	2,085,040
"	1921-22	2,603,807
"	1922-23	3,548,249

AZERBAIJAN.

(See under Russia.)

BELGIUM, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 11,744 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 7,462,455 (636 to the square mile).

CAPITAL, Brussels, pop., 1921, with suburbs, 775,039. Chief port, Antwerp; pop., with suburbs, 333,882. Important cities, Ghent, pop., 165,910; Liege, 165,117; Malines, 60,118; Bruges, 54,308; Ostend, 48,073; Verviers, 42,289; Louvain, 39,255.

King of the Belgians, Albert, born April 8, 1875, succeeded his uncle Leopold II. Dec. 17, 1909; married Oct. 2, 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria. *Heir Apparent*, Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, born Nov. 3, 1901; other children, Prince Charles Theodore, Count of Flanders, born Oct. 10, 1903; Princess Marie-Jose, born Aug. 4, 1906.

Premier, Col. Georges Theunis (Finance).

Minister for Foreign Affairs, H. Jaspar.

Ambassador to the United States, Baron de Cartier de Marchienne.

Consuls General, at New York, vacant; at Portland, Ore., S. Hill; at San Francisco, C. J. Simon.

Consulates, at Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Norfolk, Richmond, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; New Orleans, Galveston, Memphis, St. Louis, Birmingham, Ala.; Mobile, Atlanta, Savannah, Chicago, Dubuque, Detroit, Omaha, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Green Bay, Minneapolis, Seattle, San Francisco, Denver, Los Angeles, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Moline, Louisville, and Oklahoma City.

United States Ambassador, Henry P. Fletcher.

United States Consul General, at Brussels, vacant. *Consuls*, at Antwerp, George S. Messersmith; at Ghent, Charles Roy Nasmith.

Belgium is bounded on the north by the Netherlands, on the east by Germany and Luxemburg, on the south by France, and on the west by the North Sea. It has a frontier of 831 miles and a seaboard of 62 miles. It is not quite as large as the State of Maryland. The Scheldt and the Meuse are the principal rivers. Below Antwerp the Scheldt flows to the North Sea through the Netherlands and negotiations are in progress between the two countries aiming to make navigation as far as Antwerp free to both countries. The western part is low, level and fertile; the eastern, the tableland of the Ardennes, has a poor soil.

Belgium formed part of the Low Countries from the readjustment of Europe in 1815 following Napoleon's downfall, until Oct. 14, 1830 when, following a revolution which broke out Aug. 25, a National Congress proclaimed its independence. The Constitution of 1831 proclaimed it a "Constitutional, representative and hereditary monarchy," and the National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, King of the Belgians on June 4 of that year. He died in 1865 and was succeeded by his son, Leopold II., who died in 1909. By the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, the famous "scrap of paper," separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by Austria, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Prussia and Russia. The Germans invaded the kingdom on Aug. 2, 1914, and held nearly all of Belgium throughout the war, evacuating it immediately after the armistice. Under the Treaty of Versailles, Eupen and Malmedy and Moresnet were ceded by Germany, adding 371 square miles and 64,520 inhabitants to the kingdom.

The work of reconstruction in the devastated area is nearing its end. On Jan. 1, 1923, 38,386 houses had been built or restored at a cost of 629,000,000 francs. In addition 320 public buildings have been restored, and 250 temporary barracks put up for schools and communal at a cost of 95,000,000 francs. Most of this work has been done by the Government through the Devastated Regions Office.

The Societe Nationale de Credit a l'Industrie made advances on war damage claims to industrial, agricultural and commercial undertakings up to July 1, 1922, of 1,653,006,760 francs, and the Federation des Co-operative pour dommages de guerre had advanced 874,800,182 francs, with 878,846,182 francs balance to care for about 20,000 more claims.

It cost to clean up the battle area 46,000,000 francs; reconstruction of water and drainage services, 5,500,000 francs; to restore 23,000 acres of farm land, 20,000,000; to restore bridges, canal locks and keys, 50,000,000. Nearly 1,300 miles of roads were rebuilt. Of the pre-war population in West Flanders of 318,500, there had returned by July 1, 1923, 280,000. The extent to which the West Flanders battle area has been repeopled and reconstructed is shown by the following table of the chief towns:

Town.	Population.		Private Houses.		
	Pre-War.	Present.	Pre-War.	Damaged.	Rebuilt.
Menin	18,353	18,175	3,790	2,897	2,748
Wervicq	10,408	9,549	2,200	2,017	1,919
Comines	7,030	6,609	1,700	1,700	1,549
Warneton	4,085	2,156	830	830	340
Bas Warneton	823	698	194	194	119
Messines	1,404	908	333	333	278
Wytschaete	3,531	2,084	755	755	535
Ypres	19,497	12,122	3,780	3,780	2,488
Zonnebeke	4,245	3,157	843	843	565
Passchendaele	4,030	3,051	900	900	489
Moorslede	7,616	5,320	1,500	1,450	1,410
Roulers	26,201	24,813	5,311	4,961	4,261
Staden	5,543	5,108	1,300	1,260	1,248
Handzaeme	3,250	2,952	685	610	404
Zarren	3,399	3,059	674	599	482
Dixmude	3,788	2,053	930	930	498
Pervyse	1,460	1,036	315	315	253
Ramiscapelle	934	717	207	207	196
Nieuwport	4,622	4,246	951	951	606

In all, from the Armistice to Jan. 1, 1923, Belgium paid for her own reconstruction 16,000,000,000 francs, which at the average exchange for that time exceeds $1,500,000,000. This sum under the Treaty of Versailles is to be repaid Belgium from the German reparations.

Belgium is the most densely populated country in Europe, having 636 inhabitants to the square mile. In the province of Brabant the ratio is 1,216. In 1920 the excess of births over deaths was 61,435, and there were 2,195 divorces to 106,514 marriages.

The population is divided into two well defined groups, the Flemish and the Walloons. The former, who speak Dutch, are somewhat in the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg and Brabant, including Antwerp. French and Flemish are joint official languages. The Roman Catholic is the religion of the great majority, but complete religious toleration prevails. The state does not interfere with the intimate affairs of the churches and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury.

A conflict in Parliament over a proposition to substitute the Flemish language for French at the University of Ghent caused a Cabinet crisis in June, 1922.

Belgium has four universities; those of Ghent (1,277 students in 1921) and Liege (2,303) are state institutions, and those of Brussels (2,501) and Louvain (3,248) are free. Attached to them are various technical schools with 3,034 students. There are 134 state high schools, 44 of which are for girls, and many private schools are under ecclesiastical control. Schools are supported by local taxation and each commune must have at least one primary school. The percentage of illiteracy has been decreasing rapidly.

Belgium has 4,649 miles of railways, of which 2,759 are state-owned. The damage done by the war has been almost entirely made good.

The annual deficit of the Belgian State railroads in 1922 was cut to 33,000,000 francs, as the result of increased receipts, according to official estimates; the deficit in 1913 was 15,404,861 francs. Actual receipts for 1922 amounted to 1,109,817,540 francs above the budget estimate.

Strenuous efforts to reduce the personnel resulted in only 100,906 officials and employees being provided for in the budget for 1922, compared with 115,000 in 1921. The eight-hour law will require a larger number than in 1913, when there were 75,000 employees.

Freight and passenger traffic for 1922 was as follows: Number of passengers, 238,096,000; metric tons heavy freight, 58,221,686.

Plans for the electrification of the system are under consideration. The country has 6,177 miles of roads, the majority paved with stone (Belgian blocks), and 1,231 of navigable waterways—rivers and canals. The number of vessels entering Belgian ports in 1921 was 10,781; tonnage, 14,584,705; of

this tonnage 12,737,286 entered at Antwerp. In 1922 at the port of Antwerp alone there entered 8,323 vessels of 15,047,634 tonnage.

The chief imports in 1920 were wool, cotton, flax, hides, building wood, iron and steel, machinery, coal, chemical products, bitumen, zinc ore, wheat and wine. The chief exports were manufactures of wool, cotton, flax, leather and glassware, iron, steel and zinc products and sugar. Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being wheat, oats, rye, potatoes and sugar beets, yet it is eminently a manufacturing country and is dependent on foreign supplies for its food. The coal, iron and quarry industries are very valuable, as are the glass, textile and sugar, and the lace of Brussels, Malines and Bruges is famous.

Unemployment, Sept. 1, 1923, was but 2 per cent.

Parliament consists of a Senate of 120 and a House of Representatives numbering 186, all of whom are directly elected by the people (except 27 Senators who are elected by provincial councils), Senators for 8 years and Representatives for 4. Universal male suffrage with plural voting up to three by property and educational qualification was introduced in 1894. Proportional representation was introduced in 1900. By an emergency measure the present Parliament was elected in 1919 on a one-man-one-vote basis and the law was revised to establish that franchise in 1921. Parliament must meet annually in November, and must sit for at least 40 days. The party strength of the present Parliament is:

Senate—Catholic 73, Socialists 52, Liberals 28.

House—Catholics 80, Socialists 67, Liberals 33, miscellaneous 6.

The Belgian Army on Jan. 1, 1923, numbered 190,000.

Belgium is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange, franc..... 19.3 cents

Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1923, franc.. 5.19 cents

The budget estimates for 1922 and 1923 were:

	1922, Francs.	1923, Francs.
Revenue	2,568,428,913	2,940,379,254
Expenditure	2,593,463,252	2,945,494,760
Extraordinary expend.	852,896,657	623,500,000

The Belgian public debt on Jan. 1, 1922, amounted to 34,234,466,888 francs.

The debt charge is 1,473,667,099 francs.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$184,472,230
"	1921-22	103,449,034
"	1922-23	103,665,066
Exports,	1920-21	42,464,701
"	1921-22	42,792,800
"	1922-23	62,355,692

BELGIAN CONGO.

AREA, 909,654 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1921, 10,000,000.

CAPITAL, Kinshasa (replaced Boma as capital December, 1921). Provincial capitals, Elizabethville (Katanga), Leopoldville (Congo-Kasai), Coquilhatville (Equator), and Stanleyville (Eastern).

Governor General, M. Rutten, appointed Jan. 24, 1923.

The Congo Free State had its origin in the vision of King Leopold II. of Belgium, who, roused by Stanley's discoveries, realized the great economic possibilities in the development of the vast territory reached by the Congo. The International Association of the Congo, which he founded and largely financed, sent Stanley back in 1879. He founded the first station, Vivi, in February, 1880, and in all twenty-four before he returned in 1884. Leopold pushed the work with the aid of a handful of men, mostly officers, and in 1885 the powers, in convention at Berlin recognized the Association as an independent state under his sovereignty—"the trade of all nations to enjoy complete freedom." The indeterminate boundaries were held to include the basin of the Congo and Lake Tanganyika, with its eastern tributaries. From 1895 the Belgian Government associated itself with this work, opening credits, although Parliament was hostile. The administration of affairs later provoked violent agitation to secure the amelioration of the condition of the natives. The Congo Free State was ceded to Belgium by the treaty of 1907, becoming by the law of Oct. 18, 1909, Belgian Congo under control of the newly created Ministry of the Colonies.

In territory it is about the size of the fifteen Southern States of the United States.

Belgian Congo has a short coast line on the South Atlantic at the mouth of the Congo, where is situated the village of Banana on a fine natural harbor. Equatorial French Africa lies to the north and west, and Angola (Portuguese) to the south, beyond which and to the east is North Rhodesia; to the east Tanganyika, now British, but formerly German East Africa, and Uganda (British); to the north it also touches the Soudan. Vast, sunless and well-nigh impenetrable tropical forests fill the upper reaches of the river, covering about 25,000 square miles. The lianas yield 3,000 to 4,000 tons of rubber yearly. The oil-palm is cultivated, and palm kernels and palm oil to the value of 77,000,000 francs were exported in 1920. The export of copal in 1920 was about 6,000,000 pounds, valued at 40,305,021 francs. Ivory exports amounted to about 150,000 pounds, valued at 35,860,023 francs. Coffee, cocoa, rice, cotton and tobacco grow freely. Cattle thrive where there is no tse tse fly.

The chief industry is copper mining in Katanga, where the copper bearing belt is 250 miles long by 25 to 50 miles wide. The output in 1921 was 30,454 tons. Placer mining in Welle produced gold in 1920 to the amount of 3,324 kilograms, valued at 24,088,430 francs. Small diamonds are found in the Vasai Basin, the export in 1920 being 274,103 carats. Coal, iron and tin are present, but, are undeveloped. A large deposit of pitchblende, a radium-bearing ore, has been discovered.

The Congo is navigable for large vessels for 95 miles to Matadi. A railroad 249 miles long transships freight around the series of falls and rapids to Leopoldville on Stanley Pool. From here the river and its branches are navigable for about 5,000 miles. Railroads have been built around the falls on the upper river, and to connect important points. The total mileage in 1921 was 2,663. There are 5,609 miles of roads, partly suitable for automobiles. At Boma, the former capital, 60 miles up the Congo from its mouth, 53 seagoing vessels of 160,374 tonnage entered in 1920.

Belgian Congo's territory was increased as a consequence of the war by the transfer of 19,000 square miles, the Ruanda and Urundi territories, from the former German East Africa. Both are in the high plateau region, are rich in cattle and of great economic value.

The European population, census of 1921, was 8,221, of which 293 were American. The country greatly needs white colonists to develop its resources.

Budget, 1922—Receipts, francs.....87,320,908

Expenditures, francs.....89,882,719

Debt, 1919, francs.....349,847,446

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$521,647
"	1921-22	343,378
"	1922-23	366,770
Exports,	1920-21	427,736
"	1921-22	174,893
"	1922-23	672,473

BHUTAN, KINGDOM OF

AREA, about 20,000 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated 250,000.

CAPITAL, Punakha (a strong natural fortress).

Ruler, Maharajah Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, chosen hereditary Maharajah 1907.

Bhutan is a semi-independent native state having control of its internal affairs (treaty of 1910), lying on the southern slope of the Himalayas between Thibet on the north and British India on the south, with Sikkam on the west. It is 190 miles long from east to west and 90 miles extreme breadth. The people are Mongolians, the original inhabitants having been subjugated about two centuries ago by Thibetans. Their religion is Buddhism of the Thibetan form. Agriculture and stock raising (sturdy ponies especially) are the chief industries. Trade with India in 1920-21 amounted to £152,200.

BOLIVIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 597,460 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1920, 2,820,074.

CAPITAL, La Paz, pop., 1920, 109,252.

President, Dr. Bautista Saavedra, 1921-25.

Premier, Sr. Ramon Paz (Foreign).

Minister to the United States, Adolfo Ballivian.

Consul General, at New York, Carlos Gumucio.

Consuls, at Boston, Arthur P. Cushing; at Baltimore, Henry B. Wilcox; at New Orleans, Gregorio Garret; at San Francisco, Alberto Palacios; at Seattle, Nemesio Menacho; at San Diego, Philip Morse. *Consulates* also at Mobile, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Philadelphia and Norfolk.

United States Minister, Jesse S. Cottrell.

United States Consul, at La Paz, Dayle C. McDonough.

Bolivia, the only country in South America without a seaport, lies between Peru and Chile in the west, Brazil on the north and east, Paraguay on the east and Argentina on the south. It lies across the Andes, and its chief topographical feature is the great central plateau at an altitude of 12,000 feet, over 500 miles long, lying between two great cordilleras having three of the highest peaks in

America. Its area equals that of Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico together. Over 50 per cent. of the population are Indians speaking their own dialects only and 25 per cent. are of mixed blood. The percentage of illiteracy is very high. Farming, grazing and mining are the chief occupations. The chief exports are tin, copper, antimony, bismuth, silver, lead, tungsten, rubber, cocoa, hides and alpaca wool.

La Paz is connected by a railroad (264 miles) with Arico on the Pacific. The principal railroad line runs from Antofagasta to La Paz (735 miles). The total railroad mileage in 1921 was 1,401, with 256 miles under construction.

Bolivia is vitally interested in the disputes submitted in 1922 to arbitration by Secretary Hughes in Washington, between Peru and Chile over the provinces of Tacna and Arica on the Pacific, seized by Chile during the war of the Pacific, 1879-83, for she claims a commercial outlet at the port of Arica. She has also a serious boundary dispute with Paraguay over Gran Chaco, a potential valuable grassland. The peace strength of the army is 7,100 with reserves of 230,000. Bolivia is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange, boliviano	38.9 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1923	32.0 cents
Imports, 1920	$30,162,340
" 1921	$27,632,729
Exports, 1920	$29,647,310
" 1921	$26,998,583
Budget—Receipts	$12,409,586
Expenditures	$18,486,106
Debt—Internal bonds, bolivianos	19,456,165
Internal floating, bolivianos	10,477,471
External, U. S. gold	$18,486,106
Trade with the United States was:	
Imports, 1920-21	$4,592,307
" 1921-22	2,249,686
" 1922-23	3,014,723
Exports, 1920-21	6,324,192
" 1921-22	734,731
" 1922-23	1,115,664

BRAZIL, UNITED STATES OF

AREA, 3,276,358 square miles.

POPULATION, Census of Sept. 1, 1920, 30,553,509.

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro, pop., 1920, 1,157,873. Chief Cities, Sao Paulo, pop. 579,033; San Salvador, 283,422; Recife, 238,843; Belem, 236,402; Porto Alegre, 179,263; Campos, 175,250; Theophile Ottori, 163,199; Caratinga, 137,017; Rio Preto, 126,796; Juiz de Fera, 118,166; Campinas, 115,602; Santos, 102,589; Nictheroy, 86,238.

President, Dr. Arturo da Silva Bernardes (1922-26), inaugurated Nov. 15, 1922.

Premier, Dr. Joao Luis Alves (Justice).

Ambassador to the United States, Augusto Cochrane de Alencar.

Consuls General, at New York, Hello Lobo; at Norfolk, Francisco Garcia Pereira Leao. *Consuls*, at New Orleans, Victor Ferreira da Cunha; at St. Louis, Eduardo Porto Osorio Bordini; at Chicago, Alvaro de Magalhaes; at Baltimore, Luiz Magalhaes Tavares; at Richmond, Va., Fitzhugh Carter Lafferty; at Philadelphia, Eduardo de Aguiar Vallim. *Consulates* also at Mobile, San Francisco, Fernandina, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Louisville, Boston, Gulfport, Pascagoula, Buffalo, Portland, Ore., Charleston, Galveston, Port Arthur and Seattle.

United States Ambassador, Edwin V. Morgan.

United States Consul General, at Rio de Janeiro, Alphonse Gaulin. *Consuls*, at Bahia, Homer Brett; at Para, George H. Pickerell; at Pernambuco, Elliot V. Richardson; at Port Alegre, John R. Bradley; at Sao Paulo, Arminius T. Haeberle; at Santos, Herndon W. Goforth.

Brazil is the largest state in South America, exceeding the size of continental United States (exclusive of Alaska) by 250,000 square miles. It has a coast line on the Atlantic Ocean of 4,106 miles and extends 2,691 miles from north to south and 2,500 miles east to west. It is bounded on the north by Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas and the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic, on the south by Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia, and on the west by Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia and Peru. The northern half is the great heavily wooded basin of the Amazon (about 4,000 miles long, the longest river in the world), which rises in the Peruvian Andes, and with its tributaries drains 2,000,000 square miles and empties into the Atlantic at the Equator. It is navigable in Brazil for vessels of deep draft for 2,400 miles; and in all its rivers Brazil possesses 40,000 miles of navigable waterways. Mountain ranges, interspersed with fertile valleys, traverse the eastern and southern states. The majestic falls of the Iguassu, one of the natural wonders of the world, are in the southernmost state, Rio Grande do Sul.

The mineral wealth of Brazil is vast and but little developed. Manganese is exported (450,000 tons in 1920), also the greater part of the world supply of monozite. The gold production is $3,000,000 a year. Coal deposits are extensive but of inferior quality. But a small part of the rich agricultural land has been brought under cultivation. Four-fifths of the world's coffee supply is grown in the states of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espirite Santo and Minas Geraes. The average annual crop is about 12,000,000 sacks of 132 pounds each; production in 1921-22 was 8,030,000 sacks; in 1920 there were exported 11,523,000 sacks, valued at $237,676,500. Other chief exports are rubber (over half of the world supply), about 23,531 metric tons being exported in 1920; cocoa, tobacco, sugar, yerba, cotton, leather, hides and meat.

Manufacturing of all kinds is being fostered. In 1921 there were 242 cotton factories with 1,521,500 spindles in operation. The census returns of 1920 showed there were in all 11,335 factories with 151,841 employees, capital of 665,676,000 milreis, and an annual output of 741,536,000 milreis. The vast forests are practically untouched. Stock raising is important. The chief imports are textiles, hardware, machinery, crockery, glassware, etc.

In 1921 there entered the ports of Brazil 22,728 steam and sailing vessels, of 23,113,200 tonnage. Brazil on Jan. 1, 1922, had 18,700 miles of railroads in operation. Of this, 9,455 miles were owned by the Federal Government (3,980 of which were Government operated); 1,527 owned by the states and 6,231 miles privately owned. The principal system, the Central Brazil Railway (1,563 miles), is Government owned. The system is joined up with the railroads of Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay.

The government floated a loan of $25,000,000 in the United States in 1922 for the purpose of equipping the Central of Brazil railway with electricity. Brazil has developed but one per cent. of its potential 25,000,000 hydro-electric horsepower.

Brazil, discovered in 1500 by Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, was developed as a colony of Portugal until the royal house of Braganza, fleeing from Lisbon before Napoleon's army in November, 1807, transferred the seat of Government to Rio de Janeiro in March, 1808. In 1815 Brazil was proclaimed a kingdom, and in 1822 Dom Pedro, son of King John VI., who had been left as Regent on his father's return to Portugal, was crowned Constitutional Emperor and Brazil freed from Portugal. He abdicated in 1831 in favor of his son Dom Pedro II.; who was then five years old. Crowned in 1841, he ruled with varying fortune until Nov. 15, 1889, when he was driven from the throne into exile by a revolution which established a republic, the United States of Brazil. The Constitution was adopted July 24, 1891, and is modelled largely on that of the United States. There are 20 states, largely autonomous, one territory (Acre), bought from Bolivia in 1902, and a Federal District. All males over 21 who can read and write have the franchise. The President is elected by direct vote for four years. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members chosen by direct vote for nine years, one-third retiring every three years, and a Chamber of Deputies, of 212 members, elected by direct vote for three years, representation of the minority being provided for. The Cabinet is responsible to the President only.

All but 100,000 of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, but religious toleration is guaranteed. Education is free in the primary grades but not compulsory save in some progressive cities. In recent years, however, great progress has been made. The University of Rio de Janeiro was founded Sept. 7, 1920. Military service is compulsory. The standing army numbers 35,000, with a reserve of 560,000. The navy has two dreadnoughts and in 1918 a personnel of 693 officers and 9,650 men. Brazil declared war against Germany on Oct. 26, 1917, following the torpedoing of three merchant ships.

On receipt of an invitation in 1922 from the Government of Brazil, the United States Navy Department assigned Rear Admiral Vogelgesang, with a staff of sixteen commissioned officers and twenty petty officers of the navy, to undertake the task of reorganizing and expanding the Brazilian Navy.

Brazil is a member of the League of Nations.

President Bernardes has declared for a strict policy of economy in Government expenses, with a proper balance of revenues and expenditures. He has pledged the Government's continuance of the public works already initiated, because he believes that their discontinuance would bring about serious difficulties. On April 23, 1923, he issued a decree authorizing the Minister of Finance to make regu-

lations covering the establishment of the Banco de Brazil as a bank of issue. Dr. Cincinnato Braga, president of the bank, who initiated the new system, is in charge.

According to the report of the Minister of Finance, made on Nov. 30, 1922, the general condition of the public debt of Brazil is as follows: Total of foreign debt, internal debt, and floating debt, 6,638,628,732 milreis; paper currency in circulation, 2,226,275,997 milreis; British loans, £111,930,834; American loans, $74,403,000; French loans, 332,249,500 francs; interest on public debt, 307,504,427 milreis. This does not include the deficit faced by the new administration, which, it is stated, will not be less than 200,000,000 milreis.

The estimated revenues of the national budget of 1923 were fixed at 82,859,000 gold and 719,565,000 paper milreis, and that destined for special application at 14,727,000 gold and 58,460,000 paper milreis. Expenditures of 86,844,000 gold and 777,306,000 paper milreis were authorized. The amount set aside for interest, amortization, and other expenses of the public debt totals 60,263,386 gold milreis.

Although the deficit of 73,112,000 paper milreis is the smallest in 12 years, it is still large and it is likely to increase still further during the year. The estimated deficit for 1922 was 240,000,000 paper milreis, and the great reduction in the 1923 deficit is an indication that the new administration intends to carry through the drastic cutting of expenditures which it promised. The estimates of revenue are conservative, and no item of the budget has been exaggerated.

Par of exchange, milreis (paper)	32.45 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1923	9.75 cents
Imports 1921	$217 443,287
" 1922	$216 267,313
Exports, 1921	$219,871,656
" 1922	$301,302,842

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$128,746,345
" 1921-22	38,315,483
" 1922-23	46,543,229
Exports, 1920-21	147,520,940
" 1921-22	100,435,733
" 1922-23	137,677,253

BULGARIA, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 39,841 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 4,909,700, of which 4,203,000 were Bulgarians, Turks about 400,000.

CAPITAL, Sofia, pop., 154,431; other cities, Philippopolis, pop., 63,418; Warna, 50,819; Ruschuk, 41,574; Slivno, 28,695; Plevne, 27,770; Stava Zagore, 25,491, and ten of more than 15,000 population.

King (sometimes known as Czar), Boris III., born Jan. 30, 1894, succeeded on abdication of his father. Ferdinand, Oct. 3, 1918.

Premier, M. Zankoff (War).

Minister to the United States, Stephan Panaretoff.

Consuls in the United States—Consular affairs in charge of the Bulgarian Legation at Washington.

Honorary Consuls, at New York, Neal Dow Becker; at Chicago, Marquis Eaton.

United States Minister, Charles S. Wilson.

United States Consul, at Sofia, Graham H. Kemper.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin on July 13, 1878, as an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey. Bulgaria declared its independence on Oct. 5, 1908. Eastern Rumelia joined Bulgaria on Sept. 18, 1885, after revolution against the Sultan.

In the first Balkan War, Bulgaria, with Serbia, Greece and Montenegro fought Turkey, the war ending in the Treaty of London on March 30, 1913, when Turkey ceded to the allied Balkan nations all territory west of the line from Midia on the Black Sea to Enos on the Aegean Sea, and also Crete. The Balkan League broke up soon after the treaty was signed, war breaking out between the allies—the second Balkan War. Roumania intervened and procured an extension (part of the Dobrudja) of her frontier at Bulgaria's expense. Peace came again with the Treaty of Bucharest on July 26, 1913, all signing.

Bulgaria was an ally of the Central Powers in the World War. By the Peace Treaty of Neuilly (Paris) of Nov. 27, 1919, Bulgaria ceded Thrace to Greece and the "Strumnitza Line" and a strip of territory on the northwest to Serbia. The treaty deprived Bulgaria of the Aegean Sea front, but provided that which was alleged to be an efficient economic outlet thereto. The Treaty of Lausanne (1923) giving Thrace to Turkey fixes the boundary between Bulgaria and Turkey just west of Adrianople.

It leaves Bulgaria bounded on the north by Roumania, on the west by Serbia, on the south by Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the southeast by Turkey. It is about the size of the State of Kentucky.

The Government of Alexander Stambuliski, the peasant leader who became Premier when King Ferdinand fled in 1918, was overthrown and his Agrarian Party crushed by a revolution supported by the army on June 9, 1923, and Stambuliski was shot after his capture on June 14 near his home village of Slavovitza. A new ministry, headed by Prof. Zankoff, assumed control and put down sporadic rioting. In September a serious Communist-Agrarian uprising was crushed by the Government with casualties of 20,000. The Allies gave permission to increase the military forces to cope with disorder.

Bulgaria's language is Slavonic of Indo-European influence, allied to the Russian. The state church, Orthodox Greek, is governed by a Synod of Bishops, the clergy being paid by the state.

Two-thirds of the people are engaged in agriculture. Although lands are held in fee, pastures and woodlands are held in perpetuity by the communes. Small holdings run from one to six acres. Methods are very primitive, although gradually machinery is being brought in.

The cultivated area is 9,290,175 acres of the total of 18,019,840 of the country. Production is low because of crude methods. The annual production of cereals, 2,867,060 tons from 5,626,102 acres (census of 1921) indicates slightly more than one-half ton to the acre. Domestic animals number 10,100,000. There is little other industry. Although there are coal deposits, 1921 production was only 854,534 tons, and in 1922, 984,858 tons. Iron, lead, copper, gold, silver and manganese are found. The production in 1921 was copper 13,968 tons, lead 2,534 tons.

Forests cover 30 per cent. of the total area—fir, beech, oak and pine.

Exports are tobacco, maize, hides, wheat, barley, petroleum and attar of roses, and textiles, metals, machinery and oils are the chief imports.

Bulgaria had in 1921, 1,581 miles of railroads owned and operated by the state. River navigation giving access to the Danube—a great traffic route—is important. In 1920, 2,724 vessels of 278,353 tons entered Danube ports and 2,112 vessels of 833,162 tons, Black Sea ports.

By the Constitution, adopted in 1870 and amended in 1893 and 1911, legislative authority is vested in a single chamber, the Sobranje or National Assembly, of 227 members, elected for four years by universal suffrage. The King must give assent to all laws enacted before they become effective. Executive pwer is vested in the Council of Ten Ministers nominated by the King.

Elementary education is obligatory for children from 7 to 14 years of age. The state maintains 5,400 schools with about 680,000 pupils, besides 33 special state institutions and other private schools. Illiteracy is indicated by the 17.3 per cent. of it in the Bulgarian Army.

Pre-war Bulgaria's army was composed of 3,900 officers and 56,000 men, with a war mobilization strength of 500,000. The Treaty of Neuilly limits it to 20,000 men, who must be volunteers, obligatory military service having been abolished. Bulgaria is a member of the League of Nations.

The trade of Bulgaria in 1921 was: Imports, leva, 2,921,092,209; exports, leva, 2,213,827,269. Turkey, Italy, Greece and Germany were the chief buyers, and the heaviest imports were from Italy, Germany, England, France and Austria. Figures are not available, but U. S. Consul Kemper reports that exports for 1922 have about equalled imports.

The leva is the unit of currency; its gold par being $0.195.

The amount of reparations to be paid by Bulgaria was fixed in 1923 at 550,000,000 gold francs, probably payable in sixty years. The first instalment, 2,500,000 gold francs, was paid Oct. 1, 1923.

The national debt on Dec. 31, 1921, stood as follows:

		Francs.
External—	Consolidated debts	2,780,525,991
	Non-consolidated debts	440,157,500
	Due to Orient Railway	24,967,047
Total		3,245,650,538
		Leva.
Internal—	Consolidated debts	84,034,900
	Non-consolid't'd (Agric. b'k)	4,206,803,550
	Non-consolid't'd (Nat'l b'k)	7,131,780
Total		4,297,970,230

The budget for the financial year 1922-23 was estimated as follows: Expenditure, ordinary, leva, 3,970,780,997; execution of peace treaty, leva,

144,500,000; total, leva, 4,115,170,997. Revenue, leva, 4,033,120,000; deficit, leva, 82,050,997.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$1,312,526
"	1921-22	1,242,992
"	1922-23	915,109
Exports,	1920-21	3,914,386
"	1921-22	1,144,868
"	1922-23	730,383

CHILE, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 289,829 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Aug. 1, 1921, 3,774,485.

CAPITAL, Santiago, pop. 1920, 507,296; chief port, Valparaiso, pop. 182,242; other cities, Concepcion, pop. 66,074; Antofagasta, 51,531; Iquique, 37,421; Talca, 36,079; Vina del Mar, 33,441; Orillan, 30,881.

President, Arturo Allesandri, 1920-25, born Dec. 21, 1869, inaugurated Dec. 23, 1920.

Prime Minister, Domingo Amunategui (Interior).

Ambassador to the United States, Beltran Mathieu.

Consul General, at New York, Gustavo Munizaga Varela. *Consuls*, at Boston, Hernan Besa Monit; at Baltimore, Augusto Evrazuriz O.; at Philadelphia, Reeves K. Johnson; at San Francisco, Marcos Garcia Huidobro; at Chicago, M. H. Ehlert; at Detroit, L. G. Aguirre; at Newark, Federico Tonkin; at Buffalo, Alfredo von der Heyde; at Cincinnati, Tomas Alfredo Page; at Portland, Ore., Antonio R. Vejar; at Seattle, Eujenio Vial Correa; at Norfolk, Carlos Lavandero; at St. Louis, F. Ernesto Cramer; at New Orleans, Domingo Pena Toro.

United States Ambassador, William M. Collier.

United States Consul General, at Valparaiso, Carl F. Deichman. *Consuls*, at Antofagasta, Stewart E. McMillan; at Arica, E. C. von Tresckow; at Concepcion, S. Reid Thompson; at Iquique, Harry Campbell; at Punta Arenas, George T. Colman.

Chile lies on the west coast of South America, occupying the strip of land between the Andes and the South Pacific, from Peru to Cape Horn, having an extreme length of about 2,800 miles with a coast line of 2,485 miles. The average breadth north of 40° is 100 miles. Its area is slightly greater than that of the eight South Atlantic States of the United States. The Andes have many lofty peaks, notably Corcoputi (alt. 22,162 feet), El Muerto (21,227 feet), the Baya (19,993 feet), the Guallatiri (19,882 feet.) The land in the north part is arid, but the two provinces Tacna and Arica, taken from Peru in the war of the Pacific 1879-82, produced 95 per cent. of the world's supply of nitrates until the process of producing nitrate from the air was made commercially profitable. The production of nitrate in 1920 was 2,606,571 metric tons, valued at $172,-800,000, but was stagnant in 1921. The exports approached normal, however, in 1922-23. Agriculture is flourishing but the wealth of the country is chiefly in minerals.

Chile is the world's second largest producer of copper, the amount in 1920 being 91,226 metric tons. Shipments of copper bars from the Antofagasta district alone in 1922 amounted to 73,532 metric tons; and exports of copper ore in 1922 amounted to 33,363 metric tons, as compared with 30,031 in 1921. There are also enormous iron ore deposits in the Provinces of Altocama and Coquimbo estimated at a billion tons. Much gold and silver is produced. There are large deposits of coal south of Valparaiso, over a million tons being mined in 1920.

The chief exports are nitrates, iodine, copper, silver, cereals, flour, hides and wool; the chief imports are textiles, food products, agricultural and mining machinery.

The population is almost entirely of European origin; there are about 100,000 Araucans (natives) in the Andes and an indeterminate number of nomadic Fuegans in Terra del Fuego.

Chile has 5,403 miles of railroads, of which 2,270 are privately owned. The state owns the Longitudinal railroad traversing the republic from north to south for a distance of 2,862 miles; with spurs its mileage is 3,133. Electrification of the railroad between Valparaiso and Santiago, 117 miles, was begun in 1920. At the ports in 1920 there entered 14,666 vessels of 14,925,601 tons.

Chile threw off the Spanish yoke in 1810-18, and in 1833 adopted the Constitution under which the people are now governed. Electors must be able to read and write. The President is elected for 5 years, Congress is composed of a Senate with 37 members, elected by popular vote for six years, and a Chamber of Deputies, with 118 members, elected for three years. Education is free, supported by the state, and since 1920 is compulsory. The percentage of illiteracy is high. The University of Chile (state) at Santiago had 4,502 students in 1920 and the Catholic University, 614. The Roman Catholic religion is maintained by the state, but by the Constitution all religions are protected.

All able-bodied citizens are liable for service in the state militia. The peace strength of the army is 23,782, with 609,734 in the reserve. In the navy are one dreadnought—the Almirante Latorre (formerly H. B. M. S. Canada), 28,000 tons, mounting 10 14-inch guns, one pre-dreadnought, the Capitan Prat, 6,966 tons, two armored cruisers and four protected cruisers. The strength of the navy is 6,000 men. An air force was formed in 1918 under British instruction, with a nucleus of 14 seaplanes and 80 aeroplanes, bought in Great Britain.

Chile was neutral during the World War; on specific invitation she joined the League of Nations Nov. 4, 1919.

(See Peru for boundary dispute.)

Par of exchange (peso, paper)	20.0 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1923	11.65 cents

Imports,	1921	$139,175,414
"	1922	$ 86,571,275
Exports,	1921	$161,969,895
"	1922	$123,584,270

The budget for 1923 as passed by Congress in July, 1923, balanced at 385,240,380 paper pesos and 85,-486,431 gold pesos. Receipts in 1922 were $61,-181,929, and expenditures $60,653,700.

Debt—Internal (pesos, paper)	95,149,690
External, United States gold	$228,377,000

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$49,715,357
"	1921-22	16,716,462
"	1922-23	27,841,635
Exports,	1920-21	77,854,552
"	1921-22	38,912,591
"	1922-23	92,991,757

CHINA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 4,277,170 square miles; divided, China Proper, 1,532,420; Sinkiang (Eastern Turkestan), 550,340; Manchuria, 363,610; Mongolia, 1,367,600; Thibet, 463,200.

CAPITAL, Peking, pop. (estd.) 1,200,000; Peking metropolitan area, 4,200,000; other cities, Canton, pop. (estd.), 950,000; Changsha, 550,000; Chungking, 440,000; Foochow, 650,000; Hanchow, 700,000; Hankow, 1,500,000; Hongkong (British Crown colony), 561,000; Nanking 390,000; Ningpo, 700,000; Shanghai, 1,100,000; Soochow, 550,000.

President, Gen. Tsao Kun, born 1863, elected by Parliament, Oct. 3, 1923, to succeed Li Yuanhung, resigned June 14, 1923.

Premier, Wang Chung-hui.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo.

Minister to the United States, Sao-Ke Alfred Sze.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York Ziangling Chang; at San Francisco, Koliang Yih. *Consuls*, at Seattle, Goon Dip; at Portland, Ore., Moy Back Hin.

United States Minister, Dr Jacob Gould Schurman.

United States Consuls General, at Shanghai, Edwin S. Cunningham; at Hankow, P. Stewart Heintzleman; at Mukden, Clarence E. Gauss; at Canton, Douglas Jenkins; at Tientsin, Stuart J. Fuller. *Consuls*, at Amoy, Algar E. Carleton; at Antung, William R. Langdon; at Changsha, vacant; at Chungking, Clarence J. Spiker; at Harbin, George C. Hanson; at Chefoo, Stuart K. Lupton; at Nanking, John K. Davis; at Foochow, Ernest B. Price; at Tsinan, Raymond P. Tenney; at Yunanfu, Myrl S. Myers; at Swatow, Lester L. Schnare; at Kolgan, Samuel Sokobin; at Tsingtao, Walter A. Adams.

The official estimates of Chinese population between 1740 and 1920 can be considered only rough indications of those years, says Ta Chen, sometime fellow of Columbia University, in his monograph "Chinese migrations with special reference to labor conditions," published July, 1923, by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Mr. Ta Chen presents the table printed herewith.

Data for 1749 to 1780 are taken from China (by imperial edict), Ta Tsing Hui Tien (Constitution of the Tsing Dynasty). Those for 1812 are quoted by Zarkharov in Numerical Relat ons of Population of China during 4,000 Years of its Historical Existence, and originally from the same Chinese document. The figures for 1842, 1882 and 1885, supplied by the Chinese Ministry of Revenue, are quoted by W. W. Rockhill in "Inquiry Into the Population of China." The figures for 1910 are taken from the official estimate of the Mingchengpu (Ministry of the Interior) and those for 1920 from the estimate of the Chinese Post Office; they also appear in the China Yearbook for 1921-22.

Mr. Ta Chen notes the estimated loss of population in recent years, not including the famine of 1920-21 for which trustworthy figures are not avail-

able (though estimates in press despatches were about 500,000).

YEAR.	Calamity.	Loss.
1846	Famine	225,000
1849	Famine	13,750,000
1854 to 1864	T'ai-p'ing rebellion	20,000,000
1861 to 1878	Mohammedan rebellion	1,000,000
1877-78	Famine	9,500,000

He holds that the population is too great for the arable land of the country, his figures showing 59,223,984 farmers enumerated as cultivators of 269,553,076 acres of land, an average of 4.5 acres to a farm; the average size of the family being 5.5 in China proper, and 8.3 in Manchuria; 75 per cent. of the native population living on farms.

Uncultivated land is estimated at about 160,500,000 acres. Chinese emigration, he holds, arises from pressure of population, and gives these figures of the Chinese resident abroad in 1922:

Country.	*Chinese.*	*Country.*	*Chinese.*
Anam	197,300	Java	1,825,700
Australia	35,000	Korea	11,300
Brazil	20,000	Macao	74,560
Burma	134,600	Mexico	3,000
Canada	12,000	Peru	45,000
Cuba	90,000	Philippines	55,212
East Indies	1,023,500	Siam	1,500,000
Europe	1,760	Siberia	37,000
Formosa	2,258,650	Straits Set'm'ts	432,764
Hawaii	23,507	South Africa	5,000
Hongkong	314,390	Cont. U. S.	61,639
Japan	17,700		
		Total	8,179,582

CHINESE POPULATION, 1749 TO 1920, AND EMIGRATION.
(Figures in Thousands.)

PROVINCE.	1749.	1760.	1780.	1812.	1842.	1882.	1885.	1910.	1920.
Anhwei	21,568	22,848	28,456	34,165	36,597	*a*20,597	*a*20,597	17,300	19,833
Chekiang	11,877	15,612	21,035	26,257	30,438	11,589	11,684	17,000	22,043
Chihli	13,993	16,132	22,263	27,991	36,880	*a*17,937	*a*17,937	32,571	34,187
Fukien	7,620	8,065	12,399	14,779	25,800	25,000	23,503	13,100	13,158
Honan	12,848	16,399	20,553	23,037	29,070	22,116	22,117	25,600	30,832
Hunan	8,672	8,845	15,676	18,653	20,049	21,003	21,005	23,600	28,443
Hupeh	7,527	8,138	17,155	27,370	28,585	33,365	33,600	24,900	27,167
Kansu	5,580	7,471	15,159	15,355	19,513	*a*5,411	*a*5,411	5,000	5,928
Kiangsi	8,428	11,609	18,512	23,047	26,514	24,534	24,541	14,500	24,467
Kiangsu *b*	20,972	23,284	30,361	37,844	39,647	20,905	21,260	17,300	33,786
Kwangsi	3,688	3,973	6,034	7,314	8,121	*a*5,151	*a*5,151	6,500	12,258
Kwangtung	6,461	6,819	15,635	19,174	21,153	29,706	29,740	27,700	37,168
Kweichow	3,075	3,411	5,111	5,288	5,679	7,669	7,669	11,300	11,216
Shansi	9,509	10,240	13,037	14,004	17,057	12,211	10,791	10,000	11,081
Shantung	24,012	25,293	22,013	28,959	29,530	36,248	36,546	29,600	30,803
Shensi	6,734	7,297	8,259	10,207	10,310	*a*8,432	3,277	8,800	9,466
Yunnan	1,946	2,089	3,294	5,561	5,824	*a*11,722	*a*11,722	8,500	9,839
Shengking *c*	407	675	797	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,917	13,702
Kirin *c*	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Heilungkiang *c*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total *d*	174,857	198,210	275,891	339,045	390,767	313,596	306,551	308,188	375,377

a Figures are for 1879. *b* Up to 1780, data are for Kiangnan. *c* Now known as Manchuria, but data for 1749 to 1885 are incomplete. *d* Not including the Province or Szechwan, figures for which are omitted as too confusing. An estimate printed in the Far East, June 30, 1923, however, was 49,782,821.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

China, the home of a highly civilized nation when Europeans were still in the bronze age, and with a history reaching back to 2205 B. C., occupies a territory in the eastern part of Asia about one-third larger than continental United States. To the north and northeast lies Siberia; to the west Russian Turkestan, to the southwest and south the well-nigh impassable barrier of the Himalayas forms the Thibetan-Indian frontier. French Indo-China borders it on the south; and the China Sea and Yellow Sea on the east separate it from the Philippines, Formosa (now Japanese), the Japanese Empire and Korea. The country is of rolling topography, rising to high elevations in the north in the Kinghan and Tarbagatai Mountains in Mongolia; the Himalayan and Kwenlun Mountains in the southwest, in Thibet, and the Hinghan Mountains of Manchuria. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth from east to west is about 1,500 miles.

China Proper—China of the 18 Provinces—occupies the rich fertile southeastern part of the country, an area nearly twice the size of the United States east of the Mississippi. There the population on the generally accepted estimates has a density of 174 to the square mile. China Proper is one of the best watered countries of the world. From the mountains on the west four great rivers run in general course eastward to the sea, through great alluvial plains stretching for hundreds of miles along the ocean and inland to a depth of 300 miles. These rivers drain four-fifths of the country. The Yangtsekiang, 3,158 miles long, rises in the centre of the high plateau of Thibet, 16,000 feet in altitude. At Pingshenhsien, 1,215 miles from its source, it becomes in part navigable, but with dangerous rapids, to the vicinity of Ichang, 2,193 miles from its source. From Ichang to Hankow it is navigable by small river steamers and from Hankow to its mouth, 595 miles, by sea-going vessels. The Hanho, a tributary from the north at Hankow, is navigable for 600 miles. The Yellow River (Hwangho), 2,700 miles long, and also rising in Thibet, is navigable only in part. It is called "China's Sorrow" because of the devastation it causes in flood time, when it overflows its banks, bursts its dikes and sweeps over the farm lands. In 1898, when a disastrous flood occurred, salt and sand were deposited over an area of 200 square miles, below Lokow, to a depth of 2 to 10 feet, amounting to over sixteen billion cubic feet. The Siklang, over 1,250 miles long, waters South China, its branches reaching the sea in the Canton delta from Hongkong to the west of Macao. It is navigable for steamers for 200 miles, and for smaller craft for another 100 miles. The Paiho waters the plain of North China, and empties into the Gulf of Chihli at Taku. The Amur River, 2,920 miles long, and navigable for 1,500 miles, which forms the boundary between Manchuria and Siberia; the Yalu, navigable for 600 miles, the boundary between Manchuria and Korea, and the Liao in Manchuria are also highly important. A network of canals helps to care for the inland navigation.

China's coast line is 2,150 miles long, or with indentations about 5,000. China has 56 so-called treaty ports, 8 voluntarily opened ports, and 25 ports of call. The climate compares favorably with that of countries in similar latitudes.

China is essentially agricultural, and intensively so. The average holdings are small, and the implements are crude, but there is much irrigation, crops are rotated, and fruit, cereal and vegetable production is regarded by scientists as relatively efficient, food values having for many years been replaced in the soils regularly. Deforestation of the mountain slopes and hills have resulted in great erosions. Large forests are rare. Bamboo is widely used. The amount of cultivated land is estimated at 341,163,500 acres. Cotton is produced chiefly in the Yangtsekiang valley, the 1920 yield having been estimated by the China Cotton Association as 6,696,612 picu's (picul = 133 1-3 lbs.). Tea is produced exclusively in the west and south, the tea area being about 520,000 acres. Production is not officially indicated, but exportation is said to have declined from 1,576,136 piculs in 1908 to 1,305,906 in 1920, competition of Ceylon and Indian teas and the cessation of Russian purchases in late years being responsible.

The silk industry has flourished for 4,000 years. China is now producing 27 per cent. of the world's supply, having in this century yielded first place to Japan. In 1919 production was 73,078,709 piculs, valued at $139,624,755. Wheat, barley, corn, millet, peas and beans are chiefly cultivated in the north, and sugar, indigo and several cereals in the south. Rice, the staple food of the Chinese, is grown in all but three provinces, the average annual production being 3,750,000 tons. Besides the thousands of looms in private dwellings, in 1921 there were 17 silk filatures, 57 cotton mills, with 1,747,312 spindles, 4 woolen mills, 125 modern flour mills, 445 glass factories, and developing iron and steel works. American cotton is bought by China; and

in 1921 considerable wheat, owing to crop failures.

Practically all of the 18 provinces of China Proper and 3 in Manchuria contain immense stores of coal, China being one of the world's chief coal countries. The known fields cover 133,500 acres, annual production running now at about 25,000,000 tons, of which 8,000,000 is from modern mines.

Iron ores are abundant near the anthracite coal fields of Shansi, where, it is asserted, is the oldest iron industry in the world; and in Chihli, Shantung and Manchuria. There is estimated to be in China 600,000,000 tons of the ore, annual production being about 1,500,000, of which nearly two-thirds are smelted in China.

Petroleum also is abundant, but the industry has not been developed. American oil interests have done much exploration there, and driven many wells, most of which are not active. Copper ore abounds, the Yunnan deposits being of the world's richest. Tin, antimony, gold, silver, lead, mercury, tungsten, bismuth and molybdenum are also present.

In 1921 36,461 vessels entered Chinese ports in the foreign trade: American, 837, of 1,473,046 tonnage; British, 4,503 of 5,051,618 tons; French, 237 of 380,971; Italian, 17, of 66,711 tons; Japanese, 3,735 of 5,547,894 tons; Portuguese, 234 of 106,183 tons; Russian, 122, of 36,219 tons, and Chinese 26,520 of 2,722,954 tons.

The first railway was opened in 1876. At present there are more than 7,000 miles, including 1,857 miles in Manchuria, with 2,000 under construction. About one-half are under the Government.

A NEW CONSTITUTION.

Up to Feb. 12, 1912, when China became a republic, it was one of the most ancient monarchies. According to the Provisional Constitution the Government comprises a President, Vice President and a two House legislative body—the Senate of 264 members and the House of 596. The Central Government has not yet obtained full control, there being military governors in several provinces who refuse to obey. The executive authority is in a Premier named by the President, and nine Ministers nominated by the Premier, all to be confirmed by the Parliament. The Parliament, however, failed to function up to late 1922, owing to the disturbed state of the country. In October, 1923, it convened in Peking and on Oct. 15 elected Gen. Tsao Kun President to succeed Li Yuan-Hung, twice President, who, yielding to the pressure of the northern military leaders, fled to Tientsin and resigned his post on June 14, 1923.

A new Constitution was promulgated Oct. 10, on the inauguration of Gen. Tsao Kun. It provides for the replacement of provincial armies with a national army, whose strength shall be determined by Parliament. While the Constitution gives wide latitude to the provinces in the matter of self-government, it stipulates that no province shall keep any standing army or establish any military officers, academy or arsenal. It directs that the "military expenses of the nation shall not exceed one-quarter of the national annual expenditure, except in the event of a foreign war."

President Tsao Kun pledged himself to do his utmost in fulfilling treaty obligations and adjusting foreign debts. Also to reduce military and administrative expenses to the end that financial energies might be devoted to the suppression of banditry and the safeguarding of life and property.

A Southern Government was formed at Canton, its authority being recognized in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen the leader gave refuge at Shanghai to Li Yuan-Hung, who still claimed to be de jure President, and on Oct. 9, issued an open declaration of war against Gen. Tsao Kun and the Northern Parliament.

Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism are the religions of China, although there are also between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 Moslems in the country, about 1,994,000 Catholics and 618,600 Protestant Christians.

In 1905 there began the new movement toward education of the masses, and since then progress has been marked. While the number of schools, 135,000, and pupils, 4,500,000, is small relative to the total population, the number is growing rapidly. There are seven universities and many technical institutions of learning.

The army numbers between 1,400,000 to 1,800,000 men, and is being wrought into a more modern organization. The navy is negligible—a protected cruiser of 4,300 tons, two cruisers of 2,600 tons and three 3,000-ton cruisers, with auxiliary vessel complement. The whole tonnage is about 40,000, with 8,000 men. China is a member of the League of Nations.

There is "unparalleled currency confusion," says an authority. The unit is the tael, which varies in gold par value from 67.08 cents in Shanghai to 74.86 in Taku. Mexican dollars are used in all the treaty ports.

Trade for the calendar year 1922 reached new high points, imports amounting to about (gold) $700,000,000 and exports (gold) $475,000,000. The revised import tariff was made effective Jan. 17, 1923. It was drawn up in accordance with the agreement of the powers at the Washington Conference of 1921-22 and is designed to assure the Chinese Government an effective 5 per cent. revenue on the value of goods imported.

China's foreign trade is but one-fiftieth of that of the United States per capita.

Receipts of the Chinese Maritime Customs in 1922 reached the highest figure ever recorded, 58,634,200 Haikwan taels ($48,666,400 gold at the average exchange rate of the year), and receipts of the Salt Gabelle, $85,739,000 Mex., were $7,800,000 greater than in 1921.

Both these sources of revenue are under foreign administration, the customs originally for protection of the revenues during the Taiping rebellion and later as security for foreign loans and the Boxer indemnity, the Salt Gabelle for security and service of the Reorganization Loan of 1913.

Interest and amortization of foreign loans are a first charge on the Maritime Customs and Salt revenues, and the surplus is turned over by the foreign administrator (the chief of each service is English and subordinate officials are of various nationalities, including Chinese) to the Chinese Government for service of domestic loans and administrative expenses. In the disturbed conditions of recent years the surplus Maritime Customs and Salt revenues have been the principal item of China's official income.

The increase in the Maritime Customs revenues (4,000,000 taels over 1921) was not altogether the result of a much lower exchange, but was due largely to a general advance among imports as well as exports. The chief contributing ports were Shanghai (now the sixth largest world port) with about 37 per cent.; Tientsin, 11 per cent.; Dairen, 9 per cent.; Hankow, 8 per cent., and Canton, about 6 per cent.

The central government did not profit as largely as usual from the heavy salt receipts, as provinces retained some $40,000,000 of the $85,000,000 for their own expenses.

The Chinese postal service, which was developed by the Maritime Customs administration, but is now an independent Chinese department under foreign direction, also produced a surplus in 1922, and the Postal Savings System (started in July, 1919) showed a large excess of deposits over withdrawals. For the first six months of 1922 deposits aggregated 2,439,759 Chinese silver dollars (value about $0.54 U. S.), and withdrawals were about 1,680,697 silver dollars, leaving a deposit balance of $759,062 for the period. Figures for October, 1922, gave the total number of depositors as 24,976, and the total deposits as 3,471,060 silver dollars.

STATUS OF BOXER IDEMNITY ACCOUNT.

With partial decisions already made as to the disposition of outstanding balances on the Boxer indemnity account, there has been much discussion in the Far East regarding the future policy to be adopted by the powers with regard to this question, which has such an important bearing on Chinese governmental finance. There have been announcements from both British and Japanese quarters that some modification of the procedure followed by the United States (remitting part of the idemnity funds, which was used subsequently by China for educational purposes) may be adopted by them. An agreement has been signed devoting a large part of the French portion of the outstanding idemnity to refinancing the Banqua Industrielle de Chine.

The Boxer indemnity payments were suspended on Dec. 1, 1917, and resumed on Dec. 1, 1922. The following table, compiled by the Far Eastern Division of the Department of Commerce, is a statement of the status of the Boxer idemnity account of Dec. 1, gathered from official Chinese sources, the conversions to United States currency being made at current rates of exchange on that date:

Countries to Which Due.	Amt. in Original Currency.	Equivalent in U. S. Currency.
France.....francs	391.581,529	$27,489,023
Gt. Britain..pounds sterling	11,186,547	50,560,958
Japan.....yen	72,121,578	34,986,177
United States (a)....dollars	12,455,507	12,455,507
Italy.....francs	147,051,159	10,322,991
Belgium.....francs	46,873,522	3,290,521
Portugal....pounds sterling	20,386	92,141
Russia.....gold rubles	254,343,251	(No figures)

(a) Remission proposed.

The last budget was in 1919, when receipts were

estimated at 490,419,786 "Kuping" taels; expenditures, 495,762,888; deficit, 5,343,102.

China's national debt as compiled by the Government Bureau of Economic Information in 1922 is as follows, amounts being stated in Mexican dollars ($1 Mexican is worth about $0.57 United States currency at present rate of exchange):

	Dollars Mexican.
General foreign loans	268,979,252
Foreign railway loans	334,802,631
Foreign indemnities	482,841,744
Internal long-term loans	275,226,738
Internal short-term loans	69,101,978
Treasury notes, etc	18,640,000
Total	1,449,592,343

The last items do not contain all the short-term loans and treasury notes issues, as the amounts of some of these cannot be ascertained.

The reorganization of the Chinese finances and debt is a pressing necessity, although the difficulties in the way are well-nigh insurmountable.

The chief exports of China are silk, beans and products, tea, skins and furs, cotton, sesamum seed, tin, cereals, medicines, peanuts and peanut oil, animals, wool, antimony and copper.

China's trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$138,455,178
"	1921-22	100,901,052
"	1922-23	96,851,718
Exports,	1920-21	113,185,707
"	1921-22	109,410,796
"	1922-23	169,619,408

MANCHURIA.

AREA, 382,630 square miles.
POPULATION, 1916, estimate of the Southern Manchurian railway, 20,112,100.
CAPITALS, Mukden, of Shengking Province; Kirin, of Kirin; Tsitsihar, of Amur.

Manchuria is the extreme northeast territory of China, with Siberia on the northwest, north and east, Korea on the southeast, and Mongolia on the west. The Amur River flows along the northern border, the Ussuri on the east, and the Yalu forms the boundary with Korea.

Its topography is extremely varied. Much of the eastern portion is intensively agricultural. The soya bean, cultivated on about 5,000,000 acres, is a source of enormous wealth. The Chamber of Commerce at Dairen estimates that 22,744,000 acres are cultivated for all crops, 19,460,000 persons being employed. Wheat, beans, millet, rice and products of the soya bean are the chief crops. There are 50 flouring mills. Forests are extensive. There are rich deposits of coal, iron, lead, gold, silver and asbestos.

The Trans-Siberian railroad runs through Manchuria from Lake Kulun to Suirenko the border for about 100 miles northwest of Vladivostok. From Harbin the railroad runs to Mukden and branches to Peking on the west. Port Arthur and Dairen on the south, and through Korea to Moppo and Fusan on the southeast. Railway mileage is about 1,000.

In 1920, direct imports were about 290,000,000 taels; exports, about 350,000,000 taels. In 1920, 5,300 vessels entered Dairen, of 5,509,314 tonnage.

MONGOLIA.

AREA, 1,369,600 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 2,600,000.
CAPITAL, Urga.

Mongolia, although nominally of China, was somewhat shaken loose from Chinese adherence during the late war, the status of Outer Mongolia being now that its autonomy is recognized by China, and it is recognized by Russia as under Chinese suzerainty. It is bounded on the north by Siberia, on the south by Sinkiang, on the southwest by Turkestan, on the east by China Proper and Manchuria.

There is little agriculture, the great plains between the Tarbagatai and Kinghan Mountains being desert, with camels, horses and sheep as principal interests. The religion of the people is Buddhist Lamaism.

Motor transportation from Kalgan on the Great Wall of China, northwest of Peking, and at the terminus of the Kalgan-Peking railroad, with Urga, the capital of Mongolia, a distance of 650 miles across the plains, was established in 1921. In the last three months of the year goods to the value of $2,000,000 silver were taken to Urga. The trip takes three to four days.

Mongolia has its own legal currency, adopted in 1915, equal to the gold par of the Russian ruble—50 cents.

SINKIANG (Chinese Turkestan).

AREA, 550,340 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 1,200,000.
CAPITAL, Ili.

Sinkiang, known as the New Dominion, comprises Chinese Turkestan, Kulja and Kashgaria, and includes all Chinese dependencies between Mongolia on the north and Thibet on the south. There are Turki, Mohammedan and Chinese people resident there. Along the Kashgar and Yarkand Rivers there is much irrigation, and cereals, fruits and vegetables are grown, with wool, cotton and silk production.

It is from Sinkiang that much of the jade comes.

THIBET.

AREA, 463,200 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 2,000,000.
CAPITAL, Lhasa; pop. 15,000 to 20,000.

Thibet, in Western China, is a country little known, situated between the Himalaya and Kwenlun Mountains, and hitherto practically shut to strangers. The trade is with India mostly, being carried on through lofty passes, some of which are 14,000 to 18,000 feet high, which are impassable in winter. China's hold on Thibet was visibly loosened when the 1911 revolution broke in China. The Thibetans expelled the Chinese garrisons, and the status of that country is more or less indeterminate, although nominally part of the Chinese Republic.

The religion is Lamaism, a modified form of Buddhism, and also a faith known as Shamanistic. All economic phases are affected by the non-progressive character of the people, who are immersed in their religious traditions. Some agriculture is carried on, and livestock husbandry.

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 461,606 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1918, 5,855,077.
CAPITAL, Bogota, pop. (estimated, 1921), 160,000; chief cities, Medellin, pop. 79,146; Barranquilla, 64 543; Cartagena 51 382; Cali., 45,825; Cucuta, 29,490; Bucaramanga, 24,919.
President, Gen. Pedro Nel Ospina, Conservative (1922-26). Inaugurated Aug. 7, 1922.
Premier, Dr. Jorge Velez (Foreign).
Minister to the United States, Dr. Enrique Olaya.
Consul General, at New York, Jorge Boshell.
Consuls, at Boston, Enrique Naranjo M.; at Philadelphia, Ricardo Galvis; at Newark, Alfonso Sanchez S.; at Chattanooga, John L. Newkirk, Jr.; at Mobile, Juan Llorca Marti; at Baltimore, Roberto F. Velez; at New Orleans, Diego Jose Fallon; at Detroit, William J. Griffiths; at Chicago, Alberto Benavides Guerrero; at San Francisco, Alvaro Robolledo; at Los Angeles, Fortunato Pereira Gamba; at Seattle, Escipion Canal; at St. Louis, R. P. Serrano; at Milwaukee, Palmer D. Brong; at Berkeley, Cal., Carlos Bramsby; at Gulfport, Rochester, Cincinnati and Norfolk.
United States Minister, Samuel H. Piles.
United States Consuls, at Barranquilla, Maurice L. Stafford; at Cartagena, Lester L. Schnare; at Santa Marta, John E. McArdle (V. C.).

The Republic of Colombia, situated in the extreme northwest of South America, extends up the Isthmus of Panama to the Republic of Panama—boundary line undetermined. It has a coast line of 465 miles on the Pacific Ocean, and 649 miles on the Caribbean Sea. It has as neighbors Venezuela and Brazil on the east, and Ecuador and Peru on the south. Its area is estimated at 461,606 square miles, which is equal to that of California, Oregon, Washington and Montana combined.

Three great ranges of the Andes, the Western, Central and Eastern Cordilleras, run through the country from north to south. The eastern range consists mostly of high table lands, cool and healthy, the most densely populated part of the country. The Magdalena River, in the east, rises in the high Andes and flows north into the Caribbean Sea, 18 miles from Barranquilla. It is navigable for river steamers for 900 miles, as far as Jirardot. Steamers ascend to La Dorado, 590 miles. Railroads serve to transport freight and passengers around the rapids and from Jirardot to Bogota. The total mileage of railroads is 891, and the bulk of the transportation in the interior is on mule back.

The population, according to the census of 1918, is 5,855,077, almost entirely whites and half castes, only 158,428 Indians being returned. Bogota, the capital, situated 8,600 feet above the sea, has a university, founded in 1572, a large library, a museum and observatory. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, but all are tolerated. The standing army consists of about 6,000 men, with a reserve of 362,700. Military service is compulsory. There is no navy.

The country is divided into 14 departments, 2 intendencias and 7 comisarias, with Governors appointed by the President. The Federal Congress consists of a Senate of 34 members, elected for a term of 4 years, and a House of Representa-

tives of 92, elected directly by the people every 2 years.

The forests are extensive, much mahogany, cedar and dyewood being exported. Colombia contains the great emerald mines of the world, the chief mines being owned by the state. The country is rich in minerals—gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead and coal are mined. The Government owned salt mines at Zipaquira are a great source of revenue. Coffee, cotton, bananas, cocoa, vegetables, ivory, tobacco, and wheat are the chief agricultural products. Cattle raising is extensive. Some woolen and cotton stuff is manufactured for home consumption, also iron. The chief exports are coffee, hides, bananas, Panama hats, rubber, and precious metals.

The country, originally conquered by Spain and ruled by her for 300 years, won its freedom in the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies in 1811-24, the liberator, Simon Bolivar, establishing the Republic of Colombia in 1819. Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew in 1829-30, and there were frequent uprisings during the century, culminating in the secession of Panama in 1903, since which the republic has been tranquil. Under the treaty with the United States adjusting the loss of Panama (ratified by the United States Senate April 20, 1921, and by the Colombian Congress Dec. 24, 1921), Colombia is to receive in compensation $25,000,000 from the United States, to be paid in yearly instalments of $5,000,000. This sum of money it is planned to use in stabilizing the currency of the country, and in improving its transportation facilities.

A loan of $5,000,000 5-year 6½ per cent. bonds was floated on the New York market on Nov. 1, 1922.

Colombia is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange, peso	97.3 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1923	96.0 cents
Imports, 1921	$33,068,317
" 1922	$42,823,583
Exports, 1921	$63,042,132
" 1922	$52,201,841
Budget—Receipts	$25,235,841
Expenditures	$33,818,334
Debt—Internal, pesos	15,481,323
External, sterling	£18,917,650

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$32,639,388
" 1921-22	15,988,805
" 1922-23	23,794,645
Exports, 1920-21	45,808,589
" 1921-22	41,049,460
" 1922-23	40,102,941

COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, estimated, 23,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1922, 485,049.

CAPITAL, San Jose, pop., 38,930. Other cities, Cartago, 17,402; Limon, 10,231.

President, Sr. Don Julio Acosta Garcia (1920-24). Inaugurated May 8, 1920.

Premier, Sr. Don Miguel Obregon (Foreign.)

Minister to the United States, Sr. Don J. Rafael Oreamuno.

Consuls General, at New York, vacant; at San Francisco, Jorge Orozco Casorla; *Consuls*, at Boston, Mario Sancha Jimenez; at New Orleans, Julio Aguilar Soto; at Baltimore, William A. Riordan; at Chicago, Berthold Singer; at Mobile, Truman McGonigal; at Milwaukee, Eduardo Azuola Aubert; at Los Angeles, Carlos E. Bobertz; at Norfolk, Harry Reyner; at St. Louis and Galveston, vacant.

United States Minister, Roy T. Davis.

United States Consuls, at San Jose, Henry S. Waterman; at Port Limon, John J. Melly.

Costa Rica, the southern state of Central America, has Nicaragua for its neighbor on the north and Panama on the south. The latter boundary has been a subject of arbitration and was fixed in 1900 by decision of President Loubet of France—a decision tha by mutual consent was interpreted by the late Chief Justice White of the United States in 1914. Panama objected strenuously to this decision and in 1921 started troops to occupy the territory she claimed and which Costa Rica had occupied; but yielded to diplomatic pressure from the United States.

The United States and Costa Rica signed a protocol on February 8, 1923, which in effect, admits such rights as Costa Rica has in the territory through which the proposed Nicaraguan Canal would go and which provides for negotiations with Costa Rica as to the terms on which her permission will be forthcoming.

The lowlands by the Caribbean have a tropical climate. Bananas are cultivated, 8,652,473 bunches being exported in 1920. The interior plateau, with an altitude of about 4,000 feet, has a temperate climate. Coffee is the chief crop. The forests are extensive but little lumbering is done. Agriculture and stock raising are the chief industries. Gold and silver mining is an important industry on the Pacific slope. Port Limon is the centre of the banana trade. In 1921 622 vessels, tonnage 849,524, entered the ports. There are 402 miles of railroads; the line from Port Limon to San Jose, 103 miles, has unusual scenic charm.

The Constitution, adopted Dec. 7, 1871, has been many times modified. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Deputies, 43 in number, with four-year terms, one-half elected directly every two years by manhood suffrage. The President, elected for 4 years, appoints a Ministry of six. The Roman Catholic is the religion of the state. Primary education is compulsory and free. The National Police have taken over the duties of the army.

Costa Rica is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange, colon	46.5 cents
Imports, 1921	$9,177,802
" 1922	$8,342,584
Exports, 1921	$11,883,971
"	$14,220,776
Budget—Receipts	$8,314,419
Expenditures	$8,619,974
Debt—Internal, colones	40,314,292
External, colones	29,851,843

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$6,746,507
" 1921-22	3,736,951
" 1922-23	4,199,154
Exports, 1920-21	7,257,138
" 1921-22	5,641,596
" 1922-23	5,191,657

CUBA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 41,634 square miles; including the Isle of Pines (1,180 square miles) and surrounding keys, about 44,164 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1922, 3,123,040. By Provinces: Pinar del Rio, 272,209; Havana, 783,014; Matanzas, 326,588; Santa Clara, 692,134; Camaguey, 235,895; Oriente, 813,197. White, 2,193,936; Colored, 809,886; (immigrants unclassified, 118,034).

CAPITAL and chief port, Havana, population, 1919, 363,506; other cities, Camaguey, population, 98,193; Cienfuegos, 95,865; Santiago, 70,232; Guantanamo, 68,883; Santa Clara, 63,151; Matanzas, 62,638; Sancti Spiritus, 58,843; Manzanillo, 56,570; Pinar del Rio, 47,858; Trinidad, 40,602.

President, Dr. Alfredo Zayas, 1921-25, born Feb. 21, 1861; inaugurated May 20, 1921.

Premier, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes (State).

Minister to the United States, Dr. Cosme de la Torriente; Dr. Arturo Padro of Almeida, Charge d'Affaires.

Consul General, at New York, Felipe Taboada y Ponce de Leon. *Consuls*, at Boston, Federico Sanchez y Guerra; at Philadelphia, Jose A. Ramos y Aguirre; at Baltimore, Eduardo L. Desvernine; at Norfolk, Jose A. Munoz y Riera; at Newport, News, Pedro Fermat y Cabrero; at Charleston, Leopoldo Dolz de Veze; at New Orleans, Eduardo L. Desvernine; at Mobile, Andres Jimenez y Ruz; at Jacksonville, Julio Rodriguez Embil; at Key West, Domingo J. Milord y Vasquez; at Tampa, Angel A. Solano y Garcia; at Pensacola, Manuel Arias y Perez de Alejo; at Galveston, Francisco Rayneri y Perez; at St. Louis, vacant; at Chicago, Francisco P. Caballero y Tapany; at Detroit, vacant; at San Francisco, Gabriel Angel Amenabar y Cabello.

United States Ambassador, Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder.

United States Consul General, at Havana, Carlton Bailey Hurst. *Consuls*, at Antilla, Horace J. Dickinson; at Cienfuegos, Frank Bohr; at Nuevitas, Lawrence P. Briggs; at Santiago, Francis R. Stewart; at Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, Charles Forman.

Cuba, the "Pearl of the Antilles," largest island of the West Indies, lies between the Gulf of Mexico, the Strait of Florida and the Atlantic Ocean on the north and the Caribbean Sea on the south. Key West, Fla., is about 100 miles a little to the east of north of Havana. The Windward Passage, 50 miles wide, separates it from Haiti to the east, and Jamaica (British) lies 85 miles to the south. Yucatan is 130 miles to the west. From San Antonio, the western extremity, to Cape Maysi, the eastern, the length is 730 miles, and the breadth averages 50 miles, with a maximum of 160 miles. Its area nearly equals that of Pennsylvania. The coast line, including the larger keys, is about 2,500 miles in length. It has numerous safe and commodious harbors, notably that of Havana, one of the finest and safest in the

world. Other first-class harbors are Bahia Honda, Matanzas, Cardenas, Nuevitas and Nipe on the north shore, and Santiago and Cienfuegos on the south; also Guantanamo, now a United States naval station.

Mountains rise in Pinar del Rio province in the west, and in Camaguey and Oriente in the east, where they reach a general elevation of about 3,000 feet, with Monte Turquino (8,320 feet) as the highest point. Santa Clara is rough and broken, but Matanzas and Havana are flat and rolling. The uplands and mountains are covered with magnificent forests, the scenery is wild and very beautiful, and many points are inaccessible. Broad intervals of low upland are frequent. Near the coast runs a continual belt of plantations. Grazing, tobacco and general farm lands cover the lower slopes of the hills.

The soil is alluvial, and under the tropical heat and humidity the vegetation is of rare richness. It is estimated officially that 8,628,434 acres are covered with dense forest, mostly primeval. The royal palm is the most characteristic tree, rising to 75 feet, sometimes 100 feet in height, dominating every landscape. All tropical fruits and vegetables flourish. At Havana the mean temperature is 76° and the mean rainfall 40.6 inches. Hardly a decade passes without a destructive hurricane. The population is about 60 per cent. native white, 30 per cent. colored, and 10 per cent. foreign white.

Sugar has been the dominant crop for 150 years and its price is the barometer of prosperity for the island. Cuba exported to the United States, which takes about 98 per cent. of her total product, in the fiscal year 1920-21, 4,925,630,505 pounds, valued at $378,209,386; and in 1921-22, 7,720,255,237 pounds, valued at $171,300,590. About 1,375,000 acres are occupied by the sugar plantations. Rum, molasses and alcohol are important by-products.

Tobacco raising and the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes is the second industry of the island. The total value of the crop is between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 annually; the tobacco manufactured in Cuba in 1919-20 was valued at $2,373,966. Cuba's exports of tobacco to the United States in the year 1920-21 were 18,292,521 pounds, valued at $22,278,840; and in the year 1921-22 were 21,401,159 pounds, valued at $20,578,009; the value of cigars exported to the United States for the same periods was $4,000,000 and $3,214,000 respectively. Banana raising is increasing in importance.

From the Isle of Pines 229,621 cases of grapefruit were shipped to the United States in 1922-23

Stock raising is an important industry, though proportionally less so than in previous years. Mahogany and other valuable cabinet woods are produced and much cedar for the manufacture of cigar boxes. From the iron mines 50,000 tons of ore are exported monthly to the United States. Copper is a valuable product, also asphalt.

Cuba had in 1922, 3020 miles of railroads, excluding the private lines connecting the sugar plantations with the trunk lines. In 1919, 89,436 vessels with a tonnage of 203,975,959 entered the ports of the republic in the foreign trade. In the coastwise trade 14,684 vessels of 2,582,829 tons entered. The island has over 1,500 miles of splendid automobile roads.

Cuba discovered by Columbus in 1492 and first settled by the Spanish in 1511, attained independence of Spain by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 1, 1898, which ended the Spanish-American War. A Constitution, modeled after that of the United States, was adopted Feb. 21, 1901. It provides for a President and Vice President, elected for four years by direct vote; a Senate of 24 members (four from each of the six provinces) and a House of Representatives of 115 members. The provinces and municipalities have a large measure of home rule. The Congress of the United States authorized the President to hand over the government to the Cuban people on the condition that the so-called Platt amendment, adopted by Congress March 2, 1901, be accepted. This provided that the Cuban republic should never enter into any compact with a foreign power that would impair her independence; that she would contract no excessive debt; that the acts of the United States in Cuba during and after the war be validated; that the Cuban Government should carry out certain plans for the sanitation of the island; that certain lands necessary for coaling or naval stations be leased to the United States, and "that the Cuban Government consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence and to maintain a government capable of protecting life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of peace on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba." This was made, on June 12, 1901, a part of the Constitution. On Feb. 24, 1902, the election of President (Tomas Estrada Palma) took place and the United States formally transferred control of the island to the National Government. The coaling stations, Guantanamo Bay and Bahia Honda, were leased to the United States on July 2, 1903, at an annual rental of $2,000,000.

Political disturbances occasioned intervention by the United States in August, 1906, which continued until Jan. 28, 1909, when the National Government was resumed after the institution of electoral reforms, and the last American soldiers left the island April 1, 1909. A new electoral law, drawn with the assistance of Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U. S. A., was passed in August, 1919. The election of Nov. 1, 1920, was very stormy and interpretations put on the new laws brought about a deadlock. Gen. Crowder was sent to Cuba in January, 1921, again as personal representative of President Wilson to straighten matters out, the result being the inauguration of Dr. Alfredo Zayas on May 20, 1921.

Under the influence of Gen. Crowder the Congress has passed during the summer session of 1922 five reform measures—the reorganization of the Federal system of accounting, the suspension of certain provisions of the civil service law to permit the President to shift the personnel of various Government departments in the interest of economy and efficiency, certain judiciary reforms, the clearing up of current indebtedness, and the flotation of a foreign loan of $50,000,000, the latter authorized Oct. 7. The issue in 30-year 5½ per cent. bonds was floated in New York in January, 1923, at 96.77.

Cuba is a member of the League of Nations.

Notable work had been accomplished by the United States Military Government under Gens. Brooks and Wood, especially the stamping out of yellow fever.

The Education Act of 1899 established a system of primary and secondary schools, with compulsory attendance, under which education has progressed greatly. A wide system of kindergartens and night schools has been added. In 1919, 334,671 children were enrolled, with 6,151 teachers. In that year 223 new schools were established. The University of Havana (founded 1721) in 1919 had 2,272 students. The Roman Catholic religion is dominant.

Cuba's army numbers 12,500 men, with a reserve of 300,000.

Par of exchange, peso	$1.00
Par of exchange, Oct. 15, 1923	$0.999
Imports, 1921	$356,435,099
" 1922	179,804,154
Exports, 1921	278,130,740
" 1922	320,183,593
Budget, 1921-22—Receipts	72,000,000
Expenditures	64,422,665
1922-23—Receipts	55,638,800
Expenditures	54,852,102
1923-24—Receipts	68,500,000
Expenditures	61,672,169
Debt, 1922—Internal, U. S. gold	39,838,900
External, U. S. gold	51,703,500

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$403,720,541
" 1921-22	114,758,493
" 1922-23	163,514,748
Exports, 1920-21	420,399,940
" 1921-22	210,585,780
" 1922-23	374,885,908

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 54,877 square miles; viz: Bohemia, 20,333; Moravia and Silesia, 10,438; Slovakia, 19,148; Ruthenia, 4,958.

POPULATION, census of Feby. 15, 1921, 13,611,349; viz: Czechoslovaks, 8,760,957; Germans, 3,123,448; Magyars, 747,096; Ruthenians, 461,466; Jews, 180,835; Poles, 75,852; others, 23,052; and 238,943 non-citizens.

CAPITAL, Praha (Prague); pop., 676,476; other cities, Brno (Brunn), pop., 221,422; Pizen (Pilsen), 88,447; Bratislava (Pressburg), 93,329; Kosice, 52,699; ten others from 10,000 up.

President, Dr. Thomas G. Mazaryk; born 1850; took office Nov. 14 1918; re-elected for life May 28, 1920.

Premier, Antonin Svehla (Agrarian).

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduard Benes.

Minister to the United States, Dr. Frantisek Chvalkovsky.

Consuls in the United States, at New York, Borivoj Prusik; at Chicago, Jaroslav Smetanka; at Cleveland, Bohuslav Barlosovsky; at Pittsburgh, Albert Mamatey; at Omaha, Stanley Serpan.

United States Minister, Lewis Einstein.

United States Consul, at Prague, Charles S. Winans.

Czechoslovakia is a Central European republic, about the size of the State of Illinois, bounded on the north by Germany and Poland, and on the south by

Roumania, Hungary and Austria. Its extreme length from east to west is 600 miles and its width varies from 50 to 100 miles.

It comprises the territories of the ancient Bohemian kingdom (Bohemia, Moravia and a part of Silesia) and the upper parts of former Hungary known as Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia, the latter forming an autonomous part.

Czechoslovakia is one of Europe's richest countries agriculturally. It is becoming a land of peasant holdings, the number of farms being 3,791,621. Farming is unusually highly developed and is intensive, as indicated by the production of about 14,500,000 short tons of wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes and sugar beets from about 900,000,000 acres. Beet sugar produced annually is about 530,000 short tons, of which 280,000 are exported; 600 breweries output 5,700,000 hectolitres of beer, and 413 distilleries 27,500,000 hectolitres of spirits. Livestock number 9,000,000.

Forests cover 32 per cent. of the total 34,560,000 acres in Czechoslovakia, the annual lumber yield being 6,200,000.000 board feet. Immense quantities of foodstuffs are exported, the net food surplus being larger than for any other country in Europe. Agriculture has been restored to almost normal.

Mineral wealth is great—coal, iron, graphite, copper, lead, gold, silver and garnets being abundant. Coal production in 1922 was: anthracite, 9,906,261 metric tons; bituminous, 18,942,020 tons from 366 mines employing 120,000 men.

The production of iron ore is about 2,000,000 tons and of petroleum (1921) 13,850 tons.

Factories number 8,800—textile, 2,000; glass and precious stones, 1,700; foodstuffs, 1,350; furniture and wood, 674; machinery, 595; metal, 590; paper, 300; chemicals, 450.

The railroad mileage is 8,718; 5,305 state owned 3,413 privately owned; 1,000 miles are double-tracked. The peace treaty gave Czechoslovakia, which has no outlet to the sea 200 miles distant, the right to certain wharves in Hamburg and Stettin; the Danube is the principal waterway, its chief port being Bratislava (Pressburg). On the Elbe, which flows from Czechoslovakia through Germany, the main ports are Usti (Aussig) and Decon (Teschen).

The Czechoslovaks, two branches of the same Slav nation, formed the independent Kingdom of Bohemia in Central Europe in the fifth century. In 1526 the Hapsburgs were elected to the throne of Bohemia, which thus became united through a common dynasty to Austria and Hungary. Religious persecution in the seventeenth century led to unsuccessful rebellions, leaving great bitterness. In its present form Czechoslovakia is a creation of the war, coming into existence Oct. 28, 1918, on the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, of which it was the northwest portion, bordering on Germany and Poland. The Constitution of the republic was adopted by the National Assembly on Feb. 29, 1920, providing for a National Assembly with legislative authority over the whole country, Carpathian Ruthenia to have autonomy. The Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, and with proportional representation, is composed of a Chamber of Deputies, six-year tenure, 300 members; and a Senate, eight-year tenure, 150 members, both in joint session to elect the President of the republic for a seven-year term; the President to be the head of the army, authorized to declare war with consent of the Assembly, and appoint Ministers and officials. Freedom of speech and religion are guaranteed.

The religious distribution of the population by the census of 1921 was: Roman Catholics, 10,384,860; Protestants, 992,083; without confession, 724,503; Czechoslovak church, 525,332; Jews, 353,925; Greek Catholics, 532,608; Russian orthodox, 72,696; others, 25,342.

In 1920 the Reformed Clergy of Czechoslovakia decided to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Pope and found a national church.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. Literacy is almost universal, excepting in Slovakia. There are 13,417 elementary schools, with 1,900,000 pupils, and 1,411 advanced schools with 255,000 students. The Czech University of Prague is celebrated. Founded in 1348, students number 10,300; the German University at Prague having 4,000 and two other universities 2,300.

Universal military service for men between 20 and 50 was enacted in 1920, service to be for 14 months. When mobilization is decreed, all from 17 to 60 are liable for service. Later a system of militia will be adopted. Peacetime army strength is 147,000 men. Reserve number 1,524,000. The military expenditure in 1922 was 3,193,000,000 crowns, and for 1923, 2,775,000,000. Czechoslovakia is a member of the League of Nations.

With Jugo-Slavia and Roumania, Czechoslovakia formed the "Little Entente," designed for protection against Hungarian aggression, as a defense against Bolshevism should the Soviet armies pass the Russian frontier, and to promote trade on the Danube.

Par of exchange, crown.....20.3 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1923.....2.99 cents

The budgets for two years follow:

	1922, Crowns.	1923, Crowns.
Receipts	18,884,209,000	18,812,390,860
Expenditures	19,671,970,000	19,377,880,639

The total indebtedness of the republic on Jan. 1, 1923, was given as follows:

Debt—Internal, crowns.....18,800,000,000
External, crowns..... 7,600,000,000

Statistics of foreign trade are:

	Tons.	Value, Crowns
Imports, 1921	3,991,174	22,435,000,000
" 1922	3,164,593	*no value given.*
Exports, 1921	9,742,738	27,312,000,000
" 1922	9,455,022	*no value given.*

The chief exports are sugar, lumber, wool, glass and metal goods; the chief imports are foodstuffs, iron, rubber and dyes.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$1,988,340
"	1921-22	824,789
"	1922-23	1,292,652
Exports,	1920-21	11,213,512
"	1921-22	12,501,554
"	1922-23	15,279,910

DANZIG, FREE CITY OF

AREA, 709 square miles.

POPULATION, 1923, 365,000; 93 per cent. German, 7 per cent. Poles.

High Commissioner, Lt. Col. M. S. Macdonnell, appointed by the League of Nations; assumed office Feb. 2, 1923.

United States Consul, Edwin Carl Kemp. Diplomatic and consular representatives of Poland have charge of the interests of the Free City of Danzig in the United States.

The Treaty of Versailles set Danzig (Gdansk) apart as a free city, taking it from the former German Empire, giving all nations equal access, and to Poland certain especial privileges appertaining to public utilities. Danzig proper (the administrative district has 194,953 inhabitants), lying at the entrance of the (Polish) Vistula River to the Baltic Sea, with an ocean frontage of 35 miles, is an important seaport and grain market, and was governed after the war by an inter-Allied commission, to be gradually taken over by the citizens. A treaty was drawn between Danzig and Poland, under instructions from the Paris Peace Conference, which came in force with the proclaiming of the freedom of the city on Nov. 15, 1920. There are storage capacities in warehouses for 50,000 freight tons, and plans for ultimate extensions of facilities to handle 8,000,000 tons of shipping annually. There are forty banks, half of them Polish. The German mark is the currency.

In 1913 5,765 ships of 1,861,691 tonnage entered Danzig; in 1922, 2,713 ships of 1,423,045 tonnage. In 1913 no American ships made Danzig. In 1922 American tonnage was 66,536; British, 199,999; German, 365,277; German tonnage in 1913, 526,489.

Danzig dates from before 997 A. D., was once Polish, became German, is the world's greatest amber source, has predominant German population, with Poles increasing, and, when the Vistula-Dnieper trans-European route is perfected will be the most important Baltic port.

Danzig has many cherished historic treasures in cathedrals, notably St. Marian, abbeys, notably Olivia, and other architectural attractions much admired. Zoppot, six miles out, is the fashionable summer resort on the Baltic.

Development of Hamburg and Bremen by Germany as chief ports pressed Danzig down to relative insignificance; but its creation as a free city has reinvigorated it, rational development now being in progress, following the disorders, immediately post-war, which interfered seriously with its prosperity.

Poland's especial privileges under the Treaty of Versailles include predominant influence in control of waterways, docks, basins, traffic on the Vistula, railways, posts, telephones and telegraphs, "the General Commission of the Polish Republic in Danzig" administering Polish Treaty rights, as intermediary between foreign representatives and the Municipal Government. A further treaty between Danzig and Poland (Oct. 24, 1921) provides for joint economic administration making Danzig a unit in the Polish customs administration. For the Danzig and Polish trade with the United States see Poland.

The Constitution, approved by the League of

Nations, Nov. 17, 1920, provides for a Volkstag or Diet of 120 members, elected by direct vote, suffrage being exercised by all men and women over twenty, and by a Senate, President, Vice-President and 20 Senators, elected by the Volkstag. The Senate is the highest state authority and meets in secret. The President of the Senate directs the administration.

The funded debt of the Free City on Jan. 1, 1921, was 43,034,647 marks.

DENMARK, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 17,120 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1922, 3,318,000. Denmark gained 164,500 of population by the people of Schleswig voting in 1920 in the plebiscite to return from German rule to adherence to Denmark.

CAPITAL, Copenhagen, pop. without suburbs, 565,000; with suburbs, 675,000.

King, Christian X, born Sept. 26, 1870; succeeded his father Frederick VIII, May 14, 1912; married April 26, 1898 Princess Alexandria of Mecklenburg; *Heir*, Crown Prince Christian Frederick, born, March 11, 1899; married Sept., 10, 1922, Princess Olga, born June 11, 1903; daughter of Prince Nicholas of Greece. The King of Denmark is also King of Iceland (which see).

Premier, Niels Neergaard (Finance).

Minister to the United States, Constantin Brun.

Consuls in the United States, at New York, George Bech; at Chicago, Reimund Baumann; at Boston, James J. Kelly (acting); at New Orleans, Thorkil Hoffman-Olsen; at Seattle, Henning Plaun; at San Francisco, Fin Lunn.

Consulates, also at Mobile, Los Angeles, Denver, Pensacola, Savannah, Baltimore, Detroit, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Grand Forks, Portland, Ore., Philadelphia, Charleston, Galveston, Port Arthur, Salt Lake, Newport News and Norfolk.

United States Minister, John Dyneley Prince.

United States Consul General, at Copenhagen, Marion Letcher.

Denmark occupies the peninsula of Jutland thrusting out to the north from Germany, which is its only land neighbor, between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, with the adjacent islands. The Skagerrak separates it from Norway and Cattegat from Sweden. It is a little smaller than the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire together. The country consists of low undulating plains.

The Faröe Islands in the North Atlantic, about 300 miles northwest of the Shetlands, with an area of 540 square miles and a population (1921) of 21,364, belong to Denmark.

Denmark has attained enormous agricultural productivity, annually (census of 1922) taking, 2,554,000 tons of wheat, rye, barley, oats and mixed grains from 3,000,000 acres, and 1,339,000 tons of potatoes from 210,000 acres. Eighty per cent. of the whole land is productive; 4.8 per cent. forest covered; and 35 per cent. arable with large supplies of peat. Domestic animals in 1921 numbered 5,191,000. Denmark sends agricultural products all over the world, notably from her dairies.

Normally, there are about 82,000 industrial and shop plants, about 15,000 using power, employing 350,000, of whom 240,000 are skilled. In 1921 beet sugar production was 141,300 tons, and the Danish fishing fleet of 15,350 boats took fish to the value of 35,956,800 kroner in the same year.

Danish activity of all kinds has been largely dependent on the purchasing power of the German people, whose normal purchases of 60 per cent. of their foodstuffs afforded Denmark a valuable market. Prostration of German buying power has reduced Denmark to a current governmental budget deficit of the equivalent of about $7,500,000.

Industry is normally stable in Denmark, attributed by many in part to the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Public Mediation Institution. The first is representative of employers and employees and interprets agreements and legal points involved therein. The second anticipates industrial troubles, and, when stoppage of work such as will affect the whole community is threatened takes steps to intervene and seeks to prevent it. The Court of Arbitration is national and no appeal lies against its findings to any superior court, being in themselves final and valid in law.

There are 2,662 miles of railroads, of which 1,283 are state-owned. In 1922 Denmark had 797 vessels of 975,295 tonnage and in 1922 11,911 vessels of 3,900,000 tonnage entered the port of Copenhagen alone.

Denmark is a constitutional monarchy, the succession being hereditary. The King and the Rigsdag (Diet) jointly hold legislative power. Executive authority vests in the King through his ten Ministers. The Rigsdag is of two bodies—the Folketing (House of Commons) with 149 members; and the Landsting (Senate) with 75 members. Men and women of 25 years of age and a fixed abode have the franchise.

The Evangelical Lutheran is the established religion. By the census of 1921 there were 3,221,843 Protestants, 22,137 Catholics and 5,947 Jews. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian.

Education is compulsory between seven and fourteen years of age. Intelligence is widely diffused. By the census of 1920 there were 4,232 lower schools, instruction mostly gratuitous, with 473,310 pupils, and 70,000 students in the higher institutions. The University of Copenhagen, founded 1479, has 3,300 students.

Old age pensions are granted at 60 years of age to persons of good character, the number relieved in 1920-21 being 80,495 principals and 22,075 dependents at a total expenditure of 59,555,000 kroner, of which the Government contributed one-half.

The army is in the form of a national militia, every able-bodied male Dane being liable for service, excepting only those living in the Faröe Islands. Even clergymen must serve. About 11,500 recruits train annually. The effective strength is 60,000, with 55,000 available on mobilization. The navy, for coast defense only, is mostly monitors.

Denmark is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange for the kroner is 26.8 cents; exchange on Oct. 1, 1923, was 18.09 cents.

The chief exports are beverages, textiles, metals, wood manufactures, animals, cereals, provisions, butter, cheese, eggs.

Budget, 1922-23—Receipts, kroner	329,098,235
Expenditures, kroner	358,379,142
Budget, 1923-24—Receipts, kroner	399,900,680
Expenditures, kroner	363,147,031
Debt—Internal, kroner	664,225,162
External, kroner	399,597,730
Imports, 1921, kroner	1,544,000,000
" 1922, "	1,448,000,000
Exports, 1921, "	1,383,000,000
" 1922, "	1,173,000,000

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$63,065,607
" 1921-22	36,906,942
" 1922-23	37,394,108
Exports, 1920-21	17,129,151
" 1921-22	3,988,645
" 1922-23	6,567,095

GREENLAND—COLONY.

AREA, 46,740 square miles. Interior a lofty plateau of 9,000 to 10,000 feet altitude, covered with a glacier.

POPULATION, census of Oct. 1, 1921, 14,355, of which 274 were Europeans, practically all Danes, and 14,081 Eskimos.

CAPITAL and largest settlement, Sydproven, population, 901.

Greenland, a huge island between the North Atlantic and the Polar Sea, separated from the North American continent by Davis Strait, Baffin Bay, etc. It reaches from 60° N. lat. to about 86°.

Greenland trade is a state monopoly for Denmark. Imports from Denmark in 1921 were valued at 2,508,000 kroner and exports at 2,517,000; chiefly fish, furs, whale oil and graphite.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$ 20,302
" 1921-22	12,820
" 1922-23	1,985
Exports, 1920-21	210,000
" 1921-22	294,500
" 1922-23	194,000

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(SANTO DOMINGO.)

AREA, 18,750 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 700,000.

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo (founded 1496), pop. 1921, 45,021. Chief port, Puerto Plata, pop. 26,073; other cities, Santiago de los Caballeros, 71,956; La Vega, 58,041.

President (provisional), Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos.

Secretary of Foreign Relations, Angel Morales.

Secretary of Interior and Police, Jose del Carmenariza.

Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, C. Armando Rodriguez.

Secretary of Hacienda and Commerce, Eladio Sanchez.

Secretary of Fomento and Communication, Octavio A. Acevedo.

Secretary of Agriculture and Immigration, Pedro A. Perez.

Secretary of Sanitation and Charities, Licenciado Manuel Maria Sanabia.

Minister to the United States, Emilio C. Joubert.
Consul General, at New York, Manuel de J. Camacho. *Consul*, at Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker. *Consulates*, at Mobile, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Kansas City, Beaumont, Fort Worth and Norfolk.
United States Minister, William W. Russell.
United States Consuls, at Santo Domingo, Charles Bridgham Hosmer; at Puerto Plata, William A. Bickers.

The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern portion, about two-thirds, of the Island of Santo Domingo, the second largest of the Greater Antilles, situated between Cuba on the west and Porto Rico on the east. The boundary between it and the Republic of Haiti, which occupies the western part of the island, is 193 miles long. It has a coastline of 1,017 miles. The land is very fertile, about 15,500 square miles being cultivable; agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries. Sugar, cacao, and tobacco are the chief products and exports. The amount of sugar produced in 1922 was 206,272 short tons. The country has gold, copper, iron, salt, coal and petroleum, but the mining industry is little developed. There are 153 miles of railroads, besides 255 of private lines on large estates. In 1920, 714 ships, with tonnage of 957,826, entered the ports. The population is a race of mixed European, African and Indian blood. Spanish is spoken. The religion of the State is Roman Catholic, but religious toleration prevails. Education is free and compulsory, and great advance in methods of instruction has been made by the Military Government. The Dominican Republic is not a member of the League of Nations.

Continual internal disturbances from the "war of the restoration" (1863-65 to 1904), left the Dominican Republic under a crushing debt of $32,000,000. Her annual revenues were about $1,850,000, and her annual expenditures $3,900,000. Rumors were rife that European nations would intervene to collect debts due their citizens. To forestall armed and indefinite intervention Secretary of State John Hay, in February, 1905, negotiated a protocol with the republic, which provided that the United States should adjust her debts and administer her custom house receipts. Because a clause in the convention was interpreted as establishing a protectorate, the United States Senate refused to ratify the treaty. President Roosevelt, however, made an executive arrangement with the President of the bankrupt republic essentially on these lines, and on April 1, 1905, put that modus vivendi into force, and placed an agent of the United States in charge of her fiscal administration. Marked improvement followed; her debt was adjusted and credit restored.

A treaty was signed on Feb. 8, 1907, which provided that the United States Government should for fifty years administer the customs of the Dominican Republic for the service of her debt, practically a receivership. Eight years of honest administration reduced the total debt to $21,500,000.

It was inevitable that the administration of the finances of the Dominican Republic by the United States could not proceed without friction and interference with the government of that country. Political troubles and serious disturbances followed, to suppress which the Dominican officials incurred fresh debts without the approval of the United States, which demanded a supplementary convention be arranged. The Dominicans refused to consent. A coup d'etat by Arias, deposing President Jimenez in April, 1916, was followed by disorders. The United States landed a detachment of marines and suppressed the insurrectionists; and on Nov. 29, 1916, Capt. Knapp, U. S. N., issued a proclamation announcing that the Dominican Republic was under the military administration of the United States, and declaring that his Government did not intend to destroy the sovereignty of the republic, but wished to enable her to restore internal order so that she might observe her international obligations.

A Dominican commission, headed by Provisional President Henriques Carvaljal, in 1919 visited Paris and later Washington, seeking the restoration of individual liberty in the republic. Acting under orders from Washington, the Governor, Admiral Snowden, issued a proclamation outlining the plan of the United States Government for the conditional withdrawal of its military forces, the transfer of administrative responsibility to a native government duly elected, and the continuance of the fiscal arrangements of 1907 enlarged so as to include arrangements for a new loan.

Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robison, U. S. N., who has been Military Governor of the Dominican Republic, installed on Oct. 21, 1922, a provisional government as printed above, for the purpose of promulgating legislation, to regulate the holding of elections and to provide for the reorganizing of the provisional and municipal governments. This followed the plan for ultimate evacuation by the American force of occupation, which had been tentatively agreed upon in Washington June 30, 1922, by the Government of the United States and a commission headed by Dr. Adolfo A. Nouel. United States Commissioner Sumner Welles will report on political conditions preliminary to an agreement for the withdrawal of the American Marines who have now been concentrated in two or three points and have turned over the maintenance of peace and order to the Dominican police.

The treaty of 1907 authorized the issue of $20,000,000 5 per cent. bonds secured by a first lien on the customs revenues. Of this issue on July 31, 1920, there remained an unsettled balance of $10,207,029. Of a further issue of $4,161,300, made under authority of Aug. 2, 1918, to settle claims arising before the establishment of the military government there was on July 31, 1920, an unsettled balance of $2,893,757, making a total bonded debt of $13,100,786. Customs collections for the calendar year 1920 amounted to $7,577,244.

Par of exchange, peso	$1.00
Imports, 1921	$24,585,327
" 1922	14,317,497
Exports, 1921	20,614,048
" 1922	15,231,355
Budget—Receipts	11,631,400
Expenditures	11,630,198
Debt—Internal	(*No figures available*)
External	$15,368,900

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$32,248,123
" 1921-22	10,652,700
" 1922-23	11,808,262
Exports, 1920-21	19,514,039
" 1921-22	7,479,529
" 1922-23	5,166,754

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, estimated, 276,000 square miles.
POPULATION, about 1,500,000.
CAPITAL, Quito, pop., 70,000; chief port, Guayaquil; population, estimated, 100,000.
President, Sr. Dr. Don Jose Luis Tamayo (1920-24), inaugurated Sept. 1, 1920.
Premier, Sr. Francisco Ochoa Ortiz (Interior and Public Works).
Minister to the United States, Sr. Dr. Don Rafael H. Elizalde.
Consuls General, at New York, Gustavo R. de Yeaza; at San Francisco, Manuel Cabeza de Vaca. *Consuls*, at Philadelphia, Luis A. Mata; at New Orleans, Ismael Aviles Mejia; at Chicago, vacant.
United States Minister, Gerhard A. Bading.
United States Consul General, at Guayaquil, Frederic W. Goding.

Ecuador, on the Pacific Coast of South America, extends from about 100 miles north of the Equator to 400 miles south of it. It is larger than Texas by 10,000 square miles. It is bounded by Colombia on the north and Peru on the south. The boundary in the east is in dispute, much territory being claimed by each of these three countries. Two cordillera of the Andes cross the country, with a dozen peaks above 16,000 feet in height, of which Chimborazo (alt. 20,702 feet) and Cotopaxi (19,498 feet) are the highest.

Mining has been but little developed, though the country is known to be rich in minerals. Most of the land is covered with virgin forest. Rubber abounds in the upper reaches of the Amazon in the disputed eastern territory. Panama hats are manufactured, cocoa, ivory nuts, coffee, hats, hides and rubber are the chief exports. Textiles, foodstuffs, machinery and clothing are the chief imports.

Ecuador produces about one-fifth of the world's supply of cocoa; of this she exported to the United States in 1921 40,213,802 pounds, valued at $4,147,600; and in 1922, 44,436,269 pounds, valued at $6,495,596. In 1922 she exported to the United States 135,522 Panama hats, valued at $144,621.

Guayaquil, the seaport, was long a hotbed of yellow fever. After a survey made by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1916, a scientific fight was made under the direction of Gen. Gorgas and May 27, 1920, the Director General of Public Health announced that the disease had been stamped out. Guayaquil is connected with Quito by a railroad (280 miles), a two-day journey. In all, Ecuador has 413 miles of railroads.

In 1921 there entered the port of Guayaquil 340 steam vessels of 655,165 tons.

Ecuador's independence dates from the Battle of Pichincha, May 29, 1822, but its history has been stormy even for a Latin-American republic. It is estimated that three-fourths of its population

are Indians, one-fifth mixed and only a small fraction white. Education is very backward. Only adults who can read and write can vote. The Constitution now in force was promulgated Dec. 28, 1906, and provides for a President, elected by popular vote for four years, a Senate of 32 members, elected for four years and a House of 48 members, elected for two years.

Ecuador has not joined the League of Nations.

Par of exchange, sucre	48.6 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1923	22.225 cents
Imports, 1920	$21,138,476
" 1921	$11,414,285
Exports, 1920	$24,247,476
" 1921	$16,071,485
Budget—Receipts	$8,579,795
Expenditures	$9,893,430
Debt—Internal, sucres	28,521,573
External, sucres	36,713,283

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$7,902,876
"	1921-22	3,565,326
"	1922-23	4,773,271
Exports,	1920-21	8,601,577
"	1921-22	5,837,682
"	1922-23	7,418,208

EGYPT, KINGDOM OF

AREA, estimated, about 360,000, exclusive of the Soudan (which see). Cultivable land area, 12,226 square miles; Sinai desert, 11,200; Libyan and Arabian deserts, 340,000.

POPULATION, estimated, 1921, 13,387,000.

CAPITAL, Cairo, pop. census of 1917, 790,939; other cities, Alexandria, pop. 444,617; Port Said and Ismailia, 91,090; Suez, 30,996; Damietta, 30,984; Tanta, 74,195; Assiut, 51,431; and thirteen others between 20,000 and 50,000.

King, Fuad I., born March 26, 1868, son of the late Khedive Ismail Pasha, succeeded his brother Hussein Kamil on his death as Sultan Oct. 9, 1917, proclaimed King March 16, 1922, on termination of British protectorate and recognition of the independence of Egypt. He married Princess Nazli, May 24, 1919.

Heir, his son Prince Farik, born Feb. 11, 1920.

Premier, Yehia Ibrahim Pasha, March, 1922.

British High Commissioner for Egypt and the Soudan, Field Marshal Viscount Allenby.

United States Minister, J. Morton Howell.

United States Consuls, at Cairo, George Wadsworth; at Alexandria, Ernest L. Ives; at Port Said, Coert du Bois.

Egypt occupies the northeast corner of Africa with the Mediterranean Sea on the north and the Red Sea on the east. Beyond that between the Gulf of Suez and the Canal and the Gulf of Akabahlies the Sinai peninsula, 150 miles long, flat and sandy, on the north, like the Egyptian coast line, but with granitic mountains rising to an altitude of 8,680 feet in the southern third. Along the west coast of the Red Sea is the Eastern or Arabian desert, with a great backbone of rugged mountains (highest altitude 7,150 feet) reaching to Abyssinia. On the south is the Soudan, the parallel of the 22° north latitude forming the boundary. To the west is the vast Libyan desert, which begins a few miles west of Cairo, where stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the great pyramid is 451 feet high, and the Sphinx. This desert stretches to Tripoli, a vast monotonous limestone plateau with a few depressions where wells and springs furnish water to irrigate small areas. These oases support a population of several thousands. Egypt is about the size of Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, but its fertile territory is about the size of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The Valley of the Nile and the delta are the real Egypt of sixty centuries. Here are 12,226 square miles of cultivated area; 1,900 square miles are taken up by canals, roads, date plantations, etc., and 2,850 by the surface of the Nile, its marshes and lakes. The great river runs between sandstone cliffs from Haifa to Esna, with a stretch of granite near Aswan, where the valley narrows to half a mile, and limestone from there through Luxor to Cairo, the valley widening to over 10 miles. The fertile lands occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the cliffs and north of Cairo they spread out in a silt-created delta, forming the richest soil of the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to the Mediterranean. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives no tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum the end of May. The average rise at Cairo is 13 feet. The great dam at Aswan (or Assouan), completed Dec. 10, 1902, and since then raised in height, stores up the surplus water and regulates its flow, a task shared by smaller barrages at Esna, Assiut, Zifta and at the head of the delta. Irrigating canals distribute the silt-laden water to the fields. Sixty miles south of Cairo to the west of the river is the fertile province of Fayum, with an area of 500 square miles, watered by the canal Bahr Yusef (built by Joseph, the son of Jacob), over 100 miles long, which takes its water from the river at Deirut.

The Nile irrigates 5,400,000 acres and this number may be increased to 7,600,000 by engineering improvements. King Mena (circa 4000 B. C.) is credited with being the founder of the first scientific system of using the water of the Nile for irrigation purposes, and that plan, the basin system, is still used for all the land south of Deirut in Upper Egypt.

By this system the land is divided into rectangular areas from 5,000 to 50,000 acres in size and surrounded by banks; water is admitted to these basins during the flood period (August) to an average depth of 3 feet and is left on the land for about forty days; it is then run off and the seed sown broadcast on the uncovered land. A system of perennial irrigation by digging deep canals was introduced in 1820 by Mohammed Ali Pasha; this was restored and greatly improved during the British occupation. Two million acres of cultivable land were added and under the basin system, cereals, beans and lentils are grown; under the new perennial system cotton, cereals, beans, sugar cane, vegetables and fruit are the chief crops. Two and three crops a year are grown. The yield of cotton in 1920-23, acreage and value of exports was:

YEAR.	Acres.	Pounds.	Value of Exports.
1920-21...	1,760,951	603,505,400	£E28,375,249
1921-22...	1,244,598	435,295,800	39,714,845
1922-23...	1,734,161	604,371,800(Est.)	.....

The agricultural population (Fellaheen) forms about 62 per cent. of the whole, a large proportion of them (1,709,983 in 1920) being small land owners holding up to 5 acres each. The total number of land owners in 1920 was 1,866,761, of which only 7,016 were foreigners. In 1921 the amount of sugar exported was 7,471 tons.

Petroleum has been found in both the Arabian desert west of the Red Sea, and on the Mt. Sinai peninsula. To what extent, however, no announcement has been made. Drilling is going on. The reports for 1922 showed a production of 171,923 metric tons; 104,143 metric tons of manganese iron ore was produced that year, also 60,220 tons of phosphate rock (122,024 in 1921).

The chief imports are textiles and yarns, machinery and hardware, tobacco (none is allowed to be raised in Egypt), chemicals and perfumes, coal, oil, cereals and animal food products and leather.

Egypt, on March 31, 1922, had 2,319 miles of railroads owned and operated by the state, and 721 miles of light agricultural railroads owned by private companies, mostly in the delta. Cairo was connected by railroad with the Palestine system by the opening of the swing bridge over the Suez Canal. The first train left Jerusalem for Cairo on June 15, 1918. This bridge was removed in 1921 and is to be replaced by a tunnel. Passengers on the through train from Cairo to Jerusalem, "The Milk and Honey Express," now break their journey at Kantara to walk across a floating bridge. The Cape-to-Cairo line is nearly finished.

Commercial steamers entering Egyptian ports of Alexandria in 1921 numbered 1,468, with a tonnage of 2,776,193. Commercial steamers passing through the Suez Canal (103 miles long) in 1921 numbered 4,345 of 20,743,245 net tonnage. In 1921, the number was 3,914 of 17,971,494 tonnage, plus sixty-two Government vessels of 175,264 net tonnage (of which 34 of 107,263 tonnage were British). For Suez Canal statistics consult Index.

Four-fifths of the people are of the ancient Egyptian stock, whose forbears by their labor built the pyramids for alien Kings, and whose physical characteristics were pictured in the mural paintings of the temples and tombs and on the papyrus scrolls six thousand years ago. The Copts embraced Christianity in the first century of the Christian era, and hold the orthodox Patriarch of Alexandria as the successor of St. Mark. They numbered 854,778 in 1917. There are 155,168 Christians of other sects, and 59,581 Jews. The far larger part of that ancient stock embraced Mohammedanism on the conquest in the seventh century, and speak Arabic to-day. With the 32,663 Bedouins and 107,360 Soudanese and Berberins (of whom one-seventh are nomads), and including also some Nubians, the Mohammedans numbered in 1917 11,658,148. They have a famous seat of Moslem learning in the Uni-

versity at El-Azhar, in Cairo, founded in 972. In 1914 it had 405 professors and 9,749 students, and affiliated with it were the Mosque of El-Ahmed; at Tanta with 2,860 students, the Mosque of Damietta with 411, and the Meshia Khat Olama at Alexandria with 1,854. However, the percentage of illiteracy shown by the census of 1917 was 92 per cent. The Ministry of Education has under its direct management 209 schools of all grades, with 40,471 pupils. The Maktab schools care for about 200,000.

By the census of 1917 the foreign residents numbered 209,998, of whom 30,796 were Turks, 56,735 Greeks, 40,198 Italians, 24,356 British, and 21,270 French and Tunistans.

During the forty-two years of British rule the population has doubled (census of 1882, 6,831,131). The irrigation system has been enormously improved and another great dam is being built far up in the Blue Nile to impound water. In the last seven years land has trebled in value. Motor trucks crowd camels from historic caravan trails. "Egypt," says one writer, "waxed fat off the World War. It is said that England paid out over a billion dollars in Egypt for foodstuffs, camels, mules and supplies for use of her armies in the Middle East." Tourist travel up the Nile to the great monuments of ancient Egyptian civilization, interrupted by the war, is heavier than ever.

The present King of Egypt is the eighth of the line founded by Mohammed Ali, who was appointed Governor (Vali) of Egypt by the Sultan of Turkey in 1805, made himself absolute master of the country, and became hereditary Governor by force of arms in 1811. Under the rule of Khedive Ismail revenues were wasted and debts were heaped up until bankruptcy resulted. Great Britain and France in 1879 assumed dual control, forced Ismail (1863-1879) to abdicate and appointed his son Tewfik (1879-92) to succeed him. Reforms were instituted. In 1882 Arabi Pasha headed a military revolt, which was quelled by a British expedition, the French Government declining to intervene. The dual control was abolished by decree Jan. 18, 1883, and Great Britain carried on alone, the expeditionary force remaining as an army of occupation, Egypt being technically a semi-independent tributary state of the Ottoman Empire.

In January, 1884, Major Sir Evelyn Baring (created, 1901, Earl of Cromer), who had served as Comptroller-General, was made British Agent and Consul General, a position which he filled with extraordinary ability until he retired in 1907. He was succeeded by Sir John Gorst, and on the latter's death Lord Kitchener filled the post. This period of British occupation lasted until the World War broke out. The Khedive Abbas II. was absent and declared himself for Turkey. He was deposed and his brother, Hussein Kamil Pasha, made Khedive. With a Turkish army headed for Gaza, on Nov. 18, 1914, Great Britain declared a protectorate over Egypt, which was thereupon taken from the suzerainty of Turkey, and Hussein assumed the title of Sultan. In the unrest following the war disturbances were many and serious. Great Britain, following a promise of an increased measure of self-government, sent a commission under Lord Milner there in December, 1919, to investigate the reforms needed and the demands of the Nationalists for complete independence. Much negotiation followed, in which the High Commissioner, Lord Allenby (appointed October, 1919), took a prominent part, and to him is due the credit for effecting the peaceful arrangements announced by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons on Feb. 28, 1922, whereby the British protectorate was abolished. The British Government reserved to its discretion four subjects: Safety of the British Empire's communications; defense of Egypt against foreign aggression, direct or indirect; protection of foreign interests in Egypt and of minorities; and guarantees for British interests in the Soudan. The House sustained this policy later by a vote of 202 to 70. A promise was made that martial law would be withdrawn as soon as the Egyptian Government passed an act of indemnity.

On March 27 Marquis Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, sent despatches to all British Ambassadors saying that the termination of the protectorate involved no change in Egypt's status toward other powers, and the British Government would regard as unfriendly any attempted interference in the affairs of Egypt by another power, and would repel any aggression upon Egyptian territory.

Sarwat Pasha formed a Cabinet on March 1, and Fuad was proclaimed King on March 16. The United States recognized the new Government on April 27, but declined to accept the abolition of the capitulations and made this refusal a condition of recognition. Dr. J. Morton Howell, the Consul-General, was made Minister to the new court on June 19.

Drafting a constitution by a Government Commission headed by Rushdi Pasha, a former Prime Minister, was slow work, but produced an instrument that was signed by King Fuad on April 19, 1923. It declares Egypt a sovereign state, free and independent; succession hereditary in the family of Mohammed Ali; the official religion Islamic; and the official language Arabic. It specifies that nothing in it affects Egypt's rights in the Soudan, the definite status of which will be fixed later.

The constitution declares that all powers shall emanate from the nation. The legislative power is to be exercised by the King, concurrently with the Senate and Chamber, but the King and the Chamber alone will have the right to create and increase taxes. The King may return any bill to Parliament for renewed examination, but if then approved by two-thirds majority in each house it will become law.

The King is empowered to dissolve the Chamber and to nominate and dismiss Ministers. He can also nominate and dismiss diplomatic representatives on the proposals of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The King signed, on April 30, 1923, a law providing universal suffrage for Egyptian men and a secret ballot. The Lower House of Parliament is to consist of one member for each 60,000 voters, and the Senate of one Senator for each 180,000. All political articles or reports must be signed by the authors or editors.

The withdrawal of the capitulations remains to be discussed.

The debt which has been handled by Caisse de la Dette, a body representing the creditors of the Treasury, was as follows on April 1, 1922:

Guaranteed loan, 3 per cent	£5,661,800
Privileged debt, 3½ per cent	61,127,780
Unified debt, 4 per cent	55,971,960
Total	£92,761,540

Charges on debts of all kinds £E4,611,378.

Revenue and expenditures were:

Fiscal Year.		
1920-21—	Receipts	£E46,446,921
	Expenditures	62,051,182
1921-22—	Receipts	41,863,166
	Expenditures	37,742,112

The budget for 1923-24 is: Receipts, £E34,905,000; expenditures, £E34,355,000.

The Egyptian pound is worth £1 0s. 6.15d. or $4.943 at par of exchange.

Imports and exports for 1921 and 1922 were:

Imports,	1921	£E55,507,984
"	1922	43,333,938
Exports,	1921	36,356,062
"	1922	48,716,418

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$29,530,047
"	1921-22	9,454,116
"	1922-23	6,584,256
Exports,	1920-21	26,437,350
"	1921-22	32,161,501
"	1922-23	46,530,482

ESTHONIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 38,000 square miles.

POPULATION, 1,250,000; 95 per cent. native.

CAPITAL, Reval; population, 120,000.

State Head, Konstantin Paets.

President of the State Assembly, John Kukk.

Consul, at New York, Hans Leoke.

United States Minister, Frederick W. B. Coleman; also accredited to Latvia and Lithuania.

United States Consul, at Reval, Harold B. Quarton.

Esthonia, formerly under the Russian Empire, known as the Government of Estland, is situate on the Gulf of Finland, with Russia on the east, Latvia and the Gulf of Riga on the south, and the Baltic Sea on the west. It is about the size of the States of Vermont and New Hampshire. The Esthonians are of Finnish origin.

Of its 11,520,000 acres about 1,300,000 are devoted to agriculture, and 1921 production was: rye, 95,747 tons; barley, 58,400; oats, 76,465; flax, seed, 4,700; fibre, 5,077; potatoes, 570,000; and wheat, 7,370.

Forests cover 1,995,000 acres, and in 1920 there were 164,502 horses, 442,668 cattle, 530,291 sheep and goats, and 260,695 swine.

During 1921, 6,290 vessels of 963,911 tons entered her ports. The railway mileage is 767.

Esthonia declared her independence Feb. 24, 1918, after the Bolshevist coup d'etat. The republic, on June 15, 1920, adopted its Constitution by which power is vested in the Legislative Assembly of 100 members, chosen for three years, with proportional representation by universal direct equal suffrage. The initiative and referendum to the people is an

important feature. The state head and Ministers are chosen by the Assembly and are responsible to it. The state head has no power of veto.

Esthonia appears to have settled down to production, with no boundary or other disputes to disturb it. The production of more than 800,000 tons of food, with some auxiliary wealth coming from the beginnings of industry, classes Esthonia as self-supporting. Military service is compulsory.

Esthonia is a member of the League of Nations.

There is no state religion, and 80 per cent. of the people are Lutherans. In 1919, illiterates above 10 years of age numbered 3 per cent.

The foreign trade of Esthonia for 1922 was:

Imports, Esthonian marks	5,589,480,000
Exports, " "	4,811,570,000

The chief exports are flax, paper, potatoes, dairy products and timber; the chief imports are machinery and coal.

The Esthonian mark is worth $0.193 at par of exchange; exchange rate, Oct. 15, 1923, $0.00294.

The foreign debt on Jan. 1, 1923, was: To the United States, $14,500,000; to France, 6,500,000 francs; and to Great Britain, £353,600; to the American Relief Administration, $2,100,000; to Denmark, 463,900 kronen. The internal debt was 2,800,000,000 Esthonian marks.

The budget for 1923 was: Receipts, 6,046,500,000 Esthonian marks; expenditures, 6,753,700,000. Paper money in circulation, July, 1923, totalled 2,010,568,688 Esthonian marks.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1921-22	$5,064,091
" 1922-23	1,653,333
Exports, 1921-22	494,355
" 1922-23	540,620

FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC.

(See under Russia.)

FINLAND, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 132,510 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1920, 3,366,507. Of this number 2,754,228 spoke Finnish; 340,963 Swedish; 4,806, Russian; 2,378, German; and 1,603, Lapponic.

CAPITAL, Helsingfors; population, 1920, 197,848; Other chief cities, Turku, 59,914; Tampere, 47,819; Viipuri, 30,039; and five others with more than 10,000.

President, Dr. Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg.

Premier, Kyosti Kallio.

Minister to the United States, Axel Leonard Astrom.

Consul General in the United States, at New York, Kaarlo Fredrik Aaltio; *Vice Consuls*, at Boston, Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio, Calumet, Duluth, Seattle, Portland, Roberts, Mont., and San Francisco.

United States Minister, Charles L. Kagey.

United States Consul, at Helsingfors, Leslie A. Davis.

Finland, formerly an autonomous Grand Duchy of the Russian Empire, is bounded on the north by Norway, a narrow strip of land separating it from the Arctic Ocean, on the east by Russia, on the south by the Gulf of Finland, an arm of the Baltic Sea, and on the west by the Gulf of Bothnia, Sweden, and Norway. In territory it is as large as New England, New York and New Jersey.

Although extending far north into very cold latitudes, with rugged climate and topography, Finland has developed considerable agriculture, with 284,000 farms, of which about 130,000 are of less than 30 acres, producing in 1922 732,100 tons of cereals from 1,916,000 acres and 435,700 tons of potatoes from 185,325 acres; also 1,510,800 tons of hay; of butter 8,063 tons were produced, of which 5,555 tons were exported, and 2,082 tons of cheese. There were 1,700,000 cattle and 370,000 horses. Forests cover half the area.

Figures for 1920 show a total of 2,921 large factories with 117,230 workers and an output valued at 6,168,031,100 marks, of which wood industries furnished 1,030,163,900 marks; paper, 1,235,692,600; textiles, 867,279,500; and machinery, 772,735,960.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the state religion, although there is absolutely free worship. All but 2 per cent. of the people are Lutherans.

Two universities have 2,700 students, and about 33,000 are in secondary schools. There were in December, 1920, 2,987 miles of railroads, all but 186 being owned by the state. Canal transportation is highly developed.

Finland had in 1921 716 sailing vessels of 95,576 tons and 873 steam vessels of 98,836 tons. There entered Finnish ports in 1919, 4,544 vessels of 1,678,017 tons.

Finland, after the downfall of the Czar, had representative government restored to her by the Provisional Government. Following the Bolshevist coup d'etat the Diet and Senate on Dec. 6, 1917, proclaimed the independence of the republic. Civil war between the "Reds" and "Whites" followed, with German intervention. The "Reds" were defeated and driven back into Russia in two battles at the end of April, 1918, and the German troops went home in December of that year. On July 17, 1919, the Finnish Diet resolved to establish a republic, and a peace treaty acknowledging the independence of Finland was signed with Russia at Dorpat, Oct. 14, 1920.

Finland made remarkable progress in 1922. Her exports for the first time exceeded her imports and by a surplus of 508,000,000 Finnish marks. The value of the mark has steadily risen. In September the Government floated a loan of 200,000,000 Finnish marks, with a syndicate of Scandinavian and Finnish banks, the money to be used principally for the building of new railways by the state. Owing to increased taxation introduced after the war, the revenue exceeded expenditures. The national debt was gradually decreased and at the close of 1922 the floating debt of the Bank of Finland was entirely wiped off. Unemployment was rare and wages remained high as there was no reduction in the cost of living.

Finland is governed under the constitutional law of 1906, by a Legislative Chamber of 200 members elected directly on a proportional representative basis. Men and women of 24 years of age have the suffrage. The President is chosen for six years by direct vote and appoints the Cabinet.

A dispute with Sweden over the Aland Archipelago, numbering 300 islands with 210 square miles and a population of 17,000, situated at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, arose and became acute. By mutual agreement it was referred to the League of Nations, of which both are members, and its adjudication, leaving the islands Finnish but subject to their neutralization for war purposes, was accepted by both nations, marking the first success of the League in averting war.

Finland, on March 10, 1923, through Minister Astrom reached an agreement on funding its debt to the United States of $9,000,000 on a basis of payment spread over sixty-two years with interest at 3 per cent. for the first ten years and 3½ per cent. thereafter. The balance, about $150,000, was to be paid in cash.

The Finnish mark is .193 at par of exchange Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1923, was .0269.

The budget for 1922 balanced at 2,176,658,795. Finnish marks, and for 1923 at 2,684,000,000 Finnish marks.

	Finnish marks
Debt—Foreign, funded	534,356,419
" " short term	156,084,459
Internal, funded	954,880,700
" " short term	172,071,280
Total, Oct. 1, 1922	1,817,392,894

	Finnish marks
Imports, 1921	3,585,673,000
" 1922	3,953,100,000
Exports, 1921	3,389,442,000
" 1922	4,461,100,000

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$11,969,036
" 1921-22	8,550,155
" 1922-23	10,904,100
Exports, 1920-21	7,353,681
" 1921-22	5,226,130
" 1922-23	9,359,722

FIUME, FREE STATE OF

AREA, 11 square miles.

POPULATION, 1921, 53,000.

Governor, Gen. Gaetano Giardino.

United States Consul, Wilbur Keblinger.

The Free State of Fiume, a former Austrian port on the Adriatic Sea, on the eastern side of the Istrian peninsula, was created by Italy and Jugo-Slavia by the Treaty of Rapallo, Nov. 12, 1920. Each recognizes its independence in perpetuity. Equal rights to the port are guaranteed to all three. The city is Jugo-Slavia's outlet to the sea and is connected by rail with the hinterland.

The suburb of Susak to the east, separated by a narrow stream, remains part of Jugo-Slavia, which also claims the delta and port of Baros.

A Government was set up with President Zanella at the head, and an elected Assembly, but in February, 1922, the city became the scene of Fascisti violence, and on March 3 the Government was forcibly ousted from the palace after severe fighting by the Fascisti, led by Deputy Giunta, who declared that the National Committee of Defense had assumed full power. This committee, while Italian carabineers were maintaining order, asked the Italian Government to take over the administration.

President Zanella and 49 other members (a two-thirds majority) of the Fiume Constituent Assembly took refuge in Jugo-Slavia. The Government sent Lieut. Cabruna, who took charge of the city with his troops and organized a provisional government, which was later turned over to Col. Marra. Since then nineteen others tried their hand in command of the carabineers until Premier Mussolini of Italy placed Gen. Gaetano Giardino in command both over military and civil matters on Sept. 16, 1923; following a demand that the status of the Free State be settled at once, and a refusal to let the points at issue go to the President of Switzerland for arbitration.

Italy demands that Susak and Porto Baros shall constitute an economic unity with the Free State of Fiume and that that unity be controlled by Italy. This would deprive Jugo-Slavia of the port on the Adriatic which she was building up and make waste paper of the Treaty of Rapallo which had been filed by mutual consent with the League of Nations, together with Treaty of Santa Margarita allotting the City of Zara to Italy and the rest of Dalmatia to Jugo-Slavia. Diplomatic negotiations between the two countries were continuing on Oct. 15, 1923.

FRANCE, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, pre-war, 207,054 square miles; present area, including Alsace-Lorraine (5,605), 212,659 square miles. This included the Island of Corsica, 3,367 square miles.

POPULATION, census March, 1921, 39,209,766, to which should be added 192,973 military, naval forces and seamen abroad. Grand total, 39,402,739.

CAPITAL, Paris, population, census 1921, 2,906,471; cities above 100,000: Marseilles, 586,341; Lyon, 561,592; Bordeaux, 267,409; Lille, 200,952; Nantes, 183,704; Toulouse, 175,434; St. Etienne, 167,967; Strasburg, 166,767; Nice, 155,839; Le Havre, 163,374; Rouen, 123,712; Roubaix, 113,265; Nancy, 113,226; Toulon, 106,331; there are 33 cities in addition having a population exceeding 50,000.

President, Alexandre Millerand, 1920-27, born Feb. 10, 1859; elected, Sept. 23, 1920.

Premier, Raymond Poincaré (Foreign Affairs).

Minister of Justice, M. Colrat.

Minister of the Interior, M. Maurice Maunoury.

Minister of War, M. Maginot.

Minister of Marine, M. Raiberti.

Minister of Finance, M. de Lasteyrie.

Minister of Colonies, M. Albert Sarraut.

Minister of Public Instruction and of Fine Arts, M. Leon Berard.

Minister of Public Works, M. Y. Le Trocquer.

Minister of Commerce, M. L. Dior.

Minister of Agriculture, M. Cheron.

Minister of Labor, M. Peyronnet.

Minister of the Liberated Territories, M. Reibel.

Minister of Hygiene, of Assistance, and of Social Prevision, M. Paul Strauss.

Ambassador to the United States, J. J. Jusserand, appointed Feb. 7, 1903 (Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington).

Director of the French Bureau of Information, 598 Madison Ave., New York, Gaston Ernest Liebert.

Assistant Director, Roger Drouin.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Charles L. C. M. P. Barrett; at San Francisco, Hippolyte Charles Julien Neltner; at New Orleans, Ernest Maurice Simonin. *Consuls*, at Chicago, Antonin Barthelemy; at Philadelphia, Maurice E. A. Paillard (V. C.). There are consular agents at Birmingham, Mobile, Los Angeles, San Diego, Denver, Pensacola, Tampa, Savannah, Louisville, Baton Rouge, Portland, Me., Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, St. Paul, Gulfport, Kansas City, St. Louis, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Portland, Ore., Pittsburgh, Brownsville, Dallas, El Paso, Galveston, San Antonio, Norfolk, Seattle and Tacoma.

United States Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick.

United States Consul General, at Paris, Alexander M. Thackara; *Consuls*, at Bordeaux, Lucian Memmiger; at Calais, Thomas D. Davis; at Cherbourg, John Corrigan, Jr.; at Dunkirk, John S. Calvert; at Havre, Lester Maynard; at La Rochelle, William W. Brunswick; at Lille, Paul S. Squire; at Limoges, Eugene L. Belisle; at Lyon, Hugh H. Watson; at Marseilles, Wesley Frost; at Nancy, Paul H. Cram; at Nantes, Fred D. Fisher; at Nice, Otis A. Glazebrook; at St. Etienne, William H. Hunt; at Strasburg, Chester W. Davis; at Algiers, Edward A. Dow; at Guadeloupe, W. I., Shelby F. Strother; at Saigon, French Indo-China, Leland L. Smith; at Tahiti, Society Islands, Lewis V. Boyle; at Tananarive, Madagascar, James G. Carter; at Tunis, Tunis, Harris N. Cookingham; at Dakar, Senegal, William J. Yerby.

France, a republic in Western Europe, is slightly smaller in area than a group of five Middle West States—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. Belgium and Luxemburg are its neighbors on the north. On the east Germany lies beyond the Rhine, the boundary; the Jura Mountains and Lake Geneva separate it from Switzerland, and the Graian Alps and the Maritime Alps from Italy. On the south is the Mediterranean Sea, and Spain with the crest of the Pyrenees for the boundary line. On the west lies the Bay of Biscay and the North Atlantic Ocean, and on the north again the English Channel and the Straits of Dover separate it from England. From north to south its length is about 600 miles, and from the western extremity near Brest to Strasburg on the Rhine it is about 560 miles wide. The coastline on the north is 700 miles long; along the Atlantic and the Bay of Biscay, 865; on the Mediterranean 384 miles.

In the French Alps it has the highest mountain in Europe, Mont Blanc (alt. 15,781 ft.). On the French side of the Pyrenees are several peaks of over 10,000 feet in height. Forming the western border of the Rhone valley rise the Cevennes, highest point being Mont Lozere (alt. 5,584 ft.). The Massif Central continues north as the mountains of Auvergne, where the Plomb du Cantal attains a height of 6,096 feet, to the Cote d'Or, containing Puy de Sancy (alt. 6,188 ft.). Further north are the Vosges, which run parallel with the Rhine; their crest formed the boundary line between France and Alsace. Thence the wooded highlands of the Argonne and the Ardennes bear off to the frontier. The western and northwestern part of France consists of fertile plains save for the hills of Normandy and the picturesque cliffs of Brittany.

On the North Sea and the Channel are the seaports of Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne, with the great port of Havre at the mouth of the Seine, and Cherbourg between Cape Hague and Cape Barfleur. In the extreme northwestern projection, sheltered by Cape St. Mathieu, is the roadstead of Brest, the great naval station. Further down the coast is Lorient, St. Nazaire, at the mouth of the Loire, with Nantes further up the river, Rochefort and La Rochelle. Up the estuary of the Garonne is the important port of Bordeaux, fourth city of the republic; and at the mouth of the Adour, in the extreme southwest corner, is Bayonne with its neighboring seaside resort of Biarritz. On the Mediterranean coast, which on the west is low, with lagoons and sand dunes, there is no great port till the mouths of the Rhone are passed and Marseilles, the second city of the country, is reached. Beyond is the great naval base, Toulon, and from there by Nice and Monaco to the Italian frontier and beyond runs the beautiful Riviera—the cote d'Azure.

France has four important rivers, the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne and the Rhone, the left bank of the Rhine from Basle, Switzerland, to Lauterbourg, and a dozen others, some with new fame from World War battles, but all of great value because of canalization, which binds them together. The waterways total 7,543 miles in length, of which canals cover 3,031. They are the property of the state and are free from tolls. Traffic in 1922 totalled 17,809,000 tons.

THE FRENCH RAILROADS.

France has six great railway systems constructed under various concessions which expire at various dates, from 1950 to 1960, when they revert to the state. They represent an instalment cost of 25,000,000,000 francs. These lines with their mileage in 1922, were: Nord, 2,380; Est, 3,124; Paris-Orleans (P. O.), 4,641; Paris-Lyon-Mediterrane (P. L. M.), 6,078; Midi, 2,560; Ouest-Etat, 5,599; total, 24,382. The Alsace-Lorraine system of railway has a mileage of 1,384, making the grand total of the mileage 25,766. The Ouest-Etat and the Alsace-Lorraine system are operated by the state, the status of the latter system not yet being determined.

Of the main lines, 1,030 miles were destroyed in the war. All had been rebuilt by May 1, 1921. Of the local lines, 1,400 miles were destroyed; 1,262 were rebuilt by May 1, 1921; and now all have been restored. In addition, there were in 1922 the Paris Belt Line, 20 miles; the Grand Belt Line, 78 miles; secondary lines, 839 miles, and non-concessionary road, 20 miles.

Electrification of the Paris-Orleans, the P. L. M. and the Midi is under way, the plans providing for completion in 15 to 20 years. Part of the Midi is now electrically operated, the Soulom plant now furnishing 22,000 H. P., with an additional instalment of 35,000 already available in the same region.

The deficit of the six great railway systems in 1920 was estimated as not less than 3,300,000,000 francs. Legislation consolidating the French railroads was passed on June 21, 1921, became operative

Jan. 1, 1922. The financial reports for 1922 show that the operating deficits of 1912 and of 1920-21 have given place to a surplus of 400,000,000 francs. The Ouest-Etat, however, operated by the state, still shows a large deficit. The summary is:

RAILROAD.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—).
	Millions of francs.		
Nord	1,158.6	1,050.7	+107.9
Est	1,037.3	848.1	+189.2
Paris-Lyon-Medit. (P.L.M.)	1,806.0	1,598.6	+207.4
Paris-Orleans (P. O.)	941.0	910.9	+30.1
Midi	442.9	458.7	—15.8
Ouest-Etat	1,041.7	1,194.2	—152.5
Alsace-Lorraine	521.0	484.0	+37.0
Total	6,948.5	6,545.2	+403.3

The figures for the period Jan. 1, to July 15, 1923, show a continued upward trend in receipts, an increase of 128,829,200 francs, the only road showing a deficit being Alsace-Lorraine, which, because of special circumstances, is nearly 9,000,000 francs.

The improvement during 1922 was the combined result of a 10 per cent. increase in receipts (600,000,000 francs) and a 9 per cent. reduction in expenses (700,000,000 francs). The showing would have been even better had not the railroads been obliged to take over certain expenses heretofore born by the Public Treasury, the chief one being the indemnity for increased cost of living, assumed by the railroads after Jan. 1, 1922, which formerly had been paid to them by the state. Furthermore, they have been obliged to set apart additional amounts for pensions, since the new pensions have to be reckoned on the new salary basis.

Capital charges, however, have grown, and as a result for important companies the 1922 balance is still on the wrong side, although much less unfavorable. For the five great railroads under private operation, the charges on capital account in 1922 reached 1,198,300,000 francs, compared with 948,300,000 francs in 1921 and with 693,700,000 francs in 1913. The dividends on stocks remained the same in 1922 as in 1921, but the payments on bonds rose from 544,000,000 in 1913 to 810,000,000 in 1921 and to 1,067,000,000 in 1922.

The total capital account deficit for 1922 amounted to 1,147,000,000, compared with 2,060,000,000 in 1921 and with 2,914,000,000 in 1920.

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING EXPENSE.

The French Government by the end of July, 1923, succeeded in disposing of its fleet of merchant ships which had been bought or built during the war and had been supplemented by German reparations until it reached a total of over 800,000 tons in 1920. The effects of this fleet on the restoration of the French merchant marine, and its expense culminated in the passage of a bill in August, 1921, directing the sale of the fleet within two years. The only conditions were that the sale should be "for the interests of the Treasury," that the contracts should be approved by the Chamber of Deputies, that the purchaser could not resell a ship without the approval of the Government, and that he must pay the Government half the profit from such a sale.

Liquidation up to January, 1923, was at a base price, 400 francs (approximately $28) per deadweight ton of new steamer of 6,000 deadweight tons, and prices were graded according to age, type, general condition, etc. Up to that date 360 vessels of all types (steamers, barges, tugs, etc.), totalling 945,865 deadweight tons were disposed of at a price of 115,324,000 francs; this left nineteen vessels of 83,439 deadweight tons to be sold before Aug. 1, estimated to bring 20,800,000 francs.

The ships considered do not include fourteen cargo steamers of 79,000 deadweight tons and ten passenger steamers of 57,140 tons, which were still under construction or were just delivered late in 1922, or were to be delivered in the first half of 1923. The cost of construction of these ships, less their market value when completed, is estimated at about 60,000,000 francs. Upon the completion of these ships they have been chartered to French owners.

The figures do not include the expense to the Government of replacing twenty-one steamers of 67,000 gross tons (80,000 deadweight tons) which, while under Government charter during the last eight months of the war, were torpedoed and which the Government was under contract to replace. Replacements began in 1919, and will be completed this year. The total net loss to the Government on this account is computed at nearly 145,000,000 francs.

Including all these items the cost to the Government for the purchase and construction of ships stands at over 1,300,000,000 francs, and the proceeds from the sale of ships to be applied to the cost was about 136,000,000 francs, showing a loss of nearly 1,200,000,000 francs under this head. The operating losses up to Sept. 30, 1922, were 600,000,000 francs, showing a total loss of 1,800,000,000 francs.

The final accounts of the Government's transactions in merchant shipping will show a loss in round numbers of 2,000,000,000 francs, or, at present exchange rate, about $135,000,000.

The number of idle French ships reported in the first half of 1923 was as follows:

DATE.	No.	Tonnage.	Pct. of Total.
January 15	530	845,255	23
April 15	450	796,247	21
July 15	409	561,382	18

There entered French ports in 1921, 22,920 vessels of 27,298,555 tons register, of which 7,776 vessels of 8,595,738 tons were French; and in 1922, 27,797 vessels of 35,457,579 tons, of which 8,108 of 9,822,685 tons were French.

INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY.

France has made great advances in industrial power since the war. The industrial reconstruction of the devastated areas is fast approaching completion. Twenty-two thousand factories have been reconstructed, new and larger scale factories are everywhere gradually replacing those destroyed, with technical equipment of the latest type. The destroyed or damaged coal mines are increasing their output, and the reconstruction of the great iron and steel works near the frontiers has also facilitated the installation of most modern plants. Several of the larger members of the metallurgical group have extended their interests, not only in Luxemburg and Belgium but also Czechoslovakia, Austria, Roumania and Poland. She has greatly extended the utilization of her water power, the improvement of her ports, waterways and railways and increased her merchant tonnage. By the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine she has brought within her own boundaries new and large resources in raw materials in ores, coal, potash and oil, as well as great and highly developed metallurgical engineering and textile industries.

The industrial population is fully employed and output in most fields of production is limited only by the dearth of man power. Agricultural reconstruction has been great, although France suffers from an acute lack of agricultural labor, which has been partially met by the introduction of a considerable number of foreign workers and the extensive application of machinery.

The occupation of the industrial North forced France to build new plants for the supply of war material to the extent of twelve blast furnaces, 103 open hearth furnaces, forty-seven converters, twenty-one electric furnaces, crucible furnaces, etc. New processes of manufacturing were devised so that the pig-iron production which from 5,207,000 tons in 1913 had fallen to 989,400 tons by the end of 1914, doubled in 1917 and the present capacity now (including Lorraine) is estimated at 9,670,000 tons. The output, however, in 1922 (5,128,000 tons) reaching but 53 per cent. of that amount.

Steel production (pre-war, 4,687,000 tons), fell to 1,375,000 tons, rose to 2,231,000 tons during hostilities and in 1922 was 4,471,000 tons, which is about 52 per cent. of the capacity of the plants to-day. The production of iron ore in 1922 was 21,032,000 tons.

On July 1, 1923, France had 106 blast furnaces active, sixty-four ready for operation and forty-eight in construction or preparation.

Since the war the machine tool industry has been greatly expanded and is producing a better grade of equipment over pre-war days. The importation of heavy machinery, which was very large during the war years, amounted, in 1922, to 412,790,406 pounds, valued at 890,897,000 francs (equivalent to $73,053,554), while her exports of heavy machinery, in 1922, reached 185,444,558 pounds, valued at 573,945,000 francs (equivalent to $47,063,490).

New plants with modern installations of the newest and most improved types have brought to the textile industries in the northern district a considerably enhanced production, in some instances exceeding pre-war figures.

Unemployment, which reached 90,000 in March, 1921, is now practically non-existent.

The potential hydro-electric power, estimated to amount to eight or nine million horsepower, has been utilized to the extent of 2,200,000 horsepower by Jan. 1, 1923, which will be increased by 300,000 horsepower by the end of 1924. Four great projects

for which governmental assistance is considered assured, are those of the Rhone, the Dordogne, the Truyere, and the Rhine. The cost of the Rhone project is put at 3,250,000,000 francs. Sixteen stations are planned with a total average power of 1,156,000 horsepower. The Dordogne plan includes four power stations, total capacity 250,000 horsepower, at cost of 2,900,000 francs. The Truyere provides for two power stations with 40,000 and 70,000 horsepower respectively, to cost 210,000 francs. The plan for the utilization of the Rhine between Huningue and Strasburg, includes power stations at each of the eight sluices of the Rhine Lateral Canal with a total average power of 450,000 kilowatts. Under the Finance Act of 1921 the Ministry of Public Works is authorized to grant every year subsidies or advances to promote hydro-electric undertakings, etc.

The extension of electrical service to rural communities it is believed will partly offset shortage of farm labor caused by the depletion of man power during the war years. The law places at the disposition of the National Office of Agricultural Credit a maximum sum of 600,000,000 francs to be employed in rural electrical development through advances of cash made to the smaller political units or associations of individuals.

AGRICULTURE.

The returns of 1920 show that of the total area of France, including Alsace-Lorraine, 136,101,760 acres, 99,095,049 (of which 55,821,029 are arable), were under crops, fallow or grass; 25,521,108 were under forests, and 11,485,603 moorland or uncultivated.

The wheat crop for 1922 was 6,405,000 metric tons, and in 1921, 8,803,000, which is below the amount necessary to supply food requirements estimated at 9.4 million tons. Shortage also was predicted for 1923 as acreage sown 1921-22 was but 12,701,261, a reduction of 544,000 from the previous year. This seems due chiefly to the shortage of labor, which is acute in all districts, figures seeming to indicate a loss to agriculture of 1,250,000 persons because of the war. The production of other cereals in 1922, in metric tons, was: Rye, 955,000 from 2,088,000 acres; barley, 860,000 from 1,623,000 acres; mixed corn, 117,000 from 262,000 acres; and oats, 4,184,000 from 8,196,000 acres. From 3,600,000 acres planted to potatoes, 13,134,000 tons were harvested; and from 287,000 acres, 2,873,000 tons of sugar beets, an increase of 813,000 tons over 1920 and 1921.

The year 1922 produced an abundant vintage of excellent quality from an acreage of 3,412,127, the production being 69,250,000 hectolitres, as compared with 45,000,000 in 1921. In addition Alsace-Lorraine produced 956,825 hectolitres. The output of cider in 1921 was 576,356,000 gallons; apples, 144,188 metric tons; pears, 52,067 tons; olives, 72,613 tons; cherries, 27,476 tons; plums, 20,904 tons; peaches, 19,511 tons; apricots, 8,344 tons; oranges, 983 tons; tangerine, 516 tons; lemons, 580 tons; strawberries, 7,374 tons; currants, 1,199 tons; gooseberries, 1,581 tons; raspberries, 647 tons; figs, 2,241 tons; chestnuts, 165,557 tons; walnuts, 22,201 tons; almonds, 7,429 tons; truffles, 73 tons, and filberts, 94 tons.

Engaged in silk culture in 1921 were 68,924 producers, and the output of cocoons was 2,524,000 kilos; the ouput in 1922 was 2,571,000 kilos.

There were on Jan. 1, 1922, of farm animals: Horses, 2,706,110; mules, 186,420; asses, 295,780; cattle, 13,343,440; sheep, 9,599,560; swine, 5,166,080, and goats, 1,361,180.

RECONSTRUCTION.

A few figures will set forth the burden the war laid upon France. Her pre-war population, census of 1911, was 39,601,509. During the war the birth rate was less than one-half the normal. The number of births in 1913 was 790,355; in 1916, 315,087; in 1917, 343,310; in 1918, 399,041; in 1919, 403,502; and in 1920, 834,411; in 1921, 813,396; in 1922, 759,846 The excess of births in 1921 was 117,023; and in 1922, 70,579.

The number of men from 19 to 50 mobilized for the defense of France was 8,400,000; the number of men killed, 1,364,000; the number mutilated, 740,000; the number wounded, 3,000,000.

Alsace-Lorraine, redeemed, brought back to the tri-color, as shown by the census of 1921, 1,709,749. Yet this census of 1921 returned the total population of enlarged France as 39,209,766, a loss of 391,743. Moreover, France, always a most attractive country to foreigners, counted as residents in 1911, 1,152,096 foreigners, and in 1921, 1,550,449, an increase of 398,353. This would indicate a net loss of French citizens amounting to 790,696. Moreover, the loss to France was almost wholly of her workers.

The invading German army for nearly five years occupied ten departments in the most populous part of France, where industrial plants were most numerous, mines highly important, and fields intensely cultivated. The invaders sent machinery and movables across the Rhine. Battle trenches, high explosive shells, mines, and all the might of war left these regions devastated. But as the invaders were driven back the refugees, stout-hearted and undaunted, returned to what had been their homes, their fields, their factories, and then and there began the work of reconstruction. American visitors travel through these departments in railroads, once ruined, now rebuilt, without a thought of the work that has been done. Statesmen said, and the Peace Conference decreed, that Germany should make reparation for the devastation her armies wrought, should pay for the reconstruction.

France went steadfastly and courageously at work. The Ministry of the Liberated Regions was established. The district covered ten departments: the Aisne, Ardennes, Marne, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Nord, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, Somme and Vosges; comprised roughly by a line south from Dunkirk to Senlis, east to St. Die, thence north to the Belgian frontier. The first task of the Government was to restore the ruined railroads and roads, and of the farmers and workmen to clear out cellars and build shacks of any kind out of any materials, mostly the wastage of war, that could be found. The Government pledged its credit and issued bonds for this work up to 45,000,000,000 francs. German prisoners were set at work clearing up the battlefields and 300,000 laborers, mostly Poles and Italians, have been brought in to work at wages averaging 20 francs a day. The work done has been enormous.

Reconstruction of the devastated regions made great progress during 1922 and 1923. The number of inhabitants in the ten departments in 1914 was 4,690,183; the number driven out was 2,615,116; most of these had returned so that on March 1, 1923, the number of inhabitants was 4,074,970. By March 1, 1923, 3,238 of the 3,256 municipalities abandoned had been re-established. Of the 293,043 houses destroyed, and of the 500,997 houses damaged, 16,951 had been rebuilt; 244,766 had been definitely repaired and 181,409 provisionally repaired; and 155,427 wooden huts and provisional buildings had been erected; 77,336 farm buildings had been definitely repaired; 23,514 entirely rebuilt, and 21,183 made serviceable provisionally, while 34,470 temporary buildings had been erected. Of the 8,301 schools existing before the war (having 14,205 teachers and 647,178 pupils), 7,734 had been restored, with 13,725 teachers and 462,953 pupils.

The 1,030 miles of main railroads destroyed and 1,490 miles of local railroads had all been repaired, together with the 1,503 ruined railway bridges. Of the 58,697 kilometres of roads destroyed, 32,650 had been rebuilt and 23,625 cleared. Of the 6,123 bridges destroyed, 5,189 have been repaired. Of the 773 miles of canals destroyed 655 have been put in operation. Of the 4,752,028 acres of devastated agricultural land, 3,789,031 acres have been brought under the plough; of the 8,166,684 de astated acres, 7,447,297 acres have been cleared of "dud" projectiles (1,035,200 in number), and barbed wire (287,200,815 square metres), and of the 330,000,000 cubic metres of old trenches thereon, 280,102,300 have been filled in. The head of live stock supplied by the Government or by private persons was: Cattle, 523,848 head of the pre-war number, 334,933; horses, mules and asses, 299,690, of the pre-war number, 373,993; sheep and goats, 407,782, of the pre-war number, 890,794; swine, 184,251, of the pre-war number, 331,656.

The industrial establishments had been rebuilt to the extent of 19,920, out of 22,160 destroyed, and they were employing 55 per cent. of their prewar labor force. A very large number had been modernized and equipped with up-to-date machinery. The restoration of the devastated coal mines in the Nord and the Pas de Calais departments which, before the war, produced 75 per cent. of the coal output, have been greatly advanced, and modern equipment introduced; so that by Jan. 1, 1923, they reached about 47 per cent. of their average monthly output in 1913.

The chief work remaining to be done consists in the rebuilding of dwelling houses, for the housing shortage is still acute and many are living in temporary shacks. The mining companies and other large employers of labor are engaged in vast housing schemes; the Lens Mining Company has built in four years 6,500 houses. The Courrieres Mines has reconstructed 3,480 and the Aniche Company 3,300.

The Government has borne the burden of the financing of this reconstruction. M. Loucheur reported to the Chamber that up to Dec. 31, 1922, 41,265,276,000 francs had been paid of the total amount due, 85,798,631,000 francs, representing

about 48 per cent. The estimates and payments by departments were:

Department.	Amounts Due.	Amounts Paid.	Percentage.
	Millions	*of Francs.*	
Aisne	15,809	5,891	37
Ardennes	5,663	2,646	47
Marne	6,345	2,381	36
Meurthe & Moselle	4,396	2,812	64
Meuse	4,137	1,444	35
Nord	25,692	16,515	64
Oise	2,412	842	35
Pas de Calais	13,454	6,095	45
Somme	7,366	2,358	32
Vosges	515	286	55

According to the latest official estimates, the internal debt for reconstruction and pensions thus assumed by France will amount to about 178,000,000,000 francs (paper). Out of this total, by Jan. 1, 1923, the French Government had already paid 97,740,000,000 francs. The expenditure for 1923 was estimated at 13,515,000,000 francs, making a grand total of 111,255,000,000 francs (paper) at the end of 1923. These disbursements on reparation account have been supplied by the French taxpayers. As a result of reconstruction in the ten devastated departments, which were of the richest and paid one-fifth of France's taxes before the war, these tax collections have been made: In 1919, 620,705,700 francs; in 1920, 1,259,240,000 francs; in 1921, 1,649,000,000 francs; in 1922, 1,918,614,000 francs; in 1923 three billions of francs are expected. The reconstruction work is so far advanced that the Ministry for the Liberated Regions dismissed 10,000 of its staff in 1922 and will reduce this staff by a further 4,000 by the end of 1923.

The Ministry for the Liberated Regions, it might be added, as part of the work had furnished, up to January, 1921, the farmers who were putting the land back in order with 15,400 ploughs, 28,733 harrows, 14,935 mowers, 11,680 reapers and binders, 11,353 cream separators and churns, 25,150 carts, 56,638 sets of harness, and 185,865 other machines.

The war damages paid by France up to Jan. 1, 1923, are officially given by the French Bureau of Information as follows:

Damage to Property.	*Francs.*
Indemnities for reconstruction in the devastated regions paid owners by Government	41,354,948,000
Interest at 5 per cent. on same	1,200,000,000
Emergency cash advances to owners.	1,300,000,000
Work and material paid by the Government (railways, clearing of ground, etc.)	7,195,052,000
Restoration of public utilities	2,200,000,000
Administrative expenses	800,000,000
Total	54,050,000,000
Damage to Persons:	
War pensions	15,679,000,000
Allowances	12,937,000,000
War prisoners	977,000,000
Cash advances to the needy families of soldiers killed in action	204,000,000
Indemnities to the families of soldiers killed in action	1,152,000,000
Artificial limbs for crippled soldiers	92,000,000
National office for crippled soldiers	104,000,000
Medical attention	137,000,000
Pupils of the Nation (war orphans)	311,000,000
Civilian victims of the war	44,000,000
Total	31,637,000,000
Interest on Reparation Loans	8,800,000,000
Grand total	94,487,000,000

These figures do not include the expense for reparation of damages in Alsace-Lorraine (about 800,000,000 francs) paid up to Jan. 1, 1923. A further sum of about 48,000,000,000 francs will be needed to complete the reconstruction of damaged property.

Of the indemnities for private property the Government payments were based on estimates made by the Regional Commission. Payments in cash amounted to 24,248,663,000 francs; payments in kind, machinery, merchandise, etc., to 10,553,530,000 francs; payments in securities (a lump sum in Government bonds non-transferable for five years, at a reduction of 15 per cent. on the indemnity), 460,306,000 francs; conventions of payment by annuities running for 30 years with interest at 6 per cent., 6,092,549,000 francs.

The Credit National, founded under the law of Oct. 10, 1919, is the organization through which most of the reconstruction payments are disbursed. Up to Jan. 1, 1923, it had issued six loans totalling 22,000,000,000 francs and in February, 1923, it issued 3,000,000,000 more, or one-half the permitted allowance for the year. The minimum annual rate was 6.02 per cent.

ALSACE-LORRAINE REDEEMED.

Alsace-Lorraine had been taken from France after the Franco-Prussian War by the Treaty of Frankfurt, May 10, 1871. Redeemed by the great war, the provinces at present are administered by a High Commission, assisted by a Consultive Council at Strasburg. The present General Commissioner is M. Gabriel Alapetite, who succeeded M. Millerand in January, 1920. The law of Oct. 17, 1919, maintains in force the legislative arrangements and local regulations until French laws can effectively replace them. The Concordat therefore remains; also denominational schools.

As before 1871, the departments now are Bas-Rhin (lower Alsace, capital Strasburg), Haut-Rhin (upper Alsace, capital Colmar), and the Moselle (Lorraine, capital Metz). The territory restored to France and its population by the census of 1921 was Lower Alsace (again the Department Bas-Rhin), 1,848 square miles, population 651,586; Upper Alsace (Haut-Rhin), 1,354 square miles, population 468,943; and Lorraine (the Moselle), 2,403 square miles, population 589,120; total, 5,605 square miles; population 1,709,649. By the German census of 1910 the population was 1,874,014; of these the Germans and Austro-Hungarians domiciled there were 301,764. After the war, up to April, 1921, German citizens had left to the number of 76,467. Alsace-Lorraine lost 45,000 men in the war. The pre-war religious figures were: Catholic, 1,428,343; Protestants, 408,274; Jews, 30,483.

Alsace has rich potash fields, discovered in 1904, which gave Germany a monopoly of this product. The output under French hands for 1919 was 512,000 tons, in 1920 1,222,609 tons, and in 1922, 844,200 tons. Petroleum output near Woerth is about 50,000 tons a year, and up to 1921 the total yield was 900,000 tons, with over 5,000,000 tons estimated to be available. The state acquired these deposits in 1921 and turned them over to a private company for exploitation. The output in 1921 was 47,103 tons, and in 1922, 62,300 tons.

Lorraine is rich in iron and coal. The output of each reached its maximum in 1913, with 21,133,676 tons of iron and 3,795,262 tons of coal. The 1920 production was 8,074,989 tons.

The exclusive rights of exploitation of the coal mines of the Saar Valley were given to France by the Treaty of Versailles as a compensation for the destruction of the coal mines in the north of France. The Saar Valley lies north of Lorraine and contains about 503 square miles and 657,870 population. For 15 years it is to be governed by a commission of five, appointed yearly by the League of Nations, to whom as trustee Germany in the treaty renounced the government of the territory. The Saar commissioners are: M. Rault (French), Chairman; M. Lambert (Belgian); M. de Moltke-Hvitfeld (Dane); Mr. G. W. Stevens (Canadian), and M. Land (German). At the end of the period a plebiscite will decide whether it will have a continuance of that rule in a semi-autonomous form, union with France, or union with Germany. Free trade with Germany is assured the district until Jan. 10, 1925. France becomes the sole owner of all the fields and mining concessions and the value of the mines thus ceded was credited to Germany in the reparation account. The average pre-war production of the basin was 12,000,000 tons a year. The basin, it is estimated, will yield 12,000,000,000 tons. The output in 1920 was 9,198,714 tons; for 1921, 9,336,493 tons and for 1922, 10,943,311 tons. These figures are for the mines operated by the French state and are exclusive of the Frankenholz mine, which has an output of 1,000 tons daily. The number of miners employed at the end of 1922 was 69,791 and the average wage that year was 15½ francs a day.

The French took possession on Jan. 18, 1920, the Treasury advancing 39,325,000 francs as a working capital, which was paid back in March, 1922. The value of the property to be credited to Germany on the reparation account is likely to be put at about 300,000,000 gold marks, and on that estimate the experts figure that the mines have paid 7.25 per cent. in 1920; 6.68 per cent. in 1921, and 10.9 per cent. in 1922—the French Government having made about 250,000,000 francs in three years.

The production, imports, exports and consumption of coal, including lignite, for the last three years, is shown in this table:

	1922.	1921.	1920.
		(In Metric Tons.)	
Production	31,841,000	28,976,495	25,274,304
Imports	28,897,000	22,044,591	30,125,774
Total supply	60,738,000	51,021,086	55,400,078
Less exports	2,261,000	2,313,265	508,267
Consumption	58,477,000	48,707,821	54,891,811

FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade of France for 1922, 1921 and 1920, compared with that of 1913, the last year before the war, expressed both in francs and in dollars at the average exchange rate for the year, was:

IMPORTS.	*Francs.*	*Equivalent in Dollars.*	*Exchange Rate.*
1922	23,901,000,000	1,959,083,000	12.20
1921	22,068,000,000	1,634,667,000	13.50
1920	49,904,897,000	3,441,717,000	14.50
1913	8,421,332,000	1,625,317,000	5.18
EXPORTS.			
1922	20,642,000,000	1,691,967,200	12.20
1921	19,772,000,000	1,461,639,600	13.50
1920	26,894,332,000	1,854,823,300	14.50
1913	6,880,217,000	1,327,881,900	5.18

The movement of gold, silver, bullion, etc., for these years in francs and in dollars at the gold value of the franc (par of exchange, franc = 19.3 cents; or 5.18 francs to the dollar) was:

IMPORTS.	Francs.	Dollars.
1922	214,518,000	41,219,691
1921	176,143,000	34,002,509
1920	214,519,000	41,402,200
1913	974,981,000	188,171,300
EXPORTS.		
1922	81,866,000	15,800,386
1921	873,769,000	168,486,293
1920	688,421,000	132,865,300
1913	431,360,000	83,252,500

The comparison of imports and exports by weight for the three chief groups for these years follows:

IMPORTS.	1922.	1921.	1913.
	(*In Metric Tons.*)		
Food products.	5,063,713	4,268,470	5,511,932
Industrial materials...	44,606,848	34,222,352	37,160,735
Manufactures.	1,696,145	1,571,280	1,547,719
Total.....	51,366,706	40,062,102	44,220,386
EXPORTS.			
Food products.	948,264	1,222,243	1,456,676
Industrial materials...	19,144,962	12,892,485	18,299,163
Manufactures.	2,494,542	1,895,246	2,283,324
Postal pkgs...	27,920	25,047	35,350
Total.....	22,615,688	16,035,021	22,074,513

The imports of cereals, of fresh and refrigerated meats and of sugar show a steady progress toward pre-war domestic supply. The figures are:

IMPORTS.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1913.
		(*In Metric Tons.*)		
Cereals....	1,636,156	1,722,404	3,569,903	2,929,720
Meats.....	54,077	65,857	153,246	3,189
Sugar.....	584,964	364,794	626,337	114,957

Imports of wool, silk, cotton and copper were:

IMPORTS.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1913.
		(*In Metric Tons.*)		
Raw wool..	315,669	156,286	173,400	285,570
Raw silk...	14,028	9,719	.....	19,788
Raw cotton	263,074	211,527	234,900	329,136
Copper....	96,392	60,321	.....	116,682

The chief exports by weight were:

EXPORTS.	1922.	1921.	1913.
		(*In Metric Tons.*)	
Fish (fresh, dried, salt. & pres'v'd)	29,730	31,340	27,435
Dried veg. & pot's	145,000	279,473	199,106
Fresh & pres. veg.	46,569	64,729	104,534
Olive oil.....	6,233	4,935	6,423
Milk, but'r, cheese	19,033	14,980	45,981
Wine.....	118,806	207,134	190,830
Brandy & spirits..	23,584	26,750	54,523
Liqueurs.....	2,956	4,547	6,107
Iron, st'l, pig iron.	2,866,350	2,112,614	1,008,327
Machinery.....	84,117	103,758	82,309
Tools, metal goods	191,489	187,845	149,249
Cotton goods....	43,784	58,655	55,355
Woolen goods....	18,303	15,571	23,408
Prepared hides...	9,591	21,384	15,420
Chemical products	1,538,804	964,664	1,112,620
Oils, (fixed pure, other than olive)	33,187	57,619	56,414

The United States remained in 1922, as in 1921, France's principal source of supply, with Great Britain a close second, Belgium third, and Germany fourth. Belgium was France's best customer in 1921, as in 1920, followed by Great Britain, Germany and the United States in that order. In 1922, however, Great Britain led Belgium by a slight margin, the percentages being 18.7 and 18.4 respectively; the United States was third with 9.6 per cent., and Germany fourth with 8.5 per cent.

The pre-war figures and those of the last three years of French imports and exports, by countries, are:

IMPORTS.

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OR DESTINATION.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1913.
	In Millions of Francs.			
United States....	3,853.6	4,065.5	10,866.1	894.7
Great Britain....	3,403.1	3,038.9	10,318.2	1,115.1
Germany.....	1,299.0	2,163.0	2,668.0	1,068.8
Belgium.....	1,725.8	1,788.9	3,325.5	556.2
Argentina.....	792.7	595.9	2,991.7	369.2
Italy.....	803.9	568.7	1,282.5	240.5
Spain.....	350.2	477.1	1,052.5	281.5
Switzerland.....	537.6	464.7	1,043.9	135.2
Brazil.....	470.0	451.5	901.1	174.2
Algeria.....	971.0	1,120.0	934.7	330.8
Morocco.....	78.0	114.0	127.2	20.4
Other.....	9,617.1	7,219.8	14,393.4	3,234.2
Total imports..	23,901.0	22,067.9	49,904.8	8,421.3

EXPORTS.

United States....	1,972.7	2,192.8	2,265.5	422.6
Great Britain....	3,855.5	3,179.4	4,233.3	1,453.8
Germany	1,761.8	1,876.9	1,502.1	866.7
Belgium.....	3,795.1	3,249.9	4,478.9	1,108.4
Argentina	300.4	270.7	445.3	199.9
Italy.....	749.4	685.6	1,248.7	305.7
Spain.....	520.6	562.7	969.5	151.2
Switzerland.....	1,009.1	1,092.5	1,791.9	406.1
Brazil.....	153.5	165.4	362.8	80.4
Algeria.....	1,705.4	1,413.1	2,291.0	552.5
Morocco.....	551.1	475.5	460.4	78.7
Other.....	4,276.7	4,663.0	6,145.5	1,247.6
Total exports...	20,641.9	19,772.5	26,894.9	6,880.2

The trade of France with the United States, as reported by the United States Department of Commerce for the last three fiscal years, was:

Imports,	1920-21	$432,599,757
"	1921-22	230,939,597
"	1922-23	269,045,174
Exports,	1920-21	149,785,576
"	1921-22	139,588,185
"	1922-23	151,752,920

GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

The constitutional law under which France is governed was adopted in 1875 and was partially modified in 1879, 1884, 1885, and 1889. Legislative power rests in a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The 610 Deputies are elected by direct vote by manhood suffrage every four years; a form of proportional representation is in effect. The 314 Senators are elected for nine years, one-third retiring every three years; the election is indirect and made by an electoral body in each district made up of delegates chosen by the municipal councils of each commune, and of the Deputies, councillor-generals and district councillors of the department. The two Houses meet yearly on the second Tuesday in January and must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve.

The complexion of the Senate elected Jan. 11, 1920 was: Radicals, 120; Republicans of the Left, 58; Progressives, 23; Conservatives, 20; Liberal Republicans, 14; Socialist Republicans, 2; Unified Socialists, 2.

The Chamber of Deputies, elected Nov. 16, 1919: Republicans of the Left, 133; Progressives, 130; Socialist Radicals, 83; Action Liberale, 72; Unified Socialists, 68; Radicals, 60; Conservatives, 31; Republican Socialists, 27; Dissident Socialists, 6.

The next legislative election will be on the last Sunday in May (the 25th), 1924.

The two Houses, united as a National Assembly, elect a President of the Republic to serve seven years, meeting immediately whenever a vacancy occurs. The President selects a Ministry generally from the two Chambers but may go outside the membership. In practice the President summons a leader who can obtain a majority in the Chambers in support of his policies as President of the Council (Premier) and he makes up his list of Ministers and submits it for approval. The number of portfolios varies, numbering in the Ministry of M. Poincare (1922) fourteen, viz.: Foreign Affairs, Justice, Interior, War, Marine, Finance, Colonies, Public Instruction and Fine Arts, Public Works, Commerce, Agriculture, Labor, Liberated Regions, and Hygiene, Assistance and Social Welfare. Each Minister is responsible to the Chambers for his acts and the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the Government.

The unit of local government is the commune, of which the 90 departments (excluding the three in Algeria) had, in 1921, in all 37,963. Of these 22,024 have less than 500 inhabitants; 11,962 have between 500 and 1,500; 140 only have more than 20,000. Each commune elects by universal suffrage a municipal council which in turn elects a Mayor, who is

FRENCH STATE EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE, 1913-1922.
(Millions of Francs.)

YEAR.	Civil Services.	Military and Naval Services.	Special Accts. Food, Coal, Etc., Offices.	Reparations (Recoverable Exp'nditure).	Service of National Debt.	Total Exp'nditures.	Normal Revenue.
1913..	1,904	1,807	6	.....	1,355	5,072	5,091
1914..	2,005	6,526	108	372	1,360	10,371	4,548
1915..	2,479	14,712	1,197	1,194	1,818	22,120	4,113
1916..	2,817	23,853	3,904	2,947	3,327	36,848	4,640
1917..	4,119	28,662	2,983	4,081	4,816	44,661	5,811
1918..	5,443	36,120	2,113	5,952	7,021	56,640	6,986
1919..	9,297	18,185	3,387	15,481	7,903	54,213	10,176
1920..	11,397	7,648	5,092	22,279	11,747	58,143	18,176
1921..	9,938	6,312	2,714	21,423	11,636	52,023	21,217
1922*	7,035	4,910	500	23,084	13,191	48,720	23,381
Total..	56,374	148,736	22,004	97,533	64,174	388,820	104,139

*Estimated.

both the representative of the commune, the agent of the central government, and the head of the police. Each department has representatives of all the Ministries and is placed under a Prefect nominated by the Government and having wide functions. The elected Conseils d'arrondissement (385 in France) are charged with allotting the direct taxes.

France has not extended the franchise to women, although in May, 1919, the Chamber of Deputies voted a bill recognizing the full political rights of French women.

Diplomatic relations with the Vatican, broken off June 30, 1904, were restored in May, 1921, when M. Jonnart was sent there as Ambassador. No religion is recognized by the state.

France has an act passed in 1905 for the relief of the aged, poor, infirm, and incurable. The age limit, first placed at 70, was five years later reduced to 65. This act was supplemented by the Old Age Pensions act of April 5, 1910, which provides a system by which both employers and workers contribute. On Dec. 31, 1918, 10,475,272 persons were registered under it.

The school system of France is highly developed. Primary instruction is free since 1881 and compulsory since 1882 for all children from 6 to 13. The teachers are, by the law of 1886, lay. The public schools, primary, secondary and superior, form the University of France, and are administered by the Ministry of Public Instruction, with the aid of a Superior Council and a force of seven Inspectors-General and Inspectors. There are seventeen circumscriptions called academies, each with a council to deal with instruction. Each department has a council, presided over by the Prefect, for primary school matters with large powers regarding inspection, management and maintenance, and each department must maintain two primary normal schools, one for men and one for women.

The 17 universities in France had, in 1921, 49,931 students; the largest, that of Paris (founded in 1150), had 21,232.

The expenditure on the public schools and for technical schools, not including those under the Ministry des Beaux-Arts, was:

	Francs.
For public schools, 1921	1,261,620,729
1922	1,337,000,000
1923	1,403,000,000

THE BUDGETS.

The normal budgets for three years were:

	Francs.
1921—Revenues	29,160,155,234
Expenditures	29,120,541,626
1922—Revenues	28,362,328,929
Expenditures	28,348,952,965
1923—Revenues	23,437,954,832
Expenditures	23,402,487,556

To these figures there must be added the extraordinary expenses due to war, military pensions, and reconstruction to be repaid from receipts from Germany on the reparation account, which are provisionally covered in part by loans. The amounts are:

	Francs.
1921—Extraordinary expenditures	15,317,184,792
1922— " "	10,558,534,377
1923— " "	13,581,000,000

The debt of France, which on July 31, 1914, was 34,188,000,000 francs, on Aug. 31, 1922, had reached these figures:

	Francs.
Debt—Internal	159,816,000,000
Floating	93,633,000,000
Foreign	83,151,000,000
Total debt	336,600,000,000

ARMY AND NAVY.

The cost to France of her army and navy in the last four budgets was:

	Francs.
Army, 1920	4,236,599,884
" 1921	4,462,003,675
" 1922	3,426,284,959
" 1923	3,939,000,000
Navy, 1920	868,224,082
" 1921	951,542,607
" 1922	797,804,914
" 1923	1,020,000,000

The plan for the reorganization of France's Army adopted in 1923, provides for 660,000 men and is based upon 18 months' service, each class of conscripts furnishing about 250,000 men, with 100,000 professional soldiers constantly in the army. French troops number 461,000, and Colonials, 189,000 with 10,000 in the Foreign Legion. The plan provides for 32 divisions of infantry, each with four regiments, and detachments of cavalry, engineers and artillery, the cavalry being reduced to five divisions. Reserves will be formed by 30 regiments of cavalry and 48 regiments of artillery. The army will include also a great many technical units. The Aviation Corps is to consist of 132 combat squadrons, 76 observation squadrons and 34 auxiliary service squadrons, with a personnel of about 33,000. The French Army now has 1,260 first-line planes, all of them post-war models, while England has but 371 and the United States Army but 300 in service, almost all of the wartime type. France plans to have 2,560 service machines by the end of 1925.

The appropriation for aeronautic establishments and materials in 1923 budget is 211,000,000 francs.

There are quartered on French soil in 1923, chiefly in the southwest departments, 10 Senegalese battalions, seven of Madagascan troops, one Indo-Chinese, while a considerably larger number of North African natives form a part of the army on the Rhine.

The French Navy under the allotment as to capital ships agreed to at the Washington conference is in proportion of 1.75 as against 5-5-3 for England, the United States and Japan. France had in 1914 770,000 tonnage in her navy and in 1922, 660,000. The number of submarines was 47, an average age of 11 years. The 1923 budget calls for an expenditure of 1,020,000,000 francs for the navy, which is spending 51,000,000 francs for the modernization of French capital ships. The work on two of these, the Bretagne and the Lorraine, has just been completed at a cost of 8,500,000 francs each. Work is progressing on two others and two are to be taken care of later. France launched on Oct. 14, 1923, the light cruiser Duguay-Trouin, 8,000 tons displacement the first of three provided in the new program, and the first that she has launched since the war. The program provides further for six destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, 12 submarines, of which six are to be of the large type. The cruiser Bearn will be refitted as an airplane carrier. The program will be completed early in 1925.

FRENCH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

	Square Miles.	Population.
In Asia	256,196	17,268,728
In Africa	4,820,548	35,773,395
In America	33,200	459,082
In Oceania	9,194	81,200
Total	5,119,138	53,582,905

ALGERIA.

AREA, 222,180 square miles.

POPULATION, census of March 6, 1921: northern territory, 5,256,420; southern territory, 546,044; total, 5,802,464; of which 831,040 were Europeans, mostly French and Spaniards.

CAPITAL, Algiers, population, 1921, 206,595. Other cities: Oran, population 141,156; Constantine, 78,220; Bona, 45,171; Tlemcen, 43,090; Sidi-bel-Abbes, 37,752, and six other cities above 25,000.

Governor General, Theodore Steeg, appointed July 29, 1921.

United States Consul at Algiers, Edward A. Dow.

Algeria is in the northern part of Africa, extending for 650 miles along the Mediterranean Sea, between Tunis on the east and Morocco on the west. Both neighbors are French protectorates (see following). The northern territory extends inland approximately 350 miles; beyond the four southern territories extend southward indefinitely into the Sahara Desert, merging into French West Africa. The boundaries have not been fixed but the 20° of north latitude may be considered as an approximate divisional line. These four southern territories form a separate colony, are sparsely peopled by nomads, and each is under a military commander.

Algeria had for several centuries been under nominal Turkish sovereignty, but in fact was controlled by the Barbary pirates. England and France were making a half-hearted effort to suppress them, when acts of arrogance by the Dey of Algiers brought from France a punitive force in 1830. The adventure developed into a colonizing undertaking, bitterly opposed by Abd-el-Kader and his fighting men until 1847. Three insurrections later were put down and by 1881 the country was sufficiently quiet to permit the French to push on inland. By 1905 this control was extended over the desert. The help given by the native population to France in the World War resulted in a law, passed Feb. 4, 1919, giving French citizenship to native Algerians who had served in the army or navy, was a landowner, farmer, or been a trader, could read or write French, or held a French decoration. The northern territory is divided into three departments, each of which sends a Senator and two Deputies to Paris; only French citizens being allowed to vote.

The country is governed by a Governor General with the aid of a consultive council and a supreme council and three financial delegations (French colonists, French taxpayers other than colonists, and Mohammedan natives), whose especial care is the budget and the taxes. The Governor prepares the budget, which in 1923 was: Receipts, 388,057,201 francs; expenditures, 387 819,327 francs; extraordinary expenditures, 90,773,117 francs. The debt is about 110,000,000 francs.

Algeria has prospered greatly under peace and French rule. The country has four marked divisions. On the coast is an area, the Tell, from 50 to 100 miles wide, of very fertile plains with valleys running out from the hills, mainly owned by Europeans, which is cultivated scientifically. Behind the Tell is the tableland of the Shat with an elevation of 3,000 feet, arid, or covered with salt lakes and swamp. The two chains of the Atlas Mountains, reaching to altitudes of 7,000 feet, divide the country from the Sahara.

A French expedition consisting of five small caterpillar automobiles left Tugurt, in Algeria, the southern terminal of the railway on Dec. 18, 1922, and made the passage across the Sahara Desert to Timbuktu, 2,000 miles in 21 days, without mishap. Best time by camel caravan is three months.

The French have driven artesian wells and brought scientific irrigation and fertilizer to the land of the Tell. Agriculture has made great strides; wheat, barley and oats grow in abundance. The production of wheat in 1921 was 1,099,300 tons from 2,904,811 acres; barley, 1,099,300 tons from 2,513,943 acres; and oats, 170,650 tons from 573,885 acres. Fruits, olives, and tobacco are grown in the interior valley and about 500,000 acres have been planted to vineyards. The output of wines has increased greatly, 157,136,452 gallons in 1920, and nearly all the product is taken to France. Cattle and sheep are a source of great wealth and hides and wool are exported.

The French have improved the ports, built 3,330 miles of excellent roads, and there were, in 1921, 2,228 miles of railroads. The three ports have also been improved: Algiers in 1920 handled 6,264,735 tons of merchandise; Oran, 3,975,762 tons and Bona, 1,106,362 tons. In 1922, 2,517 vessel of 4,661,448 tons entered the ports.

The country is rich in minerals, as yet very little exploited. In 1921, 684,964 tons of iron ore were exported and 372,019 tons of phosphates. Copper, zinc, lead and antimony are mined. Coal was discovered during the war, and petroleum in Oran.

Imports, 1921	francs 1,790,630,000
" 1922	francs 2,007,089,000
Exports, 1921	francs 1,365,607,000
" 1922	francs 1,379,491,000

TUNIS.

(French Protectorate.)

AREA, about 50,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 2,093,939, of which 156,115 were Europeans (54,476 French, 84,799 Italians), and 1,937,824 natives (1,889,388 Arabs and Bedouins, 48,436 Jews).

CAPITAL, Tunis, population, 1921, 171,672, of which 22,206 were French and 42,592 Italians.

Bey, Sidi Mohammed el Habib, born 1858, succeeded his cousin, Sidi Mohammed Ben Nasr Bey, who died July 10, 1922.

French Resident General, Lucien Saint, appointed Nov. 24, 1920.

United States Consul, at Tunis, Harris N. Cookingham.

Tunis, one of the former Barbary states under the suzerainty of Turkey, is situate on the northern coast of Africa, with the Mediterranean Sea on the north and east, on the southeast Italian Libya, on the south the Sahara Desert and on the west Algeria.

The French were obliged to send a military force into the country in 1881 to protect Algeria from the raids of the Khroumer tribes, which resulted in a treaty signed May 12, 1881, placing Tunis under the protectorate of France. Most of the tribes have settled down to agriculture and stock raising. Difficulties of administration which followed the old Turkish system have been great but the French have met them admirably and have made the country prosperous.

There are large fertile valleys in the mountainous north, excellent land for fruit culture in the northeast peninsula, high tablelands and pastures in the centre, and famous oases and gardens in the south where dates grow in profusion. The chief industry is agriculture and there are 7,925,000 acres of arable land, 2,740,000 acres of forests, including 12,000,000 olive trees and 2,137,975 date palm trees, 58,835 acres of vineyards and 11,535,000 acres of pasturage. The vineyards produced 11,000,000 gallons of wine in 1920 and the date orchards 87,520,000 pounds of dates.

Iron, zinc, and lead mines are being developed and produced in 1922 about 30,000 tons of lead ore as compared with 19,000 in 1921; 8,500 tons of zinc ore with 4,500 in 1921; and 500,000 of lead ore with 273,000 in 1921. The output from the very rich phosphate deposits in 1921 reached 1,455,000 tons. The railway mileage was 1,260 on Jan. 1, 1922. There are 2,886 miles of good roads. In 1921 there entered the ports 8,428 vessels of 2,355,319 tons.

The budget for 1922 showed receipts of 207,181,300 francs, and expenditures of 207,164,053 francs.

The foreign trade of Tunis was:

Imports, 1920	francs 635,562,552
" 1921	francs 721,700,155
Exports, 1920	francs 337,057,488
" 1921	francs 672,893,886

The administration is under the French Foreign Office.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

AREA, about 1,800,566 square miles, exclusive of the Sahara Desert, about 1,500,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 12,283,962, of which 6,829 are French and 1,826 other Europeans.

CAPITAL, Dakar, in Senegal; population, 1918, 25,468, of which 2,791 are French.

Governor General, M. Carde, appointed February 20, 1923.

United States Consul, at Dakar. William C. Yerby.

French West Africa reaches from the Atlantic Ocean at about 17° west longitude across Africa to the Soudan at about 24° east longitude and from the southern desert boundaries of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Italian Libya to the Gulf of Guinea and the indeterminate boundary of French Equatorial Africa. It has been formed by consolidation of existing colonies as follows:

Colony.	Square miles.	Population.
Senegal	74,112	1,225,523
Guinea	95,218	1,875,996
Ivory Coast	121,976	1,545,680
Dahomey	42,460	842,243
French Soudan	617,000	2,474,589
Upper Volta	154,400	2,974,142
Mauritania	345,400	261,746
Territory of Niger	349,400	1,084,043
Total	1,800,566	12,283,962

Of Togoland, the only German colony that was self-supporting, France received 20,200 square miles, about two-thirds. It is attached to French Dahomey.

The colonies are each under a Lieutenant Governor. There is a general budget for all, that for 1922, balancing at 71,260,000 francs.

The colonies export fruits, palm nuts and oil, rubber, cotton, cacao, and timber. The chief imports are foodstuffs, textiles, machinery and hardware, and spirits. Imports for 1920 were 654,638,301 francs and exports, 589,051,244 francs, and for 1921, 372,497,545 francs, and 335,473,935 francs respectively.

In 1921 the railroad mileage was 1,860 miles. There entered the ports 4,813 vessels of 10,222,956 tons in 1920.

Dakar is the best port on that coast, having modern equipment.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

(French Congo.)

AREA, 982,049 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 2,845,936, of which 2,932 were Europeans.

CAPITAL, Brazzaville, on the Congo.

Governor-General, M. Alfassa, appointed 1921.

French Equatorial Africa extends from Spanish Guinea, just south of the Cameroon, to Belgian Congo. Its eastern boundary is the Ubangi and Congo Rivers and the Soudan. On the west is the Cameroon. French acquisition began in 1841 and its territory has since been extended by exploration and occupation, and the limits defined by international convention. That part (107,270 square miles) ceded to Germany as compensation for acknowledgment of the Morocco protectorate in 1911 was restored to France in the Treaty of Versailles and incorporated in this territory. France, on Jan. 15, 1910, renamed the French Congo French Equatorial Africa and subdivided it into three colonies under one administration, subsequently adding Chad as a colony. The four colonies are:

Colony.	Square miles.	Population.
Gabun	121,862	388,778
Middle Congo	150,292	581,143
Ubangi-Shari	208,219	604,644
Chad	501,676	1,271,371
Total	982,049	2,845,936

There are 30,000 square miles of tropical forest, rich in timber, but the output as yet is only wild rubber, of which 2,122 tons were exported in 1920. Palm oil output for export was 7,352 tons. Copper, lead and zinc are found. The import figures for 1921 were 41,662,259 francs; exports, 21,984,831 francs. A railroad to connect Brazzaville with Pointe Novie on the Atlantic was begun February, 1921.

The general budget for 1922 was 9,358,542 francs; Colonial budgets,—Gabun, 3,939,342 francs; Middle Congo, 4,216,000 francs; Ubangi-Shari, 3,920,317 francs; Chad, 3,597,400 francs.

CAMEROON.

(French Mandate.)

AREA, 166,489 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1921; 1,750,000.

CAPITAL, Yaounde.

That part of the former German colony Cameroon not returned to France (see French Equatorial Africa) was by the Treaty of Versailles placed under a French mandate and by decree of March 28, 1921, has been constituted an autonomous territory. It has 359 miles of railroad. The products are tobacco, palm oil, coffee, and ivory. The budget for 1922 balanced at 17,292,000 francs with a special railroad budget of 3,380,000 francs.

Imports in 1921 amounted to 32,581,277 francs and exports to 22,498,333 francs. In 1921 188 vessels entered the port of Douala.

FRENCH SOMALILAND.

AREA, 5,790 square miles.

POPULATION, 1921, estimated 208,000.

CAPITAL, Jibuti; population, 1921, 8,366 (190 French).

French Somaliland lies between Eritrea (Italian) Abyssinia and British Somaliland and is separated by the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb from Aden (British). Its port, Jibuti, is on the Gulf of Aden. A port was acquired by France in 1862, but active occupation did not begin until 1884. It is administered by a Governor. The colony has few industries; hides, coffee and ivory are exported, and textiles, food products, sugar and coal imported. The figures in 1921 were: imports, 129,840,325 francs; exports, 109,361,080 francs, of which 20,000,000 were Abyssinian goods brought down to Jibuti by the railroad (485 miles long) from Addis Abeba. In 1921, 484 steam vessels of 1,529,989 tons entered Jibuti.

MADAGASCAR.

AREA, estimated, 228,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1918, 3,545,575, of which 15,157 were French, and 3,101 other Europeans.

CAPITAL, Tananarivo; population, 63,115. Ports: Tamatave, Diego Suarez, Majunga and Tulear.

Governor General, Hubert Garbit, appointed March 14, 1920.

United States Consul, at Tananarivo, James G. Carter.

Madagascar, an island off the east coast of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel (240 miles wide at its narrowest part), is about 980 miles long and 360 miles wide at its greatest breadth. It is therefore nearly as large as the State of Texas. To it is attached for government the prosperous archipelago of the Comoro Islands, with an area in all of about 790 square miles, and with 97,617 inhabitants; also Nossi Be (130 square miles).

Madagascar came under a French protectorate in 1885. In January, 1896, it became a French possession and on Aug. 6, 1896, it, together with its dependencies, was declared a French colony. It is administered by a Governor General with a consultive council. Over 2,500,000 acres are under cultivation, the chief crops being rice, manioc, beans, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, cocoa, cloves, mulberry trees and rubber. The forests are rich in cabinet and dye woods, resins and gums.

Agriculture and stock raising are the chief industries; mining is being developed and 61,000 tons of graphite were produced in 1921 and 14,668 ounces of gold in 1921. Rich radium deposits have been found.

The total railroad mileage in 1919 was 776 miles. In 1921, 5,604 vessels of 1,566,786 tons entered the ports.

The budget for 1922 balanced at 69,129,000 francs. The debt amounts to about £4,200,000.

The imports for 1922 were valued at 173,831,641 francs; and in 1921, at 225,921,048; the exports for 1922 were 132,472,491 francs and in 1921, 108,308,097.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports	1920-21	$201,830
"	1921-22	158,918
"	1922-23	83,297
Exports	1920-21	365,578
"	1921-22	65,025
"	1922-23	143,198

REUNION.

AREA, 970 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 173,190, of which 167,789 were of French European origin.

Reunion is in fact an integral part of France, as it is represented in Parliament at Paris by a Senator and two Deputies. It is an island in the Indian Ocean, about 240 miles east of Madagascar, and has belonged to France since 1643. It is administered by a Governor and an Elective Council. The chief products are sugar, rum, coffee, manioc tapioca, vanilla, and spices. The chief imports, rice and cereals. Imports for 1921 were 71,269,555 francs; exports, 78,654,501 francs. There are 80 miles of railroad, state owned. In 1921 17 vessels of 162,682 tons entered the ports. The budget for 1920 balanced at 12,170,760 francs. The debt was 1,122,500 francs.

Sugar exports in 1921 amounted to 55,564 metric tons; in 1920, 42,689 tons.

FRENCH INDIA.

AREA, 196 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 265,200.

CAPITAL, Pondicherry; population 46,849.

The French possessions in India lie along the Coromandel coast, on the Bay of Bengal, in the southeastern part, to the north of the island of Ceylon. The most important is Pondicherry, established by the French East Indian Company in 1674, and after changing hands eight times finally rested in the control of France in 1814. The colonies are divided in five dependencies: Pondicherry, population, 1921, 170,846; Karikal, 53,027; Chandernager, 25,423; Mahe, 11,199; and Yanson, 4,705. The administration is in the hands of a Governor, and there is a general elective council. The colonies send one Senator and one Deputy to Parliament at Paris. Agriculture is the chief industry and oil seed the chief export. Pondicherry has five cotton mills; 71,213 spindles. There are 43 miles of railroad and in 1921, 228 vessels entered the ports. The imports in 1921 were valued at 23,583,192 francs and the exports at 24,554,280 francs.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

AREA, Cochin-China, estimated, 22,000 square miles; Annam, 39,758; Cambodia, 57,900; Tonkin, 40,530; Laos, 96,500; Kwangchow, 190; total 256,878.

POPULATION, Cochin-China, 1921, 3,795,613; Annam, 1920, 5,731,189; Cambodia, 2,000,000; Tonkin, 1919, 6,470,250; Laos, 800,000; Kwangchow, 168,000; total 18,965,052. Of these about 23,700 were Europeans.

CAPITAL, Hanoi (Tonkin), population, 1921, 90,303. Chief port, Saigon (Cochin-China), population, 72,372, of which 4,601 were Europeans.

Governor General, Martial Merlin, appointed 1923.

United States Consul, at Saigon, Leland L. Smith.

French Indo-China, situate in the southeastern part of Asia with China on the north, Siam on the west and the Gulf of Tonkin and the South China Sea on the east and south, comprises five states: the colony of Cochin-China, the protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Tonkin and Laos, and also Kwangchow, leased from China (1898) and Battambang, ceded by Siam (1907).

The whole country is under a Governor General with a Secretary General and a superior council, and each state has a head, that of the colony being a Governor, and those of the protectorates being called Residents Superieur. There is a common budget for Indo-China, which in 1921 balanced at 54,878,400 piastres (par of exchange, 49 cents), and in 1920 a debt of 403,000,000 francs. There is a military force of 25,000 men and a small navy for policing the waters.

Cochin-China sends a Deputy to the Chamber of Deputies at Paris. Saigon, population, 1921, 72,372, is its capital and the chief port of Indo-China.

Annam has a King, Khai Dinh, succeeded 1916, who governs the country with the assistance of his Ministers under the guidance of the French Resident Superieur.

Cambodia also has a King, Sisowath, succeeded in 1904 his brother Norodom, who had recognized the French protectorate in 1864. The land is very fertile but only a part is cultivated. Some cotton is grown. Fishing is the principal native industry. The ruins of a former civilization which had developed a strikingly distinctive art, are very extensive; those of Angkor being especially famous.

Tonkin became a French protectorate in 1884. Its chief town, Hanoi, which was made the capital of Indo-China in 1902 instead of Saigon, is a fine, large, well-built modern city. Though its wealth is in agriculture, like the other provinces, it has valuable hard coal deposits, exporting in 1921 640,000 tons. From the rich limestone quarries in 1921, 104,435 tons of cement were exported. There are also valuable zinc mines.

Laos, a protectorate since 1893, has extensive teak forests, and gold, tin and lead are being worked. The Mekong River is its great highway.

Kwangchow, leased from China in 1899, has a free port.

The provinces have been a customs union since 1887, and in 1885 when France forced China to give entirely her sovereignty over Annam, agreements were made for a reduction in tariff rates for goods entering China from Tonkin. France in 1895 obtained special privileges for railroads in southern China.

The railroad mileage in 1921 was 1,427, two-thirds of which is Government-owned. In 1920 there entered the port of Saigon 4,698 vessels of 2,166,464 tons. The imports in 1921 were 807,729,632 francs, and the exports, 1,284,903,855 francs, and in 1922 imports were 839,363,105 francs; exports 1,112,082,405.

Indo-China ranks second to Burma as the greatest rice exporting country in the world.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$1,337,253
"	1921-22	542,871
"	1922-23	1,184,510
Exports,	1920-21	311,419
"	1921-22	96,411
"	1922-23	747,668

GUADELOUPE.

AREA, entire group of islands, 688 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 229,822.

CAPITAL, Basse-Terre; population, 1921, 8,318; Port Pointe-a-Pitre, 27,679.

United States Consul, Shelby F. Strother.

Guadeloupe, consisting of two large islands, Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre, separated by a narrow channel, and five smaller islands, is a group of the Windward Islands in the West Indies, between Antigua and Dominica. They have been in the possession of France since 1634 and are represented in Parliament at Paris by a Senator and two Deputies. The Government consists of a Governor and an elected Council. The soil is very productive. The chief exports are sugar, 1921, 25,024 tons; coffee, 657 tons; rum, 9,054,063 litres, cacao, 704 tons, and vanilla, 77,741 tons. The value of the imports in 1921 was 78,989,677 francs, and of exports 74,601,693 francs. The budget for 1922 balanced at 16,030,780 francs. The debt, Jan. 1, 1922, was 608,057 francs.

The trade of Guadeloupe and Martinique with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$5,997,446
"	1921-22	2,644,317
"	1922-23	2,397,766
Exports,	1920-21	126,274
"	1921-22	86,537
"	1922-23	59,610

MARTINIQUE.

AREA, 385 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 244,439.

CAPITAL, Fort-de-France, population 26,399.

United States Consul, Thomas R. Wallace.

Mart nique, one of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies, has been a possession of France since 1635. It is represented in the French Parliament by a Senator and two Deputies. It is administered by a Governor, a general council, and elective municipal councils. It has the famous volcano Mt. Pelee, which in eruption in May 8, 1902, destroyed the city of St. Pierre with all its 40,000 inhabitants. The island is the birthplace of the Empress Josephine.

Rum, sugar and cacao are the chief productions. The value of the imports in 1920 was 132,186,470 francs, and of exports, 128,953,479 francs. In 1920 there entered the port 643 vessels of 455,561 tons. The budget for 1920 balanced at 16,198,602 francs.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

AREA, St. Pierre, 10 square miles; Miquelon, 83.

POPULATION, census of 1921, St. Pierre, 3,419; Miquelon, 499; total 3,918.

CAPITAL, St. Pierre.

St. Pierre and Miquelon are two groups of rocky, barren islands close to the southwestern coast of Newfoundland, inhabited by fishermen. The Government is headed by an Administrator. The exports, cod, fresh and salt, and fish products, in 1921, were valued at 19,690,756 francs, and the imports at 22,988,803 francs. The local budget for 1922 showed expenditures of 2,073,703 francs, toward which France contributed 208,748 francs.

FRENCH GUIANA.

AREA, estimated, 32,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 44,202, excluding Indians.

CAPITAL, Cayenne; population, 1921, 10,146.

French Guiana is on the north coast of South America on the Atlantic Ocean, with Dutch Guiana on the west and Brazil on the east and south. The country has lost heavily in population in the last decade, the census of 1911 returning 49,009 inhabitants. It sends one Deputy to the Chamber at Paris. The colony has a Governor and a council general of sixteen elected members. France has had a penal colony there since 1885 and in 1920 it cared for 3,633 convicts. Only 8,800 acres are cultivated. Placer gold mining is the most important industry. The product in 1910 was 123,168 ounces, and in 1918, 80,477 ounces. The forests are large and rich in cabinet timber. Imports in 1921 were valued at 48,155,347 francs and exports at 23,154,604 francs. The budget for 1920 balanced at 7,102,587 francs.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$1,312,021
"	1921-22	499,836
"	1922-23	376,811
Exports,	1920-21	68,627
"	1921-22	329,771
"	1922-23	199,170

OCEANIA.

AREA, estimated, 1,520 square miles.

POPULATION, census 1921, 31,655, of which 25,569 were natives, 2,656 French, 2,686 other Europeans, and 743 Chinese.

CAPITAL, Papeete. Isl. of Tahiti, population, 4,601, of whom 2,126 are French.

United States Consul, at Papeete, Lewis V. Boyle.

The French possessions, widely scattered in the southern Pacific Ocean, were grouped together in

1903 as one homogeneous colony under one Governor, with headquarters at Papeete, Tahiti, one of the Society Islands. The other groups are the Marquesas, the Tuamoti Group, the Leeward Islands, the Gambier, the Tubual, and Rapa Islands.

The chief exports are copra, mother of pear, vanilla, cocoanuts and oranges. The budget in 1921 balanced at 5,980,000 francs.

Trade of French Oceania with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$1,447,405
"	1921-22	999,978
"	1922-23	996,557
Exports,	1920-21	1,971,836
"	1921-22	1,130,363
"	1922-23	1,390,317

NEW CALEDONIA.

AREA, 7,650 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1911, 50,608.

CAPITAL, Noumea; population, census of 1921, 10,053.

France acquired New Caledonia in 1854. Its dependencies are: The Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands, the Huon Islands, Futuna and Alofi. A Governor administers the colony, assisted by an elective council-general. France has maintained a penal colony on Nou Island, but no convicts have been sent there since 1896.

Mining is becoming the chief industry, the output of nickel from the blast furnaces in 1921 was 4,486 metric tons, and the export of chrome ore, 29,458 tons, and of manganese, 3,574 tons. Exports in 1921 were valued at 26,676,379 francs; imports at 48,565,525. In 1921 89 vessels of 97,386 tons entered the ports. The budget for 1921 balanced at 18,359,125 francs.

The New Hebrides since 1906 have been jointly administered by High Commissioners of Great Britain and France. Their area is about 5,500 square miles and population about 60,000.

GEORGIA.

(See under Russia.)

GERMANY, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 185,889 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Oct. 8, 1919, 59,858,284.

CAPITAL, Berlin; population, with suburbs, census of 1919, 3,803,770; other cities of over 100,000 population, Hamburg, 985,779; Cologne, 633,904; Munich, 630,711; Leipzig, 604,380; Dresden, 529,326; Breslau, 528,260; Essen, 439,257; Frankfort-on-the-Main, 433,002; Dusseldorf, 407,338; Nurnberg, 352,675; Hanover, 310,431; Stuttgart, 309,197; Chemnitz, 303,775; Dortmund, 295,026; Madgeburg, 285,856; Koenigsberg, 260,895; Bremen, 257,923; Duisburg, 244,302; Stettin, 232,726; Mannheim, 229,576; Kiel, 205,330; Halle-on-Saale, 182,326; Altona, 168,729; Gelsel-kirchen, 168,557; Cassel, 162,391; Elberfeld, 157,218; Barmen, 156,326; Augsburg, 154,555 Aachen, 145,748; Bochum, 142,760; Brunswick, 139,539; Karlsruhe, 135,952; Erfurt, 129,646; Mulheim-on-Ruhr, 127,027; Crefeld, 124,325; Lubeck, 113,071; Hamborn, 110,102; Mainz, 107,930; Plauen, 104,918; Muenster, 100,452; and forty-two cities with population of between 50,000 and 100,000. Among the latter is Coblenz, population 56,676, which was occupied by American troops after the armistice.

President, Friedrich Ebert, born Feb. 4, 1871, elected Feb. 11, 1919, term extended to five years.

Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, succeeded Wilhelm Cuno Aug. 14, 1923; revised Cabinet, Oct. 6, 1923.

Minister of the Interior, Wilhelm Sollmann.

Minister of Finance, Dr. Hans Luther.

Minister of Labor, Heinrich Brauns.

Minister of Public Economy, Dr. Koeth.

Minister of Justice, Gustav Radbruc .

Minister of the Reichswehr, Dr. Otto Gessler.

Minister of Posts, Herr Hoefe.

Minister of Communications, Rudolph Oeser.

Minister of Occupied Regions, Johannes Fuchs.

Minister of Reconstruction, Robert Schmidt.

Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt.

Consul General, at New York, Erich Kraske.

United States Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton.

United States Consuls General, at Berlin, William Coffin; at Frankfort on the Main, Frederic T. F. Dumont; at Munich, vacant. *Consuls*, at Bremen, Leslie E. Reed; at Breslau, C. S. Edwards; at Coblenz, Francis J. Dyer; at Cologne, Emil Sauer; at Dresden, Louis G. Dreyfus Jr.; at Hamburg, Theodore Jaechel; at Koenigsberg, Harold D. Clum; at Leipzig, Hernando de Soto; at Stettin, Cornelius Ferris; at Stuttgart, Maxwell K. Moorhead.

The German Empire, on July 1, 1914, consisted of the Kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg; the Grand Duchies of Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxony and Oldenburg; the Duchies of Brunswick, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Anhalt; the Principalities of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Waldeck, Reuss (Elder line), Reuss (Younger line), Schaumburg-Lippe and Lippe, the Free Cities of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck and the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine. Its total area was 208,780 square miles and its population, estimated on that date, was 67,812,000. The war cost Germany 27,275 square miles and 6,471,581 population.

The Reich is now composed of these federated republics, the Provinces of Prussia and Bavaria being enumerated under those states:

STATES OF THE REICH.	Area, Sq. M.	Populat'n, 1919.
Prussia (Free State)	*113,149*	*36,094,944*
East Prussia	14,873	2,229,290
Greater Berlin	337	3,803,770
Brandenburg	15,072	2,445,627
Pomerania	11,661	1,787,904
Border Province (Grenzmark, Posen-West Prussia)	2,982	326,881
Lower Silesia	10,269	2,987,904
Upper Silesia	3,759	1,303,696
Saxony	9,757	3,129,193
Schleswig-Holstein	5,802	1,462,187
Hanover	14,871	3,017,366
Westphalia	7,809	4,488,115
Hesse-Nassau	6,063	2,273,502
Rhineland (excl. Saar)	9,453	6,769,469
Hohenzollern	441	70,751
Bavaria (Free State)	*22,506*	*7,140,340*
Upper Bavaria	6,626	1,582,669
Lower Bavaria	4,298	739,967
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	2,372	957,321
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)	3,862	611,723
Upper Franconia	2,798	656,489
Middle Franconia	3,036	948,175
Lower Franconia	3,360	733,971
Suabia	3,934	835,709
Coburg	216	74,314
Saxony (Free State)	5,789	4,663,298
Wurttemberg (People's State)	7,532	2,518,773
Baden (Republic)	5,819	2,208,503
Thuringia (Einheit Staat)	4,542	1,508,025
Hesse (People's State)	2,968	1,290,988
Hamburg (Free & Hanse State)	168	1,050,359
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Free State)	5,068	657,330
Oldenburg (Free State)	2,482	517,765
Brunswick (Free State)	1,418	480,599
Anhalt (Free State)	888	331,258
Bremen (Free Hanse State)	99	311,266
Lippe (Free State)	469	154,318
Lubeck (Free & Hanse State)	115	120,568
Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Free State)	1,131	106,394
Waldeck (Free State)	401	55,999
Schaumburg-Lippe (Free State)	130	46,357
Total—German Reich	182,271	59,858,284
German territory occupied by the Allies:		
Saar Basin	742	652,818
Occupied territory (about)	12,338	7,000,000
The Ruhr	965	4,000,000

It lost Alsace-Lorraine, returned to France, 5,604 square miles, and 1,874,014 population; Eupen and Malmedy, ceded to Belgium, 386 square miles, and 60,924 population; part of Eastern and Upper Silesia, ceded to Poland, 17,787 square miles; and 3,853,354 population; Memel, ceded to the Allies, 1,057 square miles, and 140,746 population; Danzig, made a free city, 794 square miles, and 330,252 population; Schleswig northern zone, ceded to Denmark by the plebiscite, 1,537 square miles, and 166,895 population; part of Upper Silesia, ceded to Czechoslovakia, 110 square miles, and 45,396 population.

In addition, the Saar Valley, area 751 square miles, population, 657,870, is to be under the League of Nations and exploited by France for 15 years, then submitted to a plebiscite.

The plebiscite in Upper Silesia, March, 1921, resulted in a majority for retention in the Reich, but, notwithstanding, that territory of 1,255 square miles with a population of 891,669 was annexed to Poland.

The area of the occupied territory is about 9,650 square miles, containing about 7,000,000 inhabitants.

The Ruhr, seized and held by France and Belgium under the "sanctions" of the Treaty of Versailles on Jan. 11, 1923, and extended subsequently, is a territory of approximately 965 square miles with 4,000,000 inhabitants. (See Index for articles on Reparations and the Ruhr Occupation.)

Germany (Deutsches Reich), now a federation of

republics in Central Europe, is bounded on the north by the North Sea, Denmark and the Baltic Sea, on the east by Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria, on the south by Czechoslovakia, Austria and Switzerland, and on the west by France, Luxemburg, Belgium, Holland and the North Sea.

Excepting in the Black Forest, Germany is mostly flat, with slopes toward the north and west.

In climate it is characteristically mild in summer and rather cold in winter, as in all western Europe. Its soil is not naturally fertile, being largely a glacial plain over which the action of the ice moved much sand; it has always demanded unusual artificial fertilization. The land naturally was heavily wooded, there being in the country about 160,000,000 acres, of which 35,552,930 acres were forested in 1913, latest available figures. Forestry is far advanced, perhaps more perfected as a science than in any other country. The Black Forest of Germany is famed for its timber and as a resort.

Mining is a large industry, with much iron and coal lifted, mostly in Prussia, mining districts being Westphalia, the Rhine Provinces, Upper Silesia, and Saxony.

Before the war Germany had a virtual monopoly of potash for the world. The return to France of Alsace-Lorraine divided the potash territory. Production in 1921 was 921,146 metric tons and in 1922, 1,300,000 tons.

Industrial development in Germany is not only far advanced but also extremely diversified. The necessity of buying about half of the food consumed compelled large development of industry and mining, with effort to sell products in all foreign markets. Germany's pre-war foreign trade assumed large proportions and was growing rapidly.

Two days before the armistice, that is, on Nov. 9, 1918, the abdication of the German Emperor, William II., was announced. He had fled to Holland, where he has since been living under Dutch surveillance at Doorn. The self-constituted Council of People's Commissioners took over the Government and declared the existing Imperial Parliament dissolved and proclaimed the republic. The reigning Princes of the Federal states were either deposed or abdicated. A call was issued for the election of a National Assembly. Elections, at which all Germans, men and women over 20 years of age, voted, were held in January, 1919. The composition of the National Assembly thus chosen was: Majority Socialists, 165; Centre (Catholic) Party, 90; Democrats, 75; Conservatives, 42; Independent Socialists, 22; German People's Party, 22; scattering, 7; total 423. It met at Weimar, Feb. 6, 1919, and elected Friedrich Ebert President of the republic on February 11. His term has been extended to June 30, 1925.

The National Assembly adopted a Constitution July 31, 1919. Foreign relations, defense, customs, taxation, and railway service are declared Federal matters; each component state must have a republican Constitution; universal suffrage, secret ballot, and proportional representation are provided for. Freedom of speech, of the press and of assembly is guaranteed. The Cabinet, appointed by the President, must have the confidence of the Reichstag. The Reichsrat consists of 66 members (Prussia 26, Bavaria 10, Saxony 7, Wurttemberg 4, Baden 3, and other states 16).

The strength of the parties in the Reichstag after the election of Nov. 19, 1922, and the popular vote was:

Party.	Members of Reichstag.	Popular Vote.
Socialists	173	11,151,600
Centre	68	3,844,648
German National Peoples	67	4,248,986
German Peoples	66	3,919,523
German Democratic	39	2,333,736
Bavarian Peoples	20	1,173,344
Communists	15	1,524,365
Minor parties	11	
Total	459	28,196,202

The Reichstag on Oct. 13, 1923, by a vote of 316 to 24, seven members abstaining and Hugo Stinnes casting a blank ballot, passed Chancellor Stresemann's Authorization Bill giving the Government of the Reich authority to take "in financial, economic, and social spheres the measures which it deems necessary and urgent, regardless of the rights specified in the Constitution of the Reich." The authorization, however, does not extend to the regulations governing the hours of labor or to decreases in pensions and allowances. The law expires with the present Cabinet, or in any event by March 31, 1924.

In 1920 the German states surrendered to the Berlin Central Government the right to control direct taxes, hitherto held jealously by the several states. Increases of the direct tax rates followed, income taxes rising 50 per cent.

Germany has freedom of religious worship, and there is no state church. Protestants in 1910 numbered 39,991,421, mostly Lutherans; Catholics, 23,821,453; other Christians, 283,946; Jews, 615,021; others, unclassed, 214,152.

Instruction is widespread and compulsory. The 1911 census indicated more than 10,000,000 in the lower schools, about 23,000 in the technical schools, and about 80,000 students in the 23 universities, some of which are celebrated and ancient. The University of Berlin, although only slightly over 100 years old, led with 11,807.

AGRICULTURE.

The harvest results for the last two years compared with the last pre-war year for the present territory were:

	1922.	1921. (*Metric tons.*)	1913.
Wheat	1,957,700	2,934,500	4,044,000
Spelt	113,400	207,200	437,800
Rye	5,234,000	6,799,400	10,132,800
Barley	1,607,600	1,939,100	3,040,300
Oats	4,015,500	5,006,000	8,620,000
Potatoes	40,665,400	26,157,100	44,023,400
Sugar beets	10,791,600	7,979,800	.....
Turnips	24,754,700	17,825,500	.....
Clover	7,026,700	7,136,700	9,633,400
Lucerne	1,486,600	1,147,900	1,382,200
Hay	19,240,700	17,172,700	25,854,800

The areas under cultivation except in the case of bread cereals were increased during 1922 but are still considerably less than in 1913. Production per-acre decreased, due, it is believed, to a lessened use of fertilizers owing to the high prices. The census of farm stock in 1921 showed an increase over 1920: Horses, 3,683,343; cattle, 16,839,599 (2,000,000 below the 1913 figures); sheep, 5,882,272; goats, 4,337,299; swine, 15,875,636 (7,000,000 below the 1913 figures); poultry, 67,975,409.

The urgent need for raising Germany's total agricultural yield, thereby decreasing its import requirements, has given prominence to a movement for reclaiming waste lands, estimated to amount to 7,500,000 acres of cultivable land. The figures of 1900 indicate that about 46 per cent. of the wooded area of the country was privately owned. 31 per cent. belonged to the provincial governments, 16 per cent. to the municipalities, 2½ per cent. to co-operative societies, 2 per cent. to the Crown, and the rest to semi-public groups. The proportion of privately owned farming lands was and is considerably larger.

The work of splitting up the larger estates became part of the program of the new German Republic after the revolution. The industrialization of Germany kept the "hunger for the land" from ever assuming the proportions of such movements elsewhere. The risks of land ownership since the war have also greatly retarded the movement. Taxes of many sorts, direct and indirect, the possibility of having crops partly requisitioned, and the general insecurity of German affairs have encouraged investments in industrial shares and foreign securities, where the return is regarded as more immediate and less subject to unexpected encumbrances.

The Federal Colonization Law of Aug. 11, 1918, authorized the creation of colonization associations for the progressive cutting up of larger land holdings. In a few of the provinces the work is carried on directly and officially by the local government. In the majority, the colonization association is a business organization empowered to declare dividends up to 5 per cent.

There are three methods by which the colonization companies acquire land from the estate owners: (1) By ordinary purchase, (2) by direct expropriation with compensation, and (3) by the so-called Vorkaufsrecht, or pre-emption right, whereby, when a large landowner closes a contract of sale with a private individual, the colonization society is empowered to take the contract wholly out of his hands. The method by direct purchase is difficult because the landowners are unwilling to sell, and the greater the currency depreciation the smaller their inclination.

The only official statistics concerning the settlements already made were compiled by the Prussian associations for the years 1919 to 1921. According to these figures, in the three years a total of 230,000 acres was expropriated or otherwise obtained by small farmers. Of this 5.7 per cent. represented moor and waste lands, 20 per cent. Government lands, and 74.3 per cent., or 150,000 acres, other lands. Of the latter class 145,000 acres represented farms created by splitting up land holdings larger than 250 acres. On 110,000 acres farming was immediately started. Almost all of the large estate lands were purchased, the expropriation right being resorted to only in a few unimportant cases.

It is unofficially estimated that the settlements made in 1922 were considerably greater in propor-

tion, and that in the four years 1919 to 1922 about 170,000 acres have been converted from large estates into small farms.

Germany's agricultural co-operative societies had, on July 1, 1923, a total strength of 37,430 with a membership of 4,652,125 farmers. Although agricultural co-operation in Germany has had no phenomenal growth, it has increased since 1895 at a healthy and fairly constant rate. German agricultural co-operatives are united in thirteen major associations, the most important of which is the Federal Association of German Agricultural Co-operatives, with a membership of thirty-three state and provincial associations, composed of 19,863 co-operatives with a turnover in 1921 of 181,000,000,000 marks.

IRON AND STEEL.

Before the war the output of iron ore from Lorraine and Luxemburg was 28,000,000 tons a year. This was consumed by the furnaces of those districts and the Saar, but 4,000,000 tons only going into the present Germany. Prussia, with 255 mines working in 1922, produced between 8 and 9 million tons of pig iron.

Sources of Supply.	1913. Metric tons.	1922. Metric tons.
The Ruhr	114,536,000	97,350,000
Upper Silesia	43,801,000	21,701,000
Lower Silesia	5,527,000	5,490,000
Saxony & L'w'r Saxony	5,968,000	5,791,000
Aix-la-Chapelle	3,264,000	In occup'd terit.
Saar Basin	13,217,000	Forfeited for yrs.
Lorraine	3,796,000	Lost to France
Total	190,109,000	130,332,000

Germany lost 75.4 per cent. of the Upper Silesian output to Poland in May, 1922. The Saar Basin is forfeited to France for fifteen years more; the Lorraine fields are absolutely lost to France, Aix-la-Chapelle is in the territory occupied by Belgium, and Germany can get its coal only at the discretion of the Allied Powers. With the Ruhr cut off her yearly output on the 1922 basis would be approximately 18,576,500 metric tons against an estimated consumption of 163,621,184 tons in 1922. Imports of coal to counterbalance reparation deliveries for eleven months in 1922 were 11,126,835 metric tons; and of lignite, coke and briquettes to raise the total to an equivalent of 12,828,346. The output of coke in 1922 was 29,701,000 metric tons; of lignite, 137,190,000 tons; of coal briquettes, 5,565,000 tons; and of lignite briquettes, 29,472,000 tons.

The German trade balance in iron and steel shifted from an excess of imports in the latter part of 1922 to an export excess in the first quarter of 1923, due largely to the reduction of imports that took place subsequent to the French occupation of the Ruhr. There was a tremendous slump in the quantity of foreign iron and steel brought into the country for consumption of rolling mills and the manufacture of finished products. Imports of pig iron, ferro-alloys, scrap, and semi-finished steel dropped from 163,807 metric tons in January to 45,087 tons in February, and 57,882 tons in March. The Ruhr embargo, together with the loss of Alsace-Lorraine and Polish Upper Silesia and the separation of the Saar Valley, has converted into a finishing industry the former practically self-contained German iron and steel works that before the war were virtually independent of foreign supplies. Now they find it necessary to seek foreign sources for most of their iron ore, pig iron, scrap, and fuel.

Considering the disadvantages experienced by exporters, business reached fairly large proportions for the first quarter of 1923, 500,899 metric tons of iron and steel having been shipped abroad. This amount is only 10 per cent. under the quarterly average for 1922 and but 1 per cent. under the actual shipments during the first three months of 1922. Germany's foreign shipments for this period far surpassed those of the United States, which aggregated only 425,250 long tons. That Germany could continue shipments of iron and steel at that rate accomplished for the first quarter of 1923 was not expected.

Coke shortage, increasing difficulty in obtaining working capital, labor conditions, the abandonment of the preferential internal transportation and ocean freight rates for exports, heavier taxation, and the disfavor into which German firms have fallen among foreign consumers because of uncertainty in the delivery of orders are factors that are harming the German export steel trade. It is becoming increasingly difficult for the German industry to compete in world markets. The high import tariffs on German goods, imposed by many countries, and other tariff restrictions are deplored by the German steel manufacturers.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The figures of the Wirtschaft und Statistik (a semi-official journal) for foreign trade are:

Imports.	1922. Metric tons.	1913. Metric tons.
Livestock	30,300	18,000
Foodstuffs & beverages	5,073,600	11,700,500
Raw & semi-finished products	38,876,700	59,701,000
Finished products	1,894,600	1,249,300
Total	45,875,200	72,668,800
Val., est. gold marks	6,200,400,000	11,200,000,000

Exports.	1922. Metric tons.	1913. Metric tons.
Livestock	5,300	1,700
Foodstuffs & beverages	1,442,900	5,368,200
Raw & semi-finished products	14,271,900	59,025,500
Finished products	5,836,200	9,318,100
Total	21,556,300	73,713,500
Val., est. gold marks	3,970,000,000	10,200,000,000

The balance of trade, which had been in favor of Germany by 1,044,700 metric tons (but in value an export excess of 1,000,000,000 gold marks), in the last pre-war year, was 24,318,900 metric tons (estimated at 2,230,400,000 gold marks) against her in 1922. The shrinkage in exports was 70.7 per cent. and in imports 37 per cent. The exports of table salt had more than doubled (960,400 tons in 1922, 432,100 in 1913), so the decrease in the exports of foodstuffs is greater than would appear. Largely on account of the loss of the province of Posen sugar exports dropped from 1,126,200 in 1913 to 15,000 tons in 1922; while imports of sugar increased from 2,767 tons in 1913 to 235,055 tons in 1922. The decrease in the imports of foodstuffs indicates a lowering in the standard of living, for the domestic production showed a considerable decrease in 1922; this was attributed more to the high price of fertilizers than to loss of German territory.

The United States was Germany's best customer in 1922: Textiles, $22,184,339; chemicals, including potash, $20,305,855; paper, pulp and wood, $6,921,297; furs and skins, $3,535,871, and toys, $3,011,453, being the chief exports. Imports from the United States were: Wheat, 722,479 metric tons (51.9 per cent. of the total); rye, 484 (89.8 per cent.); oats, 64,275 (70.9 per cent.); barley, 44,677 (16.7 per cent.); maize, 890,796 (82.0 per cent.); raw cotton, 95,711 (79.3 per cent.); wheat flour, 9,474 (41.7 per cent.); lubricating oils, 244,971 (84.5 per cent.); unrefined benzine, 37,473 (47.3 per cent.); illuminating oils, 149,077 (77.3 per cent.); raw copper, 107,762 (84.2 per cent.); and lead, 11,525 (13.4 per cent.).

The German merchant tonnage of vessels above 100 tons on June 30, 1923, as reported by Lloyd's, was: Steam and motor vessels 1,745, tonnage 2,509,768; sailing 98, tonnage 80,305; total 1,843, tonnage 2,590,073.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Unemployment was very low in 1922. No strikes of importance took place except a railway strike at the beginning of the year and a metal workers' strike in South Germany, both against an increase of hours. The number of unemployed receiving relief April 1, 1920, was 329,505 (male, 258,651; female, 70,854); on April 1, 1921, the high mark, 413,321 (male, 333,630; female, 79,691); on April 1, 1922, 115,845 (male, 94,711; female, 21,134); on Oct. 1, 1922, the low mark, 11,671 (male, 7,946; female, 3,725); and on Jan. 1, 1923, 82,427 (male, 68,920; female, 13,507). Total unemployment was estimated unofficially on Oct. 16 by an expert in the Labor Ministry at 1,500,000, exclusive of the Ruhr and Rhineland districts, with between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 workers on part time, of which about 40 per cent. are working only a 24 to 33 hour week. The report of the twelve largest trades unions, with a total membership of 6,407,454, was that in November, 1922, there were 129,271 unemployed; and about 7.5 per cent. were working on short time.

The trades unions have made great strides since the war. The twelve largest, with their average membership in 1922, were: Metal workers, 1,606,166; factory workers, 724,869; textile workers, 715,645; farm workers, 626,160; transport workers, 566,447; builders, 542,035; railway men, 434,482; wood workers, 419,944; miners, 417,218; workmen employed by public authorities, 280,495; clothing trade, 141,091; tobacco workers, 130,863. The eight-hour day (46 hours a week) is officially still in force, but in Prussia alone in 1920, 2,080 concerns employing 198,997 hands, and in 1921, 4,613 factories employing 534,155 hands, were granted permission to work overtime. The trade unions have remained adamant in demanding the retention

of the eight-hour day despite the efforts made by employers to abolish it in the interest of greater production.

Wages have risen corresponding to the fall of the mark, but have not been able to keep pace with it. The index figure for the Reich on the cost of living, including clothing (1913-14=100), was on Jan. 1, 1922, 1.991, and on Jan. 1, 1923, 112.027. Rent was the only item that had kept within bounds (236 and 1,652). Dr. Kuczynski's figures of minimum weekly expenditure were: For a single man, 1913-14, 16.75 marks; Jan. 1, 1922, 266 marks; Jan. 1, 1923, 12,885 marks; for a married couple with two young children, 1913-14, 28.80 marks; Jan. 1, 1922, 548 marks; Jan. 1, 1923, 25,579 marks.

The reduction in the standard of living, as compared with pre-war times, is shown by the consumption of meat, which in the third quarter of 1922 was 286,416 tons; as against 590,638 tons in the same period of 1913.—i. e. 48.5 per cent. A comparative table of the consumption of food, tobacco and beverages follows:

ARTICLE.	1922 8 Months. *Metric Tons.*	1921 8 Months. *Metric Tons.*	1913 8 Months. *Metric Tons.*
Bread cereals:			
Rye	4,675,079	3,421,409	6,192,600
Wheat, spelt.	2,993,150	3,218,033	3,873,000
Barley	1,431,801	1,378,117	4,369,200
Meat	976,510	729,989	1,445,230
Rice	123,652	203,750	175,946
Sugar	884,334	769,666	769,200
Potatoes	17,512,975	18,640,719	28,315,200
Coffee	32,662	75,926	98,400
Tea	2,622	4,285	2,568
Cocoa	71,140	80,626	32,098
	Hectolitres.	*Hectolitres.*	*Hectolitres.*
Beer	22,696,653	22,463,386	41,280,000
Spirits	1,200,000	.....	4,200,000

The people have endeavored to make up for the loss of the more expensive articles by increased consumption of cheaper food or more nourishing. The number of cigarets doubled and so did the amount of tobacco, while the consumption of cigars fell off 25 per cent. The strength of the beer was also much lessened by order of the Government.

TRADE IN 1923.

Due to the effects of the Ruhr occupation and the resulting economic barrier between unoccupied Germany and the occupied territories during the five-month period, January-May, 1923, German imports considerably declined in comparison with the monthly average for 1922 in all classes except raw materials and products for further manufacture. If coal (the most important item) be excluded from this class, it showed a decline of nearly 30 per cent. Foodstuffs and beverages of all kinds declined by over 20 per cent. The total imports of finished goods declined by only 7 per cent., but this class of foreign purchases had long been reduced to a minimum.

Exports declined in every chief group, shipments of raw materials and half-finished goods being only about half of the 1922 monthly average and finished goods declining by about 30 per cent.

Wheat imports for the five-month period were 35 per cent. less than during the corresponding period of 1922 (286,000 against 450,000 metric tons). On the other hand rye imports were 496,000 tons, against 20,000 last year. Foodstuffs imports, other than wheat, were corn, sugar, cocoa, dairy products and wine, while, rye, lard, and oleomargarine were the only ones to show a large increase.

The stagnation of the heavy metals industries in occupied territory was reflected in the importation of only 1,370,000 metric tons of iron ore during the five-month period, as compared to a monthly average last year of nearly 918,000 tons and five-month imports of 4,164,000 tons.

Nearly all lines of exported manufactured goods declined, with the notable exception of the textile group. The decrease was heaviest in steel manufactures.

Agricultural machinery decreased by 16 per cent., machine tools by 33 per cent. and heavy machinery, other han electrical, by 25 per cent. Locomotive exports being only 26 per cent. of last year's shipments and general railway material and rolling stock being only 32 per cent.

Dyestuffs exports increased very slightly, while miscellaneous chemical and pharmaceutical products decreased by 17 per cent.

FALL OF THE MARK.

The violent currency depreciation, which had heretofore resulted in low production costs and enabled German industrialists to compete with world prices, had by Sept. 1, 1923, reached a point where both wages and prices were in many cases in excess of those prevailing in 1914. This applied to many kinds of foodstuffs, such as rationed bread, margarine, butter, eggs and meat. The Government cost of living index, as of August 13, stood at 437,000, as against 150,000 on August 6. Prices of necessities are enormously increased, but rents are forcibly kept down.

On August 20 the new freight rates, increased 20 times over previous figures, went into effect; and new prices on inland coal were also issued. The freight rates averaged 14 per cent. above the 1914 level, expressed in gold marks, the inland prices on foundry iron having increased on August 16 to 99,400,000 marks per metric ton at the furnace. On a gold basis, this price equals $33.00 a ton, or roughly 30 per cent. over the American price and 50 per cent. over the British rate on August 1 for the same commodity.

'Industrial production in Germany is less than at any time since 1919," Commercial Attache Herring cabled the Department of Commerce on Oct. 10, 1923: "Total unemployment was estimated unofficially on October 8 by an expert in the Labor Ministry at 1,200,000 against 800,000 the previous week, and the number of persons working only part time, 40 per cent. of them only 24 to 33 hours a week, was between two and three millions.

"The gold price level of all lines, particularly foodstuffs, tends persistently to exceed the pre-war German gold level, and in some, notably coal and textiles, to exceed the present world level. On September 27, living costs in gold were 99 per cent. of pre-war, but would considerably exceed pre-war except for controlled rent, which is now less than 1 per cent. of the average workman's budget, as against 18 to 20 per cent. in 1914. The average hourly gold wage in the metal, textile, and chemical industries in the last week of September was nominally 102 per cent. of pre-war, but in purchasing power, wages are still below pre-war owing to the shorter working day and the payment of wages in paper marks generally twice weekly, the intervening loss in purchasing power falling on the worker.

"The harvest is better than last year, except of potatoes and sugar, but both primary and secondary distribution will be threatened until some currency stabilization is assured."

The absymal fall of the mark makes all figures of value worthless. It is sufficient to say that on the day, Oct. 13, 1923, that the Reichstag voted dictatorial power to Chancellor Stresemann and his government the exchange value of the mark (par $0.238) was quoted at $0.00000000223 or .025 cents to a million marks. The floating debt on Sept. 30 was 46,700,000,000,000 marks. The budget for 1922 had up to the beginning of the Ruhr occupation been modified by 10 supplementary estimates and the total deficit by March 20, 1923, was 7,100,000,000,000 paper marks.

The collection of taxes had been lax. New laws have revised upward the rates of the income tax, inheritance, excise, motor vehicles, insurance, turnover, corporation and company taxes, created a graduated tax on wealth, a recurrent tax on increase of wealth, a securities tax and a coal tax, but the yield has not kept pace with the fall of the mark.

In an effort to attract funds about 25 commodity loans were floated, the Oldenburg State credit bank setting the example with rye bonds; the subscription price represented the value at the time of issue of 125 kilos of rye, redemption to begin on April 1, 1927, based on the value of 150 kilos of rye at that time, the difference of 25 kilos representing the interest accrued. Others are based on coal.

Vessels entering German ports in 1919 numbered 39,420, of 7,718,780 tonnage.

The railway mileage of Germany totalled in 1921 35,677, of which 32,868 miles are government-owned.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$381,869,349
"	1921-22	350,495,269
"	1922-23	293,131,640
Exports,	1920-21	90,773,014
"	1921-22	95,592,004
"	1922-23	142,885,762

GREECE, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 41,933 square miles—Old Greece (1912), 25,014 square miles; territory added by the Balkan wars—Macedonia, Epirus, and the Aegean Islands—16,919 square miles.

POPULATION, Census of 1920, 5,447,077; divided, Old Greece, 2,800,164; new territories—Macedonia, 1,144,310; Epirus, 213,276; Crete and six other Aegean Islands, 619,630—total, 2,646,913.

CAPITAL, Athens; population, 1920, 300,701; other cities, Salonica, 170,195; Piraeus, 133,482; Patras, 52,133; and twenty-seven of more than 4,500 population.

King, George II., born July 19, 1890; married on Feb. 27, 1921, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Roumania; succeeded his father, King Constantine, who abdicated for the second time, Sept. 27, 1922, after defeat of the Greek army in Asia Minor. Constantine, who succeeded his father George I., assassinated March 19, 1913, had abdicated in favor of his second son, Alexander, on June 11, 1917, but had been recalled to the throne by a plebiscite following the death of King Alexander, Oct. 25, 1920. He died in Palermo, Jan. 11, 1923.

Premier, M. Gonatas (Interior).

Minister to the United States, vacant. M. Tsemados, Charge d'Affaires.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Constantine Xanthopoulos; at San Francisco, Constantine Panagopoulos; at Chicago, L. Matlis. *Consuls*, at New Orleans, Leonidas Crysanthopoulis; at St. Louis, Hector M. Pesmazoglou; at Boston, B. Mammonas; at Pittsburgh, P. Tringhetas; at Salt Lake, Stylian Staes; at Seattle, Christo Lilliopoulos; at Philadelphia and Norfolk, vacant.

United States Minister, vacant. Jefferson Caffrey, Charge d'Affaires.

United States Consul General, at Athens, Will L. Lowrie. *Consuls*, at Patras, Alfred W. Donegan; at Salonica, Leland B. Morris.

Greece occupies the souther peninsula of the Balkans, stretching down into the Mediterranean Sea, with the Ionian Sea on the west and the Aegean Sea on the east. On the northwest lies Albania, on the north Jugo-Slavia and Bulgaria, and on the northeast Turkey. It is about the size of the State of New York. The Indus Mountains, with many spurs, a continuation of the Balkans, runs through the country from north to south. Gulfs and bays are many, the Gulf of Corinth, connected by an eighteen-mile canal with the Gulf of Aegina, practically cuts off the Peloponnesus from Attica and the northern part of the country.

In 1922 Greece consisted of continental Greece and Peloponnesus, the island of Euboea, the Cyclades in the Aegean Sea (about 220 in number), the Sporades in the Aegean, and the islands in the Ionian Sea (Corfu, Zante, and others). The area was 25,014 square miles and the population of this territory in 1920 was 2,800,164. The Balkan wars (with Turkey, Oct. 17, 1912 to May 30, 1913, and with Bulgaria, June 30 to Aug. 10, 1913), added 16,919 square miles to her territory and 2,646,913 people, making the total area of Greece 41,933 square miles and the total population 5,447,077. This new territory consisted of Macedonia (pop., 1920, 1,144,310); Epirus (213,276); the Aegean Islands—Crete (345,149); Mytilene (146,852); Samos (65,756); and Chios (61,873).

As a result of the great war under the ill-fated and never ratified Treaty of Sevres, 1920, Greece obtained Western and Eastern Thrace, which stretched along the northwestern shore of the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora as far as the Bosporus, Turkey being expelled from all except Constantinople and a triangular district, thirty by forty miles, about it. The Straits were placed under Allied control, the European shore to be under Greek sovereignty, but a neutral zone being established nine miles inland.

Part of the west coast of Asia Minor, of which Smyrna was the chief city and port, was also given by the treaty to Greece for administration, though under Turkish sovereignty. Greece also received the whole coastline of the Aegean Sea and the land back to the crest of the Rhodopian mountains on the Bulgarian frontier.

As a result of the defeat of the Greek Army by Mustapha Kemal in September, 1922, Greece was driven out of Asia Minor and Thrace. This was confirmed by the Treaty of Lausanne which gave back to Turkey Eastern Thrace and Adrianople as far as the Maritza River from Adrianople to Enos on the Aegean. The Greek inhabitants were driven out of Turkey and for five months in 1922-23 the American Red Cross alone cared for 868,000 refugees, and the Near East Relief for thousands of others.

The Dodecanese Islands off the Asia Minor coast (population, 100,187 in 1917), had been seized by Italy during her war with Turkey over Tripoli in 1912, though then claimed by Greece whose claim was recognized by the powers. Italy has spent much money in developing the port of Rhodes.

Imbros and Tenedos, which commanded the entrance to the Dardanelles, had been occupied by Great Britain during the Gallipoli campaign and had been ceded to Greece but these were turned over to Turkey on Sept. 21, 1923, under the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne.

Greece, by treaty, 1923, formally ceded for fifty years to Jugo-Serbia a free zone in the magnificent harbor of Salonica thus giving the Serbs an outlet to the Aegean, and free transit for her commerce. Bulgaria at Lausanne was offered a similar arrangement with the port of Dedeagatch on the Aegean but she refused that as inadequate, demanding a territorial corridor.

Following the Smyrna debacle a military revolution headed by Col. Plastiras forced out the Triantafyllakos Ministry and compelled the abdication of King Constantine on Sept. 27, 1922. The new Ministry headed by M. Krokidas arrested the former Premiers Gounaris, Stratos and Protopapakakis, and the Ministers Baltazzis and Theotokis and Gen. Hadjenestis and tried them for high treason. In December, 1922, the six were given the death sentence. The execution caused a world-wide sensation. One of the six died of heart disease on the journey to the place of execution two miles out of Athens. Gounaris was taken from a hospital on a stretcher and was given injections of strychnine to brace him for the ordeal. The four living, whose pluck was remarkable, the one-half alive and the dead man propped up with them, were lined up against a wall and shot. Their bodies were thrown in a heap and hours afterward their relatives were notified to take them unless they wished them to be thrown in a pauper's grave. Prince Andrew, brother of King Constantine, was tried later for treason, degraded from his rank, stripped of his honors and sent into exile. King Constantine died in exile of heart disease in Palermo, Sicily, on Jan. 11, 1923.

The work of marking the frontier between Albania and Greece by a commission in progress for months was nearly finished on Aug. 27, 1923, when the five Italian members of the commission, appointed by the Council of Ambassadors, were assassinated while motoring along a lonely road on the frontier.

Italy immediately demanded a formal apology from the Greek Government, an indemnity of 50,000,000 lire, and full honors by the Greek fleet to the Italian fleet in Piraeus. Greece, on August 30, declined to accede to all the terms of the ultimatum, asserting that it had not been proved that the crime had been committed by Greek citizens, and asked that the matter be referred to the League of Nations. The Italian fleet bombarded the island of Corfu on August 31, killing or wounding 65 Greek civilians, and occupied the city. On the next day Italy seized several other Greek islands and the Council of the League of Nations, on the request of the Greek Government, decided to take up the dispute. The Italian Government announced that the controversy concerned the honor of Italy alone and, therefore, could not be settled by the League.

The League referred the matter to the Council of Ambassadors, and on September 7 it was announced from Paris that the Council had presented terms satisfactory to both the Italian and Greek Governments. The settlement provided for a Committee of Inquiry into the assassination of the Italian Commission; a Japanese to head the committee, which includes representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy. The Council recommended also:

Full memorial services in honor of the murdered commission in the presence of the Greek Government.

A deposit of 50,000,000 lire by Greece in a Swiss bank as a guaranty, with the amount of indemnity left to the International Court of Justice.

A salute to the Italian fleet by the Greek fleet.

These conditions were all fulfilled in due course and Italy evacuated Corfu on September 27. The deposit was declared forfeited and paid to Italy September 29.

The authentic history of Greece begins in 776 B. C. and it obtained its greatest glory and power in the fifth century B. C. It became a province of the Roman Empire in 46 B. C., of the Byzantine Empire 395 A. D., and was conquered by the Turks in 1456. Greece won its war of independence in 1821-29 and became a kingdom under the guarantee of Great Britain, France and Russia.

Greece proper is chiefly agricultural, with little manufacturing. Only one-fifth of the total area is arable; 12,350,000 of the total of 16,074,000 acres are covered by mountains and lakes and rivers. The forests have been seriously destroyed, but efforts are making to reforest. About 1,300,000 short tons of crops were taken in 1920 from 3,000,000 acres, of which wheat was the chief crop, at 504,478 tons from 1,089,087 acres. Currants are largely cultivated, 130,092 tons were produced in 1919 and 125,194 tons in 1920. Also barley, oats, corn, tobacco, cotton and wine are produced. Olives abound on about 717,000 acres, and nuts, figs, rice and fruits are produced. Dairy products are of value. Mineral wealth, naturally great, is being rapidly developed, the 1921 output being 217,000 tons. The minerals are lead, magnesia, nickel,

zinc, salt, iron pyrites, manganese, iron, emery and chromite, and lignite coal.

The 1917 industrial census showed 2,313 factories, employing 36,124 persons, the output being valued at 260,363,000 drachmas. Cotton mills employed 10,875 persons working 168,000 spindles.

Railway mileage is about 1,470, mostly state owned. There are about 50,000 miles of highways.

The merchant marine in 1923 had 419 steamers of 736,700 tonnage. In 1921, 3,289 steamers of 4,208,063 tons entered Grecian ports.

The Greek Orthodox Church claims the great majority of the people, that being the state religion.

Instruction between ages of 6 and 12 is compulsory, but the law is not well enforced in rural regions.

The unit of the currency is the drachma, its gold par being 19.3 cents. Exchange, Oct. 15, 1923, was 1.57 cents.

Greece's foreign trade for two years was:

Imports, 1920	drachma	2,131,038,321
" 1921	"	1,725,604,877
Exports, 1920	"	664,112,647
" 1921	"	947,728,503

The budget for 1923-24 was: Revenue, 3,941,194,501 drachmas; expenditures, 6,594,002,017 drachmas; deficit, 2,652,807,516 drachmas.

The public debt, March, 1921, was 4,200,000,000 drachmas.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$37,804,642
" 1921-22	11,066,880
" 1922-23	12,704,619
Exports, 1920-21	24,331,162
" 1921-22	18,566,134
" 1922-23	19,838,969

GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 47,500 square miles.

POPULATION, census of October, 1921, 2,004,900.

CAPITAL, Guatemala, pop. estd. in 1920, 91,330. It was completely destroyed by earthquakes Jan. 3 and 4, 1917, and rebuilding has been slow.

President, Gen. Jose Maria Orellana, 1922-28.

Premier, Sr. Roberto Lowenthal (Foreign).

Minister to the United States, Sr. Don Francisco Sanchez Latour.

Consuls General in the U. S., at New York, Eduardo Aguirre Velasquez; at Jersey City, Virgilio Rodriguez Beteta; at Chicago, Julio J. Brower; at Boston, A. C. Garcia; at New Orleans, J. Dolores Mayorga; at San Francisco, Rodolfo E. Sandoval. *Consulates*, at Mobile, Los Angeles, Pensacola, Kansas City, Louisville, Baltimore, Gulfport, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Providence, Galveston, and Seattle.

United States Minister, Arthur H. Geissler.

United States Consul, at Guatemala, Philip Holland.

Guatemala, the northern state of Central America, has Mexico for its neighbor on the north and west, British Honduras on the east, Honduras and Salvador on the east and south and the Pacific on the southwest. A range of mountains containing many volcanic peaks runs from northwest to southeast near the Pacific. The narrow west slope is well watered, fertile and the most densely settled part of the republic. It is about the size of Louisiana.

The broad eastern slope is sparsely settled and its chief commercial importance is the production of bananas and timber and chicle (gum) in the Peten district. Coffee and sugar are the chief crops. Stock raising is an important industry. Though rich in mineral resources little is mined owing to lack of transport. Textiles, machinery, etc., and foodstuffs are the chief imports.

Guatemala has about 612 miles of railroads, privately owned but subsidized by the Government. Good roads are few. In 1921 there entered her ports 493 ships of 709,517 tonnage.

Guatemala has a Constitution proclaimed in December, 1879, modified on four occasions, that now provides for universal suffrage, a President elected for six years, a National Assembly, elected for four years and a Council of State of 13 members, partly elected by the Assembly and partly appointed by the President. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion. There is complete freedom of worship. Education is free and nominally compulsory. About 60 per cent. of the population is pure Indian and most of the remainder are half castes. Many are held on plantations under a system of peonage. The army numbers 6,200, with a reserve of 126,000.

Manuel Estrada Cabrera ruled the country as a dictator for 22 years. He was turned out in April, 1920, by a revolution which put Carlos Herrera in the President's chair. The latter was overthrown by a coup d'etat Dec. 6, 1921, and Gen. Orellana made Provisional President, being inaugurated for a six-year term, March, 1922.

Guatemala is a member of the League of Nations.

Guatemala is on a silver basis; the peso is 25 grammes in weight, .900 fine. Its value varies, therefore, according to the price of silver. No silver is in circulation. Nominally, silver peso = 50.7 cents.

Imports, 1921		$10,696,089
" 1922		10,751,660
Exports, 1921		12,140,826
" 1922		11,646,418
Budget—Receipts		6,739,288
Expenditures		7,828,583
Debt—Jan. 1, 1922, Internal	gold	$1,308,901
	pesos	167,424,590
External	gold	$9,703,205

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$7,550,297
" 1921-22	5,646,907
" 1922-23	5,754,833
Exports, 1920-21	14,257,218
" 1921-22	8,934,231
" 1922-23	11,264,230

HAITI, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 10,204 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 2,500,000.

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince, pop. (estd.), 120,000.

President, Louis Borno, 1922-26, assumed office, May 15, 1922.

Premier, Camille Leon (Foreign).

Minister to the United States, Leon Dejean.

Consuls General, at New York, Ernest Leys; at Chicago, Emile Marcelin. *Consuls*, at Boston, B. Preston Clark; at New Orleans, N. U. Carrie; at Mobile, T. G. McGonigal.

United States Minister, Arthur Bailly-Blanchard.

United States Consul, at Port-au-Prince, vacant; at Cape Haitien, Winthrop R. Scott.

Haiti occupies the western portion of the Island of San Domingo, the second largest of the Greater Antilles, lying between Cuba on the west and Porto Rico on the east. The boundary which separates it from the Dominican Republic to the east is 193 miles long. The island is the most fertile of the West Indies. The mountains are covered with rich forest and can be cultivated to the top. Prospecting indicates great mineral wealth, wholly undeveloped. Stock raising is neglected. Coffee is the most important crop and the production of logwood, sugar, cocoa and cotton is increasing. It is about the size of Massachusetts and Rhode Island together.

The majority of the population are Negroes, the rest mostly mulattos descended from the former French settlers. There are about 5,000 foreigners, of which 10 per cent. are white. The Roman Catholic religion prevails. Education is nominally compulsory, but the system is poor and very lax. French is the language of the country.

Haiti, discovered by Columbus in 1492, and a French colony from 1677, attained its independence in 1803 following the revolution headed by Toussaint l'Ouverture in 1791. Its history has been a series of political disturbances and bloodshed. From 1910 to 1915 there were seven Presidents; the last, Gen. Sam, assumed office March 4, 1915, took refuge in the French Legation, July 26, 1915, while 200 political prisoners were massacred in jail, and at the funeral of the victims he himself was dragged out and killed. Two hours later a United States cruiser arrived at Port-au-Prince and landed marines. United States forces occupied the country and restored order.

Sudre Dartiguenave was elected President on Aug 12, 1915, by the National Assembly which in November ratified a treaty with the United States (which ratified it Feb. 28, 1916), establishing a political and fiscal protectorate by the United States over Haiti for a period of 20 years. The treaty provides that the President of Haiti appoints on nomination by the President of the United States a general receiver of customs to take charge of the custom houses; a financial adviser; American officers (drawn from the U. S. M. C.) to organize a Haitian constabulary to replace the armed forces, and engineers to supervise public works and sanitation. Haiti agreed not to increase the public debt without consent of the United States. The United States undertook to intervene when necessary for the preservation of Haitian independence and the maintenance of a stable and effective government. The armed constabulary now numbers 2,644 men and order has been maintained. The reserve numbers 20,000. Several hundred miles of roads have been built and a railroad from Port-au-Prince to Cape Haitien, 169 miles distant, is under construction. In 1919 there entered the ports 1,469 ships with tonnage of 91,489.

The Constitution of 1918 provides for a Senate of 15 members for 6 years, and a Chamber of Deputies of about 40 members for 2 years, all elected by popular vote, and a President elected for 4 years by the National Assembly in joint session. The division of

authority between the Constitutional Government, the treaty officials and the military occupation has been the cause of much friction, and a delegation visited the United States in 1921 to urge a rearrangement. In September, 1922, Haiti floated a $16,000,000 6 per cent. 30-year loan in New York, being part of the $40,000,000 loan provided for in the protocol between Haiti and the United States, concluded Oct. 3, 1919. It is secured by the customs and internal revenues. The average annual income of Haiti for the past six years has been $4,776,448, and the revenues for the first eight months of the fiscal year, 1921-22, amounted to $3,922,558.

Following the floating of a Haitian loan of $16,000,000 30-year 6 per cent. bonds in New York, for the refunding of the two outstanding French loans, John A. McIlhenny resigned as financial adviser to the Haitian Government and was succeeded by John S. Hord.

Haiti is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange, gourde	20 cents
Imports, 1921	$11,957,205
" 1922	12,350,271
Exports, 1921	4,953,570
" 1922	10,712,210
Budget—Receipts	4,669,053
Expenditures	4,669,053
Debt—Internal	3,275,380
External, U. S. gold	30,373,000

Trade with the United States was:

Imports 1920-21	$10,380,819
" 1921-22	$,562,823
" 1922-23	9,925,834
Exports 1920-21	4,076,857
" 1921-22	1,147,090
" 1922-23	1,445,966

HEJAZ, KINGDOM OF THE

(See under Arabia.)

HOLLAND

(See Netherlands, the).

HONDURAS, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 44,275 square miles.

POPULATION, Census, Jan. 1, 1922, 662,422.

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa, pop., 1921, 38,950.

President, Gen. Rafael Lopez Gutierrez, 1920-24.

Premier, Sr. Don Jose Angel Zuniga Huete (Interior and Justice).

Minister to the United States, Senor Dr. Don Salvador Cordova.

Consuls General, at New York, Armando Lopez Ulloa; at New Orleans, Eusebio Toledo Lopez; at St. Louis, Rafael Martinez (in charge); at San Francisco, Armando Lopez Ulloa; at Chicago, Julio J. Browere. *Consuls*, at Mobile, Benj. Urbizo Vega; at Los Angeles, Manuel F. Rodriguez. *Consulates*, also at Jacksonville, Tampa, Kansas City, Galveston, and San Antonio.

United States Minister, Franklin E. Morales.

United States Consuls, at Tegucigalpa, Robert L. Keiser; at Ceiba, George P. Waller; at Puerto Cortez, vacant.

Honduras is an agricultural and cattle raising state of Central America, bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east and south by Nicaragua, on the south and west by Salvador and on the west by Guatemala. The latter boundary is now being determined by a scientific party administered by the American Geographical Society. The coast line on the Caribbean is 400 miles long, the chief ports being Truxillo, Tela, Puerto Cortez, Omon, Roatai and La Ceiba. On the Pacific side it has a coast line of 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca with a port, Amapala, on Tiger Island, three hours by motor boat from San Lorenzo on the mainland, connected with the capital, 82 miles, by a good automobile road. The country is mountainous, very fertile, though mostly uncultivated, and covered with rich forests. It is nearly as large as Pennsylvania.

Mineral resources are abundant but undeveloped. The chief export is bananas, grown on the Caribbean coast, 11,524,149 bunches being exported in 1920; exports of cocoanuts that year being 12,647,508. Cattle and hides are also exported. Transport is very backward but is being improved. The country has 463 miles of railroads, laid mostly to provide for the fruit trade. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians with an admixture of Spanish blood.

The country is governed under a Constitution, adopted Sept. 2, 1904, which provides for the direct election by the people of a President for a six year term and a Chamber of Deputies of 42 members, chosen for four years. The President appoints a Cabinet of five Ministers. Education is free and compulsory. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion. There is a university at the capital. Military service is compulsory, with 2,900 in the regular army and 43,577 in the first line of the reserve. Of the export and import trade 95 per cent. is with the United States.

The five Central American republics proclaimed their independence as a confederation, July 1, 1823. This confederation soon broke down but renewed efforts were made again and again to re-establish it. The last attempt was made on Sept. 15, 1921, when Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador signed the Constitution of the Federation of Central America. This was to come into effect on Feb. 1, 1922, but collapsed after the Herrera administration in Guatemala was overthrown.

In 1907 representatives of the five Central American states, Mexico and the United States met in Washington and agreed to adjust any differences that might arise in a Central American Court of Justice, which tribunal was later set up at Cartago, Costa Rica, composed of five Judges, one from each state. On Aug. 20, 1922, on board the U. S. S. Tacoma, in neutral waters of the Gulf of Fonseca, the Presidents of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador signed a treaty renewing the treaty of 1907 and extending its scope especially to make impossible the fomenting of revolutions from the territories of neighboring states. The Presidents of Guatemala and Costa Rica were invited to adhere to this agreement and a commercial and economic conference was called. Guatemala declined.

Honduras is a member of the League of Nations.

Honduras is on a silver basis. The peso nominally is equal to 50.7 cents, but fluctuates with the value of silver.

Imports, 1921	$16,722,700
" 1922	12,804,259
Exports, 1921	5,428,587
" 1922	5,386,407
Budget, 1923—Receipts	4,034,324
Expenditures	4,072,716
Debt, 1922—Internal, silver	3,777,000
External, sterling	£28,651,411

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$14,637,695
" 1921-22	10,526,633
" 1922-23	10,843,706
Exports, 1920-21	6,017,554
" 1921-22	5,181,943
" 1922-23	5,582,426

HUNGARY

AREA, 35,654 square miles. (Some boundaries to be determined).

POPULATION, census of 1921, 7,945,878.

CAPITAL, Budapest, census of 1921, population, 1,184,616; other cities, Szeged, 109,896; Debreczen, 103,228; Kecskemet, 72,768; and eight others from 40,000 to 60,000.

Regent, Admiral Nicholas von Horthy, born 1867; elected March 1, 1920.

Premier, Count Stephen Bethlen (April 14, 1921).

Minister to the United States, Count Laszlo Szechenyi.

Consul General, at New York, Charles Winter. *Consuls*, at Chicago, J. Stephen Shefbeck; at Cleveland, Alexander Reutter de Kaltenbrunn; at Pittsburgh, Louis Alexy.

United States Minister, Theodore Brentano.

United States Consul General, at Budapest, Alexander K. Sloan.

Hungary for a thousand years has been the abode of the Magyars. Formerly a kingdom forming an integral part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, becoming an independent republic after the war, it was much reduced in size by the Treaty of the Trianon, June 4, 1920, losing Transylvania to Roumania, Croatia and Slavonia to Jugo-Slavia. Pre-war, it had 25,000,000 population on 125,608 square miles of territory, or about the size of the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee; now it is slightly smaller than Indiana, with 7,945,878 population on 35,654 sq. miles. Hungary is now a flat plain with insufficient fuel, no waterpower and a scarcity of raw materials. The Jugo-Slavia and Roumania boundaries are to be determined by a mixed commission. The subtraction of territory took away from the country 21,841,143 domestic animals, 7,821,362 for Roumania, 3,239,164 for Czechoslovakia, 2,439,066 for Jugo-Slavia and 325,687 for German Austria, leaving Hungary 6,432,744.

Agriculture is the chief activity, with great variety. The soil is fertile; in 1920, from 3,700,000 acres Hungary produced 19,600,000 quintals of wheat, barley, rye, and oats. From the 533,000 acres of vineyards excellent wine is produced. Forests cover 1,357,438 of the total of 22,784,000 acres of the country. Coal production in 1920 was 4,458,694 tons, plus brown coal and lignite. There were 4,372 miles of railroads in 1921, of which

1,858 were state owned. Hungary now has no seaport. She has 687 miles of navigable rivers.

On the breakup of the Dual Empire, Oct. 31, 1918, a revolution began the movement for a republic, King Charles abdicating Nov. 13. Three days later the republic was proclaimed with Count Michael Karolyi as Provisional President. Disorder followed; a Bolshevik government with Bela Kun dominant was set up March 22, 1919, but was swept away with assistance of the Roumanian army. A national government was re-established on Aug. 7, 1919. Elections, with universal suffrage, were held in January and February, 1920, a bloc of parties of the Right succeeding to control of a Provisional National Assembly which elected a Regent officially styled "Protector of the Magyar Republic." On March 23, 1920, a Government order declared Hungary a monarchy. However, two attempts of the late King-Emperor Charles to regain the throne in 1921 failed dismally.

Freedom of religion is a fundamental tenet of the new state, with equality between the many divergent sects. Four state universities have 4,750 students. The national army under the treaty is limited to 35,000 men and officers, all volunteers; other forces numbering 31,500 being police, gendarmerie and customs guards. Hungary has no air force.

Hungary became a member of the League of Nations in September, 1922.

The crown is the unit of currency, gold par of exchange being 20.26 cents (exchange Oct. 15, 1923, being .0055 cents).

	Crowns.
Budget—Revenue, 1921-22	20,315,443,502
" " est. 1922-23	152,802,434,200
Expenditures, 1921-22	26,783,757,973
" est. 1922-23	193,455,324,700
Debt—1921	66,668,946,782

The deficit for 1922 was about 90,000,000 gold crowns, said Dr. Kallay, the Finance Minister, estimated in March, 1923, that it would be equally large in 1923. The amount that the Allied nations will levy on Hungary for reparations has not as yet (Oct. 1, 1923) been fixed.

"Denuded of vital raw products, harassed by a load of debt, regarded with suspicion on all sides, the position of Hungary has been that of a hard pressed debtor who strives to resist a declaration of bankruptcy," says a British official in a report to the Department of Overseas Trade.

Foreign trade in 1922 was:

Imports, 1922	crowns 166,000,000,000
Exports, 1922	" 91,000,000,000

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$1,521,581
" 1921-22	180,329
" 1922-23	107,465
Exports, 1920-21	262,410
" 1921-22	193,464
" 1922-23	1,141,957

ICELAND, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 39,709 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 94,679.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik; population, 17,976; other towns, Akureyri, 2,700; Vestmannaeyjar, 2,519; Hafnarfjordur, 2,310; Isafjordur, 2,175.

King, Charles X. (See Denmark).

President of the Council, Sigudur Eggers (Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs).

Iceland is an island in the North Atlantic Ocean with an area nearly equal to that of Kentucky. It is of volcanic origin and has many geysers and hot springs. It is treeless. Agriculture engages 43,411 of the people, who produce hay, potatoes and turnips mostly. Domestic animals number 651,000, including 579,000 sheep (census of 1918) and furnish five-sixths of the exports. The fisheries output in 1918 was valued at 22,600,000 kroner. Imports include all necessaries. There are no railways, but 320 miles of roads. In 1917, 178 vessels with tonnage of 61,432 entered the ports. Its mercantile marine numbers 68 vessels of 8,768 tons.

Iceland was an independent republic from 903 to 1263, when it joined with Norway. The two came under Danish rule in 1381. When Norway separated from Denmark in 1814, Iceland remained under Denmark. In 1918 Denmark acknowledged Iceland as a sovereign state, united with Denmark only in that the Danish King, Christian X., was also to be King of Iceland. Its permanent neutrality was guaranteed. Provisionally until 1940 Denmark has charge of its foreign affairs, and a joint committee of six reviews bills of importance to both states.

Iceland has evolved strange social customs and traditions; is admitted to have attained approximately to absolute justice of the sterner sort, and in its constitutional monarchy to have developed an excellent democracy.

Leif Ericson, the Norseman, sailed from Iceland in the year 1000 and discovered the American mainland, starting a colony called Vinland, probably at New Bedford, Mass.

The unit of currency is the krona = $0.268 at par of exchange.

The budget for 1923 is: Revenues, kr. 7,813,450; expenditures, kr., 7,922,329. The debt on Jan. 1, 1922 was: Foreign, kr., 11,171,425; internal, kr., 5,214,100.

Imports, 1919	kr. 62,565,532
Exports, 1919	kr. 75,013,584

Trade of Iceland and the Faroe Islands (Danish), which lie between Iceland and the Shetland Islands (British), with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$619,149
" 1921-22	371,882
" 1922-23	216,586
Exports, 1920-21	107,376
" 1921-22	165,335
" 1922-23	186,543

IRAQ, KINGDOM OF THE

MESOPOTAMIA.
(British Mandate.)

AREA, 143,250 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 2,849,282; divided, Sunni Mohammedans, 1,146,685; Shi'ah Mohammedans, 1,494,015; Jews, 87,488; Christians, 78,792; of other religions, 43,302.

CAPITAL, Bagdad, population, 1920, 170,000; port, Basra, population, 85,600; Mosul (on the site of Nineveh), 90,000.

King, Feisal, third son of El Husein ibn Ali, King of the Hejas, crowned Aug. 23, 1921.

Premier, The Naqib of Bagdad.

High Commissioner of Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, Sir P. Z. Cox.

U. S. Consul, at Bagdad, Thomas R. Owens.

Mesopotamia (in classical days "the country from Mosul and Tikrit on the Tigris to the borders of Syria") is the name now applied to the whole Euphrates country in southwest Asia—the former Turkish Vilayets of Basra, Bagdad and Mosul. The Arab name for this territory is Iraq. It is bounded on the north by Kurdistan; on the east by Persia; on the south by the Persian Gulf and Kuwait and on the west by the Arabian and Syrian deserts. The boundary lines are indeterminate. It is as large as the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The country is a great alluvial plain stretching from the Persian Gulf 400 miles north, rising in rolling hills in Mosul and beyond to the limestone mountains of Kurdistan. The climate is subtropical and the rainfall (all in the winter months) is scanty, Bagdad averaging 6.64 inches in 29 years. The temperature varies widely; 120 in the shade is not uncommon, and severe frosts in the winter. The country is unhealthy, demanding extreme care. Mosquitoes and sand flies are pests, and malaria and "Bagdad boils" are common. Dysentery and fever are prevalent; cholera, the bubonic plague and typhus fever have frequently scourged the country.

The soil is of extraordinary fertility and engineers estimate that the Tigris-Euphrates Rivers could irrigate 7,000,000 acres in winter and 3,000,000 of varied crops in summer. Half of this area, the report of Sir William Willcocks, engineer, says could be immediately reclaimed if the ancient system of canals and drains were restored. Only regulatory work is attempted at present and about 1,500,000 are under water and improvements in methods of cultivation are urged. Wheat, barley, rice and millet are the chief crops, with tobacco in the Kurdish hills. Cotton is being grown and large yields are possible. Dates are grown in the tidal stretches of the Shatt el Arab and the hundred miles from Fao to Qurna on both sides of the river is a continuous date grove. Dates are a staple food of the Arabs and in 1919 £1,470,000 worth were exported. Large flocks of sheep are raised in the north, and wool and skins form a considerable export. Industries, weaving, silk spinning, leather working, etc., are for the local market only.

The chief port is Basra, 70 miles up the Shatt el Arab from the Persian Gulf. A railroad runs from Kalat just south of Mosul to Bagdad (designed to be part of the Berlin to Bagdad railroad) and the English have connected Bagdad and Basra by rail (opened Jan. 13, 1920). The control of the Bagdad railroad passed into British hands in 1923.

The great value of the country to Great Britain is its petroleum. In southeastern Mesopotamia, Great Britain has built great refineries to handle the product of the country and of Persia, which is now comparatively small, but the reserve is great.

The mandate under the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, 1920, for Mesopotamia as an independent state, was intrusted to Great Britain by the Allies, British and Indian forces having conquered the country during the World War, occupying Basra on Nov. 22, 1914, and Bagdad March 11, 1917. British High Commissioner set up a provisional Arab Government with the Naqib of Bagdad at the head, in November, 1920. Emir Feisal, third son of the Grand Sherif of Mecca, now King of the Hejas, who made a notable reputation as a soldier during the war and as a diplomat at the Paris Peace Conference, presented himself as a candidate for the throne. He was chosen ruler by acclamation as a constitutional democratic sovereign, a choice subsequently ratified by a referendum, and was crowned at Bagdad Aug. 23, 1921. Since then the British garrison has been gradually reduced.

A treaty of alliance between Iraq and Great Britain was signed on Oct. 10, 1922. Under it King Feisal agrees to be guided by the advice of King George on international and financial obligations and interests for the whole period—twenty years—of the treaty. Great Britain agrees to give such support and assistance to the armed forces of the King of Iraq as may be necessary.

By a protocol announced May 3, 1923, it was provided that the treaty would terminate upon Iraq becoming a member of the League of Nations, and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey.

Budget, 1919-20—Receipts.....£3,437,000
" Expenditures.....£3,692,000

The trade of the Hejaz, Arabia and the Iraq with the United States was:

Imports, 1921-22.....$291,229
" 1922-23..... 322,596
Exports, 1921-22..... 734,523
" 1922-23.....1,388,385

ITALY, KINGDOM OF

AREA, Prewar Italy, 110,632 square miles; territory added by the war, Alto Adige, 618 square miles; Carinzia, 113; Carniola, [illegible]; Gorizia and Gradisca, 1,138; Triest, 37; Istria, 2,035; Trentino and Ampezzano, 2,627; total, 7,350. Grand total, 117,982. Colonial possessions, Eritrea, 45,435 square miles; Somaliland, 139,430; Libya, estimated (southern boundaries undetermined), 406,000; total, 590,865.

POPULATION, Prewar Italy, census December 1921, 37,270,493; population added by the war, Alto Adige, 24,345; Carinzia, 7,667; Carniola, 88,605; Gorizia and Gradisca, 260,749; Triest, 229,510; Istria, 404,309; Trentino and Ampezzano, 393,111; Zara, 32,551; total, 1,564,691; grand total, 38,835,184. Colonial possessions, Eritrea, pop. census of 1920, 402,893; Somaliland, estimated, 650,000; Libya, estimated, 1,000,000; total, 2,052,893. *Population by Provinces:* Piedmont, 3,394,395; Liguria, 1,309,917; Lombardy, 5,109,868; Venetia, 3,952,703; Emilia, 2,952,774; Marches, 1,149,537; Tuscany, 2,829,712; Umbria, 736,671; Latium, 1,515,807; Abruzzi and Molice, 1,537,398; Campania, 3,577,065; Apulia, 2,333,595; Basilicata, 467,812; Calabria, 1,502,451; Sicily, 4,134,336; Sardinia, 866,352.

CAPITAL, Rome, Pop. (Census of Dec. 1, 1921), 664,571; other cities, Naples, 780,220; Milan, 718,304; Turin, 517,140; Palermo, 400,348; Genoa, 300,784; Florence, 253,565; Catania, 251,875; Bologna, 210,969; Venice, 171,339; Messina, 171,136; Bari, 132,015; Leghorn, 114,813; Padua, 112,021; Ferrara, 107,618; Brescia, 96,424; Verona, 92,413; Foggia, 88,970; Reggio Emilia, 82,908; Modena, 82,487, and 43 between 20,000 and 80,000.

King, Victor Emmanuel III., born Nov. 11, 1869, succeeded his father, King Humbert I., July 29, 1900; married Helena, daughter of Nicholas, King of Montenegro, Oct. 24, 1896; children, Crown Prince Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15, 1904; Princess Yolande, born June 1, 1901, married April 9, 1923, Capt. Count Carlo C. di Bergolo; Princess Mafalda, born Nov. 19, 1902; Princess Giovanna, born Nov. 13, 1907, and Princess Maria, born Dec. 26, 1914.

Premier, Benito Mussolini (Interior and Foreign Affairs).

Ambassador to the United States, Prince Gelasio Caetani.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Tenistode Bernardia; at San Francisco, Vittore Siciliani; at Denver, Gualtiero Chiesotti; at Chicago, Leopoldo Zunini. *Consuls*, at Washington, Salvatore Floria; at New Orleans, Chevalier Guglielmo Silenzi; at Boston, Marquis Agostino Ferrante de Ruffano; at Philadelphia, Chevalier Luigi Silitti. *Consular Agents* are at Los Angeles, Trinidad, Col.; Hartford, New Haven, Wilmington, Key West, Pensacola, Tampa, Savannah, Springfield, Ill.; Indianapolis, Frontenac, Kan.; Louisville, Hammond, Shreveport, Portland, Me.; Baltimore, Lawrence, Springfield, Mass.; Worcester, Detroit, Duluth, Gulfport, Vicksburg, St. Louis, Butte, Omaha, Newark, Trenton, Albuquerque, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Yonkers, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Youngstown, Portland, Ore.; Altoona, Erie, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Providence, Charleston, S. C.; Memphis, Fort Worth, Galveston, Port Arthur, Salt Lake City, Norfolk, Richmond, Seattle, Spokane, Charleston, W. Va.; Northfork, W. Va., and Milwaukee.

United States Ambassador, Richard Washburn Child.

United States Consuls General, at Rome, Francis B. Keene; at Genoa, John Ball Osborne; at Naples, Homer M. Byington. *Consuls*, at Catania, Carl R. Loop; at Florence, Joseph E. Haven; at Leghorn, Jesse B. Jackson; at Messina, Benjamin F. Chase; at Milan, Clarence Carrigan; at Palermo, Edward L. Nathan; at Triest, George M. Hanson; at Turin, Dana C. Sycks; at Venice, James B. Young.

The Kingdom of Italy occupies the entire Italian peninsula, stretching from the Alps southeast into the Mediterranean, with the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, Elba and about 70 smaller ones. On the east is the Adriatic Sea which it dominates, on the south, the Mediterranean, on the west between the mainland, Sicily and Sardinia is the Tyrrhenian Sea, and further north the Ligurian Sea. The maritime Alps on the west separate it from France, the Swiss Alps in the north from Switzerland, and the Dolomites Alps from Austria, and the Carnac and Julian Alps on the east from Jugo-Slavia. The great plain shut in by these huge mountains, and the Ligurian Apennines, and watered by the Po (220 miles long) and the Adige, shared by the provinces of Piedmont, Lombardy, Emilia and Venetia, stretches across the top from the Maritime Alps to the head of the Adriatic. Its maximum length is 360 miles. The Ligurian Mountains circling the Gulf of Genoa run down the middle of the peninsula as the Apennines, with many summits like Monte Cimone (altitude 7,103 feet) in the northern part, and the Gran Sasso d'Italia (9,560 feet) in Central Italy, nearing the western coastline in Campagna and running down (with altitudes of about 6,000 feet), through the southern province, Calabria, to the "toe of the boot" at Cap Spartivento. Across the narrow strait of Messina the mountain range continues through the Island of Sicily with its famous volcano Mt. Etna (altitude 10,755 feet). The active volcano Mt. Vesuvius rises to an altitude of about 4,000 feet on the Bay of Naples, and north of the Strait of Messina is the island volcano of Stromboli (3,040 feet).

The length of the peninsula is 760 miles, while its breadth nowhere exceeds 150 miles and does not generally measure more than 100 miles. Italy is about equal in area to New England and New York together, and has more than twice their population.

Two rivers, having the greatest historic importance, rise in the Apennines, and flow west to the sea—the Tiber, which flows through Rome, and the Arno, which waters the Florentine plain. The rivers in the south are unimportant. Between the spurs of the Alps lie seven beautiful Italian lakes, especially noteworthy being Como, Lugano, Maggiore and Garda, the last being the largest and the last two over 30 miles long. All are of great depth.

The Adriatic coastline from Rimini to Otranto is flat with but one indentation, and with no harbors worthy of the name save Brindisi. The silt brought down by the Po, the Adige and the eastern streams, also rising in the Alps, have built out the land from Ravenna to the Gulf of Triest, with marshes and lagoons so marked a feature of the mouths of the Po and of Venice. Triest on the western side of the Istrian peninsula, and Fiume on the eastern side, were Austro-Hungary's seaports on the Adriatic. Triest has been joined to Italy as a prize of war, and Fiume, after a bitter quarrel, occupation by d'Annunzio's troops, and much negotiation, has been created by the Italian-Jugo-Slavian treaty (Nov. 12, 1920) a free city. Italians who have not acquiesced in this settlement (the Fascisti) have tried during 1922 to upset this verdict (see Fiume).

The climate of Italy is sunny, although northern Italy has a cold winter; snow is rarely seen in Naples, and olives, oranges, lemons, figs, sugar cane, cotton and pomegranates flourish in Calabria. The soil is fertile and the people industrious and frugal. Italy, through drained before the war by emigration, is one of the most densely populated states in Europe.

The population is unusually homogeneous. In prewar Italy there were about 85,000 of French origin, 10,000 Teutonic in the Val d'Aosta, 81,000 Albanian in Calabria and Sicily, 29,000 Greek, 43,000 Slav, mostly in Cividale, and 12,000 Spanish (Catalans) in Sardinia. In the "redeemed" provinces, formerly Austrian, annexed after the war, there are 215,345 Germans in Alto Adige and 13,920 in the Trentino; 326,715 Slovenes in the northeastern districts, and 141,663 Croats in Istria. The religion of the great majority is Roman Catholic, the census reporting 123,253 Protestants; 34,324 Jews; and 847,532 of no religion. Emigration has been very heavy. The United States census of 1920 reported 1,610,109 Italian-born in the United States alone. In the decade before the war about 650,000 immigrants left Italy annually, and about 500,000 returned each year, being a net loss to Italy of 1,500,000 in that period. In 1914 there were about 1,500,000 residing in Brazil, 1,000,000 in Argentina, 450,000 in France, 220,000 in Switzerland, 120,000 in Germany, and 150,000 in Northern Africa. The war checked emigration greatly, but it reached 230,000 in 1919, 412,000 in 1920, 279,000 in 1921, and 277,000 in 1922. The Association of Italian Corporations, etc., in Rome estimates that in 1921 Italian immigrants remitted from the United States alone 3,689,000,000 lire.

Unemployment has decreased. On Jan. 1, 1922, the number of persons out of work was 541,775; and on July 30, 1923, the number was 213,590. The co-operative movement has grown steadily.

Rome, the capital city, has a population of 664,571 by the census of 1921, not including the garrison of 24,889. It increased 27.18 per cent. in the last decade and has tripled in size since 1871. The total population of the 69 capitals of the provinces in 1911 was 6,440,729 and in 1921 7,511,048, an increase of 11.66 per cent.

The percentage of illiteracy has been high in Italy, especially in Calabria, and the other southern provinces, but in the last decade much progress has been made in correcting it. Lower grade education is compulsory. Italy has ten universities dating from the thirteenth century or the first years of the fourteenth. Famous among these are Bologna (founded 1200), with 3,031 students; Genoa (1243), 2,459 students; Naples (1224), 9,266 students; Padua (1222), 2,082 students; Pavia (1300), 1,512 students; Pisa (1338), 1,729 students, and Rome (1303), 5,178 students. The total number of students at the 21 universities in 1919 was 37,768.

Agriculture is the chief industry. Of a total of 71,692,592 acres 65,995,000 are under crops. The number of peasant proprietors is large, especially in Northern Italy. The census of 1921 returned 3,796,561 as proprietors of lands, buildings or both. The wheat acreage in 1921 was 11,927,000; sugar beet, 125,000. There are 5,735,500 acres given over to olives and 10,590,000 to vineyards. The sugar output in 1921 was 170,466 tons. Silk culture flourishes. Dairy farming and cheese making is important in Northern Italy. Italy has suffered greatly from deforestation, but a determined effort has of late been made to reafforest the country. The chestnut crop is of great value. There are about 30,000 vessels and boats and about 110,000 men engaged in fishing.

Italy is not rich in mineral deposits and is especially lacking in coal. Much hydroelectric power is going to waste in the mountains, but the work of harnessing the water is going on. In 1919 Italy imported 6,220,000 tons of coal, of which 1,160,000 were from the United States. The amount dropped in 1920, and about 1,200,000 tons of lignite were mined in her 200 mines. Italy is a large producer of sulphur, chiefly in the volcanic regions of Sicily, the amount in 1920 being 296,099 metric tons.

Italy is now equipped with 9 powerful coke blast furnaces, 113 electric steel furnaces of large and medium capacity and 60 small ones. Production in 1922, according to the Association of Metallurgical Industrialists, amounted to 943,000 tons, including national pig iron. The total number of employees and workmen engaged by iron and steel working plants is about 100,000, and the capital invested is estimated at $100,000,000.

Zinc production in 1920 was 95,985 metric tons, and of lead 40,634 metric tons. The possession of the quicksilver mines of Idria in the territory taken from Austria, north of Fiume, makes Italy the foremost producer in the world, the output being about 1,700 metric tons in 1919, and 1,400 in 1920. The quarry industry is important.

Italy's industrial development since 1880 has been great. The chief industries have been steel products, textiles, chemicals, paper, etc. The difficulty of obtaining coal during and after the war, and the fall in exchange, depressed all industry; unemployment was widespread, and strikes and in some cities the seizure of the plants by the working forces disarranged all industry.

Italy in 1921 had 10,290 miles of state railroads operating under a heavy deficit, and 980 miles of privately owned lines; the state had electrified 639 miles by June 30, 1921, and will electrify about 4,000 miles in all. The number of ships entering Italian ports in 1919 were: Italian, 93,397, of 15,164,409 tons; foreign, 4,792 of 8,929,230 tons. The chief ports in order of tonnage entered were Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Leghorn, Venice, Messina and Catania. In her mercantile marine in 1922 were 825 steamers of 3,129,903 tons. In this year the amount of ship subsidies granted was estimated as 300,000,000 lire, the subsidy policy having begun in 1877 when 9,000,000 was given. By stringent economy and reduction of lines in 1923 the Minister of Marine hoped to save 75,000,000 lire on the mercantile marine.

The Government has decided to turn the telephone lines over to private concessionaires and is considering the sale of certain state railroad lines.

Italy, divided, dismembered even for centuries, began to take shape as a unity when, following the war of 1859, Lombardy, by the peace of Zurich, came under the crown of King Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia of the house of Savoy. By plebiscite in 1860 Parma, Modena, the Romagna and Tuscany joined, to be followed at once by Sicily and Naples, and by The Marches and Umbria. The first Italian Parliament assembled in February, 1861, and on March 17, 1861, declared Victor Emmanuel King of Italy. Mantua and Venetia were added in 1866, an outcome of the Austro-Prussian war. The Papal States were taken possession of by Italian troops on Sept. 20, 1870, after the withdrawal of the French garrison in the Franco-Prussian war (see Rome, See of), and by plebiscite on Oct. 2 were annexed to the kingdom, thereby rounding out United Italy. Italy suffered heavily in the World War, her northeast provinces having been overrun by the Austrians and Germans after a crushing defeat at Caporetto. Her loss in men was 650,000 killed and missing, and the cost to the kingdom was 48,000,000,000 lire. The increase in territory that followed the war is given in detail above.

The total expenditures to July 1, 1923, for reconstruction of the devastated provinces was 12,148,000,000 lire out of a total requirement of 18,718,000,000 lire.

The country is governed under an expansion of the Constitution granted to Sardinia in 1848. The executive authority is exercised by the King, acting through a Minister. The legislative power rests with the King and a Parliament of two Houses. The Senate is composed of nine Princes of the Blood and eminent men nominated for life by the King; the number in 1920 was 368. The Lower House consists of 535 Deputies (1 to every 71,000 of the population) elected by districts directly. The electoral law of 1920 provides for universal suffrage of all men and women 21 years old, and the electoral reform of 1919 provided for proportional representation. The complexion of the House elected in May, 1921, was: Constitutionalists, 275; Socialists, 122; Catholics, 107; Communists, 16; Republicans, 7; Germans, 4; and Slavs, 4.

The duration of Parliament is 5 years, but the King has power to dissolve the Lower House at any time; a new election must follow within four months. All money bills must originate in the Lower House. Premier Mussolini forced through a bill reforming the electoral law so as to assign two-thirds of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies to the party obtaining the largest number of votes in the elections.

The Fascisti Government has abolished four Ministries and reduced the former thirteen direct taxes to three—those on land, house and income, besides centring all finance control in the Treasury.

The army on a peace basis numbers 250,000 men, with 2,350,000 in the reserve. Service is compulsory and universal. The navy has two strongly fortified naval bases, Pola and Spezia. Many of its prewar units have been discarded.

Italy is a member of the League of Nations.

The lira is the unit of currency. At par of exchange, lira = 19.3 cents; exchange rate on Oct. 15, 1923, was 4.56.

Imports, 1921, lire	15,348,400,000
Exports, 1921	7,903,200,000
Budget, 1922-23—Receipts, lire	20,172,931,000
Expenditures	21,360,467,000
Deficit	1,187,536,000
Debt, 1922—Internal, lire	96,000,000,000
Foreign, gold lire	22,000,000,000
State property, June 30, 1920, valued at lire	52,439,039,661

According to a statement issued by the Italian Council of Ministers on July 9, 1923, the ordinary revenues of the Government for the fiscal year July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923, were 12,781,206,386 lire, compared with the 1921-22 revenues of 12,-

794,764,607 lire. This revenue was obtained as follows: Direct taxation, 4,272,221,912 lire; monopolies, 3,090,686,254 lire; indirect taxation, 2,750,411,019 lire; taxes on wealth transfers, 2,438,416,941 lire, and lottery (net return), 229,470,260 lire.

The increase in revenues is observable mainly in income tax returns, the amount collected under this head being 1,187,000,000 lire, an increase of 347,000,000 lire over the preceding year's returns. In the category of direct taxation on consumption the revenue this year was 2,705,000,000 lire, an increase of 563,000,000 lire over the preceding year.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$302,121,278
"	1921-22	138,174,639
"	1922-23	173,422,000
Exports,	1920-21	59,096,514
"	1921-22	61,346,780
"	1922-23	83,025,887

Italian Colonial Possessions.

ERITREA.

AREA, 45,435 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 405,681, of which 2,435 are Italians.

CAPITAL, Asmara; population, 14,711.

Governor, Marquis G. Ceirina Feroni; appointed 1919.

Italy's colonial venture in Africa began in 1870, when the port of Assab, in the extreme southern part of Eritrea, was purchased. Lagging interest was revived in 1885, when the colonial project was vigorously pushed. An effort to establish a protectorate over Abyssinia was made in 1889 but was upset by King Menelek, who with an army of 80,000 annihilated a force of 12,000 Italians at the Battle of Adowa in 1896. Eritrea was constituted a colony in 1890.

Eritrea stretches for 620 miles along the African coast of the Red Sea from Cape Kasar to Cape Dumeireh. To the west it is bordered by the Soudan and on the south by Abyssinia. The lowlands along the coast are very hot but the uplands are cool, sometimes cold. Irrigation is necessary to supplement rainfall for the crops, and the soil is poor. Agriculture and stock raising are the chief industries. There is a railroad 75 miles long connecting the seaport Massawa (population, 2,275) with the capital, Asmara (altitude 7,765 feet), which is being extended via Keren to Agordat (109 miles) to open up a cotton-growing district. Gold is mined in Hamassen and petroleum is found, but there has been as yet no development.

Efforts to settle large numbers of Italians in the uplands, the only part of the country where Europeans can live permanently, have been abandoned.

The budget for 1922-23 balances at 27,548,733 lire, but this includes a state contribution to the receipts of 6,650,000 lire.

The imports in 1921 were 110,000,000 lire, and exports 28,000,000 lire.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND.

AREA, 139,430 square miles.

POPULATION, about 450,000.

CAPITAL and port, Mogadishu: population, estimated, 14,000.

Governor, Carlo Riveri.

Italy's African colony, the Italian Somaliland, extends along the Indian Ocean from the Gulf of Aden to the Juba River. The coast line runs in a northeast-southwest direction, is 1,100 miles long, with no indentation of importance. Jubaland, the valley of the Juba River, was taken from Kenya (German East Africa) and added to the colony to balance British and French acquisitions of former German possessions. Agriculture and cattle and camel raising are the chief industries. In 1921 706 steamers of 206,968 tons entered the ports.

The budget for 1922-23 balances at 19,664,000 lire; this includes a state contribution to the receipts of 8,422,000 lire, and extraordinary expenditure of 9,000,000 lire.

The imports for 1921 were 71,112,001 lire, and exports 12,130,000 lire.

TRIPOLITANIA AND CYRENAICA.
(Italian Libya.)

AREA, 406,000 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1,000,000 (30 per cent. Arabs, 40 per cent. Negroes, 23 per cent. Jews, 7 per cent. Europeans).

CAPITALS, Tripoli, population, estimated, 73,000, and Benghazi, population, 35,000.

Governor of Tripolitania, Giuseppe Volpi (1921).

Governor of Cyrenaica, Gen. Bongiovanni (1923).

Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, or Italian Libya, in North Africa, extend along the Mediterranean Sea from Egypt on the east to Tunis (French) on the west. On the south they extend into the desert, the boundary line being unmarked though settled by treaty with France Sept. 12, 1919.

Tripoli, formerly one of the Barbary States and independent since 1714, was reconquered by Turkey in 1835. During the Turko-Italian war of 1911-12, Italy proclaimed the annexation of Tripoli, which was recognized in the Treaty of Ouchy, Oct. 18, 1912.

The territory was divided into two independent districts for administrative purposes May 17, 1919. In both provinces natives have equal rights with Italians and there is a certain amount of local autonomy by elected local Parliaments.

The prevailing religion is Mohammedan, and Arabic is generally spoken.

The country is rather barren but has date palm orchards, olive groves, lemon, almond and fig trees, and vineyards. Some cereals, chiefly barley, are grown. Pasturage is abundant in Cyrenaica. Sponge fishing is important; the value of the product in 1920-21 was 16,424,250 lire. There is considerable caravan trade to the south. The total railroad mileage is 163.

The budget for 1922-23 balanced at 259,957,300 lire. This includes a state contribution to the receipts of 202,878,300 lire.

The trade of Tripolitania in 1921 was: Imports, 105,858,963 lire; exports, 10,641,487 lire; of Cyrenaica, imports, 5,180,700 lire; exports, 17,100,000 lire.

Trade of Italian Africa with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$212,758
"	1921-22	101,203
"	1922-23	44,389
Exports,	1920-21	332,666
"	1921-22	11,501
"	1922-23	80,564

JAPAN, EMPIRE OF

AREA, Japan proper, 148,756 square miles. Korea (Chosen), 84,738 square miles; Formosa (Taiwan) 13,944 square miles; Pescadores (Hokoto), 47 square miles; Japanese Sakhalin (Karafuto), 13,253 square miles. Total, 260,738 square miles.

POPULATION, Japan proper, census of Oct. 1, 1920, 5,963,053; Korea, 17,264,119; Formosa, 3,655,308; Sakhalin, 105,899; total, 76,988,379.

CAPITAL, Tokio (Greater), population, 1922, 5,164,300; other cities, census of Oct. 1, 1920: Osaka, 1,252,983; Kobe, 608,644; Kyoto, 591,323; Nagoya, 429,997; Yokohama, 422,938; Nagasaki, 176,534; Hiroshima, 160,510; Hakodate, 144,749; Kure, 130,362; Kanazawa, 129,265; Sendai, 118,984; Otaru, 108,113; Kagoshima, 103,180; Sapporo, 102,580; Yawata, 100,235; and 59 other cities with more than 30,000 inhabitants.

Emperor, Yoshihito, born Aug. 31, 1879, succeeded his father, Mutsuhito July 30, 1912, married Princess Sadako, May 10, 1900; four sons.

Regent, Crown Prince Hirohito, born April 21, 1901, constituted Regent because of his father's ill health, Nov. 25, 1921; betrothed to Princess Nagako Kuni.

Premier, Admiral Count Gombei Yamamoto, assumed office August, 1923, after the death of Admiral Kato, Aug. 23.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Nikokichi Ijuin.

Home Minister, Baron Shimpei Goto.

Ambassador to the United States, Masanao Hanihara.

Consuls General, at New York, J. Ancha, acting; at San Francisco, Njiro Oyama. *Consuls*, at Los Angeles, Kuramatsu Kishi; at Chicago, Tanichiro Yoshida; at New Orleans, Michio Kakre; at Portland, Ore., Yenji Takeda; at Seattle, Chinchi Obashi. There are honorary Consuls at Mobile, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Galveston.

United States Ambassador, Cyrus E. Woods.

United States Consuls General, at Yokohama, Nathaniel B. Stewart; at Seoul, Korea, Ransford S. Miller. *Consuls*, at Kobe, Erie R. Dickover; at Nagasaki, Henry B. Hitchcock; at Nagoya, Harry F. Hawley; at Taikoku, Formosa, Harvey T. Goodier.

The island empire of Japan lies in the north Pacific Ocean off the coast of China and Siberia from 21° 45′ north latitude, the southern point of Formosa (Taiwan), due east of Hongkong, to 50° 56′ north latitude, the last of the Kurile Islands, a few miles south of Kamchatka. It includes also the southern half of the island of Sakhalin, and the ancient Kingdom of Korea, annexed May 25, 1915, on the mainland. Japan also holds the Kwangtung peninsula (Port Arthur and Dairen) on a 99-year lease, and has the mandate for the Marshall, Caroline, Ladrone and Pelew islands, former German possessions in the Pacific.

The southernmost island is subtropical; the northernmost subarctic. Were the empire stretched out in the Atlantic off the coast of the United States at the same latitudes, Formosa would lie across Cuba and Southern Florida. Tokio would be due east of Norfolk, Hakodate due east of New York, and Sakhalin would lie athwart Newfoundland, with the northernmost island, Paramushir, off Labrador. In area Japan proper is about the size of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined.

Japan proper, the ancient empire, bears a strong likeness to the British Isles, similarly separated from the continent of Europe; its 148,756 square miles compares with Great Britain and Ireland's 121,633, and its 55,961,140 inhabitants with the United Kingdom's 47,307,501. The Japanese coast is even more deeply indented, its coast line measuring 17,150 miles. Few places in Japan are far removed from the mountains or really distant from the sea. The northern islands are a continuation of the Russian Karafuto chain running down through Yezo and the mainland. The continuation of the Kuentun mountain range of China appears in the southern islands, the ranges meeting in the grand Japanese Alps. In the vast transverse fissure crossing the mainland from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific rises the group of volcanoes, mostly extinct or dormant, with the majestic sacred mountain Fujisan lifting its white cone 60 miles west of Tokio to an altitude of 12,425 feet. The earthquake zone —where the average is said to be four slight ones a day, with very serious ones only every six or seven years—has its greatest centre along the Pacific Coast near the Bay of Tokio.

The Pacific Ocean here on the eastern coast of Japan is very deep. Soundings show 4,655 fathoms in what is known as the Tuscarora Deep (named after the United States man-o-war which made the survey). Many of the earthquakes with accompanying tidal waves seem to have their origin here and the configuration suggests a submarine crater.

Japan suffered the worst disaster in its history on Sept. 1, 1923, when a great earthquake shock, followed by a tidal wave and fire, destroyed the capital city, Tokio, the third largest city in the world, Yokohama, the chief port, and many other towns and health resorts. Shocks continued until the 12th. On that date the first official compilation set the total number of killed, injured and missing at 1,356,749, with 315,824 houses destroyed. The Tokio dead were set at 80,000.

The cost of reconstructing Tokio and Yokohama was set at Y10,000,000,000 or $5,000,000,000. Wider streets and a larger harbor are planned. The Japanese Times of New York from its despatches estimated the total property damage at $1,200,000,000. The loss of raw silk at Yokohama was 76,000 bales valued at $39,200,000, and 30,000 bales of waste silk valued at $172,500.

Modern steel frame buildings in the earthquake zone stood the shocks well.

The response of the American people to the appeal of the Red Cross for a $5,000,000 relief fund brought $7,183,000 in a fortnight. (For detailed account consult index.)

Separating the islands of Shikoku and Kiushiu from the mainland is the wonderfully beautiful Inland sea opening both into the Sea of Japan and the Pacific. It is 255 miles long and 56 wide, with a coast line of 700 miles and a surface expanse of 1,325 square miles.

Heavy snowfalls are frequent on the Japan Sea slopes of the mountains of Yezo, while the Pacific side, by which flows the Japan current, enjoys delightful winter weather. There is an abundant rainfall. The streams are short, swift and often unruly, of little value for transportation, but offering a vast but as yet little developed supply of hydro-electric power. Myriads of waterfalls add their charm to the magnificent scenery. The "Splendor of the Sun" at Nikko makes an unbroken plunge of 350 feet. There are a thousand mineral springs.

Three-fourths of the mountain land is uncultivable, and the soil of the rest is only moderately fertile, yet by intensive cultivation, hard work and great frugality more than half the people wrest their living from the soil. There is a rich supply of fish of many kinds in the sea and fish is a staple diet, so a hardy, daring, self-reliant race of fishermen has been developed.

About three-fifths of the arable land is owned by small peasant proprietors, with holdings of an acre, more or less, each. The rest is mostly worked by tenant farmers. More than half the land is used for growing rice, the staple food of the country. The number of acres planted in 1920 was 7,658,984. About 300,000,000 bushels is produced annually, the crop in 1920 reaching 450,000,000. Large crops are raised of wheat, barley, rye, millet, buckwheat, maize, beans and potatoes, also tobacco and tea. Mulberry trees are widely grown and in 1920 the number of families engaged in silk culture was 1,638,121; 4,885,000 cocoon egg-cards were hatched, providing 31,031,700 bushels of cocoons. There were 3,848 factories engaged in the silk industry, employing 64,188 men and 430,110 women.

Forests cover 36,000,000 acres, about 17,000,000 belonging to the state and to the imperial household. Much cabinet wood is produced; the lacquer tree is largely cultivated in the north and the camphor tree furnishes much of the wealth of Formosa.

In the decade 1908-18 the number of industrial establishments doubled, increasing from 11,390 to 22,391, with horsepower increased from 379,556 to 2,006,098; men operatives increased from 248,751 to 646,115, and women operatives from 400,925 to 763,081. By the end of 1920 the number of factories had again doubled—45,806—employing 700,124 men and 786,318 women, a total of 1,486,442 operatives. Government factories in the same decade decreased in number from 196 to 161 but doubled in power and increased somewhat in number of operatives, the figures for 1918 being men, 123,087 and women, 36,349.

The cotton mills also prospered greatly during the war, the capital was increased 288 per cent. by June, 1920, over the pre-war figure, with 3,689,000 spindles as compared with 2,409,900 in 1914. At the end of 1918 there were 6,710 factories with 65,316 men and 218,041 women operatives.

In 1922 India supplied 4,944,000 piculs of raw cotton (picul = 132.25 pounds); the United States, 2,899,000; China, 633,000; and Egypt, 108,000.

Japan has become a heavy producer of coal; 31,271,000 metric tons were mined in 1919; 29,245,384 in 1920; 26,220,617 in 1921 and 27,701,711 in 1922. Her total resources are estimated at 8,792 million tons, of which the workable resources are 1,238 million tons. With the exception of one field of 60 million tons of anthracite, all the coal is bituminous. Of petroleum 179,910 metric tons were produced in 1922. The value of Japan's chief mining products since 1906 will be found in a large table accompanying this article.

The difficulty of getting iron during the war compelled Japan to increase its foundries from 20 to 250, and in 1919 these produced 613,000 tons of pig iron and 553,000 tons of steel. Pig iron production dropped 168,870 tons in 1920, 96,648 in 1921 and 77,262 in 1922. Steel kept up better in tonnage, 308,214 in 1920 and 325,300 in 1921, but the value in the latter year was just one-half of the value in 1918. The imports of iron and steel in 1920 were 1,969,000 tons; in 1921 1,368,300 and in 1922, 2,248,000 tons. About 2,700 factories were engaged in machine making, etc.

VALUE OF JAPAN'S MINERAL PRODUCTS.

YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Lead.	Pig Iron.	Coal.	Petroleum.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1906.....	3,572,940	3,351,453	29,236,853	496,909	2,042,918	63,144,000	3,145,502
1907.....	3,868,755	4,040,431	32,467,871	568,636	2,089,586	59,961,264	5,218,737
1908.....	4,457,430	4,362,740	22,409,424	405,123	1,736,734	63,623,773	6,520,871
1909.....	5,077,058	4,261,481	24,536,150	428,204	2,025,235	58,213,680	6,428,514
1910.....	5,671,806	4,896,188	25,819,259	488,828	2,197,169	51,076,398	6,880,471
1911.....	6,059,497	4,761,652	27,133,448	506,604	1,964,649	55,006,501	6,733,514
1912.....	6,799,072	5,896,084	40,252,061	531,282	2,304,614	61,412,837	8,377,073
1913.....	7,252,000	5,635,124	42,012,126	617,866	2,552,245	70,956,121	12,498,506
1914.....	9,398,449	5,370,278	39,067,387	827,282	2,742,223	80,350,387	9,430,505
1915.....	10,804,546	5,287,624	53,731,798	976,389	2,497,130	65,068,894	9,873,413
1916.....	10,417,459	7,135,060	109,812,610	3,755,933	4,084,633	80,625,582	14,996,695
1917.....	9,398,512	11,946,403	118,692,244	5,661,020	11,475,250	140,009,591	19,003,950
1918.....	10,252,085	12,622,005	90,390,232	4,152,991	37,778,788	286,032,498	30,417,097
1919.....	9,729,123	11,131,055	67,581,475	1,592,483	38,810,554	442,540,941	42,562,023
1920.....	10,352,701	9,865,435	47,577,402	1,384,172	20,384,123	418,073,754	35,356,655
1921.....	9,719,563	5,501,299	32,578,236	652,993	9,880,176	227,674,056	34,149,264

Total value of all mineral production, in yen (1917), 442,516,068; (1918), 621,413,403; (1919), 710,520,488; (1920), 635,391,637; (1921), 389,379,072.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

(From data furnished by T. W. Kawa, acting Japanese Financial Commissioner.)

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1869.....	12,908,978	20,783,633	33,692,611	1896.....	117,842,761	171,674,474	289,517,235
1870.....	14,543,013	33,741,637	48,184,650	1897.....	163,135,077	219,300,772	382,435,849
1871.....	17,968,609	21,916,728	39,885,336	1898.....	165,753,753	277,502,157	443,255,910
1872.....	17,026,647	26,174,815	43,201,462	1899.....	214,920,894	220,401,926	435,331,820
1873.....	21,635,441	28,107,390	49,742,831	1900.....	204,429,994	287,261,846	491,691,840
1874.....	19,317,306	23,461,814	42,779,120	1901.....	252,349,543	255,816,645	508,166,188
1875.....	18,611,111	29,975,628	48,586,739	1902.....	258,303,065	271,731,259	530,034,324
1876.....	27,711,528	23,064,679	51,676,207	1903.....	289,502,442	317,135,518	606,637,960
1877.....	23,348,521	27,420,903	50,769,424	1904.....	319,260,896	371,360,738	690,621,634
1878.....	25,988,140	32,874,834	85,862,974	1905.....	321,553,610	488,538,017	810,071,627
1879.....	28,175,770	32,953,002	61,128,772	1906.....	423,754,892	418,784,108	842,539,000
1880.....	28,395,387	36,626,601	65,021,488	1907.....	432,412,873	494,467,346	926,880,219
1881.....	31,058,888	31,191,246	62,250,134	1908.....	378,245,673	436,257,462	814,503,135
1882.....	37,721,751	29,446,594	67,168,345	1909.....	413,112,511	394,198,843	807,311,354
1883.....	36,268,020	28,444,842	64,712,862	1910.....	458,428,996	464,233,808	922,662,804
1884.....	33,871,466	29,672,647	63,544,113	1911.....	447,433,888	513,805,705	961,239,593
1885.....	37,146,691	29,356,968	66,503,659	1912.....	526,981,842	618,992,277	1,145,974,119
1886.....	48,876,313	32,168,432	81,044,745	1913.....	632,460,213	729,431,644	1,361,891,857
1887.....	52,407,681	44,304,252	96,711,933	1914.....	591,101,461	595,735,725	1,186,837,186
1888.....	65,705,510	65,455,234	131,160,744	1915.....	708,306,997	532,449,938	1,240,756,935
1889.....	70,060,706	66,103,767	136,164,473	1916.....	1,127,468,118	756,427,910	1,883,896,028
1890.....	56,603,506	81,728,581	138,332,087	1917.....	1,603,005,033	1,035,792,443	2,638,797,476
1891.....	79,527,272	62,927,268	142,454,540	1918.....	1,962,100,668	1,668,143,833	3,630,244,501
1892.....	91,102,754	71,326,080	162,428,834	1919.....	2,098,872,617	2,173,459,880	4,272,332,497
1893.....	89,712,865	88,257,172	177,970,037	1920.....	1,948,394,611	2,336,174,781	4,284,569,392
1894.....	113,246,086	117,481,955	230,728,041	1921.....	1,252,837,715	1,614,154,832	2,866,992,547
1895.....	136,112,178	129,260,578	265,372,756	1922.....	1,637,451,818	1,840,308,232	3,537,760,050

Divide yen by 2 for dollars. Trade of Chosen and Taiwan not included in the table.

Shipbuilding enjoyed an enormous boom during the war. The number of shipyards increased from 6 to 57, with over six times the amount of capital and in 1914-18 the twelve leading yards built 233 steamers of a gross tonnage of 972,807. In 1919, Japan's boom year in shipbuilding, 136 vessels with a gross tonnage of 619,000 were launched. In 1922 only 16 vessels of over 1,000 with a total tonnage of 59,000 were launched. This slump was the cause of extensive unemployment, 100,000 being out of work. General distress was avoided by a grant of liberal bonuses to workmen on dismissal.

Japan, the British Commercial Counsellor, Sir E. T. E. Crowe, reports, is no longer an Eastern market but requires the same class of goods as European markets. He notes especially the demand for sporting goods—baseball, now the national game, football, skiing, golf, tennis and the widespread taste for photography. The import of cameras and supplies in 1922 amounted to 12 million yen—about the same in value as the imports of cotton articles or of electrical machinery. "Today," he notes, "the public travels more, wears better clothes and seeks more amusements."

The chief exports are raw silk, silk waste and silk tissues, cotton yarns and tissue, coal, earthenware and glassware, matches, refined sugar, machinery, copper, tea, toys and camphor. The chief imports are raw cotton and textiles, machinery and iron products, oilcake, wool and woollen tissues, sugar, rice, beans and peas, petroleum, crude rubber, coal, flax, hemp and dyes.

TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Year (Cal'dar).	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.	Year (Cal'dar).	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.	Year (Cal'dar).	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.
	Yen.	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1891.....	27,795,754	6,840,047	1902.....	80,232,805	48,652,825	1913.....	184,473,382	122,408,361
1892.....	38,674,771	5,988,053	1903.....	82,723,986	46,273,871	1914.....	196,539,008	96,771,077
1893.....	27,739,458	6,090,408	1904.....	101,250,773	58,116,344	1915.....	204,141,844	102,534,279
1894.....	43,323,557	10,982,558	1905.....	94,009,072	104,286,528	1916.....	340,244,817	204,078,950
1895.....	54,028,950	9,276,360	1906.....	125,964,408	69,948,681	1917.....	478,536,845	359,707,858
1896.....	31,532,341	16,373,420	1907.....	131,101,015	80,697,362	1918.....	530,129,393	626,025,530
1897.....	52,436,404	27,030,538	1908.....	121,996,586	77,636,556	1919.....	828,097,621	766,381,438
1898.....	47,311,155	40,001,098	1909.....	131,547,139	54,043,172	1920.....	565,017,126	873,182,251
1899.....	63,919,270	38,215,894	1910.....	143,702,249	54,699,166	1921.....	496,278,965	574,400,915
1900.....	52,566,395	62,761,196	1911.....	142,725,642	81,250,909	1922.....	732,376,607	596,169,490
1901.....	72,309,359	42,769,430	1912.....	168,708,896	127,015,757			

Trade with the United States by fiscal years as reported to the U. S. Dept. of Commerce was:

Imports,	1920-21	$189,181,585
"	1921-22	248,534,339
"	1922-23	212,975,967
Exports,	1920-21	253,217,835
"	1921-22	307,514,995
"	1922-23	372,507,833

Japan in 1923 had 7,011 miles of state owned railroads and 2,005 privately owned, a total of 9,016. Announcement has been made of plans to make the standard gauge 4.85 feet and to complete the work of rebuilding in 20 years. Comprehensive plans have been made for the electrification of the Government railroads, the first section to be the Tokaido line, 408 miles, from Tokio to Kobe. A railway tunnel 7 miles long is under construction between the islands of Kiushu and Honshu under the Moji Shimonoseki Straits. It is expected that it will be completed in 1931 at a cost of 29,230,000 yen.

The Government subsidizes five shipping companies for the foreign trade. In the fiscal year 1922-23 the total subsidy was 6,668,605 yen, and for 1923-24, 6,825,787 has been set aside.

The merchant navy in 1920 consisted of 3,031 steamers of 3,011,634 gross tons, 14,415 sailing vessels of 976,286 tons.

There entered the Japanese ports in 1922, 13,451 steamers of 35,795,276 tonnage. Of these 639 of 3,421,618 tons were American; 1,542 of 6,946,490 tons, British; and 10,563 of 23,239,807 tons, Japanese.

There are 60 harbors open to foreign trade, the most important being Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka on the Pacific Coast of the main island, and Niigata on the Japan Sea coast, the port of transshipment for Vladivostok. Nagasaki, on Kyushu Island, Tamsui, in Formosa, and Fusan, in Korea, are the important ports.

The Japanese in continental United States, by the census of 1920, numbered 111,010 (in 1910 there were 72,157). Of these there were 71,952 in California (an increase of 30,000), 17,387 in Washington, 4,151 in Oregon, and 2,686 in New York. In Hawaii they number 109,274, of which about 17,000 in Honolulu are tradesmen and the rest labor on the sugar and pineapple plantations or are farmers. In the Philippines there are 10,000. There are about 16,000 in Canada, 3,000 in Mexico, 7,000 in Peru, 30,000 in Brazil, 3,000 in Argentina, 18,000 in Malaysia, and 12,000 in Australasia. In Manchuria, according to official reports, there were 181,206 in 1919, and in China proper, 31,987. The foreign visitors to Japan number about 30,000 yearly.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF JAPAN.

Financ'l Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Financ'l Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Financ'l Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Yen.	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1877–78.	52,338,133	48,428,324	1893–94.	113,769,381	84,581,872	1909–10.	677,546,278	532,893,635
1878–79.	62,443,749	60,941,336	1894–95.	98,170,028	78,128,643	1910–11.	672,873,778	569,154,028
1879–80.	62,151,752	60,317,578	1895–96.	118,432,721	85,317,179	1911–12.	567,192,221	585,374,613
1880–81.	63,367,254	63,140,897	1896–97.	137,019,423	168,856,509	1912–13.	687,392,480	593,596,445
1881–82.	71,489,880	71,460,321	1897–98.	226,390,123	223,678,844	1913–14.	721,975,484	573,633,925
1882–83.	73,508,427	73,480,667	1898–99.	220,054,127	219,757,569	1914–15.	734,648,055	648,420,409
1883–84.	83,106,859	83,106,859	1899–00.	254,254,524	254,165,538	1915–16.	708,615,882	583,269,853
1884–85.	76,669,654	76,663,108	1900–01.	295,854,868	292,750,059	1916–17.	813,308,614	590,795,353
1885–86.	62,156,835	61,115,313	1901–02.	274,359,049	266,856,824	1917–18.	1,084,958,388	735,024,252
1886–87.	85,326,144	83,223,960	1902–03.	297,341,424	289,226,731	1918–19.	1,479,115,804	1,017,035,558
1887–88.	88,161,074	79,453,036	1903–04.	260,220,758	249,596,131	1919–20.	1,808,633,184	1,172,328,292
1888–89.	92,956,933	81,504,024	1904–05.	327,466,936	277,055,682	1920–21.	2,000,663,630	1,359,978,255
1889–90.	96,687,979	79,713,672	1905–06.	535,256,392	420,741,205	1921–22.	1,591,286,786	1,591,286,786
1890–91.	106,469,354	82,125,403	1906–07.	530,447,807	464,275,583	1922–23.	1,482,419,961	1,482,419,961
1891–92.	103,231,489	83,555,891	1907–08.	857,083,817	602,400,959	1923–24.	1,346,002,088	1,346,002,088
1892–93.	101,461,911	76,734,740	1908–09.	794,937,260	636,361,093			

The financial years from 1877-78 to 1884-85 consist of 12 months each, from July 1 to June 30; the financial year 1885-86 comprises 9 months, from July 1 to March 31; and those subsequent to 1886-87 inclusive consist of 12 months each, from April 1 to March 31. The figures for the financial years from 1875-76 to 1919-20 represent the settled accounts, those for the financial years 1920-21 to 1923-24 are the budget estimates.

National debt Jan. 1, 1923, internal, yen 2,363,000,000; Foreign, yen 1,358,900,000; total yen 3,721,900,000.

The Japanese fix 660 B. C. as the date of the accession of their first Emperor, Jimmu Tenno, and count the present Emperor the 122d of that dynasty. Ethnologists trace the origin of the Japanese people to Chinese, Korean, Mongol and Malayan sources, a stock mixture that has become thoroughly amalgamated. The hairy Ainus, now surviving in meagre numbers in the island of Yezo, are believed to be the remnants of the aboriginal inhabitants.

For centuries closed to foreign influence or even contact the nation developed a high civilization and a wonderful body of art. Efforts to penetrate the island empire by Dutch traders and by missionaries were equally barren of results. The United States expedition, commanded by Commodore Matthew C. Perry, U. S. N., which arrived in Yokohama in 1853, broke through the reserve and the treaty he sought of amity and the opening of the port to trade was signed in March, 1854. This treaty was followed by a much broader one negotiated by Townsend Harris, the United States Minister, in June, 1857. In Japan then the ruling power was that of the Shogunate, which had been in control since the twelfth century. In 1868, however, the de jure Emperor Mutsuhito (ruled 1867-1912 and posthumously styled Meiji) overthrew the Shogun after a short war and by 1872 had entirely suppressed the feudal system. The change and modification of Japan's social, industrial and political institutions that followed has been the most complete and radical in history.

Able men visited foreign countries and adapted ideas and methods they found there to the needs of their country. The first railroad was begun in 1870. Compulsory military service was made obligatory in 1872, and army training and development on European lines followed. In 1875 Japan got the Kurile Islands from Russia, rounding off her empire to the north. In exchange she relinquished her claim to Sakhalin, the southern half she recovered in 1905 as spoils of the Russo-Japanese War. In 1876 she seized the Liukiu Islands, extending southward to Formosa and in the Chino-Japanese War of 1895 that great island, Formosa (13,944 square miles), larger than the State of Maryland, with a population of 3,654,398 and great potential wealth was, with the Pescadores, her prize of war, and completed the southern half of her territory. In that year of her first great military success Japan drove the Chinese out of Korea, Southern Manchuria, and the Liaotung peninsula. Diplomatic pressure from Russia, France and Germany forced Japan to give up Port Arthur and withdraw from Korea, while Russia then obtained for herself from China a 25-year lease of the Liaotung peninsula with Port Arthur and Dalny the ice free seaport terminus, via the Manchurian railroad, of her Trans-Siberian railroad. Germany also to avenge two murdered missionaries compelled China to give her a 99-year lease of Kiaochow and 254 square miles of hinterland in Shantung.

In 1902 Japan made a defensive alliance with Great Britain which protected her from European interference, when she fought Russia from February, 1904, to September, 1905. By the Treaty of Portsmouth Japan obtained the recognition of her paramount rights in Korea (though that country remained independent), also the Russian lease of the Liaotung peninsula (later to be extended by China to 99 years), and also the southern half of the Island of Sakhalin. Moreover, Russia evacuated Manchuria, the development of which Japan coveted. In 1910 she annexed Korea.

Japan came into the World War under the treaty with Great Britain and drove the Germans out of Kiaochow and took the Marshall and Caroline Islands, former German possessions. She took occasion to press her claims for control in China by presenting, on Jan. 18, 1915, the "twenty-one demands." To this China was then unable to resist. By these Japan was to acquire all German rights in Shantung and no part of that province was to be leased to a third power. She also was to receive valuable railroad concessions there and in Southern Manchuria, commercial ports, special trading privileges and mining rights in Southern Manchuria and Mongolia; China also agreed to employ influential Japanese advisers in political, financial, military and police development. In fact, it was a virtual surrender of China to Japan. In July, 1916, Japan and Russia signed a treaty, practically an alliance, whereby Russia recognized Japan's special interests in China and received recognition of her special interests in Mongolia and Turkestan.

Japan announced Oct. 10, 1922, that the former German leasehold of Kiaochow in Shantung, which was captured during the World War, would be restored to China on Dec. 2, 1922, in carrying out the terms of the treaty signed at Washington on Feb. 4, 1922. On that date the official announcement of the Japanese members of the Shantung commission said, "the Japanese troops will withdraw, civil and military authority will be handed over and the Chinese flag will be hoisted for the first time since Germany acquired the territory in 1898."

The troops of the Japanese Expeditionary Army in Siberia left Vladivostok on Oct. 25, 1922. The stores of arms and munitions, amounting to 300,000 tons, stored near that port, belonging to the Allies and the United States were handed over to the "Red" army before their departure.

Japan has announced her determination to hold the northern half of Sakhalin Island until her demands for reparation for the Nikolaievsk affair, where 600 Japanese were killed in 1920, have been satisfied.

This and other matters which have caused friction are under negotiation between Russia and Japan, August, 1923.

Japan, previously an absolute monarchy, is now governed under a constitution promulgated Feb. 11, 1889. The Emperor, who is declared to be "sacred and inviolable," exercises the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers, whom he appoints and who are responsible to him. He declares war, makes peace and concludes treaties; he "exercises the legislative powers with the consent of the Imperial Diet;" he has supreme command of the army and navy; and he "determines the organization and peace standing of the army and navy." The Emperor has a privy council to consult with on important affairs of state and which interprets the Constitution.

Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet, which consists of two Chambers. The House of Peers numbers (1921) 394 members, 16 Princes of the Blood, 13 Princes, 43 Marquises, 20 Counts, 73 Viscounts, 20 Barons, 120 Imperial nominees, and 45 representatives of the largest taxpayers. The House of Representatives has 464 members, elected for four years by 2,800,000 voters, who must be males over 25 paying a direct national tax of not less than three yen. There has been much agitation for universal suffrage. The Cabinet has an entirely free hand to formulate policies of state quite independent of the political parties and of

the House, and is often organized independent of it. When it can't control the House it dissolves the Diet. Every law requires consent of the Diet.

The power of the Diet is growing steadily and it has now become an absolute necessity for the Cabinet to control a majority of the Diet, for without its approval no important matter of state can be carried out. The power and influence of the military men, it is said, are declining.

An extra-constitutional but hitherto most influential body is the Genro or Elder Statesmen, consulted on grave matters of policy by the Emperor. Death has reduced their number to four—Prince Saionji, Marquis Matsukata, Viscount Kiyoura, and Admiral Count Yamamoto, all men who have played a distinguished part in public affairs. In Japan the outgoing Premier does not always recommend his successor, for the Ministry is not responsible to the Diet. In such instances the Emperor depends on the decision of the Genro.

Governors and sheriffs of prefectures are appointed by the Government. The Mayor is that one of three candidates elected by the municipal assembly who obtains the Emperor's approval. The elected Chief Magistrates of towns and villages must obtain the Governor's approval.

There is absolute religious freedom. The chief forms of religion in Japan are Shintoism and Buddhism. Neither has state support. Elementary education is compulsory. In 1919 there were 612 kindergartens with 51,834 pupils, and 25,625 elementary schools with 172,979 teachers and 8,137,347 pupils. Japan had in 1920 five imperial universities, and 11 other institutions of university rank; the total number of teachers was 1,868 and 32,434 students. The most influential is the Tokio Imperial University established in 1877, which has 417 teachers and 5,283 students.

Japan has twelve sects of Buddhism, 71,750 Buddhist temples, 181,100 Buddhist priests and 51,511,100 believers. The thirteen sects of Shintoism, which originated in the combined spirit of Japanese ancestor worship and Imperial veneration, centre in the shrines which number 171,725, but the Shinto priests number only 14,900. There are twelve forms of Christianity in the empire. The Greek communicants number 65,615, with 131 churches; the Roman Catholics, 14,200 with 189 churches; the Anglican and American Episcopalian Mission, 16,215 with 213 churches; the Methodist Mission, 13,356 with 181 churches, and the Congregational Mission, 15,847, with 151 churches.

Service in the army is universal and compulsory; actual service begins at 20 and lasts two years in the ranks for all arms. The peace strength of the active army is 300,000 men with a reserve of 2,350,000.

The War Department had retired 1,800 officers on Aug. 1, 1923, under the Government's scheme for military reduction. The number is to reach 2,200 by March, 1924. The reduction in non-commissioned officers was 3,000, and privates, 53,000. The retrenchment is equivalent to five divisions on the peace strength and a saving of 354,000,000 yen.

The Japanese naval program under the Washington Naval Treaty provides for this fleet:

	Completed at the End of		
Class.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Dreadnoughts	11	10	10
Pre-dreadnoughts	8	...	...
Armored cruisers	12	5	3
Light cruisers	11	12	15
Torpedo gunboats, etc.	4	4	4
Destroyers (60 modern in 1923)	95	98	125
Torpedo boats	20	12	10
Submarines	37	35	45

Japan has carried out the scrapping of warships called for under the Washington Naval Treaty and reduced the personnel of the navy, which was 74,200, by about 12,000. The shipyards discharged 6,000 workmen and the naval arsenals about the same number. The naval appropriation was cut about 106,000,000 yen. Much damage was done arsenals, laboratories and other naval property by the earthquake; the damage to three warships, Amagi, Mikasa and Naka, was estimated at 11,000,000 yen.

KOREA (CHOSEN).

AREA, 85,229 square miles (including islands).

POPULATION, 1920, 17,284,207, including about 337,000 Japanese and about 23,000 foreigners.

CAPITAL, Seoul; population, 1919, 250,942 (Koreans, 182,207; Japanese, 66,943); other cities, Fusan, population, 1919, 63,567; Pingyang, 62,775; Taiku, 40,065; Kaisong, 39,855; Chemulpo, 29,989.

Governor-General, Admiral Baron Saito.

United States Consul General, at Seoul, Ransford S. Miller.

Korea is an ancient kingdom with a history extending back to the twelfth century B. C. but during recent centuries the "Hermit Kingdom." It occupies a peninsula in northeastern Asia dividing the Yellow Sea from the Sea of Japan. The boundaries on the mainland are the Yalu River and the Tamean River. The mainland is as large as the State of Minnesota. Its coastline is over 6,000 miles long. Southern Manchuria lies along its northwest frontier for 500 miles and it touches Siberia for a few miles, a scant 100 miles from Vladivostok, in the extreme northeast. Situated between that Russian port and Port Arthur, then a Russian leasehold and subject to diplomatic control and penetration by Russia, Korea became to Japan "a dagger pointed at her heart"—the chief immediate cause of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. After this war the "complete independence" of Korea that had been recognized in the treaty following the Chino-Japanese War of 1894-95 (which also was for the control of Korea), gave way to a recognition by Russia of Japan's paramount interest in Korea. Japan continued her military occupation of the country, and in 1910 annexed Korea outright.

The administration of the country has been in the hands of a military governor of high rank directly responsible only to the throne. The first was Gen. Terauchi, who on becoming Premier of Japan relinquished the office to Gen. Count Hasegowa.

Recent reforms, following nationalist disturbances make the Governor General responsible to the Premier of Japan, open the office to civilians, and promise steadily increasing measures of local autonomy and reduction of military rule.

The former Emperor of Korea is now known as H. I. H. Prince Yi Wang; he receives the treatment of a Prince of the Blood in Japan and enjoys an annual grant of 1,500,000 yen, the same as before annexation.

Korea had no system of education when brought under Japanese control. Only about 10 per cent. of the children of school age, and these all of the upper classes, attended school where they learned something of the Chinese classics. At the end of 1918, 462 public common schools had been established, attended by 76,898 boys and 10,481 girls. In addition there were 809 private schools of which 323 were connected with foreign missions. There were also 380 purely Japanese elementary schools with 42,811 pupils. Secondary and technical schools in that year numbered 109.

Confucianism and Buddhism are the chief religions and Christianity has gained a great vogue among all classes. The mission force numbers about 2,500 with about 300,000 Korean converts.

The country is mountainous, especially in the north where the forests are of great value, and there is much mineral wealth awaiting development. There are extensive fertile plains well watered by good rivers in the south and west, where are the five excellent harbors of Fusan, Mokpo, Chemulpo and Chinnampo. The larger rivers in the west can at full tide float boats far up the streams. At Ninsen is a tide of 33 feet.

The climate is dry and bracing. The mulberry tree thrives, 60,000 acres being planted with them. Silk worm culture has been much encouraged by the Japanese and the quality of the cocoons improved. Some 400,000 families are engaged in the industry. The cultivation of tobacco is also fostered. Stock raising is everywhere an important industry. Afforestation and irrigation are being systematically carried on by the Government.

Mining concessions covering 270,000 acres, mostly gold-bearing, which had been in the hands of about fifteen foreign corporations (four American) and individuals (four Americans) before annexation are respected, but a new law (April 1, 1916) prohibits foreigners from acquiring mining rights. Gold, silver, zinc, copper, lead, iron, tungsten, graphite, anthracite coal and kaolin are present. In 1919 the value of gold produced was 25,314,500 yen. The output of Pyongyang coal, anthracite (Government owned), in 1919, was 128,274 tons.

The trade of Korea is almost entirely in the hands of the Japanese, who also have provided 85 per cent. of the capital for the 1,500 factories already established.

The mileage of the Government owned railroads in 1921 was 1,603. The chief line is the transpeninsula line (585 miles), from Fusan, where the Fusan-Shimonoseki ferry service connects with the Imperial Japanese railroads, to Antung, at the mouth of the Yalu River across the Manchurian boundary where it connects with the Antung-Mukden line of the South Manchurian Railway, thus forming part of the two international through traffic lines—Japan to China, and Japan to Europe via the Trans-Siberian Railway. The total investments in the Government railroads amount to over 130,000,000 yen, and the profits in 1920 and 1921 were 3,874,000 and 6,627,000 yen, respectively. There are 230 miles of privately owned railroads.

Steamships entering Korean ports in 1922 numbered 5,099 of 4,216,321 tonnage, 85 per cent. being Japanese.

The unit of currency is the yen—49.8 at par of exchange.

Korea was a drain on the Japanese Imperial Government until 1919, when the administration became for the first time financially independent. The budget for 1922-23 is balanced at 158,124,617 yen.

Debt, Jan. 1, 1922	yen 126,122,330
Imports, 1920 yen	191,158,000
" 1921 "	292,381,584
" 1922 "	256,044,807
Exports, 1920 yen	238,956,000
" 1921 "	218,277,223
" 1922 "	215,404,403

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$2,417,677
" 1921-22	2,858,032
" 1922-23	2,924,763
Exports, 1920-21	84,112
" 1921-22	29,112
" 1922-23	60,297

KWANGTUNG.

(Leased for 99 years from China.)

AREA, 1,300 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1919, 600,644 (534,849 Chinese and 65,692 Japanese).

CAPITAL, Dairen (formerly called Dalny); population, 1919, 108,228.

Civil Governor, I. Yamagata.

United States Consul, at Dairen, Joseph W. Ballantine.

Kwangtung is the southern part of the Liaotung peninsula, the southernmost portion of Manchuria, which has the Bay of Korea on the east, the Yellow Sea to the south and the Liaotung Gulf on the west. Japan had taken it as spoils of war from China by the Treaty of Shiminoseki but was forced to turn it back by diplomatic pressure from Russia, Germany and France. Russia then leased it for 25 years from China, and constructed the strongly fortified city of Port Arthur and the nearby commercial port of Dalny (now Dairen).

Japan took Port Arthur by siege ending with a brilliant assault in 1905 and at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War took over the lease in the Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905. In May, 1915, the lease was extended to 99 years by China. Kwangtung by Imperial Ordinance of April 12, 1919, was given a civil government superseding the former military government.

Dairen is a free port, the chief seaport of Manchuria and the southern terminus of the South Manchurian railroad which connects with the Peking and Korean lines at Mukden and with the Trans-Siberian at Changchun. It is a well-built, well-governed modern city with varied industries.

The number of vessels that entered the port in 1920 was 2,142 with a tonnage of 4,864,904; of this tonnage 3,408,369 was Japanese; 483,073 Chinese; 421,028 British; 381,729 American; 34,146 Russian; French, 18,277, and Norwegian, 11,618. Beans (567,129 tons), bean cake (1,131,208 tons), and cereals (707,237 tons) furnished the bulk of the exports. The value of the foreign trade was:

Imports, 1920	$207,913,839
" 1921	83,076,104
" 1922	76,231,419
Exports, 1920	221,517,637
" 1921	100,930,840
" 1922	112,235,143

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$6,403,561
" 1921-22	5,557,835
" 1922-23	6,089,195
Exports, 1920-21	5,724,131
" 1921-22	1,835,664
" 1922-23	3,819,022

FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

AREA, 13,839 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1920, 3,757,838; Japanese, 166,621; natives, 3,481,833; aborigines, 84,548; foreigners, 24,836.

CAPITAL, Taihoku, pop., 1920, 164,329; Tainan, pop., 77,026.

Governor General, Baron K. Den.

Formosa is an island the size of Massachusetts and Connecticut, lying between the Philippines on the south and Japan to the north, with the China Sea on the west and the Pacific Ocean on the east. A range of mountains from north to south forms the backbone of the island (highest peak, Mt. Niitaka, 14,500 feet); the eastern half is exceedingly steep and craggy, but the western slope is flat, fertile and well cultivated, yielding two rice crops a year. The temperature rarely falls below 46° F. Rain is abundant. Production of rice in 1921 was 24,625,000 bushels; sugar, 252,734 metric tons; tea, 10,582,687 kilos; coal, 1,037,645 metric tons; petroleum, 11,949 hectolitres. Gold, silver and copper are also mined. Ramie and jute are exported.

Formosa has been the world's chief source of camphor, the high mark of product being in the war years. In 1915, 2,772,110 kilos of camphor and 4,128,745 kilos of camphor oil were produced; in 1921 production declined to 911,884 kilos of camphor and 3,175,151 kilos of oil. Camphor since 1899 has been a monopoly of the Government, which, keenly alive to reckless destruction of the trees, began an extensive planting in 1917 and in 1923 brought the total area up to 50,000 acres. Opium is another Government monopoly handled with the policy of suppressing the smoking by gradual prohibition. The number of licensed smokers, which in 1900 was 169,064, in 1920 had been reduced to 48,011.

Formosa was ceded by China in 1895 after the China-Japanese War and Japan has made it a source of profit. Japanese colonists were encouraged, schools established, 378 miles of railroads built, telegraph and telephone lines laid, harbors improved, industries encouraged and much done in public works. The aborigines, who in the north are savage head-hunters, gave much trouble, and in 1910 the Government began a thorough subjugation program with an appropriation of 9,750,000 yen to extend over five years, out of a total of 697 tribes of 160,000 persons, 551 tribes of 116,744 have vowed allegiance.

The budget for 1922-23 balanced at 106,002,034 yen. Imports, including specie, in 1921 were valued at $69,672,693, of which $49,260,584 were from Japan; and exports, including gold and silver, $76,645,414, of which $64,874,613 were to Japan. The balance of trade for ten years has been largely in favor of Formosa.

The Pescadores, twelve islands with an area of fifty square miles, stretching northward toward Japan, are under the Formosan Government.

JUGO-SLAVIA.

(See Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of)

LATVIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 25,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1922, 1,850,622.

CAPITAL, Riga; population, 1920, 185,137; other cities, Libau, population, 51,583; and six with more than 10,000.

President, Jan Chakste.

Premier, Johnis Pauluks (transportation).

Minister to United States, vacant.

Consul, at New York, Arthur B. Lule.

United States Minister, Frederick W. B. Coleman; also accredited to Esthonia and Lithuania.

United States Consul, at Riga, John P. Hurley.

Latvia, formerly a Russian province, became a republic Nov. 17, 1917, final elections being held on April 17, 1920, and the Legislative Assembly meeting first on May 1, 1920. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Riga and Esthonia, on the east by Russia, on the south by Lithuania and Poland, and on the west by the Baltic Sea. It is one of the three Baltic states of North Central Europe. It is about the size of the State of West Virginia and has a little larger population.

About half the people engage in agriculture, dairying, livestock and other food producing industries. Flax is the important product. Pre-war flax acreage was 275,000, and annual crops were 30,000 tons of fibre and 25,000 tons of seed, exported mostly to Germany, Holland, Belgium and England. War devastation reduced the flax acreage to 70,000, and another cause was the flight of 500,000 farmers as refugees. Production in 1920 was: flax, 32,233 tons; rye, 131,189; barley, 73,298; potatoes, 412,788; and wheat, 11,671.

The last census figures showed in 1920 there were 261,000 horses, 768,000 cattle, 978,000 sheep, 557,000 swine, and 29,000 goats.

Forests cover 3,775,000 acres of the total in the country of 16,000,000, so that exportation of timber will be important, while scientific preservation of the forests will be observed.

Industry is beginning to count in the national wealth, the paper, match, wood distilleries and woodwork output having already attained large proportions for so small a country.

Other industries—metals, chemicals, textiles, and scattering—produce annually about $113,500,000 worth.

Latvia's importance is enhanced by the fact

that it is the natural route for through international trade between Russia and western nations. Prewar, 20.6 per cent. of all Russian imports and 28 per cent. of all exports passed through Latvian territory. Excellent harbors at Riga, Liepaja and Ventspils made this possible, and three Russian main railway lines converge at Riga. Windau and Libau, all ports of Latvia. In 1921, there entered the ports 2,804 vessels of 784,850 tons. The coast line is 340 miles long. The railway mileage is 1,807 miles.

Latvia is Protestant by 76.54 per cent., Roman Catholic by 18.49 per cent., and there are Baptists, Moravians and other faiths.

In 1910 only 3.2 per cent. of the people were illiterate, and the native Letts form 80.41 per cent. of the total population.

Latvia is a member of the League of Nations.

The unit of currency is now the lat (=50 Latvian rubles=one gold franc=$0.193 at par of exchange). The Latvian ruble was stabilized at 50 to one gold franc (1. E=$0.00386), and up to Nov. 1, 1922, 2,418,974,481 ruble currency notes had been issued, guaranteed by all the property of the State. On that date the Bank of Latvia, the chief shareholder of which is the Latvian Government, began operations; now only this bank has the right to issue currency notes.

The budget estimates for 1921-22 balanced at 9,855,893,800 Latvian rubles, and for 1922-23 at 9,585,364,831 Latvian rubles. The year ended with a surplus in addition to absorbing the deficit of the preceding year.

The internal debt amounted on Nov. 1, 1922, to 18,619,700 Latvian rubles in addition to the currency notes; and the foreign debt was: to the United States, $2,521,576; to the American Relief Administration, $2,610,418; to Norway, 6,737,558 crowns; to Great Britain, £20,169; to France, francs, 1,741,-516; to private banks £178,400.

Latvian foreign trade in 1922 was: Imports, 5,352,247,295 Latvian rubies; and exports, 4,466,-987,114.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1921-22	$6,660,589
"	1922-23	5,724,231
Exports,	1921-22	275,432
"	1922-23	2,554,436

LIBERIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, estimated, 40,000 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 2,000,000.

CAPITAL, Monrovia, population, estimated, 1920, 4,000.

President, Charles D. B. King, 1920-24.

Consul General in the United States, at Baltimore, Ernest Lyon. *Consuls*, at New York, Edward G. Merrill; at Philadelphia, Thomas J. Hunt; at St. Louis, Hutchins Inge; at Mobile, George W. Lovejoy; at Galveston, J. R. Gibson; at San Francisco, Oscar Hudson; at Chicago, Richard E. Westbrooks; at New Orleans, L. H. Reynolds.

United States Minister and Consul General, Solomon Porter Hood.

Receiver of Customs and Financial Adviser (designated by the United States Government), H. F. Worley.

Liberia lies on the southwest (Guinea) coast of Africa between Sierra Leone (British) on the west and the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east, with a coast line on the South Atlantic of about 350 miles. It extends inland about 200 miles. Beyond 25 miles there is no civilized settlement. Most of the country is covered with tropical forests rich in timber and oil nuts but lacking in transportation. There is one motor road, 20 miles long.

The country has now a bonded indebtedness of $1,700,000 floated by New York bankers in 1912, with an internal floating debt of about $500,000.

The population is entirely of the African race; about 100,000 of the dwellers along the coast may be considered civilized. The number of American Negroes is estimated at 12,000. Liberia was founded in 1822, when a settlement was made at Monrovia by Negro freedmen from the United States with the assistance of American colonization societies. It was declared a free and independent republic on July 26, 1847. Its Constitution is modelled on that of the United States. Electors must be of Negro blood and owners of land. The Government rests with a President, elected for four years, a Senate, elected for six years, and a House of Representatives, elected for four years.

The control of customs since 1912 has been in the hands of a General Receiver and Financial Adviser, designated by the United States.

Government schools are supplemented by mission schools, mostly of Protestant denomination. The Methodists maintain a college at Monrovia. There is an organized militia of 650 men, with reserves of 2,500.

Liberia was a signatory of the Versailles Treaty and is a member of the League of Nations.

Coffee, rubber, oil nuts, raffia, ivory and ginger are the chief exports; and textiles, hardware, glass and earthenware, tobacco, spirits, rice and foodstuffs are the principal imports. In 1920 there entered at Monrovia 446 vessels of 525,314 tonnage. Customs duties in 1918 were $162,120; 1919, $226,-720; in 1920, $314,690.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$189,002
"	1921-22	178,048
"	1922-23	175,555
Exports,	1920-21	3,532
"	1921-22	1,444
"	1922-23	53,401

LIECHTENSTEIN.

(Principality).

AREA, 65 square miles.

POPULATION, 1912, 10,716.

CAPITAL, Vaduz; population, 1,376.

Prince, John II., born Oct. 5, 1840; succeeded his father Nov. 12, 1858.

Administrator, appointed by the Prince, Gustav Schaedler (1922).

Liechtenstein is on the Upper Rhine between Austria and Switzerland. It was a member of the German Confederation until 1866. Since that time it had practically been a dependency of Austria, but on Nov. 7, 1918, the Diet declared its complete independence. By treaty with Switzerland in 1921 that country administers its posts and telegraphs and it is included in the Swiss customs union.

The population is agricultural; stock raising is highly developed. The monarchy is hereditary. By the Constitution, October, 1921, legislative powers rest in a Diet of 15 members, elected for four years by direct vote, on a basis of universal suffrage and proportional representation. The budget for 1922 balanced at 384,500 francs.

LITHUANIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, estimated 33,000 square miles.

POPULATION, 1922, 2,293,100, of which 70 per cent. are Lithuanians, 13 per cent. Jewish, 8 per cent. Polish or Polanized Lithuanians.

CAPITAL, Kovno, temporarily; population, 90,300.

President, Alexsandras Stulginskis.

Premier, E. Galvanauskas.

Minister to the United States, vacant; Valdemaras Carneckis, Charge d'Affaires.

Consul, at New York, Dr. J. J. Bielskis.

United States Minister, Frederick W. B. Coleman; also accredited to Esthonia and Latvia.

United States Consul, at Kovno, John E. Kehl.

Lithuania, a Baltic state, is bounded on the north by Latvia, on the east by Russia, on the south by Poland and East Prussia and on the west by East Prussia and the Baltic Sea. It is about the size of the State of Maine.

Lithuania was a Grand Duchy under the Russian Empire, having shared the fate of Poland. After the Bolshevists captured the Russian Government, the republic proclaimed its independence on Feb. 16, 1918. It was recognized by most of the powers and by Russia in the Treaty of Moscow, July 12, 1920. The dispute with Poland, relative to whether or not certain Lithuanian areas were to be left as a part of the country or become part of Poland, was under consideration by the League of Nations when on Oct. 9, 1920, General Zeligowski, with 15,000 Polish troops, occupied Vilna, historic Lithuanian capital, and declared it annexed to Poland. The Polish Government proclaimed Zeligowski a rebel, but he remained there many months. Vilna by a decision of the League of Nations in 1923 with its strip of territory was awarded to Poland.

Memel and its territory (area 1,057 square miles, population 138,530), a seaport on the Baltic between Lithuania and East Prussia, was detached from Germany under the Treaty of Versailles and placed under the control of the Council of Ambassadors. Irregular bands of Lithuanians rushed the city in 1923. The city and territory was on Feb. 16, 1923, handed over to Lithuania subject to certain conditions to regulate the use of the port by both Lithuania and Poland.

Lithuania is a member of the League of Nations.

Legislative power is vested in a constituent Assembly of 112 members, elected directly on a basis of proportional representation by universal equal suffrage. The Assembly elects the President.

Eighty per cent. of the people engage in agriculture, there being in all the country 21,120,000 acres,

of which 5,638,426 are arable, 1921 production being 530,000 tons of rye, 145,350 of barley, 77,300 of wheat, 263,300 of oats, 1,586,000 of potatoes, 23,100 of flaxseed and 18,800 of flax fibre.

Agriculture was close enough to making the people self-supporting to enable export in the crop year of 1920-1921 of 10 per cent. of the rye, barley and wheat, half the flax and much of other products.

Forest wealth also gives export of timber. Forests cover a fourth of the total area, pine, fir and hardwood.

Livestock is abundant, in 1921 there being 370,000 horses, 780,000 cattle, 1,262,000 swine and 1,036,000 sheep. This was a gain of 50 per cent. over the 1920 figures.

The industries employed, in 1922, 42,000 persons, and concerned utilization of the country's products.

Exports are of the cotton produce, yarn, the output from textile mills, and imports are manufactures. The total in 1921 was 631,964,148 marks. Imports totalled 876,374,930 marks.

Lithuania is on the through railway route from Paris, Berlin, Warsaw to Riga, Dvinsk and Petrograd, and regards the international rail traffic as one of its principal points of importance, it being the intention to develop facilities for its proper care.

There were 1,550 miles of railroads in 1920.

About 75 per cent. of the people are Roman Catholic, 12 per cent. Jewish, 9 per cent. Greek Catholic and 4 per cent. Protestants.

Pre-war there were 871 schools with 40,330 pupils. In 1922 there were 1,801 schools with 177,379 pupils.

A state university was opened in Kovno Feb. 16, 1922.

The budget for 1922 balanced at 4,312,280,089 marks. The external debt in August, 1922, was: To the U. S. Treasury, $5,041,627; to Lithuanians in America, $2,000,000; to Great Britain, £16,813; internal debt, 32,597,450 marks.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1921-22	$63,968
"	1922-23	78,763
Exports,	1921-22	62,850
"	1922-23	90,721

LUXEMBURG, GRAND DUCHY OF

AREA, 999 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1916, 263,824.

CAPITAL, Luxemburg, population, 1921, 45,986.

Grand Duchess, Charlotte, born Jan. 23, 1896; succeeded on the abdication of her sister, Marie Adelaide, Jan. 9, 1919; married Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma on Nov. 6, 1919; *Heir*, their son, Prince Jean, born Jan. 6, 1921.

President of Government, Emile Reuter.

Minister to United States, vacant; Baron Raymond de Waha, Charge d'Affaires.

Consuls, at Chicago, Pierre Kransz; at Minneapolis, Emile Ferrant; at New York, Michel Hellinck.

United States Minister, Henry P. Fletcher (also Ambassador to Belgium, address Brussels).

Luxemburg is a European Grand Duchy four-fifths the size of Rhode Island, situated between Germany on the east, Belgium on the west, and France on the south. Its integrity and neutrality were guaranteed by the Treaty of London, May 11, 1867, having been previously, since 1815, a part of the Germanic Confederation. It, however, remained in the German Customs Union, formed in 1842. German capital built its railroads and its iron and steel furnished material before and during the war to the Germans, who occupied the country throughout the war.

A referendum (under universal suffrage) taken Sept. 28, 1919, to settle some of the problems brought to the front by the World War resulted in the following vote out of a total of 90,934: For the reigning Grand Duchess, 811; for a continuation of the dynasty under another Grand Duchess, 1,286; for another dynasty, 889; for a republic, 16,885; for an economic union with France, 60,133; for an economic union with Belgium, 22,242. France declined the union in favor of Belgium. A treaty was then negotiated between Luxemburg and Belgium eliminating the customs barrier and providing for the use in Belgium money in the Grand Duchy. The agreement came in force April 1, 1922, and is for 50 years.

The Grand Duchy is governed under the Constitution of 1868 as amended in 1919. Legislative power rests with a Chamber of 48 Deputies, elected by universal suffrage (men and women over 21). Executive power rests with a Minister of State and President of Government and a Cabinet of four Directors-General. The population is almost entirely Catholic. Education is compulsory for children between the ages of six and thirteen.

Agriculture gives occupation to 90,000 of the population, the total value of the produce in 1921 being 124,300,000 francs; but mining is the chief industry. The production in 1921 was pig iron, 1,685,700 tons, and steel, 1,394,103 tons. There were in 1922, 330 miles of railroads.

Par of exchange, franc .....19.3 cents

Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1923.....5.18 cents

Budget, 1923—Receipts, francs.....83,000,000

" Expenditures, francs.....132,900,000

A loan of 75,000,000 francs was floated in 1922. The deficit in 1922 was 71,200,000 francs and the estimated deficit for 1923 is 46,100,000 francs.

MESOPOTAMIA.

(See the Kingdom of the Iraq.)

MEXICO, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, estimated, 767,198 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 15,800,000.

CAPITAL, Mexico City, population estimated, 1920, 1,080,000; chief cities, Guadalajara, pop. 119,468; Puebla, 96,121; Vera Cruz, 48,633; Tampico, 16,313; San Luis Potosi, 85,000; and Monterey, 85,000.

President, Gen. Alvaro Obregon, 1920-24, inaugurated Dec. 1, 1920.

Premier, vacant (Oct. 15, 1923).

Ambassador to the United States, vacant; Charge d'Affaires ad interim, Dr. Manuel C. Tellez, Secretary of the Embassy.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Faustino Roel; at San Francisco, Jose Garza Zertuche; at New Orleans, Arturo M. Elias; at El Paso, Eduardo D. Ruiz; at San Antonio, Alejandro Lubbert. *Consulates* are maintained at Douglas, Naco, Nogales, Phoenix, Rowood-Ajo, Tucson and Yuma in Arizona; at Calexico, Los Angeles and San Diego in California; at Albuquerque in New Mexico; at Beaumont, Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Del Rio, Eagle Pass, Galveston, Houston, Laredo, McAllen, Maris, Port Arthur and Rio Grande in Texas; and at Denver, Jacksonville, Tampa, Chicago, Indianapolis, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Kansas City, St. Louis, Oklahoma City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Salt Lake City, Norfolk, Seattle and Milwaukee.

United States Ambassador, vacant; George T. Summerlin, counsellor of Embassy, Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

United States Consul General, at Mexico City, Claude I. Dawson; *Consuls*, at Vera Cruz, John Q. Wood; at Monterey, Paul H. Foster; at Acapulco, George A. Buckley; at Ciudad Juarez, John W. Dye; at Matamoros, Gilbert R. Willson; at Mazatlan, William E. Chapman; at Mexicali, Henry C. von Struve; at Progreso, O. Gaylord Marsh; at Nogales, Henry C. A. Damm; at Tampico, James B. Stewart; at Frontera, Robert L. Rankin; at Aguascalientes, Lee R. Blohm; at Chihuahua, vacant; at Ensenada, Leighton Hope; at Guadalajara, Andrew J. McConnico; at Guaymas, Barkley F. Yost; at Nuevo Laredo, Harry L. Walsh; at Piedras Negras, William P. Blocker; at Saltillo, Austin C. Brake; at San Luis Potosi, vacant; at Torreon, Chester Donaldson; at Durango, David J. C. Myers.

Full recognition of the government of Gen. Obregon, President of Mexico, was extended by the United States Government on Aug. 31, 1923, following conferences which were held in Mexico City from May 14 until Aug. 15 by personal representatives of Presidents Harding and Coolidge and President Obregon. The personnel of the American-Mexican Mixed Commission was: American delegates, Charles Beecher Warren and John Barton Payne; Secretaries, L. Lanier Winslow and Robert H. Murray; Mexican delegates, Ramon Ross and Fernando Gonzalez Roa; Secretary, Juan F. Urquidi.

Mutually acceptable understandings and agreements on all questions at issue between the two Governments were reached by the commission. Each Mexican law or decree affecting American property rights was discussed and definitely construed to the satisfaction of both the American and the Mexican Governments. By this process assurances satisfactory to the United States were given that the provisions of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, concerning American petroleum and other property rights, should not operate retroactively; legal titles of petroleum properties, purchased and developed as such prior to the promulgation of the Mexican Constitution in 1917, were confirmed absolutely; the United States reserved all of its rights under international law with respect to titles acquired by its nationals before May, 1917, to properties which are supposed to be petroleum-yielding, but which have not been developed and proved; and that American property expropriated

by the Mexican Government in the carrying out of its agrarian policy shall be paid for at its just value.

Agreements also were signed providing for the creation of two Mixed Claims Conventions, according to proposals advanced by the Mexican Government in 1920. One commission will pass upon claims of American nationals for damages suffered during the revolution. The second commission will adjudicate all other questions in dispute. These claims conventions are subject to ratification by the Senates of the United States and Mexico.

The face value of the revolutionary damage claims of Americans against Mexico is problematical, but it is estimated that they aggregate, roughly, $300,000,000. In this connection it is interesting to note the following (see Johnson's America's Foreign Relations, vol. 2, pp. 200-01):

The last American-Mexican Mixed Claims Commission was organized in 1868, and was in session until January, 1876. This commission disposed of 1,017 American claims and 998 Mexican claims, with the following result:

American claims vs. Mexico, $470,000,000; awarded, $4,125,622.20.

Mexican claims vs. the United States, $87,000,000; awarded, $150,934.

More than a quarter of the whole sum awarded against Mexico was for two claims, those of the Abra Silver Mining Co. and of Benjamin Weil. Mexico protested payment on these claims on the ground of fraud. It was not until 1897 that the courts decided in favor of Mexico in the Abra case, and the United States repaid to Mexico nearly $500,000 which Mexico had paid the Abra claimants prior to discovery of the fraud.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Mexico is bounded on the north by the United States, on the east by the United States (Texas), the Rio Grande forming the boundary line, and the Gulf of Mexico; on the south by Guatemala and on the southwest and west by the Pacific Ocean. The Gulf of California, 739 miles long with a maximum width of 190 miles, makes a huge indentation in the western coast, completely separating the narrow mountainous sterile and sparsely inhabited peninsula of Lower California, 760 miles long, from the mainland. On the east the province of Yucatan juts out into the Gulf of Mexico, connected with the mainland territory of the country by a narrow strip northwest of the Guatemala frontier. The coast line on the Pacific is 4,574 miles long and 1,727 on the Caribbean.

The Sierra Madre range runs north and south near the western coast turning near Colima and continuing nearly due east paralleling the coast into Central American countries. Near the Gulf Coast a range of mountains—a continuation of the eastern range of the Rocky Mountains—runs down nearly to Vera Cruz. Loftiest of the extinct volcanoes are Popocatepetl, altitude, 17,888 feet, Ixlaccihuatl, altitude, 17,343 feet, and Orizaba, altitude, 18,209 feet.

Between the two ranges lies the vast tableland of Mexico, altitude from 5,000 feet to 8,000 feet, with a delightful climate (like New York in September) and with the vegetation and products of the temperate zone varying with the altitude. The lowlands along the coast are tropical, rising to sub-tropical in the foothills, and unhealthy with a heavy rainfall on the Gulf side. Along the Pacific slope and in the interior irrigation is needed and natural streams from the mountains are put to use with increasing zeal.

Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries. The country is marvellously rich, but the land is barely scratched except on the larger ranches; primitive methods of cultivation prevail. The cultivated lands (amount to about 30,000,000 acres (of which 20,000,000 require irrigation) the grazing lands 120,500,000 acres and forests 44,000,000 acres, of which 25,000,000 are estimated to be rich in pine, spruce, cedar, mahogany, rosewood and logwood. The principal products are corn, cotton, henequen (sisal), wheat, coffee, beans, tobacco, sugar and molasses. In 1920 there were 2,162,984 cattle, 929,385 horses, 354,331 mules, 1,089,976 sheep, 1,987,869 goats, and 1,654,089 pigs. Cattle, hides and tallow were among the chief exports.

President Obregon in August, 1923, issued a new land decree opening for all Mexicans over 18 years of age (including citizens by naturalization) Federal lands for agricultural uses. One plot only may be taken by one owner, who is forbidden to sell to a foreigner or to any Mexican owning as much or more acreage. Lands which may be irrigated are limited to 25 hectares (1 hectare 2.47 acres), dry lands up to 100 hectares and pasture lands up to 500 hectares. The Government's fee is $25 gold.

Next to agriculture, the chief wealth of Mexico is in its minerals, and mining has been the most highly developed of her industries since the days of the Spanish conquest. The total value of silver mined from the first year of the Spanish conquest (1521) to January, 1922, was $3,000,000,000, somewhat more than 155,000 tons in weight, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines of the Mexican Department of Commerce and Industry, being two-thirds of the world's silver production for the last 400 years. About $500,000,000 American capital is invested in mining. Mexico now yields over one-third of the world's production of silver and about 5 per cent. of its gold.

Mexico has an abundance of low grade coal, much like that of Texas, with 300,000,000 tons in sight. In Coahuila, 715,789 tons were mined in 1920.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION.

The petroleum industry in Mexico, which, in 1920, produced 23.5 per cent. of the world's output, became a commercial factor in 1910. The total production from 1901 to 1920 has been 563,524,000 barrels, or 80,470,000 metric tons. Oil had been discovered in 1901 in the Tampico district. In 1910 the famous Juan Casiano No. 7 well was drilled, and the equally famous Potrero del Llano No. 4 came in later with an initial flow of 10,000 barrels daily, increasing to 160,000 barrels, establishing itself as the largest producer up to that time. These were in the southern part of the Tampico district.

In January, 1914, in the Panuco pool, a well with a flow of 100,000 barrels daily was brought in. On Feb. 10, 1916, the Cerro Azul No. 4 well, in the southern district, was completed and on the 19th flowed 260,858 barrels, being estimated the largest producer ever drilled. In 1921 it was still continuing its steady yield.

Plenty of wells with large initial capacity have been completed in the Casiano pools. The Alamo pool, the southernmost producing area in the Tampico-Tuxpam region, came into prominence in October, 1914, when the famous Alamo No. 2 well began to flow. It is estimated to have produced by May, 1921, 27,000,000 barrels of oil.

In 1919 and 1920 large gushers came in in the Naranjas pool in the southern field which produced about 90,000,000 barrels in 1920, considered to be the largest output in history.

The Potrero del Llano No. 4 well suddenly went to salt water in December, 1918, after producing up to that time about 100,000,000 barrels of oil. The Juan Casiano No. 7 well went to salt water in November, 1919, after producing about 80,000,000 barrels of oil. Many of the large wells in the Tepetate pool and the Panuco pool were affected by salt water in 1919 and 1920. There are important wells in the Toteco district, and in 1920 it was estimated this field produced 120,000,000 barrels, all in a strip of land 42 miles long and less than 1 mile wide.

In 1922, in the Tampico district, 280 wells were drilled, of which 145 were producers, 89 dry holes and 46 salt water wells. In the Panuco 153 wells were drilled and 117 in the southern fields.

The petroleum production of Mexico, from 1908 to 1922 is estimated:

	Barrels.	Met Tons
1908	3,932,900	624,968
1909	2,713,500	431,175
1910	3,634,000	577,455
1911	11,552,798	1,994,640
1912	16,558,215	2,631,100
1913	25,696,291	4,083,141
1914	26,236,003	4,168,505
1915	32,910,508	5,229,480
1916	40,545,712	6,445,957
1917	55,292,770	8,790,583
1918	63,828,327	10,147,587
1919	87,072,954	13,843,077
1920	163,620,551	24,061,846
1921	193,397,587	30,139,727
1922	182,772,000	29,094,266

Mexico's manufacturing plants are not sufficient to supply home consumption. Cotton mills (about 140 with 762,200 spindles, and 27,100 looms) and woolen mills have been established under a high protective tariff. There are about 300 sugar factories. Some smelters, paper mills, flour mills, saw mills, sugar mills, and refineries and breweries are also in operation.

Mexico had in 1918 15,942 miles of railroads. In 1909 the main lines were united in one Government-controlled corporation—the National Railways of Mexico, the operation of which, with virtually all the private lines, was taken over in 1914 and operated by the Government under the name of the Constitutionalist Railways of Mexico. The National Railways of Mexico own 6,818 miles of track and control 1,220 more; the Mexican Railroad has 520 miles of track; the Tehuantepec, 184; the Mexico

Northwestern, 512; the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico about 1,000; and the United Railroads of Yucatan about 500. Vera Cruz, Tampico, Puerto Mexico, Salina Cruz, Manzanilla and Acapulco, are the chief ports. In 1920, 5,250 vessels of 13,-125,000 tons entered the ports.

There were in 1922, 564 federated labor unions with 640,000 members, besides certain strong unions such as the railroad brotherhoods with 47,000 members and the port workers with 15,000 on the outside. The new Constitution in Article 123 decrees: The eight-hour working day; the seven-hour working night; the six-hour day for working children, twelve to sixteen; no night work for women and children; one day of rest in seven; a vacation on pay for child-bearing; a living wage; no garnishment of the living wage; enforced profit-sharing; cash wages; double pay for overtime; housing for workingmen; accident compensation; safe and sanitary work places; right to organize; right to strike or shut down; three months' wages for unwarranted dismissal; worker's lien; immunity of wages from attachment; free employment bureaus; no contracting out of workmen's rights; social insurance; and co-operative building associations. The Mexican Congress has not as yet enacted laws to carry into effect these provisions.

CIVIL WARS AND INSURRECTIONS.

Mexico has been much torn by civil war and insurrections since achieving its independence from Spain (proclaimed Sept. 15, 1810, and effected in 1821). Conditions resulting almost in a state of war with the United States followed the *coup d'etat* by which, in February, 1913, Gen. Victoriano Huerta replaced Francisco I. Madero (murdered Feb. 22, 1913) in the Presidency. The United States did not recognize his Government (he resigned July 15, 1914), but on Oct. 19, 1915, did recognize that of Gen. Carranza who had driven Huerta's successor Carbajal from the capital, and assumed executive power, Aug. 20, 1915. Carranza held power until May, 1920, when he fled from the capital before an uprising, and was killed trying to reach Vera Cruz. Adolfo de la Huerta, then Governor of Sonora and now Secretary of the Treasury, was made Provisional President in May, 1920, and Gen. Alvaro Obregon was chosen President at a general election in September, being inaugurated Dec. 1, 1920. The United States did not then recognize his Government, no common ground having been found following the suggestions of Secretary of State Hughes, presented May 27, 1921, suggesting the preliminary signing of a convention covering boundary disputes, claims, and the stipulation that Article 27 of the new Constitution of May 1, 1917, is not to be interpreted retroactively.

Article 27 affirmed that the title to mineral and other subsoil deposits was vested in the people of Mexico, and stipulated that only Mexicans and Mexican companies had the right to acquire concessions to develop mineral fuel in the republic. A foreigner might secure that right only if he renounced the privilege of recourse to his Government for redress through diplomatic channels. The intent to safeguard future concessions in the interest of the commonweal is clear, but whether or not the article is retroactive has been the subject of much debate.

However, following decisions of the Mexican Supreme Court to that effect, President Obregon in September, 1922, declared Article 27 to be non-retroactive. Foreign corporations holding concessions, however, hold that the intent under the article and the manner of its interpretation by the Mexican authorities was confiscation. President Carranza had on Feb. 10, 1918, issued a decree imposing heavy taxes on petroleum land and on contracts and royalties and exacted license fees for new drilling and explorations. Other provisions in decrees at various times have aimed to bring the entire oil industry under the Federal Government. Citizens of the United States and the United Kingdom appealed to their Governments for protection against what they asserted to be threatened confiscation. Another source of trouble was the asserting of an independent right to tax oil production recently made by some of the individual states.

AGREEMENT ON THE DEBT.

The Secretary of Finance, Adolfo de la Huerta, signed an agreement in New York, June 16, 1922, with the International Committee of Bankers, designed to settle the eight-year-old question involving the Mexican external and internal debt. This agreement was approved by both Houses of the Mexican Congress and has been signed by President Obregon.

The plan of adjustment relates to all external Mexican Government debts, direct or guaranteed, the National Railways debt and certain so-called internal Government debts largely held outside Mexico; the total face value of the securities covered being over $500,000,000 gold, on which the interest in arrears amounts to approximately $200,000,000.

This $700,000,000 includes Mexico's direct debt and guaranteed railroad bonds, totalling approximately $322,000,000 gold; the railroad debt, not guaranteed, amounting to about $230,000,000 back interest on bonds, and railroad debt amounting to about $115,000,000; sinking fund defaults amounting to about $28,000,000.

As to current interest, cash payments, in varying proportions among the different bond issues, are to be begun after Jan. 2, 1923, out of a special fund as provided for in the agreement; the schedule of disbursements in general to be based on the relative values and priorities of the different issues of bonds. For such part of current interest as is not in cash, scrip will be issued and redeemed in due course, certain bonds being made available for this purpose.

The special fund for current interest will be increased each year until Jan. 1, 1928, when full service of the debt will be resumed. The oil export taxes and a surcharge of 10 per cent. on railway gross receipts will be paid into this special fund.

As to back interest, all cash payments are to be waived. The matter will be arranged by the deposit of overdue coupons with a trustee. Against these coupons receipts will be issued to be amortized without interest over a period of time. This arrangement is, in effect, equivalent to cancellation of a part of the back interest.

As to the railways, they are to be operated by private management as before the revolution. The Government will assume by indorsement all railway debts not previously guaranteed. The rights of foreclosure hitherto held by the bonds will be suspended so long as the plan is being carried out, thereby protecting both the stock ownership of the Mexican Government and other shareholders, as well as the ultimate rights of the bondholders.

In general, in order to give time for full resumption of all cash obligations, all classes of bondholders are to agree to temporary suspension of sinking fund rights during a five-year period, after which all contract clauses will again become effective.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mexico is now governed under a new Constitution promulgated Feb. 5, 1917, replacing the Constitution of 1857. By it Mexico is declared to be a federated republic of 28 states, each with a large measure of home rule and with Governor, Legislature and Judiciary elected by popular vote; two territories and a Federal District whose Governors are appointed by the President. Interstate customs duties are not permitted. The legislative power rests in a Congress consisting of a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate of 58 members, two for each state, all elected for two years by universal suffrage. The President is elected for 4 years by direct popular vote and cannot be re-elected. He appoints a Cabinet of ten Secretaries. Article 33 confers on the President the right to expel from Mexico without "judicial process" any foreigner whose presence he might deem "inexpedient." The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic but the new Constitution provides for the separation of church and state, and all religions are tolerated.

The Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Ernesto Filippi, was expelled Jan. 13, 1923, under article 33, for conducting religious ceremony in the open (the laying of a cornerstone) without permission.

Education is under Federal control and is free and compulsory from 6 to 16. The percentage of illiteracy among the peons is very high, and there are many Indian tribes, about 20 per cent. of the population, quite uncivilized. The present administration is making every effort to extend elementary education to all classes of the people; 2,000 volunteer teachers of illiterates were enrolled in 1921. The appropriation by the Government for schools in 1923 was $26,181,452, number of schools supported was 8,388. Vocational education, particularly in agriculture, is being promoted. There are normal schools for both sexes throughout the country and some hundred technical schools. The National University of Mexico, founded in 1553, is famous among Latin-American universities, and in the capital are many higher institutions of learning and culture and scientific institutions and societies.

There are 720 newspaper or other publications issued, of which 218 are published in Mexico City; 164 are newspapers issued to purvey information, while 97 are classified as political, 86 as religious, and 43 as commercial. There also are 19 publications devoted to science, 12 to finance, 21 to literature and two to legal subjects; 41 are Socialistic, 2 anti-Bolshevist; and 1 is anti-clerical. One is classed as "pro-American" and four are devoted to bull-fighting.

The army numbers 68,316 men, with a reserve of

833,000. Military education is compulsory in the schools.

Mexico is not a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange, peso	49.8 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1923	48.6 cents
Imports, 1920	$178,775,221
" 1921	253,397,100
Exports, 1920	203,273,450
" 1921	363,580,046

The debt of Mexico, which is covered in the agreement between the International Committee of Bankers in Mexico and the Mexican Government, signed June 16, 1922, is as follows:

INTERNAL DEBT.

Consolidated 3% internal debt, 1886	$21,191,925
5% internal redeemable bonds, 1894	46,455,850
State loans guaranteed by Mexican Govt.	1,750,000
Total	$69,397,775

EXTERNAL DEBT.

Customs secured Government loans	$128,080,837
Other secured Government guaranteed loans	31,719,675
Unsecured Government loans	37,037,500
Railway loans	241,894,778
Total	$438,732,790
Grand total	$508,130,565

The amount of the debt on Sept. 1, 1923, was stated to be, internal, $67,606,000; external, $441,224,777.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

For purposes of comparison the following figures are given to show the revenues and expenditures of the Mexican Government for 1923 and for the years immediately preceding the revolution, the amounts being in pesos:

Year.	Revenue.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1905-06	101,972,624	79,466,912	22,505,712
1906-07	a114,286,122	85,076,641	29,209,482
1907-08	111,771,868	93,177,441	18,594,427
1908-09	98,775,511	92,967,393	5,808,117
1909-10	106,328,485	95,028,651	11,299,835
1910-11	111,142,402	100,913,924	10,228,478
1912-13	b109,257,500	.....	.....

a Highest revenue in any pre-revolutionary year.
b Estimated.

The budget for 1923 showed estimated expenditures of 346,837,134 pesos. The highest expenditure in any pre-revolutionary year was in 1910-11, 100,913,924 pesos, or 246,609,210 pesos less than the estimated expenditures for 1923.

By departments the 1923 budget and that of 1906-07 showed disbursements as follows:

	1923.	1906-07.
Legislative	6,983,991	1,201,476
Judicial	2,785,114	459,455
Executive	1,627,389	348,040
Interior	10,904,986	a11,234,844
Foreign	6,538,195	1,452,498
Finance	19,462,505	8,318,883
War	113,305,333	15,342,373
Agriculture	21,238,942	(dept. non-existent)
Communications	41,510,177	11,873,734
Industry & Commerce	5,742,445	(dept. non-existent)
Educational	52,326,914	5,315,225
Health	3,705,214	480,304
General	350,557	.....
Government factories	13,170,859	.....
Comptroller	4,716,722	.....
Attorney General	1,161,792	1,217,344
Public debt	41,470,000	25,932,529

a Included nearly 7,000,000 pesos for political and police administration of the Federal District, now borne by the various municipalities in the district.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$267,169,762
" 1921-22	137,752,341
" 1922-23	113,727,420
Exports, 1920-21	154,993,154
" 1921-22	122,956,524
" 1922-23	135,069,063

MONACO, PRINCIPALITY OF

AREA, 8 square miles.

POPULATION, 1913, 22,956.

CAPITAL, Monaco, population, 1913, 2,247; other towns, La Condamine, 11,082; Monte Carlo, 9,627.

Prince, Louis, born July 12, 1870, succeeded his father, the late Prince Albert, June 26, 1922. *The Heiress Apparent* is the Hereditary Princess Charlotte Louise Juliette (Duchess of Valentinois) born Sept. 3, 1898, married, March 19, 1920, Prince Pierre of Monaco (Count de Polignac) and has issue a daughter Princess Antoinette, born Dec. 28, 1921.

Consul General in the United States, at New York, Paul Fuller. *Consuls*, at Boston, Charles F. Flamand; at San Francisco, Ray P. Saffold.

Monaco is a small Principality on the Mediterranean surrounded by the French department of the Alpes Maritimes. An independent Principality for 800 years, the reigning Prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution. The line was re-established in 1814 and placed under the protectorate of the Kingdom of Sardinia. In 1861 King Charles III. ceded his rights to France. The Prince of Monaco was an absolute ruler until Jan. 7, 1911, when a Constitution was promulgated which provides for a National Council of 21 members, elected by universal suffrage for four years. The revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables of the Casino at Monte Carlo. The annual grant for the concession was £80,000 in 1917; in 1927 it will be £90,000, and in 1937, £100,000. The yearly average of visitors is over 1,500,000. The late Prince established an important oceanographic museum and laboratory at Monaco.

MONTENEGRO.

(See Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of)

MOROCCO, SULTANATE OF

(French and Spanish Protectorates)

AREA, about 231,500 square miles; viz., French Protectorate, 213,000; Spanish Protectorate, 18,360; Tangier (internationalized), 140.

POPULATION, estimated, 1921, French zone, 5,400,000; Spanish zone, 550,000; Tangier zone, 52,000.

CAPITAL, Fez, population, census of 1921, 70,540; Seat of government French zone, Rabat, population, 30,953; residence of French Resident General. Seat of government Spanish zone, Tetuan, population, 30,000; administrative headquarters of the Caliphs and the Spanish High Commissioner. Other cities, Marrakesh or Morocco, population, 1921, 139,874; Casablanca, 101,690 (39,283 European); Tangier, 50,000; Meknes, 36,582; Mazagan, 21,630; Mogador, 20,309; Sale, 24,202; Safi, 26,396, and Melilla, 42,590.

Sultan, Mulai Yusef, proclaimed on the abdication of his brother, Sultan Mulai Abd-el-Hafid, Aug. 18, 1912.

French Resident General, Marshal Hubert Lyautey, held office April 28, 1912, to Dec. 13, 1916, reappointed (second term) April 7, 1917.

Spanish High Commissioner, Gen. Luis Aizpuru, appointed, September, 1923.

United States Consul General, at Tangier, Joseph M. Denning. *Consul*, at Casablanca, Robert R. Bradford.

Morocco of to-day is the remnant of the great Shereefian Empire founded by the Arab invaders who carried the crescent of Islam west at the close of the seventh century and ruled all northwestern Africa and most of the Iberian peninsula. It is bounded on the east by Algeria, on the north by the Mediterranean, the extreme point opposite Gibraltar being Ceuta, a city which, with its four-mile-long peninsula (dominated by Jebel Musa, one of the Pillars of Hercules), has belonged to Spain since the close of the sixteenth century. This narrow northern strip, about 60 miles wide, from the Atlantic nearly to the Algerian border, is one of the Spanish zones.

On the west is the Atlantic Ocean and on the south Rio de Oro (Spanish) and the Sahara Desert. The extreme southern end forms a second Spanish zone, and a strip 50 miles long by 15 deep on the Atlantic Coast, inclosing the town of Ifni, the third.

Along the 200 miles of the Mediterranean littoral run the Rif hills, still unexplored. Through the country from northeast to southwest run the Atlas Mountains in five great ranges rising to an altitude of 12,000 feet (Mt. Ayashiu, altitude 14,150 feet). Between these ranges lie fertile, well-watered plains and the northern slopes of the mountains are well wooded. Irrigation is much used, though all agricultural methods and implements are primitive.

The climate is good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic Coast, which is shielded from the hot winds of the Sahara by the Atlas Mountains, and where there is a "tell" or fertile region. Tangier is a recognized health resort, also Mogador, where the temperature never rises above 80° or falls below 40°.

The most numerous of the inhabitants are the aboriginal Berbers, mountain dwellers, whose forebears thrice conquered Spain, and who so long maintained the independence of their country. The plains are mostly occupied by Arabs and a mixture of the two races, known to foreigners as "Moors.

The latter are also town dwellers. The third race is Jewish, in two sections, one settled there from time immemorial, and the other driven from Europe in comparatively modern times, who live near the ports, are progressive and have much of the foreign trade. The European population in 1921 numbered about 100,000, of which two-thirds are French.

The people are agricultural and pastoral. Eggs and poultry have become the chief articles of export, reaching even to England. In 1919 the value of eggs exported was 44,948,779 francs, and in 1920, 29,910,-442 francs. Other important exports are skins, hides, wool, beans, barley, linseed and wheat, almonds, cummin and gums. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, tea, machinery and hardware, candles and spirits. Fruit and vineyards are abundant and dates a regular crop. Under proper cultivation Morocco should become a rich, cereal-producing country. Carpets, leather goods, fezzes, woolen and silk stuffs are among the manufactures, chiefly for domestic consumption. Mineral deposits are undeveloped, but much copper, lead and tin are known to exist. An oil field extends from Fez to Laraish. Phosphate exists in great abundance, estimated at 100,000,000 metric tons with a yield of 65 per cent., and a decree of 1920 reserves to the Sultan's Government the right of exploitation.

The country had no roads or bridges, transportation being by mule and camel back, but the French have built about 3,000 kilometres and have more surveyed; the most important being from Tangier to Fez. Little has been done in the Spanish zone. In the French zone, in 1920, there were 610 miles of railroads, those of narrow gauge being rebuilt at standard gauge. The Spaniards have a narrow gauge road from Ceuta to Tetuan, to Rio Martin. The French use aeroplanes for mail, passengers and freight. In 1921, 7,071 vessels of 4,516,592 tonnage entered the ports of French Morocco, and 2,091 vessels of 1,327,681 tonnage entered Tangier. Imports at Tangier in 1921 were valued at 59,379,252 francs, and exports at 4,522,468 francs.

The trade of Melilla in the Spanish Zone in 1921 was: Imports, 74,552,340 pesetas, exports, 6,431,-713 pesetas. The trade of the French Zone was: Imports, 909,164,260 francs, exports, 306,446,857 francs.

French interests in Morocco had been steadily growing because of its proximity to Algeria for years and had been recognized in the agreements of 1906 and 1909. A general rising of the tribes in October, 1910, culminating in the siege of Fez called out a French expedition of pacification which occupied Fez in 1911. The need of this had been notified to the powers, but was resented by Spain, who in June suddenly occupied two towns, and by Germany, who on July 1, 1911, sent the gunboat Panther to Agadir, a seaport on the Atlantic, ostensibly to safeguard German subjects in the Sus, but really to challenge the extension of French influence. The crisis became acute and war seemed inevitable. Great Britain, however, stood by the Entente and made formal objection to Germany's acquiring territorial influence in Morocco. Diplomatic conversations followed, which resulted in the Franco-German treaty of Nov. 4, 1911, by which France ceded to Germany some territory in French equatorial Africa on the southern and eastern borders, the Cameroons, in return for recognition of her political protectorate over Morocco. A treaty with Spain adjusted the limits of their respective spheres. On March 30, 1912, the Sultan Mulai Hafid signed a treaty with France accepting the protectorate, which was recognized by the powers who withdrew their diplomatic representatives. Gen. Lyautey was appointed Resident General, and his advice the Sultan, an absolute despot, and his six viziers have to follow. Risings occurred later in the year and Mulai Hafid abdicated in favor of his brother. The rebellious tribesmen made much trouble and were stirred up to more by the Germans during the World War. The last outbreak, in October, 1920, was crushed by the French capture of Wazzan, who thus consolidated their rule in most of the districts.

A severe outbreak near Melilla in July, 1921, seriously threatened the Spanish rule in its protectorate but was suppressed by a vigorous military expedition. A revolt led by Abd-el-Krim in the early summer of 1923 put the Spanish troops in a precarious position and brought to a head political trouble in Spain, resulting in September, 1923 in the overturning of the government there by a movement of army officers headed by Capt. Gen. Primo de Rivera, who assumed power. (See Spain.)

Gen. Lyautey's wise administration of the protectorate, to which he returned in 1917, after service in 1916 as Minister of War in Paris, has been one of peaceful penetration, extension of railroads and roads, public works and social welfare. Agricultural and industrial enterprises have been fostered, public health and education improved. The country has become safe and orderly. Able army officers and civilians have assisted him. Colonization is encouraged. Economic opportunity, the "open door," is guaranteed to all.

Tangier, a seaport of 52,000 inhabitants, including 11,700 Europeans and 12,000 Jews, which occupies the extreme northwest corner of Africa on the Atlantic, was temporarily internationalized in the negotiations of 1911-12, with a hinterland of about 100 square miles. It is administered by the resident Diplomatic Corps, which does not make for economic progress. Both France and Spain desire complete possession. Great Britain is vitally interested because of the geographical proximity of Gibraltar, and Italy claims a part in the conference as a Mediterranean power, but her claim was not acceded to by the others. The conference of the powers had reached no settlement by Oct. 15, 1923.

The revenue of the French protectorate is estimated for the year 1922 at about 292,762,000 francs, with expenditures of 292,538,059 francs. The Moroccan debt (three French loans) amounted in 1922 to 555,624,000 francs.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$2,717,303
"	1921-22	3,470,526
"	1922-23	2,376,857
Exports,	1920-21	522,516
"	1921-22	205,913
"	1922-23	232,731

NEPAL, KINGDOM OF

AREA, estimated, 54,000 square miles.

POPULATION, 5,639,092.

CAPITAL, Kathmandu, population, 60,000.

Sovereign, Maharajah Tribhubana Bir Bikram, born June 3, 1906, succeeded his father Dec. 11, 1911.

Prime Minister, Maharajah Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, appointed June 26, 1901; he holds the rank of General in the British Army.

Nepal is an independent state on the southern slope of the Himalayas, bounded by Thibet on the north, by Sikkim and Bengal on the east and by Bengal and the United Provinces of British India on the south and west. Though friendly, a policy of seclusion is followed and travel discouraged. The Ghurkas, whose Aryan ancestors from Rajputana mixed with the Mongolic aborigines, overran the country in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and are the dominant race. From their ranks the British Indian Government recruits regiments of most valuable soldiers. The kingdom maintains a well-drilled and efficient army of 32,000 infantry and 2,500 artillery. There are many fertile valleys lying in the slopes of the bleak and lofty mountains (which include Mt. Everest, altitude 29,141 feet), and its territory runs into the Terai on the plains of India. It has rich forests. Nepal exports rice, grain, hides and cattle, and imports textiles, sugar, salt, hardware, etc. The capital is in a most fertile valley cultivated from end to end, 15 miles long and 20 miles wide, which supports 300,000 inhabitants and is noted for its 2,700 Buddhist shrines, nearly all lavishly decorated examples of Nepalese art. Paton is the largest city and Pashpoti a holy centre for pilgrims. In 1921-22 its exports to India were £5,914,200 and imports £2,492,700.

THE NETHERLANDS, KINGDOM OF

HOLLAND.

AREA, 12,582 square miles. Colonial possessions: Dutch East Indies, 683,000 square miles; Dutch Guiana, 46,060 square miles; Curacao Islands, 403 square miles; total, 742,045. Grand total, 756,627.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 6,841,155. Colonial, Dutch East Indies, 49,161,047; Dutch Guiana (1921), 113,181; Curacao, 53,702. Grand total, 56,169,085.

CAPITAL, The Hague, population (1920), 353,286; other cities, Amsterdam, population, 642,162; Rotterdam, 510,538; Utrecht, 140,189; Groningen, 89,895; Haarlem, 76,858 and 24 others from 25,000 to 70,000.

Queen, Wilhelmina, born Aug. 31, 1880, succeeded on the death of her father, Wiliem III., Nov. 23, 1890; crowned Sept. 6, 1898. Married Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Prince Consort), Feb. 7, 1901. *Heir*, her only daughter, Princess Juliana, born April 30, 1909.

Premier, Jonkheer Dr. Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck (Interior), born Dec. 1, 1873, appointed Sept. 9, 1918.

Minister to the United States, Jonkheer Dr. A. C. D. de Graeff.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, W. P. Montyn; at San Francisco, H. A. van Coenen Torchiana; at Chicago, J. Vennema; *Consuls*, at Boston, J. H. Reurs; at Philadelphia, A. P. van der Burch; at Baltimore, R. H. Mottu; at Norfolk, J. P. A. Mottu; at Charleston, J. L. C. Diemes; at New Orleans, W. J. Hammond; at St. Louis, H. der Braak; at Kansas City, J. C. Koster; at Mobile, Palmer Pillans; at Galveston, O. S. Flint; at Grand Rapids, J. Stektee; at Seattle, A. van der Spek; at Port Arthur, L. F. J. Wilking; at Denver, vacant; at Los Angeles, F. J. Zeehandelaar. *Vice-Consuls* are at San Diego, Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa, Orange City, Iowa, Minneapolis, Gulfport, Portland, Ore., Ogden and Newport News.

United States Minister, Richard M. Tobin.

United States Consul General, at Rotterdam, George E. Anderson. *Consuls*, at Amsterdam, Frank W. Mahin; at Curacao, W. I., Bradstreet S. Rairden; at Batavia, Java, Charles L. Hoover; at Soerabaya, Java, vacant; at Medan, Sumatra, S. B. Redecker.

The Netherlands (Holland), a kingdom in northwestern Europe, 196 miles long by 109 miles wide, is bounded by Germany on the east, Belgium on the south and the North Sea on the west and north. Its surface is flat, with an average height above sea level of 37 feet and with about one-fourth of its land below sea level, reclaimed and protected by dikes, of which there are 1,500 miles. A plan to drain half of the shallow Zuyder Zee has been prepared by engineers designed to add 817 square miles to the cultivable land (polders), adopted June 14, 1918, but not yet begun. The work is expected to take 15 years, the first outlay to cost $26,500,000. Of the country's 8,052,480 acres, 6,089,200 are cultivated intensively and 615,165 given over to forests equally well cared for. Great crops of cereals, potatoes, etc., are raised. Dairy products are an important industry, her cheese products being famous, and her cattle high grade; tulips and other flowering bulbs and roots are grown and exported extensively. In 1920, 1,965,552 tons of sugar beets were raised on 158,675 acres. Fisheries engage about 6,500 vessels and 18,000 men, and the product of the herring fisheries alone is about $3,750,000.

Shipbuilding and sugar refining are important industries, also brewing and distilling. Amsterdam is famous for diamond cutting. Coal is found in Limburg, where 2,168,590 tons were mined from privately owned mines and 1,772,210 from state mines; total 3,940,590.

Unemployment on Oct. 1, 1923, was reported as 80,115, with part time employment general.

Canals, of which there are 2,000 miles, are most important in internal communication; elaborate systems are in the cities and feed the harbors. The Rhine and the Scheldt reach the sea through the Netherlands and carry enormous traffic. There are 3,000 miles of roads, 1,830 miles of tramways and 2,377 miles of railroads. Holland's merchant marine in 1921 numbered 868 vessels, of a total gross tonnage of 1,194,999. In 1921 there entered the ports of the Netherlands 14,074 vessels with a tonnage of 8,051,114.

The most powerful wireless plant in the world to connect the Netherlands with the Dutch East Indies was inaugurated by Queen Wilhelmina on May 7, 1923. The two stations are at Kootwyk, Holland, and Bandoeng, Java, 7,500 miles apart; each covers 750 acres and each cost 7,500,000 guilders. The wave length found most suitable is 8,400 metres.

The first Constitution after the reconstruction of the Netherlands as a sovereign state was promulgated in 1814, and revised in 1815, after the addition of the Belgian provinces, and again in 1840, 1848, 1887 and 1917. It assures a hereditary constitutional monarchy. Executive power rests exclusively in the sovereign, legislative power in the sovereign and the States-General of two Chambers—First Chamber, 50 members, elected for 9 years (one-third each third year) by the provincial states, and the Second Chamber, 100 Deputies, elected for four years directly. Universal suffrage for citizens of both sexes over 25 years of age and proportional representation is in force. The sovereign exercises the executive authority through a Council of Ministers, the President, thereof corresponding to a Prime Minister. There is a State Council of 14 members, named by the sovereign, of which she is President, to be consulted on all legislative and some executive matters.

The kingdom has a unique system of frontier defense, besides the fortresses, inasmuch as two-thirds of the total area is surrounded by the sea, with dikes to hold back the waters. An advance by an enemy may be stopped by inundating the lands. Army service is partly compulsory and partly voluntary. Every Dutchman is liable for service from ages nineteen to forty. Actual service may be by lot, substitution being prohibited. Annually 25,500 are recruited, with 600 for sea service. The reserve numbers 450,000.

Entire liberty of worship and conscience is guaranteed. The royal family belong to the Dutch Reformed Church. The state budget contains allowances for different churches: Protestant, 1,338,000 guilders; Roman Catholic, 2,053,000; Jewish, 14,000.

Education is obligatory from ages six to thirteen. Intelligence is most widely diffused. Conscripts called in 1913 showed only six-tenths of 1 per cent. unable to read. There are universities at Amsterdam, Utrecht, Leyden, Delft and Groningen. The Netherlands is a member of the League of Nations.

The guilder (or florin), is the unit of currency, gold par being 40.2 cents. Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1923, 39.30 cents.

The budgets for 1922 and 1923 were:

	1922, Guilders.	1923, Guilders.
Budget—Revenue	606,590,233	581,906,504
Expenditures	938,139,598	808,224,931

The estimated budget for 1924 was: Revenue, 589,421,652 guilders; expenditures, 765,264,045 guilders; a deficit of 175,842,393 guilders.

The budget for the colonial possessions in the East Indies for 1923 is:

	1922, Guilders.	1923, Guilders.
Budget—Revenue	734,491,841	615,209,895
Expenditures	924,717,380	800,616,988

Imports for 1922 amounted to 19,468,236 metric tons valued at 2,033,720,769 guilders ($722,813,892) as compared with 17,218,348 metric tons valued at 2,288,502,536 guilders ($762,834,178) in 1921; while exports amounted to 12,559,825 metric tons valued at 777,010,286 guilders ($477,549,984) in 1922 as compared with 5,714,892 metric tons valued at 1,471,563,574 guilders ($490,521,187) in 1921.

The consolidated debt on Jan. 1, 1923, was 2,745,187,000 guilders; the floating debt was 782,924,000 guilders, of which 285,077,000 guilders was for the colonies. A loan of 350,000,000 guilders to consolidate part of this floating debt was under consideration.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$250,818,059
"	1921-22	129,789,934
"	1922-23	113,606,647
Exports,	1920-21	61,315,284
"	1921-22	53,120,972
"	1922-23	78,040,840

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

AREA, 683,000 square miles; viz. Borneo, 212,737; Molucca Islands, 144,620; Celebes Islands, 72,070; Java and Madura, 50,557; Sumatra, 159,739; Timor Archipelago, 17,698; Rian-Lingga Archipelago, 16,301; New Guinea and others.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 49,161,047. Java, 35,017,204; Borneo, 1,625,453; Sumatra, 5,848,868, etc. (No figures available for New Guinea.)

CAPITALS, Batavia, Java, population, 234,697; Banjermasin, Borneo, 52,000.

Governor General, Dr. D. Fock, 1920.

United States Consuls, at Batavia, Charles L. Hoover; at Soerabaya, vacant; at Medan, Sumatra, Sydney B. Redecker.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands in the East Indies consist of great islands and archipelagoes lying along the Equator from about 6° north latitude to 10° south latitude, between the Asiatic mainland and the Philippines, and Australia. They form the bulk of Malaysia. The census of 1920 gave the native Malay population as 48,112,706; Europeans, 169,355 and Orientals, chiefly Chinese and Arabs, 878,986. Java is the most densely populated land mass in the world. The great majority of the natives are Mohammedans. Much attention is given to education.

The islands are luxuriant, even for the Tropics, of enormous natural and annually productive wealth. Dense forests abound in valuable timber. Besides raising sufficient food for the dense population, there is produced for export in Java and Madura alone, sugar (1,480,346 tons in 1920), coffee, tea, cocoa, indigo, spices, cinchona, tobacco, rubber, copra, tin and petroleum. Of coal the mines of Java, Sumatra and Borneo produced, in 1920, 1,055,832 tons. The exports of rubber for 1922 are officially estimated at 104,000 tons.

There are 1,989 miles of railroads, 1,690 in Java and 299 in Sumatra. In 1921, 16,259 vessels of 5,731,683 tonnage entered the ports. The Colonial

army numbers 40,000, about one-quarter European, with 20,000 in the reserve.

The guilder with native coin is legal currency, guilder gold par being 40.2 cents. Imports were: 1920, 1,310,823,899 guilders; 1921, 1,245,480,271; exports, 1920, 2,267,871,729; and in 1921, 1,196,658,528.

The public debt on Jan. 1, 1923, was 761,683,499 guilders.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$61,180,547
"	1921-22	7,767,816
"	1922-23	9,976,420
Exports,	1920-21	104,613,907
"	1921-22	27,794,652
"	1922-23	48,575,781

DUTCH GUIANA (Surinam).

AREA, 46,060 square miles.

POPULATION, 1921, 113,181, exclusive of Negroes and forest Indians.

CAPITAL, Paramaribo; population, 1920, 50,560.

Governor, Baron van Heemstra.

Dutch Guiana (about the size of the State of Mississippi) is situated on the north coast of South America, between French Guiana on the east and British Guiana on the west; inaccessible forests and savannas on the south stretch to the Tumuc Humac Mountains. The chief products are sugar (10,091 metric tons in 1920), cacao, coffee, bananas and rum. Placer mines produced in 1920 gold to the amount of 13,110 ounces. In 1920, 214 vessels of 409,878 tonnage entered its ports.

The Dutch by the Treaty of Breda, 1667, gave New Netherlands (New York) to England in exchange for Surinam.

The guilder is the unit of currency, gold par being 40.2 cents.

Imports,	1921	$4,228,304
"	1922	3,894,402
Exports,	1921	2,109,972
"	1922	2,097,094

Local revenues, 1922, were 6,678,000 guilders, subvention from the home government, 1,682,000 guilders; expenditures, 8,300,000 guilders.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$2,056,133
"	1921-22	977,549
"	1922-23	809,115
Exports,	1920-21	470,296
"	1921-22	925,292
"	1922-23	687,308

CURACAO—(Dutch West Indies).

AREA, 403 square miles.

POPULATION, 1920, 53,702.

CAPITAL, Willemstad; population, 12,500.

A group of six islands in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, constitute the colony.

Products are maize, pulse, cattle, salt and phosphates; chief industry is the refining of oil.

In 1921, 3,611 vessels of 2,710,786 tonnage entered the ports.

Imports, 1921, were 19,024,235 guilders; exports, 13,296,090.

Budget of 1923—Revenue, 1,408,650 guilders; expenditures, 2,459,134 guilders. The deficit is supplied by the home government.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$3,173,607
"	1921-22	2,092,146
"	1922-23	2,369,661
Exports,	1920-21	2,514,838
"	1921-22	1,735,227
"	1922-23	3,251,345

NICARAGUA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 51,700 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 638,119.

CAPITAL, Managua; population, 1920, 60,342; other cities, Leon, population, 47,234; Granada, 21,925; Matagalpa, 32,271.

President, Bartolomeo Martinez, elected Vice-President (1921-25), succeeded to the unexpired term of Sr. Don Diego Manuel Chamorro, who died Oct. 12, 1923.

Premier, Dr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos (Foreign).

Minister to the United States, Sr. Don Emiliano Chamorro.

Consuls General, at New York, Toribio Tejerino; at San Francisco, Humberto Pasos Diaz; at New Orleans, Agustin Bolanos Chamorro; at Kansas City, Kan., Edwin R. Heath; at Chicago, Berthold Singer; at Philadelphia, Lorenzo Guerrero Potter; at St. Louis, Rodolfo Jose Gutievres. *Consuls*, at Boston, David Sequeira; at Calexico, Arturo Pallais; at Minneapolis, F. Stewart; at Kansas City, Mo., Willis Wood; at Fort Worth, John E. Petrilli; at Houston, Sidney J. Browning; at Norfolk, Charles M. Barnett; at Seattle, W. L. Kennedy. *Consul General* at Panama for the Canal Zone, Marco E. Velasquez.

United States Minister, John E. Ramer.

United States Consul, at Corinto, Harold Playter; at Bluefields, William W. Heard.

Nicaragua lies between the Caribbean Sea, with a coastline of 280 miles, and the Pacific (200 miles), with Honduras on the north and Costa Rica on the south. In area it is a little larger than the State of New York. The Cordillera range of mountains, including many volcanic peaks, runs from northwest to southeast through the middle of the country. Between this range and a range of volcanic peaks to the west lie Lake Managua, 30 miles long by 15 miles wide, and Lake Nicaragua, 100 miles long and 45 miles wide, of great importance in the transport system of the country; and with the San Juan River on the Costa Rican boundary, the latter forms the route for a trans-isthmian ship canal planned to connect the Atlantic and Pacific. The right to construct a canal over this route for 99 years, together with a naval base in the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific and Corn Island in the Caribbean was acquired for $3,000,000 by the United States in a treaty ratified Feb. 18, 1916; the United States was to supervise the expenditure of that money. The Pacific Railroad, running from Corinto to Leon and from Managua to Granada (171 miles), the only one in the country, was Government-owned, but 51 per cent. of the stock was sold to New York bankers who also hold the rest of the stock in escrow for a loan of $1,060,000.

The country has valuable forests, some gold is mined, but it is essentially an agricultural and stock raising community. On the broad tropical plains of the east coast, bananas and sugar cane are cultivated, and coffee is grown on the mountain slopes. The chief exports are coffee, sugar, bananas, timber and hides. Textiles, machinery, etc., chemicals and flour are the chief imports.

In 1921, 1,604 ships with a tonnage of 479,208 entered her ports.

The Constitution of March 12, 1912, amended in 1913, provides for a Congress of two Houses, a Senate of 13 members elected for six years, and a House of 40 Deputies elected for four years by universal suffrage. The President is appointed for four years and has a Council of five Ministers. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion. The army numbers 2,000 men, selected by conscription. Nicaragua is a member of the League of Nations. (For part in Federation of Central America, see Honduras.)

Par of exchange		cordoba = $1.00
Imports,	1921	$5,309,902
"	1922	5,123,505
Exports,	1921	8,070,949
"	1922	7,903,446
Budget—Receipts		3,388,828
	Expenditures	2,804,026
Debt—Internal		No figures available
	External	cordobas, 9,790,427

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$6,133,302
"	1921-22	3,385,030
"	1922-23	4,678,752
Exports,	1920-21	6,477,186
"	1921-22	3,504,591
"	1922-23	4,516,271

NORWAY, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 124,964 square miles (exclusive of Spitzbergen, estimated, 25,000).

POPULATION, census of 1920, 2,646,775.

CAPITAL, Christiania; population, 258,520; Bergen, 91,081; Trondhjem, 54,520; Stavanger, 43,883; Drammen, 26,174, and twelve others above 10,000.

King, Haakon VII., born Aug. 3, 1872, second son of Frederick VIII., King of Denmark, elected King of Norway by the Storthing Nov. 18, 1905, and crowned June 22, 1906; married July 22, 1896, to Princess Maud, third daughter of King Edward VII. of Great Britain. *Heir*, Crown Prince Olaf, born July 2, 1903.

Premier, Otto Halvorsen (Justice).

Minister to the United States, H. H. Bryn.

Consul General, at New York, Hans Heinrich Theodor Fay; *Consuls*, at Chicago, Olaf Bernts; at St. Paul, Engebreth Hagbarth Hobe; at San Francisco, Nils Voll. *Vice-Consuls* are at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Diego, Denver, Fernandina, Jacksonville, Key West, Pensacola, Tampa, Savannah, Decorah, Iowa, New Orleans, Portland, Me., Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Gulfport, St. Louis, Kalispell, Mont., Omaha, Newark, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Wilmington, Grand Forks, Cleveland, Portland, Ore., Philadelphia, Charleston, Sioux Falls, Galveston, Port Arthur, Salt Lake City, Norfolk, Port Townsend, Seattle and Milwaukee.

United States Minister, Laurits S. Swenson.
United States Consul General, at Christiania, Alban G. Snyder; *Consuls*, at Bergen, George N. Ifft; at Stavanger, George K. Stiles.

Norway occupies the west part of the Scandinavian Peninsula in Northwest Europe from the Skagerrack, which separates it from Denmark, to the North Cape in the Arctic Ocean, where on the east it meets Lapland and Finland. The Kjolen Mountains, which separate Norway from Sweden to the east, give to Norway in the northern part but a narrow fringe of country washed by the Arctic and North Atlantic Oceans, and cut deep by fjords of scenic grandeur. The climate is mild and moist, like England's, on the west coast, but cold and dry in the interior and in the north and east sections.

Norway has but 4,400 square miles of land under cultivation; rivers and lakes occupy 5,000, and forests 25,000; three-fourths of the land is unproductive. Norway is essentially a maritime country. Her merchant fleet, though neutral, suffered heavily in the World War by sinking and torpedoing, the total loss being 831 vessels with a total of 1,238,300 registered tons, and 1,200 men killed. She dropped from fourth place to sixth in mercantile tonnage. Norway's merchant marine on Jan. 1, 1923, was 3,740 vessels of 2,610,796 gross tons. Her sailors are known the world over. Fisheries constitute a leading industry and provide a large part of the exports. In 1921 more than 112,000, 17 per cent. of the entire male wage earning population (660,000), earned their living directly or indirectly by the sea.

The forests have an estimated value of a billion kronen (approximately $250,000,000) and about three-fifths of the acreage is covered with pine and fir trees. The export of timber and wood pulp in 1919 was valued at 113,048,100 kronen; and in 1920 at 226,669,000. The Norwegian Afforestation Association has planted since 1906 between ten and fifteen million new trees annually. Agriculture is limited and the country imports much food supply.

The country lacks coal but has become a great power producing country by utilizing by electrical transmission its greatest natural asset—water power, which is estimated to amount to 15,000,000 horsepower day and night. Of this the Government owns 2,000,000, and has developed 75,000. Private enterprise has developed about 1,200,000 horsepower. Engineering plans are under way to transmit hydro-electric power to Central Europe. Already Norway is feeling the impulse on its industries which, on Jan. 1, 1922, numbered 8,778 establishments, giving employment to 144,706 workers; and which have been developing on an export basis.

The chief mineral products are pyrites, copper ore, iron ore, nickel ore, silver and feldspar.

Norway, in 1921, had 2,141 miles of railroads, of which 1,870 are state owned; the work of converting these to electrical power is going on rapidly. The number of ships entering Norwegian ports in 1921 was 7,190 with a net tonnage of 4,288,658.

The population of Norway is singularly homogeneous, there being numbered of non-Norwegians only about 1 per cent., 20,000 Lapps or Finns and 8,000 Quains, both of Mongolian ancestry. This excludes about 50,000 foreign-born residents of the country before the war, many of whom returned to their native countries. Norwegians have emigrated in great numbers, chiefly to the United States and Canada. The United States Census of 1920 returned 363,862 residents of the United States as born in Norway.

Norway under its Constitution, adopted May 17, 1814, is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. Independent for centuries, Norway entered into a union with the Kingdom of Denmark in 1381. By treaty of Jan. 14, 1814, the King of Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden, but the Norwegian people declared themselves independent and elected a Danish Prince as their King. The foreign powers refused to recognize this election; as a result a convention on Aug. 14 proclaimed the independence of Norway in union with Sweden, and on Nov. 4 elected Charles XIII. of Sweden King of Norway. This union lasted until 1905. Disagreements having arisen, culminating in Norway's claiming the right to maintain its own consular service, Norway declared the union dissolved on June 7, and after negotiations a repeal of the union by mutual agreement was signed Oct. 26, 1905. After a plebiscite Prince Charles of Denmark was elected King and ascended the throne, taking the name of Haakon VII. A treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Norwegian territory was signed in October, 1907, by Norway, Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia.

The legislative power is vested in the Storthing, the members numbering 150, elected for three years by direct vote on universal suffrage of citizens, both male and female, of 23 years of age. The Storthing divides itself into two sections, one-fourth of the membership forming the Lagthing, and three-fourths the Odelsthing, which consider the legislation separately, sitting in joint session on failure to agree separately, when decision is made by a two-thirds majority. The King may exercise the veto twice, but if the same bill is passed a third time it becomes law. The King appoints an executive Cabinet of at least eight Ministers, who may speak in the Storthing, but have no vote. There is a large measure of home rule throughout the country through local governing bodies elected by universal suffrage.

The Evangelical Lutheran religion is endowed by the state and its clergy are nominated by the King. All religions are tolerated.

Education is compulsory from seven to fourteen, and the school system is highly organized. There is, so to speak, no illiteracy. The University at Christiania, founded 1811, has 1,500 students and is subsidized by the state.

The army is a national militia with universal and compulsory service. The peace strength is 40,000 men, with a reserve of 315,000. The navy is designed for coast defense only and numbers about 1,200 officers and men, with all seafaring men between the ages of 20 and 44 enrolled on the active list and liable to conscription.

The Norwegian Meteorological Service established in October, 1922, a station at Mygbugten, in eastern Greenland, and weather reports are now being transmitted daily by radio-telegraphy. Greenland is one of the "factories" of polar air.

Norway in the reaction from the World War found herself in the grip of hard times in the year 1921, and her industries and commerce have suffered heavily. The unit of currency, the kroner (par of exchange, 26.8 cents), was quoted October 15, 1923, at 15.63 cents.

Unemployment which had been severe was only 11,000 on July 1, 1923, or 58 per cent. less than a year before. The Government recently granted an additional 10,000,000 kronen for unemployment aid making a total of 85,000,000 kronen.

The United States Government on Feb. 26, 1923, paid to Norway $12,000,000 awarded by the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague in settlement of claims for the seizure of Norwegian vessels during the war.

Norway's commerce was:

Imports,	1920, calendar year	kronen, 3,029,900,000
"	1921, calendar year	kronen, 1,460,000,000
Exports,	1920, calendar year	kronen, 1,241,800,000
"	1921, calendar year	kronen, 576,000,000

Norway's trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21, fiscal year	$57,920,018
"	1921-22, fiscal year	$29,789,272
"	1922-23, fiscal year	$32,049,328
Exports,	1920-21, fiscal year	$18,849,358
"	1921-22, fiscal year	$11,739,624
"	1922-23, fiscal year	$18,437,870
Budget—	Receipts, 1920-21	kronen, 820,229,181
	Expenses, 1920-21	kronen, 903,350,065
	1921-22 balanced at	kronen, 717,077,800
	1922-23 balanced at	kronen, 622,801,100
Debt—	Internal, June 30, 1921	kronen, 782,249,095
	External, June 30, 1921	kronen, 433,710,634

SPITZBERGEN.

AREA, about 25,000 square miles.
POPULATION, 1921, 1,503.

Spitzbergen, a mountainous group of islands in the Arctic Ocean between 76° 26′ and 80° 50′ north latitude and 10° 20′ and 32° 40′ east longitude, the largest being West Spitzbergen (12,000 square miles), lies about 370 miles due north of Norway, half-way to the Pole. Discovered by Norsemen in 1194 and rediscovered by Barents in 1596 the islands had been the resort of whalers of several nations. Ever since 1261 Norway has periodically asserted her claims to the islands, and from 1870 the demand became more insistent, increasing as Norwegian exploration discovered rich outcropping seams of coal—a necessity which Norway lacks. International conferences were held without result, the islands remaining a No Man's Land. The war put an end to negotiations, but following action by the Peace Conference in 1919, a treaty was signed in Paris Feb. 9, 1921, by the United States, Great Britain, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, which put Spitzbergen under the flag of Norway, but not with unlimited sovereignty, as they set certain specified guarantees—no naval base to be established, the ships of all signatories to enjoy hunting and fishing privileges there; and equal treatment must be shown to all.

The development of the coal fields has proceeded rapidly. Norwegians own the two largest mining companies. The coal exported has been good steam coal; the output in 1919 was 90,000 tons, and in 1921, 172,500 tons, practically all of which went to Norwegian ports. There are large deposits of low-grade iron ore and gypsum, and signs of oil have been reported.

PALESTINE.

(British Mandate)

AREA, estimated, 9,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Oct. 23, 1922, 755,858; divided 589,564 Mohammedans, 83,794 Jews, 73,026 Christians, 7,028 Druses, 163 Samaritans, 265 Bahais, 1,454 Hindus, 408 Sikhs, and 156 Metawilehs.

CAPITAL, Jerusalem, population, census 1922, 62,578; other towns: Jaffa, 47,709; Haifa, 24,634; Gaza, 17,486; Hebron, 16,577; Nazareth, 7,424; Bethlehem, 6,658; Acre, 6,420.

British High Commissioner, Sir Herbert L. Samuel.

United States Consul, at Jerusalem, Oscar S. Heizer.

Palestine, the Holy Land, lying between the Mediterranean Sea and the River Jordan, was formerly a vilayet of the Turkish province of Syria. It was conquered during the World War by British troops under General, now Field Marshal, Viscount Allenby, Jerusalem being surrendered Dec. 9, 1917. Jerusalem had been in Moslem hands since 1244, had been conquered and reconquered in the crusades, and had been under the rule of the Turk since 1517. It remained under British Military Administration until July 1, 1920, when Sir Herbert L. Samuel was appointed High Commissioner and a civil government set up. The announced policy of Great Britain is to accord equal treatment to the people and to provide a national home for the Jews, permitting them to return to Palestine only as the development of that country guarantees the normal absorption of immigrants for rising industries and reclaimed agricultural lands. There were about 60 colonies in 1921 with about 17,000 colonists living on 163,000 acres, about 10 per cent. of the cultivated area. Jews maintain an agricultural experimental station in Haifa.

The total number of Jewish immigrants that have entered the Palestine from 1918 to March 1, 1923, was 27,000. During the first six months of 1923 the number was 4,724, being 1,886 men, 1,570 women, and 1,268 children. Jewish organizations in the United States in the years 1920-22 raised $6,000,000 to be devoted to the rebuilding of the Palestine. The city of Tel Aviv, near Jaffa, founded in 1909 by Jewish colonists, now has a population of 15,000, is built on modern lines, with stucco houses, broad streets, electric lights and a modern water supply. A £E75,000 loan was obtained in New York City June 15, 1923, through the sale of 6½ per cent. municipal bonds to be used for improvements. Assessed value of its real estate is now $12,000,000.

A new constitution was promulgated on Sept. 1, 1922. It provides for a high commissioner, commander-in-chief and executive council. A legislative council is created consisting, in addition to the high commissioner, of ten official and twelve unofficial members, the latter to be elected, and to include not less than two Christians and two Jews. This council has authority to pass ordinances which must be approved by the high commissioner, who may reserve any ordinance for the consideration of the mandatory power. Freedom of conscience and of worship is assured and discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or language forbidden. English, Hebrew and Arabic are the official languages. All male Palestinians over 25 years of age are entitled to vote.

The Jewish population have an internal organization through an elective assembly which has chosen a national committee to represent them in dealing with the administration. The World Zionist Organization is recognized by the British Government and Palestine Administration as the agency of the Jewish people in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home. A Moslem council controls Moslem Awkaf affairs.

The Arabs boycotted the first election, February, 1923, as a protest against the constitution, and it was declared null and void.

The government, on Dec. 1, 1922, maintained 50 town schools and 263 village schools, with 637 teachers of 19,000 pupils; 90 per cent. Moslem and 10 per cent. Christians. Privately supported are: Christian schools, 125 in number, with 11,500 pupils; Jewish schools, 175, with 18,000 pupils, and Moslem schools, 30, with 3,000 pupils.

Both civil and religious courts have been established.

Jerusalem, the Holy City, is visited annually by large pilgrimages of Orthodox Greek Christians. The Mosque of Omar occupies the site of Solomon's Temple. It contains the sacrificial stone of Abraham and a relic of Mahomet. Bethlehem is also visited, the Church of the Nativity being reputed the oldest Christian church in existence.

Palestine proper is about the size of the State of Vermont with twice as many inhabitants. On the west is the coastal plain a hundred miles long and fifteen wide, fertile and well watered. In the centre is the plateau of Judea. The eastern border drops sharply into the depressed valley of the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, 46 miles long, with an average width of 8 miles, 1,292 feet below sea level. The country is capable of great agricultural development, dependent on irrigation. Olives, figs and grapes are grown in large quantities; also cereals. There are large flocks of sheep and goats. The Government is making an effort to reforest the country.

There were 474 miles of railroads in 1922, worked by the Palestine Government, and 125 miles (from Kantara to Rafa, known as the "Sinai Military Railway") worked by the Palestine Railways on behalf of the British War Office; and for the year ending March 30, 1922, 905 steamers, of 1,365,126 tons, and 2,742 sailing vessels of 45,062 tons, entered the seaports—Jaffa, Haifa, Acre and Gaza.

The principal imports are cotton textiles, sugar, petroleum, cigarettes and rice; and the chief exports are oranges, soap, wines, melons, apricot port and almonds. Trade for the fiscal year 1921-22 was: Imports, £E5,593,372; exports, £E864,766. The Egyptian pound is worth $4.94 at par of exchange.

The budget for 1922-23 estimated revenue at £E2,062,192 and expenditures at £E1,819,151.

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 31,890 square miles.

POPULATION, 1920, 401,428, excluding the Canal Zone.

CAPITAL, Panama, population, 1920, 66,851; Colon, 31,230.

President, Dr. Belisario Porras, 1920-24.

Premier, Sr. Rodolfo Chiari (Interior and Justice).

Minister to the United States, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro.

Consuls General, at New York, Belisario Porras, Jr.; at New Orleans, Ernesto Brin. *Consuls*, at Boston, Aristides Limares; at San Francisco, Demetrio Koorsi; at Atlanta, John Ashley Jones; at Kansas City, Loren O. Booram; at St. Louis, vacant; at Fort Worth, L. T. Rogers; at Galveston, A. A. Van Alstyne; at Denver, Edwin L. Apperson; at Lexington, Ky., George Hamilton; at Detroit, Louis James Rosenberg.

United States Minister, John Glover South.

United States Consuls, at Panama, George Orr; at Colon, Julius D. Dreher.

United States Governor of the Canal Zone, Col. Jay J. Morrow, U. S. A., appointed March 28, 1921.

The Republic of Panama, formerly a department of Colombia, declared its independence Nov. 3, 1903, and was recognized Nov. 13 by the United States. It occupies the entire isthmus of that name connecting North and South America, lying between the Caribbean Sea on the north and the Pacific on the south. The Costa Rican boundary line on the west has been a matter of dispute (see Costa Rica). The Colombian boundary line to the east was determined in 1921 by the Thompson-Urrutia Treaty.

By treaty Nov. 18, 1903, ratified Feb. 23, 1904, and with a supplemental (Taft) agreement of 1904, the United States acquired the right to construct the Panama Canal across the Isthmus, a strip (the Canal Zone) extending for five miles on each side of the Canal, the terminal cities of Cristobal adjacent to Colon, and Balboa, adjacent to Panama and islands for defensive purposes in the bay, in perpetuity, and exclusive control for police, judicial, sanitary and other purposes. The United States, also has complete jurisdiction over sanitary and quarantine matters in the two cities of Colon and Panama and owns and operates the Panama Railroad, 47 miles long, connecting these cities. In return the United States paid Panama $10,000,000, and $250,000 a year, beginning after nine years.

President Harding recommended to Congress on Sept. 5, 1922, the negotiation of a new treaty with Panama to supersede the 1903 treaty with the Taft agreement under which the Canal was constructed. The Panaman Government is anxious to have clarified the provision regarding the right recognized for the Government of the United States to intervene in behalf of peace and order in Panama; also that relating to relations with the Canal authorities; and also that on land valuations.

The civil population of the Canal Zone by census of June 30, 1922, was 23,671, of whom 6,903 were Americans; and 1,849 American men and 269 American women were employed by the Panama Canal and Railroad. The other employees numbered 4,673, chiefly British West Indian Negroes.

The Canal Zone is a military reservation and is administered by the War Department. No private individuals are permitted to acquire land. (For statistics of the Panama Canal, see Index.)

The soil of Panama is very fertile, but of the whole area more than half is wholly uncultivated. Immigration is encouraged. The forest resources

are great. Stock raising is extensively carried on. The chief exports are bananas (from Almirante), cocoanuts, balata, hides, gum and tortoise shell.

The Constitution, adopted Feb. 13, 1904, and amended Dec. 26, 1918, provides for a Chamber of Deputies of 33 members (election to be held every four years beginning with 1924) and a President, also elected by direct vote for a four-year term, and not eligible for re-election. He appoints a Cabinet of five Ministers. There are eight provinces, each under a Governor elected by popular vote. The Roman Catholic religion prevails, but religious freedom is guaranteed. Primary education is free and compulsory. A university has been opened. There is no army; the national police numbers 69 officers and 750 men. The finances of the Republic have been reorganized by a fiscal agent of the United States.

Panama floated a loan of $4,500,000 in April, 1923, in New York, the proceeds to be used to construct a system of modern highways. Its mortgages on New York real estate were put up as collateral.

Panama is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange	balboa = $1.00
Imports, 1921	$11,660,769
" 1922	10,268,549
Exports, 1921	2,495,407
" 1922	2,487,479
Budget—Receipts	6,408,880
Expenditures	3,989,968
Debt—Internal	None
External, U. S. gold	7,101,000

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$32,179,004
" 1921-22	14,662,814
" 1922-23	18,235,353
Exports, 1920-21	5,581,781
" 1921-22	3,535,566
" 1922-23	4,036,604

PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, estimated, 75,673 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 800,000.

CAPITAL, Asuncion, population, 1920, 99,836.

President, Dr. Eligio Ayala, 1923-27, assumed office April 10, 1923, on resignation of Eusebio Ayala.

Premier, Sr. Modesto Guggiari (Interior).

Minister to the United States, none; legation in charge of the Consul General at New York.

Consuls General, at New York, William Wallace White; at Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker.

Consuls, at Norfolk, Carlos Barrett; at New Orleans, James Lloveras; at Chicago, Alberto W. Holmes; at Seattle, Erastus Brainerd.

United States Minister, William J. O'Toole.

United States Consul, at Asuncion, Digby A. Willson.

Paraguay is an inland agricultural and pastoral country of South America, communicating with the South Atlantic by the Paraguay River, a tributary of the River Plata, and navigable by vessels of light draft up to Asuncion. A railroad, British owned, 272 miles long, connects the capital with the Argentine railroad system. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia and Brazil, on the east by Brazil and Argentina, on the south by Argentina, and on the west by Argentina and Bolivia. In area it is about the size of Nebraska. The high plateaus are suitable for cattle raising. The chief exports are hides, timber, cattle, yerba (mate) and tobacco.

The Constitution of 1870 is modelled on that of the United States, but more centralized. The history of Paraguay since its declaration of independence from Spain in 1811 has been one of constant dissensions, dictatorships, revolutions and wars. The Roman Catholic religion is established, but others are tolerated. Education is free and nominally compulsory. The university at Asuncion had 247 students in 1919.

The number of vessels entering Asuncion in 1922 was 3,016 of 314,388 tons.

Paraguay is a member of the League of Nations. She has a standing army of 1,900 and a reserve of 100,000.

Par of exchange	Argentine gold peso = 96.5 cents
Imports, 1921	$8,108,154
" 1922	5,514,345
Exports, 1921	8,988,450
" 1922	9,599,007
Budget—Receipts	3,519,878
Expenditures	3,985,042
Debt—Internal	Paper pesos, 87,813,400
External, sterling	£1,259,263

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$980,357
" 1921-22	262,531
" 1922-23	477,796
Exports, 1920-21	1,207,791
" 1921-22	1,161,732
" 1922-23	721,123

PERSIA, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 628,000 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 10,000,000.

CAPITAL, Teheran, population, estimated, 280,000; other cities, Tabriz, 200,000; Ispahan, 100,000; Meshad, 80,000, and 42 cities of above 10,000.

Shah, Ahmed Mirza, born June 29, 1898, succeeded his father, Mohammed Ali (who abdicated), July 16, 1909, crowned July 21, 1914; heir, his brother, Mohammed Hassan Mirza, born Feb. 19, 1899.

Premier, Mustanfi-ul-Mumalik (Interior).

Administrator General of Finance, Dr. Arthur C. Millspaugh of the United States, appointed September, 1922.

Minister to the United States, Mirza Hussein Khan Alai.

Consul General, at New York, vacant. *Consul*, at San Francisco, vacant.

United States Minister, Joseph Saul Kornfeld.

United States Consul, at Teheran, Bernard Gottlieb; at Tabriz, Alfred T. Burri.

Persia (Iran) is an ancient kingdom occupying the western and larger half of the great Iranian plateau, between the rivers Indus and Tigris in Southwestern Asia. It is bounded on the north by Transcaucasia (Russia), the Caspian Sea and Turkestan; on the east by Afghanistan and Beluchistan (British India); on the south by the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf; on the southwest by Mesopotamia (the Kingdom of Iraq); and on the west by Armenia. The boundaries are indeterminate—a cause of much friction. In size it equals the States of Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico combined. It is described as a "vast and miserably poor country with scanty population." The people are Moslems, mostly of the Shi'a sect, and education is largely limited to reading the Koran.

Across this plateau, which lies at an altitude of 4,000 to 8,000 feet, in the north central part, from northwest to southeast, stretches a desert, 800 miles long, varying from 100 to 200 miles wide. There are many peaks from 9,000 to 10,000 feet high. Fine forests cover the maritime plains and mountain slopes. Mineral deposits are undeveloped, but known to be considerable. Turquoise mines are worked crudely in Nishapur. Oil is produced near Ahwaz in Karun Valley, at the head of the Persian Gulf. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company holds the concession, covering nearly 500,000 square miles, and has large refineries at Abadan in the Shatt el Arab on the Persian side of the Tigris below Basra. The British Government bought control in this company in 1914 and increased its holdings in 1917 to $25,000,000. Prospecting is vigorously pushed.

Agriculture is the chief industry, wheat, barley, rice, fruits, gums, drugs, wool and cotton being the chief products. Some wines are famous. Persian carpets, all made on hand looms, are produced in Tabriz, Sultanabad and Kerman. The chief exports in 1922 were petroleum, cottons, carpets, fruits, opium and rice; the chief imports were textiles, sugar, tea and manufactures of metals. The British Empire, Russia, Egypt and Turkey are the best customers. There are fifteen regular trade routes along which goods are carried by caravans. Persia has but 350 miles of railroads. At the southern ports, all small, there entered in 1920-21 vessels of a total tonnage of 2,255,445, nearly all British; and at the Caspian ports 57,621, all Russian.

In May, 1923, a violent earthquake about midnight in the mountains of Khorassan, about 1,000 miles east of Teheran, over an area of about 1,000 square miles, in which lived perhaps 250,000 people, destroyed the town of Turbat-i-Hard and five prosperous villages. The death roll probably exceeded 20,000. The five villages, in which 3,000 people were asleep, were hurled down the mountain side and to the valley hundreds of feet below. Not one survived and their bodies were buried under millions of tons of rock.

Persia has been in political turmoil for twenty years. A Constitution was forced from the Shah in 1906 which provides for a National Assembly, which has been convened three times. Government is in the hands of a Cabinet. In 1907, Great Britin and Russia, by a convention, while mutually engaging to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, marked off special "spheres of influence" for each, Russia taking about two-fifths of her territory in the north and Great Britain about one-quarter in the South, the remainder being a buffer zone. Persia, though a neutral in the World War, was constantly fought over, suffered heavily and the northwest provinces brought nearly to famine. The province of Azerbaijan, peopled by Tartars, in the extreme northwest, adjoining Armenia and Transcaucasia with Baku, the great oil port on the Caspian as its

capital, declared its independence in 1917 after the Russian debacle, and later became a Soviet republic.

On Aug. 9, 1919, Great Britain and Persia signed a treaty by which the former agreed to furnish expert advisers, military officers, munitions and modern military equipment, a loan of $10,000,000 to be secured by customs duties, and to build certain railroads. This agreement was never put in force and was denounced by Persia with the consent of Great Britain in February, 1921. Immediately (in March) Persia signed a treaty with the Russian Soviet Republic as a substitute for all previous Russo-Persian treaties, which established diplomatic relations, restored Firuzeh and Ashurada to Persia, annulled all concessions previously granted to Russians in Persia, turned over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Persian Government, cancelled all Persian debts to Russia and abolished the capitulations.

Persia sent a delegation to Paris in 1919 to lay its claims before the Peace Conference, but was denied a hearing. Persia is a member of the League of Nations.

Customs receipts in 1920-21 were approximately $6,500,000. The foreign debt on Jan. 1, 1923, was approximately $23,000,000.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$1,762,667
"	1921-22	1,210,399
"	1922-23	606,798
Exports,	1920-21	3,309,169
"	1921-22	3,139,514
"	1922-23	4,271,722

PERU, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 722,461 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 4,700,000, besides unenumerated savage tribes.

CAPITAL, Lima, population, 1920, 176,467; chief port, Callao, population, 52,843. Other cities are Arequipa, pop., est., 35,000; Iquitos, 15,000; Cuzco, 12,000.

President, Dr. Augusto B. Leguia, 1919-1923, by coup d'etat July 4, 1919, legalized by Congress; he took the oath Oct. 15, 1919, for full term of five years.

Premier, Dr. Julio Ego Aguirre (Justice).

Ambassador to the United States, vacant; Sr. Dr. Alfredo Gonzales Prada, Charge d'Affaires.

Consuls General, at New York, Eduardo Higginson; at San Francisco, Salvador M. Cavero. *Consuls*, at Boston, A. G. Riveros; at Baltimore, Carlos Alberto Oyague y Pflucker; at Philadelphia, Manuel Fuentes; at St. Louis, vacant; at Portland, Ore., M. D. Derteano; at Charleston, Alberto Perez Saez; at Norfolk, vacant; at Seattle, Eduardo Espantoso Cossio; at New Orleans, Filipe Derteano; at Cleveland, Alberto Franco Guerra. *Consul General* at Panama for the Canal Zone, Guillermo Espantoso.

United States Ambassador, Miles Poindexter.

United States Consul, at Callao-Lima, Claude E. Guyant.

Peru is situated on the Pacific Coast of South America, bounded on the north by Ecuador, on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile. In area it almost equals the combined area of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico. The territory in the northeast corner in the Amazon basin is in dispute between Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil and Peru, and the possession of the provinces of Tacna and Arica on the Pacific, containing the very valuable nitrate deposits, which were retained by Chile on defeating Peru in the war of the Pacific, 1879-82, has been long in dispute and is now the subject of diplomatic negotiations with the United States as mediator. The Protocol and Complementary Act, signed at the Washington Conference, was ratified by the Peruvian Congress on Sept. 12 by a vote of 94 to 3.

The Andes reach their highest altitudes in Peru, which contains seven peaks towering about 19,000 feet, of which Huasaran (altitude 22,050 feet), Huandoy (21,100 feet), Arequipa or Misti (20,013 feet) and Hualcan (20,000 feet) are the loftiest. The thirty mile wide strip of land along the Pacific is a desert except as it is irrigated from streams from the mountains; the uplands or western slopes of the Andes are well watered and also the eastern descent to the Amazon basin, which is covered with forests. The mountains are rich in minerals and many valuable mines, some dating back to the Incas, are being worked. Peru produces 95 per cent. of the world's vanadium. Sugar, cotton, copper, silver, vanadium, guano, petroleum and wool (both alpaca and sheep) are the principal exports, and textiles, wheat, lumber and coal the chief imports.

There were in 1920, 1,984 miles of railroads, 1,385 being state railroads under control of the Peruvian Corporation. At Callao in 1921 in the foreign trade there entered 575 steamers of 1,554,388 tons.

Under the new Constitution, Jan. 18, 1920, the Government is highly centralized. The President, the Senate (35 members) and the House of Representatives are all elected for five years. Absolute political and religious freedom is guaranteed. The Catholic religion is the state religion. The law of Feb. 5, 1921, makes elementary education compulsory and free. At Lima is the University (with, in 1920, 1,308 students) founded by Charles V. in 1551. Over 50 per cent. of the popu ation are full-blooded Indians, including many uncivilized and unenumerated tribes, 40 per cent. are Mestizos, or of other mixed blood, and but 2 per cent. entirely of Caucasian blood. The lot of the Indians has been very bad. President Leguia put in motion an elaborate series of reforms to modernize the country, including the sanitation of 31 Peruvian cities, the reorganization of the army and navy, the reconstruction of the educational system, huge irrigation works, and the stamping out of yellow fever.

Military service is compulsory; the standing army numbers 7,500, with 99,000 in the reserves. The navy is small. Peru is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange, libra		$4.86
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1923		$4.14
Imports	1920	$89,220,968
"	1921	75,989,925
"	1922	51,479,812
Exports,	1920	171,578,198
"	1921	76,619,006
"	1922	90,847,348
Budget—Receipts		35,988,108
	Expenditures	35,966,919
Debt—Internal		*No figures available*
	External, U. S. gold	$34,015,000

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$42,954,229
"	1921-22	12,496 799
"	1922-23	16,178,826
Exports,	1920-21	40,822,263
"	1921-22	14,442,775
"	1922-23	15,964,184

POLAND, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 1923, 149,140 square miles; of this the former Prussian portion was 17,789 square miles; Russian, 43,804; and Austrian, 30,481. Plebiscites in Silesia and East Prussia added more, and in 1923 the Vilna section in Lithuania with about 5,200 square miles was added. The boundaries are indeterminate.

POPULATION, Dec. 31, 1922, Poland in the boundaries of September, 1921, 27,372,447; Polish Upper Silesia, 930,296; Central Lithuania, 488,968; army, 312,452; total, 29,160,163. Of Polish nationality, 18,659,993.

CAPITAL, Warsaw, population, 931,176. Chief cities, Lodz, 451,813; Lemberg (Lwow), 219,193; Cracow, 181,700; Posen (Poznan), 169,793; Vilna (Wilno), estimated, 146,000; and sixteen others with population between 40,000 and 100,000.

President, Stanislaus Wocjechowski born, March 15, 1869, elected, Dec. 20, 1922, to succeed Gabriel Narutowicz, assassinated Dec. 16, 1922.

Prime Minister, Vincent Witos (Populist Party).

Minister to the United States, Dr. Ladislas Wroblewski.

Consul General in the United States, at New York, Dr. Stefan Grotowski. *Consuls*, at Pittsburgh, Zdzislaw Kurnikowski; at Chicago, George Barthel de Wydenthal; at Buffalo, Stanislaw Manduk; at St. Louis, Wladyslaw Kozlowski; at Detroit, vacant.

United States Minister, Hugh S. Gibson.

United States Consul General at Warsaw, Leo J. Keena.

The Republic of Poland was formed following the World War of reunited parts of the old kingdom dismembered about 150 years ago by Russia, Austria and Prussia. It is about the size of the States of West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, and in population is the sixth state in size in Europe.

Poland is bounded by Germany on the north and west; Latvia and Lithuania, north; Czecho-Slovakia and Roumania, south; Ukraine and Russia, east. Of the population about 18,000,000 are Catholic Poles and Slavs; 3,000,000 Jews; the others, Ruthenians, Germans, Lithuanians, Russians, etc. Absolute freedom of worship is guaranteed.

Poland is, except in the extreme south, an unbroken plain, across which three glacial movements have swept; average elevation, 480 feet; average rainfall 21 to 23 inches; snowfall 10 to 20 per cent. of total precipitation lasting 40 to 100 days.

The Allied Ambassadors' conference, March 14, 1923, decided to recognize the eastern frontier of Poland as established in the Treaty of Riga between Russia and Poland; also that the whole of East Galicia, which Poland had been allowed to occupy for four years, should pass to Polish sovereignty; and that Poland be confirmed in possession of Vilna (Wilno), the old capital of Lithuania, which Polish Gen. Zeligowski had seized in a lawless raid in October, 1920, and handed over to Poland.

Access to Free City of Danzig (Gdansk), formerly of the German Empire, as a port on the Baltic Sea, was granted by the Treaty of Versailles, and in 1922 Danzig was brought within the Polish customs frontier. Poland has begun to develop its own Baltic port, Gdynia, on Polish soil, in the "corridor" granted her just west of Danzig. A naval port has been started there with a harbor depth of forty feet.

The Vistula River gives navigation from Danzig south through Poland. A trans-European trade route is projected by canalizing the Vistula, cutting a canal to the Dneiper, and canalizing that river to the Black Sea at Odessa.

Fifty-one per cent. of the population engage in agriculture. There are approximately 44,478,000 acres arable; 13,000,000 pastures; 23,153,000 forests; 9,000,000 gardens and other uses. Heavy war losses have been recouped to within approximately 80 per cent. of normal agricultural productivity, and 1922 found 33,500,000 acres of arable land again under cultivation but with only an 80 per cent. yield owing to a lack of fertilizer.

For the year 1922 the wheat yield from 2,573,828 acres was 1,153,000 metric tons; rye, 11,224,594 acres, 5,014,000 tons; barley, 2,824,580 acres, 1,297,594 tons; oats, 5,878,912 acres, 2,506,115 tons; potatoes, 5,409,012 acres, 33,219,000 tons; sugar beets, 270,184 acres, 2,671,425 tons.

Under the Land Reform Act of Dec. 17, 1920, some 1,000,000 acres of which 625,000 were private property have been taken over by the state; of this 380,000 acres were distributed to private individuals and private institutions, 295,000 in the eastern provinces were distributed among 5,000 war settlers; and 276,000 acres were assigned to the Polish Land Distribution Offices, which parcelled out 51.6 per cent. to small farmers, 26 per cent. to non-farmers, 8.5 to employees on estates, 6.4 to large farmers and 7.5 to invalids and soldiers. The greater portion of the land taken over by the state consisted of extensive private properties which had been neglected. The maximum holdings were 400 hectares (988 acres), but the greater part were less than half that size, with a maximum of sixty hectares (148 acres), in industrial districts.

The Department of Reconstruction of the Ministry of Public Works reports that by Jan. 1, 1923, nearly 50 per cent. of the buildings destroyed during the war, or 780,037 of a total of 1,546,892, had been rebuilt, and the plans for 1923-24 provide for the completion of the reconstruction work, but financial difficulties are likely to cause a slowing up.

Polish Galicia has been a large producer of petroleum, but the production in 1922-23 has been only 60 per cent. of the pre-war average and is below the refining capacity. The output in 1920 was 765,004 metric tons; in 1921, 704,874 tons, and in 1922, 713,100 tons. The decline has been due to the exhaustion of old wells and slow development of new drilling since the war. French capital is heavily invested and at present controls more than half the current production. On Dec. 31, 1922, there were 2,522 wells being drilled or in various stages of exploitation, an increase of 120 during the year. The exports of refined petroleum products was 333,650 tons in 1921, and 355,470 in 1922; about 30 per cent. of all Polish exports.

Forests cover 23 per cent. of area; total 22,153,000 acres; state-owned, 29.5 per cent.; private, 70.5 per cent. Coniferous trees predominate, mostly Scotch pine, spruce, fir, larch; deciduous trees, beech, oak, alder, birch, elm, aspen, etc. Woodworking industries are important. Annual regrowth is estimated at 9,000,000,000 feet board measure, permitting exportation of about 5,500,000 tons or about 8,000,000,000 feet, with constant demand.

In Upper Silesia, Poland acquired 1,300 square miles of the 4,100 involved. Most of mineral and industrial values were in Polish-acquired territory, which contains enough coal to mine annually 50,000,000 tons for 300 years. The normal coal production in Poland proper, Dumbrowa district, is 10,000,000 tons. Poland acquired virtually all the zinc mines, whence annually 180,000 tons are taken —18 per cent. of world's zinc; most of iron industry; twenty-two out of thirty-six blast furnaces. Railways there, which are nationalized, are to remain undivided for fifteen years with a Polish-German commission to supervise them and the industries. The major part of steel industry remains German.

The transfer of the southeastern part of Upper Silesia to Poland, which became effective in the summer of 1922, brought a wealth of coal. In 1922 that territory produced 25,518,798 tons as compared with a pre-war annual average production of 32,500,000 tons; the product of the Dumbrowa district was 7,050,458 tons; of Cracow, 1,981,031; of Teschen, 165,327; a grand total of 34,715,615 tons.

The production of iron ore in 1922 was 385,000 tons; of salt, 295,403 tons; and of potassium salts, 46,083 tons, all greater than pre-war figures. Zinc and lead production totalled 286,000 tons, about half of the pre-war production.

Of the sixty-two coal mines in the district forty-nine became Polish and eleven remained in Germany, two being part German and part Polish. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of the undeveloped coal fields are in Polish territory. Poland received all the twenty-four zinc works and eleven of the fourteen zinc mines with 82 per cent. of the output.

Iron and steel industries are highly developed; also chemicals and glass. Lwow (Lemberg) is the centre of the textile industry, with approximately 900,000 spindles. The output of the forty-seven mills in the Polish textile industry in 1922 exceeded pre-war production by 40 per cent. Unemployment decreased from 218,368 to 81,000 from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1922.

Poland had on June 30, 1922, 9,899 miles of railroads all state-owned. These suffered heavily during the war; many broken bridges have not yet been replaced and the equipment and rolling stock were in a ruinous condition. Poland in 1922 bought of the United States Government for $640 a car 7,504 cars of European design which had been built in the United States for operation in France by the A. E. F., in addition to 4,600 that she bought in 1920 which had been used in Europe. The second lot were those completed after the armistice and were shipped from Norfolk, requiring thirty ships to transport them. The Government also bought a good supply of American locomotives; received 140 from Russia in reparations; and is now beginning to receive Polish built locomotives.

The Polish Government made no attempt to publish foreign trade figures in the latter half of 1922. The United States Department of Commerce representatives in Warsaw report the foreign trade of Poland for the first quarter of 1923 to be: Imports, 781,548 metric tons, valued at $52,020,000; exports, 4,988,852 metric tons, valued at $61,030,000; a considerable increase over 1922 due largely to the incorporation of Upper Silesia. Imports for the fiscal year July 1, 1921-June 30, 1922, were 4,688,003 metric tons; exports, 2,565,422 metric tons.

The Polish Government in April, 1923, adopted a new unit of value, the "zloty," equivalent to a gold franc (=19.3 cents). The Polish mark fell heavily in sympathy with the German mark, being 29,000 to the dollar in January, 1922; 49,000 in March; about 150,000 on June 20; stiffening to 125,000 on July 12, but reacting to 250,000 on Aug. 31. The amount of paper marks outstanding on Jan. 1, 1923, was 793 billion marks; the issue in the first quarter of 1923 exceeded a trillion, or more than six times the revenue from taxation; and the total amount outstanding at the end of September, 1923, was 11,198 billion marks. A 10 per cent. property tax law payable semi-annually in six instalments and based on the zloty was passed in August and is estimated to yield a billion zloty ($193,000,000). This is distributed as follows: On farm and forest property, 500,000,000; on industry and commerce, 375,000,000; on other property, 125,000,000. The Government's expenditures the first half of 1923 were 4,593 billion marks (about $103,000,000), and revenues 2,963 billion marks (about $62,000,000), leaving a deficit of 1,990 billion marks (about $41,000,000) for this period.

Poland received from France in February, 1923, a credit of 400,000,000 francs to be used chiefly for military supplies. Marshal Foch on a formal visit to Poland in May, 1923, in response to an address of welcome, said: "I can again declare in the name of the French Government, which I represent, that France will always be ready to aid Poland in defence of her rights and maintenance of the existing treaties; and that we also count on Poland."

The national debt on Jan. 1, 1923, was: Internal, 765,094,000,000 Polish marks (about $42,659,000 at the exchange rate then ruling); foreign, about $280,000,000.

Poland is governed under a Constitution adopted March 17, 1921, which calls for a two-chamber legislative body, Senate of 111 members, and House (Sejm) of 444 members, elected by universal suffrage, on a system of proportional representation which takes care of minorities. Freedom of press, religion, etc., is guaranteed. The President of the Republic is chosen by Parliament for a seven-year tenure, and appoints a Cabinet of Ministers responsible to

Parliament. The Voyvodships have a considerable measure of home rule. There are a score of political parties.

The Polish Army, which numbered more than 1,000,000 during the Soviet-Polish war of 1920, was reduced to 300,000 by Sept. 1, 1922. Marshal Pilsudski resigned as Chief of Staff on May 29, 1923, and was succeeded by Gen. Stanislas Haller.

Poland is making a strong fight to eradicate illiteracy and its educational program provides for compulsory education for all children under sixteen years. Sufficient school buildings and trained teachers have yet to be provided. Elementary schools in 1922 numbered 25,000 with 3,000,000 pupils and 51,000 teachers; there were 726 secondary schools, with 211,000 pupils and 10,668 teachers; and 231, with 88,000 pupils, being State schools. There are six important universities—Warsaw, with 7,518 students in 1922; Lwow (Lemberg), 4,773; Cracow, 4,531; Poznan (Posen), 3,273; Wilno (Vilna), 1,729; and Lubin, 1,120. Warsaw and Lwow have Polytechnic Institutes.

Poland is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange is the mark..... 23.8 cents
Exchange rate, Oct. 15, 1923..... .00015 cents

The budget for 1922 shows a deficit at exchange rate of about $50,000,000. The estimates are:

Budget—Receipts.....marks 459,000,000,000
Expenditures.....marks 591,500,000,000

Trade of Poland and Danzig with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$37,520,659
"	1921-22	9,475,550
"	1922-23	12,550,965
Exports,	1920-21	962,129
"	1921-22	1,204,679
"	1922-23	3,119,835

PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 35,490 square miles; which includes the Azores, 922 square miles, and Madeira, 314, islands in the North Atlantic Ocean. Colonial possessions in Africa—Cape Verde Islands, 1,480 square miles; Guinea, 13,940; Principe and St. Thomas Islands, 360; Angola, 434,800; Mozambique, 426,712; total Africa, 927,292; in Asia—Goa, India, 1,469; Damao, India, 169; Timor, Malaysia, 7,330; Macao, China, 4; total Asia, 8,972. Grand total, 965,754.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 5,628,610, exclusive of the Azores, 1911, 242,613, and Madeira, 1911, 169,777; total, 412,390. Colonial possessions—Africa, 7,734,701; Asia, 1,001,153; total colonial possessions, 8,735,854. Grand total, 14,776,854.

CAPITAL, Lisbon, population, 1920, 489,667. Other cities, Oporto, population, 1920, 203,199; Setubal, 37,074; Funchal (Madeira), 24,687.

President, Dr. M. Teixeira Gomes, 1923-27, elected Aug. 6, 1923.

Prime Minister, Antonio Maria Silva (Interior), appointed Feb. 9, 1922.

Minister to the United States, Viscount d'Alte.

Consul General in the U. S., at New York, Jorge da Silveira Duarte d'Almeida. *Consuls*, at Chicago, S. Chapman Simms; at Boston, Eduardo Rodrigues de Carvalho; at New Orleans, Luiz da Costa Carvalho; at San Francisco, Mario do Nascimento; at Fall River, Carlos Alberto Sa Miranda; at New Bedford, Antonio Madureira e Castro. *Vice Consuls* at Fresno, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Key West, Tampa, Brunswick, Baltimore, Lowell, Concord, Guilfport, Philadelphia, Providence, and Galveston. *Consul* at Panama for the Canal Zone, Jose Augustin Arango.

United States Minister, Fred Morris Dearing.

United States Consul General, at Lisbon, W. Stanley Hollis; *Consuls*, at Loanda, Angola, Reed Paige Clark; at Oporto, Samuel H. Wiley; at Funchal, Madeira, Stillman W. Eells; at St. Michaels, the Azores, Renwick S. McNiece; at Lourenco Marques, East Africa, Cecil M. P. Cross; at Horta, Fayal, Azores, Reginald S. Castleman.

Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, being bounded on the north and east by Spain and on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean. Its area is 34,254 square miles, a little larger than the State of Maine. The Azores and Madeira Islands in the North Atlantic, are politically an integral part of the republic. The country is mountainous and well watered to the north. About one-third of the land is cultivated. Vineyards abound, and wines, olive oil and fruit are largely produced. Wine-making is the chief industry. Forests of pine, oak, cork and chestnut cover 19 per cent. of the country, and cork, of which 175,000,000 pounds are produced annually, is the second largest industry. Portugal has much mineral wealth, but is undeveloped because of a scarcity of coal and poor transportation. The sardine fisheries are important. Hides and wool are also exported.

Portugal had in 1921 2,128 miles of railroads, of which 733 were state owned. The merchant marine in 1917 numbered 206 vessels, with tonnage of 122,726; in 1918, 5,566 vessels of 3,284,995 tonnage entered the ports.

Portugal, an independent state since the twelfth century, was a kingdom until Oct. 5, 1910, when a revolution drove King Manuel II. from the throne and proclaimed a republic. It is governed under a Constitution, adopted Aug. 20, 1911, which provides for a National Council of 164 members, elected by direct vote of three years, and an Upper Chamber of 71 members, elected by the Municipal Councils, half renewable every three years. The President is elected by both Chambers for a four-year term; he appoints the Ministers, who are responsible to the Chamber. Voters must be able to read and write (1919). The army is raised by conscription and numbers 33,000, with reserves of 620,000. The navy personnel is 6,000.

The dominant religion is Roman Catholic; there is freedom of worship. Primary education is free and nominally compulsory; the republic has been showing increased interest in education, but the percentage of illiteracy is about 75. There are three universities.

Portugal is a member of the League of Nations.

The escudo is the unit of currency, gold par being $1.0805. Exchange, Oct. 15, 1923, $0.0408.

Budget, 1921—Receipts, escudos.....134,565,000
Expenditures, escudos...264,010,000
Debt, 1921—Internal, escudos.....1,862,815,897
Foreign, escudos.....173,264,430

Trade of Portugal with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$14,773,549
"	1921-22	7,219,158
"	1922-23	8,477,187
Exports,	1920-21	5,991,230
"	1921-22	4,368,174
"	1922-23	4,333,844

Trade of the Azores and Madeira Islands with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$1,726,524
"	1921-22	897,555
"	1922-23	593,437
Exports,	1920-21	2,442,687
"	1921-22	3,191,248
"	1922-23	2,144,009

PORTUGUESE COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

Asiatic.

Portuguese India includes Goa (capital, Panju), on the Malabar coast; Damao, near Bombay; and Diu, a small island 140 miles from Damao; area 1,638 square miles; population, 548,472. Salt is produced in Goa and Damao, and manganese near Mormugao, where there are 20 mines. Manganese is imported into the United States for steel-making as an essential. The 1921 estimated revenue of this group was 1,651,000 escudos; expenditures, 2,086,000; imports, 4,751,000; exports, chiefly cocoanuts, copra, fish, spices and salt, 1,401,000.

Macao, China, is on an island of the same name at the mouth of the Canton River; it has 74,668 population (1910); 2,171 of which were Portuguese, the rest Chinese; a military force of 488 natives; and had (budget of 1922) a revenue of 2,665,000 escudos, and expenditures of 2,519,000, with imports in 1920 of 9,519,000 escudos, and exports of 7,016,000. The trade is mostly transit.

Portuguese Timor is the eastern part of the Malay island of that name, off the north coast of Australia, Holland having the western part. The population in 1915 was 377,815. The 1922 budget estimate shows revenues 378,125 escudos, expenditures the same—a balanced budget; imports, 1919, 814,612 escudos; exports, coffee, sandalwood, sandal root, copra and wax, 365,595.

African.

The Cape Verde Islands, in the North Atlantic, longitude 25°, latitude 15°, 14 in number, Praia, capital, had a population of 149,793 in 1912, of which 4,799 were white. Chief products are coffee, medicinal products, hides and millet. Receipts, budget of 1922, 2,783,000 escudos; expenditures, the same—a balanced budget.

Portuguese Guinea, on the coast of Senegambia, chief port Bissau, has a population estimated at 289,000. In 1920 imports were 15,659,000 escudos; exports, chiefly rubber, wax, oils, ivory and hides, 9,540,000.

Angola, Portuguese West Africa, has a 1,000-mile coast line stretching south from the mouth of the Congo. It is governed by a High Commissioner, who resides in Loanda, with large powers. The

Portuguese have owned it since 1575. Its area covers 484,800 square miles.

The native population in 1914 was estimated at 2,124,000. There were 52 Government schools, with 2,400 pupils. The budget estimated revenues and expenditures for 1923 were 34,107,000 escudos. The Government was authorized on March 26, 1921, to contract loans for development and colonization purposes up to the end of 1927 to a total amount of 60,000,000 escudos gold. Of this, loans totalling 57,900,000 escudos paper have been contracted for.

Chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar, oil seeds, cocoanuts, ivory, cattle, fish, tobacco for local use, cotton, petroleum and asphalt. There are large deposits of malachite, copper, iron and salt, and gold has been found. Railway mileage is 818.

Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa, extends from Cape Delgado (10° 40′ south latitude) to the Union of South Africa just below the capital, Lourenco Marquez. To the west lies the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia (British). On the north is Tanganyika, formerly German East Africa, but surrendered to the British November, 1918; over 400 square miles of that territory, the Kionga Triangle, was transferred to Mozambique in 1919.

Mozambique has 428,132 square miles, and an estimated population of 3,150,000 natives and 10,500 whites. The budget estimates for receipts and expenditures for 1922 were 13,749,000 escudos. Chief products are sugar, cocoanuts, beeswax and mining products. Gold has been discovered and coal deposits exist. It has vast natural resources practically untouched. The principal ports are Mozambique, population in 1910, 363,000 (including 472 Europeans); Ibo, Quillame, Chinda and Beira. In 1919 imports were 27,923,000 escudos; exports, 11,730,000, re-exports and transits, 66,463,958.

Railroads are being pushed, the most important line being the Delagoa Bay to Pretoria, 347 miles.

The islands of St. Thomas and Principe, 125 miles off the coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea, were discovered in 1471. The population in 1914 was 63,500. Chief products are cacao, coffee, rubber and cinchona. The 1921 estimated budget, revenues and expenditures, were 1,718,000 escudos. Imports in 1920 were 12,398,000 escudos; exports, 17,490,000.

Trade of Portuguese Africa with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$9,218,606
"	1921-22	2,767,675
"	1922-23	3,202,762
Exports,	1920-21	1,378,402
"	1921-22	1,881,146
"	1922-23	9,633,614

ROME, THE SEE AND CHURCH OF

Supreme Pontiff, Pius XI. (Achilles Ratti), born at Desio, May 30, 1857, created Archbishop of Milan, September, 1921, Cardinal, June 13, 1921, elected Pope (261st) in succession to Benedict XV., Feb. 6, 1922.

Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri.

(For members of the College of Cardinals and list of Popes consult the Index.)

Apostolic Delegate to the United States, Archbishop Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi.

The Popes for many centuries, with some slight breaks, held temporal sovereignty over mid-Italy (the so-called Papal States), extending from sea to sea, comprising an area of some 16,000 square miles with a population in the nineteenth century of over 3,000,000. This territory in the reign of Pius IX. was incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy, the sovereignty of the Pope being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran in Rome and the villa of Castel Gandolfo by the Italian law of May 13, 1871; this law also guaranteed to the Pope and his successors in the chair of St. Peter a yearly indemnity of 3,225,000 lire ($622,425 at par of exchange), which allowance, however, remains unclaimed and unpaid.

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by eleven committees called Sacred Congregations, viz: Holy Office, Consistorial Discipline of the Sacraments, Council, Religious, Propaganda Fide, Under Rites, Ceremonial, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Seminaries and Universities, Tribunals and various offices.

The Holy See maintains diplomatic relations with Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Japan, Jugo-Slavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spain, together with the most of the American republics except the United States, Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay.

London Catholic Directory gives the number of Catholics in British Empire as 14,439,941; in world, 316,888,975, of whom 309,718,779 are of the Latin rite.

The Holy Year of 1925 will begin on Christmas Eve, 1924, when the Porta Santa of St. Peter's will be thrown open to remain open until Christmas Eve, 1925. It is expected that 30,000 Catholic clergy will visit Rome, and that 1,500 Catholic bishops will attend the Ecumenical Council to be held in 1925, the first since 1870.

ROUMANIA, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 122,282 square miles; divided, Old Roumania, 53,489; additions confirmed by the 1919 peace treaties, Bessarabia, 17,146; Bukovina, 4,030; Transylvania, 22,312; Crisana, 8,038; Maramuresh, 6,258; Banat, 11,009.

POPULATION, 17,393,149; divided, Old Roumania, 7,904,104; Bessarabia (joined March, 1918), 2,344,800; Bukovina (joined November, 1918), 800,098; Transylvania (joined December, 1918), 2,678,367; Crisana, 1,316,981; Maramuresh) 766,666; Banat, 1,582,133 (Census of 1917) Roumanians by race number 13,000,000.

CAPITAL, Bucharest; population, 345,666; *other cities*, Chisinau, population, 114,100; Cernauti, 87,128; Ismail, 85,600; Iasi (Jassy), 76,120; and 20 others from 25,000 to 75,000.

King, Ferdinand I., born Aug. 24, 1865; succeeded his uncle King Carol, Oct. 11, 1914; married Jan. 10, 1893, Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, granddaughter of Queen Victoria. *Heir*, Crown Prince Carol, born Oct. 15, 1893, married March 10, 1921, Princess Helen, eldest daughter of the late King Constantine of Greece; one son, Michel, born Oct. 25, 1921.

Prime Minister, Jon Bratiano (War).

Minister to the United States, Prince A. Bibesco.

Consul General in the United States, at New York, T. Tileston Wells; *Consuls*, at Chicago, Ivan C. Popovici; at Pittsburgh, Samuel A. McClung. *Vice Consuls*, at Indianapolis and Cleveland.

United States Minister, Peter Augustus Jay.

United States Consuls, at Bucharest, Ely E. Palmer at Constanzia, Richard B. Haven.

Roumania, whose history began as a Roman colony, was formed within Turkey-in-Europe by the union of the Danubian principalities Wallachia and Moldavia, in 1861; proclaimed its independence May 21, 1877, during the Russo-Turkish war; and was so confirmed by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, losing Bessarabia, however, to Russia. The World War resulted in the return of Bessarabia, the addition of Transylvania from Hungary and of Bukovina with part of the Banat, Crisana and Maramuresh from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, based on ethnological grounds. The country is now bounded on the north by Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland, on the east by the Ukraine (Russia) and the Black Sea, on the south by Bulgaria and Serbia, and on the west by Jugo-Slavia and Hungary. It is equal in size to the State of New Mexico. For about 300 miles the Danube forms its southern boundary; the last 250 miles of its course (from Oltenitza to the Black Sea) it flows through Roumania. The Dniester forms its northeast boundary for 300 miles. The Carpathian Mountains extend from north to south to the middle of the country, whence the Transylvanian Alps extend 200 miles due west. These mountains formed the old western boundary.

The forests are extensive (18,750,000 acres), and the timber industry important. The soil is very fertile, making the country a granary of Europe. Four-fifths of the population engages in agriculture and stock-raising. The production of wheat in 1921 was 2,138,146 tons and in 1922, 2,600,000 tons; other cereals, 4,952,027 and 6,010,000, respectively. The tobacco crop in 1920 was 5,000 tons. About 50,000 are employed in the oil fields, the largest industry, and 1,168,414 metric tons of petroleum was produced in 1921, and 1,368,929 in 1922. Salt mining in the lower Carpathians is a state monopoly. In 1921 production reached 232,800 tons. Output of coal in 1921 was 1,785,000 tons.

Roumania had in 1921 8,376 miles of railroads with a navigation service in the Black Sea and the Danube River, all state operated. The merchant marine has 158 vessels of 71,158 tonnage. In 1919 there entered Roumanian ports 10,546 vessels of 2,991,000 tonnage. The European Commission of the Danube, established in 1856, with sovereign powers over the navigation of that river, has its seat at Galatz.

A Constituent Assembly was elected in May and June, 1920, by universal, direct and secret suffrage.

A new Constitution on March 27, 1923, replaced the Constitutions of the several countries which before had Constitutions—Old Roumania, Bessarabia, Transylvania and Bukovina. It provides for a Senate, partly composed of ex-officio members and partly of others indirectly elected; and for a Chamber of Deputies elected by "universal, equal, direct, compulsory and secret suffrage, on the basis of the representation of minorities." Mineral and other subsoil products are nationalized. Special franchises and monopolies are forbidden. The administration is centralized. It carries a sweeping bill of rights.

Military service is compulsory. On Jan. 1, 1922, the effective strength was 230,000 men, there having been disorders in 1918 which called 400,000 men to the colors. Further reductions are in progress.

The navy consists of a small cruiser, six destroyers, two scout boats, and four gunboats, with a special Danube River naval force of 12 gunboats, nine sloops, four river monitors, eight destroyers and seven torpedo boats. The naval base is at Sulina, on the Black Sea, chief port.

Of the population in 1918 there were 9,695,000 of the Orthodox Greek Church, 1,456,000 of the Greek Catholic Church, 1,483,000 of the Roman Catholic Church, 1,334,000 Protestants, 17,000 Armenians, 834,000 Jews and 44,000 Mohammedans. Liberty of worship is assured. Orthodox clergy are paid by the state, other clergy being subventioned.

Instruction is free and compulsory, "wherever there are schools." Intelligence is spreading, but in 1909, by a special census, 60.16 per cent. of the population over seven years of age was illiterate. Roumania is a member of the League of Nations.

The leu is the unit of currency, gold par being 19.3 cents. Exchange, Oct. 15, 1923, was .47 cents. Imports in 1919 were 3,575,000,000 lei; exports, 102,875,000. The too heavy adverse trade balance caused Roumania to default the interest of her two-year treasury notes early in 1922. Nationalization of mineral resources is seriously proposed.

Budget, 1922-23—Receipts 10,498,283,482 lei; expenditures, theoretically equal.

The public debt on April 1, 1921, was 20,311,293,312 lei, besides the portions of the debts of Austria-Hungary and Russia which have been assumed by Roumania, 10,000,000,000 lei.

Roumania, in 1922, informally notified the United States that she will be unable to pay any of the interest of her debt of $38,000,000 for four years, at the end of which time she intends to begin payment to the full extent of her ability.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$9,779,668
"	1921-22	2,577,415
"	1922-23	2,027,204
Exports,	1920-21	55,065
"	1921-22	501,868
"	1922-23	166,302

RUSSIA.

(Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics.)

AREA, 8,166,130 square miles; dependencies (Khiva, estimated, 24,000 square miles, and Bokhara, estimated, 83,000), 107,000 square miles: grand total, 8,273,130 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1922, 131,546,065; dependencies, Khiva, estimated, 646,000; Bokhara, estimated, 1,250,000; total 1,896,000; grand total, 133,442,065.

CAPITAL, Moscow, succeeding Petrograd (St. Petersburg) as capital of Soviet Russia: population, 1923 census, 1,542,874; other principal cities, Petrograd, population, 1923, 1,067,328; Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, population, 1923, 403,730; Odessa, port on the Black Sea, population, 1923, 316,740; Kharkov, estimated, 250,000; Kazan, 1913, 195,300; Samara, 1923, 150,132; Vladivostok had on July 1, 1922, a registered population of 194,689, of which 84,894 were Russians, 82,864 Chinese, 10,691 Koreans and 8,887 Japanese.

Council of People's Commissaries, (chosen by the Federal Executive Committee, July 6, 1923):

President of Council, Nikolai Lenin (Vladimir Ilich Ulianov-Lenin), born April 23, 1870.

Vice Presidents of the Council, Leo Kamaneff, A. Rykov, and M. Buringa.

Commissar for Army and Navy, Leon Trotzky.

Commissar for Foreign Trade, Leonid Krassin.

Commissar for Foreign Affairs, George Tchitcherin.

Commissar for Transportation, M. Djerjinsky.

Commissar for Posts and Telegraphs, M. Smyrnoff.

Commissar for Foodstuffs, M. Brukhanoff.

Commissar for Finance, M. Sokolnikoff.

Commissar for Labor, M. Schmidt.

Peasants' and Workers' Inspection, M. Kubichoffhas.

Head of Council of National Economy, M. Rykov.

Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Soviets, Kalinin (elected by the All-Russian Congress for period of one year).

Ambassador to the United States, no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Michel Ostinow; at Seattle, Wash., Nikolai Bogoyavlensky (also for Nome, Alaska); at Chicago, Antoine Volkoff. *Consuls*, at Boston, Joseph A. Conroy; at Philadelphia, William Tucker; at Pittsburgh, Georges Tchirkow; at San Francisco, George Romanovsky.

Russia stretches across two continents from the North Pacific to the Baltic. It occupies the northern part of Asia and the eastern half of Europe, from the Arctic to the Black Sea.

On March 12, 1917, the day of the revolution that destroyed Czardom, Imperial Russia comprised 8,764,586 square miles of territory, with 182,182,600 (official "revision" estimate of 1915) of population; this included 131,796,800 in European Russia; 13,229,100 in the Caucasus, 10,377,900 in Siberia, and 11,254,100 in the Central Asiatic provinces. The population analyzed 100,331,516 Aryans, the several branches of the Slavs forming 92 per cent. thereof, with half a dozen other races represented.

The changes wrought by the World War, the revolutionary movements in minor regions, treaty decrees of the Allied and Associated Governments, and negotiations of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic as to political and economic relations, brought dismemberment to the old empire and great modifications of territory and relationship toward the new federation (R. S. F. S. R.) of many of the old districts and provinces. Five independent states have risen in the west. In 1920 the Russian Soviet Government concluded treaties of peace with each: Esthonia, Feb. 2; Lithuania, July 12; Latvia, Aug. 11; Poland, Oct. 12; and Finland, Oct. 14; which recognized the territorial limitations of each or provided for further settlement. That same year agreement was reached by the Allied Powers whereby Roumania received Bessarabia, taken from her in 1878, subject to later discussion by Russia. The former Turkish province of Kars, also taken in 1878, was renounced by the Soviet in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, March 3, 1918. The area and population lost were:

	Square Miles	Population
Poland (independent)	43,804	12,247,600
Finland (independent)	125,689	3,241,000
Esthonia (independent)	16,000	1,750,000
Latvia (independent)	27,000	2,500,000
Lithuania (independent)	22,890	2,246,000
Bessarabia (to Roumania)	17,330	2,213,000
Kars area (semi-autonomous)	7,780	492,000
Total	260,493	24,689,600

The Ukraine, nine provinces, 174,510 square miles (about the size of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania), with 26,001,802 of population, was, by the Treaty of Riga, 1921, technically left as an independent state, so recognized by Soviet Russia and Poland. The subsequent establishment of a Soviet form of government, under direct Soviet influence, placed Ukrainia virtually in Russian territory. These are the statistics given out March 1, 1922, by the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs.

RUSSIA OF TO-DAY.

	Square Miles.	Population.
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALISTIC REPUBLICS:		
Soviet Russia Proper	1,290,440	65,751,898
Siberia	4,210,420	9,257,825
Far Eastern Republic	652,740	1,811,725
Ukraine	174,510	26,001,802
White Russia	23,290	1,634,223
Azerbaijan	33,970	2,096,973
Armenia	15,240	1,214,391
Georgia	25,760	2,372,403
AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS:		
Bashkir	40,420	1,268,132
Tartar	25,960	2,852,135
Crimea	15,060	761,600
Gorskaia (Mount'n Repub.)	17,420	808,480
Daghestan	13,730	798,181
Kirghiz	843,640	5,058,553
Turkestan	577,400	7,201,551
AUTONOMOUS AREAS:		
Votiak	11,300	686,049
Zyrian	107,060	186,878
Kalmyk	38,440	126,256
Mari (Cheremiss)	6,040	300,069
Chuvash	6,720	758,161
LABOR COMMUNES:		
Karelia	28,890	144,392
German Volga Commune	7,680	454,368
Total	8,166,130	131,546,045

	Square Miles.	Population.
DEPENDENCIES:		
Khiva	24,000	646,000
Bokhara	83,000	1,250,000
Total	107,000	1,896,000

The Ukraine, which is larger than California, is the southwestern division of European Russia.

White Russia lies along the Polish frontier with Minsk as its chief city.

Siberia extends from the Ural Mountains east to Lake Baikal, where the Far Eastern Republic begins. The territory north of that republic to the Arctic and Pacific Oceans is the semi-autonomous region called Yakufsk or Siberia. It is an integral part of Soviet Russia.

Azerbaijan (the size of the State of Maine), has the southern half of the Caspian Sea shore line for its eastern boundary with Persia on the south.

Armenia (the size of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island), also of the independent republic group, on the south and west, and Georgia (the size of West Virginia), another on the north and Daghestan (the size of Maryland), classed as an autonomous republic, along the Caspian, on the north; Baku, the great oil port on the Caspian is its chief city. Armenia has Persia on the south, Turkey on the west and Georgia on the north. Erivan is its chief city.

Georgia also has Turkey as its neighbor on the south and Daghestan on the northeast. On the west it lies along the Black Sea with Tiflis as its capital and Batum as its port.

North of Georgia and west of Daghestan, with Russia on the north and the Black Sea on the west is Gorskaia the mountain republic of the autonomous group—made up of four little states—(about the size of Vermont and New Hampshire). These five divisions are a rearrangement of the former Transcaucasia.

Of the other autonomous republics, the Crimea (about the size of Maryland and Delaware) occupies the peninsula between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof. Sebastopol is its chief city and seaport. Turkestan (twice the size of Texas) lies in Asia east of the south half of the Caspian Sea. North of it, in Asia and enclosing the north side of the Caspian Sea so that the western portion lies along the European side of the Ural River, is Kirghiz (as large as the eight mountain States of the United States), and still north of that, in European Russia, Bashkir (a province as large as Kentucky), Tartar (the size of West Virginia), lies further to the west on both sides of the Volga with the so-called autonomous area Votiak as its neighbor on the north, and Mari and Chuvash as neighbors on the west. Kazan is its chief city. These three neighbors together are about equal in size to Tartar. Further to the north Zyrian stretches up to the Arctic Ocean with the Ural Mountains as its northeast frontier. In territory it equals Nevada, with nearly twice its population. Kalmyk has the Caspian Sea on the southeast and the Volga runs along its northeast frontier. It is about the size of Indiana. Astrakhan is the chief city.

The so-called Labor Commune, Karelia, lies along the Finnish frontier, to the north, between Lakes Ladoga and Onega and the Arctic Circle with the White Sea on the northeast. Beyond is the Murman coast. The other Labor Commune, the German Volga Commune, is an irregular group like islands on both sides of the Volga east and south of Saratov, and is somewhat smaller than the State of New Hampshire with about the same number of inhabitants.

Khiva and Bokhara, which are held to be "not ripe for Socialism," have been placed in an economic federation with Turkestan, which is under the direct control of Moscow.

THE NEW FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

The All-Russian Central Executive Committee (of 386 members) on July 4, 1923, in Moscow, unanimously approved of a new Federal Constitution for Russia, subject to ratification by the All-Russian Congress of Soviets in December, 1923, and on July 6, acting as a temporary Federal Parliament, elected Federal Commissars (given above) according to its provisions. They also approved of the new flag—red with a crossed sickle and hammer on a globe encircled by ears of grain with a five-pointed star above and the motto "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" in six languages. The Soviet republics that "unite in a Federal state" in the agreement are the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, which now includes Siberia and the Far Eastern Republic, The Ukraine, White Russia, and the trans-Caucasian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia). The constitution is drawn up on the assumption that the other states and dependencies will adhere to it and provides that "each federated republic has the right of freely withdrawing from the union" but "the consent of all member republics is necessary" to such a step. There is no bill of rights. Uniform citizenship is established but there are no electoral qualifications and no provision for a direct vote. District Soviet Congress chooses delegates to the Soviet Congress of the union on a basis of one delegate for every 25,000 voters in the city Soviets, and for every 125,000 inhabitants in the provincial Soviets.

The supreme power will rest in a Congress called the Central Executive Committee of the Union, consisting of two houses. One is the Federal Council of 371 members on the basis of population (i. e. 270 Russians, 68 Ukrainians, 26 trans-Caucasians, and 7 White Russians), and the other the Council of Nationalities, chosen by each nation regardless of population, except that what are known as small independent communes, such as Karelia, have only one member, while genuine nations such as Russia, Ukraine, White Russia and Georgia will each have five members.

The Federal Council will be elected by the Federal Congress of Soviets, which corresponds to an Electoral College, meeting at Moscow annually. This electoral body will be about 2,000 strong, chosen by the state Soviets, which are chosen by the local District Soviets selected by the people.

The Council of Nationalities will be chosen by the Provincial Soviets. Each of the two Houses will name a Presidium or managing committee of seven, and the two houses jointly will name another seven, tweaty-one in all, who will constitute the nominal supreme authoritative body in Russia in the interim between the three yearly sessions of Congress.

The Central Executive Committee jointly will elect Federal Commissars who are responsible to it and its Presidium on this basis: Five Commissariats or Ministries are wholly federal—those for Foreign Affairs, Army and Navy, Transportation (railroads), Postal and Telegraphs, and Foreign Trade(monopoly). Their authority is absolute throughout the Union and they appoint their own representatives in the several states. Five more Commissariats are: The Supreme Council of National Economy, the Ministries of Food, Labor, Finance, and Peasants and Workers' inspection. These will have parallel Commissars in the participating states chosen by the latter but approved by the Federal Commissars whose authority will be shared by them. This board of ten Federal Commissars will henceforth constitute the Supreme governing body of the Russian Federation and as such will sign decrees, etc.

The Central Executive Committee, which must meet three times a year, issues legal codes, decrees, ordinances and orders, combines the legislative and administrative work of the union and defines the activities of the Presidium, and of the Council of People's Commissars. It has the right to annul and suspend the decrees, etc., of the Presidium and of the Soviet Congresses of the several states, and of other authorities.

All decrees, dispositions, etc., must be published in all the six languages current in the Federated Republics (Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Georgian, Armenian and Turkish-Tartar).

In addition, each participating state will have its own Commissars of Agriculture, the Interior, Justice, Popular Enlightenment, Sanitation and Social Welfare.

A Supreme Court is provided for, modelled after that of the United States and an appointed Chief Attorney (Procurator).

The United governmental Political Department of the union is established to "unite the revolutionary efforts of the Federated Republics in the struggle against the political and economic counter-revolutionaries and against espionage and banditry" and to direct the activities of the local organs which will function under a special law. No mention of the all-powerful Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party appears in the Constitution.

DECLINE OF POPULATION.

M. W. Mikhailovsky, director of the Central Statistical Office at Moscow, in an article on the third Russian census, as quoted in a bulletin of the health section of the League of Nations, September, 1922, gives these figures on the decline of population in Russia. He bases his study on data for European Russia, Northern Caucasus, Siberia, up to the Baikal Sea, the Kirghiz Republic and two Governments of the Ukraine. He finds that in this area the population has declined from 102,793,000 in 1914 to 90,790,000 in 1920 (excluding the army which was then estimated at 3,000,000 men), a decrease, including the army, of nearly 10 per cent. Instead of this decrease of 9,000,000 inhabitants, there would have been an increase of about 12,000,000, it is stated, if the rate of natural increase obtaining before the war had continued.

European Russia is said to have been the principal sufferer, whereas the population has diminished only slightly in the far-away Asiatic territories. The percentages of decrease given by M. Mikhailovsky are 14 per cent. for Northern Caucasus, 3 per cent. for Siberia, and 4 per cent. for the Kirghiz Republic.

The decline in population is given as due to the following causes: (1) Emigration following the civil war, which is estimated as high as 2,000,000; (2) military losses in the World War, 2,500,000; (3) loss of life in the civil war, estimated at not less than 1,000,000; and (4) excess mortality, largely due to the great epidemics, about 3,500,000. The latter figure is stated as being probably an underestimate.

The census of Russia was taken in August, 1920, it should be noted, and since that time the famine has occurred which overshadows all previous scourges of this kind from which the country has suffered, and the loss of lives from which is estimated in millions.

The disproportion of the sexes, especially in the rural districts, is highly significant. The sex distribution is given as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Urban.....	9,788,000	10,904,000	20,692,000
Rural.....	51,241,000	59,613,000	110,854,000
Total.....	61,029,000	70,517,000	131,546,000

The birth rate in Russia, stated to have been extremely high before the war, averaging about 45 per 1,000 population, is said to have declined by more than 40 per cent.

The London Times, on Sept. 1, 1922, printed a despatch from Riga, saying that according to official Bolshevist figures the Cheka executed 1,766,118 persons before being renamed the supreme political administration last February. The total includes 6,775 professors and teachers, 8,800 doctors, 355,250 other intellectuals, 1,243 priests, 54,650 officers, 260,000 soldiers, 59,000 policemen, 12,950 landowners, 192,350 workmen and 815,100 peasants.

RESOURCES OF RUSSIA.

The political home of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic is in Eastern Europe; centralized in fact, in Moscow, the ancient capital.

The Russian domains comprehend every phase of climate except the distinctly tropical, and have varied topography. It has vast plains, some virtually desert, some actually or potentially productive; many high mountain ranges, and a distinctive geologic feature is the Russian steppes—broad plains of shifting sandy formation.

In the main, however, Russia proper begins in the centre with a series of low tablelands, and slopes in the direction of the Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas, and toward the White Sea and the Arctic Ocean to the north.

The Ural Mountains form the boundary between Russia proper and the main body of Asia; the Caucasian Mountains are on the Southern line, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Extensive forests occupy much of the central portions, total forest area being about 500,000 square miles.

The rivers are important as actual or potential channels of commerce—the Dnieper and Dniester, flowing into the Black Sea, the Dnieper being part of the proposed trans-European waterway from the Black Sea at Odessa to the Baltic Sea at Danzig; the Volga and Ural flowing into the Caspian Sea; the Neva flowing into the Gulf of Finland; and the Petchora flowing into the Arctic Ocean. There are 42,091 miles of rivers, lakes and canals navigable for steamers.

The areas controlled by Russia comprehend nearly every material natural resource of modern civilization—minerals of all kinds, base and precious; every variety of timber, excepting tropical, every character of cereals, vegetable and fruit lands; being as near to self-contained, economically, as any other power, excepting the British Empire.

The chief interest is in agriculture, the other physical resources not yet being well developed. The oil measures, however, have been quite well developed, there being petroleum in large quantity in the Baku region, in the Caspian fields, with considerable pre-war production, and production now being resumed in small measure; and in several other parts petroleum exists in large measure.

Russia is normally the world's greatest source of platinum, the Russian share in 1912 and 1913 being from 250,000 to 300,000 troy ounces of the world total of 267,000 to 313,000.

Unmined iron ore is estimated at nearly 1,000,000,000 tons, considerable of it being in the Ukraine, economically convenient to transport to the Black Sea.

There are very large mineral resources in the Ural Mountains. Gold and silver are mined there and in many other localities, also coal, salt, zinc and copper.

Before the war, Russia was a heavy exporter of foodstuffs; since the war, Russia has had to call on other countries, chiefly the United States, for food to feed millions who were starving. (See special article elsewhere in THE ALMANAC on the Russian famine and the work of the American Relief Administration.)

Approximately 500,000,000 acres of forested areas are to a large degree potentially agricultural when the timber has been removed. The by and large estimate is that under development such as has been attained in other civilized countries Russia would have close to 700,000,000 acres of cultivable lands, or the equivalent of more than 1,000,000 square miles of actually tilled lands, which is more than like areas in the United States.

Railway mileage is relatively small, the figures for lines actually operated in 1921 being 29,909 miles, with about 130,000 miles of telephone lines in 1913. On the vast plains area and in the more settled areas in the west there were enormous totals of domestic animals, the 1914 figures showing 33,875,000 horses, mostly the smaller Russian type; 50,038,000 cattle; 14,543,000 swine and 71,708,000 goats.

What Russia was capable of producing before the war and the Bolshevik revolution was shown in these official statistics of the former empire printed in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1923.

BOLSHEVIST CONTROL.

Cataclysmic events took place when Imperial Russia fell on March 12, 1917, and revolutionary forces took over the Government, Czar Nicholas II. abdicating. A provisional government was set up by the Duma, Russia's national legislative body, with Prince George Lvoff as the head, Alexander Kerensky becoming Premier on Aug. 6, 1917. The All-Russian Congress of Workmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies finally seized the power in a revolutionary movement on Nov. 7, 1917, the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Soviet of Petrograd having wrested the government away from Kerensky. Lenin and Trotzky were leaders.

The official name of the Government became the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, and it was officially announced that this Communism was fashioned on the Karl Marxian social and economic theories. The basic demand was that only actual workers, laborers, should have part in government. The dictatorship of the proletariat was set up.

Russia withdrew from her alliance with the Allied and Associated Governments in the World War and signed the Brest-Litovsk Treaty of Peace with Germany, March 3, 1918.

All right of private property was abolished. The Government took over all transport, communication, industry, food, money, the productive processes of all activities, title to lands, stocks of goods, and assumed disposition of the products of industry and the produce of agriculture.

By the end of December, 1917, the theories of nationalization were in almost absolutely complete operation, confiscation having proceeded without limitation. Private capital was no longer permissible.

CAPITAL EXPROPRIATED.

Disregarding the comparatively small number of private estates and residences in Russia, practically all the foreign capital in that country was represented by investments in banking, industrial, and trading establishments. According to the data of the Petrograd Institute of Economic Research (published in the Soviet paper, Izvestiya, of June 24, 1922), the aggregate capitalization of these investments in January, 1917, amounted to 2,242,974,000 gold rubles, made up of stock and share capital to the extent of 1,986,772,000 rubles and bonds to the amount of 256,202,000 rubles (the gold ruble equals $0.5146).

These investments were distributed among the following classes of commercial enterprises:

ENTERPRISE.	*Gold Rubles.*
Mining industry.....	834,320,100
Metallurgical industry.....	392,709,600
Urban real estate.....	259,430,900
Credit institutions.....	237,200,000
Textile industry.....	192,494,000
Chemical industry.....	83,593,200
Trading establishments.....	80,715,200
Foodstuffs manufacture.....	37,330,500
Paper and printing arts.....	31,404,800
Transports, roads, and rolling stock...	26,650,000
Sawmills and woodworking industry...	25,736,500
Mineral-working industry.....	18,239,300
Animal-products industry.....	14,450,000
Insurance.....	8,700,000
Total.....	2,242,974,100

The foreign investments were distributed as follows:

NATIONALITY.	Invested in all Russia.	Per cent.	Expropriated by Soviet Russia.
	Gold Rubles.		*Gold Rubles.*
French.....	731,746,600	32.6	648,089,700
British.....	507,479,800	22.6	500,563,700
German.....	441,593,200	19.7	317,475,500
Belgian.....	321,602,500	14.3	311,812,400
American....	117,750,000	5.2	117,750,000
Dutch.....	35,456,700	1.5	36,456,700
Swiss.....	32,479,100	1.5	31,666,700
Swedish.....	23,772,300	1.1	16,646,700
Danish.....	14,737,700	0.7	14,537,700
Austrian.....	7,550,000	0.4	5,900,000
Italian.....	2,506,200	0.1	2,106,200
Norwegian...	2,300,000	0.1	2,300,000
Finnish.....	2,000,000	0.1	2,000,000
Total.....	2,242,974,100		2,007,305,300

The investments included in the first column and not expropriated are those in territories like Latvia, Poland, etc., now beyond the boundaries of Soviet Russia.

For various reasons, the Soviets at last decided to modify materially the degree to which Communism nationalization and the prohibition of private capital was to be enforced, there being yielding to the extent that private capital was permitted in some instances, official promulgation by the Government of the new economic policies (so-called "Nep.") in March, 1921, being that for the present the continuance of absolute Communism would not be insisted on.

Private capital could thus, though still under restrictions, operate in industry, and the individual citizen could possess certain kinds of property.

The new economic policy authorized free trading in food and other necessaries within the territory of the republic; it concentrated state control on nationalized enterprises and combined them into state autonomous trusts, 430 in number, with an enrolment of 4,144 establishments, employing 976,942 hands, under the direction of the Supreme Economic Council; it authorized the leasing of a vast majority of nationalized and state controlled enterprises, and by the end of 1921, 10,226 enterprises had been leased, of which 58% were taken by private individuals, 36.5% by co-operative associations, and 5.5% by local Soviets; it provided for the institution of a state bank and encouraged co-operation. The corn levies were replaced by a much smaller food tax to be collected directly from the peasants, who under the new policy were allowed to acquire actual possession of the land, though technical ownership remains with the state.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT.

Lenin, on his last public appearance before the Communist Internationale in November, 1922, told the party that the new economic policy was a manoeuvre of withdrawal, which had achieved the stabilization of the ruble; that light industries were showing general improvement; that foreign trade had given the Government 20,000,000 gold rubles, which was to go to the restoration of heavy industry; and that Russian state capitalism holds in its hands the land, industry and trade in order to maintain the power of the workers and a non-hindered path to Socialism.

Russia increased her crop acreage in 1922-23, and the Soviet exported some grain, though accurate figures are not obtainable, their claim being 8,000,000 bushels. This includes rye to Germany.

The total output of the basic industries during the first six months of 1923 was valued, according to an official report of Prof. L. B. Kaffenhaus, Chief of the Central Statistical Bureau of the Council of National Economy, at 500,000,000 gold rubles at pre-war prices, as against 350,000,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year. Cotton textile output had increased from 43,000,000 to 78,000,000 gold rubles during this period; coal mining shrunk. Increased crops and lowered food prices enhanced the productivity of labor, while importation had fallen off because customs duties were levied for the first time in gold currency, thus proving an effective barrier. The sum total of state subsidies issued to the industries during the current fiscal year, he calculated at 160,000,000 gold rubles, and added, "in comparing the results of stimulated production with the means expended for its achievement, we have to admit that the results have been purchased very dearly." Notwithstanding the increased output and great dearth of manufactured products on the home markets the enormous costs of production rendered the prices prohibitive and all industries continued operating at heavy deficits. Curtailment, concentration, and wholesale shutting down of plants were resorted to periodically. In February, 113 metallurgical and machine building plants, 61% of the total, were in operation, but at below 50% of pre-war capacity; 64 woolen textile mills only, employing 43,827 employees, were in operation. Linen output was 85% of the pre-war figure and the 42 mills were consolidated into three trusts. Leather faced a 20% shutdown.

The number of workmen registered and those actually engaged in the 28 principal branches of industry, embracing an average of 1,300 plants in actual operation, rose as follows: Registered on Jan. 1, 1923, 806,400; actually employed, 725, 00; registered on June 1, 858,800; actually employed, 797,100. The value of the gross output of all the industries was estimated as averaging about 80,000,000 gold rubles.

The situation in the iron and steel industry is shown in this table of plants in operation:

	Jan., 1922.	March, 1923.	In 1914.
Blast furnaces.....	17	28	212
Open-hearth furnaces....	20	37	243
Rolling mills.....	60	116	178

The production of pig iron in long tons for the year 1921-22 was 164,000; in 1913 it was 4,151,600; of open-hearth steel, 311,500 as against 4,182,300; of rolled materials, 245,900, as against 3,454,800. The net output of coal during the first half of 1923 amounted to 4,187,500 long tons. The number of miners employed on July 1 was 161,800, of whom 21,900 were skilled men.

The petroleum output in 1922 was 4,807,000 metric tons, about one-half of the pre-war production.

The direct financial relationship of the Soviet Government with the nationalized industries, says the Soviet official daily, Economic Life, of June 22, 1923, represents a combination of two elements: (1) State purchase contracts, and payments on the same; (2) subsidies. Contracts with state industries for the total value of 276,000,000 gold rubles were provided for in budget appropriations for the fiscal year 1922-23. During the first six months (October-March), payments were made however to the amount of 202,000,000 gold rubles only, representing a shortage in payment of 36,000,000 gold rubles. The cost of the total production of nationalized industries for the year was estimated at 1,505,000,000 gold rubles. It was estimated that the gross receipts (including sales to the general public) would amount to 1,593,000,000 gold rubles, thus earning a profit for the state of 88,000,000 gold rubles. A preliminary balance, however, showed that in view of inordinately high overhead costs and certain indispensable repairs and other disbursements, the industries, instead of yielding a profit of 88,000,000 gold rubles, will close the operating year with a deficit of 223,000,000 gold rubles. The Council of National Economy finally demanded a deficiency appropriation or subsidy of 165,000,000 gold rubles. After protractive negotiations with the Commissar of Finance, a mixed commission set the subsidy at 126,700,000 gold rubles.

The budget for 1923-24 calls for 1,250,000,000 gold rubles, which is 10 per cent. in excess of last year's budget. The deficit for 1922-23 was about 250,000,000 gold rubles, being less than the previous year.

NEW CURRENCY.

The Soviet Government, according to the Commissar of Finance, in July, 1923, expected to meet 88% of its expenditure with revenue. He said that the unsecured paper rubles of the 1923 issue (one equals 1,000,000 Soviet paper rubles) now in circulation in Russia total about ten billion, equivalent to 100,000,000 gold rubles at the then value. The Government has been endeavoring during the year 1923 to establish a new bank note currency called the chervonets, with a unit value equivalent to ten gold rubles ($5.14), based on gold and securities in the Soviet State Bank.

The chervonets currency, according to Soviet decree, must be backed by a reserve in the State Bank, equal to the full amount outstanding. Fifty per cent. of this reserve must be gold or sound foreign currency and the remaining 50% may consist of commercial paper. This commercial paper represents chiefly the notes and bills of exchange of the various state trusts, that is departments of the State Government, operating independently as business enterprises. Some of it is secured by collateral, chiefly of commodities, and some is unsecured, in which case two or more signatures are required. The proportion of the latter variety of paper held in the reserve has been increasing lately.

The chervonets currency was originally designed primarily for advances to state trusts and similar bodies. The idea was to prevent loss on such advances by assuring repayment in currency of a stable value, instead of in depreciating rubles. As

the issue of chervonets has increased, however, the notes have entered more and more into general circulation, appearing even in small retail trade.

The inflation of paper currency in Russia, as elsewhere, takes its origin strictly in the deficit between Government expenditures and receipts. There is still such a deficit in Russia. The issue of paper rubles still continues heavy despite the increasing use of chervonets currency.

During August the amount of chervonets outstanding increased from 13,537,000 to 18,400,000 or over 35%. The amount at the end of that month was equal at par of exchange to nearly $95,000,000. Although the issue of chervonets has so far kept within the prescribed reserve limits, the amount outstanding on Sept. 1 was within 240,000 chervonets of the limit. The 50% reserve in the form of gold and stable foreign currency amounted on that date to 9,485,500 chervonets (ten times that amount in terms of gold rubles).

The Government deficit in 1923 was running around 45,000,000 gold rubles a month, or somewhere between 30% and 40% of the total expenditures.

A statement of the Russian State Bank published by the London Economist as of Sept. 1, 1923, in comparison with Aug. 1, is as follows, the figures being in chervonets equal to 10 gold rubles (,000 omitted):

	Sept. 1, 1923.	Aug. 1, 1923.
ASSETS.		
Gold in coin and bullion	7,490	6,140
Silver in bullion	73	74
Foreign bank notes	1,896	551
Drafts in sterling (—10%)	404	397
Bills (—10% discount)	5,695	4,113
Securities covering advances on goods (—10%)	3,080	3,130
LIABILITIES.		
Bank notes	18,400	13,500
Balance to which notes may still be issued	238	905

During the last fiscal year 29 concessions were granted to foreign capitalists; 10 to Germans, 6 to American, 5 to English and the rest to other European countries. The leading ones were to the International Barnsdall Corporation for the exploitation of some of the Baku oil fields and the Sinclair Oil Company for exploration and exploitation of the Sakhalin fields. The first concession accorded to any French company was one for the installation of wireless stations and the manufacture of apparatus. The Krupps were granted a concession to exploit 68,000 acres of hitherto untilled agricultural land in the Donetz Basin, Russia's greated coal fields. Under the decree of April 12, 1923, instructions have been issued setting forth how foreign firms may operate and establish agencies in Russia. Each company must give full details of its business and appoint a responsible local agent before receiving a permit to do business. The Soviet Government received recognition of their railroad system and promise of cooperation at the Congress of the International Railroad Union in Paris in October, which also recommended that no time be lost in restoring pre-war international services, especially those through Germany and Siberia.

Military service is compulsory. The Red army numbers about 600,000 men and is on a peace footing. Each division contains three infantry regiments and numbers 8,700 if on the frontier, or 6,721 if in the interior, with 48 guns in the first instance and 16 in the latter. The allotment is: Russian, 39 divisions; Turkestan, 4; Georgian, 1; Azerbaijan, 1; Armenian, 1; Far Eastern Republic, 2; there are between 40 and 60 batteries of heavy artillery, and 14 cavalry divisions. Much attention is given to aviation and the corps has many good Italian machines. The navy is being built up but is at present inconsiderable, and accurate figures of its strength are not available.

Russia is not a member of the League of Nations.

EDUCATION AND THE PRESS.

Official Soviet Russian figures declared in 1921 that there were in European Russia outside of the Ukraine, 75,467 primary schools, with an attendance of 4,702,500 children between the ages of 8 and 11, out of a total of 9,229,000 between those ages. In 1922, according to the Izvestia, the official Soviet newspaper, there were in existence 40,287 schools in Russia and Siberia with 2,852,676 pupils. The reports of newspaper correspondents in Russia asserted that Russian schools are literally bankrupt. Teachers have not received salaries for several months and are compelled to resign and that most of the school buildings are poorly heated and unrepaired.

The censorship on the press has not been lifted, foreign newspaper correspondents declaring that it has no rules or regulations and that they are obliged to leave Russia in order to send unmutilated despatches.

In April 1923, there were printed throughout the Union of Soviet Republics, 545 newspapers, dailies, bi-weeklies, tri-weeklies and irregulars, of which 318 were in the cities; 470 were in Russian and 75 in other languages. The total circulation was 1,882,000. There were 128 dailies in the great cities and 47 in the provinces. The Moscow Izvestia claimed a circulation of 180,000; the Robochaia Gazeta (Worker's Gazette), of Moscow, 145,000, and the Gudok (Factory Whistle), 100,000. Bourgeois papers after the revolution were at once denied the right to receive advertisements, then subjected to censorship and finally, in April, 1918, suppressed and their printing shops confiscated.

Schism in the Orthodox Church resulted from various decrees of the Soviet Government which forbade religious instruction to children, and confiscated church property, sacred vessels, jewels, etc. That part which accepted the Cummunist party program organized the "Living Church" under government auspices and held its first conclave April 29, 1923. The chairman was the revolutionary priest Krassnitsky, who was an officer and instructor in the Red army, and Bishop Antonin was made the head of the church. Archibishop Tikhon (Vassili Ballavin) former Patriarch of All Russia, was unfrocked by the Government and imprisoned for a time under charges by the civil authorities of counter-revolutionary activities.

The civil authorities placed on trial, in Moscow, March 21, 1921, the Catholic Archbishop of Petrograd, Mgr. Zepliak. Mgr. Constantine Butchkavitch, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia, and 16 other priests of the Catholic Church under charges of disobedience of the Government's decrees against the saying of the mass, the giving of religious instruction to children, resisting the sequestration of church treasures, etc. After a trial marked by extreme bitterness, the death sentence was passed on the chief defendants. A storm of protest arose throughout the Christian world and the Soviet authorities received a flood of protests from the Pope and foreign Governments, from religious bodies and from individuals. The death sentence imposed on Archbishop Zepliak was commuted to ten years' imprisonment under strict isolation. Vicar General Butchkavitch was taken on the early morning of the Saturday before Easter, to the cellar of the Cheka in Moscow, and shot to death from behind.

The Third International at its meeting in Moscow, in June, rejected the plea of some of its members suggesting that religion is a private matter of conscience, and formally declared that while such might be the case in bourgeoise states, nevertheless for Communists religion is incompatible.

In 1913 exports totalled $782,243,460, and imports $707,060,400. Later events completely overturned that healthy balance between income and outgo. This disparity is seen in the figures of United States exports to Russia of $26,000,000 in 1913, and of more than $315,000,000 in 1917.

Present imports and exports into and from the United States are negligible. Trade with the United States as reported by the Department of Commerce was:

Russia in Europe.		
Imports,	1920-21	$17,111,758
"	1921-22	13,830,070
"	1922-23	10,356,948
Exports,	1920-21	1,055,146
"	1921-22	22,153
"	1922-23	965,280
The Ukraine.		
Imports,	1921-22	$5,915,811
"	1922-23	5,067,528
Exports,	1921-22	47,389
"	1922-23	52,513
Armenia and Kurdistan.		
Imports,	1921-22	$526,081
"	1922-23	21,668
Exports,	1921-22	3,163
"	1922-23	19,027
Russia in Asia.		
Imports,	1920-21	$979,245
"	1921-22	863,622
"	1922-23	99,325
Exports,	1920-21	3,564,488
"	1921-22	327,019
"	1922-23	223,576

THE UKRAINE.

(Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic.)

AREA, 174,510 square miles.

POPULATION, 1922, estimated, 26,001,802.

CAPITAL, Kharkov, population, 1913, 258,360; chief cities, Odessa, population, 1912, 631,040; Kiev, population, 1913, 610,190; Ekaterinoslav, population, 1914, 180,000; Zhitomir, population, 1914, 80,000.

The Ukraine, the richest and most densely populated part of Russia, consists of the nine provinces in the southwestern part of European Russia bordering on the Black Sea. It formerly included Bessarabia, a strip taken from Roumania by Russia after its victory over Turkey in 1878, but restored to that country by the Allies in the Treaty of Peace. The Dniester River forms its boundary with Roumania on the southwest, and on the west it is bounded by Poland. The black soil is the richest in Russia; it is the great wheat growing district and Odessa, its great port on the Black Sea, has large elevators and in pre-war days was a most important grain shipping port.

There are large deposits of coal and iron ore.

The people belong to the Little Russian branch of the Slavs. Their independence, encouraged by Germany, was declared Nov. 21, 1917, but it was despoiled by Germany and later overrun by the Bolshevists. Soviet Russia admitted its independence even so late as March 19, 1921, in the Treaty of Riga with Poland, but the Ukraine's efforts at complete independence have been frustrated by the R. S. F. S. R., to which its economic adherence is vital. The two Soviet Governments of Russia and the Ukraine on Dec. 28, 1920, signed a military and economic alliance which established Joint People's Commissariats for Industry, Foreign Trade, Transport, Finance, Labor, War, and Posts and Telegraphs.

ARMENIA.

(Socialistic Soviet Republic of Armenia.)

AREA, 15,240 square miles.

POPULATION, 1922, estimated, 1,214,391.

CAPITAL, Erivan, population, 90,000.

Armenia, first winning recognition of independence from Turkey and Germany, joined with the Georgians and the Tartars, to form a federal republic in 1918. It was overthrown in five weeks, Georgia and Armenia declaring their independence. Armenia's independence was recognized by the Allies in 1920. On April 2, 1921, Armenia became a Soviet republic, and has therefore such relations with the R. S. F. S. R. as classes it in a measure as Russian territory.

It lies at the southeastern frontier of Trans-Caucasia, and was a part of Imperial Russia, being now classed as one of the several autonomous republics which have sprung up in that region.

GEORGIA.

(The Fraternal Soviet Republic of Georgia.)

AREA, 25,760 square miles.

POPULATION, 1922, estimated, 2,372,403.

CAPITAL, Tiflis; population, 1915, 446,766.

Georgia, situate in Trans-Caucasia, between the Black and Caspian Seas, is bounded on the north by the Caucasus, on the east by Azerbaijan, and on the south by Armenia.

Georgia joined the federal republic which was set up by Georgia, Armenia and Tartary in 1918, in March of the following year, Georgia becoming independent. Tumult followed, until, in 1921, Russian Soviet armies occupied the land. The country is now governed by a revolutionary committee fashioned after Soviet Russia, which claims the dominant power in that area.

The people are Christians. Ninety per cent. of the population engage in agriculture, with tillage most crude. Corn, wine, fruits, silk, honey, cattle and minerals are the chief interests. The production of manganese ore around Tchiaturi is important.

There are 920 miles of railways, and 1919 exports were 257,559,000 rubles, and imports, 366,897,167 rubles. Batum population, 1915, 25,020, is its important port on the Black Sea.

AZERBAIJAN.

(Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic.)

AREA, 33,970 square miles.

POPULATION, 1922, estimated, 2,096,973.

CAPITAL, Baku; population, 250,000.

Baku, the capital, is the centre of the extensive oil industry and perhaps the most important of the several autonomous states in Trans-Caucasia for that reason.

Azerbaijan joined with Georgia and Armenia in 1917 to form a federal republic, but Azerbaijan declared its complete independence on May 28, 1918, a Soviet government being formed, which was recognized by Great Britain in January, 1920. In April, the Bolshevists overthrew that government and declared alignment with Soviet Russia. In September, 1920, a political and economic treaty was signed between Azerbaijan and the R. S. F. S. R.

The people are Mohammedans. Besides oil, other interests are cotton, fisheries, cereals and cattle.

FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC.

(Far Eastern Democratic Republic.)

AREA, estimated, 652,740 square miles.

POPULATION, 1922, estimated, 1,811,725.

CAPITAL, Chita.

The "Far Eastern Democratic Republic," to give it its full title, is the southern part of Siberia from Lake Baikal east to the Sea of Okhotsk and the Japan Sea. It includes Transbaikalia, Amur, and the Maritime Province (capital and seaport Vladivostok). The upper half of the Island of Sakhalin, now held by the Japanese as security for claim for the Nikolaievsk affair, normally belongs with it. In the south are Mongolia and Manchuria. That part of Siberia which lies to the north is a waste. Of its 1,800,000 inhabitants spread out over a territory as large as Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California, 80% are peasants, 15% are in the Government service and 5% are in private industry.

The people have suffered terribly in the three years of civil war that has devastated the land and beggared the people. The forests are enormous and the country rich in gold and coal, but wholly undeveloped. The Trans-Siberian Railroad is its artery of life.

"The Government" is a commission of seven elected by the National Assembly of about 400, which itself is elected by direct vote with proportional representation on a basis of universal suffrage of all men and women above 18 years of age. Liberty of speech, the press, assembly and religion are guaranteed. Education is free and compulsory. Bodily and capital punishment are abolished. There is a system of people's commissars and a secret political police as under the Moscow government.

The United States Consulate at Vladivostok was closed when that city was re-occupied in 1923 by the Red troops.

Russian Dependencies.

BOKHARA.

(Bokharan People's Soviet Republic.)

AREA, 83,000 square miles.

POPULATION, 1922, estimated, 1,250,000.

CAPITAL, Bokhara, population about 75,000.

Bokhara is a vassal state in Central Asia, bounded on the north by the Russian provinces of Syr-Daria and Samarkand; on the east by the province of Ferghana, on the south by Afghanistan, and on the southwest by the Russian provinces of Trans-Caspia and Khiva. A treaty, political and economic, was signed with the R. S. F. S. R., by virtue of which it remains as recognized Russian territory, one feature being that none may be admitted into Bokhara without a Russian passport. The new government is Soviet. No duty may be levied on Russian goods imported.

The religion is Mohammedan, and the products are corn, fruit, silk, tobacco, cotton, hemp, sheep, goats, horses, camels, gold, silver, alum and sulphur.

There is navigation for steamers on the Oxus River, and railway lines operate to close to the capital.

KHIVA.

(Khorasmian People's Soviet Republic.)

AREA, 24,000 square miles.

POPULATION, 1922, estimated, 646,000.

CAPITAL, Khiva, population about 5,000.

Khiva is a vassal state of Russia, bounded on the north by the Aral Sea; on the east by the Oxus River; on the south and west by the Russian Trans-Caspian province.

It has a Soviet Government, and has signed a treaty, political and economic, with the Russian Soviets, which lists Khiva as virtual Russian territory. The people are Mohammedans, and their products are chiefly cotton and silk.

SALVADOR, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 7,225 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, Jan. 1, 1922, 1,500,000.

CAPITAL, San Salvador, population 80,756. Other cities: Santa Ana, 60,679; San Miguel, 30,406; Nueva San Salvador, 23,291; San Vicente, 26,881.

President, Sr. Don Alfonso Quinonez Molina, 1922-27

Premier, Dr. Reyes Arrieta Rossi (Foreign).

Minister to the United States, vacant, Dr. Don Hector David Castro, Charge d'Affaires.

Consul General, at New York, Leonilo Montalvo.

Consuls, at New Orleans, Abraham Ramirez Pena; St. Louis, Manuel Rivas G.; at San Francisco, Salvador Rodriguez; at Baltimore, Porfirio Mendez. Consulates also maintained at Philadelphia, Chicago, and Los Angeles.

United States Minister, Montgomery Schuyler.
United States Consul, at San Salvador, Lynn W. Franklin.

Salvador lies along the Pacific Ocean with Honduras as its northeast boundary, and Guatemala on the northwest. Its coast line is 160 miles long and its average breadth 60 miles. It is about the size of the State of New Jersey. Along the sea is a narrow low alluvial plain and the interior is a plateau about 2,000 feet above sea level, containing a number of volcanic cones. Earthquakes are frequent; that of June 8, 1917, destroyed much of the capital and three other towns; even greater damage was done the capital on April 28, 1919. It has luxuriant forests and abundant mineral deposits, which are undeveloped. The leading products are coffee, of which 80,000,000 pounds was produced in 1921, and sugar, 60,000,000 pounds. Cacao, indigo, cotton, tobacco, balsam, hemp, hides, rubber, and bananas are also exported. Mestizos and Indians form two-thirds of the population.

Under the Constitution of 1824, modified last in 1886, a President for four years and a single chamber of 70 deputies for a year are elected by universal suffrage. The President appoints a Ministry of four members. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. The army numbers 7,500, with reserves of 25,000. There are 253 miles of narrow gauge railroads. In 1921, 476 steamers, tonnage 762,942, entered its ports. Salvador is a member of the League of Nations.

(For part in federation of Central America see Honduras.)

Par of exchange, colon	50 cents
Imports, 1920	$12,628,370
" 1921	8,468,494
Exports, 1920	17,943,827
" 1921	8,479,548
Budget—Receipts	5,771,332
Expenditures	6,120,473
Debt—Internal Pesos silver	20,271,409
External	$6,648,000

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$6,205,186
" 1921-22	4,614,934
" 1922-23	4,866,947
Exports, 1920-21	6,980,175
" 1921-22	1,987,102
" 1922-23	4,739,990

SAN MARINO, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 38 square miles.

POPULATION, census of June, 1920, 12,027.

San Marino, situated in the Apennines near Rimini, in the heart of Italy, claims to be the oldest state in Europe and to have been founded in the fourth century. Its treaty of friendship with the Kingdom of Italy, concluded June 28, 1907, was revised in 1921. It has an extradition treaty with the United States and other countries. Agriculture and stock raising are practically the only industries. It is governed by a Great Council of 60 members elected by popular vote, two of whom are chosen to exercise executive power for a term of six months. It maintains a military force of 39 officers and 950 men. Revenue for 1922-23 was 3,482,218 lire and expenditures 3,659,614 lire.

SANTO DOMINGO.

(See Dominican Republic.)

SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, KINGDOM OF THE

JUGO-SLAVIA.

AREA, 96,134 square miles.

POPULATION, Census of 1920, 12,017,323.

CAPITAL, Belgrade, population, 1919, 120,000; other cities, Zagred (Agram), 80,000; Ljubliana, 60,000; Sarajevo, 50,000; Novidad, 40,000; Spert, 30,000; Nish, 25,000.

King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Alexander I., born Dec. 17, 1888; Prince Regent from June 24, 1914, to Aug. 16, 1921, when his father, King Peter I., died; married June 8, 1922, at Belgrade, Princess Marie, second daughter of the King and Queen of Roumania. *Heir*, their son born Sept. 6, 1923.

Prime Minister, N. Pashitch (Radical).

Minister to the United States, Dr. Ante Tresich Pavichich.

Consul General in the United States, New York, Pavle Karovitch. *Consul*, at Chicago, Bojidar Pouritch. *Consulates* also maintained at San Francisco, Denver, and Cleveland.

United States Minister at Belgrade, H. Percival Dodge.

United States Consuls, Belgrade, Kenneth S. Patton; at Zagreb, Joseph F. McGurk.

Representation of the Kingdom of Montenegro is maintained in New York City by Luigi Criscuolo as Delegate Plenipotentiary "with particular duties referring to Montenegrins in the United States who have not become and have no desire to become citizens of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes." The State Department at Washington has revoked the exequatur of the former Montenegrin Consul General.

Serbia, which had since the Battle of Kossovo in 1389 been a vassal principality of Turkey, was established as an independent kingdom by the treaty of Berlin, July 13, 1878. By the Balkan wars of 1913 her boundaries were enlarged by the annexation of Old Serbia. The government of Austria-Hungary laid the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand (June 28, 1914) to a Serbian plot and by invasion following her ultimatum brought on the World War of 1914-18. Serbia was overrun and suffered enormously, but in October, 1918, her army again occupied Nish and on Nov. 3, 1918 reoccupied the capital, Belgrade. At the dissolution of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, the National Assembly of the former Hungarian provinces of Croatia and Slovenia proclaimed their independence and a National Council was established, to which representatives of other Slav states of the old empire, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, were admitted, and union with Serbia as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Jugo-Slavia) became effective on Dec. 29, 1918, when a Ministry was formed.

On Nov. 29, 1918, the National Parliament of Montenegro, which had been recognized as an independent state by the Treaty of Berlin in 1870, deposed King Nicholas, who was then in exile, and decided to unite with Serbia. This union became a fact on the death of King Nicholas, March 1, 1921, and Montenegro officially disappeared from the map of Europe on July 13, 1922, when the Council of Ambassadors sitting in Paris to ratify the boundaries of Jugo-Slavia and Albania recognized the fact that its union was an accomplished fact. The dispute over the allotment of Fiume to Jugo-Slavia under the Treaty of Versailles, rendered acute by the d'Annunzio raid of September, 1919, was composed by an agreement with Italy in 1921, in the Treaty of Rapallo, when the buffer state of Fiume-Istria-Dalmatia was set up, in which Fiume has a special status, being administered by a committee of five members, two Italians, two Jugo-Slavs and one citizen of Fiume. (See Fiume.)

Jugo-Slavia is bounded by this buffer state and the Adriatic Sea on the west, by Austria and Hungary on the north, by Bulgaria and Greece on the east, and by Albania and Greece on the south. Its area and population by provinces is approximately as follows:

District.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Populat'n, Census of 1920.
North Serbia	19,286	2,655,078
South Serbia	17,651	1,474,560
Montenegro	3,733	199,857
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19,768	1,889,929
Dalmatia	4,916	621,429
Croatia and Slavonia	16,920	2,739,593
Slovenia	6,253	1,056,464
Voyvodina	7,607	1,340,413
Total	96,134	12,017,323

According to nationality there are approximately 9,730,000 Slavs, 500,000 Germans, 490,000 Hungarians, 480,000 Albanians, 180,000 Roumanians, and 10,000 Italians. According to religion there are approximately 5,460,000 Greek Orthodox (the state religion), 4,475,000 Roman Catholics, 345,000 Mohammedans and 750,000 of other religions. Under a concordat with the Vatican a Roman Catholic Archbishop of Belgrade is to be established.

The Constitution, adopted June 28, 1921, provides for a single Legislative Chamber of 419 members elected for four years, one Deputy to every 40,000 inhabitants. The present Chamber is made up as follows: 96 Radicals, 49 Democrats, 54 Communists, 49 Croatian Agrarians, 30 Serb Agrarians, 27 Mohammedans, 25 Catholic People's Party, and 43 scattering.

Elementary education is nominally compulsory and is free. There are three universities, Belgrade with 7,668 students in 1921; Zagreb, 3,249; and Ljubliana, 769.

The army has been reorganized on a nominal peace strength of 150,000. Compulsory service is in force.

The principal exports are grain, cattle, timber and prunes; imports, agricultural and animal products, machinery and chemicals. Serbia is an agri-

cultural country of small peasant holdings. Over one-third of its area is covered with forests. There are valuable coal and iron mines and some lead and copper. The State owns 4,522 of the 5,696 miles of railroads. The river navigation of the Danube and the Save is important. Access to seaports, Fiume and Salonica, is guaranteed by treaty.

The unit of currency is the dinar or crown; par of exchange, 20.3 cents; exchange, Oct. 15, 1923, 1.18 cents.

Imports, 1921, dinars	4,122,097,642
Exports, 1921	2,460,737,562
Budget, 1923-24—Receipts, dinars	8,935,000,000

Expenditures, theoretically equal.

The total foreign debt was about 4,000 million francs. The war debts include about $60,000,000 to the United States, £27,000,000 to Great Britain and 500,000,000 francs to France. The internal debt, Jan. 1, 1922, was 5,173,847,030 dinars.

Trade with the United States, including that of Fiume, was:

Imports,	1920-21	$1,326,528
"	1921-22	1,831,187
"	1922-23	1,483,524
Exports,	1920-21	72,956
"	1921-22	155,920
"	1922-23	165,328

SIAM, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 194,580 square miles, of which about 45,000 is in the Malay Peninsula.

POPULATION, census of 1911-12, last available, 8,266,408. Official estimate, 1922, 9,221,000.

CAPITAL, Bangkok, population, 541,000.

King, Rama VI. (Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh); born Jan. 1, 1881; succeeded on Oct. 23, 1910, on the death of his father, King Chulalongkorn I.; married, Aug. 27, 1922, Princess Lakshimi Lavan. *Heir*, his half-brother, Prince Chao Fa Asdang Tejavudh, born May 12, 1889.

Foreign Minister, Prince Dewawongse.

Minister to the United States, Phya Buri Navarasth.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, F. Warren Sumner; at San Francisco, Henry G. W. Dinkelspiel. *Consul*, at Chicago, Milward Adams.

United States Minister, Edward E. Brodie.

United States Consul, at Bangkok, Charles H. Albrecht.

Siam is situate in Southeastern Asia, with Burma (British India) on the northwest and west and French Indo-China on the northeast and east, and the Gulf of Siam, which makes on the Pacific Ocean on the south and east. It also occupies the neck of the Malay Peninsula as far as the Federated Malay States (British). It is of rolling topography, with large areas susceptible to irrigation, of which about 300,000 acres were brought under water in 1922.

There are many large forests, teakwood being an important article of export. Labor is higher than in almost any other Oriental country. The chief product is rice, the national food, and heavily exported, with 6,325,000 acres of it under cultivation in 1921, and an average of 1,070,000 tons exported annually. There are 80 rice mills in the Bangkok district. Livestock in 1920 was 6,294 elephants, 132,675 horses and ponies, 2,620,682 bullocks, and 2,508,164 buffaloes, all of which are used as beasts of burden. Annual exports of teak average about 70,000 tons, worth about $6,000,000.

Mineral resources are extensive and varied, including tungsten, wolfram, coal, iron, manganese, antimony, and quicksilver. Tin also is abundant, exports having been 6,183 tons in 1921, and normally in previous years up to 8,800 tons.

In 1920 there were 1,376 miles of state railways. In 1921-22, 957 vessels entered the port of Bangkok, of 1,014,199 tonnage, mostly of British registry, with some flying the flags of France, Norway, Japan and other countries.

Executive power vests in the King, who is advised by a Cabinet. Formerly there was a Council of State, which has been succeeded by the Legislative Council of Ministers and others, not less than twelve, appointed by the King. Present membership is forty. It supervises the legislation of the Kingdom, being charged with the task of perfecting the statutes. Laws must be signed by the King.

Prof. Francis B. Sayre of Harvard University, son-in-law of former President Woodrow Wilson, has been made adviser in international law to the King.

For centuries the annual spring wild elephant drive has been the great Court festival and the greatest hunt in the world. It was abandoned for economic reasons in 1923.

Buddhism is the prevailing religion. In 1919 there were 13,616 temples, with 87,538 priests. Schools are controlled by the Minister of Education, excepting those for military, naval and legal training, and some which are under royal patronage. In 1919 there were 402 Government schools, with 1,026 teachers and 35,945 pupils; 2,416 non-Government primary schools with 2,819 teachers and 113,793 pupils. About 11 per cent. of the people were literate in the last census.

Every able-bodied man serves in the army. The navy has 5,000 active and 20,000 reserve men. In 1920 there were over 15,000 Boy Scouts. Siam is a member of the League of Nations.

The tical is the unit of the currency, its gold par being 37.69 cents. Imports in 1920-21 were 230,685,000 ticals; exports, 103,546,400 ticals; in 1921-22, imports, 133,722,607 ticals; exports, 164,496,039 ticals. Principal revenues are from opium, land capitation, excise, railways, mines, forests, and customs; total 99,811,000 ticals in 1920. The national debt was 94,936,458 ticals on March 31, 1923; the loans were all made for and spent on works of public utility.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$2,442,756
"	1921-22	820,148
"	1922-23	833,455
Exports,	1920-21	290,075
"	1921-22	138,607
"	1922-23	235,325

THE SOUDAN.

(Anglo-Egyptian.)

AREA, 1,014,600 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1922, 5,850,000.

CAPITAL, Khartoum, including Khartoum North, on the Blue Nile, population, 1922, 64,600. Below on the White Nile, Omdurman, the old Dervish capital, population, 78,000.

Governor General of Soudan, Major Gen. Sir Lee O. F. Stack, appointed 1919.

The Soudan is bounded by Egypt on the north, the line being the 22° north latitude; the Red Sea and Eritrea (Italian) and Abyssinia on the east; Uganda (British) and the Belgian Congo on the south, and French Equatorial Africa on the west. Its greatest length north and south is 1,650 miles, and its greatest breadth east and west is about 1,200 miles. The northern zone consists of the Libyan desert, on the west, and the mountainous Arabian desert, extending to the Red Sea on the east, separated by the narrow valley of the Nile; the central zone has large areas of fertility, including the rainlands of Kassala and Tokar, the Gezira plain and the pastures and gum forests of Kordofan; and the southern equatorial belt where the soil is richest and watered by tropical rains.

The White Nile flows north through the middle of the country; the Blue Nile, rising in the mountains of Abyssinia, flows northwest to its junction at Khartoum with the White Nile to make the Nile that flows on in a huge S curve to enter Egypt at Wadi Halfa.

Two large dams for impounding the waters, one the Makwar dam in the Blue Nile, for irrigation of the Gezira country between the rivers, and the other at Gebel Aulia in the White Nile, 24 miles south of Khartoum, to hold up double the quantity of water stored by the Aswan dam for the benefit of Egypt, are under way after being suspended by the war. The Governor-General has authorized (1922) a loan of £7,000,000 to facilitate the completion of these works; it has been approved by the British Government. This will make it possible to bring 100,000 acres under cotton cultivation. The amount now producing cotton is 84,687 acres, product 11,000,000 pounds.

The population, which was estimated at 9,000,000 in 1884, decreased to 2,000,000 under Dervish misrule through war, famine and disease. The inhabitants are partly Arabs, partly Negroes and partly Nubians of mixed Arab and Negro blood; the Arabs and Nubians are all Mohammedans. The Mahdist rebellion in 1884, culminating in the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gen. Gordon Jan. 26, 1885, forced the Egyptian Government to withdraw from the Soudan, retaining only Wadi Halfa on the Nile and Suakin on the Red Sea as frontier ports. The Dervishes were overthrown by Lord Kitchener with the Anglo-Egyptian army at Omdurman, Sept. 2, 1898. On the reconquest of the Soudan an agreement was signed Jan. 19, 1899, between Egypt and Great Britain which fixed the boundary, provided for the administration of the territory by a Governor-General appointed by Egypt with the consent of Great Britain (aided since 1910 by a council) who should make laws by proclamation, and providing that the British and Egyptian

flags should fly together. Free trade with Egypt was provided for also and the import and export of slaves was forbidden together with the import of arms, ammunition and spirits. The civil and criminal codes are based on those of Egypt and India.

The country has prospered under the Anglo-Egyptian rule, though suffering agriculturally during seasons of low water in the Nile and by depression consequent on the past years of the war when the exports of grain and cattle almost entirely ceased. Cotton can be grown successfully with increased irrigation and transportation facilities. Rich forests are of great extent and the Soudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic, the exports being 12,109 tons, valued at £E566,925, in 1920; and 11,023 tons, £E347,000, in 1921. Of ivory, 45 tons, valued at £E78,819, were exported in 1920, and 38 tons, £E32,000, in 1921.

The Soudan railroad reached Khartoum in 1899. A line from Atbara across the Arabian desert to Port Soudan and Suakin on the Red Sea was opened in 1906. A bridge has been built over the Blue Nile at Khartoum and another over the White Nile near Hillet Abbas. The total length of railroads is about 1,500 miles.

A fleet of Government passenger and freight steamers is maintained on the Nile and its tributaries with a scheduled service covering over 2,500 miles.

The future control of the Soudan has not been settled. Egypt claims it as an integral part and is asserting that claim. However, Lord Allenby, when in the Soudan (1922), informed the native leaders that Great Britain does not intend to abandon the Soudan.

The revenue of the Soudan for 1921 was £E4,069,235 and the expenditures £E3,900,242. The budget estimate for 1922 balanced at £E3,880,000.

SPAIN, KINGDOM OF

AREA, Continental Spain, 190,050 square miles; including the Balearic and the Canary Islands, 194,783 square miles; Spanish Colonies in Africa, including Spanish Morocco, 128,149; total, 320,932.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1920 (including the Balearic Islands, 338,894; and the Canary Islands, 473,497), 21,347,335; Colonies, 786,391; total, 22,133,726.

CAPITAL, Madrid; population, census of Dec. 31, 1920, 751,352; other cities, Barcelona, 710,335; Valencia, 243,783; Sevilla, 205,527; Zaragoza, 141,350; Murcia, 141,175; Bilbao, 112,819; Granada, 103,368; and twenty-seven others larger than 30,000.

King, Alfonso XIII.; born May 17, 1886, after the death of his father, King Alfonso XII.; succeeding on birth; married, May 31, 1906, Princess Victoria Eugenie, daughter of Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria of Great Britain; *Heir*, his eldest son, Prince Alfonso, born May 10, 1907. There are three other sons and two daughters.

Premier, Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera, Marquis d'Estella.

Foreign Minister, Sr. Espinosa de los Monteros.

Minister of Finance, Sr. Illana.

Minister of the Interior, Sr. Millan de Priego.

Minister of War, Gen. Bermudez Castro.

Minister of Education, Sr. Perez Nieva.

Minister of Commerce, Sr. Valenciano.

Minister of Justice, Sr. Alonso Martinez.

Minister of Labor, Sr. Martinez Caballero.

Minister of Marine, Admiral Juan Bautista Aznar.

Ambassador to the United States, Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos.

Consul General in the United States, at New York, Alejandro Berea y Rodrigo; *Consuls*, at Philadelphia, Emilio de Motta y Ortiz; at New Orleans, Juan Vazquèz y Lopez Amor; at Galveston, Andreas Iglesias y Velayos; at San Francisco, Jose Jimeno Aznar; at St. Louis, vacant; at Chicago, Jose Maria Martinez y de Pons. *Vice-Consuls* are maintained at Mobile, Los Angeles, Fernandina, Key West, Pensacola, Tampa, Brunswick, Savannah, Boise, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Gulfport, Cincinnati, Portland, Ore.; Pittsburgh, Brownsville, El Paso, Houston, Port Arthur, Norfolk, Seattle and Clarksburg.

United States Ambassador, Alexander P. Moore.

United States Consul General, at Barcelona, Ralph J. Totten. *Consuls*, at Madrid, Keith Merrill; at Bilbao, Henry M. Wolcott; at Cadiz, Lucien N. Sullivan; at Seville, William C. Burdett; at Malaga, Donald D. Shepard; at Valencia, Robert Harnden; at Teneriffe, Canary Islands, William P. George; at Corunna, Fred C. Slater; at Huelva, Horace Remillard; at Santander, Leonard G. Dawson; at Vigo, Henry T. Wilcox.

Spain is bounded on the west by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by the Atlantic and by France, on the east and south by the Mediterranean Sea, the British fortified station Gibraltar being at the southernmost tip, guarding the entrance to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic. The Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean (capital Palma; area 1,935 square miles, population 338,894) and the Canary Islands (area 2,807 square miles, population 473,497, in the Atlantic, are provinces of Spain; Ceuta, a fortified post in Africa, opposite Gibraltar (area 5 square miles, population 34,708) is part of the Province of Cadiz.

Spain occupies the entire Iberian peninsula with the exception of Portugal. The lofty Pyrenees separate it from France. The interior is a high inclosed plateau traversed east and west by mountain ranges and deficient in rainfall. However, 88.45 per cent. of the soil is regarded as productive or potentially so, crops and fruit being gathered from more than one-third of the productive area, and a quarter of it is given over to grazing. Crops in 1922 from about 21,000,000 acres were 7,750,000 tons, including practically all of the farm products of the temperate and south temperate zones. Grapes in 1920 amounted to 9,576,528,864 pounds, yielding 706,756,116 gallons of wines, much of which was exported.

Spain leads as a producer of olives. The yield from 3,985,881 acres in 1921 was 1,495,898 tons of olives and 271,129 tons of oil. Oranges and nuts are largely exported; also exports flax, hemp and pulse.

Silk culture is carried on in Valencia, Murcia and other localities. There are 73 sugar factories, 1920 production being about 237,000 short tons.

Domestic animals in 1921, estimated, were 722,183 horses, 1,294,912 mules, 1,137,980 asses, 3,718,189 cows, 20,521,677 sheep, 4,298,056 goats, 5,151,988 swine, 4,268 camels (in the Canary Islands), and 25,102,973 poultry.

Spain has large mineral wealth. Iron abounds, with coal, lead, copper, asphalt, tin, wolfram, manganese, quicksilver, silver, sulphate of soda, salt, sulphur, and phosphorus. Platinum has lately been discovered. Mining industries employed in 1920 104,918 men, 2,152 women, and 17,970 boys and girls under 18 years of age. The 1920 mineral output was valued at 500,984,695 pesetas. Coal represented 328,000,000 pesetas, copper 14,000,000, and lead 59,808,000.

Cotton and woolen goods for domestic use are manufactured to a considerable amount, the normal employment of cotton spindles being 2,614,000, and woolen spindles 662,000.

Paper making and glass works are important.

Fisheries in 1920 employed 30,612 boats and 148,720 men, the catch being valued at 374,079,838 pesetas, the most important products being sardines, tuna fish and cod.

Railway mileage in 1920 was 9,504, privately owned, but subsidized by the Government.

The merchant marine in 1922 was composed of 621 steamships of 912,817 net tons, and 581 sailing vessels of 101,285 net tons. Bilbao and Barcelona are the principal ports. In 1921 vessels entering numbered 19,121 of 20,107,592 tonnage, of which 10,301 of 7,878,313 were of Spanish registry.

Spain was once overrun by the Moors, who swept across the Mediterranean and went even into France. They were expelled from Europe in 1609, having entered Europe in 711, and for those centuries dominated that part of the European continent, leaving many marks in customs and habits impressed to this day on the Spanish people. However, the language remains in general Castilian, with variations in each separate region. Spain's colonial period was brilliant and extended to the Americas and the Philippines. She lost Mexico and her Central and South American colonies by revolution a hundred years ago, and in 1898 Cuba secured her independence, and she lost the Philippines, Guam and Porto Rico to the United States as a result of the Spanish-American War. Now her colonial possessions are confined to Morocco in North Africa, Spanish Guinea and a few islands along the Guinean coast. In the north there are 400,000 Basques, of a distinctly different race and language; and there are 50,000 gypsies.

The Government is that of a constitutional monarchy, the Constitution dating from 1876. It provides for a sovereign and the Cortes, composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Congress, equal in authority, 360 Senators and 417 Deputies in the Congress. Election requirements are complicated. The last twenty years has seen a very marked tendency toward democracy, numerous disturbances having occurred, with Socialists as the moving force.

The Spanish troops in Morocco were defeated

at Tifarauin on Aug. 20 by Abdul Krim's tribal forces with casualties amounting to 800. The place was relieved on Aug. 23 by Spanish troops from Melilla but the fact that 56,000 Spanish soldiers in the protectorate were defied by less than 11,000 Moors, roused all Spain against the Government. Labor uprisings and a Separatist movement in Catalonia followed.

Leading officers of the army formed an organization to stamp out radicalism and revolution and retrieve the situation in Morocco. They sent an ultimatum to Premier Alhucemas. Failing to get results Capt. Gen. Primo de Rivera, Marquis d'Estella, Governor General of Barcelona, seized the city on Sept. 13, 1923, and started a revolt against the Government which spread throughout the country without bloodshed. The King refused to support the Cabinet and punish the Generals, and the Madr d garrison stood by the army leaders. On the 14th the Ministry resigned and the obnoxious Minister of Foreign Affairs, Santiago Alba, fled to France. King Alfonso then invited Gen. Primo de Rivera to take charge of the Government which he undertook as Premier on the 15th with the backing of a military directorate of six Generals, Cavalcanti, Saro, Daban, Berenguer, and the Duke of Tetuan among them, presided over by Gen. Munoz Coba, Captain General of Madrid. He named a new Cabinet, dismissed the High Commissioner for Morocco, Sr. Luis Silvela, appointed Gen. Luis Aizpuru, former Minister of War, in his place, and named new military commanders for the military districts. The King dissolved the Cortez leaving Gen. Primo de Rivera the responsible power in Spain whose decrees would have the force of laws. Among the first acts of the directorate were the canceling of railway subsidies, a credit of 10,000,000 pesetas for the cultivation of cotton in Spain, another of 20,000,000 for preparing the seven great rivers for use in irrigation, repression of profiteering and negotiation of a new commercial treaty with the United States.

The Roman Catholic is the national religion, all the people adhering excepting about 30,000 (Protestants, 7,000; Jews, 4,000). The Constitution requires state support of the church.

There is a heavy percentage of illiteracy, the 1910 census showing that only 38.59 per cent. could read and write. Although there has been a compulsory education law since 1857, it has not been rigidly enforced. There are (1920) 2,932,720 pupils in the public schools, with about 52,500 in secondary institutions. Spain has 11 universities, attended by 23,000 students, which attain high culture.

Military service is compulsory, the peace establishment being set at about 300,000, with reserves in addition.

The navy has nine vessels of from 2,134 to 15,700 tons, and 51 auxiliaries. A building programme for six years from 1915 called for 59 additional vessels, but the work was delayed.

Spain was neutral in the Great War and is a member of the League of Nations.

The unit of the currency is the peseta, its gold par being 19.3 cents; rate of exchange on Oct. 15, 1923, was 13.55.

Imports, 1921	pesetas	2,833,804,000
" 1922	"	3,036,880,000
Exports, 1921	"	1,584,204,000
" 1922	"	1,453,264,000

Budget, 1922-23, receipts, 2,952,835,009 pesetas; expenditures, 3,375,090,000 pesetas; deficit, 427,-260,000 pesetas; as, however, proceeds of loans are included in the receipts the real deficit is approximately 806,020,000. The heavy expenditures in Morocco have much to do with this showing.

The public debt on Jan. 1, 1922, was 11,963,084,-525 pesetas, of which 910,761,400 was external.

Trade of Spain with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$118,578,676
" 1921-22	66,408,756
" 1922-23	62,096,013
Exports, 1920-21	32,154,558
" 1921-22	27,626,411
1922-23	32,816,131

Trade of the Canary Islands with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$3,335,505
" 1921-22	1,905,926
" 1922-23	2,149,638
Exports, 1920-21	208,573
" 1921-22	307,541
" 1922-23	240,461

SPANISH COLONIES IN AFRICA.

AREA, 128,149 square miles; divided, Rio de Oro and Adrar, 109,200; Ifni, 965; Spanish Guinea, 9,470; Fernando Po and others near Guinea, 814; and Spanish Morocco, 7,700.

POPULATION, 786,391; Morocco, 550,000; others near Guinea, 236,391.

The colonies of Spain are now relatively unimportant, in sharp contrast with those which she held in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The Guinean lands are undeveloped, and small values are taken therefrom. All figures are mere estimates.

Morocco, over a part of which Spain exercises a protectorate and where she has in 1922 and 1923 suffered severe military set backs, is less developed than the French Algerian and other African possessions. (See Morocco.)

Exports to Spain from Fernando Po in 1917 were 6,261,379 pesetas; imports from Spain, 3,-137,750.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$118,412
" 1921-22	606,394
" 1922-23	1,132,391
Exports, 1920-21	117

SWEDEN, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 173,035 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1920, 5,904,489 (estimated, Jan. 1, 1922, 5,954,316).

CAPITAL, Stockholm; population, 1922, 422,042; other cities, Goteborg, 227,343; Malmo, 113,602; Norrkoping, 58,858; and 29 with more than 10,000 population.

King, Gustaf V.; born June 16, 1858; succeeded on the death of his father, Oscar II., on Dec. 8, 1907; married, Sept. 20, 1881, Princess Victoria, daughter of Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden.

Heir, Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, born Nov. 11, 1882; married, June 15, 1905, Princess Margaret (died May 1, 1920), daughter of the Duke of Connaught and granddaughter of Queen Victoria; has five sons and one daughter.

Premier, Hjalmar Branting (Foreign).

Minister to the United States, Capt. Axel Wallenberg.

Consul General in the United States, at New York, Olaf Herman Lamm. *Consuls*, at Boston, Carl Wilhelm Emanuel Andre Johanson; at Chicago, Carl Otto David von Dardel; at San Francisco, Carl Edward Wallerstedt. *Vice-Consuls* are maintained at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Diego, Denver, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Savannah, Sioux City, New Orleans, Baltimore, Detroit, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Missoula, Omaha, Jamestown, N. Y., Grand Forks, Cleveland, Oklahoma City, Portland, Ore., Philadelphia, Galveston, Salt Lake City, Norfolk, and Seattle.

United States Minister, Robert Woods Bliss.

United States Consul General, at Stockholm, Dominic I. Murphy. *Consul*, at Malmo, Gerhard H. Krogh; at Goreborg, Walter H. Sholes.

Sweden occupies the eastern and largest part of the Scandinavian peninsula in northwest Europe. The Kjolen mountain range separates it from Norway in the west, and the Gulf of Bothnia and the Tornea River from Finland on the east. The Baltic Sea separates it from the Baltic states and Germany on the southeast and south and the Cattegat from Denmark on the southwest.

Lakes and rivers are more numerous in Sweden than in any other European country except Finland. The amount of hydroelectric development in 1921 was 1,269,000 horse power, with nearly 300,000 more under construction.

Although of broken, mountainous topography, it contains much productive land, well watered, on which the Swedes have attained high efficiency in agriculture. In 1910, 45.8 per cent. of the people were engaged in agriculture, the remainder being industrial and commercial. Sweden's total area divides 9.4 per cent. arable, 2.3 per cent. meadows, 59.4 per cent. forests which are largely susceptible of cultivation after removal of the trees and which yield large annual timber cuts.

The crops in 1921 were valued at 1,384,000,000 kronor, and livestock in 1919 was, horses, 715,681; cattle, 2,550,828; sheep, 1,563,654; swine, 716,783. In 1921 cereal crops of 2,700,000 tons were taken from about 3,000,000 acres, and 1,804,974 tons of potatoes from 350,000 acres.

In 1921 were produced 6,464,347 tons of iron ore, of which 4,331,046 were exported, and 578 tons of silver and lead ore, 441 of copper ore, 29,426 of zinc ore, 6,245 of manganese ore, 45,772 of sulphur pyrites, and 376,692 of coal. Iron ore mining is most extensive north from the Arctic Circle. The iron and steel industries—Swedish steel being of especial value for tool making—are mostly in the central part. Much machinery is manufactured, with considerable porcelain production. In 1920 the value of the industrial output was about 5,483,-

406,498 kronor, with 308,283 men, 60,289 women, 36,177 boys and 12,632 girls under 18 years of age employed in factories.

Unemployment which amounted to 163,000 on Jan. 31, 1922, fell to 37,300 by Oct. 31, and rose to 55,491 by Jan. 31, 1923, was met by Government doles amounting to about $16,000,000 in 1922 and an appropriation of about $2,500,000 for 1923. An eight-hour law was in force provisionally for 1923.

On Aug. 1, 1923, the Swedish merchant fleet consisted of 1,270 steamers of 955,993 gross tons, 866 motor ships of 226,017 gross tons, and 788 sailing vessels of 100,415 gross tons, aggregating 2,924 ships of 1,282,425 gross tons. Goteborg was the most important port in 1920, with 394,771 of ship tonnage; Stockholm next, with 278,216. In 1920 there entered Swedish ports 29,004 vessels of 11,609,922 tonnage. In 1920 158,992 ships and boats passed through the canals of Sweden.

In 1922 Swedish railways were of 9,417 miles, of which 3,413 were state-owned.

The Government is a constitutional monarchy, executive power being vested in the King, advised by a Council of State, headed by the Minister of State or Premier. The Legislature has two Chambers, the first of 150 members and the second of 230 members. Suffrage is universal for all over 25 years of age of both sexes.

A plebiscite was taken in Sweden, Sunday, Aug. 27, 1922, on a consultative referendum on prohibition. The official result of the vote was 922,122 against prohibition, 886,232 for, a majority of 37,890 out of 1,808,354 votes cast. Fifty-three per cent. of the Stockholm vote was cast by women. Of this 53 per cent. 44 was against and 9 in favor of prohibition. At Gothenburg, the second city in Sweden, 23,355 women voted against prohibition and 11,904 in favor. In Malmo, the third city, 15,141 women voted against and 4,511 for.

The present system of restricted liquor traffic, devised by Dr. Ivan Bratt, was put into effect in 1914, replacing the Gothenburg system, which abolished the saloon and established certain hours when liquor could be sold.

Briefly, the Bratt system is this: All wine and spirits in Sweden containing over 3.6 per cent. alcohol are sold through the Wine and Spirits Central, the only organization in Sweden having the right to manufacture and to sell liquor wholesale. This organization sells to 120 local companies in as many local districts throughout Sweden, and these in turn supply individuals as well as hotels and restaurants. Individual buying is controlled by the "motbok," a booklet with detachable slips on which its owner must sign his name every time he buys strong liquor. The "motbok" entitles its owner to four litres of spirits a month, although in some parts of Sweden, such as the northern provinces, where the prohibition forces are strong, the quantity is two litres. Applying for a "motbok" is like applying for a passport. Usually only one member of a family may have one of these books, exception being made in the case of sons who have reached the age of 25.

In public places, such as hotels and cafes, the amount of spirits to be sold is based on the amount of food consumed, with a certain maximum quantity permitted.

The Wine and Spirits Central has bought out all the private wine merchants in Sweden, and the shareholders of it and of the local companies which it serves are entitled to only 5 per cent. on their money. The balance of the profits go to the Government. Three main ideas run through the Bratt system: Reduction of the general ration of distilled and spirituous liquors through a central control, denial of liquor to alcoholics and persons who are known to abuse drink, and elimination of all private interest in the liquor traffic. Under this law Sweden now derives a revenue of 110,000,000 crowns from the liquor traffic.

In 1913, before the present restrictive measures went into effect, the total Swedish consumption of distilled and spirituous liquors was 38.7 millions of litres. In 1921 the total consumption was 28.4 millions of litres, a reduction of 27 per cent. But even these figures are far too modest, for in 1913 distilled liquors were sold by scores of private dealers, the figures for which are lacking. Arrests for drunkenness in Sweden have gone down 49 per cent. In 1913 there were 58,909 arrests for drunkenness in the kingdom. In 1921 there were 30,081. The Katarina Hospital in Stockholm, which is the central receiving hospital for cases of the kind, reports a reduction of 61 per cent. in chronic alcoholism. In 1913 it had 584 cases; in 1921, 228.

The population is very homogeneous, being entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family, except about 30,000 Finns and 10,000 Lapps. Emigration has sent about 2,200,000 Swedes abroad, of whom 1,500,000 are in America and 370,000 in Finland. Most of the people are Lutheran Protestant, which is the state religion, but complete freedom of worship exists. Education is compulsory from 7 to 14 years of age, and besides the many higher institutions of learning (including two universities) which attain great culture, schooling is so general that army recruits in 1910 were only 0.16 per cent. illiterate.

Compulsory military service is required, with volunteering permitted, 655,000 men being on the army rolls, with 400,000 reserves. The navy has 13 vessels of from 3,600 to 7,180 tons, with 10 destroyers, 4 torpedo gunboats, 27 torpedo boats and 14 submarines. For the 1922-24 programme Sweden is to expend 15,000,000 kroner on submarines.

The unit of the currency is the krona, its gold par being 26.8 cents. Rate of exchange, Oct. 1, 1923, was 26.52.

Imports, 1921	kroner	1,258,719,045
" 1922	"	1,164,361,502
Exports, 1921	"	1,097,270,636
" 1922	"	1,152,376,732

Budget, 1922—Receipts, kroner.....795,990,900
Expenditures, kroner.....795,990,900
Extraordinary expenditures, kroner...143,933,887

The public debt on Jan. 1, 1923, was 1,732,410,000 kroner, contracted mostly for productive purposes, therefore representing, not net liability but investment, the interest on state investments covered by this debt being more than the interest thereon.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21		$76,615,673
" 1921-22		30,082,053
" 1922-23		36,996,750
Exports, 1920-21		27,905,342
" 1921-22		23,203,575
" 1922-23		38,841,107

SWITZERLAND, CONFEDERATION OF

AREA, 15,976 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 1, 1920, 3,880,320.

CAPITAL, Berne, population, 104,626; other cities, Zurich, population, 207,161; Basel, 135,976; Geneva, 135,959; St. Gall, 70,437; Lausanne, 68,583 and 19 above 10,000 population.

President, for 1923, Charles Scheurer.

Vice-President, for 1923, Ernest Chuard.

Minister to the United States, Marc Peter.

Consuls in the United States, at New York, Louis H. Junod; at Philadelphia, Charles Vuilleumier; at New Orleans, Paul U. Thalman; at Chicago, Ernest Buhler; at San Francisco, John Freuler; at Denver, Paul Weiss; at St. Louis, Gaston Dubois; at Seattle, Frederick Strasser; at Cincinnati, Emil Frederic Glaser; at Portland, Ore., Paul O. Brandenberger; at Galveston, Rene J. Mueller.

United States Minister, Joseph C. Grew.

United States Consul General, at Zurich, George H. Murphy; *Consuls*, at Berne, Thornwell Haynes; at Geneva, Lewis W. Haskell; at Basel, Calvin M. Hitch; at St. Gall, Gebhard Willrich; at Lucerne, James J. Murphy.

Switzerland is bounded on the west by France, the north by Germany, the east by Austria and Italy and the south by Italy. It is mostly mountainous, having many high peaks of the Swiss Alps, with many fertile and productive valleys between, in which dairying flourishes, and much foodstuff is produced. The German language is spoken by a majority of the people in 19 of the 25 cantons, French in five, and Italian in one. In 1920, there were 412,306 foreigners in the country, and in 1910 German was spoken by 2,594,298 persons, French by 793,264, Italian by 302,578; Romansch by 40,122; and 23,031 other languages. There are estimated to be about 300,000 peasant proprietors.

Of the total area, 28.4 per cent. is unproductive. Of the productive area, 35.8 per cent. is devoted to meadows, 29 per cent. to forests; 18.7 per cent. to fruits, and 16.4 per cent. to crops and gardens. In 1921 there were 97,282 tons of wheat produced from 111,275 acres, 39,599 tons of rye from 50,000 acres, 44,063 tons of oats from 53,075 acres, with large quantities of potatoes. Dairy products are the chief agricultural interest, vast quantities of condensed milk and of various forms of chocolate being produced. Wine and tobacco also are produced. In the last census, 1920, there were 129,269 horses, 3,581 mules, 891 donkeys, 2,112,115 cattle, 242,553 sheep, 546,112 swine, and 333,852 goats.

The Swiss Confederation has enacted that the forest area, 3,290 square miles, or 2,105,214 acres, shall never be reduced, the law applying to national, cantonal and private forests, re-planting being provided for. In 1920, there were planted 16,466,785 trees, chiefly coniferous.

There were, in 1920, 218 establishments for fish culture.

Switzerland has important clock and watch works, and large embroidery works. In 1920 there were 8,787 factories and the census returns in 1918, 381,170 workers, with 526,098 horse power for motive power.

Swiss export trade fell off 2,000,000,000 francs from 1920 to 1921, owing in large part to the high international exchange value of the Swiss franc making it difficult for countries with depreciated currencies to buy Swiss goods.

Subsidies to various industries—watchmaking, milk, hotel, cereals, potatoes, stock-raising, embroidery, in 1921 amounted to 48 millions of francs, in 1922 to 32.3 millions and in 1923, 52.5 millions were so earmarked in the budget. For the relief of unemployment 469 millions of francs had been expended by June 1, 1923. The number unemployed at the end of July was 22,722.

In a referendum late in 1922 a proposal for a capital levy was heavily defeated—the vote being 735,894 to 109,686.

Railway mileage in 1920 was 3,881 State owned, and 34 miles of foreign lines, the cost of construction up to 1918 having been 2,476,247,157 francs. A comprehensive plan for electrification was adopted in 1918 to be completed in thirty years. By Jan. 1, 1924, 596 kilometres will be operated by electricity representing 21 per cent. of the total length of the Swiss railway system.

The Government is a confederation of the 25 cantons, which are joined under a Federal Constitution (that of May 29, 1874, being now in force), with large powers of local control retained by each canton. The national authority vests in a parliament of two chambers, a "Standerat" or State Council, and a "Nationalrat" or National Council, the first of 44 members, the second of 189 members. There is universal suffrage, and in many cantons the people meet in popular assemblies to vote directly under absolute democratic methods. Switzerland has maintained its unity since the men of the three cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Lower Unterwald formed a defensive league in 1291, and became formally independent of the Holy Roman Empire in 1648.

There is complete freedom of worship. In 1920, there were 2,218,589 Protestants, 1,586,826 Roman Catholics, and 20,955 Jews. Protestants are in a majority in 12 of the cantons, and Catholics in 10.

Instruction is obligatory, about 600,000 pupils being taught in the lower schools, with many technical schools and seven universities with about 7,000 students.

A referendum in the interest of prohibition, calling for an extension of the State liquor monopoly and placing a big import duty on all foreign liquors, was rejected at the polls on June 3, 1923, by a vote of 352,772 to 259,741.

The national defense depends on the National Militia, with compulsory service. Fortifications defend the St. Gothard Pass on the south and the Rhone River valley. The army always has been efficient and for many generations has been constantly in effective condition.

Switzerland was neutral in the great war and is a member of the League of Nations, of which Geneva is the seat.

In the winter of 1922-23 there was a large increase in tourist traffic. More than 50 per cent. of those who visit the first class hotels are Americans, the next being British with less than 20 per cent. The summer tourist trade was near the pre-war mark.

The unit of the currency is the franc, its gold par being 19.3 cents. Rate of exchange on Oct. 15, 1923, was 17.92.

Imports in 1921 were 2,298,288,000 francs; exports, 2,140,135,000.

Budget—Receipts, 1923.....francs 425,700,000
Expenditures.....francs 509,600,000

The total interest-bearing debt on June 1, 1923, was 2,200,875,000 francs. The accumulated deficit from the beginning of the war to Jan. 1, 1923, was 1,444,321,080 francs.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$25,632,565
"	1921-22	5,016,246
"	1922-23	5,026,237
Exports,	1920-21	46,797,810
"	1921-22	41,556,266
"	1922-23	34,870,445

SYRIA.

(French Mandate.)

AREA; estimated, 60,000 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 3,000,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE CAPITAL, Beirut, population 160,000. Chief cities, Damascus, population, estimated, 300,000; Aleppo, 250,000; Homs, 70,000; Hama, 60,000; Adana, 45,000; Marash, 50,000; Alexandretta, chief port, 10,000.

French High Commissioner, Gen. Maxim Weygand.

United States Consuls, at Aleppo, Parker W. Buhrman; at Beirut, Paul Knabenshue; at Damascus, vacant.

Syria is a former province of Turkey lying south af Anatolia with Mesopatamia on the east, Transjordania and Palestine on the south and the Mediterranean on the west. It is about the size of the State of Georgia. It was made an independent state by the Treaty of Sevres, Aug. 10, 1920, and the mandate given to France by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers. Palestine, which formed a vilayet of the old province, was given separate independence and placed under a British mandate (see Palestine). The boundary line on the north has been readjusted by a treaty between France and the Nationalist Government of Turkey, and the Palestine boundary by Franco-British agreement, Dec. 23, 1920.

The French develoement of Syria provides for a federative state of four provinces, Aleppo (the district around Latakia), Alaouite, Damascus and Great Lebanon. The latter was proclaimed a state Sept 1, 1920, with Beirut as its capital and given a flag, the French tricolor with a cedar on the white ground. The greater part of the population is of the orthodox Mohammedan faith.

The eastern part of the country is dry, being cut off from the sea moisture-laden winds by mountains. Irrigation is essential to cultivation. Tobacco, wheat, fruit, wine and silk are the chief products. Mineral wealth is unimportant. Great Lebanon, which extends along the Mediterranean for 120 miles, with an average width of 30 miles, produces olives, wheat, grapes, oranges and mulberry trees, and also supports much livestock.

Important railroad lines are Beirut to Damascus, with connections at Royak to Homs, Homa and Aleppo and from Tripoli, a promising seaport, to Aleppo, where connection is made with the Bagdad railroad. Damascus, with "the Street called Straight," famous in the time of the Apostles, is one of the oldest cities in the world, and 35 miles northwest of it are the magnificent ruins of Heliopolis. Beirut is the seat of the Syrian Protestant College founded by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss in 1864, which shares with Robert College in Constantinople American educational honors in the Levant.

Imports,	1921	francs 494,272,900
"	1922	francs 381,126,193
Exports,	1921	francs 27,692,150
"	1922	francs 42,816,866

Trade of Syria and Palestine with the United States was:

Imports,	1921-22	$3,167,822
"	1922-23	3,382,960
Exports,	1921-22	752,949
"	1922-23	1,721,848

TURKEY, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, approximately 282,144 square miles, but boundaries are indeterminate. In Europe, 10,882 square miles; in Asia Minor, Anatolia, 199,272; and Armenia and Kurdistan, 71,990.

POPULATION, approximately, 14,548,800. In Europe, 1,891,000; in Anatolia, 10,186,900; in Armenia and Kurdistan, 2,470,900.

CAPITALS, Constantinople, population approximately 1,200,000; Nationalist capital in Anatolia, Angora.

President of the Grand National Assembly, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, re-elected August, 1923.

Premier, Fethi Bey (Interior).

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Gen. Ismet Pasha.

Governor of Constantinople, Gen. Selaheddin Adil Pasha.

Grand National Assembly at Angora has complete control. The Assembly on Nov. 2, 1922, declared itself invested with sovereign rights, that the Sultanate be abolished, that the present Sultan be deposed as Caliph (spiritual head of Islam), and that a suitable member of the house of Osman be appointed to that place. The Sultan, Mohammed VI., on Nov. 17 boarded the British battleship Malaya and was taken to Malta. On the 18th the National Assembly elected to the Caliphate the heir to the Sultanate, Abdul Medjid Effendi (born May 25, 1868), the cousin of Sultan Mohammed VI. He has since acted in complete accord with Grand National Assembly.

Diplomatic and Consular Interests of Turkey in the United States are cared for by Spain (which see).

United States High Commissioner, at Constantinople, Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U. S. N.

United States Consul General, at Constantinople, Gabriel Ble Ravndal. *Consul*, at Smyrna, A. Wallace Treat.

Up to the beginning of the World War, Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire, included European Turkey, Anatolia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Armenia and Kurdistan, also groups of islands in the Aegean Sea.

So late as 1916, the areas of the Turkish Empire totalled about 710,224 square miles, with about 21,273,900 of population. Cyprus and Egypt had passed to British domination—Cyprus annexed, and Egypt under a protectorate. There remained, therefore, in the Turkish Empire, 10,882 square miles of area with 1,891,000 of population in and around Constantinople and Adrianople on the north of the Straits; in Asia Minor, including Ismid (opposite Constantinople), Brussa, Bigha, Smyrna, Kastamuni, Angora, Konia, Adana, Sivas and Trebizond, 199,272 square miles, with 10,186,900 of population; Armenia and Kurdistan, 71,900 square miles, with 2,000,000 of population; Mesopotamia, 143,250 square miles, with 2,000,000 of population; Syria, 114,530 square miles, with 3,675,100 of population; and the Hejaz and Yemen in Arabia, 170,300 square miles, with 1,050,000 of population; a total of 710,224 square miles, with 21,273,900 of population.

In Asia, a part of Armenia has adopted a Soviet government and is at least in harmonious agreement with Soviet Russia. Syria has passed under the mandate of France, Mesopotamia has been created the dependent kingdom of the Iraq (which see), under the mandate of Great Britain; and Arabia (which see) has asserted its independence as the Kingdom of the Hejaz, the Imamate of Yemen and other divisions.

There remained to the Turkish Empire under the treaty then Constantinople and its hinterland, about 800 square miles, with about 1,200,000 population, and Anatolia with about 271,172 square miles, and about 13,878,000 population. If to these figures is added Thrace, transferred from Greece to Turkey by agreement of the powers following the successful campaign of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader (of which later), with its 10,000 square miles and 670,000 population, the total will be approximately 282,144 square miles and 14,548,800 population. This total included Smyrna, population 350,000, the most important city and port in Anatolia, and its hinterland, which, while retaining Turkish sovereignty, had been turned over by the treaty to Greece for administration with military control, and with the promise that a plebiscite might be granted in 1925 to decide under which rule it should continue. Turkey now, therefore, is somewhat larger than Texas, and it has three times its population.

CONTROL OF THE STRAITS.

European Turkey before the war, included Constantinople and Thrace on the northwest side of the waters which connect the Mediterranean Sea with the Black Sea—so that Turkey controlled the Straits of the Dardanelles—historic vantage point, politically, economically and diplomatically, of events touching the Near East, with deep significance also regarding Far Eastern interests.

The Ottoman Empire was at that time under German domination, with German officers training the Turkish army, and Berlin more or less influencing the policy of the Sultan at Constantinople. Turkey was a unit of the Central Powers' military and geographical resources in the World War, and, defeated, was dismembered by the conquerors.

The Balkan wars of 1913 had reduced the European area dominated by Turkey, leaving her only that part of Thrace from Adrianople east to the Black Sea, and south to Enos on the Aegean; but it left her completely the mistress of the straits of the Dardanelles.

The Treaty of Sevres (Paris), following the World War, further diminished Turkish territory, giving all Thrace to Greece except a triangle 30 miles by 40, containing a neutral zone, along the immediate border of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosporus on both the European and the Asiatic sides, to secure equal passage rights to all nations. All fortifications were to be demolished. The Straits were to remain open in peace and in war for all craft and to be neutral in time of war. They were not to be subject to blockade or other hostile acts.

A Commission of the Straits was named, to have complete control of the navigation of the Straits, on which sit representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Turkey, Greece, and, if and when joining the League of Nations, of Russia and Bulgaria. The United States was offered a seat. After final peace settlements had been effected, Constantinople was to return to Turkish administration.

The Allied occupation of Constantinople became complete on March 16, 1920, with the Allied High Commission controlling affairs the power of the Sultan and his Ministers was nullified and became almost entirely nominal.

The real power in the Turkish Empire was seized by the Grand National Assembly and responsible Ministry set up by the Nationalists at Angora, in Anatolia, which was the most genuinely Turkish section, the old Ottoman Empire after the last Chamber of Deputies, sitting at Constantinople, was dissolved April 11, 1920. The Assembly voted on Jan. 20, 1921 a Fundamental Law, which was in fact a new Constitution for Turkey. It declared that all sovereignty belonged to the people and that all power was vested in its representatives—the Grand National Assembly. It provided for universal suffrage without religious or race distinction, and recognized the right of minorities to freedom and protection. It contained a programme of social reform.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the soldier and able diplomatist who brought all this about, was chosen President of the Assembly and Commander in Chief. He had served well in Gallipoli under Gen. Liman von Sanders and found the nucleus of the Nationalist movement in his own troops after the war. The movement was spurred on by the Treaty of Sevres which dismembered the Turkish Empire but had not been ratified. Executive powers were given to ten commissioners, elected from the membership of the Assembly and responsible to it, who performed the duties of a Cabinet under the Presidency of Reouf Bey.

RISE OF KEMAL PASHA.

Nominally regarded by the Sultan as in rebellion, Kemal established a government at Angora, entered into alliance with Soviet Russia regarding the division of the Caucasus and control of the Black Sea, arranged the Syrian boundaries with France, the mandatory power, saw that Pan-Islamism was preached, organized his army, drove the Greeks back from the Bagdad railroad in 1921 and in September, 1922, hurled a well organized, well disciplined force upon them and drove them back to the Aegean Sea, capturing Smyrna, which was devastated by fire. Following that victory he pushed on to the Dardanelles, refusing to recognize the neutral zone set up. The French and Italian Governments withdrew their troops, but the British reinforced and strengthened their garrison at Chanak, on the Asiatic side, backing it up with warships. As the two forces faced each other, the situation yielded to diplomatic treatment. Kemal's demand that Greece give up Thrace to Turkey, as well as yielding its claims to Smyrna and the Aidin district, was assented to by military representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Turkey and Greece, at a conference in Mudania in October. An agreement was reached for a later peace conference to attempt permanently to settle all questions, the Allies meanwhile to continue as arranged in control of the waterways and land neutral areas, under existing general terms.

On Sept. 26 Secretary Hughes indorsed the Allies' peace note and declared that the United States was in accord regarding the effective freedom of the straits and the protection of racial and religious minorities. Soviet Russia, which had not been invited to the conference, in a note to the powers on the same date, protested against the exclusion from the conference of countries directly interested in the freedom of the Dardanelles and declared Russia would refuse to recognize any decision unless she were a party to the agreement.

The conference of the Allied Powers with Turkey met in Lausanne Nov. 20, 1922; the peace conference proper was participated in by France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Turkey and Greece; and at the second conference dealing with the Straits representatives of Russia, the Ukraine, Georgia and Bulgaria were to have seats.

The Lausanne Conference sat for eleven weeks. Agreement was reached in many points, but the Turkish delegation balked at the final draft of the treaty presented to them, and were directed by the National Assembly to refuse to sign it. The conference broke up on Feb. 4, 1923, and on March 6 the Grand National Assembly formally rejected the treaty.

THE LAUSANNE TREATY.

The conference reassembled at Lausanne on April 23, and finally reached an agreement, the treaty being signed on July 24. The treaty concluded peace between Greece and Turkey; recognized the detached mandated states and established the boundaries as set forth above but included

Karagach and the railroad station there in the Adrianople district. It also provided for the compulsive exchange of Greeks in Turkey for Turks in Greece; but left the Armenian problem unsolved. Turkey won her freedom from the judicial capitulations but with the proviso that foreign legal advisers will be empowered to receive complaints relating to arrests and imprisonment of foreigners. All valid pre-war concessions are to be maintained, readapted to present economic conditions and subject to arbitration. References to the Ottoman debt were removed from the treaty to be subject of mutual agreement between Turkey and the bondholders. The tariff of 1916 was upheld. The Straits (by a special annexed "convention") are thrown open to the warships and merchantmen of all nations.

The Grand National Assembly ratified the treaty at Angora on Aug. 23, and on the following day at midnight the Allies began the evacuation of the territory they had occupied since the armistice, including Karagach and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos. The last detachments of British, French and Italian troops embarked on transports on Oct. 2 and sailed accompanied by all the warships save one cruiser and two destroyers of each power, left as temporary visitors.

On Oct. 6 the Turkish troops re-entered Constantinople led by Shukri Naili Pasha's Iron Brigade amid wild scenes of popular rejoicing, the immolation of sheep and prayers. Premier Baldwin told the British House of Commons that the occupation of Constantinople had cost Great Britain £29,115,000.

Ismet Pasha and Joseph Grew, United States Minister to Switzerland, on Aug. 6, at Ouchy, signed a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Turkey. It provides for most-favored-nation treatment and the abrogation of the capitulations in accord with the Lausanne treaty.

REPUBLIC WITH NEW CONSTITUTION.

A new Grand National Assembly numbering something over 200 was elected in the summer and convened at Angora on Aug. 13. It re-elected Mustapha Kemal Pasha President and he named Fethi Bey Premier but continued the old Ministers in office. In October a new Constitution was adopted proclaiming the Republic of Turkey with a President elected for four or five years. The National Assembly will have legislative powers only, the executive power being intrusted to a Cabinet responsible to the Assembly. A Council of State, the members appointed by the President, will fulfil the functions usually cared for by a parliamentary Upper House.

The Grand National Assembly on April 10 ratified the so-called Chester railway and mining concession which Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U. S. N., had had under negotiation with various Turkish Governments for fifteen years and which had been finally agreed to and signed by Feyzi Bey, Turkish Minister of Public Works, and Major K. E. Cloyton-Kennedy, a Canadian and Arthur Chester, son of the Admiral, as representatives of the Ottoman-American Development Co. It granted to American interests the right to develop practically all of Anatolia, and included the development of the Mosul oil region, and the construction of 1,200 miles of railroads in the whole Mesopotamian fields where oil deposits are estimated as worth $500,000,000. The concession is, briefly, for the right to construct some 2,400 miles of railway in Eastern Anatolia, as well as through the Mosul oil region to the Persian border, with branch lines to the Black Sea and also to a point on the Gulf of Alexandretta, where the syndicate receives the right to undertake vast port developments. The right of exploitation and development of all mineral beds, mineral waters, petroleum deposits, copper and other deposits within a zone of twenty kilometres on either side of the projected railway lines is likewise granted to the syndicate.

As the concession clashed with others granted under previous Governments (mostly undeveloped), with British interests in the mandated territory of the Iraq and with French interests in the mandated territory of Syria, international complications arose which for a time dominated negotiations in Lausanne, and resulted in an agreement on the principle of the "open door" in Turkey urged by the American Government. Decision was reached that all concessions should stand on their merits, and that companies can demand arbitration if they are not justly dealt with or if they have vested interests.

Mohammedans form the vast majority of the people of Anatolia, and about half the population of Constantinople. Mohammedism is the state religion. The Sultan, as Caliph, is the supreme head. The laws of the empire rest on the Koran. The chief ecclesiastical dignitary is the Sheik ul Islam whose functions are chiefly judicial and legal, and who is a member of the Cabinet. Turkey denounced the capitulations providing for ex-territorial privileges for foreigners of certain powers in 1914 before entering the war. This, however, was not assented to by any of the powers, and the treaty rights were reasserted for all nations in the Treaty of Sevres, but with provision for readjustment.

Agriculture is the chief industry of the Turks, products being tobacco, which goes to almost all world marts, cereals, cotton, figs, nuts, fruits of almost all varieties, opium, and gums. Asiatic Turkey was estimated to have about 16,567,000 acres under cultivation, of which about 13,689,000 was in cereals, 473,000 in fruit and vegetables, 779,000 in cotton and flax, and 1,213,000 in vineyards. The approximate production of cotton in 1912 was 200,000 bales, or about 100,000,000 pounds.

Turkey has large mineral resources, not yet developed, chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, emery, asphalt, meerschaum, some coal and lignite, salt, some gold and silver, and petroleum on lands bordering the Marmora Sea.

Turkish fisheries are regarded as important, but manufactures are small and methods crude.

Imports were reported as about $195,000,000 in 1912, and exports about $105,000,000. In 1921 imports were reported as about $365,000,000 and exports about $95,000,000.

The external debt of Turkey on Aug. 31, 1921, was placed at 171,527,034 pounds Turkish (the pound Turkish at par of exchange $4.35).

Trade with the United States as reported by the United States Department of Commerce was:

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Imports,	1920-21	$19,791,911
"	1921-22	19,216,628
"	1922-23	6,236,768
Exports,	1920-21	4,327,237
"	1921-22	8,627,489
"	1922-23	10,799,575

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Imports,	1920-21	$9,843,255
"	1921-22	3,917,153
"	1922-23	719,060
Exports,	1920-21	17,171,475
"	1921-22	12,174,482
"	1922-23	7,867,686

THE UKRAINE.

(See under Russia.)

URUGUAY, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 72,153 square miles.

POPULATION, 1921, 1,494,953.

CAPITAL, Montevideo; population, 1922, 350,956. There are three cities between 20,000 and 30,000.

President, Jose Serrato, 1923-1927; inaugurated March 1, 1923.

President of the Administrative Council, Julio Maria Sosa.

Premier, Dr. Lorenzo Vicens Thievent (Interior).

Minister to the United States, Dr. Jacobo Varela.

Consul General, at New York, Jose Richling; *Consuls*, at Chicago, Rodolfo Carlos Lebret; at Boston, William H. Mossman; at Baltimore, A. F. Pablo du Pont; at Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker; at San Francisco, O. W. Goldaracena; at Savannah, Ramon Estreve; at New Orleans, Henry L. Lange; at Portland, Me., James E. Marret; at St. Louis, F. Ernest Cramer. Vice Consuls are maintained, at Mobile, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Pascagoula, Kansas City, Albany, Pittsburgh, Galveston, Port Arthur, Newport News, Norfolk, Richmond, and Seattle.

United States Minister, Hoffman Philip.

United States Consul, at Montevideo, Thomas H. Bevan.

Uruguay, the smallest republic in South America, is bounded on the north and east by Brazil, on the south by the South Atlantic Ocean and the River Plate, and on the west by Argentina, the boundary line being the River Uruguay, which is navigable from the Plate to Salto, 200 miles north. In area it is slightly larger than the combined States of New York, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Lying between latitudes 30° and 35° south and consisting of rolling grassy plains, it enjoys an extraordinarily healthy climate with a uniform temperature. It is agricultural and pastoral. Large herds of cattle and sheep are raised. The chief exports are meat, wool and hides. In 1922 there were entered in the port of Montevideo 1,118 steamers, tonnage 4,351,928.

Uruguay declared her independence of Spain Aug. 25, 1825. The present Constitution, as amended, came into force March 1, 1919. It provides for

universal franchise for males over 18 and for proportional representation. The President is elected for four years by direct vote. He shares executive power with the National Administrative Council, which consists of nine members, six of the majority party and three of the largest minority—three retiring every two years—all elected by direct popular vote. The President appoints the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War and the Interior and has supreme control of these departments. The Council appoints the Ministers of Finance, Public Work, Industry and Education and has control. Congress has two Houses—the Senate of 19 members, chosen for six years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years; and a House of Representatives of 90 members, chosen for three years by direct vote. There are 19 departments which have ample home rule.

Church and state are separated and there is complete religious toleration. The majority of the people are Roman Catholic. Primary education is compulsory and free. The educational system is highly progressive. The university at Montevideo had 4,165 students in 1920. Schools and hospitals are plentiful, and the prison at Montevideo is a model penal institution. The death penalty was abolished in 1907.

Uruguay has (June 30, 1921) 1,625 miles of railroads, mostly British owned, of which 1,060 miles are under state guarantee. The Bank of the Republic has a paid-up capital of $20,335,955. Its President and directors are appointed by the Government. It has the exclusive right to issue notes. The Government in 1912 created a National Insurance Bank and gave it a monopoly of issuing insurance. The standing army, in which service is voluntary, numbers 18,500, with a reserve of 157,439 in the National Guard service, which is compulsory.

Uruguay has made great advances in social welfare legislation and administration during the last 12 years. The republic is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange	peso (paper) = $1.0342
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1923	74.07 cents
Imports, 1921	$93,855,260
" 1922	81,778,640
Exports, 1921	70,265,252
" 1922	77,458,046
Budget, 1922-23—Receipts	$35,894,584
Expenditures	39,654,254
Debt, 1922—Internal	pesos, 44,795,819
External	pesos, 132,029,131
Trade with the United States was:	
Imports, 1920-21	$27,960,135
" 1921-22	9,702,557
" 1922-23	13,483,761
Exports, 1920-21	17,564,731
" 1921-22	11,588,604
" 1922-23	26,724,028

VENEZUELA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, approximately, 363,728 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 2,411,952.

CAPITAL, Caracas; population, 1920, 92,212. Chief cities, Maracaibo, population, 46,706; Valencia, 29,466; Barquisimeto, 23,943; chief port, La Guaira.

President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, 1922-29. Assumed office June 24, 1922.

Premier, Dr. F. Baptista Galindo (Interior).

Minister to the United States, Senor Dr. Don Pedro Manuel Arcaya.

Consuls General, at New York, Pedro Rafael Rincones; at New Orleans, Alfredo Olavarria. *Consuls*, at Boston, Ernesto Hurtado; at St. Louis, Alivio Parra Marquez; at Philadelphia, Humberto Marquez Iragorri. Consulates are also maintained at Mobile, San Francisco, Atlanta, Chicago, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Oklahoma, Fort Worth, Galveston, Norfolk and Seattle.

United States Minister, Willis C. Cook.

United States Consuls, at Caracas, Thomas W. Voetter; at Maracaibo, John O. Sanders; at Puerto Cabello, Wm. P. Garrety; at La Guaira, vacant.

Venezuela is the northernmost state of South America and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east by British Guiana, on the south by Brazil and Colombia and on the west by Colombia. It stretches from 12° 26′ north to within two degrees of the Equator. The climate is tropical, hot and unhealthy in the coastal and river regions. In area it is as large as the States of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas combined. The spurs of the Eastern Andes and the foothills are covered with dense forest, and the high plateaus provide excellent grazing. The River Orinoco (over 1,500 miles in length) flows through many stretches of level prairies (llanos) and is navigable for 700 miles for large steamers and for 200 miles further for smaller vessels. A natural river or canal, the Casiquiare, unites its upper reaches with the Rio Negro, a tributary of the Amazon. The island of Margarita (area of 400 square miles), noted for its pearl fishing, with Tortuga and some 70 other islands, belongs to Venezuela, but Trinidad, at the mouth of the Orinoco, is British and Curacao and others off the coast are Dutch.

Agriculture and cattle raising are the chief industries and the chief exports are coffee, cacao, balata, hides, gold, rubber and asphalt. Imports are chiefly textiles, machinery and hardware. The country is rich in metals, but is mostly undeveloped, and petroleum is found in the Lake Maracaibo district.

The production of petroleum for the year 1921 was 218,246 metric tons; for 1920, 19,000; for 1919, 45,000. The law concerning hydrocarbons, promulgated June 30, 1920, states clearly the rights and privileges of foreigners in the development of oil lands. Both British and American oil interests have secured possessions in the Maracaibo district.

There are (1921) 644 miles of railroads, Caracas (altitude 4,017 feet), the capital, being connected with its seaport, La Guaira, by a railroad 22 miles long which is famous for its magnificent views. The roads of the country have been greatly improved of late years.

In 1921, 1,061 vessels of 1,252,903 tonnage entered Venezuelan ports.

Venezuela was the first of the Spanish colonies in South America to formally declare her independence (July 5, 1811), following the disturbing conditions in Spain caused by Napoleon. After severe fighting, the Republic of Colombia, of which the present states of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador formed the three departments, was established Dec. 17, 1819, under the presidency of the liberator, Gen. Simon Bolivar. In May, 1830, a convention recreated the Republic of Venezuela and adopted a constitution. Separation from Colombia was amicable, but the boundary separating the two republics has never been determined. Both agreed in 1881 to submit the question to the arbitration of the King of Spain. His award, made in 1891, did not satisfy and on one occasion the two countries were on the verge of war. The dispute was submitted to the arbitration of Switzerland in 1915 and Swiss engineers surveyed the territory May 26-June 11, 1923, by aeroplane and camera. The 2,500,000 acres are being accurately mapped and a report will be ready by Dec. 31, 1924. The territory in dispute is an almost uninhabited tract of the head waters of the Orinoco.

For 60 years the Brazil boundary line was in dispute, but that was settled in 1905. In the dispute with Great Britain over the boundary of British Guiana, Venezuela, on the refusal of her request for arbitration, broke off diplomatic relations and appealed to the United States for aid. This President Cleveland gave in 1895, taking a strong, even belligerent, attitude, based on the Monroe Doctrine. Following diplomatic negotiations, a board awarded the major portion of the territory to Great Britain and gave Venezuela title to valuable territory at the mouth of the Orinoco.

The First Vice President, Gen. Juan C. Gomez, was stabbed to death while asleep in his bed in Miraflores Palace, July 1, 1923.

Venezuela has had many revolutions and many revisions of its Constitution since the first was adopted in 1819. That now in force was adopted June 13, 1914. It provides for a President elected by Congress for seven years, a Senate of 40 members elected for three years, and a House of Deputies of about 77 members elected for three years. There are twenty autonomous states, a federal district and two territories. The Roman Catholic is the state religion, but religious liberty is guaranteed. Primary education is free and nominally compulsory. Higher education has been much improved under recent administrations. By a law promulgated in June, 1919, military service was made compulsory. A standing army of 8,000 is maintained, with 87,000 in the reserve. Venezuela is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange	bolivar = 19.3 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1923	19.25 cents
Imports, 1921	$18,433,113
Exports, 1921	25,775,299
Budget—1922-23 balanced at	bolivars, 61,706,000
1923-24 balanced at	bolivars, 62,845,000
Debt—Internal, Jan. 1, 1923	bolivars, 44,883,870
External	bolivars, 69,919,222
Trade with the United States was:	
Imports, 1920-21	$17,459,628
" 1921-22	7,585,267
" 1922-23	10,277,240
Exports, 1920-21	12,312,183
" 1921-22	12,409,533
" 1922-23	13,898,909

RULERS OF THE WORLD.

The date of birth, when known, is in parentheses.

Country.	Name of Ruler, Etc.	Access'n.
Abyssinia	Waizeru Zauditu (1876), *Empress*, daughter of Menelek	1916
Afghanistan	Amanullah Khan (1892), *Amir*, son of Habibullah	1919
Albania	Provisional government, under the Allies	.....
Argentina	Marcelo T. de Alvear, *President*, term, six years	1922
Australia	Lord Forster (1866), *Governor General*	1920
Austria	Dr. Michael Hainisch, *President*, National Assembly	1921
Belgium	Albert (1875), *King*, nephew of Leopold II	1909
Bhutan (Br. Protectorate)	Sir Ugyen Wangchuck, *Maharajah*	1907
Bolivia	Dr. Bautista Saavedra, *Provisional President;* term, four years	1921
Brazil	Arturo da Silva Bernades, *President;* term, four years	1922
Bulgaria	Boris III. (1894), *Czar*, son of Ferdinand	1918
Cambodia	Sisowath, *King* (French protectorate)	1904
Canada	Gen. Lord Byng (1862), *Governor General;* Mackenzie King, *Premier*	1921
Chile	Arturo Alessandri, *President;* term, five years	1920
China	Marshal Tsao Kun (1863), *President*	1923
Colombia	Gen. Pedro Nel Ospina, *President;* term, four years	1922
Costa Rica	Julio Acosta Garcia, *President;* term, four years	1920
Cuba	Dr. Alfredo Zayas, *President;* term, four years	1921
Czechoslovakia	Thomas G. Masaryk (1850), *President;* for life	1920
Danzig	Lieut. Col. M. S. Macdonnell, *High Commissioner*	1923
Denmark	Christian X. (1870), *King*, son of Frederik VIII	1912
Dominican Republic	Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos, *Provisional President*	1922
Ecuador	Dr. Jose Luis Tamayo, *President;* term, four years	1920
Egypt	Fuad I. (1868), *King* (formerly Sultan)	1922
Esthonia	Konstantin Pats, *State Head*	1920
Finland	Dr. K. J. Stahlberg (1865), *President;* term, six years	1919
France	Alexandre Millerand (1859), *President;* term, seven years	1920
Germany	Friedrich Ebert (1870), *President;* term expires June 30, 1925	1919
Greece	George II. (1890), *King*, son of King Constantine	1922
Guatemala	Gen. Jose M. Orellana, *President;* term, six years	1922
Haiti	Louis Borno, *President* (under American quasi protectorate)	1922
Hejaz, The	Husein Ibn Ali, *King*	1916
Honduras	Gen. R. L. Gutierrez, *President;* term, four years	1920
Hungary	Admiral Nicholas von Horthy, *Regent*	1920
Iceland	Christian X. (1870), *King*	1912
India (British)	The Earl of Reading (1860), *Viceroy*	1921
Irish Free State	William T. Cosgrave, *President* of Dail Eireann	1922
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III. (1869), *King*, son of Humbert I	1906
Japan	Yoshihito (1879), *Emperor;* Crown Prince Hirohito, *Regent*	1912
Jugo-Slavia	(See Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of)	.....
Latvia	Jan Chakste, *President*	1922
Liberia	Charles D. B. King, *President;* term, four years	1920
Liechtenstein	John II. (1840), *Prince*	1858
Lithuania	A. Stulginskis, *President*	1922
Luxemburg	Charlotte (1896), *Grand Duchess*	1919
Mesopotamia (The Iraq)	Feisal I., *King*	1921
Mexico	Gen. Alvaro Obregon, *President;* term, four years	1920
Monaco	Louis (1870), *Prince*, son of Albert	1922
Morocco	Mulai Yusef, *Sultan*, son of Mulai Hassan	1912
Nepal	Tribhubana Bir Bikram (1906), *Shah*	1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina (1880), *Queen*, daughter of William III	1890
Newfoundland	Sir William Allardyce, *Governor;* M. P. Cashin, *Prime Minister*	1922
New Zealand	Viscount Jellicoe (1859), *Governor General;* W. F. Massey, *Premier*	1921
Nicaragua	Bartolomeo Martinez, *President;* fills Gen. Chamorro's unexpired term	1923
Norway	Haakon VII. (1872), *King*, son of Frederik VIII. of Denmark	1905
Oman	Seyvid Talmur, *Sultan*, son of Seyvid Feysil	1913
Palestine	Sir Herbert L. Samuel (1870), *British High Commissioner*	1920
Panama	Dr. Belisario Porras, *President;* term, four years	1920
Paraguay	Dr. Eligio Ayala, *President;* term, four years	1923
Persia	Ahmed Mirza (1898), *Shah*, son of Mohammed Ali	1909
Peru	Augusto B. Leguia, *President;* term, four years	1919
Poland	Stanislaw Wojciechowski (1869), *President*	1922
Portugal	Manuel Teixeira Gomes, *President;* term, four years	1923
Prussia	Herr Otto Braun, *Premier*	1922
Rome, See and Church of	Pius XI. (1857)	1922
Roumania	Ferdinand I. (1865), *King*, nephew of late King Carol	1914
Russia	Governed by Soviet Commissaries headed by Lenin	1918
Salvador	Dr. Alfonso Quinonez Molina, *President;* term, four years	1923
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of	Alexander, *King*, son of King Peter	1921
Siam	Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh (1881), *King*, son of Chulalongkorn I	1910
South Africa, Union of	The Earl of Athlone (1874), *Governor General;* J. C. Smuts, Premier	1920
Spain	Alfonso XIII. (1886), *King*, son of Alfonso XII	1886
Sweden	Gustaf V. (1858), *King*, son of Oscar II	1907
Switzerland	Ernest Chuard, *President*	1923
Syria (French Mandate)	Gen. Maxim Weygand, *High Commissioner*	1920
Tunis	Sidi Mohammed ed Habib (1858), *Bey*	1922
Turkey	Mustapha Kemal Pasha, *President* of Grand National Assembly; Abdul Medjid Bey (1868), *Caliph*	1923 1922
Ukraine	Governed by Soviet Commissaries	.....
United Kingdom	George V. (1865), *King and Emperor* of India, son of Edward VII	1910
United States	Calvin Coolidge, *President;* for Pres. Harding's unexpired term	1923
Uruguay	Jose Serrato, *President;* term, four years	1923
Venezuela	Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, *President;* term, four years	1922
Zanzibar	Seyvid Khalifabin Harub (1879), *Sultan*	1911

BIRTH STONES.

January—Garnet. February—Amethyst. March—Bloodstone and aquamarine. April—Diamond. May—Emerald. June—Pearl and moonstone. July—Ruby. August—Sardonyx and peridot. September—Sapphire. October—Opal and tourmaline. November—Topaz. December—Turquoise and lapis-lazuli.

ENGLISH RULERS.

Year Acces.	Name.	Year Acces.	Name.
A. D.		A. D.	
51	Caractacus (taken prisoner to Rome).	924	Athelstan, eldest son of Edward.
61	Boadicea (defeated the Romans).	940	Edmund I., 5th son of Edward the Elder.
451	Hengist and Horsa (Saxons).	946	Edred, his brother.
470	Aella (Saxon), King of Sussex.	955	Edwy, eldest son of Edmund I.
515	Arthur, King of the Britons.	959	Edgar the Peaceable.
686	Ceadwalla, King of Wessex.	975	Edward II. the Martyr.
802	Egbert (unites Saxons in Heptarchy).	979	Ethelred II., his half brother.
839	Ethelwolf, son of Egbert.	1016	Edmund (Ironsides).
858	Ethelbold, his son.	1017	Canute, the Dane.
860	Ethelbert.	1035	Harold (Harefoot), son of Canute.
866	Ethelred, his brother.	1040	Canute II. (Hardicanute).
878	Alfred the Great.	1042	Edward the Confessor.
901	Edward the Elder.	1066	Harold II., son of Earl Godwin.

Name.		Acces.	Died.	Age.	Rgd
	THE HOUSE OF NORMANDY.				
William I....	Obtained Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
William II...	Third son of William I	1087	1100	40	13
Henry I.....	Youngest son of William I	1100	1135	67	35
Stephen.....	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I	1135	1154	60	19
	THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.				
Henry II....	Son of Geoffery Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
Richard I....	Eldest surviving son of Henry II	1189	1199	42	10
John.....	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II	1199	1216	49	17
Henry III...	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
Edward I....	Eldest son of Henry III	1272	1307	68	35
Edward II...	Eldest surviving son of Edward I	1307	1327	43	20
Edward III..	Eldest son of Edward II	1327	1377	65	50
Richard II...	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III.	1377	1399 (dep.)	34	22
	THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.				
Henry IV....	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III	1399	1413	47	13
Henry V.....	Eldest son of Henry IV	1413	1422	34	9
Henry VI....	Only son of Henry V. (deposed 1461)	1422	1471	49	39
	THE HOUSE OF YORK.				
Edward IV..	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, 5th son of Edward III., and his grandmother, Ann, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III	1461	1483	41	22
Edward V...	Eldest son of Edward IV	1483	1483	13	0
Richard III..	Younger brother of Edward IV	1483	1485	35	2
	THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.				
Henry VII...	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
Henry VIII..	Only surviving son of Henry VII	1509	1547	56	38
Edward VI..	Son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
Mary I.....	Daughter of Henry VIII., by Catharine of Aragon	1553	1558	42	5
Elizabeth....	Daughter of Henry VIII., by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44
	THE HOUSE OF STUART.				
James I.....	Son of Mary Queen of Scots, granddaughter of James IV., and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII	1603	1625	59	22
Charles I....	Only surviving son of James I	1625	1649	48	24
	COMMONWEALTH DECLARED MAY 19, 1649.				
Cromwells...	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector	1653	1658	59	..
	Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, resigned May 25, 1659	1658	1712	86	..
	THE HOUSE OF STUART (Restored).				
Charles II...	Eldest son of Charles I	1660	1685	55	25
James II....	Second son of Charles I. (Deposed 1688. Interregnum Dec. 11, 1688, to Feb. 13, 1689)	1685	1701	68	4
William III.. and Mary II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. / Eldest daughter of James II. and wife of William III	1689	1702 / 1694	51 / 32	13 / 6
Anne.....	Second daughter of James II	1702	1714	49	12
	THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.				
George I.....	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	1714	1727	67	13
George II....	Only son of George I	1727	1760	77	33
George III...	Grandson of George II	1760	1820	82	59
George IV...	Eldest son of George III	1820	1830	68	10
William IV..	Third son of George III	1830	1837	72	7
Victoria.....	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III	1837	1901	81	63
	THE HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG.				
Edward VII..	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
	THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR.				
George V....	Surviving son of Edward VII	1910	....	..	..

RULERS OF SCOTLAND.
(The date is that of accession.)

A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.
330	Fergus I.	684	Eugenius V.	893	Donald VI.	1165	William.
357	Eugenius I.	686	Eugenius VI.	904	Constantine III.	1214	Alexander II.
404	Fergus II.	698	Amberkeletus.	944	Malcolm I.	1249	Alexander III.
420	Eugenius II.	699	Eugenius VII.	953	Indulfus.	1286	Margaret (Norway)
451	Dongardus.	715	Mordachus.	961	Duff.	1292	John Baliol.
457	Constantine I.	730	Etfinus.	965	Cullen.	1298	Sir W. Wallace, Reg.
479	Congallus I.	761	Eugenius VIII.	970	Kenneth III.	1306	Robert I (Bruce).
501	Goranus.	764	Fergus III.	994	Constantine IV.	1329	David II.
535	Eugenius III.	767	Solvathius.	995	Kenneth IV.	1370	Robert II.
558	Congallus II.	787	Achalus.	1003	Malcolm II.	1390	Robert III.
569	Kinnatellus.	819	Congallus III.	1033	Duncan I.	1406	James I.
570	Aidanus.	824	Dongal.	1040	Macbeth.	1437	James II.
605	Kenneth.	831	Alpine.	1057	Malcolm III.	1460	James III.
606	Eugenius IV.	834	Kenneth II.	1095	Duncan II.	1488	James IV.
621	Ferchard I.	854	Donald V.	1098	Edgar.	1513	James V.
632	Donald IV.	858	Constantine II.	1107	Alexander I.	1542	Mary.
646	Ferchard II.	874	Eth (Lightfoot).	1124	David I.	1567	James VI (succeeded to Eng. throne in 1603 at the union.)
664	Maldiunus.	876	Gregory.	1153	Malcolm IV.		

RULERS OF FRANCE.

A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.
481	Clovis founds Kingdom of the Franks	888	Eudes or Odo.	1589	Henry IV (the Great) of Navarre.
511	Childebert, Thierry, Clotaire and Clodomir (four sons of Clovis).	893	Charles III. (the Simple).	1610	Louis XIII. (the Just).
558	Clotaire (Sole King of France)	923	Rodolph (Raoul).	1643	Louis XIV (the Great).
562	Caribert, Gontran, Sigebert and Childeric.	936	Louis IV.	1715	Louis XV (the Well-beloved.)
584	Clotaire II (King of Soissons).	954	Lotherius.	1774	Louis XVI.
596	Thierry II and Theodobert II (Kings Paris and Austrasia)	986	Louis V.	1793	Louis XVII (never reigned)
613	Clotaire III (Sole King France)	987	Hugh Capet		FIRST REPUBLIC.
628	Dagobert and Charibert.	996	Robert (the Wise).	1792	National Convention.
638	Sigebert II and Clovis II.	1031	Henry I.	1795	Directory.
654	Childeris II (King Austrasia).	1060	Philip I (the Fair).	1799	Consulate.
679	Thierry III. (King all France)	1108	Louis VI (le Gros).		FIRST EMPIRE.
692	Clovis III.	1137	Louis VII (le Jeune).	1804	Napoleon (Bonaparte) I.
695	Childebert III.	1180	Philip II (Augustus).	1814	Louis XVIII.
711	Dagobert III.	1223	Louis VIII.	1824	Charles X.
716	Childeric II.	1226	Louis IX (Saint Louis).	1830	Louis Philippe.
720	Thierry IV.	1270	Philip III. (the Bold).		SECOND REPUBLIC.
737	Charles Martel (Duke of the Franks).	1285	Philip IV. (the Fair).	1848	Louis Napoleon elected Pres.
742	Childeric III.	1314	Louis X (Hutin).		EMPIRE RESTORED.
751	Pepin (Le Bref), founder of Carlovingian.	1316	John I.	1852	Louis Napoleon elected Emp.
768	Charles (the Great) and Carloman.	1316	Philip V. (the Long).		THIRD REPUBLIC.
771	Charlemagne (sole monarch)	1322	Charles IV (the Fair).	1871	Thiers, Louis Adolphe.
814	Louis I (le Debonnaire).	1328	Philip VI (of Valois).	1873	MacMahon, Marshal.
840	Charles (the Bald).	1350	John II (Jean).	1879	Grevy, Paul J.
877	Louis II (the Stammerer).	1364	Charles V (the Wise).	1887	Sadi-Carnot, M.
879	Louis III and Carloman II.	1380	Charles VI.	1894	Casimir-Perier, Jean P. P.
885	Charles II. (the Gross).	1422	Charles VII.	1895	Faure, Francois Felix
		1461	Louis XI.	1899	Loubet, Emile.
		1483	Charles VIII.	1906	Fallieres, Armand.
		1498	Louis XII.	1913	Poincare, Raymond.
		1515	Francis I.	1920	Deschanel, Paul (resigned September 16).
		1547	Henry II.	1920	Millerand, Alexandre.
		1559	Francis II.		
		1560	Charles IX.		
		1574	Henry III.		

KINGS OF GERMANY AND EMPERORS OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, 962-1806.

A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.
534	Theodobert (King of Metz).	1152	Frederick I (Barbarossa).	1440	Frederick IV.
548	Theodebald (King of Metz)	1190	Henry VI.	1493	Maximilian I.
840	Lotharius.	1198	Philip.	1519	Charles V.
843	Lewis (of Bavaria).	1208	Otho IV.	1558	Ferdinand I.
876	Charles (the Bald).	1215	Frederick II.	1564	Maximilian II.
887	Arnulf	1250	Conrad IV.	1576	Rudolph II.
900	Louis IV.	1256	Interregnum (till 1273.)	1612	Matthais.
911	Conrad I.	1273	Rodolph (of Hapsburg), 1st of Austrian family.	1619	Ferdinand II.
919	Henry (the Fowler).	1292	Adolphus (of Nassau.)	1637	Ferdinand III.
936	Otho (the Great) (Empress, 962).	1298	Albert I (of Austria).	1658	Leopold I.
973	Otho II.	1308	Henry VII.	1705	Joseph I.
983	Otho III.	1314	Louis V (of Bavaria).	1711	Charles VI.
1002	Henry II.	1347	Charles IV.	1740	Maria Theresa (of Austria, till 1780).
1024	Conrad II (the Salic).	1378	Wenceslaus.	1742	Charles VII.
1039	Henry III.	1400	Rupert.	1745	Francis I (of Lorraine)
1056	Henry IV.	1410	Josse (Marquis of Brandenburg).	1765	Joseph II.
1106	Henry V.	1411	Sigismund.	1790	Leopold II.
1125	Lotharius II.	1438	Albert II.	1792	Francis II. (to 1806.)
1138	Conrad III.				

RULERS OF PRUSSIA.

A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.
1134	Albert I (1st Elector of Brandenburg).	1688	Frederick.	1840	Frederick William IV.
1616	John, Sigismund (Elector, Duke of Prussia).	1701	Frederick crowned King of Prussia.	1861	William I.
1619	George William.	1713	Frederick William I.	1871	William I. (made German Emperor, Jan. 18, 1871).
1640	Frederick William ("The Great Elector").	1740	Frederick II ("the Great").	1888	Frederick.
		1786	Frederick William II.	1888	William II. (abdicated, Nov. 9, 1918).
		1797	Frederick William III.		

NOTE TO GERMANY AND PRUSSIA—The German Empire was restored on Jan. 1, 1871, and King William I. of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor, at Versailles, Jan. 18, 1871. On his death he was succeeded by King Frederick of Prussia, and the latter in turn by William II.

William II. (Kaiser Wilhelm) abdicated as King of Prussia and German Emperor, as of Nov. 9, 1918, all the rest of the sovereigns of the German states quit too, one by one, and the German Empire became a Republic, under the Presidency of Frederick Ebert. The Constitution was adopted July 31, 1919.

THE POPES.

Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.
41	B. Petrus.	202	St. Zephyrinus.	296	St. Marcellinus	422	St. Codestinus I.
67	St. Linus.	218	St. Calixtus I.	307	St. Marcellus.	432	St. Sixtus III.
79	St. Cletus.	222	St. Urbanus I.	309	St. Eusebius.	440	St. Leo I.
91	St. Clemens I.	230	St. Pontianus.	310	St. Melchiades.	461	St. Hilarus.
100	St. Evaristus.	235	St. Anterus.	314	St. Sylvester.	468	St. Simplicius.
109	St. Alexander.	236	St. Fabianus.	336	St. Marcus.	483	St. Felix III.
119	St. Sixtus.	251	St. Cornelius.	337	St. Julius I.	492	St. Gelasius.
128	St. Telesphorus.	253	St. Lucius.	352	St. Liberius.	496	St. Anastasius II.
138	St. Hyginus.	254	St. Stephanus I.	366	St. Damasus.	498	St. Symmachus.
142	St. Pius.	257	St. Sixtus II.	384	St. Siricius.	514	St. Hormisdas.
157	St. Anicetus.	259	St. Dionysius.	398	St. Anastasius I.	523	St. Joannes I.
168	St. Soter.	269	St. Felix I.	402	St. Innocentius I.	526	St. Felix IV.
177	St. Eleutherus.	275	St. Eutychianus.	417	St. Zosimus.	530	Bonifacius II.
190	St. Victor I.	283	St. Caius.	418	St. Bonifacius I.	532	Joannes II.

THE POPES—*Continued.*

Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.
535	St. Agapetus I.	882	Marinus I.	1118	Gelasius II.	1458	Pius II.
536	St. Silverius.	884	Hadrianus III.	1119	Calixtus II.	1464	Paulus II.
537	Vigilus.	885	Stephanus VI.	1124	Honorius II.	1471	Sixtus IV.
555	Pelagius.	891	Formosus.	1130	Innocentius II.	1484	Innocentius VIII.
560	Joannes III.	896	Bonifacius.	1143	Coelestinus II.	1492	Alexander VI.
574	Benedictus.	896	Stephanus VII.	1144	Lucius II.	1503	Pius III.
578	Pelagius II.	897	Romanus.	1145	Eugenius III.	1503	Julius II.
590	St. Gregorius I.	897	Theodorus II.	1153	Anastasius.	1513	Leo X.
604	Sabinianus.	898	Joannes IX.	1154	Hadrianus IV.	1522	Hadrianus VI.
607	Bonifacius III.	900	Benedictus IV.	1159	Alexander III.	1523	Clemens VII.
608	St. Bonifacius IV.	903	Leo V.	1181	Lucius III.	1534	Paulus III.
615	St. Deusdedit.	903	Christophorus.	1185	Urbanus III.	1550	Julius III.
619	Bonifacius V.	904	Sergius III.	1187	Gregorius VIII.	1555	Marcellus II.
625	Honorius.	911	St. Anastasius III.	1187	Clemens III.	1555	Paulus IV.
640	Severinus.	913	Lando.	1191	Coelestinus III.	1559	Pius IV.
640	Joannes IV.	914	Joannes X.	1198	Innocentius III.	1565	St. Pius V.
642	Theodorus I.	928	Leo VI.	1216	Honorius III.	1572	Gregorius XIII.
649	St. Martinus.	929	Stephanus VIII.	1227	Gregorius IX.	1585	Sixtus V.
654	St. Eugenius I.	931	Joannes XI.	1241	Coelestinus IV.	1590	Urbanus VII.
657	St. Vitalianus.	936	Leo VII.	1243	Innocentius IV.	1590	Gregorius XIV.
672	Adeodatus.	939	Stephanus IX.	1254	Alexander IV	1591	Innocentius IX.
676	Donus.	942	Marinus II.	1261	Urbanus IV.	1592	Clemens VIII.
678	St. Agatho.	946	Agapetus II.	1265	Clemens IV.	1605	Leo XI.
682	St. Leo II.	955	Joannes XII.	1271	Gregorius X.	1605	Paulus V.
684	St. Benedictus II.	963	Leo VIII.	1276	Innocentius V.	1621	Gregorius XV.
685	Joannes V.	964	Benedictus V.	1276	Hadrianus V.	1623	Urbanus VIII.
686	Canon.	965	Joannes XIII.	1276	Joannes XXI.	1644	Innocentius X.
687	St. Sergius I.	973	Benedictus VI.	1277	Nicolaus III.	1655	Alexander VII.
701	Joannes VI.	974	Benedictus VII.	1281	Martinus IV.	1667	Clemens IX.
705	Joannes VII.	983	Joannes XIV.	1285	Honorius IV.	1670	Clemens X.
708	Sisinnius.	984	Bonifacius VII.	1288	Nicolaus IV.	1676	Innocentius XI.
708	Constantinus I.	985	Joannes XV.	1294	St. Coelestinus V.	1689	Alexander VIII.
715	St. Gregorius II.	996	Gregorius V.	1294	Bonifacius VIII.	1691	Innocentius XII.
731	St. Gregorius III.	999	Sylvester II.	1303	Benedictus XI.	1700	Clemens XI.
741	St. Zacharias.	1003	Joannes XVII.	1305	Clemens V.	1721	Innocentius XIII.
752	Stephanus II.	1003	Joannes XVIII.	1316	Joannes XXII.	1724	Benedictus XIII.
752	Stephanus III.	1009	Sergius IV.	1334	Benedictus XII.	1730	Clemens XII.
757	St. Paulus I.	1012	Benedictus VIII.	1342	Clemens VI.	1740	Benedictus XIV.
767	Constantinus.	1024	Joannes XIX.	1352	Innocentius VI.	1758	Clemens XIII.
768	Stephanus IV.	1033	Benedictus IX.	1362	Urbanus V.	1769	Clemens XIV.
772	Hadrianus I.	1045	Gregorius VI.	1370	Gregorius XI.	1775	Pius VI.
795	St. Leo III.	1046	Clemens II.	1378	Urbanus VI.	1800	Pius VII.
816	Stephanus V.	1048	Damasus II.	1378	Clemens VII.	1823	Leo XII.
817	St. Paschalis I.	1049	St. Leo IX.	1394	Benedictus XIII.	1829	Pius VIII.
824	Eugenius II.	1055	Victor II.	1389	Bonifacius IX.	1831	Gregorius XVI.
827	Valentinus.	1057	Stephanus X.	1404	Innocentius VII.	1846	Pius IX.
827	Gregorius IV.	1058	Benedictus X.	1406	Gregorius XII.	1877	Leo XIII.
844	Serglus II.	1059	Nicolaus II.	1409	Alexander V.	1903	Pius X.
847	St. Leo IV.	1061	Alexander II.	1410	Joannes XXIII.	1914	Benedictus XV.
855	Benedictus III.	1073	St. Gregorius VII.	1417	Martinus V.	1922	Pius XI.
858	St. Nicolaus I.	1086	Victor III.	1431	Eugenius IV.		(Born May 30, 1857, at Desio, Italy.)
867	Hadrianus II.	1088	Urbanus II.	1447	Nicolaus V.		
872	Joannes VIII.	1099	Paschalis II.	1455	Calixtus III.		

ROMAN RULERS.

B. C	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.
752	Romulus.	68	Galba.	283	Carinus and Numerianus.
715	Numa Pompilius.	69	Otho.	284	Diocletian.
672	Tullus Hostilius.	69	Vitellius.	305	Galerius and Constantius.
640	Ancus Martius.	70	Vespasian.	306	Constantine the Great.
616	Tarquinius Priscus.	79	Titus.	330	Constantine removes seat of Empire to Constantinople.
578	Servius Tullius.	81	Domitian.	337	Constantine II., Constans and Constantius.
534	Tarquinius Superbus.	96	Nerva.	361	Julian the Apostate.
509	Tarquins, expelled.	98	Trajan.	363	Jovian.
498	Lartius, 1st Dict.	117	Adrian (or Hadrian.)	364	Valentinian (West), Valens (East).
488	Tribunes created.	138	Antoninus Pius.	367	Gratian (West).
483	Quaestors instit.	161	Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and Lucius Verus.	375	Valentinian II. (West).
456	Cincinnatus, Dict.	171	Marcus Aurelius (alone).	379	Theodosius the Great (East).
453	Tribunes incr., 5 to 10.	180	Commodus.	394	Theodosius (East and West).
445	Milit. Trib. created.	192	Pertinax; Julianus.	395	Arcadius (East), Honorius (West).
437	Censorship instit.	193	Septimius Severus.	408	Theodosius II. (East).
391	Marcus F. Camillus, Dict.	211	Caracalla and Geta.	425	Valentinian III. (West).
325	Papirius Cursor, Dict.	212	Caracalla (alone).	450	Marcian (East).
301	Fabius Maximus and Valerius Corvus.	217	Macrinus.	455	Petronius Maximus (West).
260	Provin. Quaestors inst.	218	Heliogabalus.	455	Avitus (West).
217	Fabius Maximus, Dict.	222	Alexander Severus.	457	Leo the Great (East).
183	Cato, the Elder, Censor.	235	Maximinus.	457	Majorianus (West).
82	Sylla, Dict.	238	Gordianus I.; Gordianus II.	461	Severus (West).
70	Crassus and Pompey, Cons'ls.	238	Pupienus and Balbinus.	467	Anthemius (West).
59	Pompey.	238	Gordianus III.	472	Olibius (West).
49	Julius Caesar.	244	Philip the Arabian.	473	Glycerius (West).
43	Octavius Caesar, Mark Antony and Lepidus, 2nd Triumvirate.	249	Decius.	474	Julius Nepos (West).
31	Octavius (Caesar) Emp.	251	Gallus.	474	Zeno (East).
A. D.		254	Valerianus.	475	Augustulus Romulus (West).
14	Tiberius.	260	Gallienus.	476	Rome taken by Odoacer, King of Italy; extinction of Western Empire.
37	Caligula (Caius.)	268	Claudius II.		
41	Claudius.	270	Aurelian.		
54	Nero.	275	Tacitus.		
		276	Probus.		
		282	Carus.		

ROMAN EMPIRE OF THE EAST.

A. D.	Ruler.	A. D.	Ruler.	A. D.	Ruler.
491	Anastasius.	820	Michael (Balbous).	1183	Andronicus (Comnenus).
518	Justin I.	829	Theophilus.	1185	Isaac Angelus.
527	Justinian I.	842	Michael III.	1195	Alexius Angelus (the Tyrant).
565	Justin II.	867	Basilius.	1203	Alexius IV.
578	Tiberius II.	886	Leo VI. (the Philosopher).	1204	Alexius V.
582	Maurice.	911	Constantine IX.		*At Nicea.*
602	Phocas.	919	Constantine and Romanus.	1204	Theodore Lascaris I.
610	Heraclius.	959	Romanus II.	1222	John III. Ducas.
641	Constantine III.	963	Nicephorus Phocus.	1255	Theodore Lascaris II.
641	Constans II.	969	John Zemisses.	1259	John IV. Lascaris.
668	Constantine IV. (Pogonatus)	976	Basilius.		*Restored to Constantinople.*
685	Justinian II.	1025	Constantine VIII.	1261	Michael VIII.
695	Leontius.	1028	Romanus Argyrus.	1282	Andronicus II.
698	Tiberius III.	1034	Michael IV.	1295	Michael IX. (Regent).
705	Justinian II. (again).	1041	Michael (Caliphales).	1328	Andronicus III.
711	Philippicus Bardanes.	1042	Constantine (Monomachus).	1341	John Palaeologus I.
713	Anastasius II.	1054	Theodora (Empress).	1347	John Cantacuzenus (Regent).
716	Theodosius III.	1056	Michael VI.	1376	Andronicus IV.
718	Leo (the Isaurian).	1057	Isaac (Comnenus).	1379	John Palaeologus I. (restored).
741	Constantine V. (Copronymus)	1059	Constantine X. (Ducas).	1391	Manuel II.
775	Leo IV.	1068	Romanus Diogenes.	425	John Palaeologus II.
780	Constantine VI. (Porphyrogenitus).	1071	Michael Ducas.	1448	Constantine XIII. (Palaeologus).
797	Irene	1078	Nicephorus (Boton).	1453	Constantinople taken by the Turks, extinction of the Eastern Empire.
797	Nicephorus.	1081	Alexius I. (Comnenus).		
811	Michael (Curopalatts).	1118	John (Comnenus).		
813	Leo V. (the Armenian).	1143	Manuel (Comnenus).		
		1180	Alexius II. (Comnenus).		

ANCIENT AUTHORS, GREEK. (B. C. years are in Italics. Earliest dates are approximate.)

B.	D.	Name.	Subj.	B.	D.	Name.	Subj.	B.	D.	Name.	Subj.
500	*314*	Aeschines	Orat.	...	7	Dionysius	Hist.	*522*	*439*	Pindar	Poet.
525	*456*	Aeschylus	Dram.	...	118	Epictetus	Stoic.	*429*	*347*	Plato	Philos.
...	*550*	Aesop	Tales	*342*	*270*	Epicurus	Philos.	49	120	Plutarch	Biog.
563	*478*	Anacreon	Poet.	*480*	*406*	Euripides	Dram.	*207*	*122*	Polybius	Hist.
287	*212*	Archimedes	Physi.	*484*	*424*	Herodotus	Hist.	*495*	*405*	Sophocles	Dram.
448	*380*	Aristophanes	Dram.	*87*	*54*	Hesiod	Poet.	*54*	10	Strabo	Geog.
384	*322*	Aristotle	Philos.	*460*	*377*	Hippocrates	Medic.	...	255	Theocritus	Poet.
...	194	Athenaeus	Antiq.	*962*	*927*	Homer	Poet.	*382*	*287*	Theophrastus	Philos.
382	*322*	Demosthenes	Orat.	*436*	*338*	Isocrates	Orat.	*471*	*401*	Thucydides	Hist
50	13	Diodorus	Hist.	*342*	*292*	Menander	Dram.	*430*	*357*	Xenophon	Hist

ANCIENT AUTHORS, LATIN. (B. C. years are in Italics.)

B.	D.	Name.	Subj.	B.	D.	Name.	Subj.	B.	D.	Name.	Subj.
330	390	Ammianus, M.	Hist	*59*	*17*	Livy	Hist.	35	95	Quintilian	Critic.
125	200	Apuleius	Satir.	38	65	Lucan	Poet.	*86*	*34*	Sallust	Hist.
100	169	Aulus Gellius	Satir.	*180*	*103*	Lucilius	Satir.	*5*	65	Seneca	Moral.
470	515	Bolthius	Philos.	*96*	*52*	Lucretius	Philos.	25	100	Silius, Italicus	Poet.
102	*44*	Caesar, Julius	S-Hist.	...	415	Macrobius	Gram.	61	96	Stalius	Poet.
232	*147*	Cato, the Elder	Orat.	43	104	Martial	Poet.	70	150	Suetonius	Biog.
87	*54*	Catullus	Poet.	*100*	*30*	Nepos	Hist.	55	117	Tacitus	Hist.
107	*43*	Cicero	Orat.	*43*	18	Ovid	Poet.	*185*	*159*	Terence	Dram.
365	408	Claudian	Poet.	34	62	Persius	Satir.	*54*	*18*	Tibullus	Poet.
239	*169*	Ennius	Satir.	*254*	*184*	Plautus	Dram.	*70*	*19*	Virgil	Poet.
60	140	Juvenal	Satir.	23	79	Pliny	Natur.	*70*	*16*	Vitruvius	Arch.
65	*8*	Horace	Poet.	62	113	Pliny the Youn'r.	Essays.				

AUTHORS OF NOTE.

MODERN AMERICAN.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1838	1918	Adams, Henry	Hist., Biog.	1843	1916	James, Henry	Fiction.
1832	1888	Alcott, Louisa M.	Fiction.	1779	1843	Key, Francis Scott	Poet.
1836	1907	Aldrich, Thos. B.	Fiction.	1833	1888	Locke, David R.	Humor.
1779	1843	Allston, Wash	Poet.	1807	1882	Longfellow, Henry W.	Poet.
1780	1851	Audubon, J. J.	Naturalist.	1813	1891	Lossing, Benson J.	History.
1800	1891	Bancroft, George	History.	1819	1891	Lowell, Jas. Russell	Poet.
1771	1810	Brown, Chas. Brockden	Fiction.	1841	1913	Miller, Joaquin	Poet.
1794	1878	Bryant, William C.	Poet.	1822	1908	Mitchell, Donald G.	Humor.
1845	1912	Carleton, Will	Poet.	1779	1863	Moore, Clement C.	Poet.
1802	1880	Child, Lydia M.	Miscellaneous.	1814	1877	Motley, J. L.	History.
1835	1910	Clemens, Samuel L.	Humor.	1850	1896	Nye, Edgar W	Humor.
1789	1851	Cooper, J. Fenimore	Fiction.	1737	1809	Paine, Thomas	Politics.
1845	1909	Crawford, F. Marion	Fiction.	1823	1893	Parkman, Francis	History.
1812	1894	Curtis, Geo. Ticknor	History.	1791	1852	Payne, John H.	Poet.
1824	1892	Curtis, Geo. Wm	Editorial.	1779	1860	Paulding, J. K.	Biography.
1787	1879	Dana, R. H.	Poet.	1785	1866	Pierpont, Rev. John	Hymns.
1815	1882	Dana, R. H. jr	Biography.	1809	1849	Poe, Edgar Allan	Poet.
1795	1820	Drake, Jos. Rodman	Poet.	1790	1859	Prescott, William H.	History.
1703	1758	Edwards, Jonathan	Religion.	1822	1872	Read, Thos. Buch	Poet.
1837	1902	Eggleston, Edw	Fiction.	1762	1824	Rowson, Susan	Fiction.
1803	1882	Emerson, Ralph W	Essay.	1816	1887	Saxe, John Godfrey	Poet.
1850	1895	Field, Eugene	Poet.	1791	1865	Sigourney, Lydia H.	Poet.
1817	1881	Fields, Jas. T	Biography.	1806	1870	Simms, W. Gillmore	Fiction.
1842	1901	Fiske, John	History.	1833	1908	Stedman, Edmund C.	Poet.
1706	1790	Franklin, Benjamin	Biography.	1825	1903	Stoddard, Rich. Henry	Poet.
1839	1897	George, Henry	Economics.	1812	1896	Stowe, Harriet Beecher	Fiction.
1793	1863	Goodrich, Samuel G.	Geography.	1825	1878	Taylor, Bayard	Travel.
1822	1909	Hale, Edw. Ev	Essay.	1836	1894	Thaxter, Celia	Poet.
1790	1867	Halleck, Fitz-Greene	Poet.	1817	1862	Thoreau, Henry D.	Philosopher.
1848	1908	Harris, Joel C.	Humor.	1791	1871	Ticknor, George	History.
1839	1902	Harte, Bret	Fiction.	1827	1905	Wallace, Lew	Fiction.
1804	1864	Hawthorne, Nathaniel	Fiction.	1834	1867	Ward, Artemus	Humor.
1830	1886	Hayne, Paul	Poet.	1829	1900	Warner, Chas. Dudley	Essay.
1819	1881	Holland, J. G.	Poet.	1758	1843	Webster, Noah	Dictionary.
1809	1894	Holmes, Oliver W.	Poet.	1753	1794	Wheatley, Phyllis (col'd).	Poet.
1770	1842	Hopkinson, Jos	Songs.	1819	1892	Whitman, Walt	Poet.
1819	1910	Howe, Julia Ward	Poet.	1807	1892	Whittier, John G.	Poet.
1783	1859	Irving, Washington	Fiction.	1807	1867	Willis, Nathaniel P.	Essay.

ENGLISH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1832	1904	Arnold, Edwin	Poet.	1828	1909	Meredith, George	Novelist.
1515	1568	Ascham, Roger	Philosophy.	1806	1873	Mill, J. Stuart	Economics.
1775	1817	Austen, Jane	Fiction.	1608	1674	Milton, John	Poet.
1561	1626	Bacon, Francis	Essays.	1779	1852	Moore, Thomas	Poet.
1615	1691	Baxter, Richard	Religion.	1480	1535	More, Sir Thomas	Economics.
1584	1616	Beaumont, Francis	Drama.	1839	1894	Pater, Walter H	Essays.
1748	1832	Bentham, Jeremy	Political.	1632	1703	Pepys, Samuel	Biography.
1723	1780	Blackstone, William	Law.	1688	1744	Pope, Alex	Poet.
1795	1795	Boswell, James	Biography.	1592	1644	Quarles, Francis	Poet.
1816	1855	Brontë, Charlotte	Fiction.	1552	1618	Raleigh, Sir Walter	History.
1806	1861	Browning, Elizabeth B.	Poet.	1814	1884	Reade, Charles	Fiction.
1812	1889	Browning, Robert	Poet.	1689	1761	Richardson, Samuel	Fiction.
1628	1688	Bunyan, John	Religion.	1763	1855	Rogers, Samuel	Poet.
1729	1797	Burke, Edmund	Essays.	1828	1882	Rossetti, D. Gab	Poet.
1759	1796	Burns, Robert	Poet.	1819	1900	Ruskin, John	Art.
1612	1680	Butler, Samuel	Poet.	1771	1832	Scott, Sir Walter	Fiction.
1788	1824	Byron (Geo. Gordon)	Poet.	1564	1616	Shakespeare, William	Drama.
1777	1844	Campbell, Thomas	Poet.	1792	1822	Shelley, Percy Bysshe	Poet.
1795	1881	Carlyle, Thomas	History.	1723	1790	Smith, Adam	Economics.
1328	1400	Chaucer, Geoffrey	Poet.	1771	1845	Smith, Sidney	Essays.
1772	1834	Coleridge, S. T	Poet.	1721	1771	Smollett, Tobias	Fiction.
1670	1729	Congreve, William	Drama.	1774	1843	Southey, Robert	Poet.
1731	1800	Cowper, William	Poet.	1552	1599	Spenser, Edm	Poet.
1809	1882	Darwin, Charles	Evolution.	1820	1903	Spencer, Herbert	Science.
1661	1731	Defoe, Daniel	Fiction.	1672	1729	Steele, Richard	Essays.
1785	1859	De Quincey, Thomas	Essays.	1713	1768	Sterne, Lawrence	Fiction.
1812	1870	Dickens, Charles	Fiction.	1850	1894	Stevenson, Robert L	Fiction.
1804	1881	Disraeli, Benjamin	Fiction.	1796	1874	Strickland, Agnes	History.
1631	1700	Dryden, John	Poet.	1667	1745	Swift, Jonathan	Fiction.
1819	1880	Eliot, George	Fiction.	1837	1909	Swinburne, Alg. C	Poet.
1707	1754	Fielding, Henry	Fiction.	1840	1893	Symonds, John A	History.
1685	1732	Gay, John	Fables.	1613	1667	Taylor, Jere	Religion.
1737	1794	Gibbon, Edward	History.	1809	1892	Tennyson, Alfred	Poet.
1728	1774	Goldsmith, Oliver	Poet.	1811	1863	Thackeray, W. M	Fiction.
1716	1771	Gray, Thomas	Poet.	1700	1748	Thomson, James	Poet.
1591	1674	Herrick, Robert	Poet.	1815	1882	Trollope, Anthony	Fiction.
1798	1845	Hood, Thomas	Poet.	1484	1536	Tyndale, William	Religion.
1711	1776	Hume, David	History.	1820	1893	Tyndall, John	Scientific.
1825	1895	Huxley, Thos. Henry	Scientist.	1593	1683	Walton, Izaak	Angling.
1709	1784	Johnson, Samuel	Dictionary.	1674	1748	Watts, Isaac	Hymns.
1574	1637	Jonson, Ben	Drama.	1720	1793	White, Gilbert	Nat. History.
1796	1821	Keats, John	Poet.	1856	1900	Wilde, Oscar	Drama.
1775	1834	Lamb, Charles	Essays.	1770	1850	Wordsworth, William	Poet.
1491	1555	Latimer, Hugh	Religion.	1640	1715	Wycherly, William	Drama.
1632	1704	Locke, John	Philosophy.	1324	1384	Wycliffe, John	Religion.
1800	1859	Macaulay, Thomas B	Essays.	1684	1765	Young, Edw	Poet.

FRENCH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1079	1142	Abelard, Pierre	Philosophy.	1850	1893	de Maupassant, Guy	Fiction.
1799	1850	Balzac, Honore	Fiction.	1803	1870	Merimee, Prosper	Fiction.
1732	1799	Beaumarchais, P	Drama.	1622	1673	Moliere, Jean B	Drama.
1780	1857	Beranger, Pierre	Poet.	1533	1592	Montaigne, Mich	Essays.
1707	1788	Buffon, Geo. L	Nat. History.	1623	1662	Pascal, Blaise	Essays.
1768	1848	Chateaubriand, Fr	Philosophy.	1495	1553	Rabelais, Fr	Stories.
1445	1509	Comines, Phil	History.	1639	1699	Racine, Jean	Drama.
1798	1857	Comte, Auguste	Philosophy.	1823	1892	Renan, Ernest	Religion.
1606	1684	Corneille, Pierre	Drama.	1712	1778	Rousseau, J. J	Essays.
1792	1867	Cousin, Victor	Metaphysics.	1737	1814	Saint Pierre, J. H	Fiction.
1769	1832	Cuvier, Geo. L	Nat. History.	1804	1876	Sand, Geo	Fiction.
1840	1897	Daudet, Alph	Fiction.	1831	1908	Sardou, Victorien	Drama.
1596	1650	Descartes, Rene	Philosophy.	1626	1696	Sevigne, Mme. de	Letters.
1713	1784	Diderot, Denis	Encyclopedia.	1766	1817	Stael, Mme. de	Fiction.
1803	1870	Dumas, Alex	Fiction.	1804	1857	Sue, Eugene	Fiction.
1821	1890	Feuillet, Oct	Fiction.	1828	1893	Taine, H. A	History.
1821	1880	Flaubert, Gustave	Fiction.	1797	1877	Thiers, Louis	History.
1621	1695	Fontaine, Jean	Fables.	1805	1859	Tocqueville, A. C. de	History.
1337	1410	Froissart, Jean	History.	1828	1905	Verne, Jules	Fiction.
1787	1874	Guizot, Fran	History.	1431	1484	Villon, Francois	Poet.
1802	1885	Hugo, Victor	Fiction.	1694	1778	Voltaire, Fr	Essays.
1668	1747	Le Sage, A R	Fiction.	1840	1902	Zola, Emile	Fiction.

GERMAN.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1812	1882	Auerbach, Berth	Fiction.	1814	1873	Muhlbach, Louise	Fiction.
1592	1670	Comenius, J. A. (Bohem.)	Pedagogy.	1823	1900	Muller, Max	Philosophy.
1762	1814	Fichte, J. G	Philosophy.	1789	1850	Neander, J. A	History.
1749	1832	Goethe, J. W	Poet.	1776	1831	Niebuhr, B. G	History.
1785	1863	Grimm, J. L	Philosophy.	1844	1900	Nietzsche, Fr. W	Philosophy.
1786	1859	Grimm, W. K	Philosophy.	1795	1886	Ranke, Leop. von	History.
1770	1831	Hegel, Geo. W	Philosophy.	1763	1825	Richter, J. P. F	Humor.
1797	1856	Heine, Heinrich	Poet.	1779	1859	Ritter, Carl	Geography.
1769	1859	Humboldt, Alex. von	Travel.	1494	1578	Sachs, Hans	Poet.
1724	1804	Kant, Immanuel	Philosophy.	1819	1893	Schaff, Philip	History.
1646	1716	Leibnitz, G. W	Philosophy.	1759	1805	Schiller, Friedrich	Poet.
1803	1873	Liebig, Baron von	Chemistry.	1767	1845	Schlegel, Wilhelm	Critic.
1483	1546	Luther, Martin	Religion.	1822	1892	Schliemann, Heinrich	Archaeology.
1817	1903	Mommsen, Th	History.	1788	1860	Schopenhauer, Arthur	Philosophy.

DANISH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1805	1875	Andersen, Hans Chr	Tales.	1809	1876	Muller, F. P	Poet. Dram.
1587	1637	Arreboe, Anders	Poet.	1480	1554	Pedersen, Chr	Relig.
1684	1754	Holberg, Ludwig	History.	1791	1862	Petersen, Niels	History.
1789	1862	Ingemann, B. S	Fict. Poet.	1756	1821	Pram, Chr. H	Tales, Poet.
1634	1703	Kingo, Thos	Poet.	1751	1833	Treschow, Niels	Philosophy.
1783	1857	Molbech, Chr	Hist. Crit.				

ITALIAN.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1749	1803	Alfieri, Vittorio	Poet, Drama.	1564	1642	Galileo, Galilei	Scientist.
1474	1533	Ariosto, Ludovico	Poet.	1469	1527	Machiavelli, Nic	History.
1313	1375	Boccaccio, Giovanni	Tales.	1304	1384	Petrarch, Francesco	Poet.
1500	1571	Cellini, Benvenuto	Memoirs.	1773	1842	Sismondi, J. C	History.
1265	1321	Dante, Alighieri	Poet.	1544	1595	Tasso, Torquato	Poet.
1846	1908	De Amicis, Edmundo	Fiction.				

NORWEGIAN.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1684	1754	Holberg, Ludvig	Drama, Hist.	1833	1907	Bugge, Sophus	Folklore.
1808	1845	Wergeland, Henrik	Poet, Drama.	1828	1906	Ibsen, Henrik	Drama.
1807	1874	Welhaven, J. S. C	Poet.	1832	1910	Bjornson, B	Poet, Drama.
1802	1829	Abel, N. H	Mathematics.	1833	1908	Lie, Jonas	Fiction.
1810	1863	Munch, P. A	History.	1849	1906	Kielland, A. L	Fiction.
1835	1918	Sars, J. E	History.	1813	1896	Aasen, Ivar	Poet

SPANISH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1332	1407	Ayala, Pedr. L. de	Poet.	1534	1597	Herrera, Ferd	Poet.
1198	1268	Berceo, Gonz	Poet.	1300	1360	Hita, J. R. de	Poet.
1600	1681	Calderon, Pedro	Drama.	1760	1828	Moratin, L. F	Drama.
1524	1579	Camoens, Luiz (P't'gese)	Poet.	1585	1648	Tellez, Gabriel	Drama.
1474	1566	Casas, Las	History.	1503	1536	Vega, Garcil	Poet.
1547	1616	Cervantes, Miguel	Fiction.	1562	1635	Vega, Lope de	Drama.
1040	1099	Cid, El	Poet.	1485	1557	Vicente, Gil (Portuguese)	Drama.
1551	1634	Espinel, Vic	Poet.	1750	1798	Yriarte, Juan	Proverbs.

SWEDISH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1627	1695	Arrhenius, Clas	History.	1793	1828	Erik, Joh. S	Poet.
1740	1795	Bellman, Karl M	Poet.	1803	1876	Mellin, Gust. H	Fiction.
1796	1868	Beskow, Bernh. von	Drama, Poet.	1799	1837	Nicander, Karl A	Poet.
1801	1865	Bremer, Fred'ka	Fiction.	1688	1772	Swedenborg, Emman'l	Philosophy.
1791	1844	Dahlgren, Karl J	Poet.	1782	1846	Tegner, Esaias	Poet.
1708	1763	Dalin, Olaf	History.	1754	1808	Thorild, Thos	Hist., Poet.

SOME LITERARY PSEUDONYMS.

Pen Name.	Real Name.	Pen Name.	Real Name.
Adeler, Max	Clark, Charles Heber.	"Josiah Allen's Wife"	Holley, Marietta.
Arp, Bill	Smith, Charles H.	June, Jenny	Croly, Mrs. David G.
Ayres, Alfred	Osman, Thomas E.	Kerr, Orpheus C	Newell, Robert C.
Bede, Cuthbert	Bradley, Rev. Edward	Kirke, Edmund	Gilmore, James R.
Billings, Josh	Shaw, Henry W.	Lee, Vernon	Paget, Violet.
Breitmann, Hans	Leland, Charles Godfrey.	Leslie, Amy	Brown, Lillie West.
Carroll, Lewis	Dodgson, Rev. C. L.	Leslie, Mrs. Frank	Wilde, Mrs. Miriam F. F.
Carter, Nick	Coryell, J. Russell.	Logan, Olive	Sikes, Mrs. W. Wirt.
Conway, Hugh	Hume, Fergus.	Lothrop, Amy	Warner, Anna Bartlett.
Corelli, Marie	Mackay, Eva Mary.	Loti, Pierre	Viaud, L. M. Julien.
Craddock, Charles Egbert	Murfree, Mary N.	Lyall, Edna	Bayly, Ada Ellen.
Crinkle, Nym	Wheeler, Andrew C.	Maclaren, Ian	Watson, Rev. John.
D'Ache, Caran	Poire, Emmanuel.	Macleod, Fiona	Sharp, Williams.
"Dagonet"	Sims, George R.	Malet, Lucas	Harrison, Mrs. William.
Dooley, Martin	Dunne, Finley Peter.	"Maori"	Inglis, James.
"Droch"	Bridges, Robert.	Marlitt, E	John, Henriette Eugenie.
"Duchess, The"	Hungerford, Mrs.	Marvel, Ik	Mitchell, Donald G.
Eliot, George	Evans, Marian.	Meredith, Owen	Lytton, Earl of.
Fane, Violet	Currie, Lady.	Miller, Joaquin	Miller, Cincinnatus Heine.
Finn, Mickey	Jarrold, Ernest.	Mulock, Miss	Craig, Mrs. G. L.
"Fitznoodle"	Vallentine, B. B.	Nasby, Petroleum V	Locke, David.
Forrester, Francis	Wise, Daniel.	Nordau, Max	Sudfeld, Simon.
Forrester, Frank	Herbert, Henry William.	North, Christopher	Wilson, John.
"Fra Elbertus"	Hubbard, Elbert.	Optic, Oliver	Adams, Rev. William T.
France, Anatole	Thibault, Jacques Anatole	O'Reilly, Miles	Halpin, Charles G.
"Gath"	Townsend, George Alfred.	O'Rell, Max	Blouet, Paul.
Gorki, Maxim	Peshkov, A. Maximovitch	"Ouida"	Ramee, Louise de la.
Grand, Mme. Sarah	McFall, Mrs.	Partington, Mrs	Shillaber, Benjamin P.
Green, Anna Katherine	Rohlfs, Mrs. Charles,	Perkins, Eli	Landon, Melville D.
Greenwood, Grace	Lippincott, Sara Jane.	Phœnix, John	Derby, George H.
Greville, Henri	Durand, Mme.	"Porte Crayon"	Strother, David H.
"H. H."	Jackson, Helen Hunt.	Prout, Father	Mahony, Francis S.
Hallburton, Hugh	Robertson, James Logie.	Quad, M	Lewis, C. B.
Hamilton, Gail	Dodge, Mary Abigail.	"Rita"	Booth, Mrs. E. M. J. von
"Hard Pan"	Bonner, Geraldine.	Rives, Amelie	Troubetskoi, Princess.
Harland, Marion	Terhune, Mrs. Mary V.	Schreiner, Olive	Cronwright, Mrs. S. C.
Harrod, Frances	Forbes-Robertson, Frances	Sharp, Luke	Barr, Robert.
Hobbes, John Oliver	Craigie, Mrs. Pearl.	Sylva, Carmen	Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania.
"Holland"	Edwards, E. J.		
Hope, Anthony	Hawkins, Anthony Hope.	Thanet, Octave	French, Alice
Iron, Ralph	Cronwright, Mrs. S. C.	Twain, Mark	Clemens, Samuel L.
"Ivory Black"	Janvier, Thomas A.	Verne, Jules	Olchewitz, M.
Johnson, Benjamin F	Riley, James Whitcomb.	Ward, Artimus	Browne, Chas. F.

SHAKESPEARIAN TABLE.

Character.	Lines to Speak.	Character.	Lines to Speak.	Character.	Lines to Speak.
Hamlet	1,569	Macbeth	705	Mistress Page	361
Richard III	1,161	Cleopatra	670	Viola	353
Iago	1,117	Prospero	665	Julia ("Two Gentlemen")	323
Othello	888	Romeo	618	Volumnia	315
Coriolanus	886	Petruchio	585	Beatrice	309
Timon	863	Touchstone	516	Lady Macbeth	261
Antony (Cleopatra's)	829	Imogen	541	Katherine (in "The Shrew")	220
Lear	770	Helen ("All's Well")	479	Miranda ("Tempest")	142
Richard II	755	Isabella	426	Perdita	128
Brutus	727	Desdemona	389	Cordelia	116

SHORT DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Occupation.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Occupation.
1807	1873	Agassiz, L. J. R.	Scientist.	1757	1804	Hamilton, Alexander	Statesman.
1763	1848	Astor, John Jacob	Merchant.	1737	1793	Hancock, John	Signer.
1810	1891	Barnum, P. T.	Showman.	1838	1905	Hay, John	Statesman.
1813	1887	Beecher, Henry W.	Preacher.	1832	1881	Hayes, I. I.	Explorer.
1775	1863	Beecher, Lyman	Preacher.	1736	1799	Henry, Patrick	Statesman.
1800	1872	Bennett, James Gordon	Newspaper.	1812	1886	Hoe, R. M.	Inventor.
1841	1918	Bennett, J. G., 2d	Newspaper.	1819	1867	Howe, Elias	Inventor.
1830	1893	Blaine, James G.	Statesman.	1833	1899	Ingersoll, Robert G.	Agnostic.
1735	1820	Boone, Daniel	Hunter.	1747	1792	Jones, Paul	Naval.
1800	1859	Brown, John	Abolitionist.	1807	1870	Lee, Robert E.	Soldier.
1756	1836	Burr, Aaron	Statesman.	1663	1728	Mather, Cotton	Preacher.
1829	1894	Childs, Geo. W.	Newspaper.	1734	1806	Morris, Robert	Financier.
1808	1873	Chase, Salmon P.	Jurist.	1791	1872	Morse, S. F. B.	Inventor.
1799	1859	Choate, Rufus	Lawyer.	1795	1869	Peabody, George	Philanthropist
1832	1917	Choate, Joseph H.	Lawyer.	1644	1718	Penn, William	Founder.
1777	1852	Clay, Henry	Statesman.	1811	1884	Phillips, Wendell	Abolitionist.
1796	1856	Clayton, John M.	Statesman.	1847	1911	Pulitzer, Joseph	Newspaper.
1845	1917	Cody, William F.	Scout.	1718	1790	Putnam, Israel	Soldier.
1829	1888	Conkling, Roscoe	Lawyer.	1733	1833	Randolph, John	Statesman.
1791	1883	Cooper, Peter	Philanthropist	1754	1832	Red Jacket (Indian)	Chief.
1786	1836	Crockett, David	Hunter.	1735	1818	Revere, Paul	Patriot.
1839	1876	Custer, Geo. A.	Soldier.	1786	1866	Scott, Winfield	Soldier.
1819	1897	Dana, Chas. A.	Newspaper.	1820	1891	Sherman, William T.	Soldier.
1808	1889	Davis, Jefferson	Confederate.	1823	1900	Sherman, John	Statesman.
1779	1820	Decatur, Stephen	Naval.	1797	1874	Smith, Gerrit	Abolitionist.
1838	1917	Dewey, George	Admiral.	1580	1631	Smith, Capt. John	Adventurer.
1817	1895	Douglass, Fred. (colored)	Freedman.	1816	1902	Stanton, Elizabeth C.	Suffrage.
1804	1897	Dow, Neal	Prohibitionist.	1812	1883	Stephens, Alex	Statesman.
1820	1887	Eads, James B.	Bridge builder	1803	1876	Stewart, Alexander T.	Merchant.
1604	1690	Eliot, John	Missionary.	1779	1845	Story, Joseph	Jurist.
1803	1889	Ericsson, John	Inventor.	1859	1918	Sullivan, John L.	Pugilist.
1818	1901	Evarts, William M.	Statesman.	1832	1902	Talmage, T. de Witt	Preacher.
1801	1870	Farragut, David G.	Admiral.	1768	1813	Tecumseh (Indian)	Chief.
1819	1892	Field, Cyrus W.	Atlantic Cable	1814	1886	Tilden, Samuel J.	Statesman.
1813	1890	Fremont, John C.	Explorer.	1740	1809	Trumbull, Jonathan	Soldier.
1765	1815	Fulton, Robert	Inventor.	1823	1878	Tweed, William M.	Politician.
1805	1879	Garrison, W. Lloyd	Abolitionist.	1794	1877	Vanderbilt, Cornelius	Railways.
1750	1831	Girard, Stephen	Merchant.	1782	1852	Webster, Daniel	Statesman.
1836	1892	Gould, Jay	Railways.	1765	1825	Whitney, Eli	Inventor.
1810	1888	Gray, Asa	Botanist.	1839	1898	Willard, Frances E.	Prohibitionist.
1811	1872	Greeley, Horace	Newspaper.	1801	1877	Young, Brigham	Mormon.

PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS.

AMERICAN.

B'n.	D'd.	Name.	B'n.	D'd.	Name.	B'n.	D'd.	Name.
1779	1843	Allston, Wash.	1828	1901	Hart, Jas. M.	1778	1860	Peale, Remb.
1814	1893	Beard, Jas. H.	1824	1879	Hunt, Wm. M.	1805	1873	Powers, Hiram
1828	1902	Bierstadt, Albert	1816	1906	Huntington, Dan	1850	1914	Ream, Vinnie
1833	1905	Boughton, Geo. H.	1801	1846	Inman, Henry	1829	1904	Rogers, John
1827	1892	Bradford, Wm.	1825	1894	Inness, Geo.	1848	1907	Saint-Gaudens, Aug.
1814	1889	Brown, Geo. L.	1824	1906	Johnson, Eastman	1817	1881	Staigg, Rich. M.
1808	1889	Chapman, J. G.	1818	1872	Kensett, J. F.	1819	1895	Story, Wm. W.
1826	1900	Church, F. E.	1816	1868	Leutze, E.	1756	1828	Stuart, Gilbert
1801	1848	Cole, Thos.	1777	1807	Malbone, Ed. G.	1783	1872	Sully, Thos.
1737	1815	Copley, John	1813	1884	Matteson, T.	1756	1843	Trumbull, John
1814	1857	Crawford, Thos.	1824	1887	May, Edn. H.	1776	1852	Vanderlyn, John
1812	1868	Elliott, Chas. L.	1828	1891	McEntee, J.	1836	1923	Vedder, Elihu
1846	1917	Ezekiel, Sir Moses	1815	1883	Mills, Clark	1830	1910	Ward, J. Q. A.
1808	1884	Freeman, Jas. E.	1829	1901	Moran, Edw.	1803	1889	Weir, Rob. W.
1823	1880	Gifford, S. R.	1811	1885	Page, Wm.	1738	1820	West, Benj.
1825	1857	Glass, Jas. W.	1741	1826	Peale, Chas. W.	1835	1903	Whistler, J. A. M.
1805	1852	Greenough, Horatio				1825	1855	Woodville, R. C.

ENGLISH.

B'n.	D'd.	Name.	B'n.	D'd.	Name.	B'n.	D'd.	Name.
1833	1898	Burne-Jones, Edw.	1679	1764	Hogarth, Wm.	1723	1792	Reynolds, Sir Joshua
1776	1837	Constable, John	1802	1873	Landseer, Edwin	1734	1802	Romney, Geo.
1793	1865	Eastlake, Chas.	1830	1896	Leighton, Fred.	1828	1882	Rossetti, D. G.
1755	1826	Flaxman, John	1811	1870	Maclise, Daniel	1775	1851	Turner, J. M. U.
1825	1899	Foster, Birket	1829	1896	Millais, J. E.	1817	1904	Watts, Geo. F.
1727	1788	Gainsborough, T.	1839	1894	Pettie, John	1775	1856	Westmacott, Sir R.
1791	1866	Gibson, John	1756	1823	Raeburn, Henry	1785	1841	Wilkie, David

FRENCH.

B'n.	D'd.	Name.	B'n.	D'd.	Name.	B'n.	D'd.	Name.
1834	1904	Bartholdi, F. A.	1797	1856	Delaroche, Paul	1815	1891	Meissonier, J. L. E.
1795	1875	Barge, A. L.	1807	1876	Diaz, N. Virgil	1814	1875	Millet, J. F.
1822	1899	Bonheur, Rosa	1833	1883	Dore, Gustave	1594	1665	Poussin, Nicolas
1825	1905	Bouguereau, W	1811	1889	Dupre, Jules	1758	1823	Prudhon, Pierre
1845	1902	Constant, Benj.	1820	1876	Fromentin, Eugene	1840	1917	Rodin, Aug.
1796	1875	Corot, J. B. C.	1824	1904	Gerome, J. L.	1812	1867	Rousseau, P. E. T.
1819	1877	Courbet, Gustave	1628	1715	Girardon, Fr.	1795	1858	Scheffer, Ary
1817	1878	Daubigny, C. F.	1741	1828	Houdon, J. A.	1810	1865	Troyon, Constant
1748	1825	David, Louis J.	1798	1880	Lemaire, Ph. H.	1789	1863	Vernet, Carlo
1789	1856	David, P. J.	1848	1884	Lepage, J. B.	1714	1789	Vernet, Claude J.
1799	1863	Delacroix, Eugene	1600	1682	Lorrain, Claude	1684	1721	Watteau, Ant.

GERMAN.

B'n.	D'd.	Name.	B'n.	D'd.	Name.	B'n.	D'd.	Name.
1783	1867	Cornelius, Peter von	1805	1874	Kaulbach, Wilm. von	1777	1857	Rauch, C. D.
1805	1882	Drake, Friedrich	1648	1722	Kneller, Godfrey	1804	1861	Rietschel, Ernst
1471	1528	Durer, Albert	1617	1680	Lely, Peter	1828	1899	Schreyer, Adolphe
1853	1918	Hodler, Ferd.	1840	1884	Makart, Hans	1802	1848	Schwanthaler, L. M.
1497	1543	Holbein, Hans	1789	1869	Overbeck, John F.			

ITALIAN.

B'N.	D'd.	Name.	B'N.	D'd.	Name.	B'N.	D'd.	Name.
1400	1474	Amadeo, G. A.	1500	1571	Cellini, Benvenuto	1488	1537	Lombardi, Alf.
1487	1531	Andrea del Sarto.	1494	1534	Correggio, A. A.	1483	1520	Raphael (Sanzio)
1475	1517	Bartolommeo, Fra.	1616	1686	Dolci, Carlo	1575	1642	Reni, Guido
1481	1559	Benvenuto, Tisio G.	1581	1641	Domenichino	1400	1481	Robbia, Lucca della
1475	1564	Buonarotti (Michael Angelo).	1449	1494	Domenico (Ghir)	1615	1673	Salvator Rosa
			1400	1486	Fiesole, Minoda	1512	1594	Tintoretto
1697	1768	Canale, Ant.	1477	1511	Giorgione	1477	1576	Titian
1757	1822	Canova, Ant.	1276	1336	Giotto (di Bordone)	1528	1588	Veronese, Paul
1560	1609	Carraci, Annibale	1240	1302	Giovanni (Cimabue)	1452	1519	Vinci, Leonardo da

FLEMISH AND DUTCH.

1836	1912	Alma-Tadema, L.	1632	1696	Meer Jan, ver	1625	1681	Ruysdael, Jacob
1605	1691	Cuyp, Albert	1610	1685	Ostade, Adr. van	1610	1694	Teniers, David
1613	1680	Dow, Gerard	1625	1654	Potter, Paul	1599	1641	Vandyck, Anton
1584	1666	Hals, Franz	1608	1699	Rembrandt, Paul	1633	1707	Van de Velde, Wm.
1460	1531	Matsys, Quintin	1577	1640	Rubens, Peter P.	1366	1440	Van Eyck, Hubert & Jan

SPANISH.

1786	1827	Alvarez, Don Jose	1838	1874	Fortuny, Mariano	1599	1660	Velasquez, Diego
1601	1667	Cano, Alonzo	1618	1682	Murillo, B. E.	1598	1662	Zurbaran, Franc.

MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

B'N.	D'd.	Name.	Nat.	B'N.	D'd.	Name.	Nat.	B'N.	D'd.	Name.	Nat.
1710	1778	Arne, Thos. A...	Eng.	1797	1848	Donizetti, Gaet'o	It.	1794	1870	Moscheles, Ign...	Ger.
1740	1802	Arnold, Sam'l...	Eng.	1812	1883	Flotow, F. von..	Ger.	1756	1791	Mozart, Wolfg...	Ger.
1767	1838	Attwood, Thos..	Eng.	1583	1625	Gibbons, Orlan..	Eng.	1819	1880	Offenbach, Jac...	Ger.
1685	1750	Bach, Jo.....	Ger.	1714	1787	Gluck, Chris....	Ger.	1825	1889	Ouseley, Sir F. A.	Eng.
1770	1827	Beethoven, L. von	Ger.	1818	1893	Gounod, Chas...	Fr.	1514	1594	Palestrina, Giov.	It.
1802	1835	Bellini, Vinc....	It.	1701	1759	Graun, C. H....	Ger.	1561	1594	Peri, Jacopo....	It.
1803	1869	Berlioz, Hector..	Fr.	1741	1813	Gretry, Andro...	Fr.	1728	1800	Piccinni, Nicola..	It.
1804	1885	Benedict, Sir J...	Ger.	1843	1907	Grieg, Edvard...	Nor.	1757	1831	Pleyel, I. J.....	Aus.
1808	1870	Balfe, M. W.....	Ir.	1685	1759	Handel, G. F....	Sax.	1658	1695	Purcell, Henry...	Eng.
1816	1875	Bennett, Sir Wm.	Eng.	1799	1868	Halevy, J. E....	Fr.	1822	1882	Raff, J. J.....	Swiss.
1838	1897	Bendl, Karl.....	Boh.	1732	1809	Haydn, Joseph..	Aus.	1683	1764	Rameau, J. P....	Fr.
1839	1875	Bizet, Leo.....	Fr.	1791	1833	Herold, Louis...	Fr.	1767	1821	Romberg, Andr..	Fr.
1722	1795	Benda, Georg...	Boh.	1728	1804	Hiller, Joh.....	Prus.	1792	1868	Rossini, Giaco...	It.
1842	1918	Boito, Arrigo....	It.	1832	1882	Jaell, Alfred....	Aus.	1829	1894	Rubinstein, A. G..	Russ.
1710	1779	Boyce, Wm.....	Eng.	1673	1739	Keiser, Reinh...	Ger.	1659	1725	Scarlatti, Aleso..	It.
1740	1806	Boccherini.....	It.	1832	1911	Lecocq, Chas....	Fr.	1797	1828	Schubert, Franz.	Aus.
1786	1855	Bishop, Sir H. R.	Eng.	1694	1746	Leo, Leonardo...	It.	1810	1856	Schumann, Rob't	Sax.
1833	1897	Brahms, Joh....	Ger.	1811	1886	Liszt, Franz.....	Hung.	1585	1672	Schutz, Heinr...	Ger.
1538	1623	Byrde, Wm.....	Eng.	1620	1677	Lock, Matt.....	Eng.	1778	1851	Spontini, Gasp...	It.
1604	1674	Carissimi, Giac..	It.	1633	1687	Lully, J. B.....	It.	1784	1859	Spohr, Ludwig...	Ger.
1550	1600	Cavaliere, Emil..	It.	1813	1887	Macfarren, G. A.	Eng.	1804	1849	Strauss, Joh.....	Aus.
1844	1891	Cellier, Alfred...	Eng.	1792	1872	Mason, Lowell...	Amer.	1842	1900	Sullivan, Sir Arth	Eng.
1760	1842	Cherubini, Maria	It.	1809	1847	Mend's'n-B'ith'y	Ger.	1523	1585	Tallis, Thos.....	Eng.
1809	1849	Chopin, Francis..	Pol.	1797	1870	Mercadante, Sav.	It.	1840	1893	Tschaikowsky, P.I	Rus.
1752	1832	Clementi, Muzio.	It.	1794	1864	Meyerbeer, Jac..	Ger.	1500	1560	Tye, Chris.....	Eng.
1810	1884	Costa, Sir Mich..	It.	1566	1651	Monteverde, C..	It.	1813	1901	Verdi, Giusep...	It.
1677	1727	Croft, Wm.....	Eng.	1563	1604	Morley, Thos....	Eng.	1813	1883	Wagner, Rich...	Ger.

SINGERS.

1823	1894	Alboni, Marie...	It.	1820	1887	Lind, Jenny.....	Swdn.	1833	1882	Phillips, Adel....	Eng.
1857	1921	Bispham, David.	Amer.	1808	1836	Malibran, M....	Fr.	1818	1900	Reeves, Sims....	Eng.
1788	1856	Bordogni, G.....	It.	1749	1833	Maria, Gertr....	Ger.	1810	1890	Ronconi, G.....	It.
1846	1896	Campanini, I....	It.	1810	1883	Mario, Cav.....	It.	1795	1854	Rubini, Giov....	It,
1873	1921	Caruso, Enrico..	It.	1836	1889	Murska, Ilma de.	It.	1822	1882	Rudersdorf, H...	Russ.
1855	1917	De Reszke, Edw.	Pol.	1781	1861	Novello, Vinc...	Eng.	1806	1854	Sontag, Hetty...	Ger.
1816	1889	Formes, Karl....	Ger.	1836	1874	Parepa-Rosa, Eu.	Scot.	1800	1876	Tamburini, A...	It.
1811	1869	Grisi, G.....	It.	1798	1865	Pasta, Guid.....	Eng.	1807	1886	Tichatscheck, J..	Ger.
1794	1858	La Blache, L....	It.	1843	1919	Patti, Adelina...	Span.	1753	1833	Todi, Luisa.....	Port.

VIOLINISTS.

1810	1880	Bull, Ole.....	Nor.	1884	1908	Sarasate, P. M..	Span.	1813	1869	Haberbier, E....	Ger.
1653	1713	Corelli, Arc.....	It.	1815	1894	Sivori, Ern.....	It.	1814	1889	Henselt, Adolf...	Bav.
1824	1893	Eichberg, J.....	Ger.	1692	1770	Tartini, G.....	It.	1806	1888	Herz, Henry....	Aus.
1716	1796	Giardini, F.....	It.	1753	1824	Viotti, Jean.....	It.	1788	1837	Hummel, J.....	Ger.
1831	1907	Joachim, Jos....	Ger.	1820	1881	Vieuxtemps, H..	Bel.	1784	1849	Kalkbrenner, F..	Ger.
1832	1875	Laub, Ferd.....	Ger.	1845	1908	Wilhelmji, A. D.	Ger.	1713	1780	Krebs, Joh.....	Sax.
1697	1764	Le Clair, J. M...	Fr.	1840	1884	Brassin, Louis...	Fr.	1799	1862	Mayer, Chas....	Ger.
1819	1890	Leonhard, Hub..	Bel.	1809	1886	D'Albert, Chas..	Ger.	1838	1898	Mills, S. B.....	Eng.
1790	1861	Lipinski, Karl...	Pol.	1811	1850	Dulcken, Louis..	Ger.	1784	1838	Ries, Ferd.....	Swiss.
1781	1840	Paganini, Nic...	It.	1761	1812	Dussek, L. ... '..	Boh.	1797	1843	Schoberlechner, F	Aus.
1831	1903	Rappoldi, Ed....	Aus.	1829	1869	Gottschalk, L...	U. S.	1830	1894	Von Bulow, Hans	Ger.
1830	1898	Remenyi, Edw..	Hung.								

BYGONE STAGE STARS.

B'N.	D'd.	Name.	B'N.	D'd.	Name.	B'N.	D'd.	Name.
1838	1891	Barrett, Lawr.	1859	1919	Goodwin, Nat. C.	1847	1920	O'Neill, James
1845	1923	Bernhardt, Sarah	1844	1922	Hare, Sir John	1871	1921	Opp, Julie
1833	1893	Booth, Edwin	1873	1918	Held, Anna	1821	1858	Rachel, Mlle.
1796	1852	Booth, Junius B.	1838	1905	Irving, Henry	1860	1916	Rehan, Ada
1887	1918	Castle, Vernon	1829	1905	Jefferson, Joseph	1836	1903	Robson, Stuart
1838	1899	Daly, Augustin	1787	1833	Kean, Edmund	1861	1922	Russell, Lillian
1850	1898	Davenport, Fanny	1811	1868	Kean, Charles	1755	1831	Siddons, Mrs. Sarah
1857	1923	De Belleville, Fred.	1843	1917	Kendall, Wm. H.	1853	1917	Tree, Sir Beerbohm
1820	1897	Drew, Mrs. John	1793	1873	Macready, Wm. Chas.	1853	1923	Wainwright, Marie
1823	1918	Ellsler, Effie (1st)	1837	1885	McCullough, John	1819	1888	Wallack, Lester
1824	1879	Fechter, Charles	1857	1907	Mansfield, Richard	1838	1922	Ward, Genevieve
1806	1872	Forrest, Edwin	1861	1923	Martinot, Sadie	1841	1919	Wyndham, Sir Chas.
1716	1779	Garrick, David	1832	1918	Mitchell, Maggie			

STAGE FAVORITES.

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Adams, Maude	Salt Lake City, Utah	1872
Albani, Emma	Chambly, Canada	1852
Alda, Frances	New Zealand	1882
Allen, Viola	Alabama	1869
Ames, Winthrop	North Easton, Mass.	1871
Anderson, Mary	Sacramento, Cal	1859
Anglin, Margaret	Ottawa, Canada	1876
Arbuckle, Maclyn	San Antonio, Tex	1866
Arthur, Julia	Hamilton, Ontario	1869
Ashwell, Lena	England	1872
Barrymore, Ethel	Philadelphia	1879
Barrymore, John		1882
Bates, Blanche	Portland, Ore	1873
Bentley, Irene	Baltimore	
Bernard, Sam	Birmingham, England	1863
Bingham, Amelia	Hicksville, Ohio	1869
Blauvelt, Lillian Evans	Brooklyn	1874
Bodanzky, Artur	Vienna, Austria	1877
Bonci, Alessandro	Cesena, Italy	1870
Burke, Billie	Washington, D. C	1886
Burt, Laura	Isle of Man	1875
Butt, Clara	Southwick, England	1873
Cahill, Marie	Brooklyn	
Calvé, Emma	Aveyron, France	1866
Cameron, Beatrice	Troy, N. Y	1868
Cameron, Violet	England	1862
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	London	1865
Carter, Mrs. Leslie	Lexington, Ky	1862
Carus, Emma	Berlin	1879
Cavalieri, Lina	Rome	1884
Cawthorn, Joseph	New York	1868
Chase, Pauline	Washington, D. C	1885
Claire, Ina	Washington, D. C	1892
Claxton, Kate	New York	1850
Coghlan, Rose	England	1853
Cohan, George M	Providence, R. I	1878
Collier, William	New York	1868
Conquest, Ida	New York	1876
Courtenay, William L	Worcester, Mass	1875
Courtleigh, William L	Guelph, Ontario	1869
Cowl, Jane	Boston	1884
Crane, William H	Leicester, Mass	1845
Crosman, Henrietta	Wheeling, W. Va	1865
Daly, Arnold	Brooklyn	1875
Daniels, Frank	Boston	1860
Dawn, Hazel	Ogden, Utah	1891
Destinn, Emmy	Prague	1878
De Angelis, Jefferson	San Francisco	1859
D'Arville, Camille	Holland	1863
De Merode, Cleo	Paris	1874
D'Orsay, Lawrance	North'ptons're, Eng	
De Reszke, Jean	Warsaw, Poland	1850
De Silva, N		1868
De Wolfe, Elsie	New York	1865
Dixey, Henry E	Boston	1859
Dressler, Marie	Cobourg, Canada	1869
Drew, John	Philadelphia	1853
Duse, Eleonora	Italy	1859
Eames, Emma Hayden	Shanghai	1867
Earle, Virginia	Cincinnati	1875
Edeson, Robert	New Orleans	1868
Elliott, Maxine	Rockland, Me	1871
Elisler, Effie	Philadelphia	1858
Eltinge, Julian	Boston	1883
Evesson, Isabel	St. Louis	1870
Fairbanks, Douglas	Denver	1883
Farnum, Dustin	Hampton Beach, N. H.	1876
Farnum, William	Buckport, Me	1876
Farrar, Geraldine	Melrose, Mass	1882
Faversham, William	London	1868
Ferguson, Elsie L	New York	1883
Fernandez, Bijou	New York	
Fields, Lew	New York	1867
Filkins, Grace	Philadelphia	
Fischer, Alice	Indiana	1875
Fiske, Minnie Maddern	New Orleans	1865
Forbes-Robertson, Sir J.	London	1853
Foy, Eddie	New York	1854
Frederick, Pauline	Boston	1884
Friganza, Trixie	Cincinnati	1870
Gadski, Johanna	Anklam, Prussia	1872
Galland, Bertha	New York	1877
Garden, Mary	Scotland	1877
Genée, Adeline	Jutland, Denmark	1882
George, Grace	New York	1880
Gillette, William	Hartford, Ct	1855
Gilman, Mabelle	New York	1880
Glaser, Lulu	Allegheny City, Pa	1876
Gluck, Alma	Roumania	1886
Goodrich, Edna	Logansport, Ind	1883
Gordon, Kitty	England	1878
Granville, Lillian	Canada	1887
Guilbert, Yvette	Paris	1868
Hackett, James K	Wolfe Island, Ont	1869
Hading, Jane	Marseilles	1859
Harned, Virginia	Boston	1868
Hauptmann, Gerhart	Salzbrunn, Austria	1862
Hedman, Martha	Ostersund, Sweden	1888
Hempel, Frieda	Leipzig	1885
Herne, Chrystal	Boston	1883
Heron, Bijou	New York	1863
Hilliard, Robert C	New York	1857
Hitchcock, Raymond	Auburn, N. Y	1870
Hofmann, Josef	Casimir, Cracow	1877
Holland, Joseph J	New York	1860
Hopper, De Wolf	New York	1858
Hopper, Edna Wallace	San Francisco	1874
Houdini, Harry	Appleton, Wis	1873
Illington, Margaret	Bloomington, Ill	1881
Irving, H. B	London	1870
Irving, Isabel	Bridgeport, Ct	1871
Irwin, May	Whitby, Ont	1862
Janis, Elsie	Delaware, O	1889
Jeffreys, Ellis	Ireland	1868
Jerome, Jerome K	Walsall, England	1859
Jorn, Carl	Riga, Russia	1873
Kalich, Bertha	Lemberg, Galicia	1874
Keane, Doris	Michigan	1885
Kendal, Mrs. W. H	Lincolnshire, Eng	1849
Kidder, Kathryn	Newark	1868
Kreisler, Fritz	Vienna	1875
Kubelik, Jan	Michle, Bohemia	1880
Labia, Maria	Italy	1883
Lackaye, Wilton	Loudoun County, Va	1862
Langtry, Lily	St. Saviour's, Eng	1852
Lauder, Harry	Portobello, Scotland	1870
Levey, Ethel	San Francisco	1881
Lipman, Clara	Chicago	1869
Lloyd, Alice	London	1873
Lloyd, Marie	London	1870
Loftus, Cissie	Glasgow	1876
Lohr, Marie	Sydney	1890
Lotta (Crabtree)	New York	1847
Lou-Tellegen, M	Amsterdam	1885
Mack, Andrew	Boston	1863
Mann, Louis	New York	1865
Mannering, Mary	London	1876
Mantell, Robert B	Ayrshire, Scotland	1854
Marlowe, Julia	Caldbeck, England	1870
Martin, Riccardo	Hopkinsville, Ky	1879
Maude, Cyril	London	1862
May, Edna	Syracuse	1875
Mayo, Margaret	Illinois	1882
McCormack, John	Athlone, Ireland	1885
McDonald, Christie	Picton, N. S	1875
McIntyre, Frank	Ann Arbor, Mich	1879
McLean, R. D	New Orleans	1859
McRae, Bruce	India	1867
Melba, Nellie	Melbourne	1866
Millard, Evelyn	England	1873
Miller, Henry	London	1860
Millward, Jessie	England	1861
Morris, Clara	Toronto	1849
Nazimova, Alla	Yalta, Crimea, Russia	1879
Neilson-Terry, Phyllis	London	1892
Nethersole, Olga	London	1870
Nielson, Alice	Nashville	1876
Nilsson, Christine	Wederslof, Sweden	1843
Norworth, Jack	Philadelphia	1879
Olcott, Chauncey	Providence, R. I	1860
O'Neill, Nance	Oakland, Cal	1875
Paderewski, Ignace J	Poland	1860
Palmer, Minnie	Philadelphia	1860
Pavlowa, Anna	Russia	1885
Phillips, Frank	Russia	1888
Power, Tyrone	London	1869
Powers, James T	New York	1862
Prince, Adelaide	London	1866
Rankin, Phyllis		1874
Reeve, Ada	London	1876
Ring, Blanche	Boston	1876
Ritchie, Adele	Philadelphia	1874
Roberts, Florence	New York	1871
Robson, May	Australia	1868
Rockwell, Florence	St. Louis	1883
Rorke, Kate	London	1866
Rorke, Mary	London	1858
Russell, Annie	Liverpool	1864
Sanderson, Julia	Springfield, Mass	1887
Scheff, Fritzi	Vienna	1880
Schumann-Heink, E	Lieben, Austria	1861
Scott, Cyril	Ireland	1866
Scotti, Antonio	Naples	1866
Sembrich, Marcella	Lemberg, Austria	1858
Shannon, Effie	Cambridge, Mass	1867
Shattuck, Truly	San Miguel, Cal	1876
Shaw, Mary	Wolfboro, N. H	1860
Skinner, Otis	Cambridge, Mass	1858
Slezak, Leo	Schonberg, Austria	1876
Sothern, Edward H	New Orleans	1859
Sousa, John Philip	Washington, D. C	1854
Spong, Hilda	Australia	1875
Stahl, Rose	Montreal	1875
Stanhope, Adelaide	Paris	1858
Starr, Frances	Oneonta, N. Y	1886
Stevenson, Charles A	Dublin	1860

STAGE FAVORITES.

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.	Name.	Birthplace.	Born
Stone, Fred Andrew	Denver	1873	Victoria, Vesta	Leeds, England	1873
Summerville, Amelia	Kildare, Ireland	...	Walcot, Charles	New York	1840
Taliaferro, Edith	Boston	1892	Walker, Charlotte	Galveston	1878
Taliaferro, Mabel	New York	1887	Ward, Fannie	St. Louis	1875
Tanguay, Eva	Marbleton, Canada	1878	Warde, Frederick	Warrington, England	1851
Taylor, Laurette	New York	1887	Ware, Helen	San Francisco	1877
Tempest, Marie	London	1866	Warfield, David	San Francisco	1866
Templeton, Fay	Little Rock, Ark	1865	Waring, Herbert	London	1857
Terriss, Ellaline	Falkland Islands	1872	Warner, Henry Byron	London	1876
Terry, Ellen (Alice)	Coventry, England	1848	Weber, Joseph	New York	1867
Tetrazzini, Luisa	Florence	1874	Wheatley, Walter	Joplin, Mo	1885
Teyte, Maggie	Wolverhampton, Eng	1891	Williams, Fritz	Boston	1865
Thursby, Emma	Brooklyn	1857	Wilson, Francis	Philadelphia	1854
Tilley, Vesta	Worcester, England	1864	Wise, Thomas A	Faversham, England	1865
Tyler, Odette	Savannah	1869	Wright, Huntley	London	1869
Tynan, Brandon	Dublin	1879	Yohe, May	Pennsylvania	1869
Vanbrugh, Irene	Exeter, England	1872	Ysaye, Eugene	Liege, Belgium	1858
Vanbrugh, Violet	Exeter, England	1867			

CHINESE ORIGIN OF U. S. PACIFIC COAST NAMES.

(Guy M. Walker in the New York Herald.)

With regard to the proposal to change the name of Mount Rainier to Mount Lincoln, and the controversy between Seattle and Tacoma, there are some things not generally known to our people, which should be considered and furnish the determining factor in settling not only the name of Mount Tacoma but the names of many other places on the Pacific Coast. I used to be quite familiar with the language of North China, and many years ago in travelling through the West was surprised to find aboriginal names with the word "ma" as a part of them, and almost invariably the Indians had furnished the white man some translation of the name which showed that it concerned a horse. There were Kicking Horse River and Running Horse Creek and White Horse Mountain, and many other variations. Now the word "ma" is the Chinese word for horse.

Probably the most common Chinese word connected with names is the word "ta" or "da," meaning big or great. You will find on our Alaska coast the Taku Glacier. Now "taku" is a very common Chinese name, meaning "big mouth," and you will find it as the name of the Chinese city at the mouth of the river, just south of Tientsin. There is absolutely no doubt that the name of the Alaskan glacier was plainly given to it by the Chinese. As you come down the western coast the very first point of the State of Washington that you meet further out than Cape Flattery is Tatoosh Island. Now "ta-too-sah" means big or projecting, belly, and the island was doubtless so named because of its prominence and obtrusive character.

On the mainland just behind Cape Flattery is an Indian reservation, Makah. I know nothing of the Indians on this reservation, but the Chinese name plainly indicates that they are the Horsehead Indians. Further in along the straits you come to Sekon Point. Now "se" is the word for west and "kou" or "kow" is the Chinese word for mouth, and this point is the Western Mouth Point. Still further down the coast is a point marked Hohhead. Now "ho" or "hoh" is the Chinese word for river, and just below the head is a river which our people have named the Hoh River, not knowing that the first word was the Chinese word for river. A little further down is the City of Tahoiah. Now "taho" means the big river and "lah" means place of, or the place at the great river.

Without attempting to explain the Chinese significance of more names, I wish to say that there is no doubt at all of the Chinese origin of such names as Chehalis, Nahcota, Chimacum. Just north of the Columbia River is a place called Nemah—to one who understands Chinese this means that it is the place where you found your horse.

The Chinese word for mountain is "shan," or sometimes spelled "san," and wherever you find, as you frequently do, this syllable as part of a name it invariably refers to some mountain. Shusan, the great mountain, next to Mount Baker, is plainly Chinese. Now "hu" or "hoe" is the Chinese word for lake, and it is no surprise to one who knows Chinese to learn that Tahoe is a big lake. Chelan, the name of the mountain range in Central Washington, is plainly Chinese, as is also Peshastin. Chewelah is also Chinese.

I have mentioned these to show that the aboriginal names all over that Western country are of Chinese origin with easily understood significance, and they should on that account be preserved.

Now going back to the mountain in controversy. Because the name of a man who never saw it was given to it by a friend who simply happened to be the first white man to identify it is little reason for preserving the name of Rainier. The so-called Indian name Tacoma is not Indian but Chinese. The first syllable "ta" means great, the second "co" or "cu," or more properly "ku," means mouth, and "ma" is the well known Chinese name for horse. In other words, it is the mountain of the big mouthed horse.

I may be mistaken in my surmise as to the meaning of the second syllable, but there is no possibility of doubt that the first syllable and the last syllable refer to big horse and the middle syllable is some Chinese word of description qualifying big horse. In order to be certain as to what this word is it would be necessary to get a number of the oldest Indians living to repeat the name and get its correct phonetic equivalent. The name Tacoma is plainly the name given to the mountain by early Chinese who came to our coast, and was preserved by the Indians, who may, or may not, have understood its meaning; but the origin of the name indicates its antiquity and identifies it with the many other names of aboriginal origin, and the Government authorities, geographical and otherwise, should end the controversy by sticking to the oldest name that the mountain has known.

While it has no particular relation to the controversy over the name of Mount Tacoma, it is interesting to note the Chinese origin of many other of our Indian names. Utah is plainly Chinese, and "pe" or "pie" means north, and so the Piute Indian tribes were simply the North Utes. Dakota is also of Chinese origin and significance.

FORM OF ADDRESS FOR PERSONS OF RANK.

An *Emperor* is to be addressed, in a letter, as "Sire," or "Your Imperial Majesty."

A *King* or *Queen* is to be addressed, in a letter, as "Sire" (or "Madam"), or "Your Majesty." The envelope is to be addressed, "The King's (or Queen's) Most Excellent Majesty."

Princes and *Princesses*, and other persons of royal blood, are addressed as "His (or Her) Royal Highness." Here, as in the cases above, a letter may begin "May it please," following with the words "Your Majesty" or "Your Royal Highness." "May it please" goes well at the start of any letter.

A *Duke* or *Marquis* is "My Lord Duke" (or "Marquis"), a Duke is "His (or Your) Grace." A Marquis is also "My Lord," or "Your Lordship."

An *Earl* or a *Baron* is "My Lord," or "Your Lordship," as "the Right Honorable."

A *Viscount* is "the Right Honorable."

A *Baronet* or a *Knight* is "Sir."

Wives of any peer may be addressed as "Madam," with the further alternative of "Your Ladyship," or "Your Grace," if she is of high rank. Women of peers may be addressed also as "the Right Honorable," or "the Honorable," according to the rank. The wife of an Earl is a *Countess*.

A *Cardinal* is "Your (or His) Eminence." An *Archbishop* is "My Lord" or "His Grace." A *Bishop* is "My Lord." An *Archdeacon* is "Venerable Sir."

An *Ambassador* is "Your Excellency." A *Minister Plenipotentiary* is "Sir."

Memorable Dates.

NOTE.—Consult also the various other collections of dates, such as Battles of the Revolution, Great Battles of the Civil War, Marine Disasters, etc., Chief Political Assassinations, Tables of Rulers, Authors, etc.

B.C.

4731-4454 (Petrie) IV Dynasty in Egypt; pyramids of Giza built.
2267-13 (about) Reign of Hammurabi, founded old Babylonian Empire.
2000-1580 (about) Reign of Shepherd Kings in Egypt.
1700 (about) Israelites descend into Egypt.
1580-1250 (about) Egypt in height of splendor.
1453 First Olympic games.
1350 (?) Death of King Tutankhamen of Egypt.
1300 (about) Exodus of the Israelites.
1193-83 (?) Trojan war; fall of Troy.
1100-850 Tyre at height of its greatness.
1047-17 David King in Jerusalem.
1017-978 Solomon King; building of Temple in Jerusalem.
850 Carthage founded.
776 Olympic Era began.
753 Rome founded.
721 Downfall of Samaria; captivity of the ten tribes.
701 Siege of Jerusalem by Sennecherib.
667 Byzantium founded.
608 Fall of Nineveh; conquest of Assyria.
587 Destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar.
585-72 Siege and capture of Tyre.
562-52 (?) Buddha born.
551 Confucius born.
538 Fall of Babylon; conquered by Cyrus.
537 Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.
525 Egypt conquered by Cambyses; end of independence.
510 Expulsion of Tarquin from Rome.
490 Greeks defeat Persians at Marathon.
480 Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylae.
431-04 Peloponnesian War.
401 Cyrus killed by Artaxerxes at Cunaxa.
399 Execution of Socrates.
390 Rome taken by the Gauls.
356 Temple of Diana at Ephesus burned.
336-23 Reign and conquests of Alexander the Great.
284 Alexandrian Library founded; burned 47 B. C. and 640 A. D.
264-41 First Punic War.
218 Hannibal crosses Alps; beginning second Punic War.
201 Scipio dictates peace to Carthage.
149 Third Punic War begins.
146 Carthage destroyed by Romans.
60 First triumvirate in Rome; Pompey, Caesar and Crassus.
58-51 Caesar conquered Gaul and Britain.
44 Assassination of Julius Caesar.
31 Battle of Actium; defeat of Antony.
27 Octavian as Augustus becomes first Roman Emperor.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ.

A.D.

29 The crucifixion.
64 Burning of Rome; first persecution of Christians.
70 Jerusalem destroyed by Titus.
79 Pompeii destroyed by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius.
116 Roman Empire at its greatest extent.
313 Constantine converted to Christianity.
330 Capital of Empire moved from Rome to Byzantium, henceforth known as Constantinople.
410 Sacking of Rome by Alaric; Britain abandoned.
451 Huns under Attila defeated at Chalons.
476 End of Western Roman Empire.
481 Kingdom of Franks founded by Clovis.
622 Mohammed's flight from Mecca (the Hejira).
624-32 Saracen conquest of Arabia.
632-51 Saracen conquest of Persia.
634-37 Saracen conquest of Syria.
640-46 Saracen conquest of Egypt.
640 Alexandrian library burned.
709 Saracen conquest of Africa completed.
711 Saracens cross into Spain.
732 Saracens defeated at Tours by Charles Martel.
756 Moorish kingdom in Spain founded.
786-809 Haroun-al-Rashed; Eastern Caliphate at height of power.
787 Danes land in England.
800 Charlemagne (768-814) crowned at Rome.
1000 Leif Ericson, the Norseman, discovered America.
1001 First Mohammedan invasion of India.
1066 Battle of Hastings; Norman conquest of Britain.
1096-99 The first of the Crusades (Godfrey of Bouillon, leader); capture of Jerusalem.
1147-49 The second Crusade (Conrad III, Louis VII, leaders).
1172 Ireland conquered by Henry II.
1187 Saladin recaptures Jerusalem.
1189-92 The third Crusade (Frederick Barbarossa, Philip II, Richard Coeur de Lion, leaders; Acre captured.
1202-4 The fourth Crusade (Count Baldwin of Flanders).
1206 Jenghis Khan, founder of Mogul Empire, begins his rule; conquers China, 1215; Central Asia, 1221.
1215 King John of England granted Magna Charta, June 15.
1228-29 The fifth Crusade (Frederick II).
1233 The Inequisition established in Spain by Pope Gregory IX; revived there in 1480; suppressed by Napoleon in Spain in 1808; restored in 1814; finally abolished in 1820.
1248-54 The sixth Crusade, under Louis IX (St. Louis).
1258 Assembly of Knights and Burgesses of England (the "Mad Parliament").
1259-92 Reign of great Mongol Emperor, Kublai Khan.
1265 First representative Parliament in England.
1270 St. Louis dies in Tunis, on the last Crusade.
1271-95 Marco Polo's travels in Far East.
1291 Origin of Swiss Confederation.
1295 First regular English Parliament; it became a legislative power in 1308.
1338 Beginning of One Hundred Years' War.
1348 Outbreak of the "Black Death" disease in Europe.
1381 Wat Tyler's rebellion, England.
1415 Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.
1431 Joan of Arc was burned, May 30, in France.
1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1455 The Wars of the Roses began.
1462 The Bible was first printed at Mentz.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
1486 Bartholomew Dias rounds Cape of Good Hope.
1492 Christopher Columbus discovers America, Oct. 12.
1497 Cabot discovers east coast of Canada, June 24.
1498 Vasco da Gama reaches India by sea.
—— Savonarola burned as heretic, at Florence, Italy.
1513 Balboa discovers Pacific Ocean, Sept. 25.
1517 The Reformation began in Germany; persecution of Protestants commenced in France.
1519-21 Conquest of Mexico by Cortes.
1531-35 Pizarro conquers Peru.
1534 Cartier ascended St. Lawrence River.
—— Act of Supremacy makes the King head of the Church of England.
1535 First English Bible printed.
1536-9 Monasteries closed in England.
1565 Revolt of the Netherlands began.
—— St. Augustine, Fla., settled.
1572 St. Bartholomew massacre, France, Aug. 24.
1587 Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, Feb. 8.
1588 Spanish Armada defeated, July 21-29.
1598 Edict of Nantes, giving toleration to Huguenots, signed April 13.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.
1607 Jamestown, Va., settled, May 13.
1609 Hudson River first explored, Sept.
1615 Champlain entered Lake Ontario.
1618 Thirty Years' War in Germany began.
1693 Beginning of England's national debt.
1694 Founding of the Bank of England.
1703 Founding of St. Petersburg, Russia.
1704 Gibraltar taken by the English, July 24; Battle of Blenheim, Aug. 13.
1707 Union of England and Scotland.
1713 Peace of Utrecht, April 11.
1714 Accession of House of Hanover, Aug. 1.
1715 First Jacobite rebellion in Great Britain; the second in 1745.
1717 Snow fell 10 to 20 ft. deep in New England, Feb. 20-24.
1720 South Sea Bubble burst; financial panic.
1745 Battle of Fontenoy, April 30; siege and capture of Louisburg by New England Colonial troops, June 17.
1754-63 French and Indian War in America.
1756 Black Hole suffocation in Calcutta.
1765 Stamp Act enacted by Parliament, March 22.
—— N. Y., R. I., Del., Mass., Conn., N. J., Pa., Md. and S. C. hold Stamp Act Congress at N. Y. City and issue a Declaration of Rights, Oct. 7.

1770 Boston Massacre, March 5.
1772 First partition of Poland; second, 1793; third, 1795.
1773 Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16.
1774 First Continental Congress, Sept. 5-Oct. 26, Philadelphia.
1775 First American Anti-Slavery Society founded by Quakers, April 14, Phila.
—— Battle of Lexington, April 19.
—— Second Continental Congress agrees on Articles of Confederation, May 20.
—— Mecklenburg, North Carolina, Declaration of Independence, May 20.
—— Washington chosen head of American Army, June 15.
—— Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
1776 Tom Paine publishes "Common Sense."
—— Declaration of Independence, July 4.
—— Battle of Long Island, Aug. 27.
—— Battle of Harlem Heights, Sept. 16.
—— Nathan Hale executed, Sept. 22.
—— Washington crossed the Delaware River, Dec. 25-26, and defeated British at Trenton, N. J.
1777 Washington wins Battle of Princeton, Jan. 3.
—— Stars and Stripes flag adopted by Fourth Continental Congress, June 14.
—— Battle of Bennington, Vt., Aug. 16.
—— Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, Oct. 17.
—— Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.
1778 Wyoming Valley, Pa., massacre, by Indians and Tories, July 4.
—— N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., Va. and S. C. sign the Articles of Confederation, July 9; N. C., July 21; Ga., July 24; N. J., Nov. 26.
—— French fleet arrives in Narragansett Bay, July 29.
—— Franklin negotiates U. S. treaty with France, recognizing American independence, Feb. 6.
1779 Delaware signs Articles of Confederation, Feb. 12-May 5.
—— Capt. Cook killed in Hawaii, Feb. 14.
—— Capture of Serapis by Paul Jones, Sept. 23.
1779-80 Long Island Sound frozen over.
1780 Bank of Philadelphia chartered (first in U. S.), March 1.
—— Major Andre captured, Sept. 23; hanged, Oct. 2.
1781 Congress announces complete ratification of Articles of Confederation, March 1.
—— Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown, Oct. 19.
1782 Preliminary peace articles between U. S. and Great Britain signed at Paris, Nov. 30; definitive treaty signed Sept. 3, 1783.
1783 Congress demobilizes American Army, Oct. 18-Nov. 3; British evacuated New York, Nov. 25; Washington delivers his farewell address at Fraunces's Tavern, N. Y., Dec. 4; resigns his army commission, Dec. 23, and retires to Mt. Vernon, Va.
1784 Congress ratifies peace treaty with Great Britain, Jan. 14.
—— First daily paper in America, Advertiser, issued at Phila.
—— John Fitch operated his steamboat on Delaware River.
1786 Shays's rebellion in Massachusetts.
1787 U. S. Constitution drawn up at a convention of delegates from the States at Phila., May 14-Sept. 17.
—— Warren Hastings impeached; acquitted, 1795, April 23.
1788 First settlement in Australia, Jan. 26.
1789 First Presidential election, February.
—— U. S. Constitution in effect in ratifying States, March 4.
—— First U. S. Congress meets, N. Y., April 6.
—— Washington inaugurated President, April 30.
—— The French Revolution began; Bastille stormed July 14.
—— U. S. Supreme Court created, Sept.
1792 France proclaimed a Republic, Sept. 21.
—— First U. S. Mint established, April 2.
—— First Canadian Legislature.
—— Cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney.
1793 Canada forbids slave importation.
—— Louis XVI. of France executed, Jan. 21.
1796 Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1798 The Irish rebellion.
—— Lord Nelson defeats French fleet in Battle of the Nile, Aug. 1.
1799 Bonaparte declared First Consul, Nov.
—— George Washington died, Dec. 14.
1800 Sixth Congress (2d session) meets (for first time) at Washington, Nov. 17.
—— Battle of Marengo, June 14; Battle of Hohenlinden, Dec. 3.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1; first Parliament of United Kingdom.
1803 England and France renew war.
—— Louisiana purchased from the French.
1804 Napoleon Bonaparte proclaimed Emperor of France, May 18.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson, Oct. 21.
—— Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2.
1806 End of the Holy Roman Empire.
1807 British take Copenhagen.
—— Abolition of slave trade in British Dominions, March 25.
—— Peace of Tilsit, July 7.
—— Fulton's first steamboat voyage, New York to Albany, Aug. 11.
1812 Second United States war with Great Britain, declared June 19.
—— The French expedition to Moscow; city burned by the Russians, Sept. 16.
1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10.
—— Russia, Prussia and Austria unite against Napoleon; he wins Battle of Dresden, Aug. 26-29; decisively beaten at Leipzig, Oct. 16-19; Wellington drives the French from Spain.
1814 Stephenson invents the locomotive.
—— Scott's "Waverley" published.
—— Allies capture Paris, March 31; Napoleon abdicates, April 11; Louis XVIII. restored to throne, May 3; Congress of Vienna opened, Nov. 3.
—— British burned White House at Washington, Aug. 24.
—— Battle of Lake Champlain, Macdonough's Victory, Sept. 11.
—— Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24.
1815 Jackson defeated British at New Orleans, Jan. 8.
—— Napoleon returned from Elba to France, March 1; the "Hundred Days," March 20-June 22; Napoleon defeated at Waterloo, June 18; sent to St. Helena, Oct. 16; Holy Alliance formed Sept 26.
1817 Work begun on Erie Canal, July 4; formal opening at New York, Nov. 4, 1825.
1818 Imprisonment for debt abolished at New York, Dec. 6.
1819 First steamboat crossed the Atlantic. This was the Savannah, which went from New York to Savannah (March 28-April 12), and went from Savannah to Liverpool (May 22-June 20).
—— Florida acquired from Spain, Feb. 22.
1821 Napoleon died at St. Helena, May 5.
—— Mexico wins independence from Spain.
1821-29 Greek War for independence.
1822 Famine in Ireland.
—— Revolution in Portugal; separation of Brazil.
1923 Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2.
1824 Visit of Lafayette to America.
1825 Trade unions allowed in England.
1828 First passenger railroad in United States (the Baltimore and Ohio) was begun, July 4.
—— War between Russia and Turkey.
—— Catholics readmitted to Parliament.
1829 Welland Canal opened.
1830 Revolution in France, Orleanist succession.
1832 Nullification ordinance in South Carolina, Nov. 19.
1833 Steamship Royal William crossed from Nova Scotia to England.
—— Fire at New York; 70 houses burned.
—— First opera house opened at N. Y., Nov. 18.
—— Abolition of slavery throughout British Empire.
1834 Last lottery in England, Aug. 28.
1835 Morse invented the telegraph.
—— Great fire in New York City, Dec. 16-17; 674 buildings burned.
1838 Fire destroyed 1,158 buildings at Charleston, S. C., April 27.
1839 Earthquake at Martinique; 700 killed.
1840 British opium war with China.
1841 Upper and lower Canada united, Feb. 10.
1842 Fire at Hamburg, Germany, destroyed 1,992 buildings, May 4.
1843 First telegraph line in U. S., Washington to Baltimore.
1845 Texas annexed.
—— Fire destroyed 1,000 buildings at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 10.
—— Fire destroyed 1,300 buildings at N. Y., June 28; and 600 buildings at Albany.
1846 Sewing machine completed by Howe.
—— McCormick's reaping machine perfected.
—— The Irish potato famine.
—— British corn laws repealed, June 26.
—— War with Mexico began; treaty signed July, 4, 1848.
1847 Battle of Chapultepec, Sept. 13.
1848 Louis Philippe dethroned in France; second Republic set up. Revolutionary uprisings in many European countries.
—— Washington Monument, at Washington, D. C., begun July 4.
—— Fire destroyed 3,000 buildings at Constantinople, Aug. 16.
—— Gold discovered in California, Jan. 24.

1848 Fugitive Slave Law passed.
1851 Gold discovered in Australia, Feb. 12.
—— Fire destroyed 2,500 buildings at San Francisco, May 3-5; also 500 buildings there June 22.
—— First International Exhibition, London.
1852 Louis Napoleon became Emperor of France.
1853 Crimean War began.
1854 Japan opened by Commodore Perry.
1855 Sebastopol falls; Crimean War ends, Sept. 8.
1857 The great mutiny in India; broke out May 10.
—— The Dred Scott decision.
—— First Atlantic cable begun to be laid, Valentia, Ireland, Aug. 5; first messages, Aug. 5, 1858.
1858 East India Company dissolved, Aug. 2; government of India transferred to the British Crown.
1859 John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, Va., Oct. 16.
—— First petroleum well opened, Titusville, Pa., by Edward L. Drake; Aug. 26.
—— War between Austria and Sardinia (assisted by France); Battle of Magenta, June 4; Battle of Solferino, June 24.
1860 Prince of Wales visited the U. S.
—— South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20.
1861 Emancipation of the Russian serfs.
—— Victor Emmanuel becomes King of Italy.
—— Southern Confederacy formed, Feb. 8; elected Jefferson Davis President, Feb. 9; Fort Sumter fired on, April 12; Lincoln called for volunteers, April 15; Queen Victoria's proclamation of neutrality, May 13; Battle of Bull Run, July 21; McClellan given command of Union Army, Nov. 1; Mason and Slidell affair, Nov. 8.
1862 Grant captures Forts Henry and Donelson, Feb. 6 and 16; Monitor defeats Merrimac, March 9; Farragut captured New Orleans, April 25; McClellan's Peninsula Campaign, March-August; Battles of Antietam, Sept. 17; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13.
1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation (issued Sept. 22, 1862), in effect Jan. 1.
—— Hooker defeated at Chancellorsville, May 2-4; Lee defeated at Gettysburg, July 1-3; Grant captures Vicksburg, July 4; Battles of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20; Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24; Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25.
—— Draft riots at N. Y. City, July 13-16.
—— French set up Maximilian, Austrian Archduke, as Emperor of Mexico; on their withdrawal, Feb., 1867, he was captured, and executed, June 19.
1864 War between Prussia and Denmark.
—— Grant made Commander-in-Chief, March 12; Battles of the Wilderness, May 5-6; of Spotsylvania, May 8-21; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19; Sherman's March to Atlanta, May-July; he captured Savannah, Dec. 21; U. S. S. Kearsarge sinks the raider Alabama, June 19.
1865 Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9.
—— Lincoln shot by J. Wilkes Booth, at Washington, April 14; died April 15.
1866 Fire destroyed centre of Portland, Me., and made 2,000 homeless, July 4.
—— Fenians invaded Canada.
—— Second Atlantic cable laid. First (1857-8) had lasted only a little while.
—— Fire destroyed 2,500 buildings at Quebec, Canada, Oct. 13.
1867 Alaska purchased from Russia, March 30.
—— The Dominion of Canada established, July 1.
1867-68 Abolition of the Shogunate and restoration of the Mikado in Japan; feudalism abolished in 1871; Constitution promulgated in 1889.
1868 President Andrew Johnson impeached, tried and acquitted, March-May.
—— U. S.-China (Burlingame) treaty, July 4.
—— Queen Isabella flees from Spain, Sept. 30.
1869 Financial "Black Friday" in New York, Sept. 24.
—— Red River rebellion in Canada.
—— Suez Canal opened, Nov. 17.
1870 Franco-Prussian War begun, July 19; France proclaimed a Republic, Sept. 4.
—— Rome added to Kingdom of Italy.
1871 The German Empire re-established, Jan. 18.
—— The great fire in Chicago, Oct. 8-11; 18,000 buildings destroyed.
1872 Col. Jas. Fisk, Jr., "King of Wall Street," shot at N. Y. by Edw. S. Stokes, Jan 6; he died two days later; Stokes got 4 years in prison.
—— The great fire in Boston, Nov. 9; 748 buildings destroyed.
1873 Fifth Avenue Theatre burned, N. Y., Jan. 1.
—— "Boss" W. M. Tweed at N. Y. convicted of fraud.
—— Panic at N. Y. began with bank failures on Sept. 20.
1876 Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.
1876 Jarrett and Palmer train, New York to San Francisco, left Jersey City May 31; arrived San Francisco June 4; time of journey, 83 hours 34 minutes.
—— Telephone invented by Bell.
—— Hallett's Reef (Hell Gate) blown up, Sept. 2.
—— Brooklyn Theatre fire, Dec. 5; 289 lives lost.
1877 Russia declares war on Turkey, April 24.
—— Fire swept over 600 acres of City of St. John, N. B., June 20; 100 lives lost.
—— Eleven Molly Maguires hanged at Pottsville, Pa., for murders, June 21.
1878 Congress at Berlin, June 13-July 13, settles the Turkish question. Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia and Roumania made independent.
—— "L" opened in New York, April 30.
—— Masked burglars got $2,757,700 at Manhattan Savings Institution, N. Y., Oct. 27.
—— Incandescent electric lamp invented by Edison.
1879 English massacred at Cabul, Sept. 4.
1881 East River frozen over, people crossed on foot.
—— President Garfield shot, July 2; died Sept. 14.
—— Fire kills 850 at Ring Theatre, Vienna, Dec. 8.
1882 Fire destroyed most of Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 11.
—— Tuberculosis germ discovered by Dr. Koch.
1883 Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy. (Renewed in 1887, 1891 and 1896.)
—— Brooklyn Bridge opened, May 24.
1884 Panic at N. Y., failure of Marine Bank and Jas. R. Keene, May 5.
—— Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty presented to U. S., at Paris, July 4.
1885 Death of Gordon at Khartum, Jan. 26.
—— First electric street railway in U. S., at Baltimore, opened Sept. 1.
—— Hell Gate rocks blown up, Oct. 10.
1886 Haymarket Anarchist riots, Chicago; 7 police killed, 60 wounded, May 4.
—— Steve Brodie jumped from Brooklyn Bridge, July 23.
—— Charleston, S. C., earthquake, Aug. 31.
—— Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island unveiled in presence of 1,000,000 people, The World raised $100,000 to erect pedestal, Oct. 28.
1887 Fire kills 200 at Opera Comique, Paris, May 25; and 200 at theatre, Exeter, England, Sept. 4.
—— Flood in Hoang-Ho River, China; 900,000 perish.
—— Interstate Commerce Law, Feb. 4.
1888 Great blizzard in eastern part of U. S., March 11-14.
1889 Brazil became a republic.
—— Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31; 2,209 lives lost.
1891 Park Place disaster, N. Y., 64 killed, Aug. 22.
1892 Fire destroyed 28 lives at Hotel Royal, N. Y., Feb. 6; and 600 in building, St. John's, N.F., July 8.
—— Pinkerton guards killed several steel strikers at Homestead, Pa., July 16.
1893 World's Fair at Chicago, opened May 1.
—— Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii deposed, Jan. 16.
1894 Chinese-Japanese War began, July 25; Battle of Yalu, Sept. 17; treaty of Shimonoseki, April 17, gave Japan Liaotung Peninsula, Formosa and the Pescadores.
—— Hawaii made a republic, July 4.
—— First gasoline vehicle in operation, July 4.
—— Capt. Dreyfus degraded, Dec. 23; restored to rank, July 12, 1906.
1895 Roentgen ray discovered by W. K. Roentgen, a German physicist.
—— Cuban Revolution began, Feb. 20.
1896 President Cleveland appointed Venezuela Boundary Commission, Jan. 1; treaty signed, Feb. 2, 1897.
—— "Greater New York" bill signed, May 11.
—— Tornado killed several hundred at St. Louis, May 17.
—— Defeat of Italian Army by Menelek at Adowa in Abyssinia, March 1.
1897 The Turkish-Greek War.
—— Fire killed 150 at Charity bazaar, Paris, May 4.
1898 U. S. battleship Maine blown up in harbor of Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15.
—— War began between Spain and the United States, April 21.
—— Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1.
—— Battles of San Juan and El Caney, July 1-3.
—— Battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 3.
—— Annexation of Hawaii to U. S., July 7.
—— Peace protocol signed between the United States and Spain, Aug. 12.
—— Peace treaty signed by American and Spanish delegates at Paris, Dec. 10, the U. S. acquiring the Philippines and Porto Rico.
—— Battle of Omdurman, Sept. 2; Sudan recovered.
1899 Spanish treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, Feb. 6.
—— Universal Peace Conference at Hague called by Czar, May 18.

1899 The South African War began, Oct. 11; Gen. Cronje surrendered, Feb. 27; Ladysmith relieved, Feb. 28; Pretoria surrendered, June 5, 1900; war ended, May 31, 1902.
—— Philippine-American War began, Feb. 4.
—— Windsor Hotel fire (N. Y.), March 17; 45 lives lost.
1900 Chicago drainage canal opened, Jan. 2.
—— Paris Exposition opened, April 15.
—— Boxer insurrection in China, June; Peking captured by foreign allies, Aug. 14.
—— Great fire at Ottawa and Hull, Canada, April 26.
—— Hoboken docks and ships fire, June 30; 145 lives lost.
—— The Galveston tornado, Sept. 8; 6,000 lives lost.
1901 Death of Queen Victoria, Jan. 22.
—— J. P. Morgan organized U. S. Steel Corp.
—— Aguinaldo captured by Gen. Funston, March 23.
—— Northern Pacific Railway stock "corner" and panic, May 9.
—— Pan-American Exposition, May 1-Nov. 2.
—— Jacksonville, Fla., swept by $11,000,000 fire, May 3.
—— Assassination of President McKinley, Sept. 6.
—— Marconi signalled letter "S" across Atlantic from England to Newfoundland, Dec. 12. First message sent in Dec., 1902.
1902 St. Pierre, Martinique, destroyed by eruption of Mt. Pelee, May 8; about 30,000 lives lost.
—— Pennsylvania coal strike of 145,000 anthracite miners, May 12. Settled by President Roosevelt's commission, Oct. 23.
—— Fire destroyed 456 buildings at Paterson, N. J., Feb.; and 115 people at a church, Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 20.
—— Cuban Republic inaugurated, May 20.
—— First International Arbitration Court opened, Hague, October.
1903 Kishineff massacre.
—— Alaska boundary treaty ratified by U. S., Feb. 11.
—— U. S.-Philippine cable completed, message sent around the world in 12 minutes, July 4.
—— Panama Revolution, Nov. 3; republic recognized by U. S., Nov. 6.
—— First successful mechanical aeroplane flight by the Wright brothers, Dec. 17.
—— Fire kills 602 at Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, Dec. 30.
1904 The great fire in Baltimore, Feb. 7; 2,500 buildings destroyed.
—— The Russo-Japanese War began, Feb. 6.
—— St. Louis Exposition opened, May 1.
—— Steamboat General Slocum burned, June 15; 1,021 lives lost.
—— Subway opened, New York, Oct. 27.
1905 Port Arthur surrendered to Japanese, Jan. 2.
—— Battle of Mukden, Feb. 20-Mar. 15.
—— Battle of Sea of Japan, May 27-28.
—— Peace terms between Japan and Russia agreed on at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 25.
—— Norway dissolved union with Sweden.
—— Earthquake killed 1,500 at Valparaiso, Chili; property loss, $100,000,000.
1906 San Francisco earthquake and conflagration; over 500 lives were lost; property loss, $400,000,000; April 18-19.
1907 Earthquake killed 1,400, Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 14.
—— Wall Street's "silent panic," March 14.
—— Coal mine fire killed 400, Fairmount, W. Va.
—— Jamestown Exposition opened, April 26.
—— Bridge over St. Lawrence at Quebec collapsed, Aug. 29.
—— U. S. Judge K. M. Landis, Chicago, fined
—— Standard Oil $29,240,000 for rebating; the decision was upset on appeal, Aug. 3.
—— U. S. battleship fleet left Hampton Roads, Va., for cruise around the world, Dec. 16; reached Hampton Roads on return, Feb. 22, 1909.
1908 Fire killed 169 at theatre, Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 13; and 174 at school at Collinwood, Ohio, March 4.
—— Chelsea, Mass., fire, April 12.
—— Gov. Hughes signed bill abolishing race track gambling in N. Y. State, June 11.
—— District of Columbia Supreme Court sentenced Samuel Gompers and others to prison for contempt of court in Bucks stove case, Dec.
—— Earthquakes in Sicily and Calabria killed 76,000, City of Messina partly destroyed, Dec. 28.
1909 R. E. Peary, U. S. N., discovered North Pole, April 6.
—— Hudson-Fulton celebration, New York, Sept.-Oct.-Nov.
1910 Republic of Portugal established.
—— Union of South Africa formed, May 31.
1911 U. S. Supreme Court ordered Standard Oil combine dissolved, May 15; same decree as to American Tobacco Co., May 29.
—— The Italian-Turkish War began Sept. 29.
1911 Postal banks established in United States, at N. Y., Chicago, St. Louis and Boston, Aug. 1.
—— Triangle waist factory fire, N. Y., 148 killed, March 25.
—— Flood in Yangtse River, China; 100,000 drowned.
—— President Diaz of Mexico resigned, May 25.
—— The South Pole discovered, Dec. 14, by Capt. Roald Amundsen.
—— China proclaimed a republic.
1912 Balkan War began.
—— Equitable Building burned, Jan. 9; 6 lives lost.
—— Steamship Titanic wrecked by iceberg off Canadian coast, April 14-15; 1,517 lost.
1913 Ohio and Indiana floods, March 25-27; 732 lives lost. In Brazos, Tex., floods, 500 died.
—— Peace Palace at Hague dedicated.
—— Mine explosion, Cardiff, Wales, 400 killed, Oct. 14.
1914 World War began in Europe. Archduke Francis of Austria assassinated at Sarajevo, June 28; Austria declared war on Serbia, July 28; Germany invaded France at Cirey, Russian troops invaded Germany, Aug. 2; Germans entered Liege, Aug. 7; British Expeditionary Force landed in France, Aug. 16; Germans occupied Brussels, Aug. 20; Japan declared war on Germany, Aug. 23; Austria declared war on Japan, Aug. 25; Louvain bombarded and damaged, Aug. 25; Battle of the Marne, Sept. 6-10; Germans occupied Antwerp, Oct. 9; De Wet's rebellion in South Africa, Oct. 28; Japanese capture Tsingtau, Nov. 7; German cruiser Emden destroyed at Cocos Island, Nov. 10.
—— Great fire in Salem, Mass., June 25; 1,000 buildings destroyed.
—— Panama Canal opened, Aug. 15.
—— Cape Cod Canal opened.
1915 British naval victory, North Sea, off Dogger Bank, Jan. 24; German official submarine "blockade" of Great Britain began, Feb. 18; British "Orders in Council" to prevent commodities reaching or leaving Germany, March 1; Battle of Ypres, April 22-28; Germans invade Baltic provinces of Russia, April 30; Italy denounces treaty of Triple Alliance, May 4; steamship Lusitania sunk by submarine off Head of Kinsale, Ireland, May 7; 1,198 lives lost, of which 124 were Americans; steamship Arabic sunk Aug. 19; Allied forces land at Salonica, Oct. 5; Nurse Cavell shot at Brussels, Oct. 12; Italian liner Ancona sunk, Nov. 9.
—— Panama - Pacific International Exposition opened, Feb. 20.
—— Excursion steamer Eastland turned over at Chicago, July 24; over 850 lost.
—— Wireless communication between Japan and United States established, July 27.
1916 Germans attack Verdun, Feb. 21-28; rebel rising in Dublin, April 24; naval battle off Jutland, May 31; third battle of Ypres, June 2; battle of Somme, July 1-10; second battle of Somme, July 14-Aug. 5; Capt. Fryatt executed, July 27; President Wilson's Peace Note published, Dec. 20.
—— Black Tom dock explosion and fire, Jersey City, July 30; $33,000,000 loss.
1917 Germany begins unrestricted submarine warfare, Feb. 1; United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, Feb. 3; United States declared a state of war existed with Germany, April 6; Russian Czar abdicates, March 15; first American troops landed in France, June 26; Russia proclaimed a Republic, Sept. 15; first shot by American troops in France, Oct. 27; first American casualties in France, Nov. 3; Bolshevists under Lenin seize supreme power in Russia, Nov. 7; Battle of Cambrai, Nov. 20-Dec. 4; United States declared a state of war existed with Austria, Dec. 7; Jerusalem captured, Dec. 9.
—— King Constantine of Greece abdicated June 12.
—— Halifax disaster, Dec. 6; explosion of a munition ship in harbor in collision caused fire that laid in ruins one-third of the city; killed 1,226, with 400 others missing; destroyed 3,000 houses, with $20,000,000 damage.
1918 Peace signed at Brest-Litovsk between the Bolsheviks on the one side, and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on the other, March 3; peace signed between Germany and Finland, March 7; battle of the Somme, March 21 to April 6; Paris bombarded by long range guns at distance of 75 miles, March 23; British naval forces raid Zeebrugge and Ostend, April 22; pro-

1918 German plot discovered in Ireland, Sinn Fein leaders arrested, May 17; battle of the Aisne, May 27-June 5; Czar Nicholas of Russia, the Empress, their four daughters and one son, Prince Dolgoroukoff, Dr. Bodkin, a lady-in-waiting and a nurse were shot by Bolshevik orders at Ekaterinburg, July 16; at Perm, also in July, the Bolshevists assassinated the Czar's brother, Grand Duke Michael, and at Alapalevsky, north of Ekaterinburg, they killed the Grand Dukes Sergius Mikhailovitch, Igo Constantinovitch and Ivan Constantinovitch; German retreat across the Marne begins, July 19; battle of St. Mihiel, Sept. 12-16; United States troops take St. Mihiel, Sept. 13; battle of the Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 20 to Nov. 11; Franco-American attack in Argonne, Sept. 26; British attack breaks Hindenburg line, Sept. 27; Bulgaria signs armistice and surrenders, Sept. 29; Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates, Oct. 5; United States troops capture St. Etienne, Oct. 6.

—— Allies capture Cambrai, Le Cateau and Roncroy, Oct. 9; Allies occupy Ostend, Bruges and Lille, Oct. 17; Germans in third peace note accept President Wilson's terms and recall submarines to their bases, Oct. 20; British and Italians cross the Piave, Oct. 27; armistice granted to Turkey, Oct. 30; Hungarian Republic proclaimed in Budapest, and Republic of German-Austria in Vienna, Nov. 1; Austria accepts truce terms, Nov. 4; United States troops capture Sedan, Nov. 7; revolution in Kiel and Hamburg, Nov. 7; Bavaria proclaimed a republic, Nov. 8; the Kaiser abdicates, Nov. 9; he flees to Holland, Nov. 10; armistice in World War signed, Nov. 11; German fleet surrenders to British, Nov. 21; United States troops enter Mainz, Dec. 6; American troops crossed the Rhine, Dec. 13.

—— Malbone St. Tunnel rail (B. R. T.) wreck, 97 killed, 100 hurt, Nov. 2.

1919 Peace Conference opens informally at Paris, Jan. 12; formally inaugurated at Versailles, Jan. 18; treaty signed at Versailles, June 28, by the Treaty Plenipotentiaries of Germany and the Allied Powers; President Wilson gave the treaty to the Senate, July 10; ratified by the German National Assembly, July 10; by the British Parliament, July 25; and by King George, July 31; by the King of Italy, Oct. 7; by France, Oct. 13, and by Japan, Oct. 27; rejected by the United States Senate, Nov. 19.

—— Three U. S. Navy seaplanes left Trepassy, Newfoundland, May 16; one, the N-C 4, reached the Azores, May 17; Lisbon, May 27; Plymouth, England, May 31; Harry G. Hawker and MacKenzie Grieve fell in midocean on an attempted flight, May 18, from Newfoundland to Ireland but were rescued; John Alcock and A. W. Brown made, June 14-15, a non-stop air flight from Newfoundland to Ireland; a British dirigible balloon, R-34, left Scotland, July 2, and descended at Mineola, L. I., July 6. It left for England, July 10, and arrived there July 13. The U. S. transcontinental air flight, New York to San Francisco and return, Oct. 8-18, was won by Lieut. W. B. Maynard and Lieut. Alex. Pearson.

—— Nation-wide bomb plot; at the home of Attorney Gen. Palmer, the Red was killed by his own bomb, June 2.

—— Airplane service between New York and Chicago begun July 1.

—— Big port strike at N. Y., Boston, etc., begun July 16.

—— Dirigible balloon exploded, falling on Illinois Trust and Savings Bank Building, Chicago, killing 10; July 21.

—— Thirty-one killed, 500 injured, in race riot, at Chicago, July 27.

1919 Boston police strike, begun Sept. 9.

—— Steel workers strike all over U. S., beginning Sept. 22; railway strike in England, begun Sept. 27; soft coal miners in U. S. began strike Oct. 31.

1920 The United States Senate for the second time defeated the German treaty, March 19.

—— The U. S. transport Buford (Soviet Ark) took to Finland Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and 200 other Reds (Dec. 1919-Jan., 1920).

—— The Eighteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, providing for Nation-wide Prohibition, was proclaimed in effect Jan. 16.

—— The Nineteenth Amendment, giving suffrage to women, was proclaimed in effect Aug. 26.

—— Wall St., N. Y., bomb explosion, killed over 30; injured over 100; did over $2,000,000 property damage, Sept. 16.

1921 President Harding signed joint resolution (passed by House June 30, by Senate July 1) of Congress declaring peace with Germany and Austria, July 2. The treaty was signed Aug. 25, at Berlin, by United States and German representatives; was ratified Sept. 17 by the German National Council; ratified by the United States Senate (66 to 20) on Oct. 18.

—— Sinn Feiners burned Custom House, Dublin, May 25.

—— Arkansas River floods and rain swept away 665 houses at Pueblo, Col., making 3,500 persons homeless; property loss over $20,000,000; 1,500 dead or missing, June 3-4.

—— Explosion of a new gas plant at Oppau, on the Rhine, Germany, killed hundreds and destroyed property worth millions, Sept. 21.

—— Collapse and explosion of dirigible balloon, ZR-2, over Hull, England; over 40, including U. S. Naval men, were killed, Aug. 25.

—— Limitation of Armaments Conference met at Washington, Nov. 11; it adjourned Feb. 6, 1922.

1922 Roof of Knickerbocker (movie) Theatre collapsed at Washington, D. C.; 98 died from injuries, Jan. 28.

—— Dirigible balloon, Roma, exploded descending at Hampton, Va.; 34 died of injuries, Feb. 21.

—— Irish Free State established, Dec. 6.

—— Fourteen republics of Russia combined, in convention at Moscow, and formed themselves into The United Soviets of the World, Dec. 20.

POETS-LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

There is no authentic record of the origin of the office of Poet-Laureate of England. According to Warton, there was a *Versificator Regis*, or King's Poet, in the reign of Henry III. (1216-1272), and he was paid 100 shillings a year. Geoffrey Chaucer (1328-1400) assumed the title of Poet-Laureate, and in 1389 got a royal grant of a yearly allowance of wine. In the reign of Edward IV. (1461-1483) John Kay held the post. Under Henry VII. (1485-1509) Andrew Bernard was the Poet-Laureate, and was succeeded under Henry VIII. (1509-1547) by John Skelton. Next came Edmund Spenser, who died in 1599; then Samuel Daniel, who died in 1619, and after him, Ben Jonson (1574-1637). Sir William Davenant was appointed in 1638. John Dryden was appointed in 1670 but was deposed at the Revolution. The others, with the date of appointment, when known, have been: Thomas Shadwell, 1689; Nahum Tate, 1692; Nicholas Rowe, 1715; the Rev. Laurence Eusden, 1718; Colly Cibber, 1730; William Whitehead, 1758, on the refusal of Gray; Rev. Thomas Warton, 1785, on the refusal of Mason; Henry J. Pye, 1790; Robert Southey, 1813, on the refusal of Sir Walter Scott; William Wordsworth, 1843; Alfred Tennyson, 1850; Alfred Austin, 1896; Robert Bridges, 1913.

NOTED BRIDGES.

Name of Bridge.	Location.	Type.	Greatest Span.	Total Length.
Quebec	Canada	Cantilever	1,800 feet	3,239 feet
Firth of Forth	Scotland	Cantilever	1,710 feet	8,100 feet
Williamsburg	United States	Suspension	1,600 feet	7,308 feet
Brooklyn	United States	Suspension	1,595.5 feet	6,016 feet
Manhattan	United States	Suspension	1,470 feet	6,855 feet
Queensboro	United States	Cantilever	1,182 and 984 feet	7,449 feet
Hell Gate	United States	Arch	977.5 feet	18,130 feet
Budapest	Hungary	Suspension	951 feet	1,407 feet
Niagara Arch	United States-Canada	Steel Arch	840 feet	1,240 feet

NOTABLE MARINE DISASTERS IN 100 YEARS.

(Figures indicate number of lives lost.)

1831—April 9. Brig Billow wrecked on Ragged Island, Nova Scotia; 137.
—Aug. 19. Immigrant ship Lady Sherbrooke, Ireland to Quebec, wrecked off Cape Ray; 273.
1832—April 9. Steamship Brandywine burned on Mississippi River near Memphis; 110.
1833—May 11. Ship Lady of the Lake, England to Quebec, hit by iceberg; 215.
1836—Nov. 21. American ship Bristol, England to New York, wrecked on Far Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; 77.
1837—Jan. 2. American bark Mexico, England to New York, wrecked on Hempstead Beach, near Point Lookout, N. Y.; 62.
—Feb. 16. British shio Jane and Margaret, England to New York, lost near Isle of Man; 200.
—May 9. Steamer Sherrod burned on Mississippi River; 175.
—Oct. 9. Steamboat Home, New York to Charleston, wrecked off Ocracoke; 100.
—Oct. 29. Steamboat Monmouth sunk in collision on Mississippi River; 234.
1838—April 25. Steamboat Moselle blown up on Ohio River, near Cincinnati, Ohio; 100.
—June 14. Steamboat Pulaski, Savannah to Baltimore, blew up off North Carolina; 140.
—June 16. Steamboat Washington burned on Lake Erie; 50.
—Nov. 25. Steamboat Gen. Brown, blew up on Mississippi River, at Helena, Ark.; 60.
1840—Jan. 13. Steamboat Lexington, New York to Stonington, burned off Edens Neck, L. I.; 140.
—Aug. 9. Brig. Florence, Rotterdam to New York, foundered off Newfoundland; 60.
1841—Feb. 19. Ship Governor Fenner, England to New York, sunk in collision off Holyhead, England; 122.
—April 19. American ship, William Browne, England to Philadelphia, sunk by iceberg; 70.
1841—March 11. Steamer President New York to Liverpool, with 136 persons on board; never heard from.
—Aug. 9. Steamer Eric burned on Lake Erie; 175
—Aug. 28. Transports Abercrombie, Robinson and Waterloo wrecked off Cape of Good Hope; 189.
1847—April 28. Emigrant ship Exmouth, Londonderry to Quebec; 200.
—Nov. 19. Steamers Talisman and Tempest in collision on Ohio River; 100.
—Nov. 21. Steamer Phoenix burned on Lake Michigan; 240.
1848—Aug. 24. American emigrant ship Ocean Monarch, from Liverpool, burned off Carnarvonshire, North Wales; 200.
1850—March 30. Steamer Royal Adelaide wrecked off Margate; 400.
—June 17. Steamer Griffith burned on Lake Erie; 300.
—Nov. 12. Emigrant ship Edmund, Limerick to New York, wrecked off coast of Ireland; 100.
1852—Jan. 24. Steamer Amazon burned off Scilly Islands; 100.
—Feb. 26. Troopship Birkenhead, Queenstown to Cape of Good Hope, wrecked; 454.
—Aug. 20. Steamer Atlantic sunk by collision on Lake Erie; 250.
1853—Feb. 16. The Independence burned off coast Lower California; 140.
—Sept. 29. Emigrant ship Annie Jane wrecked off coast of Scotland; 348.
—Dec. 23–31. Steamer San Francisco, bound for California with 700 United States troops, foundered at sea; 240.
1854—Jan. 20. Emigrant ship Tayleur wrecked off Lambay; 380.
—March. Steamer City of Glasgow, Liverpool to Philadelphia, with 450 passengers, never heard from.
—May 10. Troopship Lady Nugent, from Madras, foundered in a storm; 400.
—Sept. 27. Steamer Arctic, from Liverpool, sunk in collision in fog, 40 miles off Cape Race, N. F.; 350.
—Nov. 13–16. Eleven transports with supplies for the army in the Crimea wrecked in storm on Black Sea; 500.
1855—May 1. Emigrant ship John wrecked off Falmouth; 200.
1856—Jan. 30. Chilian warship Cazador wrecked; 314.
—Sept. 23. Steamer Pacific, Collins Line, 240 on board, never heard from.
—Nov. 2. Steamer Lyonnais sunk off Nantucket in collision; 260.
1857—Feb. 26. Steamer Tempest, Anchor Line; 150 on board; never heard from.
—June 26. Steamer Montreal, Quebec to Montreal, burned; 250.
—Aug. 20. Ship Dunbar wrecked near Sydney, Australia; 120.
—Sept. 12. Steamer Central America, Havana to New York, sunk; 400.
1858—June 13. Steamboat Pennsylvania exploded on Mississippi River, near Memphis; 160.
—Sept. 13. Steamer Austria, Hamburg to New York, burned in midocean; 471.
1859—April 27. American ship Pomona, Liverpool to New York, wrecked; 400.
—Oct. 25. Steamer Royal Charter wrecked on the Anglesea coast; 446.
1860—Feb. 19. American ship Luna wrecked off Barfleur; 100.
—Feb. 19. Steamer Hungaria wrecked near Cape Sable, N. S.; 205.
—Sept. 8. Steamer Lady Elgin sunk by collision on Lake Michigan; 287.
1863—Feb. 7. British steamer Orpheus wrecked off coast of New Zealand; 190.
—April 27. Steamer Anglo-Saxon wrecked in fog off Cape Race, N. F.; 237.
1865—April 27. Steamboat Sultana with exchanged Union prisoners of war aboard, destroyed on Mississippi River, 7 miles above Memphis, by boiler explosion; 1400.
—Aug. 24. Emigrant ship Eagle Speed foundered near Calcutta; 265.
1866—Jan. 11. Steamer London foundered in Bay of Biscay; 220.
—Jan. 30. Steamer Missouri, boilers exploded on Ohio River; 100.
—Jan. 30. Steamer Miami, boilers exploded on Mississippi River; 150.
—Oct. 3. Steamer Evening Star, New York to New Orleans, foundered; 250.
1867—Oct. 29. Royal mail steamers Rhone and Wye and about fifty vessels driven ashore and wrecked at St. Thomas, West Indies, by a hurricane; 1,000.
1868—April 9. Steamer Sea Bird burned on Lake Michigan; 100.
1869—Oct. 27. Steamer Stonewall burned below Cairo, Ill.; 200.
1870—Jan. 24. American Oneida sunk in collision off Yokohama; 115.
—Jan. 28. Inman Line steamer City of Boston, New York to Liverpool, with 177 on board; never heard from.
—Sept. 7. British warship Captain foundered off Finisterre; 472.
—Oct. 19. Steamer Cambria lost off Inishtrahul; 170.
1871—July 30. Staten Island ferryboat Westfield's boilers exploded in New York harbor; 100; 200 injured.
1873—Jan. 22. British steamer Northfleet sunk in collision off Dungeness; 300.
—April 1. White Star steamer Atlantic wrecked off Nova Scotia; 547.
—Nov. 23. French Line steamer Ville du Havre, New York to Havre, in collision with ship Loch Earn and sunk in sixteen minutes; 230.
1874—Dec. 6. Emigrant ship Cospatrick burned at sea; 470.
1875—May 7. Hamburg mail steamer Schiller, wrecked in fog on Scilly Islands; 200.
—Nov. 4. American steamer Pacific sunk by collision off Cape Flattery; 236.
—Dec. 6. Steamer Deutschland, Bremen to New York, wrecked at mouth of the Thames; 157.
1877—July 15. British steamer Eten wrecked off Valparaiso; 100.
—Nov. 24. United States sloop-of-war Huron wrecked off North Carolina coast; 100.
—November. Steamer Atacama wrecked off Caldera, Chili; 104.
1878—Jan. 31. Steamer Metropolis wrecked off North Carolina; 100.
—March 24. British training ship Eurydice foundered near the Isle of Wight; 300.
—Sept. 3. British steamer Princess Alice sunk in collision in the Thames; 700.
—Dec. 18. French steamer Byzantin sunk in collision in the Dardanelles; 210.
1879—Dec. 2. Steamer Borusia sank off the coast of Spain; 174.
1880—Jan. 31. British training ship Atlanta left Bermuda with 290 men; never heard from.
—Nov. 24. French steamer Oncle Joseph sank by collision off Spezzia; 250.
1881—May 24. Steamer Victoria, capsized in Thames River, Canada; 200.
—Aug. 30. Steamer Teuton wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope; 200.
1883—July 3. Steamer Daphne capsized in the Clyde; 124.
1884—Jan. 18. American steamer City of Columbus wrecked off Gay Head Light, Mass.; 99.
—April 3. Steamer Daniel Steinman wrecked off Sambro Head, N. S.; 131.
—April 18. Bark Pomena in collision with steamer State of Florida off coast of Ireland, both vessels sunk; 150.

—July 22. Spanish steamer Gigon and British steamer Lexham in collision off Cape Finisterre; both sunk; 150.
1886—March 14. Steamer Oregon, Cunard Line, Liverpool to New York, in collision with unknown schooner 18 miles east of Long Island; passengers and crew saved.
1887—Jan. 20. Steamer Kapunda in collision with bark Ada Melmore off coast of Brazil; 300.
—Nov. 15. British steamer Wah Yeung burned; 400.
—Nov. 19. Steamer W. A. Scholten sunk by collision in the English Channel; 134.
1888—Aug. 14. Steamship Geiser sunk by collision with the Thingvalla; 105.
—Sept. 12. Italian steamship and steamship La France collide near Canary Islands; 89.
1889—March 16. United States warships Trenton, Vandalia and Nipsic and German ships Adler and Eber wrecked on Samoan Islands; 147.
1890—Jan. 2. Steamer Persia wrecked on Island of Corsica; 130.
—Feb. 17. British steamer Duburg wrecked in China Sea; 400.
—March 1. British steamship Quetta wrecked off Cape York; 124.
—Sept. 19. Turkish frigate Ertogrul foundered off coast of Japan; 540.
—Nov. 10. British cruiser Serpent wrecked in storm off coast of Spain; 167.
—Dec. 27. British steamer Shanghai burned in China Sea; 100.
1891—March 17. Steamer Utopia, Anchor Line, sunk by collision off Gibraltar; 574.
—April 16. British ship St. Catharis wrecked off Carolina Island; 90.
—April 22. Chilian warship Blauco Encalada blown up in Caldera Bay; 200.
—Dec. 18. Steamer Abyssinia, Guion Line; burned at sea.
1892—Jan. 13. Steamer Namchow wrecked in China Sea; 414.
—Oct. 28. Steamer Roumania, Anchor Line, wrecked off Portuguese coast; 113.
1893—Feb. 8. Steamer Trinacria, Anchor Line, wrecked off coast of Spain; 115.
—Feb. 11. White Star steamer Naronic, Liverpool to New York on her maiden voyage; never heard from.
—June 22. British battleship Victoria sunk by collision with her sister ship Camperdown off Tripoli; 350.
1894—Feb. 2. United States corvette Kearsarge wrecked on Roncador Reef.
—June 25. Steamship Norge, wrecked on Rockall Reef, North Atlantic; 600.
—Nov. 1. Steamer Wairaro wrecked off coast of New Zealand; 134.
1895—Jan. 30. German steamer Elbe sunk in collision with British steamer Crathie in North Sea; 335.
—March 11. Spanish cruiser Reina Regenta foundered in the Atlantic at entrance to the Mediterranean; 400.
—May 28. French steamer Dom Pedro wrecked on coast of Galicia; 100.
1896—June 17. Steamer Drummond Castle wrecked off Brest, France; 250.
1898—Feb. 15. United States battleship Maine blown up in Havana harbor; 260.
—July 4. French Line steamer La Bourgogne, in collision with British sailing ship Cromartyshire; 560.
—Oct. 14. Steamer Mohegan, Atlantic Transport Line, wrecked off the Lizard; 170.
—Nov. 26-27. Steamer Portland, from Boston, lost off Cape Cod; 157.
1901—Feb. 22. Pacific mail steamer Rio de Janeiro wrecked in San Francisco harbor; 128.
—April 1. Turkish transport Asian wrecked in Red Sea; 180.
1902—July 21. Steamer Primus sunk in collision with steamer Hansa, on the Elbe; 112.
1903—June 7. French steamer Libau sunk in collision near Marseilles; 150.
1904—June 15. Steamship General Slocum took fire going through Hell Gate, East River; 1,000.
—June 28. Steamer Norge wrecked off Scottish coast; 646.
1905—Sept. 13. Japanese warship Mikasa sunk by explosion; 599.
1906—Jan. 21. Brazilian battleship Aquidaban sunk near Rio Janeiro by explosion of powder magazine; 212.
—Jan. 22. American steamer Valencia lost off Vancouver Island; 129.
—Aug. 4. Italian emigrant ship Sirio wrecked off Cape Palos; 350.
—Oct. 21. Russian steamer Variag on leaving Vladivostok accidentally struck by a torpedo and sunk; 140.
1907—January. British steamship, Bengwerm foundered in North Sea; 24.
—Feb. 12. Steamer Larchmont sunk in Long Island Sound; 131.
—Feb. 21. British steamer Berlin stranded off the Hook of Holland; 100.
—Feb. 24. Austrian steamer Imperatrix wrecked; 137.
—March 12. Explosion on French battleship Jena killed 117.
—July 20. American steamers Columbia and San Petro collided on the California coast; 100.
—Nov. 26. Turkish steamer Kaptan, foundered in North Sea; 110.
1908—Feb. 3. Steamship St. Cuthbert burned off Nova Scotia; 15.
—March 23. Japanese steamer Matsu Maru sunk in collision near Hakodate; 300.
—April 25. British cruiser Gladiator sunk in collision with American Liner St. Paul off Isle of Wight; 30.
—April 30. Japanese training cruiser Matsu Shima sunk by explosion off the Pescadores; 200.
—July 28. Steamer Ying King foundered off Hongkong; 300.
—Aug. 24. Steamship Folgenender wrecked; 70.
—Nov. 6. Steamer Taish sunk in storm; 150.
—Nov. 27. Steamer San Pablo sunk off the Philippines; 100.
1909—Jan. 23. Collision between steamer Florida and White Star steamer Republic, latter sunk off Nantucket Lightship during a fog; 6.
—Aug. 1. British steamer Waratah, from Sydney via Port Natal for London, left Port Natal July 26; never heard from; 300.
—Nov. 14. Steamer Scyne sunk in collision with steamer Onda off Singapore; 100.
1910—Feb. 9. French Line steamer General Chanzy wrecked off Minorca; 200.
1911—Feb. 2. Steamship Abenton wrecked; 70.
—April 2. Steamship Koombuna wrecked; 150.
—April 23. Steamship Asia ran aground; 40.
—Sept. 5. Steamship Tuscapel wrecked; 80.
—Sept. 25. French battleship Liberte sunk by explosion at Toulon; 285.
—Nov. 23. Destroyer Harusame sunk off coast of Japan; 45.
—Nov. 23. Steamship Roumania sunk in Adriatic; 60.
1912—Jan. 11. Russ, Russian steamer, foundered in Black Sea; 172.
—Jan. 18. Hall Line steamship Wistow Hall wrecked off North Haven, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; 53 Lascars.
—Feb. 13. Ryoha Maru and Mori Maru, Japanese steamers, sunk in collision off Nagasaki; 46.
—March 5. Spanish steamship Principe de Asturias struck rock off Sebastian Point and sunk; 500.
—March 16. British steamer Oceana sunk in collision in British Channel; 15.
—March 21. Passenger steamship Cachepol sunk off coast of Peru; British officers, 25 passengers; crew of 45 Chilian sailors; 80.
—March 28. British steamship Koombana lost in typhoon off Australian coast; 130.
—April 8. Nile, excursion steamer, sunk in collision near Cairo, Egypt; 200.
—April 14-15. White Star steamship Titanic sunk after collision with iceberg in North Atlantic; 1,517.
—April 30. Steamer Texas blown up by mine at entrance to Gulf of Smyrna; 64.
—June 20. Steamer Hungarian burned on lower Danube; 23
—Sept. 23. Russian steamer Obnevka sunk in Dvina River; 115.
—Sept. 28. Japanese steamer Kickermaru sunk off coast of Japan; 1,000.
—Oct. 7. Steamer Fagundes Varelia burned off Brazilian coast; 18.
—Nov. 1. Steamer Cecilia sunk in Lake St. Louis, Quebec; 16.
1913. Jan. 2. Steamer El Dorado lost in storm on Atlantic coast; 39.
—Jan. 4. Steamer Julia Luckenbach sunk in collision with British freighter Indrakuala in Chesapeake Bay; 15.
—Jan. 7. Oil steamer Rosecrans wrecked on Oregon coast; 33.
—Jan. 9. Steamer James T. Staples sunk in Tombigbee River, Alabama; 18; 10 injured.
—Jan. 16. British steamer Veronese wrecked near Oporto, Portugal; 16.
—March 1. British steamer Calvadas lost in blizzard in Sea of Marmora; 200.
—March 5. German torpedo-boat destroyer S-178 sunk in collision with cruiser Yorck, near Heligoland; 66.
—March 7. British steamer Alum Chive destroyed by dynamite explosion, Baltimore; 50.
—May 24. Steamer Nevada sunk by mine in Gulf of Smyrna; 40.
—Aug. 18. Steamer State of California wrecked near Juneau, Alaska; 40.

—Oct. 9. Steamship Volturno wrecked by fire and explosion in mid-ocean; 135.
—Nov. 9. Steamer collier Bridgeport wrecked in St. Lawrence River; 44.
—Dec. 5. Swedish steamer Malmverget foundered on Norway coast; 45.
—December. German steamer Acilia wrecked near Terra del Fuego; 98.
1914—Jan. 30. Old Dominion steamship Monroe sunk off coast of Virginia; 41.
—March 31. Sealing steamer Southern Cross wrecked in Belle Isle Strait; 173.
—April 28. Steamer Benj. Noble, off Duluth; 20.
—May 15–21. Steamship Luckenbach wrecked off coast of South Carolina; 29.
—May 29. Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Ireland sunk in collision with Danish collier Storstad in St. Lawrence; 1,024.
—Sept. 18. Steam schooner Francis H. Leggett wrecked near mouth of Columbia River, Oregon; 80.
—Oct. 30. British hospital ship Robrilla wrecked on coast near Whitby, England; 54.
1915—March 24. United States submarine F-4 sunk off Honolulu, H. I.; 26.
—April 3. Dutch steamer Prins Maurits lost off Cape Hatteras; 44.
—May 7. Cunard Line steamship Lusitania, bound from New York to England, sunk in 18 minutes by German submarine boat, shortly after 2 P. M., when going 18 knots an hour, 10 miles off the Old Head of Kinsale, southeast tip of Ireland; 1,198 (including 124 Americans).
—July 24. Steamer Eastland overturned in Chicago River; 812.
—Aug. 13-14. Steamship Marowijne, in Gulf of Mexico; 97.
—Aug. 16. Dredge San Jacinto wrecked off Galveston; Tex.; 50.
—Aug. 16. Dredge Sam Houston wrecked off Galveston, Tex.; 56.
—Sept. 28. Steamship Isabel foundered in Long Island Sound; 14.
—Nov. 2. Steamer Santa Clara wrecked on Oregon coast; 15.
—Nov. 11. Steamer Charles A. Luck lost on Lake Superior; 18.
1916—Jan. 22. Steamship Pollentia foundered in mid-Atlantic.
—Feb. 3. Steamer Daijin Baru sunk in Pacific; 160.
—Feb. 26. French auxiliary cruiser Provence sunk in Mediterranean. Of nearly 4,000 on board but 870 were saved.
—May 9. Steamship Roanoke wrecked off coast of California; 41.
—June 5. River packet Eleanore capsized in Mississippi, north of Memphis, Tenn.; 30.
—Aug. 1. British steamer Ecuador sunk by explosion off coast of Chile; 20.
—Aug. 11. Greek steamer Eletheria burned in Aegean Sea; 40.
—Aug. 16. American steamer Admiral Clark wrecked in South Atlantic; 20.
—Aug. 29. United States cruiser Memphis wrecked at Santa Domingo; 33.
—Aug. 29. Chinese steamer Hsin Yu sunk off coast of China; 1,000.
—Aug. 29. Japanese steamer Wakatsu Maru wrecked on coast of Japan; 105.
—Oct. 20. Steamer James B. Colgate wrecked on Lake Erie; 21.
—Oct. 20. Steamer Merida lost on Lake Erie; 20.
—Nov. 3. London and N. W. Railway steamship Connemara and British steamship Retriever collided and sank in Irish Sea; 92.
1917—May 15. Ship Standard wrecked in Bering Sea; 25.
—July 1. French steamer Himalaya sunk by explosion in the Mediterranean; 28.
—July 9. The British warship Vanguard blown up at her dock in a British port; 800.
—July 27. Japanese freighter Koto Hira Maru wrecked on island near Alaska; loss, $1,000,000.
—Nov. 10. Steamer Castalia wrecked on Lake Superior; 22.
1918—Feb. 24. Red Cross liner Florizel wrecked near Cape Race, N. F.; 92.
—Feb. 26. United States naval tug Cherokee lost in storm off Delaware Capes; 29.
—March 18. British steamer Batiscan lost off Nova Scotia; 41.
—April 25. Chinese steamship Kiang-Kwan sunk in collision off Hankow; 500.
—May 1. American steamship City of Athens sunk in collision off Delaware coast; 66.
—June 14. The U. S. S. Cyclops, 19,360 tons displacement, left the Barbados, West Indies, on March 4, 1918, and has not been heard of since. She had on board a crew of 15 officers and 221 men; also as passengers 6 officers and 51 enlisted men.
—July 6. River steamer Columbia sunk in Illinois River at Wesley City; 87.
—July 12. Japanese battleship Kawachi blown up in Tokayama Bay; 500.
—Oct. 3. American steamer Lake City sunk off Key West, Fla.; 30.
—Oct. 4. American steamer Herman Frasch sunk in collision off Nova Scotia; 50.
—Oct. 24. Canadian steamship Princess Sophia sunk on coast of Alaska; 350.
1919—Jan. 1. British steam yacht lost off Stornoway, Scotland; only 30 of 300 saved.
—Jan. 11. Steamer Yuma sunk en route Pedro d'Macoris to New York; 79.
—Jan. 17. French steamer Chaonia lost in Straits of Messina; 460.
—April 4. Italian transport Umbria struck a mine and sank; 100 injured.
—Sept. 3. British destroyer S-19 sunk by Russian mine; 24.
—Sept. 9. American steamship Corydon foundered in Bahama Channel; 27.
—Oct. 28. Steamship Muskegon sunk in Lake Michigan; 16.
—Nov. 9. American steamship Polar Land vanished off Nova Scotia; 51.
—Nov. 15. Steamship John Owen sunk in Lake Superior; 23.
—Nov. 23. Steamship Myron sunk in Lake Superior; 18.
—Dec. 18. Oil tanker J. A. Chanslor sunk off Cape Blanco, Ore.; 37.
—Dec. 18. British Steamship Manxman lost off Nova Scotia; 40.
—Dec. 29. Belgian steamship Anton von Driel sunk at St. Mary's Bay, Newfoundland; 26.
1920—Jan. 10. British steamship Troveal sunk in Channel; 35.
—Jan. 12. French steamship sunk in Bay of Biscay; 500.
—Jan. 22. U. S. tanker Meliero broke in two off Florida; 22.
—Jan. 29. American steamship Fortune sunk off Jekyl Island, Ga.; 13.
—Feb. 7. American steamship Polias wrecked off Rockland, Me.; 10.
—April 18. American steamship Wm. O'Brien sunk in Atlantic Ocean in storm; 40.
—Aug. 20. American ore carrier Superior City, by collision, Lake Superior; 29.
1921—Spanish steamer Santa Isabel, storm-wrecked near Villagarcia; 214.
—Feb. 26. U. S. Destroyer Woolsey, by collision off Panama; 16.
—March 18. Steamer Hongkong hit rock near Swatow, China; 1,000.
—March 23. U. S. naval tug Conestoga, vanished in Pacific; 43.
—April 11. Steamer Col. Bowie, Gulf of Mexico; 19
—Oct. 8. Steamer Rowan, off British Isles; 27.
1922—Jan. 4. Greek torpedo boat blew up at Piraeus; 55.
—March 23. British submarine sunk by destroyer, in practice, off Gibraltar; 23.
—April 25. French coal steamer sunk by storm off Brittany; 32.
—May 20. British steamer Egypt, in collision off France; 98.
—June 4. Excursion steamer, Villa Franca sunk off Hohenau, Paraguay; 80.
—June 16. Brazilian liner Avare upset at Hamburg dock; 24.
—Aug. 26. French battleship, France, 23,000 tons, hit rock and sank off Quiberon Bay; 3.
—Aug. 26. Japanese cruiser, Niitaka, sank in storm off Kamchatka; 300.
—Aug. 29. Chilean steamer, Itata, sank in storm off Coquimbo; 301.
—Sept. 9. German steamer Hammonia, sank in storm off Vigo, Spain; 30.
—Dec. 13. Tug Reliance, sunk in storm in Lake Superior; 27.
—Dec. 16. French hospital ship, Vinh-Long, burned in Sea of Marmora; 15.
1923—Jan. 25. American oil tanker, San Leonardo, burned at Tampico, Mexico; 22.
—March 10. Greek transport, Alexander, sank off Piraeus; 150.
—April 23. Portugese mail steamer, Mossamedes, went aground at Cape Frio, southwest Africa; 220.
—Aug. 21. Japanese submarine sank at dock at Kobe; 85.
—Aug. 30. Danish excursion steamer, Freya, foundered off Hoejer, in hurricane; 200.
—Sept. 3. Fleet of seven U. S. destroyers, including the Delphy, S. P. Lee, Chauncey, Fuller, Woodbury, Nicholas, and Young, went on rocks in fog off Honda Point, 75 miles north of Santa Barbara, Cal.; 22.

For later marine disasters see Chronology.

CHIEF POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS SINCE 1865.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, April 14, 1865; died April 15, 1865.
Michael, Prince of Serbia, June 10, 1868.
Prim, Marshal of Spain, December 28, 1870.
Richard, Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, February 8, 1872.
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876.
Alexander II. of Russia, March 13, 1881.
James A. Garfield, President of the United States, July 2, 1881; died September 19, 1881; Guiteau, hanged, June 30, 1882.
Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Mayor of Chicago, October 28, 1893.
Marie Francois Sadi-Carnot, President of France, June 24, 1894.
Stanislaus Stambouloff, Premier of Bulgaria, July 25, 1895.
Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, May 1, 1896.
Canovas Del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, August 8, 1897.
Juan Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay, August 25, 1897.
José Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala, February 18, 1898.
Empress Elizabeth of Austria, September 10, 1898.
General Ulisses Heureuax, President of the Dominican Republic, July 26, 1899.
William Goebel, Governor of Kentucky, January 30, 1900.
Humbert, King of Italy, July 29, 1900.
William McKinley, President of the United States, September 6, 1901; died September 14, 1901; Leon Czolgosz executed, October 29, 1901.
Alexander, King of Serbia, and his wife, Queen Draga, June 11, 1903.
Bobrikoff, Gov.-General of Finland, June 16, 1904.
Von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, July 28, 1904.
Soisalon Soininen, Procurator-General of Finland, February 6, 1905.
Delyannis, Grecian Premier, June 13, 1905.
Major-Gen. Count Shuvaloff, Russia, July 11, 1905.
Ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, Idaho, December 30, 1905.
Sergius, Grand Duke of Russia, February 17, 1905.
Gen. Count Alexis Ignatieff, Russia, August 26, 1906.
Gen. Pavlov, St. Petersburg, January 9, 1907.
Premier Mirza Ali Hzam, Persia, August 31, 1907.
Carlos, King of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Louis Philippe, Crown Prince of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Prince Ito, of Japan, October 26, 1909.
Premier Pasha Ghali, Egypt, February 21, 1910.
Peter Arcadowitch Stolypin, Premier of Russia, September 14, 1911.
Ramon Caceres, President of the Dominican Republic, November 19, 1911.
José Canalejas, Prime Minister of Spain, November 12, 1912.
Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, January 23, 1913.
Manuel E. Arujo, Premier of Salvador, February 4, 1913.
Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
José Pino Suarez, Vice-President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
George, King of Greece, March 18, 1913.
Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Countess Sophie Chotek, Duchess of Hohenberg, June 28, 1914.
Jean L. Jaures, French Socialist leader, July 31, 1914.
Guillaume Sam, President of Hayti, July 28, 1915.
General Chen Chi-Nei, of Chinese revolutionary party, May 19, 1916.
General Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, at Moscow, July 5, 1918.
Czar of Russia and family, July, 1918.
German Field Marshal von Eichhorn, in the Ukraine, July 31, 1918.
Count Karl Sturgkh, Austrian Premier, at Vienna, October 21, 1918.
Count Stephen Tisza, ex-Pres. Hung. Privy Council, at Budapest, November, 1918.
Sidonio Paes, President of Portugal, December 14, 1918.
Habibullah Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, at Laghman, February 20, 1919.
"Red Czar," Yankel Sverdlov, at Moscow, early in 1919.
Kurt Eisner, Bavarian Premier, at Munich, February 21, 1919.
War Minister Neuring, at Dresden, Saxony, April 12, 1919.
Hugo Haase, Pres. Ger. Soc. Party, at Berlin, October, 8, 1919.
Gen. Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico, at Tlaxcaltenango, May 20, 1920.
Essad Pasha, Albanian leader, at Paris, June 13, 1920.
Droubi Pasha, Syrian Premier, near Haifa, August 20, 1920.
Inspector O'Sullivan, of British Army, at Dublin Castle, December 17, 1920.
Dr. Z. Jones, Governor of San Juan Province, Argentina; Buenos Aires, November 20, 1921.
Senor Dato, Premier of Spain; at Madrid, March 8, 1921.
Talaat Pasha, Ex Grand Vizier of Turkey; at Berlin, March 15, 1921.
M. Dras Kovics, Jugo-Slav Minister of Interior, at Delnice, Croatia, July 21, 1921.
Mathias Erzberger, Ex-German Vice Chancellor, by two youths, near Offenburg, Baden, August 26, 1921.
Portuguese Premier, Antonio Granjo, Ex-Pres. Machado dos Santos, and two other high officials, Lisbon, October 19, 1921.
Ta Kashi Hara, Japanese Premier, at Tokio, by Korean youth, November 4, 1921.
Bulgarian Minister of War, M. Demitroff, at Kosendili, October 22, 1921.
Heikki Ritavowi, Finnish Minister of the Interior, at Helsingfors, by a merchant, Feb. 14, 1922.
Jemal Azmyk Bey, Ex-Gov. of Trebizond, and B. E. Chakir, of the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress, by an Armenian, at Berlin, April 7, 1922.
Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson, Military Adviser of the Ulster Government, by two Irishmen, at London, June 22, 1922.
Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, by two German youths (who, when at bay in a Saxony Castle, killed selves), at Berlin, June 24, 1922.
Djemal Pasha, Ex-Turkish (Unionist), Minister of Marine, Afghan Army Chief of Staff, by two Armenians, at Tiflis, Repub. of Georgia, July 25, 1922.
Gen. Michael Collins, Irish Free State Premier, by rebels, near Bandon, County Cork, Aug. 22, 1922.
Gabriel Narutowicz, first President of the Polish Republic; by Capt. Niewadomski, an artist, at Warsaw, Dec. 16, 1922, the assassin was executed Jan. 31, 1923.
Jas. Dwyer, Sec. Irish Free State Peace Committee, at Dublin, Dec. 20.
Metropolitan George, Chief of the Russian Church In Poland; by a Russian monk, Warsaw, Feb. 8, 1923.
Sultan Ishan, anti-Soviet Mussulmans leader; by Selim Pasha, in Bokhara, Feb. 9, 1923.
Vaslov Vorovsky, Soviet Russia's Minister at Rome, and one of the uninvited Russian delegation at near-East Conference; by M. A. Contradi, a Swiss ex-Russian Army officer, whose relatives had been tortured in Russia; at Lausanne, May 10, 1923.
Cardinal Soldevilla y Romero, Archbishop of Saragossa, by anti-clericals, near that city, June 4, 1923.
Ex-Premier Alex. Stambulisky, shot while fleeing, Vetren, Bulgaria, June 15, 1923.
Gen. J. C. Gomez, 1st Vice President of Venezuela, killed in bed, at Caracas, June 29, 1923.
Gen. Francisco, "Pancho," Villa, ex-rebel leader, by Herrera avengers, at Parral, Mexico, July 20, 1923.
M. Daskaloff, Bulgarian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, by young Bulgarian, at Prague, Aug. 26, 1923.
Gen Tellini, and 2 other members of the Italian Commission to delimitize the Albanian frontier, by ambushed soldiers, in Greece, near the frontier, August 27.

TONS OF DUST AND SOOT IN THE AIR.

In the manufacturing districts of England a maximum of nearly four tons a day would not be an exaggerated estimate of the chimney products which fall to the ground.

Measurements made several years ago varied from more than 300 tons to the square mile as a yearly minimum to nearly 1,000 tons as a maximum, and the measurements of Dr. J. S. Owen indicate that about 250 tons fall yearly in Victoria Park, London, and more than twice as much at Liverpool.

In Western Pennsylvania elaborate measurements at twelve stations were made under the direction of Dr. Herbert H. Kimball of the Weather Bureau. According to his report the average minimum to the square mile was 595 tons, the average maximum 1,950 tons and the yearly average for all stations 1,031 tons to the square mile.

FAST OCEAN AND AIR PASSAGES.

Sailing Ships—Columbus, in 1492, sailed from Spain (Palos) to the Gulf of Mexico in thirty-seven days.

The American-built clipper, the Lightning, of the Black Ball (British) Australian Line, on March 1, 1854, sailed 435 nautical miles, on way from Boston to Liverpool, on her maiden voyage. A gale was blowing and the ship's log showed a speed as high as 18½ miles an hour. The same vessel, on March 19, 1857, sailed 430 nautical miles, on way from Liverpool to Melbourne, Australia. The clipper Donald McKay, Black Ball Line, on Feb. 27, 1855, sailed 421 nautical miles on maiden voyage from Boston to Liverpool.

The fastest day's record on a sailing ship on any sea—437 miles—was made by the Sovereign of the Seas, on a passage from New York to San Francisco. The Flying Cloud made 433½ miles in one day, New York to San Francisco.

THE CLIPPER SHIPS.

The quickest passage of a clipper ship across the Atlantic was made, it is asserted in maritime circles, by the Dreadnaught, which cleared from New York on June 15, 1859, and arrived off Cape Clear, Ireland, on June 27—12 days. The clipper Red Jacket, built at Rockland, Me., sailed from Sandy Hook, N. Y., to Liverpool in 13 days 1 hour 25 minutes. The Dreadnaught once went from New York to Liverpool in 13 days 8 hours. She was built in 1853 at Newburyport, Mass. She was 217 feet long, 40 feet wide, 26 feet deep, 1,443 gross tons. She was lost July 4, 1869, on Cape Penas, northeast of Terra del Fuego, South America, on the way from Liverpool to San Francisco.

The sailing ship Northern Light went from San Francisco to Boston, via Cape Horn, in 76 days and 8 hours. The Andrew Jackson sailed from New York to San Francisco in 80 days and 4 hours. The Dreadnaught went from Honolulu to New Bedford, Mass., 13,470 miles, in 82 days. The Sovereign of the Seas sailed from Honolulu to New York in 88 days. The Natchez sailed from Canton, China, to New York in 76 days. The Trade Wind, in 1853, sailed from San Francisco to New York in 75 days. The Lightning, in 1854, sailed from Australia to Liverpool in 64 days. The bark Dawn of New York sailed from Buenos Ayres to New York in 36 days. The Nabob, of Boston, went from New York to Rangoon (Burmah), India, in 75 days. The Flying Dutchman in 1852-3 made a round trip, New York to San Francisco and return (27,220 miles), in 201 days. On the way home she sailed from San Francisco to Cape Horn in 35 days.

The clipper ships often beat the time of the steamships between New York and Ireland.

STEAMSHIP RECORDS.

Steamships—The first steamship to cross the Atlantic was the Savannah, 350 tons, built at New York City, which left Savannah, Ga., on May 24, 1819, and reached Liverpool in 26 days, during eighteen of which she used her side-paddles. The Great Western, on her maiden voyage, from Bristol, England, to New York, covered the distance in April, 1838, in 15 days. The Sirius, in April, 1838, went from England to New York in 18½ days. The Britannia, first Cunard liner, in July, 1840, came from Liverpool to New York in 14 days 8 hours. The Great Western's best record across the ocean was 10 days 10 hours 15 minutes. In May, 1851, the Pacific reduced the Atlantic record to 9 days 19 hours 25 minutes. The Persia, in 1856, did it in 9 days 1 hour 45 minutes; the Scotia, in 1866, in 8 days 2 hours 48 minutes; the City of Brussels, in 1869, in 7 days 22 hours 3 minutes; the Baltic, in 1873, in 7 days 20 hours 9 minutes; the City of Berlin, in 1875, in 7 days, 15 hours 48 minutes; the Arizona, in 1880, in 7 days 7 hours 23 minutes; the Alaska, in 1882, in 6 days 18 hours 37 minutes; the Etruria, in 1888, in 6 days 1 hour 55 minutes; the Majestic, in 1891, in 5 days 18 hours 8 minutes; The Lucania, in 1894, in 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes; the Lusitania, in 1908, in 4 days 15 hours; the Mauretania, in 1910, in 4 days 10 hours 41 minutes, at the rate of 26.06 knots an hour. The foregoing records, since and including 1856, are between New York and Queenstown.

LEVIATHAN'S QUICK TRIP.

The Leviathan, June 22, 1923, on a trial 25-hour run from Jupiter Inlet Light, Florida, to a point off Cape Henry, Virginia, made 687 nautical miles at an average rate of 27.07 knots an hour; and reached an average speed of 28.04 knots an hour for 75.7 miles.

The Mauretania, in 1923, went from Cherbourg to New York—3,076 nautical miles—in 5 days 7 hours 33 minutes, at the rate of 24.11 knots an hour. In 1911, she had made a trial run at 27.07 knots an hour.

The Majestic, in 1923, went from New York to Cherbourg in 5 days 5 hours 21 minutes, at the rate of 24.76 knots an hour. According to her commander, Sir Bertram Hayes, she made 29.7 knots an hour in 1922, between the Casket and the Cherbourg breakwater.

The best run from New York to Havre was made by the France, of the French Line, in 5 days 17 hours.

The day's run record—676 knots (27.04 an hour)—was made by the Mauretania, in January, 1911.

The Olympic, in July, 1922, made 27.81 knots an hour for several hours.

The quickest run from New York to San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, was made by the Santa Catalina, an oil burner, in 1914, in 45 days 21 hours 50 minutes.

PACIFIC RECORDS.

The following log of the voyage of the Santa Catalina is compiled from the records of the owners of the ship, W. R. Grace & Co., of New York. The log of a trip in the same year over the same route by the steamship Santa Cruz, owned by the same firm, is also here presented.

Steamship *Santa Catalina*—Sailed from New York April 13th, 1914, at 7 A. M., arriving at San Pedro, May 27th, 9.40 P. M., with a total steaming time of 44 days 14 hours and 40 minutes, and covering a total mileage of 12,649 miles, thus giving an average of 11.8 nautical miles per hour. She left San Pedro May 29th, at 12.25 P. M., arriving in San Francisco May 30th, at 7.35 P. M., steaming time being 1 day 7 hours and 10 minutes. The total time from New York to San Francisco, via San Pedro, being 45 days 21 hours and 50 minutes, covering a total distance of 12,929 miles, or an average of 11.8 miles per hour.

Steamship *Santa Cruz*—Sailed from New York January 28th, 1914, 4.55 P. M., arrived at San Pedro, March 16th, 8.50 P. M. Total sailing time 47 days 3 hours and 55 minutes. The log books indicate a distance of 12,819 miles, thus giving this vessel an average of 11.3 nautical miles per hour. She sailed from San Pedro, March 17th, 5 P. M., and arrived in San Francisco, March 19th, at 12.50 A. M., this being the steaming time of 1 day, 19 hours and 50 minutes. Thus the entire voyage from New York to San Francisco, via San Pedro, was 48 days, 23 hours and 45 minutes, covering a total distance of 13,042 miles or an average of 11.1 miles per hour.

DESTROYERS AND MOTOR BOATS.

The U. S. destroyer Cole made 43.75 miles an hour on her trial sea trip. The motor boat Miss America, in 1920, on Lake George, N. Y., went at the rate of 77.85 miles an hour; the motor boat Maple Leaf VII. (August, 1921) made 80 miles an hour on the Solent, England.

The U. S. scout cruiser Milwaukee made 41.4 miles an hour in her trial trip, 1923, off Puget Sound.

FASTEST TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD.

1889, by Nellie Bly, 72 days 6 hours 11 minutes; 1903, by Henry Frederick, 54 days 7 hours 2 minutes; 1911, by Andre Jaeger-Schmidt, 39 days 19 hours 42 minutes 38 seconds; 1913, by John H. Mears, 35 days 21 hours 36 minutes.

NOTED AIR FLIGHTS.

The U. S. Army' (Fokker) monoplane T-2 flew without a stop, May 2-3, from Roosevelt Field, Mineola, N. Y., to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal. (2,520 miles) in 26 hours 50 minutes 38 2-5 seconds. In the plane were Lieuts. John A. Macready and Oakley Kelly. They left Mineola 12.36.18 P. M., Eastern standard time, on May 2 and alighted at San Diego at 12.36 2-5 P. M., Pacific Coast time, (3.36 2-5 Eastern standard time.) The T-2 was 49 feet long with a wing spread of 74 feet 10 inches, was equipped with a 400 horse power Liberty motor, and burned all but 40 of 780 gallons of gasoline aboard.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC BY AIR.

The U. S. naval seaplane NC-4 (Read), in 1919 (May 16-27), flew from Trepassy, British North America, via the Azores, to Lisbon, Portugal, 2,150 miles in 26 hours 45 minutes, actual flying time.

A British biplane (Alcock-Brown), in 1919 (June 14-15), flew from St. John's N. F., to Clifden, Ireland, 1,960 miles, in 16 hours 12 minutes.

The British dirigible balloon R-34 (Scott), in 1919 (July), flew from East Fortune, Scotland, to Mineola, N. Y., 3,130 miles, in 108 hours 12 minutes, and returned from Mineola to Pulham, England, 3,200 miles, in 74 hours 56 minutes.

A hydroplane flew in 1922 from Portugal to Brazil.

SOME FAMOUS OLD PEOPLE OF 1923.

At what age is one to be classed as "old"?

Five centuries ago a man was called old at fifty. In the nineteenth century few under sixty would admit that they were old. With so many hale and hearty men well on in years to-day, it seems well to keep the limit set by the Psalmist of threescore years and ten in offering this list, by no means exhaustive, of famous old people of 1923. The age at the last birthday is given and the list is made up as of Sept. 1, 1923.

105—Mrs. Sarah Bosworth Bradway of Eastford, Ct., real daughter of the American Revolution.

101—John A. Stewart, banker, New York; Cornelius Cole, former U. S. Senator, California.

97—Major Gen. Sir Archibald E. H. Anson, served in Crimean War, British administrator.

94—John R. Voorhis, President of the Board of Elections, New York.

92—B. L. Gildersleeve, philologist, educator.

91—George Shiras Jr., U. S. Supreme Court Justice (retired).

90—Prof. William F. Warren, former President of Boston University; Rt. Rev. A. C. Garrett, Presiding Bishop, P. E. Church.

89—Chauncey M. Depew, former U. S. Senator, New York; James Brown Herreshoff, yacht builder, inventor; Charles William Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University; S. Baring-Gould, English author.

88—Sir Archibald Geikie, O. M., geologist; Mrs. William H. Felton, of Georgia, first woman to be appointed United States Senator; George Ehret, brewer.

87—Joseph G. Cannon, former Congressman from Illinois; Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli; Lyman J. Gage, former Secretary of the Treasury; Mme. Juliette Adam, French author.

86—Viscount Knollys, private secretary to King Edward VII.; Sir John M. Le Sage, managing editor, London Telegraph; Prof. Charles F. Chandler, chemist.

85—Sir George Otto Trevelyan, biographer of Macaulay and English publicist; Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic, 1899-1906; Henry A. du Pont, former U. S. Senator; Edward P. Weston, long distance walker; Gen. Valeriano Weyler, Spanish commander in Cuba in war of 1898.

84—John D. Rockefeller, founder of the Standard Oil Co.; William P. Clyde, steamship owner; Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army (retired); J. M. (Private) Dalzell.

83—Simeon E. Baldwin, jurist, former Governor of Connecticut; Cardinal Logue; George F. Baker, banker, New York; Thomas Hardy, O. M., English novelist and poet; Sir John Scott Keltie, editor the Statesman's Year Book; George Gray, statesman, former U. S. Judge; Henry Holt, New York publisher; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward H. Seymour, O. M.; Palmer Cox, creator of the Brownies; Viscount Mersey, English jurist; Carlotta, former Empress of Mexico.

82—Oliver Wendell Holmes, U. S. Supreme Court, Justice; Georges Clemenceau, former Premier of France; the Earl of Dunraven, yachtsman; Field Marshal Lord Grenfell; Sir Edward George Clarke, British lawyer.

81—Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Congregational minister; Giovanni Giolitti, former Premier of Italy; Charles S. Fairchild, former Secretary of the Treasury; Camille Flammarion, French astronomer; Richard Vincent Jr., famous dahlia grower; F. S. Church, artist; August Thyssen, German coal baron.

80—Joseph McKenna, U. S. Supreme Court Justice; Carroll S. Page, ex-U. S. Senator, Vermont; Lord Trevathin, former Lord Chief Justice of England; Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, President Temple University, Philadelphia, lecturer; Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U. S. N. (retired); Robert T. Lincoln, former Ambassador to Great Britain; Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, Lutheran clergyman; Dr. F. L. Patton, former President of Princeton University; Dr. Kaufman Kohler, rabbi; Anna Dickinson, reformer, lecturer.

79—Queen Mother Alexandra of Great Britain; George W. Cable, novelist; George Haven Putnam, New York publisher; Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A. Signal Service (retired), Arctic explorer; Anatole France, French author; Frank E. Warren, U. S. Senator, Wyoming; N. Pashitch, Premier of Jugo-Slavia; Robert Bridges, poet-laureate of England; T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Irish journalist; Herbert L. Bridgman, journalist.

78—Elihu Root, former Secretary of State; Rear Admiral William H. Brownson, U. S. N. (retired); Rev. Dr. J. F. Goucher, educator; the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; the Marquis of Lansdowne, British statesman; Field Marshal Lord Methuen; J. Ranken Towse, dramatic critic; Sir Henry Lucy, English journalist.

77—Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the U. S. Steel Corporation; Judson Harmon, Governor of Ohio, 1909-13, former U. S. Attorney-General; the Duke of Somerset; Le Baron B. Colt, U. S. Senator, Rhode Island; the Earl of Harewood, father-in-law of Princess Mary of Great Britain; Charles P. Scott, editor of the Manchester (England) Guardian; Ira Remsen, educator, chemist; Clara Morris, actress; Joseph I. C. Clarke, New York, journalist, playwright; George Saintsbury, English critic; Count Albert Apponyi, Hungarian statesman.

76—Thomas A. Edison, inventor; the Earl of Rosebery, former Premier of Great Britain; Prof. Henry A. Beers, author, critic; Arthur Shelbourne Hardy, author, diplomatist; the Marquis of Aberdeen, English statesman; the Duke of Beaufort; the Earl of Iveagh, brewer, philanthropist; Eli Whitney, financier; Annie Besant, theosophist; Charlotte Crabtree (Lotta), actress; Viscount Pirrie, shipbuilder; Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, former German General; Willard Bartlett, jurist.

75—Louis C. Tiffany, artist; Nat. G. Herreshoff, yacht builder, inventor; Melville E. Stone, journalist; Vladimir de Pachmann, pianist; James Ford Rhodes, historian; Nathan Straus, merchant, philanthropist; Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury; the Earl of Balfour (Arthur J.) British statesman, former Premier; Rt. Rev. Dr. R. T. Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury; Brooks Adams, lawyer, author; Rear Admiral W. W. Kimball, U. S. N. (retired); Ellen Terry, actress; John W. Goff, jurist; F. A. Bridgman, artist.

74—Luther Burbank, plant wizard; Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author; Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N. (retired); Rear Admiral Richard Walnwright, U. S. N. (retired); Dr. Talcott Williams, journalist, educator; the Duke of Wellington; Prof. Edward S. Dana, scientist, educator; Charles B. Alexander, lawyer; Austin G. Fox, lawyer; Lord Stamfordham, private secretary to King George V; Field Marshal August von Mackensen, German General; Grand Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, former head of the German Navy.

73—Cyrus H. K. Curtis, journalist; Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. Senator, Massachusetts; Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, President of Czecho-Slovakia; Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador; Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor; David R. Francis, former Ambassador; Henry White, former Ambassador; the Duke of Grafton; Augustine Birrell, British statesman, author; Kate Claxton, actress; Lord Shaw, English jurist; Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador, educator; Prof. William M. Sloane, President American Academy of Arts and Letters; Henry W. Cannon, banker; Rose Coghlan, actress; Sir Thomas Lipton, merchant, yachtsman; Ellen Key, Swedish feminist, author; Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, German General, commanded the Turkish Army; Dr. William Lawrence, P. E., Bishop of Massachusetts; Gustav Lindenthal, bridge builder; Daniel Chester French, artist.

72—Marshal Ferdinand Foch, Generalissimo of the Allied armies in the World War; Felix Adler, lecturer, author; Cardinal Mercier; Thomas F. Ryan, financier; Henry Arthur Jones, dramatist; Dr. Robert Abbe, surgeon; Lord Leverhulme, manufacturer; Count George Noble Plunkett, Irish publicist; Sir William Robertson Nicoll, author, editor; Richard Henry Dana, lawyer; Leon Bourgeois, former Premier of France; Dr. David Starr Jordan, President Emeritus of Leland Stanford Jr. University; Fred Warde, actor; Viscount Younger, Chairman of the English Conservative Party; Jean de Reszke, tenor.

71—Marshal J. J. C. Joffre, hero of the Marne; Brander Matthews, author, critic, educator; Edwin Markham, poet; H. H. Asquith, former Premier of Great Britain; Field Marshal the Earl of Ypres (Sir John French), commander B. E. F.; the Duke of Rutland; Alton B. Parker, jurist; Paul Bourget, French author; Lieut Gen. the Earl of Dundonald, fought in Boer War; Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, author, diplomatist; the Duke of Montrose; M. Marcel, made famous by his wave; George Foster Peabody, New York banker, publicist; George Moore, author; Timothy Cole, engraver.

70—Hudson Maxim, inventor; Lillie Langtry (Lady de Bathe) English actress; Lord Shaughnessy, Canadian Pacific R. R. head; H. H. Kohlsaat, former owner Chicago Record-Herald; Sir Hall Caine, novelist; David Belasco.

HIGH BUILDINGS IN EUROPE.

	Feet.		Feet.
Eiffel Tower, Paris	1,000	Church of St. Peter, Hamburg	380
Cologne Cathedral	510	The Cathedral, Florence	376
Great Pyramid (Egypt)	480	Hotel de Ville, Brussels	374
Strassburg Cathedral	468	Torre Asinelli, Bologna	370
St. Peter's Rome	448	St. Paul's London	360
St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna	441	Church of St. Isaac, St. Petersburg	336
Salisbury Cathedral	404	Cathedral, Frankfort-on-the-Main	326
Toraccio of Cremona	396	Bell Tower, St. Mark's, Venice	323
Freiburg Cathedral	385	Hotel des Invalides, Paris	310
Amiens Cathedral	383		

NOTED INVENTIONS

AMERICAN.

Invention.	Inventor.	Date.	Invention.	Inventor.	Date.
Lightning rod	Franklin	1752	Gasoline motor (auto)	Selden	1879
Steamboat	Fitch	1784	Automatic knot-tying harvester machine	Appleby	1880
Steamboat	Fulton	1793	Chrome tanning	Schulz	1884
Nail machine	Perkins	1787	Trolley car	Van Depoele & Sprague	1884-87
Cast-iron plough	Newbold	1797	Type-bar casting (linotype)	Mergenthaler	1885
Cotton gin	Whitney	1793	Cash register	Patterson	1885
Carding (textile) machine	Whittemore	1797	Electric furnace reduction	Cowles	1885
High-pressure steam engine	Evans	1799	Split-phase induction motor	Tesla	1887
Screw propeller	Stevens	1804	Single-type composing machine	Lanston	1887
Tack machine	Blanchard	1806	Rotary converter	Bradley	1887
Electro-magnet	Henry	1828	Recording adding machine	Burroughs	1888
Revolver (pistol)	Colt	1835	Transp'rent photograph film	Eastman	1888
Electric telegraph	Morse	1835	Calcium carbide	Willson	1888
Vulcanized rubber	Goodyear	1839	Electric welding	Thomson	1889
Sewing machine	Howe	1846	Electrolytic alkali prod'ction	Castner	1890
Electric locomotive	Vail	1851	Carborundum	Acheson	1891
Monitor (warship)	Ericsson	1861	Harveyized armor plate	Harvey	1891
Airbrake	Westinghouse	1869	Alternate-current motor	Tesla	1892
Celluloid	Hyatt	1870	Motion-picture machine	Edison	1893
Welt machine	Goodyear	1871	Dry-air process for blast furnace	Gayley	1894
Block signals for railways	Robinson	1872	Disk ploughs (modern type)	Hardy	1896
Automatic car-coupler	Janney	1873	High-speed steel	Taylor & White	1901
Typewriter	Sholes	1873	Aeroplane	Orville & Wilbur Wright	1903
Quadruplex telegraph	Edison	1874	Hydro-aeroplane	Glenn H. Curtiss	1911
Water gas	Lowe	1875	Machine gun	Isaac N. Lewis	1912
Mowing machine (differential gear)	Eickemeyer (R.)	1876	Gas engine (compound)	Eickemeyer (C.)	1921
Telephone	Bell	1876			
Talking machine	Edison	1877			
Incandescent lamp	Edison	1878			
Arc lamp	Brush	1879			

In 1892, it is claimed, the first gasoline automobile in the U. S. was operated by C. A. Duryea.

The American-made motor truck was introduced about 1904.

FOREIGN.

Invention.	Date	Inventor.	Nationality.	Invention.	Date	Inventor.	Nationality.
Printing (block)	593	Unknown	Chinese	Centrifugal creamer	1880	De Laval	Swedish
Gunpowder	1320	Schwartz	German	Manganese steel	1884	Hadfield	English
Flying shuttle	1733	Kay	English	Smokeless powder	1886	Vielle	French
Spinning jenny	1764	Hargreaves	English	Mantle burner	1890	Welsbach	Austrian
Steam engine	1765	Watt	English	By-product coke oven	1893	Hoffman	Austrian
Leyden jar	1745	Kleist	German	Wireless teleg. (low frequency)	1895	Preece	English
Voltaic pile	1800	Volta	Italian	Wireless teleg. (high frequency)	1896	Marconi	Italian
Electro-mag. telegraph	1836	Wheatstone	English	Electric steel	1900	Heroult	French
Duplex telegraphy	1853	Gintl	Austrian	Diesel oil motor	1900	Diesel	German
Dynamite	1867	Nobel	Swedish	Depth bomb	1903	W. T. Unge	Swedish
Siphon recorder	1874	Thompson	English				
Gas engine, Otto cycle	1877	Otto	German				

Movable type were invented in China in the tenth century; by Coster, in Europe, in 1438. Cut metal type were invented by Gutenberg, German, in 1455.

TWELVE NEEDED INVENTIONS.

Through the British Institute of Patentees Sir William Bell offers these twelve suggestions as to inventions needed by the world:—

Glass that will bend.

A smooth road surface that will not be slippery in wet weather.

A furnace that will conserve 95 per cent. of its heat.

A process to make flannel unshrinkable.

A noiseless airplane and an airplane that can be managed safely and easily by a boy or girl.

A motor engine of one pound weight per horsepower.

Methods to reduce friction.

Practical ways of utilizing the tides.

A process to extract phosphorus from vulcanized India rubber so that it can be boiled up and used again.

A pipe that can be cleaned easily and effectively.

A temperance drink that will keep and yet not pall on the palate.

Talking moving pictures.

METALS AND THEIR DISCOVERERS.

Antimony	B. Valentine	1490	Palladium	Wollaston	1803	Aluminum	Wohler	1828
Bismuth	Agricola	1530	Rhodium			Glucinum		
Zinc	Paracelsus	1530	Iridium	Tennant	1803	Yttrium		
Arsenic	Brandt	1733	Osmium			Thorium	Berzelius	1829
Cobalt			Cerium	Hisinger	1804	Magnesium	Bussy	1829
Platinum	Wood	1741	Potassium			Vanadium	Sefstrom	1830
Nickel	Cronstedt	1751	Sodium	Davy	1807	Didymium	Mosander	1842
Manganese	Gahn	1774	Barium			Lanthanium		
Tungsten	D'Elhugart	1781	Strontium			Eribium		
Tellurium	Muller	1782	Calcium			Terbium		
Molybdenum	Hjelm	1782	Cadmium	Stromeyer	1818	Pelopium	H. Rose	1845
Uranium	Klaproth	1789	Lithium	Arfwedson	1818	Niobium		
Titanium	Gregor	1791	Silisium			Ruthenium	Claus	1845
Chromium	Vauquelin	1797	Zirconium	Berzelius	1824	Norium	Svanberg	1845

GREAT AQUEDUCTS.

When Built.	Length, Miles.	Total.	Place Supplied.	Builder.
B. C.				
312	10	Aqua Appia	Rome	Appius Claudius.
144	60	Aqua Marcia	Rome	Q. Marcius.
33	15	Aqua Julia	Rome	
27	25	Nismes (Pont du Gard)	Nismes, France	
A. D.				
38	46	Aqua Claudia	Rome	
52	59	Anio Novus	Rome	
360	10	Arceuil	Paris	Julian. Rebuilt 1634, 1777.
1559	8	Belgrade Valley	Constantinople	Sultan Solyman II.
1801–1822	60	Canal de l'Ourcq	Paris	City of Paris.
1837–1842	38	Croton	New York City	City of New York.
1859	35	Loch Katrine	Glasgow	City of Glasgow.
1869	83	Vanne	Paris	City of Paris.
1869–1873	56	Kaiserbrunn	Vienna	City of Vienna.
1875–1878	16	Sudbury	Boston	City of Boston.
1875–1881	7	Gunpowder	Baltimore	City of Baltimore.
1882–1885	16	Adriatic	Venice	City of Venice.
1880–1891	68	Vyrnwy	Liverpool	City of Liverpool
1905–1917	110	Catskill	New York City	City of New York.
1908–1913	250	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Municipality.
1915–1919	97	Greater Winnipeg Water	Winnipeg and environs.	Greater Winnipeg.

There were in Asia, in ancient times, a considerable number of monumental aqueducts, the largest of which were in China and India.

Aqueducts existed also in the northern part of Africa, dating from Roman times.

A notable feature of the ancient aqueducts in both Europe and Asia was the absence of tunnels, the water pipes being constructed on viaducts or bridges which crossed rivers and valleys, in some instances 200 feet and more in height.

CATSKILL AND CROTON AQUEDUCTS.

Particulars of the Catskill and Croton Aqueducts, which supply the City of New York with water, are contained in the article on the water supply of that municipality, elsewhere in the ALMANAC.

CHIEF SUBMARINE CABLES OF THE WORLD.

Companies.	No. of Cables.	Length Naut'l Miles.
All American Cables, Inc.	39	31,600
N. Y. City to Fisherman's Point, Guantanamo Bay (U. S. Naval Station), Cuba; thence via Colon to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay. There are extensions from Guantanamo Bay to Santiago, Cuba, and to Porto Rico		
Galveston, Texas, to Vera Cruz and Puerto Mexico; thence to all republics of Central and South America.		
Commercial Cable Co.	18	22,133
Transatlantic System—Waterville (Ireland) to St. John's (Newfoundland).		
Waterville to Canso (Nova Scotia).		
Waterville to Azores Islands.		
Azores Islands to Canso.		
Communication in Europe—Waterville to Havre (France).		
Waterville to Weston-Super-Mare (England)		
Azores Islands to Havre, France.		
Communication on the American Coast—St. John's to New York.		
Canso, N. S., to New York.		
Canso to Rockport, Mass.		
Commercial Pacific Cable Co.	6	10,020
San Francisco to Honolulu, to Midway Island, to Guam, to Manila, to Shanghai, and Guam to Bonin Island (Japan).		
Commercial Cable Co. of Cuba	2	1,550
New York to Havana, Cuba.		
Miami, Fla., to Havana.		
Western Union Telegraph Co.	36	22,555
Transatlantic systems as follows:		
Western Union—Penzance, England, to Bay Roberts, N. F., and thence via No. Sydney, N. S., to Rockaway Beach, N. Y.		
Anglo-Amer. Tele. Co. — Valentia (Ireland) to Heart's Content, N. F., thence to No. Sydney, N. S.		
Penzance, England to Bay Roberts, N. F., and thence via No. Sydney, N. S., to Rockaway Beach, N. Y.		
Barbados, W. I., to Miami, Fla.		
Gulf of Mexico System.		
Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques	29	14,657
Brest to Horta, to N. Y.; Brest to St. Pierre Miquelon, to Cape Cod, to N. Y.; Brest to London; Brest to London to Liverpool; Brest to Senegal (Dakar); to Pernambuco, Brazil.		
The West Indies system which connects N. Y. by the U. S. and Hayti cable from Cape Hayti, covers Porto Rico, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, Cayenne, French Guiana. Also Cuba, Santo Domingo, Curacao and Venezuela (Caracas).		
African Direct Telegraph Co.	9	3,058
Western Telegraph Co.	40	23,887
Carcavellos, near Lisbon (Portugal), to Madeira, to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands), to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Fayal (Azores) to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands). Ascension Island to Buenos Ayres. Maranham, Brazil, to Barbados, West Indies.		
Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co.	11	1,343
Direct West India Cable Co.	2	1,263
Eastern and South African Telegraph Co.	16	10,394
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co.	33	25,927
Eastern Telegraph Co.	148	46,615
Grande Compagnie des Telegraphes du Nord	30	8,413
Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co.	1	852
"Imperial" (ex-German Cable System) owned by British Government	3	5,560
Ballinskelligs Bay, Ireland, to Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, thence to Halifax, N. S.		
Penzance, England, to the Azores, thence to Halifax, N. S.		
United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Co.	1	1,415
West African Telegraph Co.	8	1,470
West Coast of America Telegraph Co.	7	1,973
West India & Panama Telegraph Co.	22	4,355

HISTORY OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.)

EFFORTS to develop one form or another of wireless telegraphy go back nearly a century. Early experiments involved either volume distribution of electric current throughout a large area of moist earth or water, the propagation of energy from one circuit to another by electro-magnetic induction, or such propagation by means of electrostatic induction. These early systems, although experimentally tried, failed to become practicable, and the electric wave wireless telegraphy of the present day differs fundamentally in principle from any of them.

Wireless telegraphy may be said to trace its descent directly from the theoretical work of J. C. Maxwell, who in 1865, as a result of his researches in mathematical physics, was led to make the prediction that visible light consists of electric waves in the ether. For years the importance of Maxwell's prediction was unrecognized because it lay undissociated from the complicated mathematical reasoning by which he had arrived at it. It was not until 1887 that interest was really aroused in the subject when Heinrich Hertz gave an experimental proof of the truth of Maxwell's prediction. Hertz showed that the ether of space would transmit electric waves and he showed how these waves might be produced and detected.

Following the work of Hertz, which received widespread attention, the suggestion was frequently made that the newly discovered waves might open the way to successful wireless telegraphy. However, the apparatus devised by Hertz for producing and detecting electric waves was in no way suitable to practicable adaptation.

INVENTION OF THE COHERER.

In 1890 the remarkable fact was noted by Branly that metal filings when loosely packed in a small glass tube normally formed a very poor conductor of electricity but that they became a good conductor under the influence of a nearby electric spark, the action of the spark apparently being to weld the metal grains lightly together. Branly's device received the name *coherer* and it was found to be a much more sensitive means of detecting electric waves than the device which Hertz had used.

Between the years 1894 and 1896 Marconi initiated his experiments which were destined to become famous, first devoting himself to improvements in the coherer. He adopted an idea originating with Popoff of using an electro-magnetic buzzer to decohere the coherer between signals and also found that the coherer when placed between an earth connection and a wire running to a large metal screen supported in the air became a very sensitive detector of electric waves. At about the same time Marconi modified the original oscillator of Hertz by connecting one terminal of the spark gap to the earth and the other to a large aerial conductor. By this means, which constitutes the first use of what is now known as antenna, he was able to greatly increase the efficiency and amount of energy radiated from the oscillator.

Marconi tried out his developments in the field of space telegraphy in England in 1896 and by 1898 had succeeded in telegraphing a distance of 14½ miles. During the same year his apparatus was applied to a lightship and communication successfully established over a short stretch of water. By 1901 he had telegraphed from Cornwall to the Isle of Wight, a distance of 200 miles. At about this time he developed an oscillation transformer by means of which the coherer was inductively coupled to the receiving antenna.

INDUCTIVE COUPLING.

In the use of inductive coupling, Marconi was anticipated by Sir Oliver Lodge, who devised a wireless telegraph system in which such coupling was used and in which the natural period of the antenna circuit was made equal to the period of the oscillating circuit. Lodge's antenna was not earth connected like Marconi's but consisted of an upper and lower conducting surface, an arrangement which is coming into quite general use in recent years and is known as an antenna with counterpoise. Patents on inductive coupling and tuning were also taken out by Marconi, Arco and Slaby, Braun, Stone, and others. By the use of an auxiliary oscillating circuit, the capacity of which could be made much larger than the capacity of the antenna, means were provided for greatly increasing the amount of energy radiated as well as sharpening the frequency of radiation. In 1900 both Arco and Slaby and Marconi showed that two messages could be simultaneously received on different wave lengths by one antenna.

The next important development in spark sets came in 1908 with the invention by Wien of the quenched spark. The use of the quenched spark narrowed materially the band of wave lengths radiated from a transmitting station and made sharper tuning possible.

In 1902 Castelli, an officer in the Italian Navy, invented the first self-restoring coherer. This permitted the use of the ordinary telephone receiver as a receiving instrument and thereby very greatly improved the sensitiveness of the receiving set. Shortly afterward the magnetic and electrolytic detectors were developed, but while they were self-restoring they were never generally used because the crystal detectors, introduced in 1906 as a result of the work of Dunwoody and Picard in America, proved far more satisfactory in practically every respect.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARC.

In 1903, Poulsen, of Denmark, developed a form of arc which was characterized by a hydrogen atmosphere surrounding the electrodes and a transverse magnetic electric field between the electrodes, the field being formed by solenoids through which the current feeding the arc flows. The Poulsen arc proved a very satisfactory generator of oscillating currents up to frequencies of 20,000 to 30,000 and as subsequently developed is used in many of the largest radio telegraph stations throughout the world. Arcs have recently been built, as for the Lafayette Station in France, which are capable of delivering 1,000 k. w. to an antenna.

The development of the arc, because it supplied a source of continuous waves, held certain promise of making radio telephony practicable but until the advent of the vacuum tube no satisfactory means was found of effecting the necessary modulation with speech frequencies.

Another form of continuous wave generator which has received much attention is the high frequency alternator. The names best known in this field are those of Goldschmidt and Alexanderson. In recent years the Alexanderson type of alternator has been the object of important developments by the General Electric Company and is being used extensively by the Radio Corporation of America in its large telegraph stations.

Briefly, the importance of continuous wave radio telegraph lies in the fact that it makes possible the use of larger amounts of power than the spark and it permits the generation of narrower bands of waves, thus tending to reduce interference between simultaneous messages. It also led to the introduction of heterodyne reception, by Fessenden about 1905.

THE VACUUM TUBE.

Within the past few years the vacuum tube or thermionic amplifier has become one of the most important types of generator for continuous waves. It was introduced in 1906 by De Forest as a detector and amplifier of electric waves and although it proved under favorable conditions, to be extremely sensitive in these capacities it was not entirely reliable. The vacuum tube or "audion," as made by De Forest, contained an appreciable amount of residual gas within the evacuated bulb which proved to be largely responsible for its uncertain behavior. Because it gave promise of containing the germ of a sensitive electric amplifier, the Bell Telephone System became interested in developing it, beginning 1912, as a means of attaining transcontinental telephony. The telephone engineers undertook a thorough study of its electrical characteristics and applied means for thoroughly exhausting the gas. The resulting tubes acted so satisfactorily as telephone repeaters that the development of much larger power tubes was immediately undertaken with the object of applying them to radio telephony.

These developments produced vacuum tubes which were used successfully as continuous wave generators and speech modulators and led, in the year 1915, to a successful trial of transoceanic radio-telephony. The development of a vacuum tube in very large sizes is still in its infancy and there is every reason to believe that in the near future it will take its place beside the arc and alternator for the handling of very large amounts of energy, both for radio telegraphy and telephony.

The use of the vacuum tube detector and amplifier for receiving purposes, by making possible the detection of very faint signals, is at present giving rise to extensive use of the loop antenna for directive reception, and this in turn is leading to the erection of many radio compass stations and radio beacons for the supplying of ships' bearings to navigators at sea.

The vacuum tube has also been generally responsible for the rapid development during the past few years of radio-telephony for ship-to-shore

communication, for military purposes—especially for guiding aircraft—and for radio broadcasting.

Following are a few of the more important dates relating to the application of the radio telegraph and telephone to commercial and other uses, notably military and broadcasting:

WIRELESS AND RADIO CHRONOLOGY.

1901—Marconi first succeeded in telegraphing certain signals across the Atlantic and in 1903 a complete message was sent.

1904—A regular telegraph service to handle press news and private messages was begun from Poldhu and Cape Breton to Atlantic liners. This led to the publication of small daily newspapers on board many of the transatlantic steamships.

1906—The use of radio-telegraphy by steamships had so demonstrated its value as a means of increasing the safety of travel at sea that an International Radio Convention was called in Berlin to consider the desirability of establishing certain uniform international practices. The articles of this convention, which dealt largely with the international use of the radio telegraph, particularly as concerned its use by ships at sea, were subscribed to by practically all nations.

1907—Press despatches were being handled by radio-telegraphy across the Atlantic.

1909—Collision between the steamships Republic and Florida occurred, and by summoning aid the radio-telegraph was instrumental in saving the lives of all on board. The first wireless shipping report was published at Lloyd's in 1910.

1912—The second International Radio-Telegraph Convention was signed at London; like the first one signed at Berlin it had to do especially with safety at sea.

1915—Experimental transoceanic telephony was first achieved, speech being transmitted by the Bell Telephone System engineers from Washington, D. C., to Paris and to Honolulu, the latter distance being nearly 5,000 miles. During the demonstration a telephone message was sent by wire from New York to Washington and then radiated from Washington to San Francisco, thus establishing the radio-telephone as a supplement to the wire system. It is this possibility which must lie at the heart of all successful ship-to-shore and transoceanic telephone systems.

1914-19—During the World War the value of the radio telegraph and telephone for many military and naval purposes was thoroughly established. The wireless telephone proved particularly useful as a means of directing aircraft.

1920—Following the close of the war, the development of the radio art in the United States was in danger of being seriously retarded because of the diversified ownership of essential patents. At the suggestion of the United States Government, the leading holders of these patents, namely the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the General Electric Company, the Radio Corporation of America and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company entered into a cross-licensing agreement permitting each company to avail itself of the patents of the others in its particular fields.

RECENT RADIO DEVELOPMENT.

1921-23.—During this period announcements were made of notable developments in facilities for extending the wire telephone service of a land system to ships at sea by means of radio. This permits of two-way conversation exactly as carried on in ordinary telephone practice.

On January 15, 1923, an important demonstration of transatlantic radio telephony was given when officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company talked to an assemblage of sixty people located in London. The radio apparatus and system used during this test was made possible by co-operation between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Radio Corporation of America.

Messages were continued without interruption for about two hours. The necessary high power for this work was made available economically by the development of a vacuum tube in which the plate element or anode can be cooled by direct contact with circulating water. These new tubes are capable of generating from 20 to 200 times as much power as hitherto possible.

A method of single side band transmission was employed whereby greatly increased efficiency is secured and also more speech channels become available in any given wave length band.

The outstanding popular development in radio is the broadcasting of music and other entertainment from radio telephone stations. Broadcasting is a most natural use for radio in that radio waves spread out in all directions.

Stations have been installed in most of the large cities of the country and are transmitting regular programs of music, speeches, etc.

In 1922 the wire lines were first used as an adjunct to broadcasting, thereby adding events to broadcasting programs which may take place many miles from the station. Typical illustrations are the broadcasting of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, playing in the open air stadium at the College of the City of New York; also a meeting of the National Electric Light Association which was broadcast simultaneously from four radio stations located in New York, Schenectady, Pittsburgh and Chicago respectively, these stations being joined to the place of meeting by wire telephone lines.

The broadcasting of a single program from four stations simultaneously involves all of the technical developments required for a single speaker to address the entire radio audience of the country through perhaps twenty or thirty radio stations at once.

During President Harding's trip to Alaska, his principal speeches were transmitted by wire from the west to New York City where they were broadcast.

In May, 1923, a new allocation of certain wave length bands for different classes of radio communication was put into effect by the Department of Commerce. This did much to eliminate interference between various broadcasting stations.

Telephone broadcasting stations in the United States, which daily and nightly send out music, lectures, news and other entertainment, on Nov. 1, 1923, numbered 464; of which California had 39; Ohio, 35; Texas, 33; Pennsylvania, 32; Missouri, 30; and New York 29. The number of U. S. Government broadcasting stations was 223. There were 18,658 amateur radio stations with licenses to broadcast, but limited to a wave length of 200 metres. It is estimated that over 5,000,000 radio sets, which cost on an average $75 each, are in operation, "listening-in" nightly.

SPEED OF BIRDS IN FLIGHT.

The swift flies with greater velocity than any other bird, according to Col. R. Meinertzhagen in an article in the Ibis, reproduced in the 1921 report of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

"It is known," he says, "that swifts travel great distances in search of food and ascend great altitudes. In the Middle Atlas of Morocco, in the Himalayas, in Crete and Palestine, 4,000 or 5,000 feet and 50 miles or so in distance seems nothing to these incomparable flyers.

"On a small island off the coast of Crete, I was recently given a good exhibition of what an Alpine swift can do. I was watching some of these birds feeding round cliffs in which several pairs of Eleonora's falcon were about to breed.

"Now, this delightful falcon is no mean flyer, and as these swifts passed their cliff the falcons would come out against them like rockets. The swifts would accelerate and seemed to be out of sight before the falcons were well on their way.

"So confident were the swifts in their superior speed, that every time they circled round the island they never failed to 'draw' the falcons, and seemed to be playing with them.

"I may add that these same falcons have little difficulty in overhauling and striking a rock pigeon—itself no mean performer.

"I hesitate to even guess at the speed to which a swift can attain when the necessity arises, but the main point is that this, the fastest of birds, can increase his 'feeding' speed of, say, 70 miles per hour, to a velocity which must exceed 100 miles per hour.

"I find that birds have two speeds—a normal rate which is used for everyday purposes and also for migration, and an accelerated speed which is used for protection or pursuit, and which in some cases nearly doubles the rate of their normal speed. Some of the heavier birds can probably only accelerate to a slight extent.

" 'Courtship' flights of birds," he says, are at an accelerated speed.

Migrating birds, according to their variety, average 30 to 60 miles an hour.

Speed, in miles per hour, of birds observed by the author, was as follows: raven, 39½; rook, 45; hooded crow, 31½; starling, 49; lark, 34; swallow, 38; falcon, 48; lammergeier, 79¼; stork, 48; heron, 45; gannet, 48; pelican, 51; wild goose, 55; wild duck, 59; dove, 42¼; sand grouse, 47½; pheasant, 38; partridge, 40; quail, 57; golden plover, 60; Pacific plover, 75; lapwing, 50; sandpiper, 51; curlew, 48; homing pigeon, 60.

There is a record of a swallow flying 106 miles an hour, from Roubaix to Paris (160 miles).

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

ANCIENT.	MEDIAEVAL.	MODERN.
Pyramids of Egypt.	Coliseum of Rome.	Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony.
Pharos of Egypt.	Catacombs of Alexandria.	Automobile and Locomotive.
Hanging Gardens of Babylon.	Great Wall of China.	Aeroplane.
Temple of Diana at Ephesus.	Stonehenge.	Radium.
Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.	Leaning Tower of Pisa.	Anaesthetics, Antiseptics and Antitoxins.
Mausoleum of Artemisia.	Porcelain Tower of Nankin.	Spectrum Analysis.
Colossus of Rhodes.	Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople.	X-Rays and other Ultra-Violet Rays.

Poison gas, used in World War, and coal-tar colors are accounted modern marvels.

The skyscraper type of hotel and office building, with skeleton iron or steel frame, is an upstanding wonder of the modern world.

Other modern marvels are the U. S. Capitol at Washington; the Catskill Aqueduct with its dams, conduits and reservoirs; the Brooklyn Bridge; giant ocean steamships; California redwood trees, some of which are over 300 feet high; the seedless orange, and other hybrid and artificially mated plants, fruits, and flowers.

BIG DAMS.

Name and Location of Dam; When Opened.	Height.	Length of Dam.	Storage Capacity.	Cost.
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Million Gals.*	*Dollars.*
Built by Engineers' Corps, U. S. Army for Navigation—				
Keokuk (Mississippi River, Keokuk, Iowa) 1913	53	4,359	Not known	24,000,000
Twin City (Mississippi River, below Minneapolis) .. 1917	38	574	Not known	1,368,000
Hale's Bar (Tennessee River, near Chattanooga) ... 1913	60	1,200	Not known	6,924,000
No. 17 (Black Warrior River, Ala.) 1915	81	1,170	Not known	3,106,000
Built by the City of New York for Water Supply—				
Ashokan (Ulster Co., N. Y., Catskill Watershed) ... 1915	252	4,650	130,400	31,067,000
Schoharie (Schoharie Co., N.Y., Catskill Watershed)	160	2,300	20,000	14,093,000
Kensico (Westchester Co., N. Y., Bronx and Byram Watershed 1915	307	1,825	30,573	15,171,000
Croton Falls (Westch'r Co., N.Y., Croton W't'rsh'd) 1911	167	1,900	15,753	4,319,000
Croton Lake (Westch'r Co., N.Y., Croton W't'rsh'd) 1905	297	2,168	33,815	9,337,000
Built by U. S. Government for Irrigation Purposes—				
Roosevelt (Ariz., Salt River) 1911	280	1,125	425,235	4,091,000
Arrowrock (Idaho, Boise River) 1915	349	1,100	91,238	4,497,000
Pathfinder (Neb.-Wyo., No. Platte River) 1909	218	432	348,660	2,099,000
Elephant Butte (N. Mex.-Tex., Rio Grande River) .. 1916	306	1,674	759,605	5,015,000
Tieton (Wash., Yakima River)	330	900	65,985	4,500,000
Shoshone (Wyo., Shoshone River) 1910	328	200	148,783	1,671,000
Built by Turlock and Modesto Irrigation District—				
Don Pedro (Cal., Tuolumne River) 1923	283	1,040	95,000	3,750,000
Foreign, for Irrigation Purposes—				
Assouan (Egypt, River Nile) 1912	131	6,400	281,338	18,660,000
Burrinjuck (Australia, New So. Wales)	240	784	251,317	.....

Cost figures for Croton Lake and Croton Falls and Don Pedro cover dam construction only.
Schoharie dam will be completed in 1924.
Tieton dam is to be finished in 1925.

IMPORTANT TUNNELS OF THE WORLD.

Alberg—Under the Alps at the Arl Mountains, and extends from Langen to St. Anton, 6¾ miles: opened 1884.

Andes Mountains—See "Trans-Andine."

Big Bend—Drains the Feather River in California, 2 miles; opened 1886.

Bitter Root Mountains (Montana and Idaho)—10,100 feet long.

Blackwell—Under River Thames, England, 1½ miles; opened 1897.

Busk-Ivanhoe Tunnel on the Colorado Midland R. R., 9,600 feet long, single track, under the Continental Divide, in Lake and Pitkin Counties.

Cascade Mountain—Through the Cascade Mountains in Washington, 3 miles.

Catskill Aqueduct—92 miles to N. Y. City, and 35 miles of distributing tunnels deep down under the city itself; partly opened in 1915, completely in 1917.

The *Shandaken Tunnel*, a part of the Catskill system, is 18.1 miles long and is to be used to bring the waters of Schoharie Creek to the Ashokan Reservoir. The excavating work was completed in February, 1923, and the tube is now receiving a concrete lining. This tunnel, the largest in the world, is 11½ feet high and 10¼ feet wide.

Connaught—Through Selkirk Mountains, under Rogers Pass, Canada; on Canadian Pacific Railway, double track, about five miles long; completed 1916.

Continental Divide, for the Denver and Salt Lake R. R., 6.4 miles long (under survey).

Croton Aqueduct—33⅛ miles to N. Y. City; opened 1888.

Cumberland—Under Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee, 8,000 feet long.

Detroit (Mich. Central Ry.)—Under Detroit River.

Gunnison—Southwestern Colorado, 6 miles; opened 1909.

Hoosac—Through Hoosac Mountains, Mass., 4¾ miles; opened 1873.

Khojak Pass—India, Quetta to Kandahar, 2 miles.

Loetschberg—Through the Alps, in Oberland, Switzerland, 9¼ miles; opened June 20, 1913, costing nearly $10,000,000.

Mont Cenis—Italy to France, under the Col de Frejus, 8 miles; opened 1871.

Mont d'Or—Between France and Switzerland, was bored through October 2, 1913. The tunnel pierces the Jura Mountains from Fresne to Vallorbe, and is 3¾ miles long.

Mt. Roberts—From the shore of Gastineau Channel at Juneau, Alaska, into Silver Bow Basin, 1 1-3 miles.

Otira—In New Zealand, 5 1-3 miles.

Rove—Northwest from l'Estaque, France, part of canal connecting Marseilles with Rhone River; 4½ miles, 72 feet wide, 47 feet high; opened 1916.

Rothschönberg—Drains the Felberg mines, Saxony, 31½ miles; opened 1877.

St. Clair—Under St. Clair River from Sarnia, Ont., to Port Huron, Mich., 2 miles; opened 1891.

St. Gothard—Through the Alps, connects Goschenen with Airolo, in Switzerland, 9 1-3 miles; opened 1881.

Severn—From Monmouthshire to Gloucestershire England, 4½ miles; opened 1886.

Simplon—Through the Alps, 12½ miles; opened 1905.

Spiral—The tunnels on the Canadian Pacific Railway, between Hector and Fields, B. C., consists of two spiral tubes, the westerly, 3,255 feet long, under Cathedral Mountain; and the easterly, 2,921 feet long, under Mt. Ogden, with the Kicking Horse River between. This line was built to reduce grades through the Kicking Horse Pass, and cut the gradient on the line from 4.5% to 2.2%, and cost approximately $1,500,000.

Strawberry—Through the Wasatch Mountains.

Sutro—Drains the Comstock Lode in Nevada, 4½ miles; opened 1879.

Totley—England, 3¾ miles.

Trans-Andine Ry. Tunnel—5 miles long, 10,486 feet above sea level and affords direct communication between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres; opened April 5, 1910.

Wasserfluh—In the Alps, between Bunnadern and Lichtensteig, Switz., 2 miles, opened 1909.

Woodhead—Liverpool to Birkenhead, England, under the River Mersey, 3 miles.

HIGHEST LATITUDES REACHED IN POLAR EXPLORATIONS.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., Gilbert Grosvenor, LL. D., President.)

The following is a record of the highest latitudes attained in Arctic and Antarctic exploration during the past three hundred years in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, both by land and by sea. * Represents new records.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION—WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

Commander.	Date.	No. Lat.	Locality.
*John Davis	1588	72° 12′	Sandersson's Hope, in West Greenland Waterways.
*William Baffin	1616	77° 45′	Ellesmere Land.
William Morton, Elisha Kent Kane Expedition	1854	82° 27′	Cape Constitution.
Sir Edward Augustus Inglefield	1859	78° 28′	Smith Sound.
Dr. Isaac I. Hayes	1861	81° 35′	Cape Lieber, Grinnell Land.
Capt. Charles Frederick Hall	1871	82° 2′	Near Thank God Harbor.
A. H. Markham, Nares Expedition	1875	83° 20′	Northeast Grinnell Land.
*James B. Lockwood and Gen. David L. Brainard, Gen. A. W. Greely Expedition	1882	83° 24′ 5″	Greenland Coast.
	1892	83° 27′	Greenland Coast.
*Robert E. Peary	1902	84° 17′	Grinnell Land.
Robert E. Peary (Apr. 21)	1906	87° 6′	North of Greenlan .
*Robert E. Peary (Apr 6)	1909	90°	The North Pole
*Robert E. Peary			

ARCTIC EXPLORATION—EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

Commander.	Date.	No. Lat.	Locality.
*William Barents	1596	79° 49′	Spitzbergen & Gr'nland Sea.
*Henry Hudson	1607	80° 23′	Spitzbergen & Gr'nland Sea.
*Phipps	1773	80° 48′	Spitzbergen & Gr'nland Sea.
*Scoresby the Elder	1806	81° 30′	Spitzbergen & E. Greenland.
*Sir William Edward Parry	1827	82° 45′	North of Spitzbergen.
Baron Nordenskjold and Otter	1868	81° 42′	Spitzbergen.
J. Payer	1873	81° 50′	Franz Josef Land.
*Fridtjof Nansen	1893-5	86° 4′	North of Franz Josef Land.
Frederick George Jackson	1894-7	81° 20′	Franz Josef Land.
Prince Luigi Amadeo	1899	82° 4′	Franz Josef Land.
*Capt. Cagni, Duke of Abruzzi's Expedition	1899	86° 34′	North of Franz Josef Land.
Ziegler Polar Expedition	1904	82°	Franz Josef Land.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Commander.	Date.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Means.
*Capt. James Cook (Jan. 30)	1774	71° 10′ S.	106° 54′ W.	Sailing vessel
*James Weddell	1823	74° 15′ S.	34° 17′ W.	Sailing vessel
Admiral Charles Wilkes Expedition	1839	70° S.	105° W.	Sailing vessel
*Capt. James Clark Ross (Feb. 22)	1842	78° 10′ S.	161° 27′ W.	Sailing vessel
*Carstens E. Borchgrevink (Feb.)	1900	78° 34′ S.	164° 10′ W.	Steamship and sledge journeys.
*Capt. Robert F. Scott (Dec. 30)	1902	82° 17′ S.	163° E.	Steamship and sledge journeys.
*Sir Ernest Shackleton (Jan. 9)	1909	88° 23′ S.	162° E.	Steamship and sledge journeys.
*Roald Amundsen (Dec. 14)	1911	90°	.....	Steamship and sledge journeys.
Capt. Robert F. Scott (Jan. 18)	1912	90°	.....	Steamship and sledge journeys.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook claimed to have discovered the North Pole on April 21, 1908.

Captain Cagni, on his journey in 1899, reached 86° 34′ N., 64° E—at that time the most northerly point attained by man—within 206 miles of the North Pole. Sir Ernest Shackleton in 1908 personally led the party which pushed to latitude 88° 20′ S., 162° E. longitude, surpassing his predecessors by 366 geographical miles and reaching within 97 miles of the South Pole. Admiral Charles Wilkes first saw the Antarctic Continent on January 16, 1840, at 158° E. longitude.

THE UNCONSCIOUS MIND OF MAN.

Man, when most alert and most alive to his physical condition, is only 25 per cent. conscious of what his body is doing, Dr. William J. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., told the American College of Surgeons at Chicago, Oct. 25, 1923.

Dr. Mayo holds that the unconscious mind controls 75 per cent. of the body's efficiency. The conscious mind attempts to control bodily functions, he said, but its record is one of continual defeats, though it is never completely conquered.

The unconscious mind always is master, he added, and the success of many "healers" is due entirely to their patient's appeal to the unconscious mind.

Man, Dr. Mayo continued, is not much above the lower animals in his unconscious activities. Three-quarters of the energy created by the food he eats and the air he breathes, he said, is spent without his knowing it.

Power of reason thus far has replaced only a quarter of the older forms of unconscious nervous control, he estimated. Certain often misunderstood ailments result from the clash when the conscious mind attempts to gain control over the unconscious, or—as Dr. Mayo termed them—the vegetative functions.

This combat, he asserted, comes when the conscious mind attempts to force the unconscious to accept food, drink or physic which the latter interior simply won't have. The stuff is rejected, or the unconscious being refuses to digest it or function normally in other ways. When the conscious is severely disciplined and mends his ways, the unconscious takes up his duties again.

These combats extend all through the life of man, Dr. Mayo said. When a person says, "I've never been sick in my life," it means the unconscious mind has almost complete control.

"Certain muscles of the body called non-striated—or not striped, with microscopic markings—are among the most interesting and important tissues of the body," Dr. Mayo said. "These muscles are the earliest concerned in motion and they are endowed with a curious type of self-control possessed by few, perhaps by no other, tissues in the body.

"Man may think as hard as he wishes, but he cannot think his stomach into taking proper care of the food he eats. The process of digestion is controlled by these same non-striated or involuntary muscles.

"The food, passing into the aesophagus, is beyond control of the will. The manner in which it is passed through the digestive system is controlled by eight nerve muscle stations which act like the block system of a railway.

"Diseases of the small intestine are rare, compared with those of the stomach and large intestine. We can safely say the vegetative, or unconscious functions, being older, are more stable and better organized than the more recently developed central nervous system.

"The latter, of which the brain and spinal cord form the main trunk line, is subject to the many emotional influences spoken of as psychic. It is when these influences get so strong that they flood over and try to control the already smoothly running vegetative system that troubles occur.

"Disturbances that more or less resemble real diseases are caused. The trained observer knows them to be false, but the unenlightened patient accepts them as true. Herein lies the success of the cults and quackeries, which 'play' these 'diseases' for the real thing and reap a harvest."

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY CONTINENTS.

Continental Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants. Estimated Number.	Inhabitants. Per Sq. Mile.	Continental Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants. Estimated Number.	Inhabitants. Per Sq. Mile.
Africa	11,622,419	142,000,000	12.2	Europe	3,872,561	476,000,000	122.9
America, North	8,589,257	136,000,000	15.8	Polar Regions	5,081,935	.....	.....
America, South	7,570,915	64,000,000	8.4				
Asia	17,206,000	921,000,000	53.5	Total	57,255,000	1,748,000,000	30.5
Australasia	3,312,613	9,000,000	2.7				

POPULATION OF THE EARTH ACCORDING TO RACE.

Race.	Location.	Number.	Race.	Location.	Number.
Indo-Germanic or Aryan (white)	Europe, America, Persia, India, Australia	821,000,000	Malay and Polynesian (brown)	Australasia	40,000,000
Mongolian or Turanian (yellow and brown)	Asia	645,000,000	American Indian, North and South (red and half-breeds)	West'n Hemisphere	28,000,000
Semitic (white)	Africa, Arabia, etc.	75,500,000			
Negro and Bantu (black)	Africa	139,000,000	Total		1,748,000,000

LAND AND WATER AREAS.

The superficial area of the earth is 196,940,000 square miles—140,295,000 square miles of water and 56,255,000 square miles of land.

The three great oceans comprise the Atlantic, 41,321,000 square miles; Pacific, 68,634,000 square miles, and Indian, 29,430,000 square miles.

There are about 1,000,000 square miles of lake and river surface on the land, and 1,910,000 square miles of islands in the seas.

The diameter of the earth at the equator is 7,926 miles, and through the poles 7,899.6 miles.

The average elevation of the land above sea level is 2,300 feet.

The average depth of the ocean below sea level is 12,000 feet.

The deepest place in the ocean yet found is off Mindanao, Philippine Islands, 32,088 feet.

The highest mountain is Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, 29,002 feet.

This gives a range of 61,090 feet or more than 11½ miles between the bottom of the oceans and the top of the land.

The greatest depth in the Atlantic Ocean is near Porto Rico, 31,366 feet; in the Indian Ocean, 22,968; in the Arctic, 13,200; in the Malay, 21,342; in the Caribbean, 20,568; in the Mediterranean, 12,276; in the Bering, 13,422.

The latest estimates of the earth's area place the fertile regions at 29,000,000 square miles; steppes at 14,000,000 square miles; deserts at 4,861,000 square miles.

Areas in square miles of seas: Okhotsk, 580,000; Yellow, 480,000; Japan, 405,000; Andaman, 300,000; North, 220,000; Red, 178,000; Baltic, 160,000; Hudson Bay, 472,000.

AREA OF ISLANDS.

Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.
Australia	2,946,651	Great Britain	88,600	Martha's Vineyard	120	Sardinia	9,306
Azores *a*	920	Guadeloupe *a*	688	Martinique	385	Scilly *a*	150
Baffin Land	236,000	Guam	210	Mauritius	710	Seychelles *a*	156
Bahama *a*	4,400	Hawaiian *a*	6,449	Marquesas *a*	440	Shetland *a*	551
Balearic *a*	1,937	Hainan	28,954	Melville Land	20,000	Sicily	9,935
Barbados	166	Hebrides *a*	3,000	Mindanao	36,290	Singapore	217
Bermuda *a*	20	Heligoland §		Moluccas	21,500	Solomon *a*	3,800
Bismarck *a*	15,752	Hainan	13,000	Nantucket	60	St. Helena	47
Block	[illegible]	Hokkaido	36,500	Newfoundland	42,000	Spitzbergen *a*	25,000
Borneo	284,000	Hongkong	32	New Guinea	242,540	Skye	535
Bornholm	210	Honshiu	87,500	New Hebrides *a*	5,100	South (N. Z.)	58,525
Cabrera *a*	2,850	Iceland	39,800	North (N. Z.)	44,468	Southampton	17,800
Cape Breton	3,120	Ireland	32,600	North Devon	24,000	South Georgia	1,000
Cape Verde *a*	1,480	Jamaica	4,200	North Somerset	12,000	Sumatra	162,000
Caroline *a*	560	Japan	160,000	Nova Zembla	35,000	Tahiti *a*	600
Celebes	72,000	Java	48,400	Orkney *a*	375	Tasmania	26,200
Ceylon	25,331	Jersey *a*	45	Pemba	380	Terra del Fuego	18,500
Corfu	277	Leeward *a*	701	Penang	107	Teneriffe	785
Corsica	3,400	Long Is., N. Y.	1,376	Philippines *a*	114,400	Tonga *a*	385
Crete	3,127	Luzon	41,000	Pines	1,180	Trinidad	1,750
Cuba	44,164	Madagascar	227,000	Prince Edward	2,134	Vancouver	12,000
Cyprus	3,600	Madeira *a*	315	Prince of Wales	15,000	Virgin, U. S. *a*	132
Falkland *a*	5,500	Madura	2,000	Porto Rico	3,435	West Indies, British *a*	12,258
Fiji *a*	7,435	Malta	118	Reunion	970	Windward *a*	519
Formosa	14,000	Man	230	Sakhalin	29,100	Zanzibar	640
Gotland	1,150	Manhattan (N. Y. City)	22	Samoan *a*	1,307		
Greenland	827,300						

* Miles in length. † In circumference. ‡ In diameter. § Former German naval base—a rock rising about 175 feet above the sea, one mile long by about one-third mile wide. *a* Area of entire group.

CHIEF ASIAN PEAKS.

THE HIMALAYAS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Mount Everest	29,141
Godwin-Austen (K2 or Dapsang)	28,278
Kinchinjunga	28,156
Makalu	27,790
Dhaulagiri	26,826
Nanga-Parbat	26,629
Nandadevi	25,700
Chamalbari	23,944
Trisul	23,400
Dunagiri	23,200
Kedarnath	22,900
Panch Chuli	22,700
Api	22,700
Nanda Kot	22,600
Badarinath	22,400
Yirnajang	21,300
Dhaola-dhar (White Mt.)	17,000

There are several hundred peaks in the Himalayas 20,000 feet or over in altitude. The Himalayan range is in places 500 miles wide, as against a width of 50 to 75 miles in the Alps.

OTHER ASIAN PEAKS.

Mountains and Country.	*Feet.*
Tiratch-Mir, Afghanistan	25,400
Ulug Mustagh, Thibet	25,300
Tengri Khan, China	24,132
Aling Gungri, Thibet	24,000
Kinting-Shan, China	18,000
Koh-i-Dena, Persia	17,000
Hong-Shan, China	16,400
Kliutchev, Kamchatka	15,750
Bielukha ("White"), Siberia	14,800
Kinabalu, Borneo	13,690
Mount Morrison, Formosa	13,595

Great Britain in 1922 sent an expedition to climb Mount Everest, but the attempt failed. The height is yet to be definitely ascertained.

CLASSIFICATION OF ROCKS AND DIVISIONS OF GEOLOGIC TIME.

(Prepared by the U. S. Geological Survey.)

The rocks composing the earth's crust are grouped by geologists into three great classes—igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic. The igneous rocks have solidified from a molten state. Those that have solidified beneath the surface are known as intrusive rocks. Those that have flowed out over the surface are known as effusive rocks, extrusive rocks, or lavas. The term volcanic rock includes not only lavas but bombs, pumice, tuff, volcanic ash and other fragmental materials thrown out from volcanoes. Sedimentary rocks are formed by the accumulation of sediment in water (aqueous deposits or eolian deposits). The sediment may consist of rock fragments or particles of various sizes (conglomerate, sandstone, shale); of the remains or products of animals or plants (certain limestones and coal); of the product of chemical action or of evaporation (salt, gypsum, &c.); or of mixtures of these materials. A characteristic feature of sedimentary deposits is a layered structure known as bedding or stratification. Metamorphic rocks are derivatives of igneous or sedimentary rocks produced through mechanical or chemical activities in the earth's crust. The unaltered sedimentary rocks are commonly stratified, and it is from their order of succession and that of their contained fossils that the fundamental data of historical geology have been deduced.

Era.	Period.	Epoch.	Characteristic Life.
Cenozoic (Recent Life.)	Quaternary.	Recent. Pleistocene, or Glacial.	"Age of man." Animals and plants of modern types.
	Tertiary.	Pliocene. Miocene. Oligocene. Eocene.	"Age of mammals." Possible first appearance of man. Rise and development of highest orders of plants.
Mesozoic. (Intermediate Life)	Cretaceous.	Upper. Lower	"Age of reptiles." Rise and culmination of huge land reptiles (dinosaurs). First appearance of birds and mammals; and palms and hardwood trees.
	Jurassic.		
	Triassic		
Paleozoic. (Old Life.)	Carboniferous.	Permian. Pennsylvanian. Mississippian.	"Age of amphibians." Dominance of tree ferns and huge mosses. Primitive flowering plants and earliest cone-bearing trees. Beginnings of backboned land animals. Insects.
	Devonian.		"Age of fishes." Shellfish (mollusks) also abundant. Rise of amphibians and land plants
	Silurian.		Shell-forming sea animals dominant. Rise of fishes and of reef-building corals.
	Ordovician.		Shell-forming sea animals. Culmination of the buglike marine crustaceans known as trilobites. First trace of insect life.
	Cambrian.		Trilobites, brachiopods and other sea shells. Seaweeds (algae) abundant. No trace of land animals.
Proterozoic. (Primordial Life.)	Algonkian.		First life that has left distinct record. Crustaceans, brachiopods and seaweeds.
	Archean.	Crystalline Rocks.	No fossils found.

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

Radio-active methods of research, according to Lord Rayleigh, indicate a moderate multiple of 1,000,000,000 years as the duration of the earth's crust as suitable for the habitation of living beings.

No other considerations, he told the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1921, whether drawn from pure physics or astronomy, afford any definite presumption against that estimate.

"Modern knowledge in radio-activity," he said, "has given what appears, if separately considered, to be a firm and satisfactory basis for the estimation of geological time.

"Uranium, for example, goes through a series of changes (radium is one of the stages in its progress), changing eventually into an isotope of lead—that is, an element chemically indistinguishable from lead, except by a slight difference of atomic weight and (practically at least) inseparable from ordinary lead by chemical means if once mixed with it.

"The isotope of lead in question has probably an atomic weight of 206 exactly, as contrasted with an atomic weight of 207.1 for ordinary lead.

"This is much less than the atomic weight of uranium (238.5), and the difference represents approximately the weight of helium atoms, which are the debris shed at the various stages of the transformation.

"Further, it is well established that a gram of uranium as found along with its products in rocks and minerals is now changing at a rate represented by the production of 1.88×10^{-11} grams of helium and 1.22×10^{-10} grams of lead isotope per annum.

"It is important to inquire whether one gram of uranium did the same in the past. This we cannot, of course, determine directly. It is certain that nothing we can do in a laboratory in the way of change of temperature and pressure can alter the rate sensibly, and enough has been done in this way to make it unlikely that any pressures and temperatures encountered in the superficial parts of the earth could have such an effect."

URANIUM DISINTEGRATION IRREGULAR?

Prof. W. J. Sollas said that researches by Prof. Joly as to the halos surrounding uranium or thorium crystals in the black mica of granite seem to show that the disintegration of uranium was not the same in ancient geologic times as now.

"The halos," remarked Prof. Sollas, "consist of a number (seven) of concentric rings due to the bombardment of the mica by the x-rays which are emitted by the uranium or the thorium, as the case may be, and their products of disintegration.

"The outermost of these rings is due to radium C, the innermost to uranium or thorium.

"From data provided by experiment it is possible to calculate the dimensions of the rings, and in the halos due to thorium the length of the radii obtained by direct measurement agrees very precisely with that obtained by calculation, and this agreement holds, not for some of the rings only, but for all.

"A similar agreement is found for the rings of the uranium halos with the remarkable exception of the innermost two, due to uranium and its immediate product, ionium.

"These are larger than they should be; in fact, the length of the radius of the uranium ring as actually observed is one-sixth longer than that predicted by calculation.

"This shows that when the halos began to be formed—i. e., in Caledonian times—the range of the x-rays emitted by the uranium-bearing crystal was greater than it is now, and hence probably that a metope of uranium then existed with possibly very

THE AGE OF THE EARTH—*Continued.*

different properties from the uranium now known to us.

ONLY 100,000,000 YEARS?

"One of the earliest attempts to determine the age of the earth by purely geological means was made by the late Dr. Samuel Haughton, who based his calculations on the rate of deposition of sediment supposed to be evenly distributed over the whole floor of the ocean.

"This led to the conclusion that the time which must have elapsed since the first appearance of the dry land is as presented for our consideration by Lord Rayleigh.

"Soon, however, it was discovered, as a result of exploration by the Challenger, that deposition is limited to a comparatively narrow belt bordering the continents—a limitation due to several causes, chief among them the fact that sediment sinks much more rapidly in salt water than fresh.

"On taking account of this factor Haughton's period was reduced to about 100,000,000 years.

"At the same time a new method was devised by Prof. Joly which depends on the rate at which sodium is supplied to the sea, and this led to a similar result.

"Antecedent to these attempts, another method, based on the rate at which the earth is losing heat, had been employed by Lord Kelvin, and this gave at first an estimate concordant with the preceding—i. e., 100,000,000 years.

"Later, however, this allowance was reduced to forty, or preferably to twenty, millions, and by the uncompromising Prof. Tait to ten millions.

750,000,000 YEARS, MAYBE.

Prof. J. W. Gregory argued that the earth is perhaps 750,000,000 years old as a habitable planet, his calculation being based on the saltness of the sea and how long it has taken to reach its present degree of salinity.

"The earth," he said, "has probably undergone deformations that led to alternate periods of quick and slow crustal movement; during the times of repose the surface would have been planed down and rivers would have become sluggish and denudation slow.

"As the *earth is now under the influence of a time of quick movement*, denudation is faster than the average. A multiplication of the earth's age five-fold for this difference would not be excessive.

"During quick crustal movement volcanic action would be more powerful, the discharge of hydrochloric acid and sodium in hot springs would be increased; and as denudation is now acting on land in which sodium chloride has been produced in unusual quantities by volcanic action the estimated age of the earth must be again extended.

"The rhythmic acceleration of geological processes lengthens the estimates based on sedimentation, but would affect the biological argument inversely, since at periods of rapid physical change biological change would have been quickened, and thus the occasional abrupt introduction of a new fauna does not necessitate so long an interval as has been thought."

Dr. Harold Jeffreys said: "I do not agree with Lord Rayleigh's suggestion that the earth must be becoming hotter. That hypothesis is not acceptable on cosmogonical grounds, and Dr. Holmes has shown that it is impossible to reconcile it with the existence of volcanic temperatures, and that there must be a concentration of radio-active matter in the upper layers of the crust.

25,000,000 YEARS?

"An alternative estimate of the age of the earth may be made from the tidal theory of the origin of the solar system, the only theory which is not unsatisfactory on dynamical grounds.

"The planets must, on this theory, have moved originally in highly eccentric orbits, and have had their eccentricities gradually reduced by the action of a gaseous resisting medium.

"If the density of the medium near Mercury was p, the time needed to reduce the eccentricity to its present value would be of the order of 4000 p. C. G. S. units being used.

"On the other hand, the time it would take the medium to be dispersed by viscosity and diffusion would be of the order of $16 \times 10^{29} p$.

"This shows that the time needed was of the order of 8×10^{-16} seconds, or 2.5×10^{-19} years, agreeing with the estimate given by the uranium-lead ratios.

EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquakes are closely related to recent geologic eras. They average, at present, about sixty a year. A bulletin of the National Geographic states that 94 per cent. of recorded shocks occur in two narrow, clearly defined, belts—one called the Mediterranean, with 53 per cent.; the other, the Circum-Pacific, with 41 per cent. All the rest of the world has only 6 per cent., widely distributed.

The United States has been singularly free from recorded seismic disturbance, perhaps the most disastrous being in 1811, when a very severe shock occurred in the Mississippi Valley south of the Ohio, which was felt in New York in one direction and in the West Indies in another. This earthquake changed the face of the earth. A vast extent of land was sunk, lakes were formed, and even the course of the Mississippi River was obstructed for a time.

The cause of earthquakes and volcanoes is an elusive problem, not yet settled to the satisfaction of the scientist. Tremors of the earth may be caused by many things. The explosion of mines, falling in of caves, slipping of rock strata, and many other movements of the earth may cause them; but for the great shocks we must look further, says the bulletin. Earthquakes are linked with volcanic activity, but which of the two is a cause, and which is an effect, is not known.

Early in 1923 the Pacific Ocean off the United States coast was disturbed by an earthquake in its depths. Easter Island was reported to have disappeared.

Earthquake shocks are believed to follow along the great faults or cracks in the earth's surface.

Italy, Western South America, Central America, Hawaii, and Japan have suffered greatly from volcanoes and earthquakes.

CHIEF VOLCANIC PEAKS OF THE WORLD.

Peak and Country.	*Altitude.*	*Peak and Country.*	*Altitude.*	*Peak and Country.*	*Altitude.*
Sahama, Bolivia	21,000	Fujiyama, Japan	12,365	Ruapehu, New Zealand	9,008
Pomarepe, Chili	20,500	Erebus, South Pacific	12,360	Hualalai, Hawaii	8,275
Cotopaxi, Ecuador	19,550	Semeru, Java	12,000	Coseguina, Nicaragua	5,830
Misti, Peru	19,200	Kirungu-Cha-Gungo, Central Africa	11,300	Aso-San, Japan	5,600
Demavena, Persia	18,000	Irazu, Costa Rica	11,200	La Pelee, Martinique, W. I.	5,200
Popocatepetl, Mexico	17,843	Turri Alba, Costa Rica	10,900	Hecla, Iceland	5,100
Sangay, Ecuador	17,124	Terror, South Pacific	10,884	Kilauea, Hawaii	4,400
Ararat, Persia	17,000	Etna, Italy	10,755	Vesuvius, Italy	4,300
Mauna Loa, Hawaii	13,675	Ontake, Japan	10,000	Soufriere, St. Vincent, W. I.	4 050
Santa Maria, Guatemala	12,500	Tateyama, Japan	10,000	Stromboli, Mediterranean Isle	3,040
Fuego, Guatemala	12,500			Skaptar Jokul, Iceland	2,790

ALASKAN MOUNTAINS.

Mountain.	*Feet.*	*Mountain.*	*Feet.*	*Mountain.*	*Feet.*	*Mountain.*	*Feet.*	*Mountain.*	*Feet.*
Alverstons	14,493	McKinley	20,310	Crillon	12,730	Iliamna	10,020	Riggs	11,783
Bear	14,850	Sanford	16,210	Deborah	12,840	Jarvis	12,230	Root	12,950
Blackburn	16,140	St. Elias	18,024	Drum	12,000	La Perouse	10,756	Russell	11,600
Bona	16,420	Vancouver	15,680	George	10,000	Lituya	11,832	Sanford	13,210
Fairweather	15,400	Augusta	14,070	Haydon	11,921	Lodge	10,514	Seattle	10,175
Foraker	17,100	Anderson	10,770	Hayes	13,940	Matazhat	13,480	Spurr	11,070
Hubbard	14,950	Bertha	10,180	Hess	12,030	Redoubt	10,200	Wrangell	14,000
Hunter	14,960	Cook	13,750	Huxley	12,560	Regal	13,400		

THE ALTITUDES OF THE GLOBE.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.

CONTINENTS.	Highest Point.	Elevation (Ft.)	Lowest Point.	Below sea Level (Ft.)
North America	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,300	Death Valley, California	276
South America	Mount Aconcagua, Chili-Argentina	23,080	Sea level	
Europe	Mont El Bruz, Caucasus	18,465	Caspian Sea, Russia	86
Asia	Mount Everest, India-China	29,141	Dead Sea, Palestine	1,296
Africa	Kibo Peak (Kilimanjaro), Brit. E. Af.	19,456	Desert of Sahara	150
Australia	Mount Kosclusko, New South Wales	7,777	Lake Eyre, South Australia	38

Approximate mean elevation (feet)—North America, 1,300; South America, 1,300; Europe, 980; Asia, 1,600; Africa, 1,600; Australia, 800.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST ALTITUDES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data supplied by the United States Geological Survey. Sign — means below sea level.)

NOTE.—For extended tables of altitudes of places, mountains and lakes in the various States of the Union, see the 1922 ALMANAC.

STATE.	Highest Point.			Lowest Point.			Approximate Mean Elevation (Feet).
	Name.	County.	Elevation (Feet).	Name.	County.	Elevation (Feet)	
Alabama	Cheaha Mountain	Clay-Talladega	2,407	Gulf of Mexico		Sea lev.	500
Alaska	Mount McKinley		20,300	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	
Arizona	S. Francisco Peak	Coconino	12,611	Colorado R.	Yuma	100	4,100
Arkansas	Blue Mountain	Polk-Scott	2,800	Ouachita R.	Ashley-Un.	55	650
	Magazine Mountain	Logan	2,800				
California	Mount Whitney	Inyo-Tulare	14,501	Death Valley	Inyo	—276	2,900
Canal Zone	Cerro Galera	S. W. part Zone	1,223			Sea lev.	
Colorado	Mount Elbert	Lake	14,420	Arkansas R.	Prowers	3,350	6,800
Connecticut	Bear Mountain	Litchfield	2,355	L. I. Sound		Sea lev.	500
Delaware	Centreville	New Castle	440	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	60
Dist. of Col.	Tenleytown	N. W. part	420	Potomac R.		Sea lev.	150
Florida	Iron Mountain	Polk	325	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	100
Georgia	Brasstown Bald	Towns-Union	4,768	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	600
Guam	Jumullong Manglo		1,274	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	
Hawaii	Mauna Kea	Hawaii	13,823	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	
Idaho	Hyndman Peak	Blaine-Custer	12,078	Snake R.	Nez Perce	720	5,000
Illinois	Charles Mound	Jo Daviess	1,241	Mississippi R.	Alexander	279	600
Indiana	Carlos	Randolph	1,210	Ohio R.	Vanderb'g	316	700
Iowa	On N. boundary	Osceola	1,600	Mississippi R.	Lee	477	1,100
Kansas	On W. boundary	Gre'ley-Wal'ce	4,135	Verdigris R.	Montg'm'y	700	2,000
Kentucky	Big Black Mountain	Harlan	4,100	Mississippi R.	Fulton	257	750
Louisiana	N.W.part of county	Claiborne	400	Gulf of Mexico		Sea lev.	100
Maine	Mount Katahdin	Piscataquis	5,273	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	600
Maryland	Backbone Mountain	Garrett	3,340	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	350
Massachusetts	Mount Greylock	Berkshire	3,505	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	500
Michigan	Porcupine Mountains	Ontonagon	2,023	Lake Erie		573	900
Minnesota	Mesabi Range	St. Louis	1,920	Lake Superior		602	1,200
Mississippi	Near Iuka	Tishomingo	780	Gulf of Mexico		Sea lev.	300
Missouri	Taum Sauk M't'n	Iron	1,750	St. Francis R.	Dunklin	230	800
Montana	Granite Peak	Carbon	12,850	Kootenai R.	Flathead	1,806	3,400
Nebraska	S.W.part of county	Banner	5,350	S.E. cor. State	Richardson	825	2,600
Nevada	Boundary Peak	Esmeralda	13,145	Colorado R.	Clark	470	5,500
New Hampshire	Mt. Washington	Coos	6,293	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	1,000
New Jersey	High Point	Sussex	1,805	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	250
New Mexico	North Truchas Peak	Rio Arriba	13,306	Red Bluff	Eddy	2,876	5,700
New York	Mount Marcy	Essex	5,344	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	900
North Carolina	Mount Mitchell	Yancey	6,711	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	700
North Dakota	Summit of county	Bowman	3,500	Pembina	Pembina	790	1,900
Ohio	Near Bellefontaine	Logan	1,550	Ohio R.	Hamilton	425	850
Oklahoma	Black Mesa	Cimarron	4,800	Red R.	McCurtain	300	1,300
Oregon	Mount Hood	Clackamas R.	11,253	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	3,300
Pennsylvania	Negro Mountain	Somerset	3,213	Delaware R.		Sea lev.	1,100
Philippine Islands	Mount Apo	Mindanao Is.	9,610	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	
Porto Rico	Luquillo Mountains	Humacao	3,532	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	
Rhode Island	Durfee Hill	Providence	805	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	200
Samoa	Lata Peak		3,056	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	
South Carolina	Sassafras Mountain	S. C.-N. C. line	3,548	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	350
South Dakota	Harney Peak	Pennington	7,242	Big Stone Lake	Roberts	962	2,200
Tennessee	Clingman's Dome	Tenn.-N. C. line	6,644	Mississippi R.	Shelby	182	900
Texas	El Capitan	El Paso	9,020	Gulf of Mexico		Sea lev.	1,700
Utah	Kings Peaks	Wasatch	13,498	Beaverd'm Ck.	Washingt'n	2,000	6,100
Vermont	Mount Mansfield	Chit'd'n-L'm'le	4,406	LakeChampl'n	Franklin	95	1,000
Virginia	Mount Rogers	Grayson-Smith	5,719	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	950
Virgin Islands	Crown Hill	Is. St. Thomas	1,550	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	
Washington	Mount Rainier	Pierce	14,408	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	1,700
West Virginia	Spruce Knob	Pendleton	4,860	Potomac R.	Jefferson	240	1,500
Wisconsin	Rib Hill	Marathon	1,940	Lake Michigan		582	1,050
Wyoming	Gannett Peak	Fremont	13,785	B. Fourche R.	Crook	3,100	6,700
U. S. (ex. Alaska)	Mount Whitney	Inyo-T'l're,Cal.	14,501	Death Valley	Inyo, Cal.	—276	2,500

The loftiest peak in the Philippines is Mount Apo, on Mindanao Island, 9,610 feet.
The highest point in Porto Rico is in the Luquillo Mountains, 3,532 feet.

SOUTH AMERICAN PEAKS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Aconcagua	23,290	Nevado de Sorata	21,286	Juncal	20,500	Tolima	18,320
Tupungato	23,000	Illimani	21,181	Azupe de Copiapo	19,700	El Potra	18,045
Seehama	22,349	Veladeres	21,000	Cayambe	19,534	Huila	18,000
Cerrodel Merced'io	22,000	Chuquibamba	21,000	Licancaur	19,521	Aconquija	17,740
Huascaran	21,812	Parinacota	20,950	Cotopaxi	19,500	Maipo	17,421
Llullayaco	21,500	Antofalla	20,900	Chipicani	18,898	Ruiz	17,400
Chimborazo	21,424	Nevado de		Arequipa	18,373	Sangay	17,124
Incanguassi	21,400	Famantina	20,700	Herveo	18,350	Santa Isabel	16,760

CANADIAN PEAKS—ROCKY AND SELKIRK RANGES.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Robson	13,068	Forbes	12,000	Douglas	11,700	Victoria	11 500
Columbia	12,500	Assiniboia	11,800	Goodwin	11,600	Lyell	11,500
Alberta	12,500	Twins	11,800				

Greenland's only high Peak is Peterman, 9,000 feet.

MEXICO.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Citlaltepetl (Peak of Orizaba, or "Star Mountain")	18,564	Ixtaccihuatl ("White Woman")	16,960	Nevado de Colima	14,100	Tancitaro	12,650
Popocatepetl ("Smoky Mt.")	17,540	Nevado de Toluca	14,950	Nauhcampatepetl (Cofre de Perote)	13,400	GUATEMALA. Tajamulco	13,800
		Malincne	14,630	Volcan de Colima	12,750	Tacana	13,300

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN PEAKS AND PASSES.

MARITIME ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Aiguille de Chambeyron	11,155
Grand Rioburent	11,142
Rocca dell' Argentera	10,617
Pointe Haute de Mary	10,537

The lowest carriage-road pass is from Albenga to Garessio (Col di San Bernardo), at an altitude of 3,301 feet. The highest pass is from Val Tinea to Valdieri (Col di Fremo Morta), a bridle-path.

COTTIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Monte Viso	12,605
Monte Chardonnet	12,373
Clamarella	12,081
Mont Albaron	12,014
Rocne Melon	11,621

The lowest pass, a footpath, is from Bardonneche to Briancon, at an altitude of 5,873 feet. The highest pass that is a footpath is from Crissola to Abries, 9,827 feet high. The Mont Canis Pass, where there is a railroad and also a carriage road, is from Susa to Lanslebourg, 6,772 feet up.

DAUPHINE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Pic des Ecrins	13,462
La Meije	13,081
Pic d' Allefrode	13,000
Mont Pelvoux	12,973

The highest footpath across, 9,154 feet up, is by the Col de Galiber, from Briancon to St. Michel. The only carriage road, 6,791 feet high, is from Monestier to Bourg d' Oisans, by the Col de Lautaret.

GRAIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Grand Parodis	13,300
La Grivola	13,028
Grand Casse	12,780
Mont Pourri	12,491
Dent Parassee	12,137

There is a carriage road (7,192 feet up) through the Pass of Little St. Bernard, from Bourg St. Maurice to Aosta. The highest bridle path pass (9,500 feet up) is through the Col de Lauzon, from Cogne to Val Savaranche.

PENNINE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Mont Blanc (Calotte)	15,781
Mte. Rosa	15,217
Mischabelhorner (Dom.)	14,935
Lys Kamm	14,889
Weisshorn	14,804
Matterhorn	14,780
Dent Blanche	14,318
Grand Combin	14,164
Rothhorn (Moming)	13,855
Grandes Jorasses	13,799
Strahlhorn	13,750
Dent d' Herens	13,714
Breithorn	13,685
Aiguille Verte	13,527
Gobelhorn	13,363

There is a bridle path through Great St. Bernard Pass (8,120 feet up), from Orsieres to Aosta; also one through the Augstbord Pass (9,515 feet up), from Gruben to St. Niklaus. There is a carriage road as well as a railroad through the Simplon Pass (6,595 feet up), from Brieg to Domo d'Ossola. In this, as in other ranges of the Alps, most of the high passes are glaciers.

BERNESE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Finsteraarhorn	14,026
Alestschhorn	13,803
Jungfrau	13,671
Monch	13,438
Bietschhorn	12,969
Wetterhorn (Mittelhorn)	12,166
Balmhorn	12,100
Blumlisalp	12,041

There is a bridle path through the Surenen Pass (7,562 feet up), from Engelberg to Altdorf, and one through the Susten Pass (7,440 feet up), from Meyringen to Wasen.

NORTH SWISS ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Todi	11,887
Bifertenstock	11,237
Scheerhorn	11,142
Oberalpstock	10,925
Segneshorn	10,870
Claridenstock	10,709
Piz Tumbif	10,663

There is a carriage road through the Oberalp Pass (6,732 feet up), from Dissentis to Andermatt, and a bridle path through the Panixer Pass (7,907 feet up), from Ilanz to Elm.

LEPONTINE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Monte Leone	11,696
Piz Valrhein	11,148
Blinnenhorn	10,932
Monte Basodine	10,748

The highest footpath (8,165 feet up) is through the Lochliberg Pass from Reichenau to Splugen. There is a carriage road through the Furka Pass (7,992 feet up), from Obergesteien to Hospenthal. There is a carriage road and a railroad through the St. Gothard Pass (6,936 feet up), from Hospenthal to Airolo.

RHAETIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Piz Bernina	13,294
Piz Roseg	12,936
Orteler Spitze	12,814
Konigs Spitze	12,646
Monte Cevalde	12,505
Monte della Disgrazia	12,074
Pallon della Mare	12,038

The highest bridle path is through the Septimer Pass (7,582 feet up), from Casaccia to Molins. The highest footpath is through the Sertig Pass (9,052 feet up), from Scanfs to Bergun. The highest carriage road is through the Bernina Pass (7,658 feet up), from Pontresina to Poschiavo.

LOMBARD ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Monte Adamello	11,832
Presanella (Cima di Nardis)	11,688
Care Alto	11,352
Crozzon di Laris	10,889

There is a carriage road through the Tonale Pass (6,483 feet up), from Edolo to Val di Sole. There is a footpath (7,500 feet up), from Sondrio to Val Seriana, through the Paso del Salto.

VINDELICIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Zugspitz	9,716
Lavatscherspitz	9,081

There is a carriage road through the Arlberg Pass (5,902 feet up), from Bludenz to Landeck.

NORTHERN NORIC ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Dachstein	9,845
Thorstein	9,677
Uebergossenealp	9,643

A carriage road runs through the Thurn Pass (4,371 feet up), from Kitzbuhel to Mittersill.

CENTRAL TYROL ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Gross Glockner	12,405
Wild Spitz	12,390
Weiskugel	12,277
Gross Venediger	12,053

There is a carriage road through the Reschen Scheideck Pass (4,596 feet up), from Landeck to Meran.

STYRIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Hafnereck	10,044
Hoch Goling	9,383
Markkahrspitz	9,245

There is a carriage road through the Turrach Pass (5,825 feet up), from Feldkirchen to Tansweg.

S. TYROL & VENETIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Marmolata	11,045
Cimon della Pala	11,000
Sorapis	10,798

There is a carriage road through the Passo di Tresassi (7,073 feet up), from Andraz to Cortina.

SOUTHEASTERN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Kellerwand	9,500
Terglou	9,371
Monte Paralba	9,097
Job di Montasio	9,000

There is a carriage road through the Cartischer Joch Pass (5,363 feet up), from Sillian to Tillach.

THE PYRENEES.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Maladetta	11,165
Pic des Possets	11,045
Mont Perdu	10,994
Pic de Vignemale	10,792
Pic Long	10,478

THE CAUCASUS RANGE. (EUROPE—ASIA).

Mountains.	*Feet.*
El Bruz	18,465
Koshtan-tau	17,096
Dykh-tau	17,054
Shkara	17,038
Yanga	16,880
Kasbek	16,346
Tetnuld	15,935
Mizhirgi-tau	15,932
Ushba	15,409
Adaikhokh	15,274
Alagoz, or Alagheuz	13,500

AFRICA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Mountains and Country.	*Feet.*	*Mountains and Country.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains and Country.*	*Feet.*
Ruwenzori, Africa	20,150	Ras Dashan, Abyssinia	15,150	Jabel Ayashi, Morocco	14,000
Kilimanjaro (2 peaks): 1— Kibo; 2—Mawenzi, Ger. E Africa	19,456 17,570	Ala Goz, Abyssinia	14,277	Charles Louis, New Guinea	13,000
		Pico de Teide, Teneriffe (Canary Islands)	12,200	Cook, New Zealand	12,350
				Dividing Range, Australia	7,300

Distances of the World.

TRAVELLING DISTANCES IN EUROPE.

(From the U. S. War Department's *Official Table of Distances;* mostly by rail, some by rail and water, the figures cover. in statute miles, the shortest generally-travelled routes.)

City.	Amsterdam.	Athens.	Berlin.	Berne.	Brussels.	Christiania.	Constantinople.	Copenhagen.	Edinburgh.	Lisbon.	London.	Madrid.	Paris.	Petrograd.	Rome.	Stockholm.	Vienna.
Amsterdam	0	1734	402	531	140	929	1808	526	660	1511	260	1233	332	1418	1094	930	754
Athens	1734	0	1563	1269	1792	2249	416	1846	2282	2567	1882	2155	1600	2257	825	2250	1129
Berlin	402	1563	0	611	505	686	1488	283	1063	1842	663	1564	663	1016	1053	687	434
Berne	531	1269	611	0	430	1241	1685	838	1036	1475	636	1063	354	1627	635	1242	631
Brussels	140	1792	505	430	0	1043	1793	640	625	1371	225	1093	192	1521	993	1044	739
Christiania	929	2249	686	1241	1043	0	2174	403	1579	2386	1179	2108	1207	900	1739	358	1120
Constantinople	1808	416	1488	1685	1793	2174	0	1771	2597	2998	2197	2586	1915	2182	1256	2175	1054
Copenhagen	526	1846	283	838	640	403	1771	0	1176	1983	776	1705	804	1299	1336	404	717
Edinburgh	660	2282	1063	1036	625	1579	2597	1176	0	1861	400	1583	682	2079	1583	1580	1543
Lisbon	1511	2567	1842	1475	1371	2386	2998	1983	1861	0	1461	412	1179	2858	1742	2387	2040
London	260	1882	663	636	225	1179	2197	776	400	1461	0	1183	282	1679	1183	1180	1143
Madrid	1233	2155	1564	1063	1093	2108	2586	1705	1583	412	1183	0	901	2580	1330	2109	1762
Paris	332	1600	663	354	192	1207	1915	804	682	1179	282	901	0	1679	901	1208	861
Petrograd	1418	2257	1016	1627	1521	900	2182	1299	2079	2858	1679	2580	1679	0	1905	542	1128
Rome	1094	825	1053	635	993	1739	1256	1336	1583	1742	1183	1330	901	1905	0	1740	777
Stockholm	930	2250	687	1242	1044	358	2175	404	1580	2387	1180	2109	1208	542	1740	0	1121
Vienna	754	1129	434	631	739	1120	1054	717	1543	2040	1143	1762	861	1128	777	1121	0

OTHER TRAVELLING DISTANCES IN EUROPE, IN STATUTE MILES.

(From the U. S. War Department's *Official Table of Distances.*)

Amsterdam, to—*Antwerp*, 113; *Bremen*, 232; *Cologne*, 151; *Hamburg*, 303; *Hanover*, 238; *Kiel*, 373; *Moscow*, 1,602; *Rotterdam*, 50; *The Hague*, 39.

Athens, to—*Brindisi*, 431; *Naples*, 660; *Salonica*, 300; *Trieste*, 859.

Berlin, to—*Antwerp*, 454; *Basle*, 545; *Berne*, 611; *Bremen*, 215; *Cologne*, 359; *Dresden*, 108; *Dusseldorf*, 342; *Essen*, 317; *Frankfurt*, 335; *Geneva*, 875; *Geneva*, 702; *Hanover*, 161; *Kiel*, 225; *Konigsberg*, 366; *Leipsic*, 100; *Lubeck*, 162; *Magdeburg*, 88; *Moscow*, 1,200; *Munich*, 406; *Nurnberg*, 301; *Posen*, 158; *Rotterdam*, 422; *St. Gall*, 575; *Saarbrucken*, 466; *Stuttgart*, 438; *The Hague*, 422; *Ulm*, 437; *Warsaw*, 388; *Weisbaden*, 360.

Berne, to—*Brindisi*, 838; *Geneva*, 98; *Genoa*, 325; *Hamburg*, 616; *Lausanne*, 61; *Lucerne*, 59; *Marseilles*, 390; *Milan*, 231; *Moscow*, 1,811; *Naples*, 790; *Zurich*, 81.

Brussels, to—*Antwerp*, 27; *Basel*, 364; *Boulogne*, 159; *Bremen*, 346; *Calais*, 135; *Cologne*, 139; *Hamburg*, 417; *Kiel*, 488; *Leipsic*, 465; *Moscow*, 1,705; *Ostend*, 78.

Bucharest, to *Sofia*, 305.

Christiania, to—*Bergen*, 306; *Gothenburg*, 222; *Moscow*, 1,300; *Trondhjem*, 349.

Constantinople, to—*Adrianople*, 198; *Batum*, 674; *Beirut*, 976; *Brindisi*, 847; *Gibraltar*, 2,099; *Lule Burgas*, 124; *Marseilles*, 1,552; *Moscow*, 2,300; *Naples*, 1,101; *Odessa*, 395; *Smyrna*, 558.

Copenhagen, to—*Danzig*, 539; *Dover*, 784; *Hamburg*, 222; *Helsingfors*, 889; *Kiel*, 152; *Malmo*, 20; *Moscow*, 1,483; *Riga*, 801.

Dusseldorf, to—*Antwerp*, 117; *Berlin*, 342; *Bremen*, 198; *Carlsruhe*, 231; *Cologne*, 25; *Essen*, 22; *Hanover*, 181; *Liege*, 86; *St. Denis*, 332.

Edinburgh, to—*Glasgow*, 47; *Liverpool*, 223; *Manchester*, 216; *Moscow*, 2,263.

Lisbon, to—*Moscow*, 3,042; *Oporto*, 213.

London, to—*Aldershot*, 37; *Bath*, 107; *Bishop's Rock*, 469; *Bremen*, 482; *Brighton*, 51; *Bristol*, 119; *Cambridge*, 53; *Canterbury*, 60; *Chatham*, 34; *Dover*; 78; *Dresden*, 743; *Falmouth*, 307; *Folkestone*, 71, *Genoa*, 2,538; *Gibraltar*, 1,556; *Glasgow*, 402; *Havre*, 234; *Kiel*, 624; *Lisbon*, direct, 1,223; *Liverpool*, 200; *Manchester*, 184; *Moscow*, 1,863; *Naples*, 2,679; *Oxford*, 64; *Plymouth*, 140; *Portsmouth*, 74; *Rotterdam*, 210; *Sheffield*, 163; *Southampton*, 80; *The Hague*, 224; *Yarmouth*, 122.

Madrid, to—*Barcelona*, 425; *Bordeaux*, 538; *Boulogne*, 1,059; *Cadiz*, 439; *Carthagena*, 326; *Gibraltar*, 456; *Malaga*, 383; *Marseilles*, 765; *Moscow*, 2,764; *Oporto*, 381; *Saragossa*, 212; *Valencia*, 304.

Paris, to—*Amiens*, 81; *Antwerp*, 219; *Bordeaux*, 363; *Boulogne*, 158; *Bremen*, 511; *Brest*, 387; *Brindisi*, 1,169; *Calais*, 185; *Chateau-Thierry*, 59; *Cherbourg*, 230; *Cologne*, 304; *Dijon*, 196; *Dover*, 204; *Frankfurt*, 424; *Geneva*, 390; *Genoa*, 591; *Hamburg*, 582; *Havre*, 142; *Kiel*, 652; *Leipsic*, 647; *Lille*, 156; *Lyons*, 318; *Marseilles*, 536; *Metz*, 244; *Milan*, 557; *Moscow*, 1,863; *Munich*, 571; *Nancy*, 219; *Naples*, 1,056.; *Orleans*, 78; *Port Said*, 2,251; *Rheims*, 97; *Rouen*, 86; *St Nazaire*, 286; *Saumur*, 183; *Strassburg*, 312; *The Hague*, 296; *Toulon*, 578; *Turin*, 488; *Versailles*, 11.

Petrograd, to—*Fusan* (Chosen), 7,723; *Helsingfors*, 272; *Moscow*, 400; *Mukden* (China), 6,971; *Odessa*, 1,205; *Peking* (China), 6,249; *Port Arthur* (Manchuria), 5,530; *Riga*, 365; *Sebastopol*, 1,355; *Vladivostok*, 5,809; *Warsaw*, 694; *Vilna*, 436.

Rome, to—*Brindisi*, 394; *Florence*, 196; *Genoa*, 310; *Lausanne*, 640; *Marseilles*, 565; *Milan*, 404; *Moscow*, 2,023; *Naples*, 155; *Pisa*, 207; *Spezia*, 254; *Turin*, 413; *Venice*, 378.

Stockholm, to—*Gothenburg*, 284; *Haparanda* (Sweden), 839; *Helsingfors*, 270; *Kiel*, 556; *Malmo*, 384; *Moscow*, 942; *Trondhjem*, 530.

Vienna, to—*Antwerp*, 766; *Belgrade*, 386; *Bucharest*, 236; *Budapest*, 173; *Cologne*, 600; *Genoa*, 657; *Moscow*, 1,246; *Munich*, 290; *Southampton*, 1,223; *Strassburg*, 549; *Trieste*, 366; *Venice*, 399; *Warsaw*, 434; *Vilna*, 692.

DISTANCES FROM EUROPEAN PORTS TO PORTS IN OTHER CONTINENTS.

(Including, also, certain places in Europe; statute miles: water routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

Antwerp, Belgium, to—*Aden*, Arabia (via Suez), 5,424; *Callao*, Peru (via Panama), 7,136; *Guayaquil*, Ecuador (via Panama), 6,499; *Honolulu* (via Panama), 10,981; *Panama*, 5,586; *Pernambuco*, Brazil, 4,815; *Portland*, Ore. (via Panama), 10,071; *Punta Arenas*, Chile, 8,560; *San Jose*, Guatemala (via Panama), 6,607; *Valparaiso*, Chile (via Panama), 8,599; *Vancouver*, B. C. (via Panama), 10,229.

Bordeaux, France, to—*Havana*, Cuba, 4,823; *Iquique*, Chile (via Panama), 7,633; *San Diego*, Cal. (via Panama), 8,618; *Sitka*, Alaska (via Panama), 10,580.

Bremen, Germany, to—*Galveston*, Tex., 6,072; *Manila* (via Suez), 11,464; *New Orleans*, 5,888.

Bremerhaven, Germany, to—*Key West*, Fla., 5,158; *Ponce*, Porto Rico, 4,755.

Brest, France, to—*Colon*, C. Z., 5,090; *Guantanamo Bay*, Cuba, 4,366; *Rio de Janeiro*, Brazil, 5,575.

Brindisi, Italy, to—*Canea*, Crete, 509; *Port Said*, Egypt, 1,093.

Cadiz, Spain, to—*Pernambuco*, Brazil, 3,599.

Cardiff, Wales, to—*Montevideo*, Uruguay, 6,917; *Para*, Brazil, 4,524.

Cherbourg, France, to—*Dover*, England, 168; *Kiel*, Germany, via Dover, 1,070; *Southampton*, England, 97.

Genoa, to—*Boston*, 4,463; *Buenos Aires*, 7,065; *Galveston*, 6,449; *Gibraltar*, 990; *Valetta*, 676; *New Orleans*, 6,264; *Rio de Janeiro*, 5,783; *Smyrna*, Turkey (via Messina and Athens), 1,284.

Gibraltar, to—*Aden*, 3,824; *Alexandria*, 2,084;

Algiers, 489; *Barcelona*, 594; *Callao* (via Panama), 6,588; *Colon*, 4,989; *Constantinople*, 2,099; *Fayal*, Azores, 1,305; *Hongkong* (via Suez), 9,683; *Honolulu* (via Panama), 10,433; *Leghorn*, 1,008; *Manila* (via Suez), 9,641, (via Panama), 15,802; *Marseilles*, 798; *Naples*, 1,131; *Odessa*, 2,499; *Panama*, 5,038; *Port Said*, Egypt, 2,217; *Portland*, Ore. (via Panama), 9,523, (via Magellan Straits and San Francisco), 15,225; *Punta Arenas*, 7,350; *Smyrna*, Asia Minor, 1,925; *Sydney*, Australia (via Suez), 11,788, (via Panama), 14,013; *Toulon*, France, 812; *Trieste*, 1,950; *Tripoli*, 1,287; *Valparaiso* (via Panama), 8,050; *Yokohama* (via Suez), 11,353.

Glasgow, to—*Boston*, 3,243; *Galveston*, 5,378; *Newport News*, 3,650.

Hamburg, to—*Aden* (via Suez), 5,726; *Buenos Aires*, 7,622; *Colon*, 5,838; *Hongkong* (via Panama), 16,476; *Honolulu* (via Panama), 11,283; *Manila* (via Panama), 16,678; *Pernambuco*, 5,116; *Rio de Janeiro*, 6,354; *Sydney*, Australia (via Panama), 14,863; *Yokohama* (via Panama), 14,734.

Havre, to—*Colon*, 5,309; *London*, 234; *Pernambuco*, 4,587; *Ushant*, 280.

Kiel, to—*Cherbourg*, 1,070; *Revel*, Russia, 698.

Lisbon, to—*Bordeaux*, 844; *Buenos Aires*, 6,148; *Cape Town*, 5,912; *Fayal*, Azores, 1,056; *Gibraltar*, 350; *Hampton Roads*, 3,588; *Southampton*, 1,016; *Vigo*, Spain, 284.

Liverpool, to—*Acapulco*, Mexico (via Panama), 6,929; *Cape Town*, 7,001; *Colombo*, Ceylon (via Suez), 7,700; *Disko* (Godhavn), Greenland, 2,461; *Funchal*, Madeira, 1,644; *Galveston*, 5,469; *Gibraltar*, 1,490; *Guayaquil* (via Panama), 6,200; *Ivigtut*, Greenland, 1,867; *Kinchow*, China (via Suez), 12,580; *Las Palmas*, Canary Is., 1,912; *Manila* (via Suez), 11,111; *St. Thomas*, W. I., 4,116; *Shanghai* (via Suez), 12,201; *Tientsin* (via Suez), 12,786; *Vladivostok* (via Suez), 12,992; *Wellington*, N. Z. (via Panama), 12,778.

London, to—*Baltimore*, 4,157; *Boston*, 3,607; *Brunswick*, Ga., 4,478; *Calcutta* (via Suez), 9,183; *Cape Town*, So. Africa, 7,069; *Charleston*, S. C., 4,346; *Foochow*, China (via Suez), 11,643; *Galveston*, Tex., 5,766; *Hongkong*, China (via Suez), 11,227; *Jacksonville*, Fla., 4,521; *Manila* (via Suez), 11,119; *Melbourne*, Australia (via Panama), 14,664; *Mobile*, Ala., 5,502; *Montauk Point*, N. Y., 3,736; *New Orleans*, 5,582; *Newport News*, Va., 4,014; *Paramaribo*, Guiana, 4,623; *Pensacola*, Fla., 5,456; *Pernambuco*, Brazil, 4,763; *Philadelphia*, 3,988; *Port Arthur*, Tex., 5,739; *Savannah*, Ga., 5,401; *Singapore*, Straits Settlement (via Suez), 9,555; *Sydney*, Australia (via Suez), 13,362; *Tampa*, Fla., 5,220; *Tampico*, Mexico, 5,918; *Valparaiso* (via Panama), 8,547.

Marseilles, to—*Alexandria*, 1,629; *Boston*, 4,273; *New Orleans*, 6,074; *Newport News*, 4,668.

Naples, to—*Baltimore*, 5,142; *Boston*, 4,604; *London*, 2,679; *Manila*, 8,716; *Panama*, 6,161; *St. John*, N. B., 4,489.

Plymouth, England, to—*Bordeaux*, 487; *Cherbourg*, 127; *Gibraltar*, 1,220; *Havana*, 4,596; *London*, 370; *New Castle*, 603; *Wilhelmshaven*, 649.

Southampton, England, to—*Bishop's Rock*, 252; *Boston*, 3,390; *Cherbourg*, 97; *Funchal*, 1,513; *The Hague* ('s Gravenhaag), 286; *St. John*, N. B., 2,344.

DISTANCES BETWEEN PORTS IN ASIA.

(Statute miles; water routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

City.	Amoy.	Batavia.	Canton.	Colombo.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Manila.	Shanghai.	Singapore.	Swatow.	Vladivostok.	Weihaiwei.	Yokohama.
Amoy	0	2270	430	3724	230	334	777	683	1902	161	1596	1072	1533
Batavia	2270	0	2121	2138	2466	2052	1795	2904	606	2165	3812	3293	3678
Canton	430	2121	0	3570	624	96	822	1077	1748	306	1990	1466	1921
Colombo	3724	2138	3570	0	3914	3496	3399	4367	1825	3618	5280	4756	5167
Foochow	230	2466	624	3914	0	529	906	541	2092	356	1457	930	1401
Hongkong	334	2052	96	3496	529	0	727	981	1674	211	1894	1370	1825
Manila	777	1795	822	3399	906	727	0	1338	1578	717	2202	1725	2023
Shanghai	683	2904	1077	4367	541	981	1338	0	2545	808	1135	534	1199
Singapore	1902	606	1748	1825	2092	1674	1578	2545	0	1796	3458	2934	3345
Swatow	161	2165	306	3618	356	211	717	808	1796	0	1722	1198	1653
Vladivostok	1596	3812	1990	5280	1457	1894	2202	1135	3458	1722	0	1153	1093
Weihaiwei	1072	3293	1466	4756	930	1370	1725	534	2934	1198	1153	0	1274
Yokohama	1533	3678	1921	5167	1401	1825	2023	1199	3345	1653	1093	1274	0

DISTANCES FROM ASIAN PORTS TO CERTAIN PORTS OUTSIDE THAT CONTINENT (STATUTE MILES.)

(For distances from New York and other U. S. and European cities to points in Europe, Asia, Africa, etc., see separate tables.)

Aden, to—*Gibraltar*, 3,824; *Jibuti* (Africa), 153; *Melbourne*, 7,473; *Port Said*, 1,608; *Suez*, 1,509; *Wellington*, 9,073; *Zanzibar*, 2,038.

Amoy, to—*Honolulu*, 5,281; *San Francisco*, 6,674.

Batavia, to—*Honolulu*, 6,833; *San Francisco*, 8,799.

Bombay, to—*Cape Town*, 5,469; *Zanzibar*, 2,935.

Calcutta, to—*London* (via Suez), 9,183; *Marseilles* (via Suez), 7,156; *Port Said* (via Suez), 5,402.

Canton, to—*Caroline Is.*, 2,907; *Honolulu*, 5,689; *San Francisco*, 7,061.

Cape Engano, Luzon, to—*Auckland*, 5,246; *Callao*, 11,076; *Hobart*, 5,369; *Honolulu*, 5,147; *Levuka* (Fiji), 4,672; *Marquesas Is.*, 6,924; *Marshall Is.*, 2,732; *Melbourne*, 5,305; *Midway Is.*, 3,858; *New Hebrides*, 3,859; *Nonuti* (Gilbert Is.), 3,797; *Noumea* (New Caledonia), 4,149; *Panama*, 10,234; *Ponape* (Caroline Is.), 2,559; *Port Townsend*, 6,351; *Punta Arenas*, 10,483; *Raratonga* (Cook Is.), 5,954; *San Francisco*, 6,725; *Sydney*, 4,656; *Tahiti*, 6,495; *Tonga Is.*, 5,098; *Solomon Is.*, 3,388; *Marianas Is.*, 1,488; *Valparaiso*, 11,170; *Yap Is.*, 1,254.

Cebu, to—*Batangas*, P. I., 356; *Honolulu*, 5,309, *San Francisco*, 7,077.

Chefoo, to—*Honolulu*, 5,162; *Port Townsend*, 5,843; *San Francisco*, 6,260.

Colombo, to—*Liverpool* (via Suez), 7,709; *Naples* (via Suez), 5,313; *Port Said* (via Suez), 4,010; *Port Townsend*, 9,922; *San Francisco*, 10,289; *Suez*, 3,908.

Foochow, to—*London* (via Suez), 11,643; *San Francisco*, 6,544.

Hobart, Tasmania, to—*Melbourne*, 544.

Hongkong, to—*Gibraltar* (via Suez), 9,991; *Hamburg* (via Panama), 16,776; *Honolulu*, 5,593; *Liverpool* (via Magellan), 20,074; *London* (via Suez), 11,227; *Port Townsend*, 6,542; *San Francisco*, 6,966.

Manila, to—*Bremen* (via Suez), 11,464; *Liverpool* (via Suez), 11,111; *London* (via Suez), 11,119; *Melbourne*, 5,214; *Panama*, 10,764; *Port Darwin*, 2,112; *Port Townsend*, 6,830; *San Francisco*, 7,164; *Sydney*, 4,568.

Nagasaki, to—*Dutch Harbor*, Alaska, 3,661; *San Francisco*, 6,068.

Petropavlovsk, to—*Kiska Is.*, Alaska, 834; *San Francisco*, 3,791.

Port Arthur (Ryojun), Manchuria, to—*San Francisco*, 6,307.

Shanghai, to—*Liverpool* (via Panama), 15,668; *New Orleans* (via Panama), 12,046; *Panama* (via Honolulu), 10,381; *San Francisco*, 6,204.

Singapore, to—*Liverpool* (via Suez), 9,503; *San Francisco*, 8,467.

Smyrna, Asia Minor, to—*Athens*, 251; *Genoa*, 1,284; *Gibraltar*, 1,925.

Tientsin, to—*Liverpool* (via Suez), 12,786; *San Francisco*, 6,815.

Vladivostok, to—*Liverpool* (via Suez), 12,992; *Panama*, 9,020; *San Francisco*, 5,263.

Yokohama, to—*Panama*, 8,846; *San Francisco*, 5,223.

TRAVELLING DISTANCES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Statute miles. Shortest practicable routes, data from War Department's Official Table of Distances.)

City.	Baltimore.	Bismarck.	Boston.	Charleston, S. C.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Denver.	Galveston.	Indianapolis.	Kansas City.	Los Angeles.
Albany	332	1676	204	881	832	742	480	1826	1580	761	1293	[illegible]
Annapolis	23	1666	444	545	822	589	473	1846	1573	699	1206	2986
Asheville	513	1567	938	292	723	438	700	1696	1157	518	966	2741
Atlanta	689	1577	1108	309	733	488	750	1529	912	598	889	2496
Augusta, Me.	589	2047	170	1138	1203	1113	851	2237	2163	1155	1624	3434
Baltimore	0	1664	419	519	797	593	446	1831	1577	703	1210	2930
Berlin	2442	2159	2727	2258	1731	1849	2046	1044	1151	1741	1211	547
Billings	2087	446	2424	2236	1290	1575	1647	669	1815	1474	1078	1574
Birmingham	803	1497	1222	473	653	481	743	1371	774	506	735	2358
Bismarck	1641	0	1877	1859	844	1129	1201	1115	1742	1028	935	1900
Boston	419	1877	0	968	1033	933	681	2067	1996	965	1464	3264
Buffalo	396	1369	498	945	525	445	183	1559	1583	467	969	2779
Burlington, Vt.	490	1834	234	1039	990	900	688	2024	2038	922	1441	3221
Charleston, S. C	549	1859	968	0	1015	730	992	1848	1221	840	1198	2805
Charleston, W. Va.	427	1340	846	705	496	211	329	1467	1318	324	827	2607
Cheyenne	1801	995	2037	1850	1004	1289	1361	107	1253	1188	710	1365
Chicago	797	844	1033	1015	0	286	357	1034	1148	184	451	2231
Cincinnati	593	1129	943	730	285	0	262	1257	1157	110	617	2397
Cleveland	446	1201	681	992	357	262	0	1391	1400	284	757	2537
Dallas	1618	1453	1903	1130	970	977	1222	834	322	927	517	1159
Deming	2266	1870	2551	2082	1555	1673	1795	755	975	1575	1048	723
Denver	1831	1115	2067	1838	1034	1257	1391	0	1146	1159	636	1422
Des Moines	1152	706	1391	1260	358	643	715	725	1027	542	221	1967
Detroit	617	1116	750	990	272	260	171	1306	1352	276	715	2495
Eduna	252	1515	401	961	677	591	329	1705	1729	613	1115	2895
El Paso	2177	1894	2462	1944	1466	1584	1706	779	886	1486	940	812
Ft. Wayne	649	992	859	848	148	164	187	1182	1296	119	570	2350
Ft. Worth	1652	1443	1937	1162	1004	999	1236	802	344	961	507	1127
Galveston	1577	1742	1996	1221	1148	1157	1400	1146	0	1125	806	1693
Grand Rapids	791	1029	881	1039	245	309	279	1219	1332	261	636	2416
Greensboro	328	1713	747	332	869	581	702	1797	1273	694	1157	2857
Hannibal	1016	961	1266	1040	282	423	556	812	984	293	168	1979
Harrisburg	84	1557	428	633	713	556	383	1717	1661	616	1135	2915
Hartford	299	1804	117	848	960	870	668	1994	1876	892	1411	3191
Helena	2326	685	2562	2475	1529	1814	1886	908	2054	1713	1277	1290
Houston	1520	1685	1939	1164	1109	1109	1352	1074	48	1057	749	1641
Indianapolis	703	1028	965	840	184	110	284	1159	1105	0	519	2279
Jackson	1052	1559	1470	725	747	730	992	1239	505	715	697	1864
Jacksonville	795	1832	1214	268	1088	822	1081	1869	1031	932	1233	2615
Kansas City, Mo.	1210	936	1484	1198	451	617	757	636	576	519	0	1780
Key West	1317	2454	1736	790	1610	1344	1606	2391	1553	1454	1755	3137
Lansing	667	1065	821	1012	221	282	221	1255	1342	235	672	2452
Leavenworth	1244	965	1513	1232	480	651	786	638	835	553	29	1809
Lexington, Ky.	617	1211	1025	648	367	82	344	1279	1128	192	639	2414
Little Rock	1104	1373	1566	860	633	627	885	1094	515	590	527	1818
Los Angeles	2990	1900	3264	2805	2231	2397	2537	1422	1698	2299	1780	0
Louisville	702	1150	1057	707	306	114	376	1192	1043	112	552	2432
Madison, Wis.	927	774	1163	1145	130	415	487	1003	1235	314	513	2293
Memphis	971	1329	1390	727	534	494	756	1120	663	492	484	1966
Milwaukee	882	771	1118	1100	85	370	442	1119	1233	269	536	2316
Montgomery	864	1593	1283	484	749	605	867	1468	737	603	832	2321
Nashville	811	1289	1243	597	445	300	562	1241	895	298	601	2168
New Haven	262	1828	157	811	984	826	644	2018	1839	887	1406	3186
New Orleans	1158	1742	1577	802	930	836	1098	1349	419	899	898	2909
New York	187	1753	232	776	909	751	579	1918	1764	812	1331	3111
Norfolk	184	1796	579	391	952	687	638	1923	1505	777	1283	3063
Ogden	2285	1079	2521	2334	1488	1773	1815	591	1687	1672	1194	821
Oklahoma City	1458	1279	1760	1244	835	883	1073	737	551	784	343	1492
Omaha	1285	817	1521	1334	488	773	845	538	1090	672	194	1821
Pensacola	1027	1756	1446	647	912	768	1030	1592	662	766	995	2246
Philadelphia	95	1661	324	644	817	660	487	1851	1672	720	1239	3019
Pittsburg	314	1312	673	811	468	311	135	1502	1476	371	890	2670
Plattsburg	501	1845	282	1050	1001	911	649	2035	2049	933	1452	3232
Portland, Me.	528	1986	109	1077	1142	1052	790	2176	2105	1074	1593	3373
Portland, Ore.	3050	1437	3286	3119	2253	2538	2610	1376	2522	2437	1979	1129
Raleigh	313	1741	732	260	897	612	710	1878	1331	722	1238	2918
Reno	2824	1618	3060	2873	2027	2312	2384	1130	2226	2211	1733	601
Richmond	156	1709	575	393	865	580	553	1836	1461	690	1196	2976
St. Louis	932	1024	1217	920	284	339	536	918	864	241	278	2058
St. Paul	1195	446	1431	1413	398	683	755	909	1296	582	490	2192
San Antonio	1729	1720	2141	1373	1208	1217	1460	1079	266	1165	784	1432
San Diego	3117	2027	3319	2932	2358	2524	2634	1549	1825	2426	1907	127
San Francisco	3068	1862	3304	3117	2271	2556	2628	1374	2173	2455	1977	475
Savannah	658	1871	1077	115	1027	743	1005	1823	1075	853	1183	2659
Seattle	2995	1458	3231	3248	2198	2483	2555	1559	2827	2382	2050	1312
Spokane	2675	1059	2911	2849	1878	2163	2235	1282	2428	2062	1651	1497
Springfield, Ill.	914	936	1165	952	185	321	455	914	963	197	298	2078
Toledo	559	1088	794	932	244	202	113	1278	1301	225	662	2442
Tucson	2490	2194	2775	2306	1779	1897	2019	1092	1199	1799	1262	[illegible]
Washington, D.C.	40	1651	459	509	787	553	437	1810	1537	663	1170	2950

DISTANCES FROM NEW ORLEANS TO CERTAIN FOREIGN PORTS.

(Statute miles; trade routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

Amsterdam, 5,634; *Antwerp*, 5,634; *Barranquilla*, 1,697; *Belize*, 979; *Bluefields*, 1,393; *Bordeaux*, 5,469; *Boston*, 2,285; *Bremen*, 5,912; *Buenos Ayres*, 7,233; *Cayenne*, 3,129; *Charleston*, 1,363; *Copenhagen*, 6,257; *Fayal*, 3,996; *Funchal*, 4,751; *Gibraltar*, 5,289; *Halifax*, 2,536; *Hamburg*, 5,935; *Hampton Roads*, 1,757; *Liverpool*, 5,312; *London*, 5,582; *Montevideo*, 7,102; *New York*, 2,001; *Norfolk*, 1,770; *Pernambuco*, 4,731; *Philadelphia*, 1,967; *Punta Arenas* (Via Atlantic) 8,479, (via Panama) 6,201; *Quebec*, 3,371; *Queenstown*, 5,046; *Rio de Janeiro*, 5,965; *St. John*, N. B., 2,477; *St. John's*, Newfoundland, 3,021.

TRAVELLING DISTANCES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

City.	Min'eapolis.	New Orleans.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Portland, Me.	Portland, Ore.	Richmond, Va.	St. Louis	San Francisco	Seattle	Washing'tn, D. C.
Albany	1240	1490	145	237	310	3085	488	1016	[illegible]	[illegible]	372
Annapolis	1230	1154	212	120	553	3075	152	928	[illegible]	[illegible]	36
Asheville	1131	738	706	614	[illegible]	2887	379	688	2885	[illegible]	479
Atlanta	1141	493	876	784	1217	2810	549	611	[illegible]	2939	649
Augusta, Me	1611	1747	402	494	[illegible]	3456	745	1387	[illegible]	[illegible]	629
Baltimore	1205	1158	187	95	[illegible]	[illegible]	156	932	3068	2995	40
Boston	1714	1456	2563	2471	2836	[illegible]	2428	1510	1022	[illegible]	2402
Buffalo	882	1905	2199	2107	[illegible]	[illegible]	2155	1316	1416	1012	2077
Birmingham	1061	355	990	898	1331	[illegible]	736	485	[illegible]	2813	763
Bennington	436	1342	1753	1661	[illegible]	[illegible]	1709	[illegible]	1862	1458	[illegible]
Boston	1441	1577	232	324	[illegible]	3286	575	1217	3304	3231	450
Buffalo	933	1281	398	416	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	719	2796	2723	135
Burlington, Vt	1398	1648	303	395	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1174	[illegible]	3188	[illegible]
Charleston, S. C	[illegible]	802	736	644	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3248	[illegible]
Charleston, W. Va	[illegible]	[illegible]	614	522	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2694	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1456	[illegible]	[illegible]	2146	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1452	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	930	909	817	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	284	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	693	836	[illegible]	660	1052	[illegible]	[illegible]	339	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	765	1098	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	553	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1739	1647	[illegible]	2210	1370	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2252	[illegible]	[illegible]	2035	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1943	[illegible]	[illegible]	1376	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]	1267	1175	[illegible]	1931	[illegible]	340	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso	[illegible]	[illegible]	2295	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	1092	761	[illegible]	978	[illegible]	[illegible]	342	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]	1773	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1402	720	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	419	[illegible]	1672	[illegible]	[illegible]	1461	864	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	779	811	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	854	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	188	879	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	838	[illegible]	1013	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	120	[illegible]	2208	[illegible]
[illegible]	1121	1204	196	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	240	857	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1368	[illegible]	112	204	226	[illegible]	[illegible]	1144	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2438	2346	2671	752	2394	1555	[illegible]	773	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1707	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1404	[illegible]	[illegible]	2755	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	899	812	720	[illegible]	2437	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	183	1239	1147	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	535	[illegible]	2747	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	612	982	890	[illegible]	[illegible]	639	966	[illegible]	3294	[illegible]
[illegible] Ky., Mo	500	868	1331	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1196	278	[illegible]	2050	[illegible]
[illegible]	2018	1134	[illegible]	1412	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3580	3816	[illegible]
[illegible]	629	1151	[illegible]	717	[illegible]	[illegible]	774	478	2492	2419	[illegible]
[illegible]	501	897	1365	1273	[illegible]	[illegible]	1230	312	[illegible]	2018	[illegible]
[illegible]	775	754	804	712	1134	[illegible]	[illegible]	361	[illegible]	2561	[illegible]
[illegible]	937	471	1291	1199	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	349	[illegible]	2577	[illegible]
[illegible]	2202	2003	3111	3019	3373	[illegible]	2976	2658	[illegible]	1312	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	787	865	774	[illegible]	2473	644	274	2471	2504	[illegible]
Madison, Wis	278	1016	1039	947	1272	[illegible]	995	371	[illegible]	2052	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	396	1158	1066	1499	2463	904	305	2442	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1015	994	902	1227	2168	[illegible]	[illegible]	2356	2113	[illegible]
[illegible]	1157	[illegible]	1051	959	1392	2818	724	619	2764	2947	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	623	998	906	1352	[illegible]	[illegible]	323	2520	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1392	1420	75	167	266	3237	418	1128	3255	3182	[illegible]
[illegible]	1306	0	[illegible]	1253	1686	2725	1042	[illegible]	[illegible]	2918	[illegible]
[illegible]	1317	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	3162	343	1053	3180	3107	[illegible]
[illegible]	1360	1090	347	256	688	[illegible]	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2305	[illegible]	[illegible]	2353	[illegible]	783	1034	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1504	1869	2113	1391	543	[illegible]	2344	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1305	1630	[illegible]	1353	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1122	1555	2990	887	791	2689	3119	[illegible]
[illegible]	1225	1253	92	0	433	3070	[illegible]	961	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1147	441	349	782	2721	418	612	2730	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1659	314	[illegible]	[illegible]	3254	657	[illegible]	3272	3199	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	433	0	[illegible]	684	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3070	3395	0	3118	[illegible]	772	183	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	408	841	3159	157	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2844	[illegible]	800	[illegible]	1953	244	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	251	[illegible]	3118	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	1053	[illegible]	1326	2199	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	2328	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	1307	1215	[illegible]	[illegible]	1263	578	[illegible]	1784	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1916	[illegible]	2250	[illegible]	1613	928	1907	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2130	3238	3146	3500	[illegible]	3103	2153	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	2164	[illegible]	[illegible]	3088	3413	772	[illegible]	2107	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1435	656	[illegible]	753	[illegible]	3104	[illegible]	[illegible]	3102	3233	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2918	3107	3015	3340	[illegible]	3063	2328	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	1437	[illegible]	2787	2695	[illegible]	[illegible]	2743	[illegible]	1140	309	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	782	1009	[illegible]	1274	2222	901	[illegible]	2221	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	652	1038	701	609	903	2497	692	[illegible]	[illegible]	2442	[illegible]
[illegible]	1762	[illegible]	2611	2519	2884	1628	[illegible]	1558	974	1811	2450
Washington, D. C	1195	1118	227	135	568	[illegible]	116	[illegible]	[illegible]	2985	0

DISTANCES BETWEEN SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS AND PORTS IN EUROPE AND AFRICA.
(Statute miles; trade routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

Buenos Ayres, to—*Capetown*, 3,769; *Cardiff*, 7,049; *Genoa*, 7,065; *Hamburg*, 7,622; *Lisbon*, 6,148; *Liverpool*, 7,190; *Southampton*, 7,073; *Wilhelmshaven*, 6,279.

Curacao, to—*Fayal*, 3,096; *Wilhelmshaven*, 5,131.

Georgetown, to—*Fayal*, 2,865; *Funchal*, 3,191; *Sierra Leone* (Freetown), 3,083.

Montevideo, to—*Cape Town*, 4,155; *Cardiff*, 6,91[illegible].

Para, to—*Cardiff*, 4,524.

Paramaribo, to—*Liverpool*, 4,432; *London*, 4,623.

Pernambuco, to—*Amsterdam*, 4,842; *Antwerp*, 4,815; *Bordeaux*, 4,402; *Cadiz*, 3,599; *Cape Town*, 3,821; *Hamburg*, 5,116; *Havre*, 4,587; *Las Palmas*, 2,825; *Lisbon*, 3,634; *Liverpool*, 4,678; *London*, 4,763; *Plymouth*, 4,439; *St. Vincent* (Cape Verde Is.), 1,853; *Sierra Leone* (Freetown), 1,879.

Punta Arenas, to—*Antwerp*, 8,560; *Bordeaux*, 8,146; *Cardiff*, 8,288; *Gibraltar*, 7,350; *Hamburg*, 8,861; *Liverpool*, 8,423; *Naples*, 8,473; *Plymouth*, 8,132.

Rio de Janeiro, to—*Brest*, 5,575; *Cardiff*, 5,781; *Genoa*, 5,783; *Hamburg*, 6,354; *Lisbon*, 4,858; *Southampton*, 5,751; *Spezia*, 5,912; *Wilhelmshaven*, 6,2[illegible].

AIR LINE DISTANCES BETWEEN STATE CAPITALS.

(Compiled in statute miles by the U. S. Geological Survey.)

Capital.	Albany.	Annapolis.	Atlanta.	Augusta	Austin.	Baton Rouge	Bismar'k	Boise.	Boston.	Carson	Charleston.	Cheyenne.	Columbia.
Albany	0	291	842	230	1575	1279	1350	2119	139	2385	509	1592	716
Annapolis	291	0	568	505	1345	1020	1336	2067	378	2299	281	1499	426
Atlanta	842	568	0	1068	817	459	1244	1833	936	1988	353	1227	193
Augusta	230	505	1068	0	1803	1508	1500	2279	149	2561	739	1778	931
Austin	1575	1345	817	1803	0	391	1155	1369	1693	1389	1073	819	1010
Baton Rouge	1279	1020	459	1508	391	0	1242	1643	1383	1721	770	1060	642
Bismarck	1350	1336	1244	1500	1155	1242	0	782	1485	1092	1143	441	1358
Boise	2119	2067	1833	2279	1369	1643	782	0	2256	357	1826	606	1990
Boston	139	378	936	149	1693	1383	1485	2256	0	2523	621	1731	791
Carson	2385	2299	1988	2561	1389	1721	1092	357	2523	0	2040	800	2162
Charleston	509	281	353	739	1073	770	1143	1826	621	2040	0	1243	302
Cheyenne	1592	1499	1227	1778	849	1060	441	606	1731	800	1243	0	1388
Columbia	716	426	193	931	1010	642	1358	1990	791	2162	302	1388	0
Columbus	514	354	436	740	1066	803	1008	1718	642	1945	133	1145	426
Concord	119	390	952	116	1693	1393	1441	2215	63	2488	625	1699	816
Denver	1626	1517	1209	1820	771	1008	533	638	1765	789	1253	97	1377
Des Moines	1017	918	739	1215	815	782	506	1155	1156	1382	672	582	862
Dover	259	53	618	463	1398	1071	1374	2111	322	2346	334	1546	469
Frankfort	660	456	307	889	914	644	1003	1669	782	1872	176	1078	360
Harrisburg	231	91	611	458	1359	1051	1274	2016	335	2258	286	1458	489
Hartford	83	278	845	228	1602	1291	1425	2190	92	2451	529	1656	703
Helena	1883	1860	1694	2030	1362	1576	533	290	2018	645	1638	520	1834
Indianapolis	674	519	427	895	926	704	880	1565	805	1782	262	984	480
Jackson	1147	896	351	1376	467	141	1148	1609	1255	1717	638	1012	512
Jefferson City	1004	844	547	1221	655	565	717	1294	1137	1479	570	693	696
Lansing	540	487	620	739	1133	928	850	1595	678	1849	336	1053	630
Lincoln	1187	1077	833	1385	731	780	462	1014	1325	1222	820	423	979
Little Rock	1134	919	455	1362	444	304	944	1414	1256	1542	640	813	643
Madison	791	728	698	981	997	678	614	1343	929	1595	521	801	772
Montgomery	986	714	146	1212	690	318	1257	1791	1081	1922	489	1187	324
Montpelier	126	417	962	139	1676	1392	1368	2146	152	2425	622	1640	840
Nashville	826	596	215	1055	752	470	1030	1633	942	1806	321	1021	558
Oklahoma	1362	1179	755	1582	359	505	802	1140	1492	1246	899	557	940
Olympia	2387	2373	2196	2522	1771	2036	1040	402	2519	567	2153	983	2343
Phoenix	2159	2007	1588	2366	869	1240	1097	736	2295	582	1729	664	1777
Pierre	1332	1281	1124	1502	984	1084	171	789	1470	1060	1053	318	1253
Providence	132	332	900	190	1664	1350	1482	2250	40	2513	591	1719	752
Raleigh	542	250	355	752	1168	814	1372	2051	609	2248	242	1458	183
Richmond	403	112	470	614	1265	926	1349	2059	474	2276	236	1478	317
Sacramento	2486	2399	2082	2663	1465	1805	1191	442	2625	101	2139	900	2257
St. Paul	975	945	901	1143	1045	1007	392	1144	1112	1418	746	647	991
Salem	2424	2393	2180	2571	1703	1990	1074	350	2559	433	2161	954	2334
Salt Lake	1954	1869	1580	2134	1074	1359	693	295	2093	431	1612	370	1748
Santa Fe	1778	1627	1229	1986	605	927	813	771	1914	794	1350	381	1414
Springfield	848	705	509	1063	801	652	739	1389	982	1599	442	802	622
Tallahassee	1025	737	230	1242	802	411	1434	1966	1102	2086	568	1363	311
Topeka	1169	1028	726	1378	617	646	595	1108	1305	1288	758	504	884
Trenton	176	125	693	380	1461	1142	1373	2122	243	2367	389	1568	552
Washington, D. C.	311	29	543	528	1317	993	1316	2043	393	2273	252	1474	405

Capital.	Columbus	Concord	Denver	Des Moines	Dover	Frankfort	Harrisburg	Hartford	Helena	Indianapolis	Jackson	Jefferson City	Lansing
Albany	514	119	1626	1017	259	660	231	83	1883	674	1147	1004	540
Annapolis	354	390	1517	918	53	456	91	278	1860	519	896	844	487
Atlanta	436	952	1209	739	618	307	611	845	1694	427	351	547	620
Augusta	740	116	1820	1215	463	889	458	228	2030	895	1376	1221	739
Austin	1066	1693	771	815	1398	914	1359	1602	1362	926	467	655	1133
Baton Rouge	803	1393	1008	782	1071	644	1051	1291	1576	704	141	565	928
Bismarck	1008	1441	533	506	1374	1003	1274	1425	533	880	1148	717	850
Boise	1718	2215	638	1155	2111	1669	2016	2190	290	1565	1609	1294	1595
Boston	642	63	1765	1156	322	782	335	92	2018	805	1255	1137	678
Carson	1945	2488	789	1382	2346	1872	2258	2451	645	1782	1717	1479	1849
Charleston	133	625	1253	672	334	176	286	529	1638	262	638	570	336
Cheyenne	1145	1699	97	582	1546	1078	1458	1656	520	984	1012	693	1053
Columbia	426	816	1377	862	469	360	489	703	1834	480	512	696	630
Columbus	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Concord	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Denver	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Des Moines	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Dover	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Frankfort	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Harrisburg	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Hartford	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Helena	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000
Indianapolis	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000
Jackson	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000
Jefferson City	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
Lansing	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
Lincoln	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Little Rock	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Madison	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Montgomery	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Montpelier	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Nashville	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Oklahoma	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Olympia	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Phoenix	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Pierre	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Providence	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Raleigh	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Richmond	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Sacramento	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
St. Paul	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Salem	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Salt Lake	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Santa Fe	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Springfield	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Tallahassee	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Topeka	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Trenton	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Washington, D. C.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Capital.	Lincoln	Little Rock	Madison	Montgomery	Montpelier	Nashville	Oklahoma	Olympia	Phoenix	Pierre	Providence	Raleigh	Richmond
Albany	1187	1134	791	986	126	826	1362	2387	2159	1332	132	542	403
Annapolis	1077	919	728	714	417	596	1179	2373	2007	1281	332	250	112
Atlanta	833	455	698	146	962	215	755	2196	1588	1124	900	355	470
Augusta	1385	1362	981	1212	139	1055	1582	2522	2366	1502	190	752	614
Austin	731	444	997	690	1676	752	359	1771	869	984	1664	1168	1265
Baton Rouge	780	304	678	318	1392	470	505	2036	1240	1084	1350	814	926
Bismarck	462	944	614	1257	1368	1030	802	1040	1097	171	1482	1372	1349
Boise	1014	1414	1343	1791	2146	1633	1140	402	736	789	2250	2051	2059
Boston	1325	1256	929	1081	152	942	1492	2519	2295	1470	40	609	474
Carson	1222	1542	1595	1922	2425	1806	1246	567	582	1060	2513	2248	2276
Charleston	820	640	521	489	622	321	899	2153	1729	1053	591	242	236
Cheyenne	423	813	801	1187	1640	1021	557	983	664	318	1719	1458	1478
Columbia	979	643	772	324	840	558	940	2343	1777	1253	752	183	317
Columbus	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Concord	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Denver	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Des Moines	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Dover	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Frankfort	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Harrisburg	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Hartford	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Helena	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Indianapolis	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Jackson	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Jefferson City	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Lansing	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Lincoln	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Little Rock	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Madison	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Montgomery	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Montpelier	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Nashville	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Oklahoma	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Olympia	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Phoenix	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000
Pierre	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000
Providence	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000
Raleigh	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
Richmond	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
Sacramento	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
St. Paul	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Salem	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Salt Lake	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Santa Fe	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Springfield	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Tallahassee	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Topeka	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Trenton	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Washington, D. C.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Capital.	Sacramento	St. Paul	Salem	Salt Lake	Santa Fe	Springfield	Tallahassee	Topeka	Trenton	Washington, D. C.
Albany	2486	975	2424	1954	1778	848	1025	1169	176	311
Annapolis	2399	945	2393	1869	1627	705	737	1028	125	29
Atlanta	2082	901	2180	1580	1229	509	230	726	693	543
Augusta	2663	1143	2571	2134	1986	1063	1242	1378	380	528
Austin	1465	1045	1703	1074	605	801	802	617	1461	1317
Baton Rouge	1805	1007	1990	1359	927	652	411	646	1142	993
Bismarck	1191	392	1074	693	813	739	1434	595	1373	1316
Boise	442	1144	350	295	771	1389	1966	1108	2122	2043
Boston	2625	1112	2559	2093	1914	982	1102	1305	243	393
Carson	101	1418	433	431	794	1599	2086	1288	2367	2273
Charleston	2139	746	2161	1612	1350	442	568	758	389	252
Cheyenne	900	647	954	370	381	802	1363	504	1568	1474
Columbia	2257	991	2334	1748	1414	622	311	884	552	405
Columbus	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Concord	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Denver	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Des Moines	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Dover	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Frankfort	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Harrisburg	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Hartford	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Helena	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Indianapolis	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Jackson	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Jefferson City	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Lansing	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Lincoln	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Little Rock	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Madison	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Montgomery	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Montpelier	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Nashville	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Oklahoma	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Olympia	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Phoenix	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Pierre	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Providence	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Raleigh	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Richmond	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Sacramento	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
St. Paul	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Salem	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Salt Lake	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Santa Fe	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Springfield	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000
Tallahassee	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000
Topeka	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000
Trenton	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
Washington, D. C.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0

DISTANCES FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO PACIFIC ISLANDS.

(Statute miles; trade routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

Names of Islands, Ports, Routes.	Miles.	Names of Islands, Ports, Routes.	Miles.	Names of Islands, Ports, Routes.	Miles.
Australia (Brisbane) via Fiji and Hawaii	7,365	Java (Batavia)	8,799	New Zealand (Auckland)	6,541
Borneo (Labuan) to *Vancouver*	7,494	Johnston	3,200	New Zealand (Wellington)	6,800
Caroline (Ponapi)	5,344	Jolo, via Manila	7,797	Nonuti	4,819
Cebu (Cebu)	7,077	Juan Fernandez, via Hono'lu	8,851	Ogasawara (Port Lloyd)	5,384
Ceylon (Colombo)	10,289	Lord Howe, via Sydney	8,246	Pelew (Korror Harbor)	6,623
Christmas	3,333	Luzon (Cape Engano) via Honolulu	6,725	Raoul	5,861
Diego Garcia, via Colombo	11,411	Luzon (Manila)	7,164	Rarotonga	4,749
Enderbury	4,211	Madagascar (Nosi Be) via Singapore	12,745	Samoa (Pago Pago)	4,779
Fakarava	4,034	Marcus, via Wake	5,591	Seychelles (Mahe) via Colombo	12,191
Fanning, via Honolulu	3,624	Marshall (Jaluit)	4,779	Tahiti (Papeete) to *Port Townsend*	4,906
Fiji (Levuka)	5,418	Marquesas (Nuka Hiva)	3,440	Tasmania (Hobart), via Sydney	8,501
Formosa (Tainan)	6,461	Mauritius, via Bombay	14,249	Tongatabu	5,329
Funafuti	4,946	Midway (Welles Harbor)	3,215	Ugi	5,906
Galapagos (Wreck Bay)	3,448	Mindanao (Zamboanga) via Guam	7,508	Union (Nukonono)	4,557
Guam (Port Apra)	5,819	New Hebrides (St. P. and St. J. Bay)	5,857	Uracas	5,503
Hawaii (Honolulu)	2,408	Neu Pommern (Blanche B'y)	6,214	Wake, via Honolulu	4,716
Hongkong	6,966			Yap	6,335
Iloilo	7,103				
Japan (Yokohama)	5,223				

AIR-LINE DISTANCES BETWEEN STATE CAPITALS—*Continued.*

CAPITAL.	Columbus.	Concord.	Denver.	Des Moin's	Dover.	Frankfort.	Harrisburg.	Hartford.	Helena.	Indianapolis.	Jackson.	Jefferson City.
Albany	514	119	1626	1017	259	660	231	83	1883	674	1147	1004
Annapolis	354	390	1517	1215	53	456	91	278	1860	895	896	844
Atlanta	436	952	1209	739	618	307	611	845	1694	427	351	547
Augusta	740	116	1820	1215	463	889	458	228	2030	895	1376	1221
Austin	1066	1693	771	815	1398	914	1359	1602	1362	926	467	655
Baton Rouge	803	1393	1008	782	1071	644	1051	1291	1576	704	141	565
Bismarck	1008	1441	533	506	1374	1003	1274	1425	533	880	1148	717
Boise	1718	2215	638	1155	2111	1669	2016	2190	290	1565	1609	290
Boston	642	63	1765	1156	322	782	335	92	2018	805	1255	1137
Carson	1945	2488	789	1382	2346	1872	2258	2451	645	1782	1717	1479
Charleston	133	625	1253	672	334	176	286	529	1638	262	638	570
Cheyenne	1145	1699	97	582	1546	1078	1458	1656	520	984	1012	693
Columbia	426	816	1377	862	469	360	489	703	1834	489	542	696
Columbus	0	633	1163	566	402	159	324	553	1521	168	664	500
Concord	633	0	1746	1128	348	779	342	115	1974	792	1262	1121
Denver	1163	1746	0	610	1565	1083	1482	1687	591	998	971	690
Des Moines	566	1128	610	0	965	519	876	1078	975	409	669	221
Dover	402	348	1565	965	0	509	105	234	1900	569	948	895
Frankfort	159	779	1083	519	509	0	451	691	1493	129	505	396
Harrisburg	324	342	1482	876	105	451	0	243	1801	492	921	823
Hartford	553	115	1687	1078	234	691	243	0	1953	718	1163	1050
Helena	1521	1974	591	975	1900	1493	1801	1953	0	1378	1518	1147
Indianapolis	168	792	998	409	569	129	492	718	1378	0	563	332
Jackson	664	1262	971	669	948	505	921	1163	1518	563	0	448
Jefferson City	500	1121	690	221	895	396	823	1050	1147	332	448	0
Lansing	205	650	1087	478	524	315	424	602	1377	224	787	498
Lincoln	723	1298	442	170	1125	656	1040	1246	861	560	690	286
Little Rock	623	1253	779	478	972	474	924	1165	1313	483	207	265
Madison	394	898	839	239	769	412	673	856	1132	283	746	343
Montgomery	555	1097	1158	753	763	409	755	990	1675	511	227	541
Montpelier	610	90	1681	1076	384	763	353	173	1900	762	1258	1085
Nashville	333	943	1020	524	649	175	607	850	1485	251	330	340
Oklahoma	851	1480	504	473	1232	723	1170	1404	1075	688	473	365
Olympia	2035	2473	1028	1487	2413	2006	2313	2463	514	1892	1995	1651
Phoenix	1664	2274	586	1155	2059	1553	1988	2211	908	1496	1270	1165
Pierre	937	1432	398	391	1324	908	1227	1402	586	793	997	582
Providence	618	95	1751	1141	284	755	305	65	2016	783	1223	1115
Raleigh	374	637	1459	900	289	382	324	523	1873	495	703	769
Richmond	343	499	1489	904	152	408	191	386	1864	495	807	804
Sacramento	2045	2590	887	1482	2446	1970	2359	2552	732	1882	1805	1577
St. Paul	618	1073	705	233	984	631	884	1046	918	503	887	442
Salem	2048	2515	986	1490	2434	2007	2337	2499	541	1899	1958	1639
Salt Lake	1515	2059	371	951	1915	1446	1827	2020	402	1353	1334	1057
Santa Fe	1283	1893	284	780	1678	1174	1606	1830	815	1115	932	784
Springfield	353	964	813	241	754	280	676	897	1216	185	519	159
Tallahassee	662	1127	1330	929	781	537	797	1015	1853	654	371	719
Topeka	678	1284	499	207	1078	586	1001	1221	976	510	558	192
Trenton	435	265	1592	986	84	559	112	153	1903	603	1016	934
Wash'gt'n, D.C.	328	410	1491	893	82	428	97	303	1838	493	868	817

DISTANCES FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO CHIEF PACIFIC PORTS.

(Satute miles; trade routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

Acapulco, Mex., 2,111; *Arica*, Chili, 5,241; *Buenaventura*, Colombia, 4,197; *Callao*, 4,591; *Canton*, 7,061; *Chefoo*, 6,260; *Colombo*, 10,289; *Foochow*, 6,544 *Guayaquil*, 4,047 *Hongkong*, 6,966 *Magdalena Bay*, Mex., 1,154; *Manila*, 7,164; *Nagasaki*, 5,797; *Panama*, 3,737; *Port Arthur*, Manchuria, 6,307 *Port Townsend*, 887 *Punta Arenas*, Chili, 7,132; *Salina Cruz*, Mex., 2,459; *San Diego*, 521; *San Jose*, Guatemala, 2,758; *Seattle*, 926; *Seward*, Alaska, 1,959; *Shanghai*, 6,204; *Singapore*, 8,467; *Sitka*, 1,499; *Sydney*, via Honolulu, 7,766; *Tientsin*, via Yokohama, 6,815; *Valparaiso*, 5,919; *Vancouver*, B. C., 935; *Vladivostok*, 5,263; *Wellington*, N. Z., 6,800; *Yokohama*, 5,223.

CANADIAN TRAVELLING DISTANCES.

(Data from U. S. War Department's Official Table of Distances; statute miles.)

Montreal, to—*Cobourg*, 264; *Halifax*, 758; *Hamilton*, 372; *Kingston*, 175; *Malone*, N. Y., 65; *Montpelier*, Vt., 129; *Nashville*, Tenn., 1,124; *New Orleans*, La., 1,660; *New York City*, 387; *Norfolk*, Va., 734; *Ogden*, Utah, 2,329; *Ogdensburg*, N. Y., 115 *Omaha*, Neb., 1,329 *Ottawa*, 117; *Pensacola*, Fla., 1,592; *Philadelphia*, Pa., 479; *Plattsburg*, N. Y., 75; *Port Huron*, Mich., 507; *Portland*, Me., 297; *Portland*, Ore., 3,094; *Prescott*, Ariz., 2,629; *Providence*, R. I., 341; *Quebec*, 172; *Raleigh*, N. C., 887; *Reno*, Nev., 2,868; *Richmond*, Va., 730; *Rochester*, N. Y., 365; *St. John*, N. B., 483; *St. Louis*, Mo., 1,052; *St. Paul*, Minn., 1,113; *San Antonio*, Tex., 1,976; *San Diego*, Cal., 3,186; *San Francisco*, Cal., 3,112; *Santa Fe*, N. M., 2,118; *Sault Ste. Marie*, Mich., 625; *Savannah*, Ga., 1,232; *Seattle*, Wash., 3,039; *Spokane*, Wash., 2,719; *Suspension Bridge*, N. Y. (Niagara Falls), 416; *Tampa*, Fla., 1,581; *Toledo*, Ohio, 622; *Toronto*, 333; *Tucson*, Ariz., 2,541; *Vicksburg*, Miss., 1,534; *Washington*, D. C., 614.

AIR-LINE DISTANCES BETWEEN STATE CAPITALS—*Continued.*

CAPITAL.	Lansing.	Lincoln.	Little Rock.	Madison.	Montgom'y.	Montpelier.	Nashville.	Oklahoma.	Olympia.	Phoenix.	Pierre.	Providence.
Albany	540	1187	1134	791	986	126	826	1362	2387	2159	1332	172
Annapolis	487	1077	919	728	714	417	596	1179	2373	2007	1281	332
Atlanta	620	833	455	698	146	962	215	755	2196	1588	1124	900
Augusta	739	1385	1362	981	1212	139	1055	1582	2522	2366	1502	190
Austin	1133	731	444	997	690	1676	752	359	1771	869	993	1664
Baton Rouge	928	780	304	878	318	1892	470	505	2036	1240	1084	1350
Bismarck	850	462	944	614	1257	1368	1030	802	1040	1097	171	1482
Boise	1595	1014	1414	1343	1791	2146	1633	1146	402	736	789	2250
Boston	678	1325	1256	929	1081	152	942	1492	2519	2295	1470	40
Carson	1849	1222	1542	1595	1922	2425	1806	1246	567	582	1060	2513
Charleston	336	820	640	521	489	622	321	899	2153	1729	1053	591
Cheyenne	1053	423	813	801	1187	1640	1021	557	983	664	318	1719
Columbia	630	979	643	772	324	840	358	940	2343	1777	1255	752
Columbus	205	723	623	394	555	610	333	851	2035	1664	937	618
Concord	650	1298	1253	898	1097	90	943	1480	2473	2274	1432	95
Denver	1087	442	779	839	1158	1681	1020	504	1028	586	398	1751
Des Moines	478	170	478	239	753	1376	524	473	1487	1155	391	1141
Dover	524	1125	972	769	763	384	649	1232	2413	2059	1324	284
Frankfort	315	656	474	412	409	763	175	723	2096	1553	908	755
Harrisburg	424	1040	924	673	755	353	607	1170	2313	1988	1227	305
Hartford	602	1246	1165	856	990	173	850	1404	2463	2211	1402	65
Helena	1377	861	1313	1132	1675	1900	1485	1075	514	908	586	2016
Indianapolis	224	560	483	283	511	762	251	688	1892	1496	793	783
Jackson	787	690	207	746	227	1258	330	473	1995	1270	997	1243
Jefferson City	498	286	265	343	541	1085	340	355	1651	1165	582	1115
Lansing	0	648	696	254	723	601	471	863	1889	1627	806	665
Lincoln	648	0	484	408	819	1246	625	372	1365	985	307	1310
Little Rock	696	484	0	596	381	1234	324	300	1795	1135	791	1228
Madison	254	408	596	0	758	842	497	682	1646	1393	554	918
Montgomery	723	819	381	758	0	1105	263	677	2167	1493	1122	1046
Montpelier	601	1246	1234	842	1105	0	933	1448	2396	2228	1366	178
Nashville	471	625	324	497	263	933	0	603	1990	1443	911	912
Oklahoma	863	372	300	682	677	1448	603	0	1532	840	634	1469
Olympia	1889	1365	1795	1646	2167	2396	1990	1532	0	1097	1100	2519
Phoenix	1627	985	1135	1393	1493	2228	1443	840	1097	0	981	2276
Pierre	806	307	791	554	1122	1366	911	634	1100	981	0	1463
Providence	665	1310	1228	918	1046	178	912	1469	2519	2276	1463	0
Raleigh	570	1038	772	762	497	667	456	1059	2386	1899	1287	570
Richmond	513	1055	849	736	615	529	525	1122	2378	1958	1280	436
Sacramento	1950	1322	1634	1696	2013	2526	1902	1336	589	634	1161	2615
St. Paul	460	339	706	225	942	1007	691	695	1430	1284	359	1106
Salem	1914	1356	1763	1665	2140	2441	1978	1488	145	985	1112	2557
Salt Lake	1418	793	1146	1164	1527	1997	1390	862	608	506	637	2083
Santa Fe	1248	613	774	1018	1146	1848	1071	474	1173	382	668	1895
Springfield	205	378	377	227	546	927	396	524	1727	1314	632	962
Tallahassee	850	999	552	917	179	1149	421	841	2344	1638	1301	1064
Topeka	642	134	351	430	699	1241	526	267	1472	990	439	1280
Trenton	527	1150	1029	779	839	301	709	1280	2413	2099	1333	207
Wash'gt'n, D C.	468	1051	890	706	688	436	567	1151	2352	1979	1258	358

ALASKA DISTANCES.

(From the War Department's Official Table of Distances; statute miles.)

Fort Davis, to—*Cape Nome*, 4; *Dawson*, B. C., 1,725; *Dutch Harbor* (Unalaska), 757; *Ft. Egbert*, 1,594; *Ft. Gibbon*, 1,019; *Portland*, Ore., 2,928; *Rampart City*, 1,094; *San Francisco*, 3,700; *Seattle*, 2,745; *Ft. St. Michael*, 119; *Vancouver Barracks*, Wash., 2,918.

Fort Egbert, to—*Dawson*, B. C., 130; *Ft. Gibbon*, 575; *Seattle*, 1,811; *Skagway*, 695; *Ft. St. Michael*, 1,475; *Valdez*, 1,559.

Fort Liscum, to—*Dutch Harbor*, 935; *Fairbanks* (winter), 538; (summer), 2,412; *Juneau*, 752; *Portland*, Ore., 1,858; *Port Valdez*, 3; *Ft. St. Michael*, via Dutch Harbor, 1,741; *Seattle*, 1,675; *Seward*, 168; *Skagway*, 867; *Vancouver Barracks*, 1,848; *Ft. Seward*, 847.

Fort St. Michael, to—*Anvil City*, 115; *Barr's Harbor*, 310; *Boundary*, 1,500; *Cape Nome*, 115; *Cape York*, 221; *Cape Topok*, 102; *Circle City*, 1,330; *Dawson*, B. C., 1,605; *Dutch Harbor*, 806; *Eagle City*, 1,475; *Fairbanks*, 1,134; *Ft. Yukon*, 1,255; *Ft. Gibbon*, 900; *Kaltag*, 625; *King Is.*, 219; *Kokrines*, 800; *Koserefski*, 410; *Koyukuk*, 700; *Porcupine River's Mouth*, 1,245; *Nome*, 115; *Port Clarence*, 232; *Port Hamilton*, 1,035; *Postoltk* (mouth of Yukon River), 65; *Rampart City*, 975; *Rapids*, 935; *Russian Mission*, 320; *Seattle*, via Dutch Harbor, 2,794; *Selkirk*, B. C., 1,781; *Skagway*, 2,170; *Tanana River* (mouth of), 900; *White Horse*, B. C., 2,058; *White River*, B. C., 1,686.

Skagway, to—*Bennett*, B. C., 41; *Cape Nome*, via Dawson, 2,285; *Circle City*, 840; *Ft. Davis*, via Dawson, 2,289; *Dawson*, 565; *Dutch Harbor*, via Valdez, 1,796; *Eagle City*, 695; *Ft. Selkirk*, B. C., 383; *Ft. Yukon*, 915; *Ft. Gibbon*, 1,270; *Juneau*, 115; *Ft. Liscum*, 867; *Portland*, Ore., 1,299; *Port Townsend*, Wash., 1,068; *Rampart City*, 1,195; *Ft. St. Michael*, via Dawson, 2,170; *San Francisco*, 2,071; *Seattle*, 1,116; *Sitka*, 219; *Valdez*, 864; *Vancouver Barracks*, 1,289; *Ft. Seward*, 20; *White Horse*, B. C., 111; *Wrangell*, 365.

AIR-LINE DISTANCES BETWEEN STATE CAPITALS—*Continued.*

CAPITAL.	Raleigh.	Richmond.	Sacramento.	St. Paul.	Salem.	Salt Lake.	Santa Fe.	Spri'g-field.	Tallahassee.	Topeka.	Trenton.	Wash-ing't'n, D. C.
Albany	542	403	2486	975	2424	1954	1778	848	1025	1169	176	311
Annapolis	250	112	2399	945	2393	1869	1627	705	737	1028	125	29
Atlanta	355	470	2082	901	2180	1580	1229	509	230	726	693	543
Augusta	752	614	2663	1143	2571	2134	1986	1063	1242	1378	380	528
Austin	1168	1265	1465	1045	1703	1074	605	801	802	617	1461	1317
Baton Rouge	814	926	1805	1007	1990	1359	927	652	411	646	1142	993
Bismarck	1372	1349	1191	392	1074	693	813	739	1434	595	1373	1316
Boise	2051	2059	442	1144	350	295	771	1389	1966	1108	2122	2043
Boston	609	474	2625	1112	2559	2093	1914	982	1102	1305	243	393
Carson	2248	2276	101	1418	433	431	794	1599	2086	1288	2367	2273
Charleston	242	236	2139	746	2161	1612	1350	442	568	758	389	252
Cheyenne	1458	1478	900	647	954	370	381	802	1363	504	1568	1474
Columbia	183	317	2257	991	2334	1748	1414	622	311	884	552	405
Columbus	374	343	2045	618	2048	1515	1283	353	662	678	435	328
Concord	637	499	2590	1073	2515	2059	1893	964	1127	1284	265	410
Denver	1459	1489	887	705	986	371	284	813	1330	499	1592	1491
Des Moines	900	904	1482	233	1490	951	780	241	929	207	986	893
Dover	289	152	2446	984	2434	1915	1678	754	781	1078	84	82
Frankfort	382	408	1970	631	2007	1446	1174	280	537	586	559	428
Harrisburg	324	191	2359	884	2337	1827	1606	676	797	1001	112	97
Hartford	523	386	2552	1046	2499	2020	1830	897	1015	1221	153	303
Helena	1873	1864	732	918	541	402	815	1216	1853	976	1903	1838
Indianapolis	495	495	1882	503	1899	1353	1115	185	654	510	603	493
Jackson	703	807	1805	887	1958	1334	932	519	371	558	1016	868
Jefferson City	769	804	1577	442	1639	1057	784	159	719	192	934	817
Lansing	570	513	1950	460	1914	1418	1248	340	850	642	527	468
Lincoln	1038	1055	1322	339	1356	793	613	378	999	134	1150	1051
Little Rock	772	849	1634	706	1763	1146	774	377	552	351	1029	890
Madison	762	736	1696	225	1665	1164	1018	227	917	430	779	706
Montgomery	497	615	2013	942	2140	1527	1146	546	179	699	839	688
Montpelier	667	529	2526	1007	2441	1997	1848	927	1149	1241	301	436
Nashville	456	525	1902	691	1978	1390	1071	296	421	526	709	567
Oklahoma	1059	1122	1336	695	1488	862	474	524	841	267	1280	1151
Olympia	2386	2378	589	1430	145	698	1173	1727	2344	1472	2413	2352
Phoenix	1899	1958	634	1284	985	506	382	1314	1638	990	2099	1979
Pierre	1287	1280	1161	359	1112	637	668	632	1301	439	1333	1258
Providence	570	436	2615	1106	2557	2083	1895	962	1064	1286	207	358
Raleigh	0	139	2346	987	2389	1825	1527	662	493	960	372	233
Richmond	139	0	2375	959	2391	1848	1580	677	628	993	235	96
Sacramento	2346	2375	0	1520	447	532	878	1698	2176	1386	2468	2373
St. Paul	987	959	1520	0	1456	992	929	397	1111	428	985	924
Salem	2389	2391	447	1456	0	633	1100	1727	2315	1454	2440	2370
Salt Lake	1825	1848	532	992	633	0	476	1171	1698	866	1936	1843
Santa Fe	1527	1580	878	929	1100	476	0	933	1303	609	1718	1599
Springfield	662	677	1698	397	1727	1171	933	0	714	326	787	678
Tallahassee	493	628	2176	1111	2315	1698	1303	714	0	878	862	715
Topeka	960	993	1386	428	1454	866	609	326	878	0	1113	1001
Trenton	372	235	2468	985	2440	1936	1718	787	862	1113	0	151
Wash'gt'n, D. C.	233	96	2373	924	2370	1843	1599	787	715	1001	151	0

DISTANCES BETWEEN SOUTH AMERICAN (CARIBBEAN AND ATLANTIC) PORTS.

(Statute miles; trade routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

Asuncion, to—*Buenos Ayres*, 952.

Bahia, to—*Buenos Ayres*, 2,129; *Maceio*, 328; *Montevideo*, 1,998; *Punta Arenas*, 3,368; *Rio de Janeiro*, 861; *Victoria*, 549.

Buenos Ayres, to—*Colon*, 6,276; *Punta Arenas*, 1,593; *Rosario*, 242; *Victoria*, 1,580.

Cape Horn, to—*Rio de Janeiro*, 2,616.

Cartagena, to—*Colon*, 324; *Curacao*, 544; *La Guayra*, 707; *Port of Spain* 1,073; *Puerto Cabella*, 662.

Ceara, to—*Maranhao*, 451; *Pernambuco*, 489.

Curaco, to—*La Guayra*, 172; *Maracaibo*, 267; *Port of Spain*, 538; *Puerto Cabella*, 130.

Georgetown, to—*Bahia*, 2,501; *Buenos Ayres*, 4,553; *Montevideo*, 4,422; *Pernambuco*, 2,051; *Port of Spain*, 433; *Punta Arenas*, 5,792; *Rio de Janeiro*, 3,285.

La Guayra, to—*Port of Spain*, 408.

Maracaibo, to—*Cartagena*, 535.

Maranhao, to—*Para*, 428.

Margarita Is., Venezuela, to—*Cartagena*, 904; *Colon*, 1,165; *Trinidad*, 146.

Montevideo, to—*Bahia Blanca*, 537; *Buenos Ayres*, 140; *Port Cook*, Staten Is., S. A., 1,441; *Port Santa Cruz*, 1,248; *Port Stanley*, Falkland Is., 1,166; *Puerto Deseado*, 1,035; *Punta Arenas*, 1,505; *Rio Grande do Sul*, 360.

Para, to—*Maceio*, 1,395; *Maranhao*, 428; *Pernambuco*, 1,248.

Paramaribo, to—*Colon*, 1,898.

Pernambuco, to—*Bahia*, 459; *Buenos Ayres*, 2,512; *Montevideo*, 2,380; *Punta Arenas*, 3,751; *Rio de Janeiro*, 1,244.

Port of Spain, to—*Para*, 1,390; *Punta Arenas*, 6,263.

Puerto Cabello, to—*La Guayra*, 84; *Por of Spain*, 480.

Rio de Janeiro, to—*Antonina*, 410; *Buenos Ayres* 1,325; *Maceio*, 1,119; *Montevideo*, 1,194; *Punta Arenas*, 2,582; *Rio Grande do Sul*, 866; *Santos*, 245.

Trinidad, to—*Cartagena*, 1,054; *Colon*, 1,315.

FOREIGN MAIL TIME AND DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK CITY.

(Data by the office of the Postmaster General.)

Name of Place.	D'ys in Tr'n sit.	Statute Miles.	Name of Place.	D'ys in Tr'n sit.	Statute Miles.
Abo, Finland	17	4,665	Dublin, Ireland	10	4,287
Accra, Gold Coast West Africa	26	5,382	Faroe Islands	15	4,740
Addah, Gold Coast West Africa	28	8,130	Fernando Po, Spanish West Africa	30	8,745
Adelaide, Australia	32	11,843	Florence, Italy	13	4,683
Aden, Aden	26	7,530	Frankfort on the Main, Germany	12	4,363
Akyob, Burma	32	11,670	Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa	21	7,125
Alexandria, Egypt	17	6,135	Funchal Madeira Islands	15	3,184
Algiers, Algeria	14	4,192	Gaboon French (Middle) Congo, W.Afr.	30	9,055
Ambriz Loanda, Portuguese W. Africa	37	9,785	Geneva, Switzerland	11	4,310
Amsterdam, Netherlands	11	4,043	Genoa, Italy	13	4,561
Angra, Azores	8	2,512	Gibraltar	13	3,714
Antigua, British West Indies	8	1,810	Glasgow, Scotland	10	3,656
Antilla, Cuba	6	1,412	Goree, Senegal, West Africa	23	6,600
Antofogasta, Chili	18	4,787	Gothenburg, Sweden	14	4,307
Antwerp, Belgium	11	4,015	Granada, Spain	14	5,187
Arica, Chili	16	4,535	Grenada, British West Indies	7	2,121
Athens, Greece	18	5,432	Grand Bassam Ivory Coast, West Africa	35	7,395
Auckland, New Zealand	27	9,732	Grand Canary Island	17	3,406
Bagdad, Mesopotamia	42	14,229	Greyton, Nicaragua	11	2,816
Bahia, Brazil	17	4,709	Guadeloupe, French West Indies	9	1,903
Bangkok, Siam	38	14,039	Guatemala, Guatemala	7	2,645
Barbados, British West Indies	12	2,106	Galway, Ireland	10	3,414
Barcelona, Spain	12	4,697	Georgetown, British Guiana	13	2,553
Basle, Switzerland	10	4,283	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	6	1,519
Batavia (Island), Dutch E. Indies	35	11,991	Guayaquil, Ecuador	18	3,236
Bathurst Gambia, West Africa	23	6,705	Guaymas, Mexico	6	3,025
Bayonne, France	12	4,459	Havana, Cuba	3	1,560
Beira, Portuguese East Africa	36	10,614	Haifa, Palestine	23	6,050
Beirut, Syria	20	6,475	Hague, The, Holland	11	4,083
Belgrade, Jugoslavia	13	5,217	Halifax, Novia Scotia	2	686
Belize, British Honduras	6	1,962	Half Jack, Ivory Coast, West Africa	33	7,670
Berlin, Germany	12	4,597	Hamburg, Germany	11	4,317
Berne, Switzerland	12	4,349	Hamilton, Bermuda	2	784
Bluefields, Nicaragua	12	2,304	Harper, Liberia	30	4,811
Bocas del Toro, Panama	13	2,048	Havre, France	9	3,792
Boma, Belgian Congo	28	6,229	Helsingfors, Finland	17	4,734
Bombay, British India	25	9,434	Hongkong, China	23	10,453
Bonny, Nigeria, West Africa	31	8,590	Honolulu, Hawaii	12	5,599
Bordeaux, France	10	3,821	Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa	36	11,240
Boulogne, France	10	3,859	Interlaken, Switzerland	12	4,381
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia	13	5,087	Iquique, Chili	17	4,611
Bremen, Germany	11	4,294	Isles de Los, French Guinea, West Afr.	25	7,050
Brindisi, Italy	15	5,282	Jacmel, Haiti	6	1,715
Brisbane, Queensland, Australia	32	10,400	Jaffa, Palestine	23	5,995
Brunn, Czechoslovakia	13	5,047	Jerusalem, Palestine	23	6,055
Brussels, Belgium	11	4,137	Johannesburg, South Africa	32	8,665
Bucharest, Roumania	18	6,084	Karlsruhe, Germany	13	4,320
Budapest, Hungary	13	4,965	Kingston, Jamaica	5	1,697
Buenaventura, Colombia	10	2,728	Kovno, Lithuania (Kuanas)	13	4,561
Buenos Ayres, Argentina	18	6,914	Krakow, Poland	14	4,957
Bunder Abbas Persian Gulf	34	9,500	Kristiansand, Norway	12	4,166
Bushire Persian Gulf	32	9,950	Kurrachee, British India	29	10,330
Busreh Persian Gulf	36	10,160	Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa	26	8,310
Cadiz, Spain	14	3,649	La Guayra, Venezuela	9	2,127
Cairo, Egypt	17	6,265	Laibach, Jugoslavia	12	5,633
Calabar, Nigeria, West Africa	31	8,675	La Paz, Bolivia	18	4,692
Calcutta, British India	28	11,324	Las Palmas, Canary Islands	17	3,414
Caldera, Chili	19	4,973	La Union, El Salvador	8	3,184
Callao, Peru	13	3,873	Libau, Lettonia	14	4,447
Canea Island, Crete	19	5,835	Lima, Peru	14	3,807
Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, W.Afr.	26	8,810	Lisbon, Portugal	12	5,342
Cape Haiti, Haiti	6	1,478	Little Popo, Togoland, West Africa	37	8,185
Cape Palmas, Liberia, West Africa	33	7,570	Liverpool, England	10	3,707
Cape Town, South Africa	27	11,033	Livingston, Guatemala	7	2,068
Carril, Spain	12	5,074	Ljubljana (Laibach), Jugoslavia	12	5,633
Cartagena, Colombia	9	2,134	Loanda, Portuguese West Africa	37	9,189
Carupano, Venezuela	11	2,180	Loango, French Middle Congo	30	6,529
Cayenne, French Guiana	16	2,818	London, England	9	3,812
Celebes (Island) Dutch E. Indies	37	13,246	Lucerne, Switzerland	12	4,342
Cherbourg, France	10	3,715	Luxemburg	11	4,199
Chinde, Portuguese East Africa	36	10,514	Lyon, France	11	4,263
Christiania, Norway	13	4,342	Maceio, Brazil	18	4,374
Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands	6	1,687	Madras, British India	36	10,434
Cienfuegos, Cuba	6	1,937	Madrid, Spain	13	4,851
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	9	2,365	Magdalena Bay, Mexico	5	4,345
Cobija, Bolivia	19	5,135	Malaga, Spain	14	5,247
Cologne, Germany	11	4,250	Manila, Philippine Islands	30	11,206
Colombo, Ceylon	30	9,932	Manta, Ecuador	19	3,007
Colon, Panama	7	2,273	Maracaibo, Venezuela	12	2,598
Constantinople, Turkey	22	5,809	Maranhao, Brazil	16	3,820
Copenhagen, Denmark	13	4,639	Marseille, France	12	4,506
Coquimbo, Chili	20	5,145	Martinique, French West Indies	10	1,963
Corinto, Nicaragua	12	3,109	Matadi, Belgian Congo	28	6,354
Cork, Ireland	10	3,220	Mayaguez, Porto Rico	6	1,614
Cumana, Venezuela	10	2,189	Mazatlan, Mexico	6	4,731
Curacao, Dutch West Indies	9	2,037	Melbourne, Australia	31	11,253
Czernowitz (Cernauti), Roumania	17	6,404	Mexico City, Mexico	6	3,760
Dakar, Senegal, West Africa	23	6,505	Milan, Italy	13	4,466
Danzig (Free City of)	13	4,863	Mollendo, Peru	15	4,391
Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika Territory	42	10,602	Mombasa, Kenya Colony	37	10,793
Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa	36	11,520	Monrovia, Liberia	29	7,335
Dresden, Germany	13	4,669	Monte Christi, Dominican Republic	6	1,457
Duala Cameroon (British) West Africa	34	8,805	Montevideo, Uruguay	17	7,037

FOREIGN MAIL TIME AND DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

Name of Place.	D'ys in Tr'n sit.	Statute Miles.	Name of Place.	D'ys in Tr'n sit.	Statute Miles.
Moscow, Russia	18	5,535	St. George, Grenada, British W. Indies	7	2,121
Mostar, Jugoslavia	13	5,632	St. Helena	26	9,280
Moulmein, Burma	33	12,020	St. Johns, Antigua, British West Indies	8	1,810
Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa	42	10,470	St. John's, Newfoundland	3	628
Munich, Germany	12	4,534	St. Kitt's, British West Indies	8	1,800
Muscat, Persian Gulf	35	8,920	St. Lucia, British West Indies	10	2,012
Nairobi, Kenya Colony	34	11,093	St. Pierre, Martinique, French West Indies	10	1,963
Naples, Italy	15	4,837	St. Thomas, U. S. Virgin Islands	6	1,651
Nassau, Bahamas	3	1,108	St. Vincent, British West Indies	8	2,081
Natal, South Africa	36	11,974	St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands	18	3,356
Nice, France	12	4,665	Salaverry, Peru	12	3,600
Nicosia, Cyprus (Island)	22	6,345	Salonica, Greece	16	5,676
Nuevitas, Cuba	6	1,467	Salt Pond, Gold Coast, West Africa	28	8,050
Nuremburg, Germany	12	4,508	Samana, Dominican Republic	10	1,536
Odessa, Ukraine	19	6,185	Sanchez, Dominican Republic	6	1,555
Oporto, Portugal	12	5,337	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	10	1,715
Pago Pago, Samoa (Island)	18	7,970	San Juan, Porto Rico	5	1,611
Paita, Peru	14	3,310	Santa Marta, Colombia	14	2,053
Panama, Panama	7	2,323	Santander, Spain	12	4,867
Papeete, Tahiti	17	7,210	Santiago, Chili	22	5,398
Para, Brazil	15	3,392	Santos, Brazil	14	5,709
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	15	2,688	Savanilla, Colombia	11	2,073
Paris, France	10	3,946	Seychelles Islands	42	9,485
Patras, Greece	18	5,218	Shanghai, China	23	9,530
Penang, Straits Settlements	34	11,280	Singapore, Straits Settlements	36	13,358
Pernambuco, Brazil	18	4,522	Smyrna, Smyrna	18	5,644
Perth, West Australia	44	14,415	Sofia, Bulgaria	15	5,804
Petrograd, Russia	18	5,639	Southampton, England	9	3,782
Philippopolis, Bulgaria	15	5,797	Stockholm, Sweden	15	5,405
Piraeus, Greece	18	5,432	Strassburg, France	13	4,267
Plymouth, England	9	3,609	Stuttgart, Germany	13	4,376
Pointe a Pitre, Guadeloupe, French West Indies	10	1,903	Suez, Egypt	17	6,023
Ponce, Porto Rico	6	1,684	Sumatra (Is.), Netherlands East Indies	37	11,856
Ponta Delgada, Azores	8	2,583	Suva, Fiji Islands	22	8,762
Port Antonio, Jamaica	6	1,639	Sydney, New South Wales	30	11,496
Port au Prince, Haiti	6	1,580	Talcahuano, Chili	22	5,553
Port Castries, St. Lucia, British West Indies	10	2,012	Tallin, Esthonia	15	4,596
Port Harcourt, Nigeria	31	5,800	Tampico, Mexico	5	2,338
Port Limon, Costa Rica	13	2,357	Tenerife, Canary Islands	18	3,344
Port Louis, Mauritius Island	30	12,350	Tiflis, Georgia	20	6,685
Port of Spain, Trinidad	8	2,340	Tours, France	11	4,093
Port Said, Egypt	19	5,922	Trieste, Italy	13	4,743
Port Stanley, Falkland Islands	37	8,203	Trinidad, British West Indies	8	2,212
Prague, Czechoslovakia	12	4,738	Tumaco, Colombia	12	2,809
Pressbug, Czechosl'kia (see Bratislava)	13	5,087	Turin, Italy	13	4,560
Progreso, Mexico	6	1,853	Turks Islands	5	1,550
Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic	6	1,463	Tuxpam, Mexico	6	2,514
Puerto Cabello, Venezuela	9	2,422	Valdivia, Chili	22	5,758
Puerto Colombia, Colombia	11	2,073	Valetta, Malta Island	17	4,846
Punta Arenas, Chili	25	6,863	Valparaiso, Chili	21	5,335
Quebec, Quebec	2	555	Venice, Italy	13	4,631
Queenstown, Ireland	10	3,441	Vera Cruz, Mexico	7	2,323
Quilimane, Portuguese East Africa	40	10,840	Vienna, Austria	14	4,795
Quittah, Nigeria, West Africa	29	8,150	Vigo, Spain	12	3,363
Rangoon, British India	33	12,210	Vladivostok, Siberia	25	11,343
Reval, Esthonia (see Tallinn)	15	4,596	Warsaw, Poland	14	4,857
Reykjavik, Iceland (Reykjavik)	15	5,350	Wellington, New Zealand	27	9,991
Riga, Lettonia	17	5,102	Whydah Dahomey, West Africa	39	5,373
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	13	5,493	Winnebah, Gold Coast, West Africa	34	4,700
Rome, Italy	14	4,854	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	2	586
Roseau, Dominica, British West Indies	9	1,924	Yokohama, Japan	18	8,717
Rotterdam, Netherlands	10	4,016	Zagreb, Jugoslavia	12	5,663
Saigon, Cochin China	26	12,492	Zanzibar, Kenya Colony	37	10,678
			Zurich, Switzerland	11	4,339

DISTANCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(Statute miles; data by U. S. War Dept.)

Manila (Luzon Is.), to—*Aparri* (Luzon Is.), 441; *Bacolod* (Negros Is.), 395; *Balanga* (Luzon Is.), 30; *Batangas* (Luzon Is.), 70; *Bautista* (Luzon Is.), 101; *Calamba* (Luzon Is.), 35; *Candon* (Luzon Is.), 207; *Catbalogan* (Samar Is.), 39; *Cebu* (Cebu Is.), 451; *Dagupan* (Luzon Is.), 122; *Iba* (Luzon Is.), 117; *Iloilo* (Panay Is.), 391; *Jolo* (Sulu Archipelago), 769; *Laoag* (Luzon Is.), 281; *Legaspi* (Luzon Is.), 411; *Lucena* (Luzon Is.), 87; *Nueva Caceres* (Luzon Is.), 543; *San Fernando* (Luzon Is.), 167; *Santa Cruz* (Luzon Is.), 61; *Tacloban* (Leyte Is.), 429; *Vigan* (Luzon Is.), 161; *Zamboanga* (Mindanao Is.), 671.

Aparri, to—*Dagupan*, 282; *San Fernando*, 221; *Vigan*, 161.

Bacolod, to—*Iloilo*, 28.

Batangas, to—*Cebu*, 356; *Iloilo*, 306; *Jolo*, 684; *Nueva Caceres*, 439; *Tacloban*, 337; *Zamboanga*, 586.

Bautista, to—*Dagupan*, 21.

Candon, to—*Vigan*, 24.

Catbalogan, to—*Cebu*, 145; *Iloilo*, 184; *Jolo*, 532; *Tacloban*, 48; *Zamboanga*, 434.

Cebu, to—*Jolo*, 397; *Iloilo*, 201; *Legaspi*, 236; *Nueva Caceres*, 66; *San Fernando*, 17; *Tacloban*, 171; *Zamboanga*, 290.

Dagupan, to—*Candon*, 98; *San Fernando*, 45; *Santa Cruz*, 71; *Vigan*, 116.

Iba, to—*Santa Cruz*, 39.

Iloilo, to—*Bacalod*, 28; *Jolo*, 378; *Legaspi*, 260; *Tacloban*, 210; *Zamboanga*, 280.

Jolo, to—*Zamboanga*, 98.

Laoag, to—*Vigan*, 53.

Legaspi, to—*Nueva Caceres*, 178.

Lucena, to—*Nueva Caceres*, 414; *Santa Cruz*, 78; *Tacloban*, 304; *Zamboanga*, 493.

Nueva Caceres to—*Legaspi*, 178; *San Fernando*, 4.

San Fernando, to—*Vigan*, 63.

Tacloban, to—*Zamboanga*, 441.

Vigan, to—*Santa Cruz*, 42.

HAWAIIAN DISTANCES (STATUTE MILES).

Honolulu, to—*Guam Is.*, 3,842; *Hanapepe Bay*, 131; *Hilo*, 263; *Kahuku*, 71; *Kahului*, 112; *Kalaupapa*, 59; *Kamehameha* (Fort), 9; *Kauiakakai*, 60; *Kawaihae*, 175; *Lahaina*, 86; *Laupehoehoe*, 239; *McGregor's Landing*, 102; *Mahukona*, 186; *Makena*, 114; *Manila*, via San Bernardino Strait, 5,475; *Nawiliwili*, 190; *Pago Pago*, Samoa, 2,606; *Pearl Harbor*, 6; *Ruger* (Fort), 6; *San Francisco*, 2,418; *Schofield Barracks*, 27; *Waianae*, 33; *Waimanalo*, 14; *Waipahu*, 14; *Yokohama*, 3,915.

DISTANCES BETWEEN WEST INDIES, CARIB AND GULF PORTS.

(Statute miles; trade routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

City.	Cape Haytien.	Cartagena.	Colon.	Curacao.	Galveston.	Havana.	Key West.	La Guayra.	New Orleans.	Pensacola.	Port Royal.	St. Thomas.	Trinidad.	Vera Cruz.
Cape Haytien	0	803	324	544	1823	1245	1361	707	1702	1639	546	941	1034	1729
Cartagena	803	0	941	775	1576	727	713	861	1358	1255	373	509	1024	1615
Colon	941	324	0	866	1719	1155	1125	960	1601	1543	629	1158	1315	1635
Curacao	544	775	866	0	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	1312	172	1944	1854	605	537	58	2015
Galveston	1576	1[illegible]	1719	2[illegible]	0	[illegible]	872	2233	351	514	1128	2037	2437	717
Havana	727	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	85[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	944	1[illegible]3	844	[illegible]	1[illegible]	937
Key West	713	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	872	105	0	1[illegible]	8[illegible]	7[illegible]	5[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	901
La Guayra	861	70[illegible]	[illegible]	172	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	0	1[illegible]07	2[illegible]16	8[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]
New Orleans	1[illegible]	7[illegible]	7[illegible]	19[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pensacola	1[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Royal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Thomas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trinidad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Vera Cruz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0

WEST INDIES DISTANCES, CONTINUED.

City.	Colon.	Cartagena.	Key West.	St. Thomas.	Pensacola.	City.	Colon.	Cartagena.	Key West.	St. Thomas.	Pensacola.
Dominica	[illegible]	[illegible]	1680	[illegible]	[illegible]	Port [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belize	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Puerto [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campeche, Mex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Puerto [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carmen, Mex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rio [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cayo Largo, Cuba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1709	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cayman Is.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mole St. Nicholas	1745	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau, N. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ponce, P. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port-au-Prince, Haiti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						

DISTANCES.

(Statute miles; shortest navigable routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

Bermuda, to—*Havana*, 1,333; *St. Thomas*, 986. [illegible] to—*Campeche*, 1,344; *Port Limon*, 221. [illegible] 1,120; *Santiago*, [illegible] 1,049; *Santo Domingo*, 1,095. [illegible] 1,492; *Ponce*, 1,116; *Port-au-Prince*, 749; [illegible] *Tampa*, 261; *Puerto Cabello*, 1,437; [illegible] 956; *Rio Grande*, river's mouth, 967; [illegible] 2,362; *Progreso*, 640; *Puerto Barrios*, 1,107; *Puerto* [illegible] *Nassau*, 949; *Pointe a Pitre*, 2,035; *Port Limon*, [illegible]

DISTANCES BETWEEN SOUTH AMERICAN PACIFIC PORTS.

(Statute miles; trade routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

City.	Antofagasta.	Arica.	Caldera.	Callao.	Coquimbo.	Guayaquil.	Iquique.	Lima.	Mollendo.	Pacasmayo.	Paita.	Pisco.	Puerto Aldea.	Valparaiso.
Antofagasta, Chili	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1961	1693	258	[illegible]	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	662
Arica, Chili	372	[illegible]	601	682	[illegible]	[illegible]	1441	1127	1306	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1016
Caldera, Chili	[illegible]	601	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	484	723	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	323
Callao, Chili	936	[illegible]	1129	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	773	729	1762	53[illegible]	372	[illegible]	1276	1591
Coquimbo, Chili	[illegible]	808	[illegible]	1308	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1655	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	221
Guayaquil, Ecuador	1961	[illegible]	2148	1047	[illegible]	0	410	1785	2759	1565	694	484	[illegible]	2509
Guayaquil, Ecuador	[illegible]	1441	1879	778	2051	410	0	1517	2482	1297	426	215	[illegible]	2211
Iquique, Chili	[illegible]	1127	484	[illegible]	[illegible]	1785	1517	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	991
Lima, Peru	[illegible]	1306	[illegible]	1762	524	2750	2482	[illegible]	0	1562	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	309
Mollendo, Peru	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	253	[illegible]	0	804	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacasmayo, Peru	1289	1035	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1111	2097	891	0	232	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paita, Peru	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	232	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pisco, Peru	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	147	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	428	[illegible]	710	0	[illegible]
Puerto Aldea, Chili	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Valparaiso, Chili	663	1016	[illegible]	1564	231	2509	2211	991	309	1108	1848	2043	[illegible]	0

DISTANCES IN JAPAN (STATUTE MILES).

Nagasaki, to—*Omuta*, 123; *Shimonoseki*, 166.
Tokio, to—*Kobe*, 377; *Kokura*, 715; *Nagasaki*, 819; *Nikko*, 91; *Yokohama*, 18.

DISTANCES IN CHINA (STATUTE MILES).

Harbin, to—*Dalny*, 584; *Mukden*, 339; *Port Arthur* 603; *Vladivostok*, 483.
Mukden, to—*Fusan* (Chosen), 752.
Pekin, to—*Chingwangtao*, 282; *Hankow*, 754; *Mukden*, 524; *Taku*, 117; *Tientsin*, 87.
Shanghai, to—*Hankow*, 596; *Nanking*, 193.
Tientsin, to—*Chingwangtao*, 167; *Kaiping*, 87; *Leichwang*, 105; *Linsi*, 97; *Mukden*, 435; *Pettatho*, 154; *Shanghai*, 825; *Tangku*, 27; *Tongshan*, 81; [illegible] 51.

CUBAN DISTANCES (STATUTE MILES).

Santiago de Cuba, to—*Baracoa*, 167; *Batabano*, 576; *Cape Maysi*, 136; *Cienfuegos*, 399; *Guantanamo*, 69; *Havana*, 532; *Key West*, Fla., 636; *Kingston*, [illegible] 12.

PORTO RICAN DISTANCES (STATUTE MILES).

Ponce, to—*Aguadilla*, 84; *Arecibo*, 122; *Arroyo*, [illegible] *Fajardo*, 40; *Humacao*, 43; *Lares*, 78; *Las Marias*, [illegible] 1,559; *Rio Pedras*, 7; *St. Thomas*, W. I., 83; *San German*, 133; *Utuado*, 73; *Vieques*, 57; *Yauco*, 154.

OTHER DISTANCES IN ASIA.

Aden, to—*Bombay*, 1,912; *Colombo*, 2,433; *Karachi*, 1,705; *Maskat*, 1,390; *Port Said*, 1,608; [illegible] 2,466; *Colombo*, 1,042; [illegible] 5,402; [illegible] *Shanghai*, 573; *Wethat-* [illegible]
[illegible] 1,425; *Madras*, 681; [illegible] 1,825.
[illegible] *Kobe*, 1,205; *Shanghai*, [illegible]
[illegible] *Moscow*, 1,728; [illegible] 1,943; *Yokohama*, 1,558.
[illegible] 3,095; *Colombo*, [illegible] 517.
[illegible] 434.
[illegible] *Nagasaki*, 155; *Shimonoseki*, [illegible]
[illegible] *Yap*, 1,329.
[illegible] 1,12; *Port Darwin*, 602; [illegible] 527; *Vladivostok*, 7[illegible].

Rangoon, to—*Singapore*, 1,287.
Shanghai, to—*Tientsin*, 852; *Tsingtau*, 435.
Singapore, to—*Bangkok*, 970; *Kudat*, 1,059; *Nagapatam*, 1,806; *Penang*, 435; *Saigon*, 747.
Taku, to—*Chefoo*, 236; *Shanghai*, 797; *Tientsin*, 55.
Vladivostok, to—*Hakodate*, 496; *Taku*, 1,415.
Yokohama, to—*Chemulpo*, 1,190; *Hakodate*, 613; *Tientsin*, 1,687.

PANAMA CANAL DISTANCES.

The following figures show, in statute miles, the distances from the nearest end of the Panama Canal to chief ports of the world. From Colon, at the Gulf end, to Panama Roads, at the Pacific end, is 50 miles. Data are by the U. S. Hydrographic office.

DISTANCES FROM COLON TO GULF AND ATLANTIC PORTS.

Baltimore, 2,189; *Bordeaux*, [illegible]95; *Boston*, 2,484; *Brunswick*, Ga., 1,785; *Buenos A*[illegible] 1,344; *Charleston*, S. C., 1,8[illegible] *Galveston*, 1,719; *Gibraltar*, 4,989; *Glasgow*, 5,2[illegible] *Guantanamo Bay*, 801; *Havana*, 1,155; *Halifax* [illegible] 2,668; *Hamburg*, 5,838; *Hampton Roads*, 2,036; [illegible] *Havre*, 5,313; *Jack-* [illegible] 634; *Liverpool*, 5,237; *Manzanillo*, Cuba, 793; *Maracaibo*, Venez., 691; *Mobile*, 1,6[illegible] *Nassau*, N. P., 1,585; *New Orleans*, 1,616; *New York*, 2,273; *Norfolk*, 2,049; *P*[illegible], 2,659; *Pensacola*, 1,576; *Pernambuco*, 3,774; [illegible] *Philadelphia*, 2,241; *Plymouth*, Engl., 5,130; *Ponce*, P. R., 1,074; *Port Arthur*, Tex., 1,710; *Port Limo*[illegible] N. H., 2,504; *Puerto Barrios*, G[illegible]emala, 828; *Puerto Cabello*, Venez., 944; *Puerto* [illegible] *Rio de Janeiro*, 5,008; *Sabine*, T[illegible] W. I., 1,185; *San Juan*, P. R., [illegible] 786; *Tampico*, 1,710; *Trinidad*, [illegible] 863; *Wilmington*, N. C., 1,992.

DISTANCES FROM PANAMA ROADS TO PACIFIC PORTS.

Acajutla, Salvador, 959; *Acapulco*, Mex., 1,642; *Amalpa*, Honduras, 858; *Apia*, Sam[illegible] *Arica*, Chile, 2,212; *Auckland*, 7,499; [illegible] 13,921; *Calcutta*, 13,989; *Callao*, 1,550; *Cape Engano*, Luzon, 10,324; *Colombo*, 13,919; *Guam*, 9,[illegible] 913; *Hongkong*, 10,588; *Honolulu*, 5,395; *Iquique*, 2,288; *Los Angeles*, 3,354; *Magdalena Bay*, 2,608; *Manila*, 10,764; *Melbourne*, 9,130; [illegible] Wash., 4,589; *Portland*, Ore., 4,455; *Punta Arenas*, Chile, 4,541; *Seattle*, 4,630; *Salina Cruz*, Mex., 1,347; *San Diego*, 3,274; *San Francisco*, 3,737; *Shanghai*, 9,853; *Singapore*, 12,097; *Sydney*, 8,837; *Tacoma*, 4,653; *Valparaiso*, 3,013; *Vancouver*, 4,643; *Vladivostock*, 9,020; *Wellington*, 7,491; *Yokohama*, 8,846.

DISTANCES IN THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Colon, to—*Amador*, *Ft.*, 48; *Ancon*, 47; *Balboa*, 46; *Bas Obispo*, 50; *Bohio*, 18; *Caimito*, 26; *Corozal*, 44; *Culebra*, 45; *Darien*, 25; *Gamboa*, 30; *Gatun*, 7; *Gold Hill*, 36; *Las Cascadas*, 48; *Miraflores Lock*, 42; *New Culebra*, 35; *New Gatun*, 6; *Panama*, 48; *Paraiso*, 41; *Quebrancha*, 12; *Summit*, 44.

COMMON STAINS AND HOW TO REMOVE THEM.

[illegible] cold water, [illegible]

Bluing. Use boiling water.

[illegible] cold water.

Coffee and tea. (Clear.) Use boiling water; bleach if necessary. (With cream.) Use cold water, then [illegible]

Cream and milk. Use cold water, then soap and [illegible]

[illegible]

Fruit and fruit juices. Use boiling water; bleach if necessary.

[illegible] soap and cold water; alcohol; or a bleaching agent.

Grease and oils. Use French chalk, blotting [illegible] absorbent; or warm water and soap; [illegible] tetrachloride.

Iodine. Use warm water and soap; alcohol; or [illegible]

Ink. Try cold water; then use an acid or bleach [illegible]

Iron. Use oxalic acid; hydrochloric acid; salts of lemon; or lemon juice and salt.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Medicine. Use alcohol.

Mildew. If fresh, use cold water; otherwise try [illegible]

Paint and varnish. Use alcohol, carbon tetrachloride, [illegible]

Perspiration. Use soap and warm water; bleach in the sun or with Javelle water or potassium permanganate.

Pitch, tar, and wheel grease. Rub with fat; then use soap and warm water; or benzine, gasoline, or carbon tetrachloride.

Scorch. Bleach in the sunshine.

Shoe polish. (Black.) Use soap and water; or turpentine. (Tan.) Use alcohol.

Stove polish. Use cold water and soap; or kerosene, benzine, or gasoline.

Vaseline. Use kerosene or turpentine.

Water. Steam or sponge the entire surface.

Wax. Scrape off as much as possible. Use French chalk, blotting [illegible] with a warm iron; or use benzine or gasoline.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

NOTE—When the poison is unknown, give stimulants and soothing liquids. The data below is from an American National Red Cross textbook on first aid.

Table I.—Poisons for which an emetic is always given first.

The treatment is in addition to an emetic.

ALCOHOL—In any form—rum, gin, whiskey, proof spirits, etc., also methyl alcohol.

Symptoms—Giddiness, swaying of body, inability to stand. Face flushed, eyes red, skin clammy, weak pulse, may be convulsions and unconsciousness.

Treatment—Hot coffee or aromatic spirits of ammonia. Try to arouse, but if weak do not exhaust by making walk. Dash cold water on face and chest. When somewhat recovered, wrap warmly and put to bed.

ARSENIC—Found in rat poisons, vermin killer, Paris green, Fowler's solution. Sometimes in tinned fruits and beer.

Symptoms—Severe pain in stomach; purging; severe cramps in legs, vomiting, dryness of throat, cold sweats, profound shock.

Treatment—Much lukewarm water. Magnesia in large quantity or dialyzed iron in ½-ounce doses, repeated. Beaten-up eggs or castor oil and stimulants. Warmth and rubbing. If rat poison has been taken, treat as for poisoning by arsenic.

CARBON MONOXIDE—It is in blast and coke furnaces and foundries; in leaky furnaces or chimneys; about gas stoves without flue connections.

The exhaust gases of gasoline automobiles contain from 4 to 12 per cent. of carbon monoxide.

Symptoms—Carbon monoxide exerts its extremely dangerous action on the body by displacing oxygen from its combination with hemoglobin, the coloring matter of the blood which normally absorbs oxygen from the air in the lungs and delivers it to the different tissues of the body.

Treatment—1. Administer oxygen as quickly as possible and in as pure form as is obtainable, preferably from a cylinder of oxygen through an inhaler mask. 2. Remove patient from atmosphere containing carbon monoxide. 3. If breathing is feeble, at once start artificial respiration by the prone posture method. 4. Keep the victim flat, quiet, and warm. 5. Afterward, give plenty of rest.

LEAD—Sugar of lead, lead paint, white lead.

Symptoms—Throat dry; metallic taste with much thirst, colic in abdomen, cramps in legs, cold sweat; sometimes paralysis of legs and convulsions.

Treatment—½-ounce Epsom salts in tumbler of water. Stimulants and soothing liquids.

OPIUM—Laudanum, morphine, paregoric, some soothing syrups and cough mixtures.

Symptoms—Drowsiness, finally unconsciousness; pulse full at first, then weak; breathing full and slow at first, gradually slower and shallow; pinhead pupils; face flushed, then purple.

Treatment—May have difficulty in getting emetic to work; plenty of strong coffee. Try to arouse by speaking loudly and threatening, but do not exhaust by compelling to walk, etc. Stimulants and artificial respiration.

PHOSPHORUS—In matches, phosphorous paste in many rat poisons and vermin killers, often with arsenic.

Symptoms—Severe pain in stomach, vomiting. Skin is dark and may have odor of phosphorus. Bleeding from nose, bloody purging. Convulsions.

Treatment—Epsom salts, ½-ounce in tumbler of water, or magnesia. Stimulants. Soothing liquid best. Milk. Avoid fats and oils.

PTOMAINE—Poisoning by decayed meat, fish, milk, or ice cream.

Symptoms—Nausea, vomiting, purging. Skin cold and clammy. Pulse weak. Severe pain in abdomen, cramps, great prostration and weakness. Often eruption on skin.

Treatment—Purgative, castor oil or Epsom salts. Teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, and repeat.

Botulism—Poisoning from infected ripe olives, preserved fruits and food.

Symptoms—Very similar to ptomaine poisoning but may be delayed for several hours. Treatment same as ptomaine poisoning.

Poisonous Mushrooms or Toadstools and Fungi—

Symptoms—Vomiting, purging and watery diarrhea. Discharges, sometimes accompanied by blood. Pulse slow and strong at first but later weak and rapid. Saliva and sweat pour out. Dizziness and blindness; some cases convulsions and stupor.

Treatment—Give emetic at once and send for physician, who will administer sulphate of atropin, hypodermically in most cases.

STRYCHNINE—NUX VOMICA—Strychnine is frequently used on meat to poison animals, and in some vermin killers.

Symptoms—Convulsions, very severe, alternating with cramps, affecting all muscles of body. Back is bowed up by spasms of muscles. Jaws are locked. Spasm of muscles is so great that it prevents breathing, so face becomes dusky.

Treatment—Powdered charcoal, if possible, in large quantity. Follow with another emetic. Absolute quiet so as not to bring on convulsions.

Table II.—Poisons for which an emetic should not be given first.

MERCURY—Corrosive sublimate, antiseptic tablets. Other salts of mercury much less commonly used.

Symptoms—Corrosive sublimate is very irritating, so when taken turns mouth, lips and tongue white. Mouth is swollen and tongue is shrivelled; always metallic taste in mouth. Pain in abdomen. Nausea and vomiting mucus and blood, bloody purging, cold, clammy skin, great prostration, and convulsions.

Treatment—First, give white of egg or whole egg beaten up; flour and water, but not so good. Emetics, soothing liquids, and stimulants.

NITRATE OF SILVER—Lunar caustic.

Symptoms—Pain in mouth and stomach; mouth first colored white, then black; vomit first white, then turns black.

Treatment—Common salt dissolved in water, or milk very frequently. Then emetic. Afterward soothing liquids and stimulants.

Table III.—Poisons for which an emetic should never be given.

STRONG CORROSIVE ACIDS—1. Acetic; 2, Hydrochloric (spirits of salt); 3, Nitric (aqua fortis); 4, Sulphuric (vitriol.)

Symptoms—Very severe burning pain in mouth, throat, and stomach. Wherever acid touches skin or mucous membrane they are destroyed. Frequently vomiting and purging. More or less suffocation from swelling of throat, great prostration and shock.

Treatment—An alkali to neutralize acid. Best, magnesia or chalk in water, given frequently and freely. Lime, whiting, baking soda, plaster, tooth powder, or even wood ashes may all be used for alkali, or ammonia, a tablespoonful to 2 cups of water, but those mentioned above are better as they are less irritating. Afterward, soothing liquids, milk, milk and egg, olive oil. Stimulants are practically always required. If acid has entered air passage, may inhale fumes of ammonia.

OXALIC ACID (salts of lemon or sorrel).

Symptoms—Much like corrosive acids just named, but not so much burning of lips, etc.

Treatment.—Magnesia, chalk, and water or lime water to neutralize acid. Then one ounce of castor oil and stimulants freely.

CARBOLIC ACID (Phenol)—(Very commonly used in attempts at suicide.)

Symptoms—It is also a powerful corrosive poison, which causes great pain and vomiting. Severe case: Unconsciousness very soon and early death. Usually easy to tell by odor of acid and burn, which with pure acid is white and with impure, black.

Treatment—Rinse mouth with pure alcohol. If grown person, should swallow three or four tablespoonfuls of alcohol mixed with an equal quantity of water. Follow this in five minutes with two tablespoonfuls of Epsom salts dissolved in a little water. Though not so good, limewater may be used to rinse mouth, several glasses of it being swallowed; three or four raw eggs may be given or castor or sweet oil. Stimulants always, and keep warm.

STRONG CAUSTIC ALKALIES: 1, Ammonia: Strong ammonia, ammonia liniment, camphor liniment; 2, Lime: Quicklime; 3, Potash: Caustic potash; 4, Soda: Caustic soda.

Symptoms—Much like corrosive acids. Immediate severe burning, pain in mouth, throat, and stomach. Vomiting and purging. Alkali destroys tissues of mouth it has touched. Severe shock and suffocation from swelling.

Treatment—An acid to neutralize alkali. Vinegar, lemon or orange juice. Tartaric or citric acid in plenty of water. Soothing liquids, stimulants. If cannot swallow, may inhale acetic acid or vinegar from a pocket handkerchief.

CAUTION: In giving any antidote do not wait for it to dissolve but stir it up in any fluid which can be obtained, except oil, and give it at once.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

(Opened for Navigation August 15, 1914. Gov., Col. Jay J. Morrow, U. S. Army. Balboa Heights.)

The Panama Canal was built between latitudes 8 and 9 N. across the Isthmus of Panama at its narrowest part but one. The saddle through which it crosses the continental divide was originally about 335 feet above sea level. Gold Hill, the highest point immediately alongside the channel of the Canal, rises 540 feet above sea level. The Canal has a length of 43.8 nautical miles from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific. The Canal extends at sea level from its starting point in Limon Bay to Gatun, 5.77 miles. At Gatun the sea level section ends in a flight of three pairs of locks, forming the steps to Gatun Lake, with its normal elevation 85 feet above the sea.

Gatun Lake was formed by damming the Chagres Valley, and excess water, wasted through the spillway, finds its way to sea through the old course of the Lower Chagres. The Canal proceeds up the valley of the Chagres 20.55 miles to Gamboa, and in this section relatively little excavation was required. At Gamboa begins the real drive through the divide, the famous Culebra Cut. It is 6.97 nautical miles long, 300 feet wide at bottom, and extends to Pedro Miguel lock and dam, on the Pacific slope of the divide. Here one lock lowers the ship to Miraflores Lake, a small body about a mile long, with its surface 55 feet above the sea. At the south end of this lake are Miraflores locks, which, in two steps, lower the ship to the Pacific. A sea level channel 7 miles long carried past Balboa and out into the Pacific.

The minimum depth of the channel is 41 feet, and in parts of Gatun Lake it is about 80 feet deep. The lock chambers have a clear width of 110 feet and length of 1,000 feet, giving ample handling room for the largest ships yet built. Gatun dam, by which Gatun Lake was formed, is a big, gently sloping mound, built by pumping sand and clay into the space between two ridges of rock and earth. It is 1½ miles long and ½ mile wide at its base. Its crest is 105 feet above sea level and the width of the dam at the top is 100 feet.

The Panama Railroad extends between Colon and Panama on the eastern side of the Canal.

The Canal Zone is the strip of land extending five miles on either side of the axis of the Canal, but not including the cities of Panama and Colon, which remain within the Republic of Panama. It has an area of 441½ square miles, including land and water. It was granted to the United States by the treaty made with Panama, February 26, 1904. The United States paid $10,000,000 for the Zone, and makes an annual payment in addition of $250,000.

Receipts from tolls (fisc. year 1923), $17,508,199; current expenditures, $4,316,961.

COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL.

	No. of Ships.	Net Tons (P. C.).	Gross Tons (Registered).	Tolls.	Cargo Tons.
July, 1922	251	1,127,871	1,419,754	$1,094,127.42	1,211,100
August, 1922	257	1,084,133	1,358,917	1,055,336.75	1,165,950
September, 1922	240	1,070,410	1,333,101	1,020,064.55	1,138,188
October, 1922	294	1,310,392	1,652,435	1,255,508.00	1,445,863
November, 1922	294	1,337,280	1,669,486	1,264,436.54	1,426,860
December, 1922	304	1,375,263	1,734,678	1,312,570.12	1,535,102
January, 1923	352	1,610,692	2,030,246	1,505,285.55	1,591,932
February, 1923	326	1,529,547	1,943,694	1,423,954.21	1,563,278
March, 1923	409	1,988,192	2,532,157	1,827,718.44	1,940,928
April, 1923	404	2,007,690	2,579,551	1,878,938.15	2,187,145
May, 1923	419	2,128,414	2,740,038	1,972,216.04	2,265,083
June, 1923	417	2,035,902	2,638,884	1,898,043.80	2,096,446
Total	3,967	18,605,786	23,632,941	$17,508,199.57	19,567,875
Fiscal year, 1923	3,967	18,605,786	23,632,941	$17,508,199.57	19,567,875
Fiscal year, 1922	2,736	11,417,459	14,361,083	11,197,832.00	10,884,910
Fiscal year, 1921	2,892	11,415,876	14,522,415	11,261,919.00	11,599,214
Fiscal year, 1920	2,478	8,546,044	11,059,819	8,493,082.00	9,374,499
Fiscal year, 1919	2,024	6,124,990	7,876,603	6,156,118.00	6,916,621
Fiscal year, 1918	2,069	6,574,073	9,371,339	6,264,765.00	7,532,031
Fiscal year, 1917	1,803	5,798,557	8,530,821	5,631,781.00	7,058,563
Fiscal year, 1916	758	2,396,162	3,596,529	2,399,830.00	3,094,114
Fiscal year, 1915	1,075	3,792,572	5,416,787	4,343,383.00	4,888,454

Canal was closed to traffic from September 18, 1915, to April 15, 1916. Canal was opened to commercial traffic August 15, 1914.

COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC BY VESSELS' NATIONALITY (Fiscal Year 1923).

NATIONALITY.	No. of Ships.	Net Tons (P. C.).	Gross Tons (Registered).	Tolls.	Cargo Tons.
British	1,065	4,892,338	6,243,825	$4,736,221.04	4,929,317
Chilean	62	201,411	265,220	158,182.50	76,670
Costa Rican	1	45	50	53.75	5
Danish	65	240,053	275,985	221,569.36	307,876
Dutch	109	510,970	598,877	450,356.36	487,957
French	56	252,333	319,685	258,360.69	230,175
German	90	336,149	394,560	312,395.35	330,134
Italian	29	117,782	161,582	119,329.58	75,258
Japanese	163	753,219	982,546	815,638.48	943,400
Norwegian	147	597,359	743,838	558,839.74	704,292
Panaman	31	61,828	83,128	59,259.86	40,589
Peruvian	80	216,829	333,131	152,620.10	111,519
Spanish	14	41,201	57,594	38,102.75	32,178
Swedish	31	130,361	135,200	108,151.33	181,810
United States	1,994	10,208,536	12,976,865	9,473,819.65	11,055,156
Miscellaneous	30	45,372	60,935	45,299.03	61,539
Total	3,967	18,605,786	23,632,941	$17,508,199.57	19,567,875

The tonnage of cargo passing through the Panama Canal during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923 (19,567,875 tons), was equivalent to 179.8 per cent. of the tonnage of the previous year (10,884,910). Collection of tolls was more than 50 per cent. over any preceding fiscal or calendar year.

During the year a total of 3,967 commercial vessels transited the Canal, paying in the aggregate $17,508,199.57 in tolls, an average of slightly less than $1,500,000.00 per month.

Ships plying between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the United States handled over two-fifths of the total cargo shipped via the Canal, and the intercoastal trade is the most important part of the traffic at present.

The route next in quantity of cargo is that between the Atlantic Coast of the United States and the west coast of South America, handling about one-tenth of the total; and traffic between the east coast of the United States and the Far East is a close third.

Cargo originating on the west coast of the United States showed a very large increase, being 7,455,582 tons for the year ending June 30, 1923, as compared with 2,867,819 in the previous year. A considerable part of this increase is in crude petroleum from California in the form of tanker traffic; the tonnage shipped during the year being 3,689,049, as against 32 tons for the year preceding.

CANALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Canals in italics are ship canals.)

Class, State and Name.	Points Connected.	Opened.	Total Length.	Canal Length.	Width.	Depth.	Cost of Construction & Improvem't.
		Year.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Dollars.*
Private or State Canals	.....	.....	1,547.17	956.83	.....	.....	316,351,329
MASSACHUSETTS.							
Cape Cod Ship	Buzzard-Cape Cod Bay.	1914	13.00	7.68	200	25	13,500,000
NEW YORK.							
Erie and branches	Troy-Tonawanda	1825	340.40	122.40	150	12	139,214,929
Champlain	Whitehall-Troy	1822	62.66	23.55	125	12	21,691,584
Oswego	Oswego-Three Rivers	1828	23.50	23.50	200	12	12,994,329
Cayuga and Seneca	Mays Pt.-Ith's-M't'r F'll	1839	92.23	.....	200	12	8,153,326
Black River	Rome-Lyons Falls	1849	35.00	35.00	42	4	3,894,952
NEW JERSEY.							
Delaware and Raritan	N. Brunsw'k-Bordent'n.	1834	44.00	44.00	80	8	} 5,113,749
Del. and Rar. (feeder)	Raven Rock-Trenton	1834	22.00	22.00	60	6	
Morris	Jersey City-Easton, Pa.	1836	106.69	106.69	40	5	2,759,888
PENNSYLVANIA.							
Schuylkill Nav. Co.	Phila.-Port-Clinton	1825	89.96	50.33	58	6	11,055,557
Leh'h Coal and Nav. Co.	Mauch Chunk-Easton	1821	47.25	37.25	60	6	4,633,109
Del. Division Canal	Easton-Bristol	1916	59.25	59.25	45	6	2,433,356
DELAWARE.							
Chesapeake and Delaware	Del.R.-Chesapeake Bay.	1829	29.63	13.63	60	10	5,000,000
MARYLAND.							
Chesapeake and Ohio	Wash.,D.C.-Cumb'd.Md.	1850	184.50	180.70	68	6	14,000,000
VIRGINIA.							
Lake Drum. (Dis. Sw.)	Eliz. R.,Va-Pas'k R, N. C.	1794	23.00	22.00	70	9	3,301,000
NORTH CAROLINA.							
Fairfield	Fairfield-Alligator River.	1868	4.00	4.00	26	7	60,000
ILLINOIS.							
Illinois and Michigan	Chicago-La Salle	1848	95.00	95.00	60	6	9,429,606
Chicago Drain. and Ship.	Chicago-Lockport	1900	38.60	32.35	226	22	55,208,889
MICHIGAN.							
Torch Lake	Torch Lake-Torch Bay.	1875	4.00	4.00	110	20	597,075
LOUISIANA.							
New Basin	N. Or.-L. Ponchartrain.	1836	6.50	6.50	100	10	1,384,634
Old Basin	N. Or.-St. Johns Bayou.	1794	5.50	2.00	84	5	227,352
Harvey's	Miss. R. at N. Orleans.	1835	36.50	13.00	75	6	750,000
Company's	Miss. R. at La Fourche.	1836	97.00	25.00	100	6	600,000
Lake Borgne	Miss. R.-Lake Borgne.	1900	7.00	7.00	100	6	350,000
Government Canals	.....	.....	281.39	281.39	.....	.....	58,238,594
NEW YORK.							
Black Rock	E. B'k Niag. R. at Buff'o	1914	3.20	3.20	200	20	3,943,702
DELAWARE.							
Lewes	Del. Bay-Rehoboth Bay	1916	12.00	12.00	.....	3	150,126
VIRGINIA.							
Albemarle and Ches'ke.	Eliz. R.-No. Lan 'g R.	1860	11.10	11.10	.....	8	560,213
SOUTH CAROLINA.							
Estherville-Minim Creek	Santee R.-Winyah Bay.	1906	5.00	5.00	20	6	174,620
FLORIDA							
Channel	Apal'la R.-St.And's Bay.	1915	36.50	36.50	.....	5	505,930
MICHIGAN.							
St. Marys Falls-South	Ar'nd Falls-St. Marys R	1855	1.60	1.60	260	25	9,046,349
St. Marys Falls-North	Ar'nd Falls-St. Marys R	1914	1.60	1.60	260	25	5,041,291
Keweenaw	L.Sup.-Por.B'y-Kew.B'y	1873	25.00	25.00	.....	20	1,786,379
St. Clair Flats	St. Clair R.-Lake St. Clair	1889	3.33	3.33	300	20	1,288,891
ILLINOIS.							
Illinois and Mississippi	La Salle, Ill.-Miss. R.	1907	75.00	75.00	80	7	7,555,999
KENTUCKY.							
Louisville and Portland	A'd Ohio R. F'ls at Lou'le	1830	2.00	2.00	200	9	6,960,920
WISCONSIN.							
Sturgeon Bay-L. Mich.	Sturgeon Bay-L. Mich.	1881	1.36	1.36	160	21	559,637
ALABAMA.							
Mus. Sh'ls & Elk R. Sh'ls	Mus. Sh'ls & Elk R. Sh'ls	1890	18.00	18.00	.....	5	3,191,726
Colbert Shoals	At Colbert Shoals	1911	8.06	8.06	.....	7	2,322,179
TEXAS.							
Port Arthur	Tayl's B'y'u-Sabine Pass	1899	7.00	7.00	150	26	1,471,880
Galveston and Brazos	W. Gal. Bay-Brazos R.	1853	36.00	36.00	.....	4	233,654
Sabine Neches	Pt. Art'r Canal-Sabine R.	1916	16.00	16.00	90	25	443,933
OREGON.							
Willamette River	Will't Falls nr. Ore. City	1873	0.66	0.66	.....	2	841,186
Cascades	At the Cascades	1896	0.57	0.57	60	8	3,913,198
Dalles-Celilo	The Dalles-Celilo Falls	1915	8.50	8.50	.....	8	4,730,594
WASHINGTON.							
Port Townsend-Oak Bay.	Port Townsend-Oak Bay.	1915	0.91	0.91	.....	15	73,322
Lake Washington Ship	PugetSound-Lake Wash.	1916	8.00	8.00	.....	30	3,442,865
Canalized Rivers	.....	.....	.....	4,385.06	.....	.....	108,919,650
NEW YORK.							
Hudson River	Waterford-Hudson	1915	.....	38.00	.....	14	3,807,833
PENNSYLVANIA.							
Monongahela	Pittsb'h-Fairm't, W. Va.	1879	.....	128.00	.....	6	8,105,050
Ohio	Pittsburgh-Cairo	1885	.....	968.50	.....	9	39,603,695
Alleghany	Pittsburgh-Natrona	1902	.....	24.00	.....	4	1,454,424
WEST VIRGINIA.							
Great Kanawha	Loup Cr. Sh'ls-Pt. Pleas.	1889	.....	90.00	.....	6	4,248,042
Little Kanawha	Mouth to Creston	1874	.....	48.00	.....	4	259,082
NORTH CAROLINA.							
Cape Fear River	K'gs Bl'ff-Browns Land'g	1916	.....	32.00	.....	8	824,462
SOUTH CAROLINA.							
Congaree	G'v's St. B'ge-Col.-Gr'by	1904	.....	2.00	.....	6	281,000
OHIO.							
Muskingum	Dresden-Marietta	1840	.....	91.00	.....	6	2,360,690
ILLINOIS.							
Illinois	La Salle-Grafton	1889	.....	223.00	.....	6	2,903,757
Wabash	Gr. Rapids nr. Mt. Car'l.	1893	.....	12.00	.....	4	260,000
Galena	At Galena	1894	.....	6.00	.....	2	100,000

Class, State and Name.	Points Connected.	Opened.	Total Length.	Canal Length.	Width.	Depth.	Cost of Construction and Improvement.
		Year.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Dollars.*
WISCONSIN.							
Fox	Portage City-Green Bay	1856	.....	176.00	.....	5	3,894,159
MINNESOTA.							
Mississippi River	St. P.-Min'lis; Keo'k, Ia. (D's M'n's Rap's); Moline, Ill. (R'k Is. Rap's)	1907 1877 1907	.....	19.36	.....	7 7 6	8,354,430
MISSOURI.							
Osage River	Mouth to 7 miles above	1906	.....	7.00	.....	3	635,809
KENTUCKY.							
Kentucky	Carrollton-Beattyville	1844	.....	255.00	.....	6	4,094,442
Green and Barren	G.R.-Mam.C.; B.R-B.G.	1841	.....	225.50	.....	5	2,774,365
Big Sandy, and Tug and Levisa Forks	Louisa Catlettsburg Gallup Saltpetre	1897	.....	39.00	.....	6	1,568,659
Rough	Mouth-Hartford	1896	.....	29.50	.....	4	106,500
TENN. AND KY.							
Cumberland	Nashville-Burnside, Ky.	1905	.....	326.10	.....	6	3,221,836
Cumberland	Below Nash. 192.60 miles	1905	.....	192.60	.....	6	2,092,173
ALABAMA.							
Black War'r, Tombigbee	McG.Sh.,S'd'sFy,N'sSh.	1895	.....	362.50	.....	6	9,652,881
Coosa	Rome, Ga.-R'side, Ala.	1890	.....	165.50	.....	3	2,357,517
ARKANSAS.							
Upper White	Im.b'w B't'sv'le to Guion	1904	.....	33.00	.....	3	813,197
Ouachita	F'k'nSh.,Ark.,toM'r'e,La	1912	.....	119.00	.....	6	1,819,511
TEXAS.							
Trinity River	Dallas-White Rock Sh'ls	1909	.....	330.50	.....	7	1,928,038
Brazos River	Mouth-Waco	1915	.....	424.00	.....	4	1,326,933
OREGON.							
Yamhill	Mouth-McMinnville	1900	.....	18.00	.....	3	72,165

Figures in above table are as gathered by U. S. Census Bureau for 1916, except as to Erie Canals, which go up to 1921.

CANALS IN CANADA (OFFICIALLY REVISED FOR THE ALMANAC).

(See United States list above for Sault Ste. Marie Canals.)

	Cost.	L'gth.	Depth.		Cost.	L'gth.	Depth.
	Dollars.	*Miles.*	*Feet.*		*Dollars.*	*Miles.*	*Feet.*
Chambly	780,997	12	7	Trent	18,850,018	240	6– 8½
Cornwall	7,246,304	11¼	14	Welland	29,406,405	26¾	14
Lachine	14,132,685	8½	14–18	Welland Ship	26,620,549	25	25–30
Rideau	4,210,274	133¼	5	Williamsburg: Farrans Pt.	877,091	1¼	14
Soulanges	7,904,044	14	15	Williamsburg: Rapide Plat	6,143,468	7⅓	14
Sault Ste Marie	4,935,809	1¼	19.5	Williamsburg: Galops	2,159,881	3⅔	14

Welland Ship Canal is under construction, and is not yet open for traffic.

The Queenstown-Chippawa Power Canal of the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission, total cost about $80,000,000 (of which $15,000,000 is yet to be spent), was opened Dec. 28, 1921, at Niagara Falls, Ont. Construction was begun in 1917; 275,000 horse-power generators are installed (Feb., 1923) and the horse-power is to be increased ultimately to 550,000. The canal is 12¾ miles long.

SOME FOREIGN CANALS.

	Length, Miles.	Depth, Feet.	Bottom Width, Feet.	Estimated Cost.
Suez—Mediterranean and Red Seas	103	35	108	$127,000,000
Cronstadt—Petrograd	16	20½	.....	10,000,000
Manchester—Manchester and Liverpool	35½	28	120	85,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm (Kiel Canal)—Baltic and North Seas	61	36	72	40,000,000
Elbe and Trave	41	10	72	6,000,000
Berlin-Stettin (Hohenzollern Canal)	136	9.8	32–39	12,500,000
Marseilles—River Rhone	60	.....	82	20,000,000
Odense—Denmark	5	20	.....	1,321,000

In 1922 there passed through the Kiel Canal 39,210 merchant vessels, aggregating 12,575,987 net tons; 74 per cent. of the ships were German.

SUEZ CANAL STEAM VESSEL TRAFFIC.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
1870	486	436,609	1888	3,440	6,640,834	1906	3,975	13,445,504
1871	765	761,467	1889	3,425	6,783,187	1907	4,267	14,728,434
1872	1,082	1,160,743	1890	3,389	6,890,094	1908	3,795	13,633,283
1873	1,173	1,367,767	1891	4,207	8,698,777	1909	4,239	15,407,527
1874	1,264	1,631,650	1892	3,559	7,712,028	1910	4,533	16,581,898
1875	1,494	2,009,984	1893	3,341	7,659,060	1911	4,969	18,324,794
1876	1,457	2,096,771	1894	3,352	8,039,175	1912	5,373	20,275,120
1877	1,663	2,355,447	1895	3,434	8,448,383	1913	5,085	20,033,884
1878	1,593	2,269,678	1896	3,409	8,560,283	1914	4,802	19,409,495
1879	1,477	2,263,332	1897	2,986	7,899,373	1915	3,708	15,266,155
1880	2,026	3,057,421	1898	3,503	9,238,603	1916	3,110	12,325,347
1881	2,727	4,136,779	1899	3,607	9,895,630	1917	2,353	8,368,918
1882	3,168	5,074,808	1900	3,441	9,738,152	1918	2,522	9,251,601
1883	3,307	5,775,861	1901	3,699	10,823,840	1919	3,986	16,013,802
1884	3,284	5,871,500	1902	3,708	11,248,413	1920	4,009	17,574,657
1885	3,624	6,335,752	1903	3,761	11,907,288	1921	3,975	18,118,999
1886	3,100	5,767,655	1904	4,237	13,401,835	1922	4,345	20,743,245
1887	3,137	5,903,024	1905	4,116	13,134,105			

In 1922, the net tonnage of ships transiting Suez Canal was: British, 13,383,000; Dutch, 2,161,000; French, 997,000; Japanese, 928,000; Italian, 858,000; German, 735,000; American, 668,000; Norwegian, 309,000; Danish, 280,000; Swedish, 242,000.

Receipts in 1921 were: £12,405,000, on the basis of 25 francs to one pound. Passengers in 1921 numbered 295,199.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Total number of navigable streams in United States, 295, tributary as follows, the total navigable length in m es being in parentheses--Atlantic, 148 (5,365); Gulf, not including the Mississippi, 53 (5,212); Mississippi and branches, 54 (13,912); Canada, 2 (315); Pacific, 38 (1,606). Total navigable length, 26,410 miles.

The Hudson was one of the earliest rivers of the country to be improved by the Government. Work began even before 1822 by the State of New York, at which time the Erie Canal was opened, and in 1823 the Erie and Champlain both emptied into the pool created by the State dam at Troy, finished about that year. Work by the United States began in 1834.

NAMES.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles.
Alabama	Junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, Ala	Mobile River	350
Alleghany	Near Raymond, Pa	Ohio River	350
Altamaha	Ocmulgee and Oconee Rivers, Ga	Atlantic Ocean	150
Androscoggin	Umbagog Lake, Me	Kennebec River	160
Apalachicola	Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, Ga	Gulf of Mexico	90
Arkansas	Rocky Mountains, Col	Mississippi River	2,000
Atchafalaya	Point Coupee Parish, La	Gulf of Mexico	200
Big Black	So. E. Missouri	White River, Ark	400
Big Horn	Rocky Mountains, Wyo	Yellowstone River	500
Black	Adirondack Lakes, N. Y	Lake Ontario	190
Black Warrior	Locust and Mulberry Rivers, Ala	Tombigbee River	300
Brazos	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Gulf of Mexico	850
Canadian	Northeastern New Mexico	Arkansas River	900
Cape Fear	Haw and Deep Rivers, N. Car	Atlantic Ocean	250
Chattahoochee	In Habersham County, Ga	Apalachicola River	500
Cheyenne	Eastern Wyoming	Missouri River	500
Chickasawha	Kemper County, Miss	Pascagoula River	200
Chowan	Meheran and Nottaway Rivers, N. Car	Albemarle Sound	50
Cimarron	Raton Mountains, N. Mex	Arkansas River	650
Colorado	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Matagorda Bay	650
Colorado	Junction of Green and Grand Rivers, Utah	Gulf of California	1,360
Columbia	Upper Columbia Lake, B. C	Pacific Ocean	1,400
Conecuh	Pike County, Ala	Escambia River, Fla	175
Connecticut	Connecticut Lake, N. H	Long Island Sound	410
Coosa	Oostenaula and Etowah Rivers, Ga	Alabama River	350
Cumberland	Junction of Poor and Straight Forks, Ky	Ohio River	650
Delaware	Catskill Mountains, N. Y	Delaware Bay	375
Des Moines	Lake Shetek, Minn	Mississippi River	450
Dolores	San Juan Mountains, Col	Grand River	250
Edisto	North and South Edisto Rivers, S. Car	Atlantic Ocean	150
Escambia	Monroe County, Ala	Pensacola Bay	50
Flint	Near Atlanta, Ga	Apalachicola River	350
Fox	Green Lake County, Wis	Green Bay	250
Genesee	Near Raymond, Pa	Lake Ontario	145
Gila	Tuscan Mountains, N. Mex	Colorado River	550
Grand	Southern Iowa	Missouri River	200
Grand	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	280
Grand	Grand Lake, Col	Green River	350
Great Kanawha	Blue Ridge Mountains, N. Car	Ohio River	450
Green	Lincoln County, Ky	Ohio River	350
Greenbrier	Pocahontas County, W. Va	Great Kanawha River	175
Gunnison	Saguache Range, Col	Grand River	200
Hackensack	Rockland County, N. Y	Newark Bay	50
Holston	North and South Forks Rivers, Tenn	Tennessee River	350
Housatonic	Taghanic Mountains, Mass	Long Island Sound	150
Hudson	Lake Sanford, Adirondack Mountains, N. Y	New York Bay	350
Humboldt	Elko County, Nev	Humboldt Lake	375
Illinois	Des Plaines River, Wis	Mississippi River	435
Indian	Eastern Florida	Atlantic Ocean	100
James	Formed by Jackson's and Cowpasture Rivers, Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Kalamazoo	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	200
Kansas	Junction of Smoky Hill Fork and Solomon River, Kan	Missouri River	300
Kaskaskia	Champaign County, Ill	Mississippi River	320
Kennebec	Moosehead Lake, Me	Atlantic Ocean	175
Kentucky	Cumberland Mountains, Ky	Ohio River	250
Menominee	Brule and Michigamie Rivers, Mich	Green Bay	125
Merrimac	White Mountains, N. H	Atlantic Ocean	150
Minnesota	Big Stone Lake, S. Dak	Mississippi River	475
Mississippi	Lake Itasca, Northern Minnesota	Gulf of Mexico	2,486
Missouri	Rocky Mountains, Southwestern Montana	Mississippi River	2,945
Mobile	Junction of Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers, Ala	Mobile Bay	50
Mohawk	Lewis County, N. Y	Hudson River	160
Monongahela	Formed by West Fork and Tygart's Valley Rivers, W. Va	Alleghany River	300
Neches	Van Zandt County, Tex	Sabine Lake, Tex	350
Neosho	Morris County, Kan	Arkansas River	400
Neuse	Person County, N. C	Pamlico Sound	300
Ocmulgee	Northern Georgia	Altamaha River	280
Oconee	Altamaha River, Ga	Ocmulgee River	270
Ohio	Junction of Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, Pa	Mississippi River	950
Osage	Lyon County, Kan	Missouri River	460
Pamlico	Lower part of Tar River (which see.)		
Passaic	Morris County, N. J	Newark Bay	100
Pearl	Winston County, Miss	Gulf of Mexico	350
Pecos	Rocky Mountains, N. Mex	Rio Grande	800
Pedee (Yadkin)	Blue Ridge Mountains, N. C	Winyaw Bay, S. C	300
Penobscot	Somerset County, Me	Penobscot Bay	350
Platte	Sweetwater River, Wyo	Missouri River	1,260
Powder	Big Horn Mountains, Wyo	Yellowstone River	400
Potomac	Alleghany Mountains, W. Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Rappahannock	Blue Ridge Mountains, Va	Chesapeake Bay	155
Red	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Mississippi River	1,200
Red (of North)	Lake Traverse, Minn	Lake Winnipeg	700
Red Lake River	Red Lake, Minn	Red River of the North	135
Rio Grande	San Juan Mountains, Col	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Roanoke	Formed by Dan and Staunton Rivers, Va	Albemarle Sound	240
Rock	Koshkonong Lake, Wis	Mississippi River	330
Sabine	Northern Texas	Gulf of Mexico	460
Sacramento	Near Sisson, Cal	Suisun Bay	600
St. Croix	Douglas and Bayfield Counties, Wis	Mississippi River	200

Names.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles.
St. Francis	St. Francois County, Mo	Mississippi River	460
St. John's	Brevard and Osceola Counties, Fla	Atlantic Ocean	400
St. Joseph	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	260
San Joaquin	Sierra Nevada Mountains, Cal	Sacramento River	350
Santee	Junction of Wateree and Congaree Rivers, S. C	Atlantic Ocean	150
Savannah	Formed by Tugaloo and Kiowee Rivers, S. C	Atlantic Ocean	450
Schuylkill	Near Pottsville, Pa	Delaware River	130
Scioto	Auglaize County, Ohio	Ohio River	225
Shenandoah	Northern Virginia	Potomac River	200
Snake	Yellowstone National Park, Wyo	Columbia River	950
Sunflower (Big)	Coahoma County, Miss	Yazoo River	200
Susquehanna	N. or E. Branch, Lake Schuyler and Otsego Lake, N. Y	Chesapeake Bay	256
Susquehanna	West Branch, near Raymond, Pa	Susquehanna River	250
Suwanee	Okefinokee Swamp, Ga	Gulf of Mexico	200
Tallahatchee	Northern Mississippi	Yazoo River	240
Tallapoosa	Paulding County, Ga	Coosa River	250
Tar	Granville County, N. C	Pamlico Sound	220
Tennessee	Formed by Clinch and Holston Rivers, Tenn	Ohio River	1,200
Tombigbee	Prentiss County, Miss	Mobile River	475
Trinity	Northern Texas	Galveston Bay	530
Wabash	Mercer County, Ohio	Ohio River	550
Waccamaw	Southern North Carolina	Great Pedee River	550
Washita	Western Arkansas (also called Ouachita)	Red River	550
White	Northwestern Arkansas	Mississippi River	800
Willamette	Cascade Range, Ore	Columbia River	275
Wisconsin	Northern Wisconsin	Mississippi River	400
Yazoo	Junction of Tallahatchee and Yalobusha Rivers, Miss	Mississippi River	300
Yellowstone	Rocky Mountains, Wyo	Missouri River	1,100
Yukon	Lake Lindeman, Yukon District, Canada	Bering Sea	2,200

The Missouri River connects with the Mississippi 20 miles above St. Louis. Its total length from its source to the Gulf of Mexico is 4,221 miles.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN RIVERS.

River.	Outflow.	Lgth M's.	River.	Outflow.	Lgth M's.	River.	Outflow.	Lgth M's.
Albany	Hudson Bay	610	Irawadi	Bay of Bengal	1,250	Po	Adriatic Sea	420
Amazon	Atlantic Ocean	3,900	Jordan	Dead Sea	200	Red	Lake Winnipeg	545
Amu Darya	Aral Sea	1,500	Kazan	Hudson Bay	445	Rhine	North Sea	700
Amur	Gulf Tartary	2,900	Koksoak	Hudson Bay	535	Rhone	Gulf of Lyons	500
Ashwanipi	(See Hamilton)		Kootenay	Columbia Riv	400	Rio Negro	Amazon Riv	1,400
Assiniboine	Red Riv. of N	450	La Plata	Atlantic Ocean	2,300	Riv. of Doubt	Riv. Madeira	950
Athabaska	Arctic Ocean	765	Lena	Arctic Ocean	2,600	Saguenay	St. Law. Riv	405
Backs	Arctic Ocean	605	Liard	Arctic Ocean	550	St. John	Bay of Fundy	500
Brahm'putra	Bay of Bengal	1,680	Loire	Bay of Biscay	650	St. Lawrence	Gulf St. Law	2,150
Bug	Dneiper Riv	500	Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,525	St. Maurice	St. Law. Riv	325
Churchill	Hudson Bay	1,000	Madeira	Amazon Riv	2,000	Salwin	Gulf of Martaban	1,750
Columbia	Pacific Ocean	1,150	Magdalena	Caribbean Sea	950	S. Francisco	Atlantic Ocean	1,200
Congo	Atlantic Ocean	2,900	Manikugan	St. Lawr. Riv	310	Sask'tch'wan	Lake Winnipeg	1,205
Coppermine	Arctic Ocean	525	Maros	Theiss River	500	Seine	English Chan	475
Danube	Black Sea	1,725	Marne	Seine River	310	Severn	Hudson Bay	420
Darling	Murray River	1,160	Mekong	China Sea	2,500	Shannon	Atlantic Ocean	250
Dnieper	Black Sea	1,400	Meuse (Ms)	North Sea	575	Souris	Hudson Bay	450
Dniester	Black Sea	800	Murray	Indian Ocean	2,310	Tagus	Atlantic Ocean	550
Drave	Danube Riv	450	Nelson	Hudson Bay	1,660	Thames	North Sea	215
Dubawnt	Hudson Bay	580	Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,900	Theiss	Danube Riv	800
Ebro	Mediterranean	400	Nile	Mediterranean	4,000	Tigris	Euphrates	1,150
Elbe	North Sea	700	Nottaway	Hudson Bay	400	Ural	Caspian Sea	1,400
English	Hudson Bay	330	Ob	Gulf of Ob	3,200	Vistula	Gulf of Danzig	630
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700	Oder	Baltic Sea	550	Volga	Caspian Sea	2,300
Fraser	Pacific Ocean	695	Orange	Atlantic Ocean	1,100	Weser	North Sea	300
Gambia	Atlantic Ocean	500	Orinoco	Atlantic Ocean	1,600	Winnipeg	Hudson Bay	475
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500	Ottawa	St. Law. Riv	685	Yangtse	Yellow Sea	3,100
Garonne	Bay of Biscay	385	Paraguay	Parana River	1,500	Yenisei	Arctic Ocean	2,800
Hamilton	Esquimau Bay	350	Parana	Atlantic Ocean	2,450	Yukon	Bering Sea	2,300
Hwang (Yellow)	Gulf Pechili	2,700	Peace	Arctic Ocean	1,065	Zambezi	Indian Ocean	1,600
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700	Pilcomayo	Paraguay Riv	1,000			

Canadian drainage basins, area, in square miles—Atlantic, 554,000; Hudson Bay, 1,486,000; Pacific, 387,300; Arctic, 1,290,000.

The Ottawa River, in its upper course, north of Pembroke, is over 5,000 feet deep.

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

Name and Location.	Height in feet.	Name and Location.	Height in feet.	Name and Location.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France	1,385	Schaffhausen, Switzerland	100	Vettis, Norway	950
Grand, Labrador	2,000	Seven Falls, Colorado	266	Victoria, Africa	400
Kaieteur, British Guiana	800	Skjaeggedalsfos, Norway	530	Voringfos, Norway	600
Minnehaha, Minnesota	50	Shoshone, Idaho	210	Yellowstone (upper), Montana	110
Missouri, Montana	90	Snoqualmie, Washington	268	Yellowstone (lower), Montana	310
Montmorenci, Quebec	265	Staubbach, Switzerland	1,000	Yguassu, Brazil	210
Multnomah, Oregon	850	Stirling, New Zealand	500	Yosemite (upper), California	1,436
Murchison, Africa	120	Sutherland, New Zealand	1,904	Yosemite (middle), California	626
Niagara, New York-Ontario	164	Takkakaw, British Columbia	1,200	Yosemite (lower), California	400
Rjukan, Norway	780	Twin, Idaho	180		

HEIGHT OF YOSEMITE WATERFALLS ABOVE SEA-LEVEL.

The height in feet above sea-level of the waterfalls in Yosemite Valley is as follows—Upper Yosemite, 6,525; Lower Yosemite, 4,420; Nevada, 5,907; Vernal, 5,044; Illilouette, 5,816; Bridalveil, 4,787; Ribbon, 7,008; Widows Tears, 6,466.

GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

(This list is compiled from Lloyd's 1923-24 Register of Shipping.)

NOTE.—Length between perpendiculars means the length from the stem to the fore part of the rudder post. Except for the very largest ships, this is the length that gives the best basis of comparison.

The Leviathan's length-over-all is 950 feet 7 inches; her length under water is 927 feet 6 inches; normal horsepower, 60,000; maximum horsepower, 100,000; quadruple screw, turbine engines.

She was originally built as the German S. S. Vaterland, and commissioned in 1914; used as U. S. troop ship in World war; recommissioned as part of 88,000-000, and put into American service in 1923.

She is an oil burner.

Name.	Registered Tonnage.	Length Between Perpendiculars.	Breadth.	Depth.	Name.	Registered Tonnage.	Length Between Perpendiculars.	Breadth.	Depth.
Leviathan, U. S. (see note)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hungaria, Br.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]

GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS—*Continued.*

Name.	Registered Tonnage.	L'gth Bet. Perp'dic.	Breadth.	Depth.
		Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
Tonic, Br	12,532	500 2	63 3	45 0
Kungsholm, Swed	12,528	530 5	62 3	34 0
[illegible], Fr	12,425	500 4	62 2	37 0
[illegible]	12,[illegible]	570 7	64 4	38 6
Corinthic, Br	12,[illegible]	500 1	63 3	45 0
Athenic, Br	12,[illegible]	[illegible] 3	63 3	45 0
[illegible], Br	12,[illegible]	[illegible]	63 2	[illegible]
[illegible], Fr	12,[illegible]	[illegible]	62 3	[illegible]
[illegible], Fr	[illegible]	[illegible]	62 3	35 6
[illegible]nes, Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	63 2	[illegible]
[illegible]o, It	[illegible]	[illegible]	62 3	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	63 0	39 9
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	59 3	[illegible]
[illegible], U. S	[illegible]	[illegible]	62 8	[illegible]
[illegible], U. S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34 1
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43 9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	61 4	33 3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	66 3	33 8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	66 3	42 7
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	66 [illegible]	33 9
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Fraterno, Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 6	42 7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 2	[illegible]
San Patricio, Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	66 6	33 5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	66 3	[illegible]
Korea Maru, Jap	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 2	27 2
Mahana, Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	63 3	39 6
Siberia Maru, Jap	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21 8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Corea, Jap	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35 8
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	60 2	38 2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	57 [illegible]	27 2
Patroclus, Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orcomia, Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	62 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Darro, Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	62 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], U. S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	62 2	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	61 2	38 0
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	61 2	[illegible]
[illegible]iles, Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	63 2	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	62 2	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60 7	40 6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60 0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	63 2	41 6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	61 7	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Canada, Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	64 2	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	11,231	500 6	62 3	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible] 6	62 3	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible] 1	62 2	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]olm, Swed	11,182	517 0	60 0	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	62 2	[illegible]
[illegible], U. S	11,170	500 0	71 2	[illegible]
[illegible], Fr	[illegible]	[illegible]	60 0	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible] 1	62 2	37 [illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	62 3	41 0
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible] 8	60 8	39 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible] 4	60 4	25 [illegible]
[illegible], U. S	11,081	514 0	65 2	36 [illegible]
[illegible], Br	11,073	520 3	62 3	31 [illegible]
[illegible], Hol	11,000	500 0	[illegible]	37 [illegible]
[illegible], Br	10,985	524 5	65 7	37 [illegible]
[illegible], U. S	[illegible]	[illegible] 4	60 0	34 [illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible] 7	64 2	[illegible]
Hertford, Br	10,965	520 7	64 2	38 1
Carnpan, Br	10,955	485 7	60 2	38 1
Mexico, Br	10,941	540 0	61 3	24 6

Name.	Registered Tonnage.	L'gth Bet. Perp'dic.	Breadth.	Depth.
		Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
Jason, U. S	10,939	[illegible]	65 2	36 2
Fushimi Maru, Jap	10,936	513 0	63 [illegible]	37 5
Morea, Br	10,911	540 0	61 2	24 7
Ulysses, U. S	10,9[illegible]	[illegible]	65 2	36 5
City of Paris, Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	59 3	32 6
Mantua, Br	[illegible]	540 0	61 3	24 6
Robert Dollar, Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	65 7	[illegible]
Bremen, Ger	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34 7
[illegible], Hol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	32 1
[illegible], Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30 5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Hol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]

SHIPBUILDING IN THE WORLD SINCE 1911.

Year.	United Kingdom.		Dominions.		Austria-Hungary.		Denmark.		France.		Germany.		Holland.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1911...	772	1,803,844	62	19,662	16	37,836	18	18,689	79	125,472	154	255,532	113	93,050
1912...	712	1,738,514	84	34,790	12	38,821	22	26,103	80	110,734	165	375,317	112	99,439
1913...	688	1,932,153	91	48,339	17	61,757	31	40,932	80	176,095	162	465,226	95	104,296
1914...	656	1,083,553	80	47,554	11	34,335	25	32,815	33	114,052	89	387,192	130	118,153
1915...	327	650,919	31	22,014	....	.....	23	45,198	6	25,402	....	.....	120	113,075
1916...	306	608,235	40	31,571	....	.....	28	35,277	9	42,752	....	.....	201	180,197
1917...	286	1,162,896	105	94,471	....	.....	23	20,445	6	18,828	....	.....	146	148,779
1918...	301	1,348,120	206	279,904	....	.....	13	26,150	3	13,715	....	.....	74	74,026
1919...	612	1,620,442	263	358,728	....	.....	46	37,766	34	32,633	....	.....	100	137,086
1920...	618	2,055,624	103	203,644	....	.....	30	60,669	50	93,449	....	.....	99	183,149
1921...	426	1,538,052	54	129,675	....	.....	37	77,238	65	210,663	242	509,064	98	232,402
1922...	235	1,031,081	39	62,765	....	.....	23	41,016	62	184,509	195	575,264	60	163,132

Year.	Italy.		Japan.		Norway.		Sweden.		United States.		Other Countries.		World Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1911...	14	17,401	109	44,359	71	35,435	11	9,427	142	171,569	38	17,864	1,599	2,650,140
1912...	27	25,196	168	57,755	89	50,255	22	13,968	174	284,223	52	46,654	1,719	2,901,769
1913...	38	50,356	152	64,664	74	50,637	25	18,524	205	276,448	83	43,455	1,750	3,332,882
1914...	47	42,981	32	85,861	61	54,204	26	15,163	94	200,762	35	36,148	1,319	2,852,753
1915...	30	22,132	26	49,408	59	62,070	27	20,319	84	177,460	10	13,641	743	1,201,638
1916...	10	56,654	55	145,624	52	42,458	34	26,769	211	504,247	18	14,296	904	1,688,080
1917...	11	38,906	104	350,141	44	46,103	34	26,760	326	997,919	27	32,538	1,112	2,937,786
1918...	15	60,791	198	489,924	51	47,723	36	39,583	929	3,033,030	40	34,478	1,866	5,447,444
1919...	32	82,713	133	611,883	82	57,578	53	50,971	1,051	4,075,385	16	26,725	2,483	7,144,549
1920...	82	132,190	140	456,642	30	38,855	46	63,823	509	2,474,253	52	96,368	1,759	5,861,666
1921...	85	164,748	43	227,425	35	51,458	27	65,911	173	1,006,413	78	63,465	1,377	4,341,679
1922...	42	101,177	49	83,419	23	32,391	14	30,038	59	119,138	45	27,881	852	2,467,084

Belgium, 4 (7,497 t.); Spain, 2 (7,776 t.). Total excludes Austria-Hungary.

ALMOST A MILLION TONS OF MOTOR SHIPS.

The world tonnage of full-powered ocean-going motor ships (2,000 gross tons and over) aggregated nearly 1,000,000 tons on June 30, 1923—an increase of 4 per cent. over the total on June 30, 1922, according to a study by B. V. York of the Transportation Division of the Department of Commerce.

Vessels of British, Danish and American nationality show a slight decrease, compared with the 1922 figure.

Germany has shown the most rapid increase in tonnage.

The number and tonnage of motor vessels on June 30, by nationality, was as follows:

Country.	1921.		1922.		1923.	
	No.	Gross t.	No.	Gross t.	No.	Gross t.
Unit. Kingd	34	217,104	52	335,766	48	311,364
Sweden....	20	91,681	27	123,753	28	136,204
Norway....	21	85,032	27	120,442	27	129,892
Denmark...	21	121,580	22	129,507	25	128,499
U. S.....	28	86,457	30	101,672	20	99,151
Germany...	....	.....	7	32,083	13	59,931
Italy.....	6	26,349	7	36,476	9	43,433
Other.....	15	63,467	14	66,242	14	75,797
Total....	145	691,770	186	945,941	193	984,271

PERSONS CARRYING $1,000,000 LIFE INSURANCE OR MORE.

(Compiled from "Prominent Patrons of Life Insurance," published by the Spectator Co., New York City.)

$4,500,000, Rodman Wanamaker, New York.

$4,000,000, Pierre S. duPont, Wilmington, Del.

$3,715,000, Adolph Zukor, New York.

$3,000,000, James C. Penney, New York; Percy A. Rockefeller, New York.

$2,555,000, William Fox, New York.

$2,500,000, B. E. Bensinger, Chicago, Ill., Henry D. Davidson, Chicago, Ill.

$2,135,000, James H. Lockhart, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$2,100,000, Donald Woodward, Le Roy, N. Y.

$2,010,000, C. S. Mott, Detroit, Mich.

$2,000,000, J. W. Blodgett, Grand Rapids, Mich.; John McE. Bowman, New York; Floyd L. Carlisle, New York; William R. Coe, New York; Joshua Cosden, Baltimore, Md.; Will Hays, Los Angeles, Calif.; Arthur Letts, Sr., Los Angeles, Calif.; Clarence H. Mackay, New York; E. H. Morland, Ponca City, Okla.; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.

$1,900 000, W. M. Burgess, Omaha, Nebr.

$1,800,000, Richard H. Webber, Detroit, Mich.; John N. Willys, Toledo, Ohio.

$1,750,000, Thomas E. Houston, Cincinnati, Ohio; Arthur Ries, New York.

$1,650,000, Joseph P. Day, New York.

$1,600,000, Edwin F. Greene, Boston, Mass.

$1,550,000, Ralph Jonas, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$1,500,000, George Brandeis, Omaha, Nebr.; James C. Colgate, New York; Mortimer Davis, New York; Stoughton Fletcher, Indianapolis, Ind.; Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edgar L. Marston, New York; Mrs. Chas. Netcher, Chicago, Ill.; H. H. Rogers, Jr., New York; William Zeigler, New York.

$1,300,000, E. G. Lewis, Los Angeles, Calif.; Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Chicago, Ill.

$1,250,000, Otis Skinner, New York.

$1,225,000, H. L. Arnold, Los Angeles, Calif.

$1,200,000, Robert Ducas, New York; George L. Storm, New York; Charles E. Virden, San Francisco, Calif.; Charles C. Walsey, New York.

$1,152,000, J. Rogers Flannery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$1,130,000, Frank A. Vanderlip, New York.

$1,050,000, M. M. Travis, Tulsa, Okla.

$1,040,000, Marshall Field, Chicago.

$1,000,000, William M. Armstrong, Los Angeles, Calif.; Jules S. Bache, New York; J. H. Ballantine, New York; Fred'k O. Bezner, Detroit, Mich.; W. P. Bonbright, Chicago, Ill.; Nicholas F. Brady, New York; Fred F. Brewster, New Haven, Conn.; Charles Chaplin, Los Angeles, Calif.; Fred Chase, Waterbury, Conn.; Morris L. Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Howard Coonley, Boston, Mass.; William H. Crocker, San Francisco, Calif.; J. Howell Cummings, Philadelphia, Pa.; James E. Davidson, Bay City, Mich.; Walter S. Dickens, Kansas City, Mo.; Harry Dunn, New York; Irene duPont, Wilmington, Del.; Lammot duPont, Wilmington, Del.; Douglas Fairbanks, Los Angeles, Calif.; Harvey S. Firestone, Akron, Ohio; J. Fleischmann, Cincinnati, Ohio; George H. Flinn, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Arthur Ford, Chicago, Ill.; Frank D. Fuller, Springfield, Mass.; Fred A. Geier, Cincinnati, Ohio; T. A. Gillespie, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John W. Gilliland, Tulsa, Okla.; Herbert T. Gossard, Chicago, Ill.; C. B. Hayes, Jackson, Mich.; J. C. Hills, Los Angeles, Calif.; H. P. Hollins, New York; Alba B. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.; John H. Jones, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. C. Kahl, Davenport, Iowa; Herbert Kaufman, New York; Harold C. Keith, Brockton, Mass.; Albert Krippendorf, Cincinnati, Ohio; John R. McCune, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. J. McCune, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edw. L. Mansure, Chicago, Ill.; June Mathis, Los Angeles, Calif.; Horace Metcalf, Syracuse, N. Y.; William A. Morgan, Buffalo, N. Y.; Randall Morgan, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fred P. Morrell, New Orleans, La.; B. J. Palmer, Davenport, Iowa; T. F. H. Peavy, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. R. Perry, Tulsa, Okla.; James Rolph, San Francisco, Calif.; A. A. Schlesinger, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. C. Smith, Omaha, Nebr.; Siegmund Sonneborn, Baltimore, Md.; George Vanderbilt, New York; Eric Von Stroheim, Los Angeles, Calif.; Jonathan Warner, Toledo, Ohio; and Charles F. Williams, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WORLD'S MERCHANT SHIPPING, 1923, JULY 1.

(Data from 1923-1924 Lloyd's Register Book; covers vessels of 100 tons or more.)

Country.	Steam and Motor Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.		Grand Total.	
	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Number.	Gross Tonnage.
British Empire:						
United Kingdom	8,299	19,115,178	395	166,371	8,694	19,281,549
Australia and New Zealand	615	757,085	26	12,504	641	769,589
Canada—						
Coast	531	841,867	296	118,358	827	960,225
Lakes	102	240,200	.....	.....	102	240,200
Hongkong	99	258,388	.....	.....	99	258,388
India and Ceylon	161	216,724	51	14,159	212	230,883
Other dominions	357	265,632	203	51,646	560	317,278
Total	10,164	21,695,074	971	363,038	11,135	22,058,112
America (United States):						
Sea	3,729	13,426,221	1,083	1,170,814	4,812	14,597,035
Northern Lakes	488	2,197,008	25	89,611	513	2,286,619
Philippine Islands	90	61,558	1	151	91	61,709
Total	4,307	15,684,787	1,109	1,260,576	5,416	16,945,363
Argentina	167	160,609	32	17,856	199	178,465
Belgium	264	605,050	6	11,620	270	616,670
Brazil	337	459,416	45	19,214	382	478,630
Chile	119	163,634	18	8,324	137	171,958
China	157	222,970	.....	.....	157	222,970
Cuba	48	43,084	16	7,341	64	50,425
Danzig	43	92,829	2	4,766	45	97,595
Denmark	614	937,743	166	59,119	780	996,862
Esthonia	49	32,208	63	17,195	112	49,403
Finland	184	117,799	135	82,455	319	200,254
Fiume	20	42,296	1	150	21	42,446
France	1,659	3,452,940	362	284,304	2,021	3,737,244
Germany	1,745	2,509,768	98	80,305	1,843	2,590,073
Greece	391	747,474	14	7,967	405	755,441
Holland	1,051	2,607,210	63	18,531	1,114	2,625,741
Italy	1,043	2,880,776	372	152,966	1,415	3,033,742
Japan	2,003	3,604,147	.....	.....	2,003	3,604,147
Jugo-Slavia	120	119,778	1	1,176	121	120,954
Latvia	31	32,730	24	6,276	55	39,006
Norway	1,669	2,375,970	131	175,942	1,800	2,551,912
Peru	25	59,188	22	23,005	47	82,193
Portugal	164	261,317	120	40,290	284	301,607
Roumania	32	73,848	.....	.....	32	73,848
Spain	779	1,198,716	170	61,490	949	1,260,206
Sweden	1,164	1,135,612	221	72,115	1,385	1,207,727
Uruguay	50	72,641	17	12,870	67	85,511
Other countries	746	733,390	49	22,208	795	755,598
Country not stated	101	212,369	33	19,766	134	232,135
Total	29,246	62,335,373	4,261	2,830,865	33,507	65,166,238

Japan in 1921 had 2,825 sailing vessels of above 100 tons; figures for 1923 not available.

WORLD'S MERCHANT SHIPPING SINCE 1870.

(Includes Sailing and Steam.)

Year.	United States.	Great Britain.	Germany	France.	Japan.	Norway.	Holland.	Italy.	Belgium.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1870	4,246,507	5,617,693	982,355	1,072,241	.....	1,022,515	389,526	1,012,164	30,149
1880	4,068,034	6,574,513	1,181,525	919,298	89,309	1,518,658	328,281	999,196	75,666
1890	4,424,497	7,978,538	1,433,413	944,013	145,692	1,705,699	255,711	820,716	75,946
1900	5,164,839	9,304,108	1,941,645	1,037,726	863,830	1,508,118	346,923	945,008	113,259
1901	5,524,218	9,608,420	2,093,033	1,110,988	917,971	1,467,089	382,102	999,918	110,457
1902	5,797,902	10,054,770	2,203,804	1,217,614	944,458	1,451,116	404,680	1,018,807	106,182
1903	6,087,345	10,268,604	2,322,045	1,235,341	989,612	1,443,904	395,695	1,044,758	102,760
1904	6,291,535	10,554,520	2,352,575	1,349,327	1,124,695	1,451,425	399,633	1,032,614	102,737
1905	6,456,543	10,735,582	2,469,292	1,387,220	1,273,467	1,482,094	411,307	1,025,603	99,733
1906	6,674,969	11,167,332	2,629,093	1,400,542	1,392,798	1,547,884	436,749	1,000,797	112,515
1907	6,938,794	11,485,099	2,790,435	1,402,647	1,481,206	1,569,964	447,666	995,260	120,187
1908	7,365,445	11,541,394	2,825,449	1,452,495	1,544,921	1,581,146	458,345	1,020,062	152,325
1909	7,388,755	11,585,878	2,859,307	1,444,338	1,602,283	1,479,684	511,246	1,071,193	187,444
1910	7,508,082	11,555,663	2,903,570	1,451,648	1,647,629	1,526,156	534,275	1,107,187	191,132
1911	7,638,790	11,698,508	3,023,725	1,462,639	1,833,354	1,646,030	565,613	1,320,653	166,420
1912	7,714,183	18,213,620	4,628,983	2,052,518	1,344,991	2,292,596	1,129,906	1,298,582	271,684
1913	7,886,551	18,696,237	5,082,061	2,201,164	1,500,014	2,457,890	1,309,849	1,521,942	304,386
1914	7,928,688	19,256,766	5,459,296	2,319,438	1,708,386	2,504,722	1,496,405	1,668,296	352,124
1915	8,389,429	19,541,368	4,706,027	2,285,728	1,826,068	2,529,188	1,522,547	1,736,545	276,427
1916	8,469,649	19,134,857	4,151,552	2,216,643	1,847,453	2,771,022	1,508,916	1,896,534	272,160
1917	8,871,037	19,637,418	3,156,008	2,152,524	2,059,001	2,307,164	1,552,382	1,757,605	233,606
1918	9,924,518	21,035,149	3,225,294	2,029,884	2,299,405	1,806,576	1,288,245	1,283,790	193,538
1919	12,907,300	16,555,471	3,503,380	2,233,631	2,325,266	1,857,829	1,591,911	1,370,097	313,276
1920	16,324,024	18,330,424	672,671	3,245,194	2,995,878	2,114,190	1,848,348	2,406,958	464,659
1921	17,026,002	19,571,554	717,450	3,652,249	3,354,806	2,584,058	2,225,787	2,650,573	551,031
1922	16,986,196	19,295,637	1,887,408	3,845,792	3,586,918	2,600,861	2,632,713	2,866,335	.....
1923	16,952,018	19,281,549	2,590,073	3,737,244	3,604,147	2,551,912	2,625,741	3,033,742	605,050

Figures for Great Britain 1870-1911 are net tonnage; since then, gross tonnage.

The *gross tonnage idle*, July 1, 1923, was (tons): United States, 4,575,400; United Kingdom, 1,063,500; France, 725,000; Italy, 559,000; Holland, 250,000; Norway, 78,000; Sweden, none; Greece, 93,800; Japan, 35,800; Belgium, 200,019; Denmark, 7,400; Spain, 241,000; Australia, 216,000; total—7,344,800.

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled from latest available records by the Chief Statistician of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City.)

City (or Exchange Area).	No. of Telephones.	Per 100 Pop.	City (or Exchange Area).	No. of Telephones.	Per 100 Pop.	City (or Exchange Area).	No. of Telephones.	Per 100 Pop.
Amsterdam	32,931	4.8	Hamburg-Altona	95,534	8.3	Newark	60,627	11.7
Antwerp	12,565	2.7	Jersey City	47,573	7.7	New Orleans	41,349	9.1
Baltimore	98,071	12.4	Kobe	18,725	2.9	New York	1,072,632	18.2
Berlin	347,735	9.1	Kyoto	17,786	2.9	Osaka	58,590	4.5
Birmingham	27,615	2.1	Leeds	13,287	2.5	Paris	173,300	6.0
Bombay	8,532	0.7	Leipzig	41,906	6.9	Petrograd	40,000	5.7
Boston	340,352	20.9	Liverpool	38,805	3.2	Philadelphia	284,142	14.9
Breslau	27,736	5.3	London	311,498	4.8	Pittsburgh	151,441	17.1
Brussels	28,760	3.3	Los Angeles	189,458	22.7	Rio de Janeiro	29,401	2.6
Budapest	40,993	4.4	Lyons	11,891	2.1	Rome	14,025	2.2
Buenos Ayres	73,828	4.3	Madras	2,500	0.5	Rotterdam	26,057	5.0
Buffalo	78,369	13.9	Manchester	48,274	3.0	Santiago, Chile	7,988	1.6
Calcutta	9,393	0.7	Marseilles	12,444	2.1	St. Louis	157,495	16.5
Canton	2,475	0.3	Melbourne	50,777	6.4	San Francisco	172,742	25.2
Chicago	638,650	22.3	Mexico City	23,699	2.7	Shanghai	16,466	1.1
Cincinnati	109,206	18.5	Milan	16,944	2.4	Sheffield	11,939	2.3
Cleveland	158,306	15.8	Milwaukee	94,034	16.7	Sydney	62,295	6.7
Cologne	38,666	6.1	Minneapolis	101,529	24.2	Tokio	103,524	4.5
Copenhagen	106,105	14.8	Montreal	92,376	10.4	Toronto, Ont.	112,211	19.2
Detroit	168,950	14.5	Moscow	54,707	5.3	Vienna	90,000	4.9
Dresden	36,218	6.2	Munich	46,214	7.3	Warsaw	27,801	2.9
Glasgow	42,655	3.4	Naples	6,344	0.8	Washington, D. C.	103,085	22.8

The population figures cover telephone area of the city, which may extend considerably beyond the municipal boundaries.

FOREIGN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

(Compiled from latest available records by the Chief Statistician of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City.)

Country.	Telephones.		Telegrams Sent		Country.	Telephones.		Telegrams Sent	
	Number.	Per 100 of Population.	Total Yearly.	Per Capita.		Number.	Per 100 of Population.	Total Yearly.	Per Capita.
Australia	240,507	4.4	17,197,000	3.2	Japan	425,037	0.8	60,670,000	1.1
Austria	132,300	2.1	10,200,000	1.6	Jugo-Slavia	21,698	0.2	5,730,000	0.5
Belgium	80,509	1.1	5,547,000	0.7	Netherlands	176,024	2.5	6,870,000	1.0
Canada	902,090	10.2	14,943,000	1.7	Norway	152,342	5.7	4,864,000	1.8
Czechoslovakia	81,953	0.6	5,990,000	0.4	Poland	77,919	0.3	6,779,000	0.3
Denmark	270,626	8.2	2,536,000	0.8	Sweden	385,603	6.5	4,738,000	0.8
France	513,307	1.3	64,385,000	1.7	Switzerland	161,705	4.2	3,559,000	0.9
Germany	1,945,601	3.3	75,841,000	1.3					
Great Britain	997,805	2.1	66,784,000	1.4	United States	14,495,853	13.1	167,000,000	1.5
Italy	120,101	0.3	20,011,000	0.5					

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH LINES OF THE WORLD.

(Figures cover latest available year, usually 1919).

Country.	Length of Railways, Miles.	Telegraphs.		Country.	Length of Railways, Miles.	Telegraphs.	
		Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.			Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
Argentina	22,587	54,812	164,707	Hayti	114	124	124
Australia	25,657	64,811	137,663	Hungary	13,589	16,682	110,195
New Zealand	3,009	13,813	50,742	India, British	36,616	87,814	357,472
Austria	3,892	8,377	47,965	Italy	11,891	35,901	227,165
Belgium	5,451	5,206	28,014	Japan	7,834	27,629	119,138
Bolivia	1,354	5,114	6,843	Luxemburg	330	339	794
Brazil	18,662	26,037	45,047	Mexico	15,840	28,086	51,716
Bulgaria	1,824	3,701	11,653	Netherlands	2,113	5,218	27,073
Canada	39,058	52,664	229,598	Norway	2,010	15,044	73,180
Cent. Am. Costa Rica	402	1,533	15,170	Paraguay	266	2,050	2,050
Guatemala	516	4,523	4,523	Persia	97	6,312	10,754
Honduras	360	4,529	4,529	Peru	1,889	9,321	78,510
Nicaragua	209	2,825	3,637	Portugal	2,047	4,671	12,540
Panama	301	1,004	3,618	Roumania	2,382	5,944	16,039
Salvador	241	2,357	2,357	Russia	29,996	153,168	537,208
Chili	5,611	18,181	32,942	Serb, Croat State	3,390	7,271	27,026
China	6,836	42,097	56,280	Siam	1,333	4,532	6,353
Colombia	740	12,117	12,117	Spain	9,347	31,285	69,894
Cuba	3,200	5,065	6,184	Sweden	9,385	13,819	47,500
Czecho-Slovakia	8,303	13,890	67,082	Switzerland	3,719	5,679	24,174
Denmark	2,641	2,269	8,479	Turkey	3,842	19,269	37,231
Dominican Republic	408	1,071	1,071	Union of South Africa	10,049	15,951	53,850
Ecuador	365	4,370	4,370	United Kingdom	23,709	81,000	264,480
Egypt	4,555	10,859	28,436	United States	264,233	245,560	1,433,978
Finland	2,553	.....	10,517	Uruguay	1,654	4,819	6,214
France	31,958	120,738	452,192	Venezuela	535	5,814	5,814
Germany	39,600	148,192	475,551				
Greece	1,460	5,748	10,253	Other and total	730,988	1,576,659	5,711,006

NOTE TO THE ABOVE TABLE.

Brazil telegraph lines do not include 17,159 miles of rail wires and 11,267 miles of cables; Canada wires do not include 12,017 miles owned by Government; Egypt wires do not include Soudan; Italy wires do not include Eritrea and Libia; U. S. rail figures do not include Alaska and Hawaii.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

(From data compiled by the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.)

Country.	Passengers Carried in Year.	Tons of Freight Carried in Year.	Capital.	Operating Revenues.	Operating Expenses.	Year.
			Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
Argentina	58,891,405	40,620,693	1,408,830,764	175,316,467	132,906,359	1918
Australia	274,549,967	31,301,379	998,444,534	108,178,275	79,077,642	1916
Austria	301,915,375	175,067,219	1,746,517,847	233,387,566	176,559,793	1913
Belgium	207,193,257	74,218,532	532,168,550	65,980,138	48,032,103	1913
Brazil	48,351,056	10,778,743	.....	88,174,397	78,996,677	1915
Bulgaria	4,184,719	2,363,467	64,135,251	6,729,717	4,321,849	1914
Canada	50,737,294	127,543,687	2,341,038,368	330,220,150	273,955,436	1918
China	25,475,379	20,777,886	170,932,212	30,983,209	13,694,723	1918
Denmark	2,949,544	8,093,179	86,614,116	24,662,968	28,971,604	1919
Egypt	27,910,000	5,018,492	.....	24,984,450	16,049,537	1917
France	547,885,773	229,301,308	3,895,584,986	396,786,737	252,300,073	1913
Germany	.....	.....	5,045,641,405	1,114,346,685	924,165,968	1917
Holland	64,288,328	145,703,354	.....	40,156,584	.....	1917
India	459,732,400	102,100,320	1,783,371,158	279,914,379	135,604,714	1919
Italy	.....	42,607,588	.....	259,004,649	244,137,280	1918
Japan	245,234,480	54,602,406	593,171,996	91,487,284	42,058,458	1918
New Zealand	11,725,645	6,285,147	176,010,020	24,277,178	16,106,180	1919
Norway	26,550,463	6,510,876	101,125,416	20,524,635	22,549,200	1918
Russia	216,042,000	288,351,000	3,316,674,020	542,664,427	338,254,699	1911
Siam	2,578,066	445,954	22,224,377	1,864,551	761,397	1918
Sweden	75,694,330	61,581,099	339,733,476	73,853,394	60,443,716	1916
Switzerland	103,642,226	21,303,692	454,508,505	55,848,471	50,608,980	1918
Union of South Africa	51,493,889	15,804,472	457,006,898	74,371,211	56,844,968	1919
United Kingdom	1,591,146,000	416,672,532	6,565,974,264	751,718,522	498,918,447	1916
United States	1,084,997,896	2,305,824,940	20,084,021,468	4,880,953,480	3,982,068,197	1918

RAILROAD TRAIN SPEED.

On Friday, July 6, 1923, a special train on the New Haven system (carrying photographs of the Dempsey-Gibbons boxing match at Shelby, Mont.) went from New York to Boston, 234 miles, in 4 hours and 5 minutes.

NOTABLE FAST RUNS OF PASSENGER TRAINS FOR LONG DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	Terminals.	Distance, Miles.	Inclusive. Time, H. M.	Inclusive. Miles Per Hour.
May, 1848	Great Western (England)	London—Didcot	53.25	0.47	68
April, 1895	Pennsylvania	Camden—Atlantic City	58.3	0.45¾	76.50
Aug., 1895	London & Northwestern	London—Aberdeen	540	8.32	63.28
Sept., 1895	N. Y. Central "World Flyer"	Albany—Syracuse	148	2.10	68.3
April, 1897	Lehigh Val., Black Diamond Exp.	Alpine, N. Y.—Geneva Junc., N. Y.	43.96	0.33	80
Mar., 1902	Burlington Route	Eckley—Wray	14.8	0.9	98.7
Mar., 1903	Atlantic Coast Line	Jacksonville—Savannah	172	2.32	70.7
April, 1904	Michigan Central	Niagara Falls—Windsor	225.66	3.11½	70.74
July, 1904	Great Western (England)	Paddington—Bristol	118.5	1.24	84.6
June, 1905	Pennsylvania	Chicago—Pittsburgh	468	7.20	63 53
June, 1905	Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	Buffalo—Chicago	525	7.50	69.69
June, 1905	New York Central	Chicago—New York	960.5	15.56	60.28
July, 1905	Pennsylvania	Washington, Ohio—Fort Wayne	81	1.4	75.84
Feb., 1911	Pennsylvania	Altoona—Philadelphia	235	3.29	67.2
April, 1911	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	Toledo—Elkhart	133	1.46	75.28
May, 1912	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Snore	Elkhart—Toledo	133	1.47	74.26

FAST RECORDED RUNS FOR SHORT DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	Terminals.	Distance, Miles	Time, M. S.	Miles Per Hour.
May, 1893	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Crittenden—"Empire State Exp."	1	0.32	112.5
Aug., 1895	Pennsylvania	Landover—Anacosta	5.1	3.00	102
Jan., 1899	Burlington Route	Siding—Arion	2.4	1.20	108
Mar., 1901	Plant System	Run from Fleming to Jacksonville	5	2.30	120
Jan., 1903	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Palmyra—Macedon	7.29	4.00	109.35
April, 1904	Michigan Central	Crisman—Lake	3.73	2.00	111.90
July, 1904	Philadelphia & Reading	Egg Harbor—Brigantine Junction	4.8	2.30	115.20
Oct., 1904	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Croton—Ossining	3.51	2.00	105

The fastest time on record for a distance of over 440 miles was made by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R.R. from Buffalo to Chicago, in June, 1905, noted above. The fastest long distance run less than 440 miles was on the New York Central R. R., September 11, 1895, from New York to Buffalo, 436½ miles, in 407 minutes actual time. Average speed, 64½ miles an hour, with two stops and 28 slow-ups, and on January 1, 1903, from Albany to Buffalo, 302 miles, in 295 minutes.

On August 15, 1898, on P. & R. and C. R. R. of N. J., "Royal Blue Line," between Elizabeth, N. J. and Jenkintown, a distance of 69 miles, in 61 minutes, including 2 slow-ups, some of the miles being traversed in 38 seconds.

On October 7, 1913, a special train on the Baltimore & Ohio, occupied by a party of baseball writers en route to report the World's Series, ran from Pittsburgh to Cumberland, Md., 147 miles, in 3 hours and 37 minutes, without stops, and from Cumberland to Baltimore, 190 miles, without stops, in 3 hours and 55 minutes, an average of 48.7 miles per hour. Both of these runs were made without taking water.

The Jarrett and Palmer special theatrical train, Jersey City to Oakland (San Francisco), 3,311 miles, June, 1876, 83 hours, 45 minutes; average speed, 39.53 miles per hour.

In May, 1906, the "Harriman Special" made the run from Oakland, Cal., to New York City in 71 hours, 27 minutes.

A special train of an engine and two cars, which was run in January, 1911, to carry J. P. Morgan from Washington to New York over the Pennsylvania Railroad, made the trip of 226.8 miles in 3 hours, 55 minutes and 30 seconds, or at the rate of 57.8 miles an hour.

The record time between Los Angeles and Chicago, via the Sante Fe lines, 2,230 miles, is 44 hours and 54 minutes (46 miles an hour) made by the "Scotty"-the-Miner special in July, 1905.

ARMED STRENGTH OF THE WORLD.

(Revised by Adj. Gen. U. S. Army as of Jan. 1, 1923.)

	Active Army.	Organized Reserve.	Unorganized Reserve.	Total Military Man Power.	Man Power in Pct. of Pop.
IN EUROPE.					
Albania	10,000	unknown	90,000	100,000	10.0
Austria	30,000	none	735,000	765,000	11.9
Belgium	120,000	236,050	775,000	1,131,500	15.1
Bulgaria	16,000	none	584,000	600,000	12.5
Czecho-Slovakia	150,000	1,145,000	500,000	1,795,000	13.0
Denmark	27,500	159,000	279,500	466,000	14.0
Esthonia	25,000	50,000	100,000	175,000	13.4
Finland	30,600	140,000	330,000	500,600	14.8
France	750,000	4,420,000	unknown	5,170,000	13.1
Germany	100,000	none	5,350,000	5,450,000	8.9
Great Britain	165,000	200,000	5,350,000	5,700,000	12.0
Greece	115,000	239,000	106,000	460,000	13.4
Hungary	35,000	none	583,000	618,000	7.8
Italy	250,000	3,300,000	700,000	4,250,000	10.9
Latvia	20,000	40,000	200 000	260,000	14.3
Lithuania	45,000	none	150,000	195,000	4.3
Netherlands	20,000	360,000	450,000	830,000	12.1
Norway	30,000	315,000	60,000	405,000	15.3
Poland	267,000	745,600	987,400	2,000,000	7.9
Portugal	71,000	622,000	238,000	931,000	14.6
Roumania	200,000	900,000	200,000	1,300,000	7.7
Russia	928,000	232,760	4,500,000	5,630,760	4.2
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	120,000	1,000,000	880,000	2,000,000	11.8
Spain	215,949	700,000	2,151,053	3,067,000	14.7
Sweden	19,500	400 000	150,000	569,500	9.7
Switzerland	220	305,000	296,780	602,000	16.0
IN ASIA.					
Arabia	unknown	500,000	unknown	unknown	—
China	1,082,000	none	unknown	15,000,000	4.4
India	217,000	75,000	unknown	unknown	—
Japan	277,000	1,793,000	4,678,000	6,748,000	11.7
Siam	20,000	50,000	730,000	800,000	8.9
Turkey	233,000	none	1,067,000	1,300,000	16.3
IN AFRICA					
Abyssinia	500,000	unknown	unknown	unknown	—
Egypt and Sudan	17,000	10,000	unknown	unknown	—
Liberia	3,300	3,500	unknown	unknown	—
Union of South Africa	2,000	12,000	unknown	190,000	2.7
IN AMERICA.					
Argentina	25,900	279,000	450,000	754,900	8.6
Bolivia	7,100	30,000	199,900	237,000	8.9
Brazil	35,400	65,000	500,000	600,400	1.9
Canada	3,350	52,000	1,144,650	1,200,000	13.6
Chile	21,524	178,000	431,976	631,500	16.8
Colombia	6,300	27,700	360,000	394,000	6.3
Costa Rica	200	600	35,000	35,800	7.6
Cuba	10,000	none	210,000	220,000	7.6
Ecuador	5,000	unknown	90,000	95,000	4.7
Guatemala	6,000	none	85,500	91,500	4.6
Honduras	2,900	43,600	unknown	68,000	10.7
Mexico	73,000	9,000	1,118,000	1,200,000	8.3
Newfoundland	none	none	37,000	37,000	14.5
Nicaragua	2,000	none	118,000	120,000	16.1
Panama	.....	unknown	35,000	35,000	8.7
Paraguay	1,900	23,000	77,000	101,000	10.0
Peru	7,500	20,000	79,000	106,500	2.3
Salvador	4,000	23,000	150,000	177,000	11.8
United States	136,619	312,160	15,251,021	15,699,800	14.9
Uruguay	10,700	15,200	90,000	115,900	7.8
Venezuela	8,600	1,000	75,000	84,600	3.5
Australia	3,200	30,000	666,800	700,000	12.7
New Zealand	500	44,000	105,500	150,000	11.9

Active army figures include reserves on active duty.

Countries in *italics* have compulsory military service. Active army figures for Great Britain include British and colonial units outside of India; those for Switzerland include the permanent force and comprise instructors, division commanders, and skeleton headquarters staff; those for India include British forces in India.

Arabia's Organized Reserve are partially trained.

Total Military Man Power of Union of South Africa includes only whites.

The army of Costa Rica at date named was being reorganized into a National Guard.

Panama figures exclude the Canal Zone.

Salvador's Organized Reserve is trained, not organized.

Total Active Armies (figures in parentheses show per cent. of world total)—*Europe*, 3,654,000 (57); *Asia*, 1,829,000 (29); *Africa*, 522,000 (8); *America*, 369,000 (6); *Australasia*, 3,700 (1); grand total—6,368,700.

Total Organized Forces (figures in parentheses show per cent. of world total)—*Europe*, 18,178,000 (74); *Asia*, 4,247,000 (17); *America*, 1,448,000 (6); *Africa*, 547,800 (2); *Australasia*, 77,700 (3); grand total—24,498,500.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR 1914-18.

ALLIES AND ASSOCIATES.	War Declared by Central Powers.	War Declared Against Central Powers.	Duration of War. Y.	M.	D.
Serbia	July 28, 1914	Aug. 9, 1914	4	3	4
Russia	Aug. 1, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914	3	7	3
France	Aug. 3, 1914	Aug. 3, 1914	4	3	8
Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914	April 7, 1917	4	3	7
Britain	Nov. 23, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7
Montenegro	Aug. 9, 1914	Aug. 6, 1914	4	3	5
Japan	Aug. 27, 1914	Aug. 23, 1914	4	2	19
Portugal	Mar. 9, 1916	Nov. 23, 1916	3	11	19
Italy	.....	May 23, 1915	3	5	19
San Marino	.....	June 6, 1915	3	5	4
Roumania	Aug. 29, 1916	Aug. 27, 1916	1	6	10
Greece	.....	Nov. 23, 1916	1	11	18
United States	.....	April 6, 1917	1	7	5
Panama	.....	April 7, 1917	1	7	4
Cuba	.....	April 7, 1917	1	7	4
Siam	.....	July 22, 1917	1	3	20
Liberia	.....	Aug. 4, 1917	1	3	8
China	.....	Aug. 14, 1917	1	2	28
Brazil	.....	Oct. 26, 1917	1	0	16
Guatemala	.....	April 21, 1918	0	6	21
Nicaragua	.....	May 6, 1918	0	6	5
Hayti	.....	July 12, 1918	0	3	30
Honduras	.....	July 19, 1918	0	3	23

Weights and Measures.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

(Prepared for the U. S. Government by the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.)

UNITS OF WEIGHT AND MEASURE.

The fundamental unit of the metric system is the meter, the unit of length. From this the units of capacity (liter) and of weight (gram) were derived. All other units are the decimal subdivisions or multiples of these. These three units are simply related, e. g., for all practical purposes 1 cubic decimeter equals 1 liter and 1 liter of water weighs 1 kilogram. The metric tables are formed by combining the words "meter," "gram," and "liter" with the six numerical prefixes, as in the following tables:

Prefixes.	Meaning.	Units.		Prefixes.	Meaning.	Units.	
milli-	= *one-thousandth*	.001	"meter" *for length*	deka-	= *ten*	10	"liter" *for capacity.*
centi-	= *one-hundredth*	.01	"gram" *for weight or mass.*	hecto-	= *one hundred*	100	
deci-	= *one-tenth*	.1		kilo-	= *one thousand*	1000	
	Unit = *one*	1					

All lengths, areas, and cubic measures in the following tables are derived from the international meter, the legal equivalent being 1 meter = 39.37 inches (law of July 28, 1866). In 1893 the United States Office of Standard Weights and Measures was authorized to derive the yard from the meter, using for the purpose the relation legalized in 1866, 1 yard = 3600-3937 meter. The customary weights are likewise referred to the kilogram (Executive order approved April 5, 1893). This action fixed the values, inasmuch as the reference standards are as perfect and unalterable as it is possible for human skill to make them at this time. All capacities are based on the equivalent 1 liter equals 1.000027 cubic decimeters. The decimeter is equal to 3.937 inches in accordance with the legal equivalent of the meter given above. The gallon referred to in the tables is the United States gallon of 231 cubic inches. The bushel is the United States bushel of 2,150.42 cubic inches. These units must not be confused with the British units of the same name, which differ from those used in the United States. The British gallon is approximately 20 per cent. larger and the British bushel 3 per cent. larger than the corresponding units used in this country. The customary weights derived from the international kilogram are based on the value 1 avoirdupois pound = 453.5924277 grams. The value of the troy pound is based upon the relation just mentioned and also the equivalent 5760-7000 avoirdupois pounds equals 1 troy pound.

STANDARDS FOR MEASUREMENT.

Units of measurement should be distinguished from standards for measurement, particularly in the case of length and capacity. Units of length are fixed distances, independent of any other consideration, while length standards are affected by the expansion and contraction with changes of temperature of the material of which the standard may be composed. It is therefore necessary to fix upon some temperature at which the distance between the defining lines or end surfaces of the standards shall be equal to the unit. The same is true of standards of capacity, which at some definite temperature contain a given number of units of volume. The temperature at which metric length standards are customarily made correct is 0° C, although 20° C is also used for steel tapes and some other standards intended for use at room or average outdoor temperatures. The temperature at which standards of length of the customary system are made correct is 62° F.

For measurements of high precision it is also necessary to specify the manner of support of the standards, whether at certain points only or throughout their entire length, and in the case of tapes it is also necessary to give the tension applied to the tape when in use. In the United States the capacity standards, both metric and customary, are made to hold the specified volumes at 4° C. Standards of capacity are usually made of brass so the capacity at any other temperature may be computed by the use of the coefficient of cubical expansion, usually assumed to be 0.000054 per degree Centigrade. In the purchase and sale of liquids a more important consideration than the temperature of the measures is the temperature of the liquid when measured, for the reason that the large coefficient of expansion of many liquids makes the actual mass of a given volume delivered vary considerably with temperature. For this reason, the custom of buying and selling liquids by weight instead of by measure is recommended. It is further recommended that, when liquids are sold by volume, 68° F or 20° C be adopted as the standard temperature of the liquid.

While the temperature of a weight does not affect its mass, it is nevertheless important that when two weights are compared in air they both be at the same temperature as the air. If there is a difference between the temperature of the air and the weights, convection currents will be set up and the readings of the balance will be thereby affected. Also, since weights are buoyed up by the surrounding air by amounts dependent upon their volumes, it is desirable that the weights of any set be of the same material. If two weights of the same density balance in air of a certain density they will balance in vacuo or in air of a different density. Brass is the material most widely used for standard weights, although platinum is quite commonly used for weights of 1 gram or less. In the absence of any knowledge as to the actual density of weights, those made of brass are assumed to have a density of 8.4 at 0° C, while those of platinum are assumed to have a density of 21.5 at 0° C.

SPELLING AND ABBREVIATION OF UNITS.

Following the names of each unit in the list below is given the abbreviation which the Bureau has adopted. Attention is called to the following principles: 1. The period is omitted after the abbreviations of the metric units, while it is used after those of the customary system. 2. The exponents, "2" and "3," are used to signify area and volume, respectively, in the case of the metric units instead of the longer prefixes "sq." or "cu." In conformity with this principle the abbreviation for cubic centimeter is "cm3," instead of "c. c." or "c. cm." The term "cubic centimeter" as used in chemical work is, in fact, a misnomer, since the unit actually used is the "milliliter," which has a slightly larger volume. 3. The use of the same abbreviation for both singular and plural is recommended. This practice is already established in expressing metric units and is in accordance with the spirit and chief purpose of abbreviations.

DEFINITIONS OF UNITS.

LENGTH.

Fundamental Units—A meter (m) is a unit of length equivalent to the distance between the defining lines of the international prototype meter at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures when this standard is at the temperature of melting ice (0° C).

A yard (yd.) is a unit of length equivalent to 3600-3937 of a meter.

Multiples and submultiples:

1 kilometer = 1000 meters.
1 hectometer = 100 meters.
1 dekameter = 10 meters.
1 decimeter = 0.1 meter.
1 centimeter = 0.01 meter.
1 millimeter = 0.001 meter = 0.1 centimeter.
1 micron = 0.000001 meter = 0.001 millimeter.
1 millimicron = 0.000000001 meter = 0.001 micron.
1 foot = 1-3 yard = 1200-3937 meter.
1 inch = 1-36 yard = 1-12 foot = 100-3937 meter.
1 link = 0.22 yard = 7.92 inches.

1 rod = 5½ yards = 16½ feet.
1 chain = 22 yards = 100 links = 66 feet = 4 rods.
1 furlong = 220 yards = 40 rods = 10 chains.
1 statute mile = 1760 yards = 5280 feet = 320 rods.
1 hand = 4 inches.
1 point = 1-72 inch.
1 mil = 0.001 inch.
1 fathom = 6 feet.
1 span = 9 inches = 1-8 fathom.
1 nautical mile = United States = 6080.20 feet
1 sea mile = = 1.151553 statute miles.
1 geographical mile = = 1853.249 meters.

AREA.

Fundamental Units:

A square meter is a unit of area equivalent to the area of a square the sides of which are 1 meter.

A square yard is a unit of area equivalent to the area of a square the sides of which are 1 yard.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 square kilometer = 1,000,000 square meters.
1 hectare or square hectometer = 10,000 square meters.
1 are or square dekameter = 100 square meters.
1 centare = 1 square meter.
1 square decimeter = 0.01 square meter.
1 square centimeter = 0.0001 square meter.
1 square millimeter = 0.000001 square meter = 0.01 square centimeter.
1 square foot = 1-9 square yard.
1 square inch = 1-1296 square yard = 1-144 square foot.
1 square link = 0.0484 square yard = 62.7264 square inches.
1 square rod = 30.25 square yards = 272.25 square feet = 625 square links.
1 square chain = 484 square yards = 16 square rods = 10,000 square links.
1 acre = 4840 square yards = 160 square rods = 10 square chains.
1 square mile = 3,097,600 square yards = 640 acres = 259,000 hectares.

VOLUME.

Fundamental Units:

A cubic meter is a unit of volume equivalent to a cube the edges of which are 1 meter.

A cubic yard is a unit of volume equivalent to a cube the edges of which are 1 yard.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 cubic decimeter = 0.001 cubic meter.
1 cubic centimeter = 0.000001 cubic meter = 0.001 cubic decimeter.
1 cubic millimeter = 0.000000001 cubic meter = 0.001 cubic centimeter.
1 cubic foot = 1-27 cubic yard.
1 cubic inch = 1-46656 cubic yard = 1-1728 cubic foot.
1 cubic mil = 1-1728 cubic inch.

CAPACITY.

Fundamental Units:

A liter is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume of 1 kilogram of pure water at its maximum density and under a pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury.

A bushel is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume of 2150.42 cubic inches.

A bushel is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume of 2150.42 cubic inches, as defined by the Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, and shall be the standard bushel for all dry commodities to be sold by weight, except that the standard bushel for potatoes, onions, and other vegetables shall be 2150.42 cubic inches, and that the standard bushel for all other dry commodities to be sold by the bushel shall be the bushel in use on the date of the passage of this act, except that the standard bushel for fruit shall be 1.25 times the standard bushel for potatoes, onions, and other vegetables, and that the standard bushel for cranberries shall be 1.5 times the standard bushel for potatoes, onions, and other vegetables. The legal capacity was fixed by United States statutes, approved March 4, 1915.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 dekaliter = 10 liters.
1 hectoliter = 100 liters.
1 kiloliter = 1000 liters.
1 cubic meter = 1000 liters.
1 cubic inch = 1-4 gallon = 57.75 cubic inches.
1 cubic foot = 1-8 gallon = 1-2 liquid quart = 1728 cubic inches.
1 gallon = 1-4 liquid pint = 7.21875 cubic inches.
1 liquid quart = 1-2 liquid pint.
1 liquid pint = 1-2 liquid gill.
1 liquid gill = 1-4 liquid ounce.
1 liquid ounce = 1-16 liquid pint = 1-128 liquid quart = 1-128 gallon = 1.805 cubic inches.
1 liquid ounce = 1-16 liquid gill = 1-32 liquid pint = 1-128 liquid quart = 1-128 gallon = 1.805 cubic inches.
1 bushel = 1-8 peck = 67.200625 cubic inches.
1 bushel = 1-4 peck = 1-32

MILES, ACRES, QUARTS, ETC., WITH METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

Naut. Miles	Kilometers	Kilometers	Naut. Miles	Acres	Hectares	Hectares	Acres	Liquid Quarts	Liters	Liters	Liquid Quarts
1	1.8532	1	0.53959	1	0.40469	1	2.47104	1	0.9463	1	1.0567
2	3.7065	2	1.07919	2	0.80937	2	4.94209	2	1.8927	2	2.1134
3	5.5597	3	1.61878	3	1.21406	3	7.41313	3	2.8390	3	3.1701
4	7.4130	4	2.15837	4	1.61875	4	9.88418	4	3.7853	4	4.2268
5	9.2662	5	2.69796	5	2.02344	5	12.35522	5	4.7317	5	5.2836
6	11.1195	6	3.23756	6	2.42812	6	14.82626	6	5.6780	6	6.3403
7	12.9727	7	3.77715	7	2.83281	7	17.29731	7	6.6243	7	7.3970
8	14.8260	8	4.31674	8	3.23750	8	19.76835	8	7.5707	8	8.4537
9	16.6792	9	4.85634	9	3.64219	9	22.23940	9	8.5170	9	9.5104
10	18.5325	10	5.39593	10	4.04687	10	24.71044	10	9.4633	10	10.5671
1	20.3857	1	5.93552	1	4.45156	1	27.18148	1	[illegible]	1	11.6238
2	22.2390	2	6.47512	2	4.85625	2	29.65253	2	11.3560	2	[illegible]
3	24.0922	3	7.01471	3	5.26093	3	32.12357	3	12.3023	3	13.7372
4	25.9455	4	7.55430	4	5.66562	4	34.59462	4	13.2487	4	14.7939
5	[illegible]	5	8.[illegible]	5	6.07031	5	37.06566	5	14.1950	5	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	6	8.63390	6	6.47500	6	39.53670	6	15.1413	6	16.9074
7	31.[illegible]	7	9.17348	7	6.87968	7	42.00775	7	[illegible]	7	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	8	9.71267	8	7.28437	8	44.47879	8	[illegible]	8	19.0208
9	[illegible]	9	10.25227	9	7.68906	9	[illegible]	9	17.9803	9	[illegible]
20	37.0650	20	10.79186	20	8.09375	20	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	20	21.1342
1	38.9182	1	[illegible]	1	8.49843	1	[illegible]	1	19.8739	1	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	2	11.87105	2	8.90312	2	54.36297	2	20.8193	2	23.2476
3	42.6247	3	12.4[illegible]	3	9.30781	3	56.83401	3	[illegible]	3	24.3043

Gallons	Liters	Gallons	Cubic Feet	Kilos	Pounds	Kilograms	Pounds	Bushels	Liters
1	3.7853	1	0.[illegible]	1	0.45359	1	2.2046	1	[illegible]
2	7.5707	2	0.[illegible]	2	.90718	2	4.4092	2	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	3	0.[illegible]	3	1.36078	3	6.6139	3	1.05715	3	8.5135
4	15.1413	4	[illegible]	4	1.81437	4	[illegible]	4	1.40953	4	11.3513
5	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	5	2.26796	5	11.0231	5	1.76192	5	[illegible]
6	22.7120	6	[illegible] 58507	6	2.72155	6	13.2277	6	2.11430	6	17.0269
7	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	7	3.17515	7	[illegible]	7	2.46668	7	19.8647
8	[illegible]	8	2.[illegible]	8	3.62874	8	17.6370	8	2.81907	8	22.7026
9	[illegible]	9	2.37760	9	4.08233	9	[illegible]	9	3.17145	9	[illegible]
10	37.8533	10	2.[illegible]	10	4.53592	10	22.0462	10	3.52383	10	28.3782
1	41.6387	1	2.[illegible]	1	4.98952	1	24.2508	1	3.87622	1	31.2160
2	[illegible]	2	[illegible] 17013	2	5.44311	2	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
3	49.2093	3	3.43431	3	5.89670	3	[illegible]	3	4.58098	3	36.8916
4	52.9947	4	3.[illegible]	4	6.35029	4	30.8647	4	4.93337	4	39.7295
5	56.7800	5	3.96266	5	6.80389	5	33.0693	5	5.28575	5	42.5673
6	[illegible]	6	4.22684	6	7.25748	6	35.2740	6	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
7	64.3506	7	4.4[illegible]	7	7.71107	7	37.4786	7	5.99052	7	48.2429
8	68.1360	8	4.75[illegible]	8	8.16466	8	39.6832	7	6.34290	8	[illegible]
9	71.9213	9	5.01937	9	8.61826	9	41.8878	9	6.69528	9	53.9186
20	75.7066	20	5.28355	20	9.07185	20	44.0924	20	7.04767	20	56.7564
1	79.4920	1	5.54773	1	9.52544	1	46.2971	1	7.40005	1	59.5942
2	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	2	9.97903	2	48.5017	2	7.75243	2	62.4320
3	[illegible]	3	6.07608	3	10.43263	3	50.7063	3	8.10482	3	65.2698

METRIC CONVERSION.

Millimeters × .03937 = inches.
Millimeters ÷ 25.4 = inches.
Centimeters × .393 = inches.
Centimeters ÷ 2.54 = inches.
[illegible]
Meters × 3.28 = feet.
Meters × 1.094 = yards.
[illegible]
Kilometers ÷ 1.6093 = miles.
[illegible]
Square millimeters × .055 = square inches.
Square millimeters ÷ 654 = square inches.
[illegible]
Square meters × 10.764 = square feet.
Square kilometers × 247.1 = acres.
Square kilometers × .3861 = square miles.
Hectares × 2.471 = acres.
Hectares × .003861 = square miles.
Cubic centimeters ÷ 16.387 = cubic inches.
Cubic centimeters ÷ 3.69 = fluid drams (U. S. P.).
Cubic centimeters ÷ 29.57 = fluid ounces (U. S. P.).
Cubic meters × 35.314 = cubic feet.
Cubic meters × 1.308 = cubic yards.
Cubic meters × 264.2 = gallons (231 cubic inches).
Litres × 61.023 = cubic inches.
Litres × 33.84 = fluid ounces (U. S. P.).
Litres × 2642 = gallons (231 cubic inches).
Litres ÷ 3.78 = gallons (231 cubic inches).
Litres ÷ 28.317 = cubic feet.
Hectoliters × 3.53 = cubic feet.
Hectoliters × 2.84 = bushels (2150.42 cubic inches)
Hectoliters × .131 = cubic yards.
Hectoliters ÷ 26.42 = gallons (231 cubic inches).

Grammes × 15.432 = grains.
Grammes (water) ÷ 29.57 = fluid ounces.
Grammes ÷ 28.35 = ounces avoirdupois.
Grammes per cubic centimeter ÷ 27.7 = pounds per cubic inch.
Joule × .7373 = foot pounds.
Kilograms × 2.2046 = pounds.
Kilograms × 35.3 = ounces avoirdupois.
Kilograms ÷ 1102.3 = tons (2,000 pounds).
[illegible] pounds per square inch.
Kilogram meters × 7.233 = foot-pounds.
Kilo per meter × .672 = pounds per foot.
Kilo per cubic meter × .026 = pounds per cubic foot.
Kilo per cheval × 2.235 = pounds per horse power.
Kilowatts × 1.34 = horse power (33,000 foot-pounds per minute).
Watts ÷ 746 = horse power.
1 Watt = .00134 horse power = 44.22 foot-pounds per minute.
Caloric × 3.968 = B. T. U. (British Thermal Unit).
Cheval vapeur × 98.3 = horse power.
Centigrade × 18 + 32 = degrees Fahrenheit.
Gravity Paris = 980.94 centimeters per second.

NOTE.—*Joule:* C. G. S. unit of electrical energy. Equivalent to work done or heat generated in keeping up for one second a current of one ampere against a resistance of one ohm, or in raising the potential of one coulomb by one volt. Equal to 10,000,000 ergs or .738324 foot-pound.

Calorie: One of [illegible] which the greater calory is amount of heat necessary to raise one kilogram of water 1° C.; the lesser or small calory [illegible] amount of heat necessary to raise one gram of water 1° C.

UNITED STATES WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Apothecaries' Weight: 20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 dram; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Avoirdupois Weight (short ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 25 pounds = 1 quarter; 4 quarters = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (long ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 112 pounds = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Troy Weight: 24 grains = 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Circular Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 degree; 30 degrees = 1 sign; 12 signs = 1 circle or circumference.

Cubic Measure: 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure: 2 pints = 1 quart; 8 quarts = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

Liquid Measure: 4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 31½ gallons = 1 barrel; 2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

Long Measure: 12 inches = 1 foot; 3 feet = 1 yard; 5½ yards = 1 rod or pole; 40 rods = 1 furlong; 8 furlongs = 1 statute mile (1,760 yards or 5,280 feet); 3 miles = 1 league.

Mariners' Measure: 6 feet = 1 fathom; 120 fathoms = 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths = 1 mile; 5,280 feet = 1 statute mile; 6,085 feet = 1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure: 24 sheets = 1 quire; 20 quires = 1 ream (480 sheets); 2 reams = 1 bundle; 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Square Measure: 144 square inches = 1 square foot; 9 square feet = 1 square yard; 30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square) = 1 township.

Time Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 hour; 24 hours = 1 day; 7 days = 1 week; 365 days = 1 year; 366 days = 1 leap year.

The Anglo Saxon acre was one furlong long and one chain wide.

175 troy pounds equal 144 avoirdupois pounds; 175 troy ounces equal 192 avoirdupois ounces.

KNOTS AND MILES.

The **U. S. and British Statute Mile** is 5,280 feet. The **British Admiralty Knot or Nautical Mile** is 6,080 feet. The **Statute Knot** is 6,082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot is arrived at thus: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360x60) 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,082.66 feet—the length of a standard knot or mile.

A **Knot** = 1.151 statute miles; a **Fathom** = 6 feet; a **Cable** = 606.97 feet.

THE ENGLISH OR AMERICAN MILE VS. OTHERS, IN PERCENTAGE VALUES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile...	1.000	0.867	1.609	0.217	1.508	0.212	0.289	0.142	0.151	0.213	0.335
English Geog. Mile.....	1.150	1.000	1.855	0.250	1.738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.169	0.246	0.386
French Kilometer.....	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.180	0.088	0.094	0.133	0.208
German Geog. Mile....	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.694	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst.....	0.663	0.575	1.067	0.144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.094	0.100	0.142	0.222
Austrian Mile.....	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0.710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure.....	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0.520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile.....	7.021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10.589	1.489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1.499	2.350
Swedish Mile.....	6.644	5.764	10.692	1.441	10.019	1.409	1.921	0.948	1.000	1.419	2.224
Danish Mile.....	4.682	4.062	7.536	1.016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunde.....	2.987	2.592	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0.864	0.425	0.449	0.638	1.000

STANDARD NEWSPAPER MEASURES.

Type is measured by the number of "points" in the height of the face thereof. A "point" is approximately one-seventy-second of an inch (actually .01383 inch). There are 996 "points" in 35 centimeters. Nonpareil type, the size generally used by newspapers, is a 6-point type, and therefore sets 12 lines to an inch, measuring up and down the column. Twenty-four lines of nonpareil type make what is commonly called a "stick." There are usually ten "sticks" of type in a newspaper column. The smallest type in ordinary use is ruby, which is 3½ points in height. Diamond type is 4 or 4½ points; pearl, 5 points; agate, 5½ points; nonpareil, 6 points; minion, 7 points; brevier, 8 points; bourgeois, 9 points; long primer, 10 points; small pica, 11 points; pica, 12 points; English, 14 points; great primer, 18 points. The news columns in The World are almost 2 and three-sixteenths inches wide, equal to 12½ "picas" or pica M-quads. Each size of type has its own M-quad, which is the square of the face of the capital M of that size of type. A quadrat, or quad, is the type without a letter on it, and is used in spacing between words and in filling out blank lines. The quad is usually of four sizes—N-quad, M-quad, 2M-quad, and 3M-quad.

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I	1	VI	6	XI	11	XVI	16	XXX	30	LXXX	CCC 300
II	2	VII	7	XII	12	XVII	17	XL	40	or XXC 80	CCCC 400
III	3	VIII	8	XIII	13	XVIII	18	L	50	XC 90	D 500
IV	4	IX	9	XIV	14	XIX	19	LX	60	C 100	DC 600
V	5	X	10	XV	15	XX	20	LXX	70	CC 200	DCC 700

DCCC	800
CM	900
M or	
CIC	1000
MM	2000

NOTE—A dash line over a numeral, multiplies the value by 1,000: thus, $\overline{X}$=10,000; $\overline{L}$=50,000; $\overline{C}$=100,000; $\overline{D}$=500,000; $\overline{M}$=1,000,000; $\overline{CLIX}$=159,000; $\overline{DLIX}$=559,000.

Other general rules in Roman numerals are as follows: (1), repeating a letter repeats its value—XX=20; CCC=300; (2), a letter placed after one of greater value adds thereto—VI=6; DC=600; (3), a letter placed before one of greater value subtracts therefrom—IV = 4.

Arabic numerals are those now commonly in use—0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, etc.

MEDICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

℞ (Lat. Recipe), take; āā, of each; ℔, pound; ℥, ounce; ʒ, drachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim, or drop; O or o, pint; f ℥, fluid ounce; f ʒ, fluid drachm; as, ℥ ss, half an ounce; ℥ i, one ounce; ℥ iss, one ounce and a half; ℥ ij, two ounces; gr., grain; Q. S., as much as sufficient; Ft. Mist., let a mixture be made; Ft. Haust., let a draught be made; Ad., add to; Ad lib., at pleasure; Aq., water; M., mix; Mac., macerate; Pulv., powder; Pil., pill; Solv., dissolve; St., let it stand; Sum., to be taken; D., dose; Dil., dilute; Filt., filter; Lot., a wash; Garg., a gargle; Hor., Decub., at bed time; Inject., injection; Gtt., drops; ss, one-half; Ess., essence.

VELOCITY OF SOUND.

Fahrenheit.	Feet Per Sec.	Mile Per Sec.	Mile.	Seconds.	Fahrenheit.	Feet Per Sec.	Mile Per Sec.	Mile.	Seconds.	Fahrenheit.	Feet Per Sec.	Mile Per Sec.	Mile.	Seconds.
30°	1,030	0.1951	1	5.13	20°	1,080	0.2045	1	4.88	70°	1,130	0.2140	1	4.68
20°	1,040	0.1970	1	5.08	32°	1,092	0.2068	1	4.83	80°	1,140	0.2159	1	4.63
10°	1,050	0.1989	1	5.03	40°	1,100	0.2083	1	4.80	90°	1,150	0.2178	1	4.59
0	1,060	0.2008	1	4.98	50°	1,110	0.2102	1	4.78	100°	1,160	0.2197	1	4.55
10°	1,070	0.2027	1	4.93	60°	1,120	0.2121	1	4.73	110°	1,170	0.2216	1	4.51

SPEED OF A FALLING BODY.

In the first second of its descent a body falls 16 feet; second second, 16+32=48 feet; third second, 16+64=80 feet; fourth second, 16+96=112 feet; fifth second, 16+128=144 feet; nth second, 16+32 (n-1) feet.

The total distance fallen by a body at the end of the nth second is 16n2 feet, thus at the end of the first second it has fallen 16 feet, at the end of the second 64 feet, at the end of the fifth 400 feet.

The figures given above are only approximate ones and in them no account is taken of air resistance. As the air resistance encountered by a falling body depends on the shape and size of the body no general rule can be given for taking account of it, except to say that the air resistance increases with the velocity. The force of gravity on a body one mile above the surface of the earth is less than if the body were at the surface of the earth by about one-twentieth of one per cent.

WEIGHT OF WATER.

1	cubic inch	.03617	pound.	1	cylindrical foot	6.0	U. S. gals.
12	cubic inches	.434	pound.	2.282	cylindrical feet	112.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	62.5	pounds.	45.64	cylindrical feet	2240.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	7.48052	U. S. gals.	1	imperial gallon	10.0	pounds.
1.8	cubic feet	112.0	pounds.	11.2	imperial gallons	112.0	pounds.
35.84	cubic feet	2240.0	pounds.	224	imperial gallons	2240.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical inch	.02842	pound.	1	U. S. gallon	8.355	pounds.
12	cylindrical inches	.341	pound.	13.44	U. S. gallons	112.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical foot	49.10	pounds.	268.8	U. S. gallons	2240.0	pounds.

NOTE—The centre of pressure of water against the side of the containing vessel or reservoir is at two-thirds the depth from the surface. One cubic foot of salt water weighs 64.3 pounds.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY AND WEIGHT OF SUBSTANCES.

Figures are *averages*, those for weight show lbs. per cubic foot; specific gravities of air and gases are compared to water in this table; and the term *specific gravity* is used as expressing the weight in grams per cubic centimeter.

Substance.	Specific Gravity	Weight.	Substance.	Specific Gravity	Weight.	Substance.	Specific Gravity	Weight.
Air	.001	.076	Glass	2.90	186.0	Pine	.40	25.0
Alcohol (pure)	.793	49.43	Gold (pure)	19.26	1204.0	Platinum	21.5	1342.0
" (proof sp.)	.916	57.2	Granite	2.70	170.0	Quartz	2.65	165.0
Aluminum	2.60	162.0	Hemlock	.40	25.0	Ruby	3.90	.....
Antimony	6.67	416.0	Hickory	.85	53.0	Salt	.....	60.0
Ash wood	.752	47.0	Hydrogen gas	.....	.005	Sapphire	3.9	.....
Asphalt	1.4	87.3	Ice	.92	57.4	Silver	10.5	655.0
Brass	8.1	504.0	Iron (pig)	7.2	450.0	Slate	2.8	175.0
Bronze	8.5	529.0	Ivory	1.82	114.0	Snow	.....	8.5
Chestnut wood	0.66	41.0	Lard	.95	59.3	Spruce	.40	25.0
Coal (hard)	1.50	93.5	Lead	11.38	709.6	Steel	7.85	490.0
Coal (soft)	1.30	83.0	Mahogany	.85	53.0	Sulphur	2.0	125.0
Coke	1.00	62.5	Marble	2.6	164.4	Sycamore wood	.59	37.0
Copper (cast)	8.7	542.0	Mercury, at 32°	13.62	849.0	Tar	1.0	62.4
Cork	.25	15.6	Naphtha	.848	52.9	Tin (cast)	7.35	459.0
Diamond	3.50	.....	Nitrogen gas	.....	.074	Topaz	3.55	.....
Earth (dry)	.....	76.0	Oak wood	.95	59.3	Walnut wood	.61	38.0
Emerald	2.70	.....	Oil, olive	.92	57.3	Water	1.0	62.42
Ether	.716	44.6	Oxygen gas	.001	.085	Wine	.998	62.3
Fat	.93	58.0	Petroleum	.878	54.8	Zinc	7.0	437.5
Flint	2.6	162.0						

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC WEIGHTS.

Atomic Weight is the weight of an atom of a chemical element as compared with that of an atom of hydrogen.

Specific Gravity of a substance is the weight of any volume thereof compared with an equal volume of water.

Element.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.	Element.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.	Element.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.
Aluminum	Al	27.0	Holmium	Ho	163.5	Rhodium	Rh	102.9
Antimony	Sb	120.2	Hydrogen	H	1.008	Rubidium	Rb	85.45
Argon	A	39.9	Indium	In	114.8	Ruthenium	Ru	101.7
Arsenic	As	74.96	Iodine	I	126.92	Samarium	Sa	150.4
Barium	Ba	137.37	Iridium	Ir	193.1	Scandium	Sc	45.1
Bismuth	Bi	209.0	Iron	Fe	55.84	Selenium	Se	79.2
Boron	B	10.9	Krypton	Kr	82.92	Silicon	Si	28.1
Bromine	Br	79.92	Lanthanum	La	139.0	Silver	Ag	107.88
Cadmium	Cd	112.40	Lead	Pb	207.20	Sodium	Na	23.00
Calcium	Ca	40.07	Lithium	Li	6.94	Strontium	Sr	87.63
Carbon	C	12.005	Lutecium	Lu	175.0	Sulphur	S	32.06
Cerium	Ce	140.25	Magnesium	Mg	24.32	Tantalum	Ta	181.5
Cesium	Cs	132.81	Manganese	Mn	54.93	Tellurium	Te	127.5
Chlorine	Cl	35.46	Mercury	Hg	200.6	Terbium	Tb	159.2
Chromium	Cr	52.0	Molybdenum	Mo	96.0	Thallium	Tl	204.0
Cobalt	Co	58.97	Neodymium	Nd	144.3	Thorium	Th	232.15
Columbium	Cb	93.1	Neon	Ne	20.2	Thulium	Tm	169.9
Copper	Cu	63.57	Nickel	Ni	58.68	Tin	Sn	118.7
Dysprosium	Dy	162.5	Niton	Nt	222.4	Titanium	Ti	48.1
Erbium	Er	167.7	Nitrogen	N	14.008	Tungsten	W	184.0
Europium	Eu	152.0	Osmium	Os	190.9	Uranium	U	238.2
Fluorine	F	19.0	Oxygen	O	16.00	Vanadium	V	51.0
Gadolinium	Gd	157.3	Palladium	Pd	106.7	Xenon	Xe	130.2
Gallium	Ga	70.1	Phosphorus	P	31.04	Ytterbium	Yb	173.5
Germanium	Ge	72.5	Platinum	Pt	195.2	Yttrium	Yt	89.33
Gold	Au	197.2	Potassium	K	39.10	Zinc	Zn	65.37
Helium	He	4.00	Radium	Ra	226.0	Zirconium	Zr	90.6

MELTING POINTS OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS ETC.

(By the Bureau of Standards, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.)

As nearly as may be, all values, in particular the standard points, have been reduced to a common scale—the thermodynamic scale. For all purposes, except the most accurate investigations, the thermodynamic scale is identical with any of the gas scale. At high temperatures some of the values are quite uncertain; thus, while the melting point of platinum may be considered accurately known to 10° C., that of tungsten is possibly uncertain by 50° C. or more. Temperatures centigrade are rounded off, and the exact Fahrenheit equivalents are usually given.

MELTING POINTS OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

Element.	C.	F.	Element.	C.	F.	Element.	C.	F.
Helium	—271	—456	Thallium	302	576	Silicon	1420	2588
Hydrogen	—259	—434	Cadmium	320.9	609.6	Nickel	1452	2646
Neon	—352?	—423	Lead	327.4	621.3	Cobalt	1480	2696
Fluorine	—223	—369	Zinc	419.4	786.9	Yttrium	1490	2714
Oxygen	—218	—360	Tellurium	452	846	Iron	1530	2786
Nitrogen	—210.	—346	Antimony	630.0	1166.0	Palladium	1549	2820
Argon	—188	—306	Cerium	640	1184	Chromium	1615	2939
Krypton	—169	—272	Magnesium	651	1204	Zirconium	1700?	3090
Xenon	—140	—220	Aluminum	658.7	1217.7	Columbium (Niobium)	1700?	3090
Chlorine	—101.5	—150.7	Radium	700	1292	Thorium	1700	3090
Mercury	— 38.87	— 37.97	Calcium	810	1490		Mo.	Mo.
Bromine	— 7.3	+ 18.9	Lanthanum	810?	1490	Vanadium	1720	3128
Caesium	+ 26	79	Strontium	Ca Ba?	.....	Platinum	1755	3191
Gallium	30	86	Neodymium	840?	1544	Ytterbium	?	.....
Rubidium	38	100	Arsenic	850	1562	Titanium	1800	3272
Phosphorus	44	111	Barium	850	1562	Uranium	1850	3360
Potassium	62.3	144.1	Praseodymium	940	1724	Rhodium	1950	3542
Sodium	97.5	207.5	Germanium	958	1756	Boron	2200	4000
Iodine	113.5	236.3	Silver	960.5	1760.9		2500?	4500
Sulphur	112.8	235.0	Gold	1063.0	1945.5	Iridium	2350?	4260
	119.2	246.6	Copper	1083.0	1981.4	Ruthenium	2450?	4440
	106.8	224.2	Manganese	1230	2246	Molybdenum	2550	4620
Indium	155	311	Beryllium (Glucinum)	1280	2336	Osmium	2700?	4890
Lithium	186	367	Samarium	1300–	2370–	Tantalum	2900	5250
Selenium	217	423		1400	2550	Tungsten	3400	6152
	220	428	Scandium	?	.....	Carbon	3500	6300
Tin	231.9	449.4						
Bismuth	271	520						

OTHER STANDARD TEMPERATURES.

Substance.	Phenomenon.	C.	F.	Substance.	Phenomenon.	C.	F.
Oxygen	Boiling	—183.0	—297.4	Water	Boiling	100	212
Carbon dioxide	Sublimation	— 78.5	—109.3	Naphthalene	Boiling	217.96	424.33
Sodium sulphate	Transformat'n into anhydrous salt	32.384	90.291	Benzophenone	Boiling	305.9	582.6
				Sulphur	Boiling	444.6	832.3
				Sodium chloride	Freezing	801	1474

TEMPERATURE OF STEAM.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE 14.7 LBS. DEGREES IN FAHRENHEIT SCALE.

Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature	Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.
1	216.3	12	244.3	32	277.0	80	323.9
2	219.4	14	248.3	34	279.6	85	327.6
3	222.4	16	252.1	40	286.9	90	331.1
4	225.2	18	255.7	45	292.5	95	334.5
5	227.9	20	259.2	50	297.8	100	337.8
6	230.5	22	262.5	55	302.7	105	341.0
7	233.0	24	265.6	60	307.4	110	344.0
8	235.4	26	268.6	65	311.8	115	347.0
9	237.7	28	271.5	70	316.0	120	350.0
10	240.0	30	274.3	75	320.0	125	352.8

Steam flows into atmosphere at the rate of 650 feet per second.

TENSILE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

EXPRESSED IN POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH.

Materials.	Lbs.	Materials.	Lbs.	Materials.	Lbs.	Materials.	Lbs.
METALS.		METALS.		METALS.		WOODS.	
Alum'um casting	15,000	Cast iron	20,000	Nickel vanadium steel	99,700	Poplar	7,000
" sheets	24,000	" " steel	60,000	Chrome nickel vanadium steel	129,100	Redwood	8,500
" wire	50,000	Wrought iron	50,000	Manganese steel (cast)	90,000	Spruce	14,500
" bars	28,000	Soft steel	58,000	Manganese steel (rolled)	140,000	White pine	15,000
Nickel alum'um	40,000	Carbon steel (not annealed)	75,000			Yellow pine	11,000
Alum'um bronze	70,000	Carbon steel (annealed)	80,000			Red fir	10,000
Manganese "	60,000	Carbon steel oil tempered	85,000			Yellow fir	12,000
Phosphor "	46,000	Nickel steel (annealed)	80,000			Teak	14,000
Tobin "	66,000	Nickel steel oil tempered	90,000	WOODS.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
Bronze gun metal	35,000	Rivet steel	53,000	Ash	14,000	Blue Stone	1,400
Platinum wire (annealed)	32,000	Steel for bridges	60,000	Black walnut	12,000	Granite	600
Platinum wire (not annealed)	56,000	Medium steel	65,000	Beech	14,500	Limestone	1,000
Tin	3,500	Vanadium steel (cast)	70,000	Cedar	10,000	Marble	700
Gold (cast)	20,000	Chromium nickel steel	81,400	Chestnut	10,000	Sandstone	100
Silver (cast)	40,000	Chromium vanadium steel	100,000	Elm	13,400	Bricks (common)	300
Lead	2,000			Hemlock	8,700	Bricks (best hand pressed)	400
Zinc	5,400			Hickory	15,000	Ordinary single leather belting	3,000
Brass (cast)	24,000			Locust	22,000	Ordinary double leather belting	6,000
Copper (cast)	24,000			Lignum vitae	11,000	Cotton belting	6,000
Soft copper wire	35,000			Maple	10,500		
Hard " "	60,000			White oak	14,500		
				Live "	13,000		

Tensile Strength is resistance to separation. The fibres of wood are strongest near the centre of the trunk or limb.

BUSHEL WEIGHTS (LBS.).

United States—Federal Law—Apples (green or ripe), 50; barley, 48; barley malt, 34; beans, 60; beans (castor), 50; buckwheat, 48; cherries (green or ripe), 50; corn (shelled), 56; flaxseed (linseed), 56; oats, 32; peaches (green or ripe), 50; pears (green or ripe), 50; peas (green or dried), 60; plums (green or ripe), 50; potatoes (white), 60; quinces (green or ripe), 50; rye, 56; wheat, 60.

Bushel weights (lbs.) under N. Y. State law—Apples, 48; barley, 48; beans, 60; bran, 20; buckwheat, 48; clover seed, 60; corn (shelled), 56; corn meal, 50; cotton seed (Sea Island), 44; cotton seed (upland), 30; flaxseed, 55; malt, 34; oats, 32; onions, 57; peas, 60; potatoes, 60; potatoes (sweet), 54; rye, 56; rye meal, 50; timothy seed, 45; wheat, 60; lime, 70; coarse salt, 70; fine salt, 56; carrots, 50; herds grass seed, 45; rough rice, 45; dried peacnes, 33; dried apples, 25.

Dry measure in the United States is based on the old English Winchester *struck* bushel, containing 2150.42 cubic inches, or 1.24 cubic feet; inside dimensions—18.5 inches diameter, 8 inches deep; when heaped, cone not less than 6 inches high. The United States Court of Customs Appeals decided, in February, 1912, that a "bushel" under the tariff law means a *heaped* bushel, so far as apples are concerned, and that a *heaped* bushel should contain 2747.715 cubic inches. Under this decision, a *heaped* bushel is 27.8 per cent. larger than a *struck* bushel. Heaped measure is used with bulky commodities, such as apples, pears, potatoes, onions, etc.

A bushel of coal, in Pennsylvania, must contain 75 lbs. of anthracite, or 76 lbs. of bituminous, or 80 lbs. of stone coal.

The United States Department of Agriculture does not recommend the sale of fruits and vegetables by weight bushel. The U. S. standard bushel is a unit of volume and it is impossible to define accurately a unit of volume in terms of weight, as the weight of any given volume of fruits or vegetables will vary with the size, variety, condition of the product and the tightness of the pack.

Many of the States have enacted laws standardizing various types of fruit and vegetable containers, fixing the dimensions, etc.

BUSHEL WEIGHTS WITH PROPORTIONAL WEIGHTS FOR SUBDIVISIONS.

Bushel Weight in Lbs.	½ Bu.		1 Peck.		½ Peck.		¼ Peck.		1 Quart.	
	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs.
4	2	0	1	0	0	8	0	7	0	2
8	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	8	0	4
10	5	0	2	8	1	4	0	10	0	5
11	5	8	2	12	1	6	0	11	0	5.5
12	6	0	3	0	1	8	0	12	0	6
14	7	0	3	8	1	12	0	14	0	7
20	10	0	5	0	2	8	1	4	0	10
22	11	0	5	8	2	12	1	6	0	11
23	11	8	5	12	2	14	1	7	0	11.5
24	12	0	6	0	3	0	1	8	0	12
25	12	8	6	4	3	2	1	9	0	12.5
26	13	0	6	8	3	4	1	10	0	13
28	14	0	7	0	3	8	1	12	0	14
30	15	0	7	8	3	12	1	14	0	15
32	16	0	8	0	4	0	2	0	1	0
33	16	8	8	4	4	2	2	1	1	0.5
34	17	0	8	8	4	4	2	2	1	1
35	17	8	8	12	4	6	2	3	1	1.5
36	18	0	9	0	4	8	2	4	1	2
38	19	0	9	8	4	12	2	6	1	3
39	19	8	9	12	4	14	2	7	1	3.5
40	20	0	10	0	5	0	2	8	1	4
42	21	0	10	8	5	4	2	10	1	5
43	21	8	10	12	5	6	2	11	1	5.5
44	22	0	11	0	5	8	2	12	1	6

Bushel Weight in Lbs.	½ Bu.		1 Peck.		½ Peck.		¼ Peck.		1 Quart.	
	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs.
45	22	8	11	4	5	10	2	13	1	6.5
46	23	0	11	8	5	12	2	14	1	7
47	23	8	11	12	5	14	2	15	1	7.5
48	24	0	12	0	6	0	3	0	1	8
50	25	0	12	8	6	4	3	2	1	9
52	26	0	13	0	6	8	3	4	1	10
54	27	0	13	8	6	12	3	6	1	11
55	27	8	13	12	6	14	3	7	1	11.5
56	28	0	14	0	7	0	3	8	1	12
57	28	8	14	4	7	2	3	9	1	12.5
58	29	0	14	8	7	4	3	10	1	13
60	30	0	15	0	7	8	3	12	1	14
62	31	0	15	8	7	12	3	14	1	15
64	32	0	16	0	8	0	4	0	2	0
68	34	0	17	0	8	8	4	4	2	2
70	35	0	17	8	8	12	4	6	2	3
72	36	0	18	0	9	0	4	8	2	4
74	37	0	18	8	9	4	4	10	2	5
75	37	8	18	12	9	6	4	11	2	5.5
76	38	0	19	0	9	8	4	12	2	6
80	40	0	20	0	10	0	5	0	2	8
85	42	8	21	4	10	10	5	5	2	10.5
100	50	0	25	0	12	8	6	4	3	2
130	65	0	32	8	16	4	8	2	4	1

A CORD OF WOOD OR STONE.

A cord of wood or stone contains 128 cubic feet. The standard size of a piled cord of wood is 8 feet long, by 4 feet wide, by 4 feet high.

WEIGHT OF MILK AND CREAM.

Milk, at ordinary temperature, weighs 8.60 lbs. a gallon, provided it contains 3 per cent. of butter fat; cream, 8.37 lbs. a gallon, if it has in it 28 per cent. of butter fat. When cream contains 40 per cent. of fat it weighs 8.28 lbs. a gallon.

HOW LONG IT TAKES TREES TO GROW.

Species.	Fence Posts (6-in. trees)	Pulpwood, Fuel (8-in. trees)	Ties (11-in trees)	Poles & Piling (14-in trees)	Saw-logs (18-in trees)
	Years	*Years*	*Years*	*Years*	*Years*
Northern:					
Aspen	25–35	30–40	45– 55	60– 70	.....
Beech	65–80	80–95	110–125	145–160	185–200
Birch, paper	30–35	50–55	.....	.....	.....
Birch, yellow	45–55	60–70	75– 85	100–110	130–140
Hemlock	25–40	35–50	50– 65	65– 80	85–100
Maple, sugar	55–70	70–85	90–105	110–125	145–160
Pine, jack	25–35	30–40	50– 60	75– 85	.....
Pine, red	15–25	25–35	30– 40	40– 50	55– 65
Pine, white	25–35	35–45	50– 60	65– 75	90–100
Spruce, red	30–40	45–55	60– 70	.....	.....
Tamarack	50–60	45–55	110–120	160–170	.....
Central hardwood:					
Chestnut	15–25	25–35	30– 40	45– 55	65– 75
Hickory	40–50	50–60	70– 80	90–100	110–120
Oak, black	25–35	35–45	45– 55	75– 85	125–135
Oak, red	25–35	35–45	45– 55	60– 70	100–110
Oak, white	30–40	40–50	55– 65	90–100	150–160
Poplar, yellow	16–37	22–50	32– 70	45–100	65–135
Catalpa	25–30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larch, Euro.	20–30	25–35	45– 55	.....	.....

Species.	Fence Posts (6-in. trees)	Pulpwood, Fuel (8-in. trees)	Ties (11-in trees)	Poles & Piling (14-in trees)	Saw-logs (18-in trees)
	Years	*Years*	*Years*	*Years*	*Years*
Maple, silver	15–25	20–30	25– 35	.....	.....
Walnut, black	15–25	20–30	30– 40	.....	.....
Southern:					
Cottonwood	5–15	10–20	15– 25	20– 30	25– 35
Ash, white	15–25	20–30	25– 35	35– 45	50– 60
Cedar, red	25–35	35–45	50– 60	65– 75	.....
Cypress	15–25	20–30	25– 35	35– 45	40– 50
Gum, red	10–20	15–25	15– 30	20– 30	30– 40
Pine, loblolly	15–25	20–30	25– 35	35– 45	45– 55
Pine, long	20–30	25–35	45– 55	65– 80	90–110
Pine, scrub	15–25	20–30	30– 40	40– 50	50– 60
Pine, short	10–20	15–25	20– 30	25– 35	55– 65
Pine, slash	15–25	20–30	30– 40	60– 70	.....
Rocky Mountain:					
Fir, Douglas	20–30	25–35	30– 40	45– 55	60– 70
Pine, lodge	35–45	50–60	75– 85	150–160	.....
Pine, yellow	25–40	35–50	45– 60	60– 75	80–100
Pacific:					
Fir, white	60–70	70–80	85– 95	100–110	120–130
Hemlock	.....	45–55	65– 75	90–100	120–130
Pine, sugar	35–45	45–55	60– 70	70– 80	100–110
Redwood	15–25	20–30	30– 40	45– 55	65– 75

One northern hardwood tree of any variety, 21 inches in diameter 5 feet above the ground, will yield one cord of wood. A southern softwood tree 23 inches in diameter will yield a cord. It takes 35 northern and 25 southern hardwood trees 5 inches in diameter 5 feet above the ground, to yield one cord.

HUMAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(By Arthur MacDonald, Anthropologist, Washington, D. C.)

APPROXIMATE WEIGHTS OF ORGANS IN AN ADULT.

	Grains.	Ounces.	Percentage Relation to Body Weight.		Grains.	Ounces	Percentage Relation to Body Weight.		Grains.	Ounces.	Percentage Relation to Body Weight.
Brain...	1,400	49	2.37	Spleen..	170	6	0.346	Adrenals	10	0.35	0.014
Heart...	300	10	0.46	Liver...	1,600	57	2.75	Muscles.	30,000	1,050	43.09
Lungs...	1,175	41	2.0	Pancreas	200	7	0.346	Skeleton	11,500	400	15.35
Thymus gland.	5	0.13	0.0086	Kidneys.	300	10.5	0.44				

Every human death may be attributed to one of three causes: (1) Interference with respiration (asphyxia or apnea); (2) Interference with the heart's action (syncope), and (3) Interference with the nervous system (coma or shock). The number of distinct diseases producing death is limited.

The length of the humerus multiplied by 5.06, or the length of the femur multiplied by 3.66, equals the height of the man. Thus the height of prehistoric peoples can be worked out.

In height man may vary from 1m. 25 (4 feet 1 inch) to 1m. 99 (6 feet 6¾ inches). Below 1m. 25 man is abnormal or pathological (dwarfism); above 2 meters man is also abnormal (giantism). Both these extremes are sterile. The extreme averages of different populations run from 1m. 38 (4 feet 6 inches) to 1m. 79 (5 feet 10.5 inches); the Scots of Galloway or Scots or the North are 1m. 78. The stature of man is not more than 2 or 3 centimeters higher than his skeleton.

The length of the trunk in man is more than one-third and less than two-fifths of the height. The arm reach in American soldiers, compared to their height, is as 1,043 to 1,000. The brains of the higher apes are much less complex in their convolutions and much less in both relative and absolute weight. The gorilla's brain barely exceeds twenty ounces in weight, while man's brain hardly weighs less than thirty-two.

From 11,000 brains weighed, Topinard finds an average weight of 1,361 grains for man and 1,290 grains for woman.

The gray substance represents 37 to 38 per cent. of the total weight of the brain. The differences in the form and the dimensions of the skull in correlation with those of the brain serve to distinguish races and species. Thus the Inka bone (one of the wormian bones), between the parietal and occipital bones, is frequent in Peruvian crania—20 times in 100; in negroes 6 times; in Europeans it is still more rare; among Indians of Arizona this bone is more frequent than among Peruvians. The suture of the alar bone is peculiar to Japanese crania—25 to 40 per cent., and only 9 per cent. in European races.

BODY WEIGHT AND LONGEVITY.

(From a June, 1923, bulletin of the U. S. Public Health Service.)

Whether or not the weight-height ratio is a reliable index to the state of nutrition or health in children, it would seem that the mortality experience of insurance companies indicates definitely that overweight at certain ages involves serious danger to the lives of their policy-holders, the degree of danger increasing with the excess in weight over the average for height and age for certain ages.

At younger ages, however, a limited amount of overweight appears to be of advantage, or associated with more favorable mortality conditions, overweight persons of such ages having a uniformly lower death rate from tuberculosis. The records indicate that after 35 years of age, overweight, even in relatively small amounts, begins to be dangerous, the seriousness increasing with advancing age and amount of overweight.

The following statements based on the records of insurance companies, (Report of the Joint Committee of the Actuarial Society of America and the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors, New York, 1918) are taken from the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for November, 1922:

Among short men—that is, those below 5 feet 7 inches in height—at the age period 40 to 44 years, an excess of 20 per cent. in weight involves an added mortality of 30 per cent. above the normal. A 40 per cent. excess in weight in such individuals involves an increased mortality of nearly 80 per cent.

Among tall men—that is, those over 5 feet 10 inches in height—the adverse situation is even more marked; for among them, at ages 40 to 44, a 20 per cent. excess in weight carries a 40 per cent. increase in mortality, and a 40 per cent. excess in weight doubles the mortality.

On the other hand, underweight, which is common enough, presents a different picture. In general, underweight is an advantage, provided, of course, the percentage of deficiency is not too great. It is a serious impairment in early adult life, especially among tall men.

Persons who are over 5 feet 10 inches and who are 20 per cent. below the average weight for their height show an increased mortality of 30 per cent. Persons 30 per cent. underweight have a 50 per cent. excess mortality at these early ages.

But from age 40 onward there are apparently no such penalties for underweight, and this condition, in fact, becomes a distinct advantage; for these are the people who have the best mortality rates.

It would seem that the records of insurance companies indicate that there is an optimum weight—that is, a weight-height ratio in relation to age that is associated with the most favorable mortality experience, and that this optimum weight, or best build, is not the average build.

It is stated that those who weigh between 10 and 20 per cent. below the average show the optimum condition for longevity at most ages beyond early adult life.

Continuing the question of optimum weight, or best build, as indicated by insurance records, it is stated in the Statistical Bulletin for March, 1923, that at ages under 30 years the lowest mortality rates among insured persons are found in those whose weights are above the average, an excess of weight of about 10 pounds above the average producing the most favorable mortality rates between the ages of 20 and 24 years.

This excess tapers off until about age 30, at which age the lowest mortality is found among persons of approximately average weight. Beyond age 30, the lowest mortality is found among persons whose weights are below average, the amount of underweight associated with the most favorable mortality increasing with advancing age.

At age 50 optimum weight appears to be, on the average, 30 to 40 pounds below the average weight for that age.

Discrimination must be made between types of build of overweight persons, it being shown that among overweights having a large chest capacity the conditions of mortality are more favorable than among those of small chest capacity. Overweights who have large trunks are better risks than those having small chests and large abdominal girth.

On the assumption that the average weight is the best weight, tables of average weights lead to the erroneous supposition that weight should continue to increase with advancing age. While this increase is of very common occurrence, the insurance records indicate that within certain limits, this excess weight increases the insurance risk and should be carefully avoided.

These records, together with clinical evidence, suggest that through restriction of diet and proper indulgence in some form of exercise conditions premonitory of organic impairment and eventual breakdown of the circulatory and excretory systems may be averted in many instances.

At least they reinforce what hygienists have been advocating for many years and open up a promising field of investigation for physiological research.

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MEN AND WOMEN.

COMPILED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE MEDICAL DIRECTORS AND THE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The weights are for persons with shoes on, and without coat and vest, which weigh from 3 to 7 pounds, depending on height of individual and season of year.

MEN.

AGE GROUP.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.
	5′	5′ 1″	5′ 2″	5′ 3″	5′ 4″	5′ 5″	5′ 6″	5′ 7″
15-19	113	115	118	121	124	128	132	136
20-24	119	121	124	127	131	135	139	142
25-29	124	126	128	131	134	138	142	146
30-34	127	129	131	134	137	141	145	149
35-39	129	131	133	136	140	144	148	152
40-44	132	134	136	139	142	146	150	154
45-49	134	136	138	141	144	148	152	156
50-54	135	137	139	142	145	149	153	157
	5′ 8″	5′ 9″	5′ 10″	5′ 11″	6′	6′ 1″	6′ 2″	6′ 3″
15-19	140	144	148	153	158	163	168	173
20-24	146	150	154	158	163	168	173	178
25-29	150	154	158	163	169	175	181	187
30-34	154	158	163	168	174	180	186	192
35-39	157	162	167	172	178	184	191	197
40-44	159	164	169	175	181	187	194	201
45-49	161	166	171	177	183	190	197	204
50-54	162	167	172	178	184	191	198	205

WOMEN.

	4′ 11″	5′	5′ 1″	5′ 2″	5′ 3″	5′ 4″	5′ 5″	.....
15-19	110	112	114	117	120	123	126	.....
20-24	113	115	117	120	123	126	129	.....
25-29	116	118	120	122	125	129	132	.....
30-34	119	121	123	125	128	132	136	.....
35-39	122	124	126	129	132	136	140	.....
40-44	126	128	130	133	136	139	143	.....
45-49	129	131	133	136	139	142	146	.....
50-54	131	133	135	138	141	144	148	.....
	5′ 6″	5′ 7″	5′ 8″	5′ 9″	5′ 10″	5′ 11″	6′	.....
15-19	130	134	138	141	145	150	155	.....
20-24	133	137	141	145	149	153	157	.....
25-29	136	140	144	148	152	155	159	.....
30-34	140	144	148	152	155	158	162	.....
35-39	144	148	152	156	159	162	165	.....
40-44	147	151	155	159	162	166	169	.....
45-49	151	155	159	163	166	170	173	.....
50-54	152	157	162	166	170	174	177	.....

U. S. GOV'T TABLE OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

AGE.	BOYS. Height, Inches.	BOYS. Weight, Pounds.	GIRLS. Height, Inches.	GIRLS. Weight, Pounds.	AGE.	BOYS. Height, Inches.	BOYS. Weight, Pounds.	GIRLS. Height, Inches.	GIRLS. Weight, Pounds.
Birth.....	20.6	7.6	20.5	7.16	33 months...	36⅛	30¾	35⅝	29⅛
3 months....	23½	13	.....	.....	34 months...	36⅛	31⅛	36½	30⅛
6 months....	26½	18	25⅞	16¾	35 months...	36¾	31⅞	36½	30¼
7 months....	27¼	19⅛	26½	17⅜	36 months...	37⅛	32¼	36¾	30½
8 months....	27⅝	19¾	27	18¼	37 months...	37⅜	32⅞	36¾	30¾
9 months....	28⅛	20⅜	27⅝	19¼	38 months...	37½	32⅝	37	31
10 months...	28½	20⅞	27⅞	19½	39 months...	37⅞	33⅛	37¼	31⅝
11 months...	29	21⅜	28⅜	20⅛	40 months...	38⅛	33½	37½	32
12 months...	29¾	21⅞	28⅞	20¾	41 months...	38⅜	33⅞	37¾	32¼
13 months...	29⅞	22⅞	29⅜	21	42 months...	38⅝	33¾	38	32½
14 months...	30⅛	23	29½	21⅝	43 months...	38¾	33¾	38¼	32¾
15 months...	30¾	23⅝	30⅛	21⅞	44 months...	38⅞	34⅛	38½	33
16 months...	31⅛	24⅛	30½	22⅝	45 months...	39	34½	38½	33¼
17 months...	31⅜	24½	30¾	22⅞	46 months...	39	34⅞	38¾	33½
18 months...	31¾	24⅝	31⅛	23⅜	47 months...	39¼	35⅛	38⅞	33½
19 months...	32¼	25½	31½	23¾	48 months...	39½	35⅝	39	33¾
20 months...	32⅝	25¾	32	24⅛	5 years.....	41.6	41.1	41.3	39.7
21 months...	32⅞	25¾	32¼	24¾	6 years.....	43.8	45.2	43.4	43.3
22 months...	33¼	26⅞	32⅝	25¼	7 years.....	45.7	49.1	45.5	47.5
23 months...	33⅝	27	32⅞	25⅝	8 years.....	47.8	53.9	47.6	52.0
24 months...	33¾	27⅛	33⅜	26⅛	9 years.....	49.7	59.2	49.4	57.1
25 months...	34	27⅞	33¾	26⅞	10 years.....	51.7	65.3	51.3	62.4
26 months...	34⅛	28¼	33⅞	27¼	11 years.....	53.3	70.2	53.4	68.8
27 months...	34¾	29	33⅞	27¼	12 years.....	55.1	76.9	55.9	78.3
28 months...	35⅛	29⅛	34⅜	27¾	13 years.....	57.2	84.8	58.2	88.7
29 months...	35⅜	29¼	34¾	27¾	14 years.....	59.9	94.9	59.9	98.4
30 months...	35⅜	29½	34⅞	28¼	15 years.....	62.3	107.1	61.1	106.1
31 months...	35½	30½	35⅛	28¾	16 years.....	65.0	121.0	61.6	112.0

WEST POINT BODY MEASUREMENTS.

The authorities at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., have decided that cadets, at seventeen years of age, whose range in height varies from 64 to 71 inches should weigh from 110 to 128 lbs.; their chest measure should be from 29 to 30¾ inches, and the chest expansion should range from 2 to 2½ inches.

At other ages, the ranges are:

Eighteen years—Height, 64 to 72 inches; weight, 117 to 136 lbs.; chest measure, 30¾ to 32 inches; chest expansion, 2 to 3 inches.

Nineteen years—Height, 64 to 73 inches; weight, 121 to 149 lbs.; chest measure, 30¾ to 32¾ inches; chest expansion, 2 to 3 inches.

Twenty years—Height, 64 to 74 inches; weight, 121 to 154 lbs.; chest measure, 31 to 33¼ inches; chest expansion, 2 to 3½ inches.

Twenty-one years—Height, 64 to 75 inches; weight, 121 to 167 lbs.; chest measure, 31¼ to 33¾ inches; chest expansion, 2 to 3½ inches.

Twenty-two years—Height, 64 to 76 inches; weight, 123 to 174 lbs.; chest measure, 31½ to 34¼ inches; chest expansion, 2 to 4 inches.

ADDING TO EXPECTATION OF HUMAN LIFE.

There is reason to hope for adding ten years to the expectation of human life at birth, according to Dr. Louis I. Dublin, a New York City insurance statistician. This will be due, he believes, to the campaigns to reduce infant mortality, and the worst diseases of adults, as well as to improved sanitary conditions and standards of living.

In an address to the Harvey Society, at the New York Academy of Medicine, Dr. Dublin said:

"A substantial increase in the life expectation has occurred in the last century. This fact is the best indication we have of the greatly improved material progress of the great mass of people in the civilized countries of the world. The figures for England and Wales are the most instructive [illegible]

[illegible]

"In our own country, the first table of any value is for Massachusetts (1855). The values agreed essentially with those for England and Wales for the corresponding period, the life expectancies in both Massachusetts and in England and Wales being about forty years.

"In 1910, the Massachusetts figure had increased to fifty-one years.

"In 1920, the figure was over fifty-five years.

"In the Registration States of the United States we find an increase of six years between 1911 and 1920.

"We are especially optimistic as to the future because of the amazing reduction in the death rate from tuberculosis which is occurring throughout the world.

"[illegible] mind, we are not doing so well [illegible] to the diseases [illegible] such [illegible] personal hygiene and the general care and [illegible] the human body. [illegible] the [illegible] diseases [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the

EXPECTATION OF LIFE (PERCENTAGE) TABLE.

(Per cent. that live to the end of a term of years, according to the American Experience Table of Mortality.)

Age.	End of 5 Years	End of 10 Years	End of 15 Years	End of 20 Years	End of 25 Years	End of 30 Years	End of 35 Years	Age.	End of 5 Years	End of 10 Years	End of 15 Years	End of 20 Years	End of 25 Years	End of 30 Years	End of 35 Years
25	95	91	91.90	87.73	83.33	78.40	72.52	65.05	43	94.52	88.14	80.20	69.98	56.92	41.23	25.01
26	95	91	91.82	87.57	83.16	77.95	71.75	63.80	44	94.33	87.63	79.20	68.32	54.53	38.32	22.23
27	95	90	91.73	87.41	82.76	77.45	70.90	62.49	45	94.11	87.04	78.08	66.52	52.00	35.37	19.51
28	95	90	91.63	87.23	82.45	76.89	69.96	61.04	46	93.89	86.39	76.86	64.57	49.33	32.40	16.88
29	95	90	91.53	87.03	82.09	76.26	68.92	59.46	47	93.65	85.60	75.51	62.47	46.53	29.42	14.37
30	95	90	91.41	86.81	81.70	75.57	67.79	57.75	48	93.25	84.85	74.04	60.22	43.62	26.47	12.01
31	95	91	91.29	86.57	81.26	74.79	66.54	55.90	49	92.90	83.96	72.42	57.81	40.63	23.57	9.83
32	95	90	91.15	86.31	80.76	73.93	65.17	53.92	50	92.49	82.97	70.68	55.25	37.59	20.74	7.86
33	95	90	91.00	86.01	80.21	72.98	63.68	51.79	51	92.04	81.88	68.80	52.55	34.52	17.99	.....
34	95	90	90.83	85.68	79.59	71.94	62.06	49.53	52	91.54	80.69	66.76	49.72	31.44	15.36	.....
35	95	90	90.65	85.31	78.91	70.78	60.30	47.14	53	90.99	79.39	64.57	46.77	28.39	12.86	.....
36	95	90	90.45	84.90	78.14	69.52	58.41	44.61	54	90.38	77.97	62.23	43.74	25.37	10.59	.....
37	95	90	90.22	84.43	77.29	68.13	56.37	41.98	55	89.71	76.42	59.74	40.64	22.42	8.50	.....
38	95	90	89.97	83.90	76.34	66.61	54.18	39.24	56	88.96	74.74	57.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	95	90	89.69	83.32	75.30	64.96	51.85	36.44	57	88.15	72.93	54.31	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	94	90	89.37	82.66	74.15	63.17	49.38	33.59	58	87.25	70.97	51.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	94	89	89.01	81.93	72.89	61.24	46.78	30.72	59	86.27	68.86	48.39	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	94	88	88.60	81.11	71.50	59.15	44.05	27.86	60	85.19	66.59	45.30	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(Table prepared by Dr. Louis I. Dublin.)

Country Year.	Expectation at Birth.	Country Year.	Expectation at Birth.	Country Year.	Expectation at Birth.	Country Year.	Expectation at Birth.
ENGLAND & WALES:		BELGIUM:		INDIA:		FRANCE:	
1838-1854	40.88	1881-1890	45.11	1881-1891	25.07	1817-1831	39.55
1871-1880	42.98	1891-1900	47.10	1891-1901	23.80	1840-1859	40.15
1876-1880	43.56	SWEDEN:		1901-1911	22.95	1861-1865	39.82
1881-1890	45.42	1816-1840	41.53	FINLAND:		1877-1881	42.12
1891-1900	45.95	1841-1845	44.27	1881-1890	42.80	1898-1903	47.43
1906-1910	50.45	1846-1850	43.48	1891-1900	44.25	SWITZERLAND:	
1910-1912	53.42	1851-1855	42.57	1901-1910	46.30	1876-1881	41.90
SCOTLAND:		1856-1860	42.31	GERMANY:		1881-1888	44.49
1861-1870	42.09	1861-1870	44.60	1871-1880	37.01	1889-1900	47.10
1871-1880	42.37	1871-1880	46.95	1881-1890	38.71	1901-1910	50.70
1881-1890	45.12	1881-1890	50.01	1891-1900	42.26		
1891-1900	46.06	1891-1900	52.28	1901-1910	46.57	U. S. (Reg. states)	
1911	51.64	1901-1910	55.75	1910-1911	49.04	1901	49.24
DENMARK:		HOLLAND:		PRUSSIA:		1910	51.49
1835-1844	43.65	1850-1859	37.32	1867-1877	36.68	1920 (Orig. Reg.	
1856-1865	44.43	1870-1879	39.55	1890-1891	40.60	States)	55.16
1880-1889	47.85	1880-1889	43.75	1891-1900	42.83	1920 (Total Reg.	
1885-1894	48.05	1890-1899	47.60	1900-1901	43.95	States)	56.32
1896-1900	51.70	1900-1909	52.20	1906-1910	48.22	MASSACHUSETTS:	
1906-1910	56.40	NORWAY:		BAVARIA:		1855	39.77
ITALY:		1856-1865	48.67	1891-1900	39.48	1890	43.48
1876-1887	35.25	1871-1880	49.81	1901-1910	43.78	1895	45.35
1899-1902	43.04	1881-1890	49.97	SAXONY:		1901	47.75
1906-1910	44.53	1891-1900	52.27	1891-1900	39.80	1910	51.19
1910-1912	47.38	1901-1910	56.26	1900-1911	44.77	1920	55.25

In Australia, the expectation of life at birth is 55.20 years for males, and 58.84 years for females; in Japan, 43.97 years for males, and 44.85 years for females; in New Zealand, 59.17 years for males, and 61.76 years for females.

ANNUITIES.

Present Values of $1 Per Annum.

Interest Rate.	25 Years.	50 Years.	62 Years.	Interest Rate.	25 Years.	50 Years.	62 Years.
0.02	$19.52345647	$31.42360589	$35.35264002	0.035	16.48151459	23.45561787	25.18587049
0.025	18.42437642	28.36231168	31.32672836	0.0425	15.21733627	20.59306131	21.747463
0.03	17.41314769	25.72976401	28.00034279	0.05	14.09394457	18.25592546	19.02883404

Annual Instalment for Amortizing Principal of $1.

Annual Rate.	25 Years.	50 Years.	62 Years.	Annual Rate.	25 Years.	50 Years.	62 Years.
0.02	$0.06122044	$0.01182321	$0.00828643	0.035	.02567404	.00763371	.00470480
0.025	.02927592	.01025806	.00690126	0.0425	.02321452	.00606005	.003482375
0.03	.02742787	.00886550	.00571385	0.05	.02095246	.00477674	.00255183

Annual Interest Plus Instalment on Principal of $1.

Annual Rate.	25 Years.	50 Years.	62 Years.	Annual Rate.	25 Years.	50 Years.	62 Years.
0.02	$0.06122044	$0.01182321	$0.00828643	0.035	.06067404	.04263371	.03970480
0.025	.05427592	.02525806	.03190126	0.0425	.06571452	.04856005	.045982375
0.03	.05742787	.03886550	.03571385	0.05	.07095246	.05477674	.05255183

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ANNUITY OF $1,000 AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

Years.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	Years.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
5	4,580	4,452	4,390	4,329	4,212	35	21,487	18,664	17,461	16,374	14,498
10	8,530	8,111	7,913	7,722	7,360	40	23,115	19,793	18,401	17,159	15,046
15	11,938	11,118	10,740	10,380	9,712	45	24,519	20,720	19,156	17,774	15,456
20	14,877	13,590	13,008	12,462	11,470	50	25,730	21,482	19,762	18,256	15,762
25	17,413	15,622	14,828	14,094	12,783	100	31,599	24,505	21,950	19,848	16,618
30	19,600	17,292	16,289	15,372	13,765						

AMOUNT OF ONE DOLLAR AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

Years.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	Years.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.06	19	1.75	2.10	2.30	2.52	3.02
2	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.12	20	1.80	2.19	2.41	2.65	3.20
3	1.09	1.12	1.14	1.15	1.19	21	1.86	2.27	2.52	2.78	3.40
4	1.12	1.17	1.19	1.21	1.26	22	1.91	2.37	2.63	2.92	3.60
5	1.15	1.21	1.24	1.27	1.33	23	1.97	2.46	2.75	3.07	3.82
6	1.19	1.26	1.30	1.34	1.41	24	2.03	2.56	2.87	3.22	4.04
7	1.23	1.31	1.36	1.40	1.50	25	2.09	2.66	3.00	3.38	4.29
8	1.26	1.36	1.42	1.47	1.59	26	2.15	2.77	3.14	3.55	4.54
9	1.30	1.42	1.48	1.55	1.68	27	2.22	2.88	3.28	3.73	4.82
10	1.34	1.48	1.55	1.62	1.79	28	2.28	2.99	3.43	3.92	5.11
11	1.38	1.53	1.62	1.71	1.89	29	2.35	3.11	3.58	4.11	5.41
12	1.42	1.60	1.69	1.79	2.01	30	2.42	3.24	3.74	4.32	5.74
13	1.46	1.66	1.77	1.88	2.13	31	2.50	3.37	3.91	4.53	6.08
14	1.51	1.73	1.85	1.98	2.26	32	2.57	3.50	4.09	4.76	6.45
15	1.55	1.80	1.93	2.07	2.39	33	2.65	3.64	4.27	5.00	6.84
16	1.60	1.87	2.02	2.18	2.54	34	2.73	3.79	4.46	5.25	7.25
17	1.65	1.94	2.11	2.29	2.69	35	2.81	3.94	4.66	5.51	7.68
18	1.70	2.02	2.20	2.40	2.85	100	19.21	50.50	81.58	131.50	339.30

YEARS IN WHICH A GIVEN AMOUNT WILL DOUBLE AT INTEREST.

Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest. Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.	Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest. Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.
	Years.	*Years.*	*Years.*	*Years.*		*Years.*	*Years.*	*Years.*	*Years.*
1	100.00	69.660	69.487	69.237	6	16.67	11.896	11.725	11.639
1½	66.66	46.556	46.382	46.297	6½	15.38	11.007	10.836	10.750
2	50.00	35.003	34.830	34.743	7	14.29	10.245	10.074	9.966
2½	40.00	28.071	27.899	27.748	7½	13.33	9.584	9.414	9.328
3	33.33	23.450	23.278	23.191	8	12.50	9.006	8.837	8.751
3½	28.57	20.149	19.977	19.890	8½	11.76	8.497	8.327	8.241
4	25.00	17.673	17.501	17.415	9	11.11	8.043	7.874	7.788
4½	22.22	15.747	15.576	15.490	9½	10.52	7.638	7.468	7.383
5	20.00	14.207	14.035	13.949	10	10.00	7.273	7.103	7.018
5½	18.18	12.942	12.775	12.689	12	8.34	6.116	5.948	5.862

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

Time.	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	Time.	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%
$1.00 1 month	$.003	$.004	$.005	$.005	$.006	$100.00 4 days	$.045	$.053	$.066	$.077	$.089
" 2 months	.007	.008	.010	.011	.013	" 5 "	.056	.069	.083	.097	.111
" 3 "	.011	.013	.015	.017	.020	" 6 "	.067	.083	.100	.116	.133
" 6 "	.020	.025	.030	.035	.040	" 1 month	.334	.416	.500	.583	.667
" 12 "	.040	.050	.060	.070	.080	" 2 months	.667	.832	1.000	1.166	1.333
$100.00 1 day	.011	.013	.016	.019	.022	" 3 "	1.000	1.250	1.500	1.750	2.000
" 2 days	.022	.027	.032	.038	.044	" 6 "	2.000	2.500	3.000	3.500	4.000
" 3 "	.034	.041	.050	.058	.067	" 12 "	4.000	5.000	6.000	7.000	8.000

INTEREST ON $1,000 FOR ONE TO THIRTY DAYS (BASED ON 360-DAY YEAR).

Days.	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	7%	Days.	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	7%
	Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*		*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
1	0.0972	0.1111	0.125	0.1389	0.1667	0.1944	16	1.5555	1.7778	2.000	2.2222	2.6667	3.1111
2	0.1924	0.2222	0.250	0.2778	0.3333	0.3889	17	1.6528	1.8889	2.125	2.3611	2.8333	3.3055
3	0.2916	0.3333	0.375	0.4167	0.5000	0.5833	18	1.7500	2.0000	2.250	2.5000	3.0000	3.5000
4	0.3889	0.4444	0.500	0.5556	0.6667	0.7778	19	1.8472	2.1111	2.375	2.6389	3.1667	3.6944
5	0.4861	0.5555	0.625	0.6944	0.8333	0.9722	20	1.9444	2.2222	2.500	2.7778	3.3333	3.8889
6	0.5833	0.6667	0.750	0.8333	1.0000	1.1667	21	2.0417	2.3333	2.625	2.9167	3.5000	4.0833
7	0.6805	0.7778	0.875	0.9722	1.1667	1.3611	22	2.1389	2.4444	2.750	3.0555	3.6667	4.2778
8	0.7778	0.8889	1.000	1.1111	1.3333	1.5555	23	2.2361	2.5555	2.875	3.1944	3.8333	4.4722
9	0.8750	1.0000	1.125	1.2500	1.5000	1.7500	24	2.3333	2.6667	3.000	3.3333	4.0000	4.6667
10	0.9722	1.1111	1.250	1.3889	1.6667	1.9444	25	2.4305	2.7778	3.125	3.4722	4.1667	4.8611
11	1.0694	1.2222	1.375	1.5278	1.8333	2.1389	26	2.5278	2.8889	3.250	3.6111	4.3333	5.0555
12	1.1667	1.3333	1.500	1.6667	2.0000	2.3333	27	2.6250	3.0000	3.375	3.7500	4.5000	5.2500
13	1.2639	1.4444	1.625	1.8055	2.1667	2.5278	28	2.7222	3.1111	3.500	3.8889	4.6667	5.4444
14	1.3611	1.5555	1.750	1.9444	2.3333	2.7222	29	2.8194	3.2222	3.625	4.0278	4.8333	5.6389
15	1.4583	1.6667	1.875	2.0833	2.5000	2.9167	30	2.9167	3.3333	3.750	4.1667	5.0000	5.8333

RENT COLLECTION TABLE.

(By C. R. Swickard, Columbus, O.)

Days.	Month of 31 Days.	Month of 30 Days.	Month of 29 Days.	Month of 28 Days.	Days.	Month of 31 Days.	Month of 30 Days.	Month of 29 Days.	Month of 28 Days.
1	.0322	.0333	.0344	.0357	17	.5462	.5666	.5861	.6069
2	.0645	.0666	.0689	.0714	18	.5806	.5999	.6206	.6426
3	.0967	.0999	.1034	.1071	19	.6128	.6333	.6551	.6783
4	.1290	.1333	.1379	.1428	20	.6450	.6666	.6896	.7140
5	.1613	.1666	.1724	.1785	21	.6774	.6999	.7240	.7497
6	.1936	.1999	.2068	.2142	22	.7097	.7332	.7585	.7854
7	.2253	.2333	.2413	.2499	23	.7419	.7666	.7930	.8211
8	.2570	.2666	.2758	.2856	24	.7742	.7999	.8275	.8568
9	.2903	.2999	.3103	.3213	25	.8065	.8332	.8620	.8925
10	.3225	.3333	.3448	.3570	26	.8387	.8666	.8964	.9282
11	.3647	.3666	.3792	.3927	27	.8710	.8999	.9309	.9639
12	.3870	.3999	.4137	.4284	28	.8032	.9332	.9654	1.00
13	.4192	.4333	.4482	.4641	29	.9355	.9666	1.00	.....
14	.4516	.4666	.4827	.4998	30	.9677	1.00	.....	.....
15	.4838	.4999	.5172	.5355	31	1.00	.....	.....	.....
16	.5140	.5333	.5516	.5712					

Note—Multiply the total rental a month by the figure opposite the number of days due.

COMMON FRACTIONS REDUCED TO DECIMALS.

8ths.	16ths	32ds.	64ths		8ths.	16ths	32ds.	64ths		8ths.	16ths	32ds.	64ths	
			1	.015625				23	.359375				45	.703125
		1	2	.03125	3	6	12	24	.375			23	46	.71875
			3	.04o875				25	.390625				47	.734375
	1	2	4	.0625			13	26	.40625	6	12	24	48	.75
			5	.078125				27	.421875				49	.765625
		3	6	.09375		7	14	28	.4375			25	50	.78125
			7	.109375				29	.453125				51	.796875
1	2	4	8	.125			15	30	.46875		13	26	52	.8125
			9	.140625				31	.484375				53	.828125
		5	10	.15625	4	8	16	32	.5			27	54	.84375
			11	.171875				33	.515625				55	.859375
	3	6	12	.1875			17	34	.53125	7	14	28	56	.875
			13	.203125				35	.546875				57	.890625
		7	14	.21875		9	18	36	.5625			29	58	.90625
			15	.234375				37	.578125				59	.921875
2	4	8	16	.25			19	38	.59375		15	30	60	.9375
			17	.265625				39	.609375				61	.953125
		9	18	.28125	5	10	20	40	.625			31	62	.96875
			19	.296875				41	.640625				63	.984375
	5	10	20	.312o			21	42	.65625	8	16	32	64	1.
			21	.328125				43	.671875					
		11	22	.34375		11	22	44	.6875					

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243	270
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	31	62	93	124	155	186	217	248	279	310
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	33	66	99	132	165	198	231	264	297	330
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	34	68	102	136	170	204	238	272	306	340
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	37	74	111	148	185	222	259	296	333	370
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	38	76	114	152	190	228	266	304	342	380
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351	390
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	41	82	123	164	205	246	287	328	369	410
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170	42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378	420
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	43	86	129	172	215	258	301	344	387	430
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190	44	88	132	176	220	264	308	352	396	440
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210	46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414	460
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220	47	94	141	188	235	282	329	376	423	470
23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230	48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480
24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240	49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500
26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260										

SQUARES, SQ. ROOTS, CUBES AND CU. ROOTS OF NOS. 1 TO 100.

No.	Sq.	Cube.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	No.	Sq.	Cube.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	No.	Sq.	Cube.	Square Root.	Cube Root.
0.1	0.01	0.001	0.316	0.464	23	529	12167	4.795	2.843	63	3969	250047	7.937	3.979
.15	0.022	0.003	0.387	0.531	24	576	13824	4.899	2.884	64	4096	262144	8.000	4.000
.2	0.04	0.008	0.447	0.585	25	625	15625	5.000	2.924	65	4225	274625	8.062	4.020
.25	0.062	0.015	0.500	0.630	26	676	17576	5.099	2.962	66	4356	287496	8.124	4.041
.3	0.09	0.027	0.548	0.669	27	729	19683	5.196	3.000	67	4489	300763	8.185	4.061
.35	0.122	0.042	0.592	0.705	28	784	21952	5.291	3.036	68	4624	314432	8.246	4.081
.4	0.16	0.064	0.633	0.737	29	841	24389	5.385	3.072	69	4761	328509	8.306	4.101
.45	0.202	0.091	0.671	0.766	30	900	27000	5.477	3.107	70	4900	343000	8.366	4.121
.5	0.25	0.125	0.707	0.794	31	961	29791	5.567	3.141	71	5041	357911	8.426	4.140
.55	0.302	0.166	0.742	0.819	32	1024	32768	5.656	3.174	72	5184	373248	8.485	4.160
.6	0.36	0.216	0.775	0.843	33	1089	35937	5.744	3.207	73	5329	389017	8.544	4.179
.65	0.422	0.274	0.806	0.866	34	1156	39304	5.831	3.239	74	5476	405224	8.602	4.198
.7	0.49	0.343	0.837	0.888	35	1225	42875	5.916	3.271	75	5625	421875	8.660	4.217
.75	0.562	0.421	0.866	0.909	36	1296	46656	6.000	3.301	76	5776	438976	8.717	4.235
.8	0.64	0.512	0.894	0.928	37	1369	50653	6.082	3.332	77	5929	456533	8.775	4.254
.85	0.722	0.614	0.922	0.947	38	1444	54872	6.164	3.362	78	6084	474552	8.831	4.272
.9	0.81	0.729	0.949	0.965	39	1521	59319	6.245	3.391	79	6241	493039	8.888	4.290
.95	0.902	0.857	0.975	0.983	40	1600	64000	6.324	3.420	80	6400	512000	8.944	4.308
1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	41	1681	68921	6.403	3.448	81	6561	531441	9.000	4.326
2	4	8	1.414	1.259	42	1764	74088	6.480	3.476	82	6724	551368	9.055	4.344
3	9	27	1.732	1.442	43	1849	79507	6.557	3.503	83	6889	571787	9.110	4.362
4	16	64	2.000	1.587	44	1936	85184	6.633	3.530	84	7056	592704	9.165	4.379
5	25	125	2.236	1.710	45	2025	91125	6.708	3.556	85	7225	614125	9.219	4.396
6	36	216	2.449	1.817	46	2116	97336	6.782	3.583	86	7396	636056	9.273	4.414
7	49	343	2.645	1.912	47	2209	103823	6.855	3.608	87	7569	658503	9.327	4.431
8	64	512	2.828	2.000	48	2304	110592	6.928	3.634	88	7744	681472	9.380	4.448
9	81	729	3.000	2.080	49	2401	117649	7.000	3.659	89	7921	704969	9.434	4.464
10	100	1000	3.162	2.154	50	2500	125000	7.071	3.684	90	8100	729000	9.486	4.481
11	121	1331	3.316	2.224	51	2601	132651	7.141	3.708	91	8281	753571	9.539	4.497
12	144	1728	3.464	2.289	52	2704	140608	7.211	3.732	92	8464	778688	9.591	4.514
13	169	2197	3.605	2.351	53	2809	148877	7.280	3.756	93	8649	804357	9.643	4.530
14	196	2744	3.741	2.410	54	2916	157464	7.348	3.779	94	8836	830584	9.695	4.546
15	225	3375	3.873	2.466	55	3025	166375	7.416	3.803	95	9025	857375	9.746	4.562
16	256	4096	4.000	2.519	56	3136	175616	7.483	3.825	96	9216	884736	9.798	4.578
17	289	4913	4.123	2.571	57	3249	185193	7.549	3.848	97	9409	912673	9.848	4.594
18	324	5832	4.246	2.620	58	3364	195112	7.615	3.870	98	9604	941192	9.899	4.610
19	361	6859	4.358	2.668	59	3481	205379	7.681	3.893	99	9801	970299	9.949	4.626
20	400	8000	4.472	2.714	60	3600	216000	7.746	3.914	100	10000	1000000	10.000	4.641

SQUARE ROOTS AND CUBE ROOTS, 1000 TO 2000.

Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.
1000	31.62	10.00	1255	35.43	10.79	1510	38.86	11.47	1765	42.01	12.09
1005	31.70	10.02	1260	35.50	10.80	1515	38.92	11.49	1770	42.07	12.10
1010	31.78	10.03	1265	35.57	10.82	1520	38.99	11.50	1775	42.13	12.11
1020	31.94	10.07	1275	35.71	10.84	1530	39.12	11.52	1785	42.25	12.13
1025	32.02	10.08	1280	35.78	10.86	1535	39.18	11.54	1790	42.31	12.14
1030	32.09	10.10	1285	35.85	10.87	1540	39.24	11.55	1795	42.37	12.15
1035	32.17	10.12	1290	35.92	10.89	1545	39.31	11.56	1800	42.43	12.16
1045	32.33	10.15	1300	36.06	10.91	1555	39.43	11.59	1810	42.54	12.19
1050	32.40	10.16	1305	36.12	10.93	1560	39.50	11.60	1815	42.60	12.20
1060	32.56	10.20	1315	36.26	10.96	1570	39.62	11.62	1825	42.72	12.22
1065	32.63	10.21	1320	36.33	10.97	1575	39.69	11.63	1830	42.78	12.23
1075	32.79	10.24	1330	36.47	11.00	1585	39.81	11.66	1840	42.90	12.25
1080	32.86	10.26	1335	36.54	11.01	1590	39.87	11.67	1845	42.95	12.26
1085	32.94	10.28	1340	36.61	11.02	1595	39.94	11.68	1850	43.01	12.28
1090	33.02	10.29	1345	36.67	11.04	1600	40.00	11.70	1855	43.07	12.29
1095	33.09	10.31	1350	36.74	11.05	1605	40.06	11.71	1860	43.13	12.30
1100	33.17	10.32	1355	36.81	11.07	1610	40.12	11.72	1865	43.19	12.31
1105	33.24	10.34	1360	36.88	11.08	1615	40.19	11.73	1870	43.24	12.32
1110	33.32	10.35	1365	36.95	11.09	1620	40.25	11.74	1875	43.30	12.34
1115	33.39	10.37	1370	37.01	11.11	1625	40.31	11.76	1880	43.36	12.34
1120	33.47	10.38	1375	37.08	11.12	1630	40.37	11.77	1885	43.42	12.35
1125	33.54	10.40	1380	37.15	11.13	1635	40.44	11.78	1890	43.47	12.36
1130	33.62	10.42	1385	37.22	11.15	1640	40.50	11.79	1895	43.53	12.37
1135	33.69	10.43	1390	37.28	11.16	1645	40.56	11.80	1900	43.59	12.39
1140	33.76	10.45	1395	37.35	11.17	1650	40.62	11.82	1905	43.65	12.40
1145	33.84	10.46	1400	37.42	11.19	1655	40.68	11.83	1910	43.70	12.41
1150	33.91	10.48	1405	37.48	11.20	1660	40.74	11.84	1915	43.76	12.42
1155	33.99	10.49	1410	37.55	11.21	1665	40.80	11.85	1920	43.82	12.43
1160	34.06	10.51	1415	37.62	11.23	1670	40.87	11.86	1925	43.87	12.44
1165	34.13	10.52	1420	37.68	11.24	1675	40.93	11.88	1930	43.93	12.45
1170	34.21	10.54	1425	37.75	11.25	1680	40.99	11.89	1935	43.99	12.46
1175	34.28	10.55	1430	37.82	11.27	1685	41.05	11.90	1940	44.05	12.47
1180	34.35	10.57	1435	37.88	11.28	1690	41.11	11.91	1945	44.10	12.48
1185	34.42	10.58	1440	37.95	11.29	1695	41.17	11.92	1950	44.16	12.49
1190	34.50	10.60	1445	38.01	11.31	1700	41.23	11.93	1955	44.22	12.50
1195	34.57	10.61	1450	38.08	11.32	1705	41.29	11.95	1960	44.27	12.51
1200	34.64	10.63	1455	38.14	11.33	1710	41.35	11.96	1965	44.33	12.53
1205	34.71	10.64	1460	38.21	11.34	1715	41.41	11.97	1970	44.38	12.54
1210	34.79	10.66	1465	38.28	11.36	1720	41.47	11.98	1975	44.44	12.55
1215	34.86	10.67	1470	38.34	11.37	1725	41.53	11.99	1980	44.50	12.56
1220	34.93	10.69	1475	38.41	11.38	1730	41.59	12.00	1985	44.55	12.57
1225	35.00	10.70	1480	38.47	11.40	1735	41.65	12.02	1990	44.61	12.58
1235	35.14	10.73	1490	38.60	11.42	1745	41.77	12.04	1995	44.67	12.59
1245	35.28	10.76	1500	38.73	11.45	1755	41.89	12.06	2000	44.72	12.60

MINUTES OR SECONDS IN DECIMALS OF A DEGREE.

Min.	Degree.	Min.	Degree.	Min.	Degree.	Sec.	Degree.	Sec.	Degree.	Sec.	Degree.
1	0.016	21	0.350	41	0.683	1	0.00027	21	0.00583	41	0.01138
2	0.033	22	0.366	42	0.700	2	0.00055	22	0.00611	42	0.01166
3	0.050	23	0.383	43	0.716	3	0.00083	23	0.00638	43	0.01194
4	0.066	24	0.400	44	0.733	4	0.00111	24	0.00666	44	0.01222
5	0.083	25	0.416	45	0.750	5	0.00138	25	0.00694	45	0.01250
6	0.100	26	0.433	46	0.766	6	0.00166	26	0.00722	46	0.01277
7	0.116	27	0.450	47	0.783	7	0.00194	27	0.00750	47	0.01305
8	0.133	28	0.466	48	0.800	8	0.00222	28	0.00777	48	0.01333
9	0.150	29	0.483	49	0.816	9	0.00250	29	0.00805	49	0.01361
10	0.166	30	0.500	50	0.833	10	0.00277	30	0.00833	50	0.01388
11	0.183	31	0.516	51	0.850	11	0.00305	31	0.00861	51	0.01416
12	0.200	32	0.533	52	0.866	12	0.00333	32	0.00888	52	0.01444
13	0.216	33	0.550	53	0.883	13	0.00361	33	0.00916	53	0.01472
14	0.233	34	0.566	54	0.900	14	0.00388	34	0.00944	54	0.01500
15	0.250	35	0.583	55	0.916	15	0.00416	35	0.00972	55	0.01527
16	0.266	36	0.600	56	0.933	16	0.00444	36	0.01000	56	0.01555
17	0.283	37	0.616	57	0.950	17	0.00472	37	0.01027	57	0.01583
18	0.300	38	0.633	58	0.966	18	0.00500	38	0.01055	58	0.01611
19	0.316	39	0.650	59	0.983	19	0.00527	39	0.01083	59	0.01638
20	0.333	40	0.666	60	1.000	20	0.00555	40	0.01111	60	0.01666

AREAS OF CIRCLES.

To find the circumference of a circle multiply the diameter by 3.14159265 (commonly expressed as 3.1416). To find the area of a circle multiply the square of the diameter by .785398 (usually expressed as .7854). To find the cubic contents of a cylinder or pipe, multiply the area by the height or depth. Thus, a pipe 1 foot in diameter and 1 foot in length contains .7854 cubic feet. To find how many gallons are contained in a pipe or cylinder, divide the cubic contents by 231, which is the number of cubic inches in a United States gallon.

CIRCLE AREAS IN EIGHTHS OF A UNIT.

Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.
1-32	.09817	.0007	9-16	1.76715	.2485	1	3.14159	.7854	2	6.28319	3.1416
1-16	.19635	.0030	19-32	1.86532	.2768	1 1-16	3.33794	.8866	2 3-16	6.87223	3.7583
3-32	.29452	.0069	21-32	2.06167	.3382	1 3-16	3.73064	1.1075	2 5-16	7.26493	4.2000
3-16	.58904	.0276	11-16	2.15984	.3712	1 5-16	4.12334	1.3530	2 7-16	7.65763	4.6664
7-32	.68722	.0375	23-32	2.25802	.4057	1 7-16	4.51604	1.6230	2 9-16	8.05033	5.1572
9-32	.88357	.0621	25-32	2.45437	.4793	1 9-16	4.90874	1.9175	2 11-16	8.44303	5.6727
11-32	1.07992	.0928	27-32	2.65072	.5591	1 11-16	5.30144	2.2365	2 13-16	8.83573	6.2126
13-32	1.27627	.1296	29-32	2.84707	.6450	1 13-16	5.69414	2.5802	2 15-16	9.22843	6.7771

A square is equal in area to a circle when the side of the square equals 0.88623 multiplied by the diameter of the circle; or when the diameter of the circle equals 1.12838 multiplied by the side of the square.

Any straight line extending from the centre of a circle to the circumference is called a *radius*.

NUMBER OF DAYS FROM A GIVEN DAY IN ONE MONTH TO SAME DAY IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

(Prepared by the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York.)

From — To	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	121
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

WAGE TABLES.

(Arranged on the basis of certain union scales.)

Hours.	35-Hr. Week.		40-Hr. Week.		44-Hour Week.				48-Hour Week.			
	$60 a Week.		$60 a Week.		$55 a Week.		$60 a Week.		$55 a Week.		$60 a Week.	
	Single Price.	1½ Price.	Single Price.	1½ Price.	Single Price.	1½ Price.	Single Price.	1½ Price.	Single Price.	1½ Price.	Single Price.	1½ Price.
¼	.43	.64	.38	.56	.31	.47	.34	.51	.29	.43	.31	.47
½	.86	1.29	.75	1.13	.63	.94	.68	1.02	.57	.86	.63	.94
¾	1.29	1.93	1.13	1.69	.94	1.41	1.02	1.53	.86	1.29	.94	1.41
1	1.71	2.57	1.50	2.25	1.25	1.88	1.36	2.05	1.15	1.72	1.25	1.88
2	3.14	5.14	3.00	4.50	2.50	3.75	2.73	4.09	2.29	3.44	2.50	3.75
3	3.42	7.71	4.50	6.75	3.75	5.63	4.09	6.14	3.44	5.16	3.75	5.63
4	6.86	10.29	6.00	9.00	5.00	7.50	5.45	8.18	4.58	6.87	5.00	7.50
5	8.57	12.86	7.50	11.25	6.25	9.38	6.82	10.23	5.73	8.59	6.25	9.38
6	10.29	15.43	9.00	13.50	7.50	11.25	8.18	12.27	6.88	10.31	7.50	11.25
7	12.00	18.00	10.50	15.75	8.75	13.13	9.55	14.32	8.02	12.03	8.75	13.13
8	13.71	20.57	12.00	18.00	10.00	15.00	10.91	16.36	9.17	13.75	10.00	15.00
9	15.43	23.14	13.50	20.25	11.25	16.88	12.27	18.41	10.31	15.47	11.25	16.88
10	17.14	25.71	15.00	22.50	12.50	18.75	13.64	20.45	11.46	17.19	12.50	18.75
11	18.86	28.29	16.50	24.75	13.75	20.63	15.00	22.50	12.60	18.91	13.75	20.63
12	20.57	30.86	18.00	27.00	15.00	22.50	16.36	24.54	13.75	20.62	15.00	22.50
13	22.29	33.43	19.50	29.25	16.25	24.38	17.73	26.59	14.90	22.34	16.25	24.38
14	24.00	36.00	21.00	31.50	17.50	26.25	19.09	28.64	16.04	24.06	17.50	26.25
15	25.71	38.57	22.50	33.75	18.75	28.13	20.45	30.68	17.19	25.78	18.75	28.13
16	27.43	41.14	24.00	36.00	20.00	30.00	21.82	32.73	18.33	27.50	20.00	30.00
17	29.14	43.71	25.50	38.25	21.25	31.88	23.18	34.77	19.48	29.22	21.25	31.88
18	30.86	46.29	27.00	40.50	22.50	33.75	24.54	36.82	20.63	30.94	22.50	33.75
19	32.57	48.86	28.50	42.75	23.75	35.63	25.91	38.86	21.77	32.66	23.75	35.63
20	34.29	51.43	30.00	45.00	25.00	37.50	27.27	40.91	22.92	34.37	25.00	37.50
21	36.00	54.00	31.50	47.25	26.25	39.38	28.64	42.95	24.06	36.09	26.25	39.38
22	37.71	56.57	33.00	49.50	27.50	41.25	30.00	45.00	25.21	37.81	27.50	41.25
23	39.43	59.14	34.50	51.75	28.75	43.13	31.36	47.04	26.35	39.53	28.75	43.13
24	41.14	61.71	36.00	54.00	30.00	45.00	32.73	49.09	27.50	41.25	30.00	45.00
25	[illegible]	.....	37.50	56.25	31.25	46.88	34.09	51.14	28.65	42.97	31.25	46.88
26	44.57	.....	39.00	58.50	32.50	48.75	35.45	53.18	29.79	44.69	32.50	48.75
27	46.29	.....	40.50	60.75	33.75	50.63	36.82	55.23	30.94	46.40	33.75	50.63
28	48.00	.....	42.00	.....	35.00	52.50	38.18	57.27	32.08	48.12	35.00	52.50
29	49.71	.....	43.50	.....	36.25	54.38	39.54	59.32	33.23	49.84	36.25	54.38
30	51.43	.....	45.00	.....	37.50	56.25	40.91	61.36	34.38	51.56	37.50	56.25
31	53.14	.....	46.50	.....	38.75	.....	42.27	.....	35.52	53.28	38.75	58.13
32	54.86	.....	48.00	.....	40.00	.....	43.64	.....	36.67	55.00	40.00	60.00
33	56.57	.....	49.50	.....	41.25	.....	45.00	.....	37.81	.....	41.25	.....
34	58.29	.....	51.00	.....	42.50	.....	46.36	.....	38.96	.....	42.50	.....
35	60.00	.....	52.50	.....	43.75	.....	47.73	.....	40.10	.....	43.75	.....
36	.....	.....	54.00	.....	45.00	.....	49.09	.....	41.25	.....	45.00	.....
37	.....	.....	55.50	.....	46.25	.....	50.45	.....	42.40	.....	46.25	.....
38	.....	.....	57.00	.....	47.50	.....	51.82	.....	43.54	.....	47.50	.....
39	.....	.....	58.50	.....	48.75	.....	53.18	.....	44.69	.....	48.75	.....
40	.....	.....	60.00	.....	50.00	.....	54.54	.....	45.83	.....	50.00	.....
41	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.25	.....	55.91	.....	46.98	.....	51.25	.....
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.50	.....	57.27	.....	48.13	.....	52.50	.....
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.75	.....	58.63	.....	49.27	.....	53.75	.....
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	.....	60.00	.....	50.42	.....	55.00	.....
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.56	.....	56.25	.....
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.71	.....	57.50	.....
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.85	.....	58.75	.....
48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	.....	60.00	.....

HOW TO FIGURE PROFIT.

(From the International Confectioner.)

Experience has proved that many business men have the wrong idea about figuring profit. Remember that 20% added to the cost does not yield 20% profit. Profit is properly figured on selling price, and to make a 20% profit you must add 25% to cost.

To find the correct selling price to gain a certain net profit: Add the percentage of cost of doing business and the desired per cent. of profit. Subtract this from 100. Divide the cost by this remainder. It pays to know how to figure profit.

			Profit.				Profit.
5 %	added is	4¾ %		40 %	added is	28½ %	
8½ %	" "	7 %		45 %	" "	31 %	
10 %	" "	9 %		50 %	" "	33⅓ %	
12½ %	" "	11⅛ %		55 %	" "	35½ %	
15 %	" "	13 %		60 %	" "	37½ %	
16 %	" "	14¼ %		65 %	" "	39½ %	
17½ %	" "	15 %		66⅔ %	" "	40 %	
20 %	" "	16⅔ %		70 %	" "	41 %	
25 %	" "	20 %		75 %	" "	42⅔ %	
30 %	" "	23 %		80 %	" "	44½ %	
33⅓ %	" "	25 %		85 %	" "	46 %	
35 %	" "	26 %		90 %	" "	47½ %	
37½ %	" "	27¼ %		100 %	" "	50 %	

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Denominations.	Where Used.	American Equivalents.
Almude	Portugal	4.422 gals.
Ardeb	Egypt	7.6907 bu.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre
Arobe	Paraguay	25 lbs.
Arratel or libra	Portugal	1.011 lbs.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3175 lbs.
"	Brazil	32.38 lbs.
"	Cuba	25.3664 lbs.
"	Portugal	32.38 lbs.
"	Spain	25.36 lbs.
"	Venezuela	25.4024 lbs.
" (liquid)	Cuba, Spain, and Venezuela	4.263 gals.
Arshine	Russia	28 in.
" (sq.)	"	5.44 sq. ft.
Artel	Morocco	1.12 lbs.
Baril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gals.
Barrel	Malta (customs)	11.4 gals.
"	Spain (raisins)	100 lbs.
Berkovets	Russia	361.12 lbs.
Boll or Bole	Scotland, Ireland	4 Winch'r bu.
Bongkal	India	832 grains.
Bouw	Sumatra	7,096.5 sq. meters
Bu	Japan	0.1 inch.
Butt (wine)	Spain	140 gals.
Cafiiso	Malta	5.4 gals.
Candy	India (Bombay)	529 lbs.
"	India (Madras)	500 lbs.
Cantar	Egypt	99.05 lbs. av.
"	Morocco	113 lbs.
"	Syria (Damascus)	575 lbs.
"	Turkey	124.7036 lbs.
Cantaro (cantar)	Malta	175 lbs.
Carga	Mexico, Salvador	300 lbs.
Catty	China	1.333⅓ lbs.
"	Japan	1.31 lbs.
"	Java, Siam, Malac'a	1.35 lbs.
"	Sumatra	2.12 lbs.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gals.
Centner	Bremen, Brunswick	117.5 lbs.
"	Denmark, Norway	110.11 lbs.
"	Prussia	113.44 lbs.
"	Sweden	93.7 lbs.
"	Vienna	123.5 lbs.
"	Zollverein	110.24 lbs.
"	Double or metric	220.46 lbs.
Chetvert	Russia	5.7748 bu.
Chih	China	14 inches.
Cho	Japan	2.4507 acres.
Comb	England	4 bu.
Coyan	Sarawak	3,098 lbs.
"	Siam (Koyan)	2,667 lbs.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
"	Paraguay	78.9 yds.
"	Paraguay (sq.)	8.077 sq. ft.
"	Uruguay	Nearly 2 acres.
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cu. ft.
Cwt. (hundredweight)	British	112 lbs.
Dessiatine	Russia	2.6997 acres.
"	Spain	1.599 bu.
Drachme	Greece	Half ounce.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bu.
"	Chile	2.575 bu.
"	Cuba	1.599 bu.
"	Mexico	1.54728 bu.
"	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bu.
"	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bu.
"	Venezuela	1.599 bu.
" (liquid)	Spain	16 gals.
Feddan	Egypt	1.03 acres.
Frail (raisins)	Spain	50 lbs.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 qts.
"	Mexico	2.5 qts.
Frasila	Zanzibar	35 lbs.
Fuder	Luxemburg	264.17 gals.
Funt	Russia	0.9028 lb.
Garnice	Russian Poland	0.88 gal.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	"	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter: Dry	"	2.838 bu.
Liquid	"	26.417 gals.
Joch	Austria, Hungary	1.422 acres.
Ken	Japan	6 feet.
Kilogram (kilo)	Metric	2.2046 lbs.
Kilometer	"	0.621376 mile.
Klafter	Russia	216 cu. ft.
Koku	Japan	4.9629 Imp. bu.
Korree	Russia	3.5 bu.
Kwamme	Japan	8.28 lbs.

Denominations.	Where Used.	American Equivalents.
Last	Belgium, Holland	85.134 bu.
"	England (dry malt)	82.52 bu.
"	Germany	2 metric tons (4,480 lbs.)
"	Prussia	112.29 bu.
"	Russian Poland	11⅔ bu.
"	Scotland, Ireland	10 quarters.
"	Spain (salt)	4,760 lbs.
League (land)	Paraguay	4,633 acres.
Li	China	2,115 ft.
Libra (lb.)	Argentine Republic	1.0127 lbs.
"	Central America	1.043 lbs.
"	Chile	1.014 lbs.
"	Cuba	1.0161 lbs.
"	Mexico	1.01465 lbs.
"	Peru	1.0143 lbs.
"	Portugal	1.011 lbs.
"	Spain	1.0144 lbs.
"	Uruguay	1.0143 lbs.
"	Venezuela	1.0161 lbs.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre (lb.)	Greece	1.1 lbs.
"	Guiana	1.0791 lbs.
Load	England (timber)	Sq., 50 cu. ft.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1 5-6 acres.
"	Nicaragua Salvad'r	1 727 acres
Mate	Bolivia	0.507 lb.
Maund	India	82 2-7 lbs.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Mil	Denmark	4.68 miles.
"	Denmark (geog'cal)	4.61 miles.
Milla	Nicaragua & Honduras	1.1493 miles
Mna	Greece	3.3069 lbs. av.
Morgen	Prussia	0.63 acre
Ocque	Greece	2.84 lbs. av.
Oke	Egypt	2.8052 lbs.
"	Greece	2.84 lbs.
"	Turkey	2.82838 lbs.
Pic	Egypt	21¼ inches.
Picul	Borneo & Celebes	135.64 lbs.
"	China, Japan	133⅓ lbs.
"	Java	135.1 lbs.
"	Philippine Islands	137.9 lbs.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
"	Spain	0.91407 foot.
Pik	Turkey	27.9 inches.
Pood	Russia	36.112 lbs.
Pund (lb.)	Denmark & Sweden	1.102 lbs.
Quarter	Great Britain	8.252 bu.
"	London (coal)	36 bu.
Quintal	Argentine Republic	101.42 lbs.
"	Brazil	130.06 lbs.
"	Castile, Chile, Mexico and Peru	101.41 lbs.
"	Metric	220.46 lbs.
Rottle	Palestine	6 lbs.
Sack	England	4 bu.; of flour, it is 480 lbs.
Sagene	Russia	7 feet.
Salma	Malta	490 lbs.
Se	Japan	0.02451 acre.
Seer	India	1 lb. 13 ozs.
Shaku	Japan	11.9305 inches.
Sno	"	1.6 quarts.
Standard (Petrograd)	Lumber measure	165 cu. ft.
Stone	British	14 lbs.
Sun	Japan	1.193 inches.
Tael	Cochin China	590.75 grs. (troy)
Tan	Japan	0.25 acre.
Tchetvert	Russia	5.77 Imper. bu., or 5.95 Winchester bu.
To	Japan	2 pecks.
Ton	Space measure	40 cu. ft.
Tonde (cereals)	Denmark	3.94783 Win. bu.
Tondeland	"	1.36 acres.
Tonne	France	2204.62 lbs. av.
Tsubo	Japan	6 ft. sq.
Tsun	China	1.41 inches.
Tunna	Sweden	4.5 bu.
Tunnland	"	1.22 acres.
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
"	Central America	32.87 inches.
"	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
"	Cuba	33.384 inches.
"	Mexico	33 inches.
"	Spain	0.914117 yd
Vedro	Russia	2.707 gals.
Verst	"	0.663 mile.
Vlocka	Russian Poland	41.98 acres.
Wey	Scotland & Ireland	5 quarters.

The *carat*, used as a gem unit, weighs over 3 grains (3.168), or 205 milligrams.

The word also is used to denote the proportion of alloy in a metal: thus, pure gold is 24 carats fine.

FOREIGN COINS VALUED IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury as of July 1, 1923.)

Argentine Republic, G., Peso ($0.9648). Currency: Paper, normally convertible at 44 per cent. of face value; now inconvertible.

Austria, G., Krone ($0.2026).

Belgium, G. and S., Franc ($0.1930). Member Latin Union; gold is actual standard.

Bolivia, G., Boliviano ($0.3893). 12½ bolivianos equal 1 pound sterling.

Brazil, G., Milreis ($0.5462). Currency: Government paper normally convertible at 16 pence (—$0.3244) per milreis.

British Colonies in Australasia and Africa, G., Pound sterling ($4.8665).

British Honduras, G., Dollar ($1.0000).

Bulgaria, G., Leva ($0.1930).

Canada, G., Dollar ($1.00).

Chili, G., Peso ($0.3650). Currency: Inconvertible paper.

China, S., Tael, Haikwan (customs) ($0.8050). The tael is a unit of weight, not a coin. The customs unit is the Haikwan tael. The values of other taels are based on their relation to the value of the Haikwan tael. The Yuan silver dollar of 100 cents is the monetary unit of the Chinese Republic; it is equivalent to .644+ of the Haikwan tael. Dollar, Yuan ($0.5127). Mexican silver pesos issued under Mexican decree of Nov. 13, 1918, are of silver content approximately 41% less than the dollar here quoted; and those issued under decree of Oct. 27, 1919, contain about 51% less silver.

Colombia, G., Peso ($0.9733). Currency: Government paper and gold.

Costa Rica, G., Colon ($0.4653).

Cuba, G., Peso ($1.0000).

Czecho-Slovakia, G., Krone ($0.2026).

Denmark, G., Krone ($0.2680).

Dominican Republic, G., Dollar ($1.0000). U. S. money is principal circulating medium.

Ecuador, G., Sucre ($0.4867).

Egypt, G., Pound (100 piasters) ($4.9431). The actual standard is the British pound sterling, which is legal tender for 97½ piasters.

Finland, G., Markka ($0.1930).

France, G. and S., Franc ($0.1930). Member Latin Union; gold is actual standard.

Germany, G., Mark ($0.2382).

Great Britain, G., Pound sterling ($4.8665).

Greece, G. and S., Drachma ($0.1930). Member Latin Union; gold is actual standard.

Guatemala, S., Peso ($0.4826). Currency: Inconvertible paper.

Hayti, G., Gourde ($0.2000). Currency: National bank notes redcemable on demand in American dollars.

Honduras, S., Peso ($0.4826). Currency: Bank notes.

Hungary, G., Krone ($0.2026).

India (British), G., Mohur and Sovereign ($4.8665); S., Rupee ($0.2293). The British sovereign and half sovereign are legal tender in India at 10 rupees per sovereign.

Indo-China, S., Piaster ($0.5212).

Italy, G., Lira ($0.1930). Member Latin Union; gold is actual standard.

Japan, G., Yen ($0.4985).

Liberia, G., Dollar ($1.0000). Currency: Depreciated silver token coins. Customs duties are collected in gold.

Lithuania, G., Litas ($0.1000).

Mexico, G., Peso ($0.4985).

Netherlands, G., Guilder (florin), ($0.4020).

Newfoundland, G., Dollar ($1.0000).

Nicaragua, G., Cordoba ($1.0000).

Norway, G., Krone ($0.2680).

Panama, G., Balboa ($1.0000).

Paraguay, G., Peso (Argentine), ($0.9648). Currency: Depreciated Paraguayan paper currency.

Persia, S., Kran ($0.0889). Currency: Silver circulating above its metallic value. Gold coin is a commodity only, normally worth double the silver.

Peru, G., Libra ($4.8665).

Philippine Islands, G., Peso ($0.5000).

Portugal, G., Escudo ($1.0805). Currency: Inconvertible paper.

Roumania, G., Leu ($0.1930).

Russia, G., Ruble ($0.5146).

Salvador, G., Colon ($0.5000).

Serbia, G., Dinar ($0.1930).

Siam, G., Tical ($0.3709).

Spain, G. and S., Peseta ($0.1930). Valuation is for gold peseta; currency is notes of the Bank of Spain.

Straits Settlements, G., Dollar ($0.5678).

Sweden, G., Krona ($0.2680).

Switzerland, G., Franc ($0.1930). Member Latin Union; gold is actual standard.

Turkey, G., Piaster ($0.0440). (100 piasters equal to the Turkish £.)

Uruguay, G., Peso ($1.0342). Currency: Inconvertible paper.

Venezuela, G., Bolivar ($0.1930).

G. means gold standard country; S. silver. Value in U. S. money is stated in parentheses.

The Treasury does not quote in the above table the monetary units of some of the newly created countries of Central Europe because the countries have as yet no struck coinage.

Lithuania, which has been using the German mark, has adopted the *litas* (gold par of exchange, $0.10).

Latvia, which has been using the Russian ruble, has adopted the *lat* (gold par of exchange, $0.193).

Esthonia has the *Esthonian mark* (gold par of exchange, $0.193).

Poland, which has been using the mark (gold par of exchange, $0.2382), has, in 1923, been trying to adopt a *zloty* (gold par of exchange, $0.193) and has sold short time bills on that basis.

Russia also has been trying to stabilize its currency by use of a new standard, the *chervonets*, equivalent to 10 gold rubles (gold par of exchange, $5.146) and is issuing bank notes on that standard based on a gold reserve.

JAPANESE WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS, WITH ENGLISH, AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN EQUIVALENTS.

JAPAN.	GREAT BRITAIN.	UNITED STATES.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.
Ri	2.44030 miles	2.44029 miles	3.92727 kilometres	3.92727 kilometer
Ri (marine)	1.15152 miles	1.15151 miles	1.85318 kilometres	1.85318 kilometer
Square Ri	5.95505 sq. miles	5.95501 sq. miles	15.42347 kilometres	15.42347 quadrat-kilometer
Cho = 10 *Tan*... = 3,000 *Tsubo*	2.45064 acres	2.45062 acres	99.17355 ares	99.17355 ar
Tsubo	3.95369 sq. yards	3.95367 sq. yards	3.30579 centiares	3.30579 quadrat-meter
Koku = 10 *To*.. = 100 *Sho*	4.96005 bushels	47.65389 gals. (liquid) 5.11902 bush. (dry)	1.80391 hectolitre	1.80391 hectoliter
" (Capacity of vessels)	1-10 of one ton	1-10 of one ton	1-10 de tonne	1-10 tonne
Kwan = 1,000 *Momme*.	8.26733 lb. (avoir.) 10.04711 lb. (troy)	8.26733 lb. (avoir.) 10.04711 lb. (troy)	3.75000 kilogrammes	3.75000 kilo-gramm
Kin = 160 *Momme*	1.32277 lb. (avoir.) 1.60754 lb. (troy)	1.32277 lb. (avoir.) 1.60754 lb. (troy)	0.60000 kilo-gramme	0.60000 kilogramm
Momme	2.11644 drams 2.41131 dwts.	0.13228 oz. (avoir) 0.12057 oz. (troy)	3.75000 grammes	3.75000 gramm
Yen = 100 *Sen*	2s. 0d. 582.	0.4984 dollar	2.583 francs	2.0924 mark

The value of the yen is as follows: Prior to December, 1885, gold yen, 0.4 momme of pure gold; from January, 1886, to September, 1897, silver yen, 6.7 momme of pure silver; subsequent to October, 1897, gold yen, 0.2 momme of pure gold.

VALUE AND WEIGHT OF GOLD.

(By the United States Assay Office, New York.)

The unit in weighing gold is the troy ounce. A "fine" ounce means an ounce of pure gold. The mint value of gold does not fluctuate but remains constant at $20.67183462 per fine ounce. Troy measure is used in weighing gold. The grain is the same in both troy and avoirdupois measure but the ounce and the pound are not the same. The troy ounce contains 480 grains and the troy pound 5,760 grains, there being 12 ounces to the pound. The troy pound is never used in weighing gold, even when the weights of large quantities are to be computed. The avoirdupois ounce contains 437½ grains and the avoirdupois pound contains 7,000 grains, there being 16 ounces to the pound.

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A *ton* of water contains 35.943 cubic feet or 224 gallons. The ordinary *ton* weighs 2,240 pounds. A ship's *tun* holds 210 gallons. A *cargo ton* contains 40 cubic feet. The *ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, is 100 English cubic feet. A *thread* of yarn is 1½ yards, a *skein* of cotton or silk = 120 yards, a *hank* of cotton or silk is 840 yards; a hank of *linen* is 30 yards. A *cable length*, used in nautical measures, is 600 feet.

BRITISH LIQUID MEASURE WITH UNITED STATES EQUIVALENTS.

Names.	Pounds of Water.		Cubic Inches.	Litres.	United States Equivalents.
4 gills = 1 pint	1.25		34.66	0.56793	1.20032 liquid pints.
2 pints = 1 quart	2.5		69.32	1.13586	1.20032 " quarts.
2 quarts = 1 pottle	5		138.64	2.27173	2.40064 " "
2 pottles = 1 gallon	10		277.27	4.54346	1.20032 " gallons.
2 gallons = 1 peck	20	Dry measure	554.55	9.08692	1.03152 dry pecks.
4 pecks = 1 bushel	80		2219.36	36.34766	1.03152 " bushels.
4 bushels = 1 coomb	320		8872.77	145.39062	4.12606 " "
2 coombs = 1 quarter	640		17745.54	290.7813	8.2521 " "

Size of Barrels.

Firkin or quarter barrel	9 gallons	Tierce	42 gallons
Anker (10 gallons)	10 gallons	Hogshead of ale (1½ barrels)	54 gallons
Kilderkin, rundlet, or ½ barrel	18 gallons	Puncheon	72 gallons
Barrel	36 gallons	Butt of ale	108 gallons

ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WITH AMERICAN EQUIVALENTS.

WEIGHTS.

The Roman libra or pound = 10 oz. 18 pwt. 13 5-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica mina or pound = 11 oz. 7 pwt. 16 2-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica talent (60 minae) = 56 lbs. 11 oz. 0 pwt. 17 1-7 gr., Troy.

DRY MEASURE.

The Roman modus = 1 pk. 2-9 pint.
The Attic choenix = nearly 1½ pints.
The Attic medimnus = 4 pk. 6 1-10 pints.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The cotyle = a little over ½ pint.
The cyathus = a little over 1½ pints.
The chus = a little over 6¾ pints.

LONG MEASURE.

The Roman foot = 11 3-5 inches.
The Roman cubit = 1 ft. 5⅜ inches.
The Roman pace = 4 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman furlong = 604 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman mile = 4,835 feet.
The Grecian cubit = 1 ft. 6⅛ inches.
The Grecian furlong = 504 ft. 4 1-5 inches.
The Grecian mile = 4,030 feet.

MONEY.

The quadrans = 1 1-10 mills.
The as = 1 3-10 mills.
The sestertius = 3.58 + cents.
The sestertium (1,000 sesterti) = $35.80.
The denarius = 14.35 + cents.
The Attic obolus = 2.39 + cents.
The drachma = 14.35 + cents.
The mina (100 drachmae) = $14.35 +.
The talent (60 minae) = $861.00.
The Greek stater was worth $4; the Persian, $5.35. Each coin was of silver, composed of 20 drachmas, each drachma equal in value to 19½ cents, American money.

The modern drachma equals 19.3 cents. The Greek stater weighed 134.75 grains avoirdupois. The Roman aureus was worth $4.50.

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS REDUCED TO TROY WEIGHT.

The Gerah, one-twentieth of a Shekel, 12 grains; the Bekah, half a Shekel, 5 pennyweight; the Shekel, 10 pennyweight; the Maneh, 60 Shekels, 2 lbs. 6 oz.; the Talent, 50 Manehs, or 3,000 Shekels, 125 lbs.

ENERGY RESOURCES OF THE WORLD.

The United States is literally the most powerful country in the world, according to a statement made by Dr. Thomas T. Read of the Federal Bureau of Mines, before the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University. "The real basis of power of a nation is its energy resources rather than its man-power strength," said Dr. Read. "The modern way to use the energy of a man is to employ it in a way similar to the little detonator of the big explosive shell—the little charge sets off the big one and does an amount of work far in excess of its own capacity. The energy output of an average workman is about a tenth of a horsepower. The energy expended by a coal miner in an eight-hour day thus amounts to about that available from two pounds of coal. A Japanese miner who gets out 1,400 pounds of coal a day thus multiplies his energy by 700. It is somewhat like planting one grain of wheat and having 700 grow from it.

"The American miner gets out 8,800 pounds of coal in a day and so multiplies his energy by 4,400. There are 41,000,000 wage earners in the United States and their energy output is a little over 4,000,000 horsepower, or only nine times the potential energy output in the form of coal of 100 miners. The power minerals, coal, petroleum, and waterpower, are, therefore, the real sources of strength in an industrial civilization. Just where the United States stands on this basis is best brought out by some comparative figures which may be stated in millions of horsepower years, so that the figures will be easier to handle. Taking the estimates of probable and possible available coal, petroleum, and waterpower in the principal countries of the world, and reckoning them in terms of millions of horsepower years, they line up something like this:

Country.	Coal (Millions of Hp. Years).	Petr'le'm (Millions of Hp. Years).	Water-power (Millions of Hp. Years).	Country.	Coal (Millions of Hp. Years).	Petr'le'm (Millions of Hp. Years).	Water-power (Millions of Hp. Years).
United States	500,000	400	37	Australasia	19,000	(?)	4
China	200,000	60	20	Russia	17,000	280	16
Germany	48,000	2	2½	Poland and Czecho-Slovakia	14,000	45	1
Canada	40,000	40	22½	India	11,000	70	27
Great Britain	27 000	(?)	1				

"No other country than these has as much as one-fiftieth part of the total energy resources as the United States. The United States had resources before 1492 even greater than now because they were all unused. China is in somewhat the same position to-day as the United States was 400 years ago. Japan, on the other hand, is an example of a country that has developed its very limited resources to a large extent. Japan's energy resources are less than one five-hundredth part of those of the United States, and therefore the Japanese cannot afford to use their energy for rough uses that require large quantities, such as in breaking stone.

WATER POWER OF THE WORLD.

Rapid increase in the use of water power has resulted from scarcity of coal, the United States Geological Survey says in a survey of the Water Power of the World, issued in 1923. North America, although it contains less than 15 per cent. of the water power resources of the globe, has developed more water power than all the rest of the world. About 41 per cent. of the developed water power of the world is in the United States. European countries, particularly Germany, the territory comprised in the former Empire of Austria-Hungary, Norway, Sweden, France, Italy and Switzerland, have developed a relatively large percentage of their water power, and the percentage is greater in Germany than in any other country in Europe.

Nearly half the potential water power of the world is in tropical Africa. Asia, though 50 per cent. greater in area than Africa, ranks second in water power resources, because the seasonal distribution of the rainfall in Southern and Eastern Asia is so irregular that the stage of the rivers fluctuates greatly. North America, South America and Europe follow in that order, and the water power of Australia is very small.

Progress in the United States is shown in the plans to harness the Colorado, Columbia and the St. Lawrence Rivers, and in the consolidation of existing plants. The proposed turbine capacity of projects under construction for which licenses were issued by the Federal Power Commission in 1921 and 1922 was 1,500,000 H. P. This capacity includes only that of projects on public lands and public reservations or navigable streams. Electrification for rural districts is proceeding next in, through extension of transmission lines from cities and towns to surrounding areas. In the Far West settlers employed on irrigation projects are supplied with power from plants operating in connection with the irrigation work. In Norway, Sweden and Finland the Governments, either directly or through power districts, are extending transmission lines in accordance with a definite plan of supplying the farming districts with electricity for light and power. In Sweden 38 per cent. of the area under cultivation is supplied with electricity. The Government of France has voted a large sum of money for similar service there.

Although the United States at present exceeds every other country in the mileage of steam railways that have been electrified (1,600 miles) the electrification of railroads is proceeding more rapidly in Europe. In Switzerland, although only 5 per cent. of the mileage of railroads has been electrified, it is planned to have one-third of the total mileage so treated by 1926. In Norway the electrification of fifty kilometres of double track railroad, extending from Christiania to Drammen, was begun in 1919 and completed in 1922. Sweden, France, Italy and Austria also plan to electrify a large part of the railways, and have already electrified more than 1,800 miles.

The following estimates are presented in terms of horse power and should be reduced one-fourth for expression in kilowatts:

SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL AND DEVELOPED WATER POWER IN 1920.

	Horse Power.	
North America:	*Developed.*	*Potential.*
Mexico	400,000	6,000,000
United States	9,243,000	28,000,000
Alaska	40,000	2,500,000
Newfoundland	60,000	400,000
Canada	2,418,000	20,000,000
Costa Rica	15,000	1,000,000
Guatemala	4,000	1,500,000
Honduras	3,000	1,000,000
Nicaragua	400	800,000
Salvador	2,700	200,000
Panama	13,300	500,000
West Indies	12,500	150,000
Approximate total	12,210,000	62,000,000
South America:		
Argentina	23,000	5,000,000
Bolivia	12,000	2,500,000
Brazil	250,000	25,000,000
British Guiana	.....	2,500,000
Dutch Guiana	.....	800,000
French Guiana	.....	500,000
Chile	60,000	2,500,000
Colombia	25,000	4,000,000
Ecuador	2,500	1,000,000
Paraguay	200	2,000,000
Peru	36,500	4,500,000
Uruguay	.....	300,000
Venezuela	12,500	3,000,000
Approximate total	424,000	54,000,000
Europe:		
Sweden	1,200,000	4,500,000
Norway	1,350,000	5,500,000
Finland	185,000	1,500,000
Russia	100,000	2,000,000
Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania	20,000	200,000
Poland	80,000	200,000
Ukraine	40,000	425,000
The Caucasus	5,000	5,000,000
Hungary	30,000	150,000
Czecho-Slovakia	50,000	420,000
Jugo-Slavia	125,000	2,600,000
Austria	205,000	3,000,000
Roumania	30,000	1,100,000
Bulgaria	8,000	1,200,000
Greece	6,000	250,000
Turkey	.....	Small
Albania	1,000	500,000
Italy	1,150,000	3,800,000
Switzerland	1,070,000	1,400,000
Germany	1,000,000	1,350,000
France	1,400,000	4,700,000
British Isles	6,210,000	585,000
Belgium	700	Small
Denmark	1,500	2,000
Spain	600,000	4,000,000
Portugal	10,000	300,000
Iceland	.....	500,000
Approximate total	8,877,000	45,000,000
Asia:		
Chinese Republic	1,650	20,000,000
India	150,000	27,000,000
Asia Minor	500	500,000
Persia	.....	200,000
Asia—Continued.		
Afghanistan	2,000	500,000
Siberia	.....	8,000,000
French Indo-China	.....	4,000,000
Siam and Malay States	4,500	4,000,000
Chosen	2,620	500,000
Japan	1,000,000	6,000,000
Approximate total	1,160,000	71,000,000
Africa:		
Tangier	.....	50,000
Morocco	.....	250,000
Algeria	130	200,000
Tunis	.....	30,000
Gold Coast and British mandate in Togo	.....	1,450,000
Liberia	.....	4,000,000
Sierra Leone	.....	1,700,000
Senegal	.....	250,000
Union of South Africa	5,000	1,600,000
Angola	4,000	4,000,000
Southwest Africa (Union of South Africa mandate)	.....	150,000
Belgian Congo and Belgian mandate	250	90,000,000
French Congo	.....	35,000,000
F'ch m'date in Cameroon	.....	13,000,000
Nigeria and British mandate in Cameroon	.....	9,000,000
Rhodesia	.....	2,500,000
Tanganyika (Brit. m'date)	800	2,700,000
British Central Africa	.....	1,200,000
British East Africa	900	4,700,000
Portuguese East Africa	.....	3,700,000
Bechuanaland	.....	20,000
Abyssinia	.....	4,000,000
Egypt	.....	600,000
Ivory Coast, Dahomey and French mandate in Togo	.....	2,850,000
French Guinea	.....	2,000,000
French Sudan	.....	1,000,000
Madagascar	100	5,000,000
Approximate total	11,000	190,000,000
Oceanica:		
Australia	.....	620,000
New Zealand	45,000	3,800,000
Philippine Islands	.....	1,500,000
Sumatra	11,600	2,000,000
Java	56,500	500,000
Borneo	.....	2,500,000
New Guinea	.....	5,000,000
Tasmania	34,500	400,000
Celebes	.....	1,000,000
Approximate total	147,000	17,000,000
Recapitulation:		
North America	12,210,000	62,000,000
South America	424,000	54,000,000
Europe	8,877,000	45,000,000
Asia	1,160,000	71,000,000
Africa	11,000	190,000,000
Oceanica	147,000	17,000,000
Grand total	**23,000,000**	**439,000,000**

THE WORLD'S COAL.

The world's output of coal in 1922 is estimated by the United States Geological Survey at 1,208,000,000 metric tons.

The *unmined* coal in the coal-producing countries is estimated at more than 7,685,000,000,000 tons, mostly softer than anthracite, which latter is found in but few regions outside of Eastern Pennsylvania. Bituminous and lignite form the vast bulk of the world's unmined reserves, which, by continents, expressed in tons, are as follows:

North America—United States and Alaska, 3,500,000,000,000 (of which 16,000,000,000 is anthracite); Canada, 1,361,000,000,000 (of which 2,000,000,000 is anthracite); Mexico and Central America, 10,000,000,000; total for North America—4,871,000,000,000.

South America — Colombia, 30,000,000,000; Brazil, Chile, Peru and Venezuela, 100,000,000,000; total for South America—130,000,000,000.

Europe—British Isles, 166,000,000,000; Germany, 148,200,000,000; Poland, 68,800,000,000; Ukrainia, 55,600,000,000; Czechoslovakia, 24,500,000,000; France, 18,600,000,000; Belgium, 11,000,000,000; Norway and Spitzbergen, 8,750,000,000; Spain, 5,500,000,000; Holland, 5,000,000,000; Russia in Europe, 12,000,000,000, Austria and Hungary, 1,000,000,000; other and total for Europe—522,200,000,000.

Asia—China, 1,100,000,000,000 (of which 427,000,000,000 is anthracite); Siberia, 192,000,000,000; India, 87,000,000,000; Indo-China, 22,000,000,000; Japan, 9,000,000,000; other and total for Asia, 1,900,000,000,000.

Australasia—200,000,000,000 (of which 183,000,000,000 is in the Commonwealth of Australia.)

Union of South Africa—62,000,000,000.

The demand on coal has been somewhat relieved by the ever-increasing use of petroleum; so that geologists once more are guessing that the world's coal supply may last at least 1,000 years in the future. Ten years ago they foresaw the exhaustion of coal in 100 years from now.

The world's production of coal in 1922 was estimated by the United States Geological Survey at 1,200,000,000 long (metric) tons, as against 1,133,600,000 tons in 1921, and 1,318,900,000 tons in 1920.

The normal world output is slightly under 1,500,000,000 metric tons, of which the United States contributes 35 to 45 per cent.

In 1921, about 13,600,000 metric tons were mined in Canada, 2,000,000 in South America, 562,000,000 in Europe, 70,000,000 in Asia, 11,000,000 in Africa, 13,000,000 in Australia, and 3,000,000 in other places.

Of the European countries, Great Britain produced 165,781,000 tons (excluding Ireland with 90,000 tons); Germany, 168,600,000; Czechoslovakia, 32,600,000; France, 29,000,000; Belgium, 21,700,000; Poland, 7,800,000.

Of the Asian production, Japan contributed 26,000,000 tons; British India, 19,500,000; China, 19,000,000.

The African output was almost all from the Union of South Africa.

Coal unmined in Pennsylvania is estimated at 16,000,000,000 tons anthracite and 108,474,000,000 tons bituminous; in West Virginia, 150,363,600,000 tons, bituminous.

COAL MINERS—THEIR AVERAGE NUMBER.

The number of men employed in the Pennsylvania anthracite mines ranged as high as 180,000 in 1914, and as low as 154,000 in 1917. They average 200 (1908) to 293 (1918) days' work a year, and they dig 2.02 (1913) to 2.39 (1908) tons per man per day.

In the bituminous mines the number of employees ranged up to 615,305 in 1918, with 243 days' work per year, and an average digging of 3.91 (1915) tons per man per day.

IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT OF CHIEF COUNTRIES.

YEAR.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Germany.	France.	YEAR.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Germany.	France.
PIG IRON.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Met. tons.*	*Met. tons.*	STEEL.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Met. tons.*	*Met. tons.*
1900.....	8,960,000	13,789,000	8,521,000	2,714,000	1900.....	4,901,000	10,188,000	6,646,000	1,565,000
1905.....	9,608,000	22,992,000	10,988,000	3,077,000	1905.....	5,812,000	20,024,000	10,067,000	2,240,000
1910.....	10,012,000	27,304,000	14,793,000	4,032,000	1910.....	6,374,000	26,095,000	13,699,000	3,390,000
1911.....	9,526,000	23,650,000	15,534,000	4,426,000	1911.....	6,462,000	23,676,000	15,019,000	3,681,000
1912.....	8,751,000	29,727,000	17,753,000	4,939,000	1912.....	6,796,000	31,251,000	17,302,000	4,428,000
1913.....	10,260,000	30,966,000	16,765,000	5,124,000	1913.....	7,668,000	31,301,000	18,959,000	4,620,000
1914.....	8,924,000	23,332,000	14,392,000	.....	1914.....	7,885,000	23,513,000	14,973,000	.....
1915.....	8,794,000	29,916,000	11,790,000	.....	1915.....	8,550,000	32,151,000	13,258,000	.....
1916.....	9,048,000	39,435,000	13,285,000	1,447,000	1916.....	9,196,000	42,774,000	16,183,000	1,952,000
1917.....	9,420,000	38,621,000	13,142,000	1,684,000	1917.....	9,804,000	45,061,000	16,587,000	2,232,000
1918.....	9,066,000	39,055,000	11,590,000	1,297,000	1918.....	9,591,000	44,462,000	14,874,000	1,912,000
1919.....	7,398,000	31,015,364	5,654,000	2,376,000	1919.....	7,894,000	34,671,232	6,732,000	2,148,000
1920.....	8,007,000	36,925,987	5,550,000	3,380,000	1920.....	9,056,000	42,132,934	7,710,000	3,002,000
1921.....	2,611,000	16,688,126	5,750,000	3,294,000	1921.....	3,624,000	19,783,797	7,750,000	2,913,000
1922.....	4,899,500	27,219,904	8,400,000	5,128,608	1922.....	5,831,900	35,602,926	9,144,000	4,471,275

WORLD'S IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION.

(Long or metric tons of 2,240 lbs.)

Pig iron (1913) 65,566,000; (1919) 46,690,000; (1920) 54,976,000; (1921) 35,000,000.

Steel (1913) 63,356,000; (1919) 51,774,000; (1920) 63,117,000; (1921) 35,342,000.

The "minette' ore field, which extends over a portion of Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, and Belgium, is the most important as regards quantity in Europe. This field in 1912 produced 44,000,000 tons, or 28 per cent. of the world's output. The ore—geologically a bedded oolitic ironstone of Jurassic age—is a carbonate partly oxidized to brown ore,

IRON ORE RESOURCES OF THE WORLD.

The unmined iron ores of the world are officially estimated as follows, in metric tons:

COUNTRIES.	Iron Ore.	COUNTRIES.	Iron Ore.	COUNTRIES.	Iron Ore.
	Metric tons.		*Metric tons.*		*Metric tons.*
Europe: Germany..	1,374,000,000	Europe—*Continued.*		Other European countries.....	77,000,000
France.....	4,369,000,000	Spain.....	610,000,000	America.....	9,855,000,000
Britain.....	2,254,000,000	Norway.....	367,000,000	Africa.....	225,000,000
Sweden.....	1,548,000,000	Austria-Hungary..	284,000,000	Asia.....	260,000,000
Russia.....	1,032,000,000	Luxemburg.....	270,000,000	Australia.....	136,000,000
		Greece.....	100,000,000		

The French figures for ore include 150,000,000 tons in Algeria and Tunis.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF OTHER MINERALS.

Lead (1922) 1,040,000 metric tons.
Quicksilver (1922) 59,351 flasks (4,451,325 pounds.)
Aluminum (1922) 117,130 metric tons.
Chrome ore (1922) 238,528 metric tons.
Antimony (1917) 57,764 metric tons.
Platinum (1919) 67,180 troy ounces.
Tin (1921) 109,704 metric tons, of which the United States (which consumes over 33 per cent. of the world output) produced but 4 tons
Zinc (1922) 685,000 metric tons.
Graphite (1922) 110,000 metric tons.
Tungsten ore in concentrates of 60% WO3 (1921) 4,261 metric tons.
Coal (1922) 1,208,000,000 metric tons.
Petroleum (1922) 854,809,000 barrels (approximate).
Bauxite (1921), (excluding Germany and Hungary), 349,271 metric tons.
Magnesite (1920) 557,835 metric tons.
Phosphate rock (1919), (excluding Anguar Island, French Guiana, French Morocco and Russia), 4,038,690 metric tons.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Year (Calendar.)	Gold.		Silver.			Percentage of Production.	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.	Coining Value.	Gold by Value.	Silver by Value.
	Number.	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		
1900	12,315,135	254,576,300	173,591,364	107,626,400	224,441,200	53.2	46.8
1901	12,625,527	260,992,900	173,011,283	103,806,700	223,691,300	52.7	47.3
1902	14,354,680	296,737,600	162,763,483	86,264,700	210,441,900	58.9	41.1
1903	15,852,620	327,702,700	167,689,322	90,552,200	216,810,300	60.0	40.0
1904	16,804,372	347,377,200	164,195,266	95,233,300	212,292,900	61.5	38.5
1905	18,396,451	380,288,300	172,317,688	105,113,700	222,794,500	63.1	36.9
1906	19,471,080	402,503,000	165,054,497	111,721,100	215,827,600	65.3	34.7
1907	19,977,260	412,966,600	184,206,584	121,577,100	238,166,600	63.4	36.6
1908	21,422,244	442,837,000	203,131,404	108,655,100	262,634,500	62.8	37.2
1909	21,965,111	454,059,100	212,149,023	110,364,400	274,293,700	62.5	37.7
1910	22,022,180	455,239,100	221,715,763	119,727,000	286,662,700	61.4	38.6
1911	22,348,513	461,980,500	226,192,923	122,143,800	292,451,500	63.3	36.7
1912	22,549,335	466,136,100	230,904,241	141,972,220	298,542,842	60.9	39.1
1913	22,249,596	459,939,900	208,690,446	125,927,114	269,821,982	63.0	37.0
1914	21,240,416	439,078,260	166,968,491	92,338,485	215,878,453	67.0	33.0
1915	22,674,568	468,724,918	167,544,652	87,080,549	216,623,388	68.3	31.7
1916	21,970,788	454,176,500	175,775,275	120,560,746	227,265,001	66.6	33.4
1917	20,289,546	419,422,100	181,207,464	161,838,146	234,288,438	64.2	35.8
1918	18,556,520	380,924,500	197,394,900	195,088,872	256,217,739	60.0	40.0
1919	17,695,037	365,788,800	176,459,600	197,788,277	228,149,797	61.5	38.5
1920	16,303,306	337,019,300	173,260,600	176,621,835	224,013,679	60.7	39.3
1921	15,959,643	329,874,000	175,294,200	110,624,051	226,609,434	59.2	40.8
1922	15,440,243	319,178,164	213,541,784	145,067,467	276,094,428	52.8	47.2

The coinage value of silver in the above table is measured in standard silver dollars.

Totals, 1492-1922—Gold, fine ounces, 907,127,885; gold, value, $18,751,999,446; silver, fine ounces, 12,948,747,369; silver, coining value, $16,741,815,281.

Gold production (value of) in chief countries, in 1921—Africa, $186,694,100; United States, $50,067,300; Australasia, $20,736,600; Canada, $19,108,500; Mexico, $14,239,700; India (British), $9,715,800; Colombia, $6,000,000; Japan, $4,747,700; Brazil, $2,780,000; Central America, $2,500,000; British and Dutch East Indies, $2,446,600; China, $2,067,000; Peru, $1,599,700; Chosen (Korea), $1,550,400.

Silver production (fine ounces) in chief countries, in 1921—Mexico, 64,513,500; United States, 53,052,400; Canada, 13,134,900; Peru, 9,853,900; Australasia, 9,446,400; Bolivia and Chile, 4,600,000; Japan, 3,994,000; Burma, 3,677,900 Germany, 3,375,800; Spain and Portugal, 2,679,400; Central America, 2,000,000; Dutch East Indies, 1,022,000.

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*
1875	6,565,440,000	1903	22,222,280,640	1910	33,415,267,200	1917	38,316,436,480
1880	7,288,960,000	1904	23,124,933,440	1911	38,083,411,200	1918	39,024,563,200
1885	10,967,040,000	1905	21,309,706,880	1912	35,585,303,040	1919	35,470,131,200
1890	12,772,480,000	1906	31,241,784,000	1913	40,787,743,360	1920	34,048,888,240
1895	17,778,582,080	1907	32,419,822,400	1914	41,290,990,720	1921	37,518,776,640
1900	19,369,920,640	1908	31,181,106,880	1915	41,402,887,680	1922	39,537,482,880
1901	21,757,115,520	1909	32,599,871,360	1916	37,810,165,120	1923	43,990,000,000
1902	24,625,095,040						

The 1923 figures are based in part on a statement in the New York Evening Post on Oct. 27, 1923, by C. A. Shively, in which he quotes Willett & Gray of New York, leading authorities, as estimating the world's crop at 19,145,500 tons. The Cuban crop is estimated by several authorities as likely to approximate 4,000,000 tons, and it is included in the total.

WORLD'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION.

Yearly average production (pounds)—Algeria, 23,000,000; Argentina, 35,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 170,000,000; Brazil, 100,000,000; Belgium, 20,000,000; Bulgaria, 30,000,000; Canada, 13,000,000; Ceylon, 25,000,000; Cuba, 75,000,000; China, 500,000,000; Chili, 9,000,000; Colombia, 20,000,000; Dutch E. Indies, 200,000,000; France, 50,000,000; Germany, 60,000,000; Greece, 22,000,000; India, 1,000,000,000; Italy, 20,000,000; Japan, 120,000,000; Korea, 35,000,000; Mexico, 35,000,000; Persia, 20,000,000; Philippines, 100,000,000; Porto Rico, 10,000,000; Paraguay, 18,000,000; Roumania, 20,000,000; Russia, 255,000,000; Santo Domingo, 23,000,000; Serbia, 7,500,000; Turkey, 90,000,000; Union of So. Africa, 15,000,000; United States, 1,400,000; Venezuela, 8,000,000. Total, 4,500,000,000 pounds.

LIVE STOCK IN THE WORLD.

Country.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Country.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Argentina	*37,064,000	*35,671,000	3,221,000	India	141,542,000	34,158,000	.....
Australia	14,530,000	82,226,000	960,000	Italy	6,240,000	11,754,000	2,339,000
Austria	2,320,000	452,000	1,354,000	Japan	1,437,000	10,000	499,000
Belgium	1,517,000	.....	1,139,000	Jugo-Slavia	4,058,000	8,462,000	4,887,000
Brazil*	34,271,000	7,933,000	16,169,000	New Zealand	3,475,000	22,929,000	397,000
Bulgaria*	2,288,000	8,906,000	1,118,000	Norway	1,095,000	957,000	127,000
Canada	9,720,000	3,264,000	3,916,000	Poland	7,895,000	2,178,000	5,171,000
Chosen	1,490,000	1,000	977,000	Portugal	741,000	3,851,000	921,000
Czecho-Slovakia*	4,391,000	987,000	2,058,000	Roumania	5,521,000	11,194,000	3,132,000
Denmark	2,525,000	442,000	1,899,000	Russia (Europ'n)*	16,966,000	36,320,000	11,063,000
Finland	1,792,000	1,572,000	374,000	Russia (Asiatic)	11,329,000	14,370,000	2,761,000
Formosa	3,000	*a.*	1,281,000	Spain	3,718,000	20,522,000	5,152,000
France	13,576,000	9,782,000	5,196,000	Sweden	2,736,000	1,568,000	1,011,000
Germany	16,309,000	5,566,000	14,683,000	Switzerland	1,425,000	244,000	639,000
Greece	659,000	5,811,000	416,000	Union of S. Africa	8,557,000	31,730,000	915,000
Holland	2,063,000	668,000	1,519,000	United Kingdom	12,062,000	23,761,000	3,495,000
Hungary	1,828,000	1,352,000	2,473,000	United States	66,352,000	37,209,000	63,424,000

*Census. *a.* Less than 500. India includes native states.

FARM LANDS OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRY.	Year.	Total Prod'tive Area.	Arable Land.
		Thous'nds of Acres.	*Thous'nds of Acres.*
NORTH AMERICA.			
United States	1909	878,789	311,293
	1919	.....	348,552
Canada	1911	109,945	48,319
	1921	.....	.....
Costa Rica	1909-10	3,090	442
Cuba	1899	8,717	778
Porto Rico	1918	2,017	541
SOUTH AMERICA.			
Argentina	1909-10	537,805	44,446
	1917-18	.....	59,167
Chile	1910-11	15,144	2,557
	1917-18	29,772	3,090
Uruguay	1908	40,875	1,962
EUROPE.			
Austria	1911	69,939	26,272
	1920	17,688	4,182
Belgium	1910	6,387	3,339
	1920	.....	2,990
Bulgaria	1910	18,959	8,574
	1920	.....	8,165
Denmark	1912	9,198	6,385
	1919	10,019	6,949
Serbia	1897	6,246	2,534
Czecho-Slovakia	1920	33,155	14,811
Finland	1910	.....	4,628
France	1910	123,642	59,124
	1919	123,240	54,405
Germany	1913	126,063	63,066
	1913	110,422	53,742
	1921	.....	49,566
Greece	1911	7,009	2,333
Great Britain	1911	47,737	14,587
	1920	47,608	15,352
Hungary	1910	77,225	35,178
Ireland	1911	17,591	3,275
	1918	17,541	4,188
Italy	1910	45,031	33,815
	1911	65,164	31,789
	1919	65,228	.....
Latvia	1921	15,908	4,576
Luxemburg	1911	616	300
	1920	611	273

COUNTRY.	Year.	Total Prod'tive Area.	Arable Land.
		Thous'nds of Acres.	*Thous'nds of Acres.*
Netherlands	1911	7,258	[illegible]
	1920	7,245	2,311
Norway	1907	22,942	1,830
	1917	23,476	1,712
Poland	1921	79,627	42,034
Portugal	1902	17,281	5,777
Roumania	1905	24,645	14,829
	1921	61,479	31,448
Russia, (European 63 Provinces.)	1911	[illegible]	245,755
Spain	1908-11	112,665	41,264
Sweden	1911	65,196	9,144
	1918	71,024	9,578
Switzerland	1905	7,635	.....
	1919	7,914	2,573
ASIA.			
British India (British Provinces)	1910-11	465,706	264,858
	1918-19	475,577	267,716
Chosen	1918-19	50,754	11,832
Formosa	1911	1,972	1,884
French Indo-China	1918	74,050	12,039
Japan	1911	74,180	17,639
	1918	.....	17,379
	1919	74,014	17,579
Java	1913	19,098	13,759
Russia, Asiatic, (28 Govts and Prov.)	1911	715,838	33,860
AFRICA.			
Algeria	1910	50,846	11,434
	1915	.....	13,176
Egypt	1911-12	5,486	5,457
	1919-20	5,507	5,477
Morocco (French)	1918	18,135	5,039
Tunis	1918	22,239	6,919
Union of So. Africa	1909-10	3,569	3,385
	1918	10,086	9,624
OCEANIA.			
Australia	1910-11	119,942	14,987
	1919-20	113,416	16,809
New Zealand	1910-11	57,310	6,955
	1919-20	53,971	17,855

Productive area includes arable land; natural meadows and pastures, nurseries and orchards; woods and forests, and marsh, heath and uncultivated productive land.

Arable land includes land used for cereals, grass and other fodder crops, food crops, industrial crops, crops for seeding purposes, bare fallow, fertilizer crops and fields under natural grass, and other and unspecified classification.

Changed boundaries in Austria, Bulgaria, Germany and Roumania partly account for differences in figures.

FOOD CROPS OF THE WORLD (BUSHELS).

(Data by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

YEAR.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
1900	2,792,561,000	2,610,751,000	3,166,002,000	959,622,000	1,557,634,000	4,382,031,000
1905	3,461,181,000	3,327,084,000	3,510,167,000	1,180,053,000	1,495,751,000	5,251,398,000
1910	4,031,630,000	3,575,055,000	4,182,410,000	1,388,734,000	1,673,473,000	5,242,278,000
1911	3,481,007,000	3,551,795,000	3,808,561,000	1,373,286,000	1,753,933,000	4,842,109,000
1912	4,371,888,000	3,791,951,000	4,617,394,000	1,466,977,000	1,886,517,000	5,872,953,000
1913	3,587,429,000	4,127,437,000	4,697,437,000	1,650,265,000	1,880,387,000	5,802,910,000
1914	3,777,913,000	3,585,916,000	4,034,857,000	1,463,289,000	1,596,882,000	5,016,291,000
1915	4,201,589,000	4,127,685,000	4,306,550,000	1,439,875,000	1,583,206,000	4,848,726,000
1916	3,309,818,000	2,608,645,000	3,434,071,000	1,189,868,000	1,432,786,000	3,197,224,000
1917	3,540,863,000	2,287,889,000	3,006,747,000	936,050,000	473,152,000	3,103,876,000
1918	3,129,473,000	2,803,616,000	3,112,522,000	1,074,158,000	561,165,000	2,744,444,000
1919	3,649,815,000	2,742,339,000	2,851,897,000	972,937,000	638,745,000	2,963,720,000
1920	4,314,283,000	2,824,410,000	3,550,328,000	1,159,056,000	581,268,000	3,927,713,000
1921	4,016,226,000	3,078,887,000	3,051,618,000	1,137,427,000	834,750,000	3,541,754,000
1922	3,650,313,000	3,035,841,000	3,173,118,000	986,685,000	799,994,000	.....

Wheat figures, 1920, exclude Russia; and for 1921 exclude Russia, Serbia and Turkey. The wheat crop of the world for 1922 does not include Norway, Sweden, Serbia, Lithuania, Esthonia, Turkey and Russia.

The 1923 wheat crop of countries north of the Equator, which produce about four-fifths of the world's supply, was estimated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at 2,683,306,000 bushels, as against 2,566,510,000 in 1922, and 2,477,638,000 in 1921.

WHEAT HARVEST SEASONS OF THE WORLD.

(Data gathered by the Chicago Board of Trade.)

January—Australia, New Zealand and Chili.

February and March—East India, Upper Egypt.

April—Lower Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, India, Mexico and Cuba.

May—Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco, Texas and Florida.

June—Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South of France, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Missouri.

July—Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, France, South of England, Oregon, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado, Washington, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, New England and Upper Canada.

August—Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Lower Canada, Columbia, Manitoba, North and South Dakota.

September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and North of Russia.

November—Peru, South Africa and Argentina.

December—Burmah and Argentina.

CORN HARVEST TIME.

March—New South Wales.

March and April—Argentina.

September and October—All European countries.

October—The crop of the United States is harvested principally in this month.

WORLD'S COTTON PRODUCTION (500-LB. BALES).

YEAR.	World.	United States.	Per Ct. U. S.	YEAR.	World.	United States	Per Ct. U. S.
1911-21	1,172,000	231,000	19.70	1906-10	20,956,000	11,847,000	56.53
1821-30	1,541,000	566,000	36.72	1911	24,723,000	15,683,000	63.47
1831-40	2,317,000	1,123,000	48.46	1912	24,158,000	13,703,000	56.72
1841-50	2,692,000	1,953,000	72.54	1913	25,796,000	14,136,000	54.79
1851-60	4,216,000	3,242,000	76.89	1914	26,022,000	16,135,000	62.00
1861-70	5,027,000	2,186,000	43.48	1915	22,175,000	11,192,000	50.47
1871-75	6,810,000	3,623,000	53.20	1916	22,678,000	11,450,000	50.48
1876-80	7,812,000	5,036,000	64.46	1917	18,140,000	11,310,000	53.89
1881-85	9,224,000	5,867,000	63.60	1918	18,755,000	12,041,000	58.84
1886-90	11,002,000	7,232,000	65.73	1919	20,220,000	11,425,000	49.60
1891-95	12,149,000	8,041,000	66.18	1920	19,665,000	13,440,000	61.68
1896-1900	15,162,000	10,081,000	66.48	1921	14,741,000	8,340,000	53.90
1901-05	18,070,000	10,801,000	59.77	1922	17,664,000	9,964,000	56.41

Figures for periods are annual averages.

A normal world crop is about 22,000,000 bales.

There are about 152,000,000 cotton spinning spindles in the world, of which 130,000,000 are actively at work, as a rule.

ESTIMATED WORLD'S SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON.

(Seasons ending July 31; bales of 478 pounds net.)

	1921-22.	1922-23.		1921-22.	1922-23.
American (in all countries):	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	All kinds:	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Stocks, beginning of season	9,351,000	5,123,000	Stocks, beginning of season	14,752,000	9,536,000
Production	7,954,000	9,762,000	Production	14,741,000	17,540,000
Total supply	17,460,000	15,431,000	Total supply	29,602,000	27,568,000
Consumption	12,293,000	12,450,000	Consumption	20,047,000	20,950,000
Stocks, end of season	5,123,000	3,100,000	Stocks, end of season	9,536,000	6,400,000

Above figures were compiled by the United States Department of Commerce.

The figures for stocks were arrived at by compilation from the reports submitted by the foreign representatives of the Department and from other sources.

The total-supply figures include city crop, Mexican cotton entering United States, which loses its identity and passes as American, and cotton to balance distribution in the United States.

For India and China only the cotton produced for mill consumption and export is considered. Cotton entering extra-mill home consumption is not included.

THE WORLD'S WOOL PRODUCTION.

The world's production of wool in 1922, in pounds (average for years 1909 to 1913 in parentheses), is estimated by the United States Department of Commerce, and from other sources as follows:—

North America—United States, 261,095,000 (314,110,000); Canada, 19,125,000, (11,210,000); Mexico, 792,000 (7,000,000); total for No. America—281,012,000 (332,320,000).

South America—Argentina, 231,483,000 (358,688,000); Uruguay, 80,000,000 (156,968,000); Chile, 31,500,000 (17,430,000); Brazil, 27,000,000 (35,000,000); Peru, 15,000,000 (9,940,000); total for So. America—393,183,000 (587,350,000).

Europe—Spain, 165,347,000 (52,000,000); Russia, 150,000,000 (320,000,000); British Isles, 103,217,000 (134,000,000); Germany, 51,809,000 (25,600,000); Italy, 50,000,000 (55,000,000); France, 38,220,000 (80,688,000); Jugo-Slavia, 24,251,000 (25,446,000); Roumania, 18,032,000 (13,228,000); Bulgaria, 17,637,000 (23,700,000); Greece, 13,420,000 (14,000,000); Esthonia, 13,224,000; other and total for Europe—712,345,000 (840,032,000).

Africa—Union of So. Africa, 187,000,000 (157,761,000); Algeria, 35,155,000 (35,221,000); other and total for Africa—248,095,000 (211,567,000).

Australasia—Australia and Tasmania, 618,475,000 (705,146,000); New Zealand, 175,000,000 (198,474,000); total for Australasia—793,475,000 (903,620,000).

Asia—China, 61,320,000 (50,000,000); Turkey, 60,000,000 (90,000,000); British India, 60,000,000 (60,000,000); Russia, 45,000,000 (60,000,000); other and total for Asia—239,466,000 (273,146,000).

World total, including other areas than above named—2,684,153,000 lbs. (3,162,035,000).

World production in 1921 was estimated at 2,766,151 lbs.

Decreased wool production since the World War is said to be partly due to lessened demand for wool garments and to hoarding of surplus stocks of wool accumulated during the war.

The number of woolen mills in the United States exceeds 1,000, and there are about 80,000 looms, over 8,000 of which are used in making carpets and rugs. The number of active spinning spindles exceeds 4,000,000, pretty evenly divided between woolens and worsteds. There are usually from 250,000 to 500,000 idle spindles.

RAW SILK PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

(Includes tussah silk; figures, compiled by The Silk Association of America, cover seasons.)

COUNTRY.	1922-1923.	1921-1922.	1920-1921.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Europe	8,841,000	7,628,000	8,058,000	4,927,000	6,978,000	7,154,000
Italy	8,234,000	7,066,000	7,330,000	4,045,000	5,942,000	6,217,000
France	437,000	430,000	551,000	397,000	540,000	452,000
Austria	.....	.....	.....	331,000	331,000	331,000
Spain	170,000	132,000	177,000	154,000	165,000	154,000
Levant	1,543,000	1,213,000	1,654,000	2,293,000	2,293,000	2,293,000
Asia: Tot. quantity exported	57,439,000	53,941,000	35,138,500	51,860,000	45,475,000	48,026,000
China, Shanghai	8,628,000	6,993,000	6,518,500	10,225,000	9,209,000	8,563,000
China, Canton	7,050,000	5,735,000	4,210,000	7,093,000	3,704,000	5,170,000
Japan, Yokohama	41,541,000	40,982,000	24,300,000	34,222,000	32,308,000	34,050,000
India	220,000	231,000	110,000	320,000	254,000	243,000
Total	67,823,000	62,782,000	44,850,500	59,080,000	54,746,000	57,473,000
Tussah	2,034,000	1,856,000	1,650,000	1,960,000	1,561,000	1,534,000
Grand total	69,857,000	64,638,000	46,500,500	61,040,000	56,307,000	59,007,000

The production of raw silk in China and India is unknown. The Japan crop is approximately 47,000,000 pounds. In the absence of statistics from Austria and the Levant, 1915 production is used as an estimate. Shanghai figures exclude tussah.

AVERAGE WHEAT PRICES IN ENGLAND SINCE 1259.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. The figures represent cents per bushel.)

YEAR.	1300+	1400+	1500+	1600+	1700+	1800+	1900+	YEAR.	1200+	1300+	1400+	1500+	1600+	1700+	1800+
0	14	18	18	87	103	346	82	51	.....	31	20	71	148	99	117
1	15	22	25	80	85	363	81	52	.....	22	17	32	117	107	124
2	15	20	24	73	74	212	85	53	.....	13	15	30	78	113	162
3	12	15	19	80	85	179	81	54	.....	16	12	56	00	97	320
4	17	12	15	75	107	189	86	55	.....	18	16	66	84	80	227
5	15	11	15	78	81	273	90	56	.....	18	15	85	107	115	210
6	12	13	16	76	68	241	86	57	.....	21	17	25	117	181	171
7	17	14	17	87	69	229	93	58	.....	17	17	28	155	142	134
8	21	22	12	133	99	247	97	59	17	18	15	43	159	104	133
9	23	27	9	121	199	296	112	60	14	19	21	43	140	80	162
10	21	15	12	82	199	324	96	61	13	16	22	47	165	73	168
11	13	15	17	91	137	290	96	62	18	23	13	33	188	90	169
12	15	15	27	110	116	385	106	63	12	26	11	59	130	90	136
13	17	13	18	118	122	334	96	64	13	22	12	33	126	120	122
14	25	13	14	117	132	226	106	65	10	18	14	32	115	139	127
15	45	19	20	102	108	199	161	66	13	20	16	49	87	123	152
16	48	24	16	105	127	239	173	67	13	26	16	33	89	190	196
17	25	16	19	119	112	295	211	68	16	20	17	31	100	171	194
18	14	21	18	115	93	262	195	69	15	36	19	35	116	133	146
19	17	15	22	90	93	227	219	70	19	28	17	30	105	149	143
20	19	19	28	79	85	206	245	71	21	21	17	37	102	152	172
21	35	16	23	77	89	171	203	72	19	24	12	39	109	159	173
22	27	13	18	141	87	136	146	73	16	19	12	79	132	160	178
23	22	13	17	137	85	162	.....	74	20	26	14	43	186	165	170
24	22	15	15	116	91	194	.....	75	15	23	16	48	135	152	137
25	17	12	16	124	113	208	.....	76	19	14	15	67	87	120	140
26	11	12	19	118	128	178	.....	77	15	11	20	61	106	143	173
27	12	13	41	92	110	178	.....	78	13	11	20	51	143	132	141
28	19	27	28	76	150	184	.....	79	15	17	18	39	134	105	133
29	20	24	29	104	138	202	.....	80	15	19	18	50	106	112	135
30	22	18	22	139	94	195	.....	81	18	17	26	49	117	140	138
31	24	14	25	157	72	202	.....	82	18	16	31	56	106	150	137
32	14	21	24	127	67	178	.....	83	21	15	22	52	106	165	126
33	13	18	23	132	70	161	.....	84	15	17	16	47	110	153	108
34	12	16	21	130	91	140	.....	85	16	15	14	63	110	131	100
35	16	17	31	126	107	120	.....	86	14	12	16	00	80	122	94
36	15	16	32	132	112	148	.....	87	9	10	17	84	86	129	99
37	11	23	21	130	107	170	.....	88	9	11	17	43	69	141	97
38	10	45	21	141	84	196	.....	89	13	16	18	59	85	160	90
39	18	23	17	107	95	215	.....	90	19	26	15	69	88	167	97
40	11	12	17	109	144	202	.....	91	17	16	20	61	90	148	113
41	11	12	27	121	130	196	.....	92	16	10	13	50	119	131	92
42	12	12	24	101	85	174	.....	93	25	11	12	55	169	150	80
43	17	13	28	121	63	152	.....	94	27	12	14	66	153	159	69
44	11	12	27	100	65	156	.....	95	20	15	12	116	132	229	70
45	11	19	47	116	66	155	.....	96	14	18	16	139	141	239	80
46	21	18	25	137	92	166	.....	97	16	17	15	171	162	163	92
47	20	16	15	159	92	212	.....	98	16	16	16	114	174	153	103
48	13	17	24	178	88	154	.....	99	18	17	14	71	169	210	78
49	16	16	49	188	60	135	.....								
50	25	20	54	164	86	122	.....								

RELIGIOUS MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD.

SECT.	North America.	South America.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Oceania.	Total.
CHRISTIANS:							
Roman Catholics	37,000,000	36,000,000	184,000,000	5,500,000	2,000,000	9,000,000	273,500,000
Orthodox Catholics	1,200,000	1,000	100,000,000	17,500,000	3,000,000	100,000	121,801,000
Protestants	66,000,000	400,000	90,000,000	7,000,000	2,500,000	5,000,000	170,900,000
Total Christians	104,200,000	36,401,000	374,000,000	30,000,000	7,500,000	14,100,000	566,201,000
NON-CHRISTIANS:							
Jews	3,726,000	110,000	10,000,000	900,000	500,000	50,000	15,286,000
Mohammedans	20,000	10,000	4,000,000	140,000,000	45,000,000	30,000,000	219,030,000
Buddhists	5,000	1,000	100,000	135,000,000	5,000	50,000	135,161,000
Hindus	100,000	100,000	50,000	210,000,000	100,000	50,000	210,400,000
Confucianists, Taoists	100,000	5,000	25,000	300,000,000	25,000	1,000,000	301,155,000
Shintoists	1,000	1,000	5,000	20,000,000	5,000	500,000	20,512,000
Animists	20,000	1,300,000	5,000	30,000,000	85,000,000	20,000,000	136,325,000
Miscellaneous	8,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	100,000	200,000	16,300,000
Total Non-Christian	11,572,000	2,527,000	16,185,000	870,400,000	130,735,000	51,850,000	1,053,269,000
Grand total	115,782,000	38,928,000	390,185,000	840,400,000	138,235,000	65,950,000	1,619,470,000

The Jewish figures in the table above are based in part on revised estimates made in 1923 by Dr. H. S. Linfield of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research of New York City. His total for the Jews of the world is 15,500,000.

He credits 3,600,000 Jews to the United States, over 126,000 to Canada; 100,000 to Argentina; 3,500,000 to Poland; 3,130,000 to Russia in Europe; 84,000 to Palestine; 142,000 to Syria, Mesopotamia, and Arabia; 377,000 in Asia, including the Near East, and including, also, 27,000 in India, China, and Japan.

Dr. Linfield found that nearly 800,000 Jews live under the British flag, while 500,000 are in France or in the French dependencies along the Mediterranean Sea. He estimated that 295,000 Jews live in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; 213,000 in the British dominions—Australia, Canada, Irish Free State, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa—and 335,000 in Algeria, Morocco, Tunis and Syria.

In Africa, according to Dr. Linfield's compilation, nearly 400,000 Jews live in the Mohammedan Arabic-speaking countries of the north, contributing 1.4 per cent. of the population. Four per cent. of the white population of the Union of South Africa, or about 50,000, are Jews, while there are 50,000 in Abyssinia.

The Jews in New York City he puts at 1,643,000, or 29 per cent. of the total population.

The American Jewish Year Book for 1923-24 estimates the Jews in Europe at 10,536,735.

ILLITERACY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The term illiterate, as here used, includes all persons unable to write their own language, except in cases indicated by an asterisk (*), where the basis is inabili y to read (a).

COUNTRY.	Illiterate.	Basis.	Year.
	Pct.		
EUROPE:			
Austria	13.7	Pop. over 11 yrs.	1910
Belgium (b)	12.7	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1910
"	7.9	Army recruits	1913
Bulgaria	65.5	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1905
"	25.4	Army recruits	1909
"	58.4	Marriages	1901-10
Denmark	0.2	Army recruits	1907
England & Wales	1.8	Marriages	1901-10
France	14.1	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1906
"	4.3	Army recruits	1912
"	4.1	Marriages	1901-10
German Empire (c)	0.05	Army recruits	1912
Greece (d)	57.2	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1907
"	30.0	Army recruits	No date
Hungary (b)	33.3	Pop. over 6 yrs.	1910
Ireland*	9.2	Pop. over 9 yrs.	1911
"	8.1	Marriages	1901-10
Italy*	37.0	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
"	31.1	Army recruits	1910
"	38.7	Marriages	1901-10
Maltese Islands (e)	57.5	Pop. over 5 yrs.	1901
Netherlands (f)	0.8	Army recruits	1912
"	2.2	Marriages	1901-10
Portugal* (g)	68.9	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Prussia (c)	0.02	Army recruits	1910
"	0.4	Marriages	1901-10
Roumania (f)	60.6	Pop. over 7 yrs.	1909
" (d)	41.0	Army recruits	1911
Russia (h)	69.0	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1897
" (h)	61.7	Army recruits	1894
Scotland	1.6	Marriages	1901-10
Serbia	78.9	Pop. over 11 yrs.	1900
"	43.4	Army recruits	1911
"	36.7	Marriages	1901-10
Spain	58.7	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1900
Sweden	0.2	Army recruits	1911
Switzerland (i)	0.3	Army recruits	1911
United Kingdom	1.0	Army recruits	1902-04
AMERICA:			
Argentina	54.4	Pop. over 6 yrs.	1895
Bolivia	82.9	Pop. over 7 yrs.	1900
Brazil	85.2	All ages	1890
British Honduras	68.8	All ages	1901
Canada	11.0	Pop. over 5 yrs.	1911
Chile*	49.9	Pop. over 10 yrs	1907
Colombia*	73.0	Males of all ages	1912
Costa Rica	80.2	All ages	1892
Cuba*	43.4	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1907
Guatemala	92.7	All ages	1893
Mexico	70.7	Pop. over 12 yrs.	1910
AMERICA—*Cont.*			
Newfoundland	45.8	Pop. over 5 yrs.	1901
Porto Rico	66.5	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1910
Uruguay	39.8	Pop. over 5 yrs.	1908
AUSTRALIA:			
Commonwealth of Australia* (j)	1.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
New So. Wales* (j)	2.0	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
" "	1.0	Marriages	1901-10
New Zealand* (k)	0.9	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
" "	0.3	Marriages	1901-10
Queensland* (j)	2.5	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
" "	2.0	Marriages	1901-10
South Australia* (j)	1.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
" "	0.8	Marriages	1901-10
Tasmania* (j)	3.3	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
"	2.4	Marriages	1901-10
Victoria* (j)	1.1	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
"	0.4	Marriages	1901-10
West. Australia* (j)	1.6	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
" "	0.6	Marriages	1901-10
ASIA AND OCEANIA:			
Ceylon: All races	78.3	All ages	1901
European race	11.9	All ages	1901
Oth. than Europ'n	78.4	All ages	1901
India (l)	92.1	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Philippine Isl. (m)	55.5	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1903
Russia (n)	87.3	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1897
Hawaii	26.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1910
AFRICA:			
Algeria	13.0	Army recruits	1912
Cape of Good Hope:			
All races	64.0	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
European race	3.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Oth. than Europ'n	82.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Egypt	92.7	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1907
Natal: All races	86.7	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
European race	1.6	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Oth. than Europ'n	94.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Orange Free State:			
All races	58.0	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
European race	2.7	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Oth. than Europ'n	85.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Transvaal: All races	69.4	Pop. over 10 yrs	1911
European race	2.5	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Oth. than Europ'n	91.1	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Union of So. Africa:			
All races	69.7	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
European race	3.0	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Oth. than Europ'n	88.2	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911

(a) Figures for army recruits largely from Huebner's Statistical Tables, 1914. (b) Based on number unable to read and write. (c) Based on number without schooling. (d) Based on number illiterate, but this term is not defined in official report. (e) Native Maltese population. (f) Based on number unable either to read or write. (g) Including Azores and Madeira. (h) Excluding Finland. (i) Based on number without any proficiency in writing. (j) Excluding full-blooded aboriginals. (k) Excluding Maoris and Chinese. (l) Based on number unable to write letter to friend and read reply. (m) Civilized population. (n) Caucasia, Siberia and Central Asia.

DATA FROM BOARD OF EDUCATION, LONDON.

England and Wales. (1914)—Percentage of men signing marriage register by mark. 0.8; percentage of women signing marriage register by mark, 1.0.

Scotland. (1920)—Percentage of men signing marriage register by mark, 0.4; percentage of women signing marriage register by mark, 0.4. (Report of Registrar General for Scotland.)

Ireland. (1920)—Percentage of men signing marriage register by mark, 3.0; percentage of women signing marriage register by mark, 2.1. (Report of Registrar General for Ireland.)

Commonwealth of Australia. (1920)—Percentage of men and women signing marriage register by mark, 0.16. (Official Year Book of Commonwealth, 1922 p. 758.)

Victoria, Australia. (1921)—Out of 13,676 marriages celebrated in that year 14 men and 9 women signed with a mark. (Victorian Year Book, 1921-22, p. 324.)

New South Wales. (1917)—The rate per 10,000 marriages of persons signing the registers by mark was 92. (N. S. Wales Statistical Register, 1917-18, p. 42.)

South Africa. (1920)—Signatures by mark in marriage register (white persons): Cape of Good Hope Province, 70 out of 6,336; Natal, 6 out of 1,354; Transvaal, 13 out of 5,432; Orange Free State, 12 out of 1,812; total for the Union, 101 out of 14,934. (Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa, 1920-21, pp. 215-222.)

New Zealand. (1916)—4.17% of the total population over five years of age could not read. The percentage of persons above 20 unable to read was 1.20. The percentage of persons between the ages of 5 and 10 unable to read was 25.64. These figures appear to exclude the Maori population. (Report of the Results of a Census of the Population of the Dominion of New Zealand taken for the night of October 15, 1916, pp. 65-66.)

Spain. An unofficial pamphlet by L. Luzuriaga on Illiteracy in Spain gives the following figures: Total population 1910, 59.35% illiterate; total population over ten years, 49.9% illiterate (77); recruits of 1917, 28.06% illiterate (19).

WORLD'S SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS.

GRAND DIVISIONS.	No. of Schools.	Total Enrolment.	GRAND DIVISIONS.	No. of Schools.	Total Enrolment.	GRAND DIVISIONS.	No. of Schools.	Total Enrolment.
No. America	155,944	18,762,581	Europe	68,189	8,623,629	Oceania	14,856	495,159
Cent. America	167	13,667	Asia	32,854	1,379,860			
So. America	3,246	162,344	Africa	10,015	706,225	Grand total	287,426	30,296,531
West Indies	1,617	137,390	Malaysia	538	15,676			

MOTION PICTURE FACTS.

The motion picture film manufacturers in the United States turn out 65,000,000 feet a month, or over 150,000 miles a year.

Into the manufacture of film goes nearly 5,000,000 pounds of cotton per year.

And into the sensitizing of motion-picture film and other photographic material over 156 tons of pure silver bullion are used each year, over three tons per week, also approximately one-twelfth of all the silver mined in the United States.

In 1895, the first year of commercial motion picture film production, the total production was only 24,664 feet.

Every motion picture film that is rented pays to the United States Government a 5 per cent. rental tax which, in the year ended June 30, 1920, amounted to $3,972,852, and in that ending June 30, 1921, $5,931,188.

The tax is levied on the film distributers, and indicates that, in 1921, the distributers rented their films to exhibitors for $119,023,746. This tax was repealed in 1922.

The 10 per cent. theatre admission tax, in the year ended June 30, 1921, yielded $90,683,651, indicating that the people who attended theatres in that year paid over $906,000,000 for their tickets, of which over one-third went to the movie houses.

There are 17,900 motion picture theatres in this country.

In 1922 there were 700 program features produced, including over 40 super-features and 500 comedies. Miscellaneous releases used in both the theatrical and non-theatrical field totaled 200. There are 47 important distributers of non-theatrical pictures.

There are approximately 17,836 motion picture theatres in the United States, divided as follows: Maine, 191; New Hampshire, 109; Vermont, 94; Massachusetts, 438; Rhode Island, 66; Connecticut, 185.

New York, 1456; New Jersey, 422; Pennsylvania, 1397; Delaware, 38; District of Columbia, 58; Maryland, 194; Virginia, 238; West Virginia, 280; Ohio, 1040; Indiana, 565; Illinois, 1307; Kentucky, 300; Michigan, 614; Minnesota, 566; Wisconsin, 543; North Dakota, 218; South Dakota, 203; Iowa, 729; Nebraska, 414; Missouri, 618; Kansas, 494; No. Carolina, 234; So. Carolina, 120; Tennessee, 186; Georgia, 192; Florida, 167.

Alabama, 150; Mississippi, 116; Louisiana, 237; Oklahoma, 482; Arkansas, 220; Texas, 709; New Mexico, 72; Colorado, 233; Wyoming, 80; Montana, 159; Arizona, 79; Utah, 141; Nevada, 35; Idaho, 157; California, 775; Oregon, 209; Washington, 306.

Of these about 1,720 are first-run theatres. Some show 6 or 7 days a week, some once or twice, some are closed during certain months of the year. Small houses are largely in majority. There are only 35 houses with more than 3,000 seats in the United States.

About 1,142 theatre chains control 4,342 theatres. There are 471 combined vaudeville and motion picture theatres. There are 12,700 neighborhood theatres and about 3,140 downtown theatres.

New York City has more than 600 motion picture theatres, Chicago more than 350, and Philadelphia more than 285.

It is estimated that one-fifth of the total population of the United States go to the movies each day. About 95% of the population [illegible] of the United States [illegible] attend house [illegible] per month.

The principal theatres seats in 14,000 theatres; in 1,000 theatres 30 changes weekly; 1,400 theatres have orchestras and 17,000 only pianos.

The length of the average feature film is between 5,000 and 6,000 feet.

Among 37 of the pictures made in the United States are successes; 40% failures, and 45% "average."

There are 47,000 picture theatres in the world. Of the European countries, Germany leads, for in that country there are 3,731 picture theatres, and Russia follows with 3,500; Great Britain, 3,000; France, 2,400; Italy, 2,200; Austria, 800; Belgium, 778; Scandinavia, 703; Poland, 300; Holland, 227; Hungary, 180; Spain, 156; Czechoslovakia, 23; Switzerland, 123; Jugo-Slavia, 117; Turkey, 32; the Balkans, 23.

Africa, Australia and Asia have together 1,361; Canada, 750; South America, 500; and Central America, 500.

In 1919, according to the United States Census returns, $2,417,233 capital was invested in the manufacture of motion-picture machines, $44,448,942 in the making of motion-picture films (not exposed), and $37,254,232 in the manufacture of motion-picture projection films.

The value of products was: motion-picture machines, $3,431,749; motion-picture films (not exposed), $71,244,991; motion-picture projection films, $36,705,207.

The total asset of four leading producing corporations in 1922, according to their financial statements, was $98,124,120.

MOTION PICTURES IN 1921.

The Department of Commerce announces that according to reports made to the Bureau of the Census in connection with the census of manufactures relating to the year of 1921, there were 127 establishments engaged primarily in the production of motion pictures during that year, with products valued at approximately $77,397,000. This does not include establishments which reported production value at less than $5,000 each.

Of the 127 establishments, 83 have been classified as producers of motion pictures, and 44 as producers of projection films (positive), the latter classification including the development of exposed films and other laboratory work. In the first-mentioned class the majority were engaged exclusively in the production of the pictures, their laboratory work being done by independent companies or, in the case of some of the larger concerns, in separate plants of their own. The "cost of materials" reported by these establishments included amounts paid for the unexposed films; for building materials for the construction of scenery, etc.; for wardrobe, purchased or rented; expenses for locations, light and storm effects, titles and inserts, scenarios, stories, etc. A few establishments did both kinds of work.

TELESCOPES.

(Revised by Edwin B. Frost, Director of the Yerkes Observatory.)

The magnifying power of telescopes is generally expressed in diameters, the practical limit of power being 100 diameters per inch of diameter of the telescope. Thus the 36-inch telescope at the Lick Observatory may give a magnifying power of 3,600 diameters. But such high power can only be used in a very tranquil atmosphere; consequently most astronomical observations are made at 1,000 diameters or less.

The largest refracting telescopes in the world are in the United States. The one at Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis., has an object lens 40 inches in diameter, with a focal length of 62½ feet. The moving parts of the instrument weigh 20 tons and the clock 1½ tons. Other large telescopes are the 36-inch at Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal., where many important astronomical discoveries have been made; the 26-inch at the U. S. Observatory, Washington, D. C., and the 24-inch (photographic objective) belonging to Harvard University, now at the Arequipa, Peru, station of the Harvard Observatory. There is a 30-inch (photographic) refracting telescope at the Allegheny Observatory, Riverview Park, Pa.

Abroad is the 30-inch at the Imperial Observatory, Pulkova (near Petrograd), Russia. This telescope has a platform at the lower end of the polar axis from which observers can readily operate the instrument. The Meudon Observatory (near Paris, France) has a 32-inch; the Potsdam, Prussia, a 31-inch; and the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, England, a 28-inch.

Two of the most perfect reflecting telescopes ever built are at the Mt. Wilson Observatory, near Pasadena, Cal. The mirror is of glass, silvered, which is the type used in all modern reflectors. One is 60 inches in diameter and the movable parts weigh nearly 23 tons. The telescope is moved by electric motors in right ascension and declination. These instruments have an arrangement of auxiliary mirrors, whereby different focal lengths can be secured by different combinations of mirrors. Thus the 60-inch mirror has a focus of either 25, 80, 100 or 150 feet. At the same observatory is a 100-inch reflector.

Next in size and of equal perfection is the 72-inch reflector at the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B. C.

Other active reflectors are: The 40-inch of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona; the 36-inch at the Lick Observatory and another of the same size at its southern station at Santiago, Chile; a 24-inch at the Yerkes Observatory, and a 24-inch at the Harvard Observatory.

Reflectors under construction are: A 60½-inch for the Perkins Observatory of Ohio-Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; one for the University of Arizona, Tucson; and for the National Observatory, Cordoba, Argentina.

Large reflectors which have been out of use for many years are the 72-inch of the Earl of Rosse; a 60-inch formerly at Ealing, England, now at the Harvard Observatory; a 48-inch at Melbourne and a 48-inch at Paris; and a 39-inch at Meudon, France.

Sporting Events and Records.

Popular interest in amateur and professional sports showed no signs of waning in the United States during 1923. In many cases new records for attendance and gate receipts were established, particularly in professional sports such as baseball, boxing and horse racing. In amateur competitions, college football drew the largest attendances, although golf, tennis and similar events had a record year. This was especially true of participation, for there was a widespread continuation of the growth of all games permitting entry of those past the first stages of athletic skill.

In this increased interest in sport United States competitors retained a majority of laurels won in past seasons. Although there was a marked addition to the number of international competitions, those held in this country resulted generally in victories for the home entrants. One new international contest was added to the list of events which it is hoped to make annual events. This was the international turf meeting between Zev, the leading United States three-year-old of the year, and Papyrus, winner of the English Derby. Papyrus was shipped especially to this country for a race of one and one-half miles, for which a purse of $100 000 and a gold challenge cup was offered.

BASEBALL.

For the third consecutive season, the World's Series of 1923 brought together the New York American and New York National League teams, respective pennant winners in their leagues. The New York Americans won four out of the six games played, all contests being staged alternately in the parks of the two New York clubs. Six World's Series hitting records were established and two more were equaled in the series.

When Ruth scored his third home run in the final game he brought his total up to three for the series, thereby giving him a new record for home runs by any single player in a series. The best previous mark was two, first established by Pat Dougherty of the Red Sox in 1903, in the series against the Pirates, and equaled by six other players.

Ruth made two home runs in the second game, which enabled him to equal the record for most homers in a single World's Series game held jointly by Pat Dougherty, Harry Hooper and Benny Kauff. His three homers in this series added to the one he made in the series of 1921 also gave Ruth another record for most home runs in series baseball, the previous record having been three by Baker and Larry Gardner of the Red Sox. In addition Ruth hit for a total of nineteen bases in the series of 1923, giving him another record; hitherto the best total base mark was eighteen, made by Pat Dougherty in 1903 and equaled in 1912 by Herzog of the Giants and again in 1919 by Joe Jackson of the White Sox.

Casey Stengel set two World's Series home run marks with his two circuit drives by being the first player to win two games with homers in a single series and also being the only player to win a game in which his homer was the only run scored. This he did when he hit a homer for the Giants in the third game.

The Yanks and Giants tied at setting a new home run record for teams in a series when each collected five. Ruth with three, and Ward and Dugan with one each accounted for the Yankee homers. Stengel with two, and Irish Meusel, Young and Snyder with one apiece did the Giant home run hitting.

Young in the fourth and Dugan in the fifth game equaled the record for most hits in a single series game, when each hit four. Ten other players have accomplished this feat since 1903.

Record of games:

FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Yankees	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	1
Giants	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	5	0

Batteries—Hoyt, Bush and Schang; Watson, Ryan and Gowdy.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Yankees	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	4	0
Giants	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	9	2

Batteries—Pennock and Schang; McQuillan, Bentley and Snyder.

THIRD GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Yankees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
Giants	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0

Batteries—Jones, Bush and Schang; Nehf and Snyder.

FOURTH GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Yankees	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	13	1
Giants	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	13	1

Batteries—Shawkey, Pennock and Schang; Scott, Bentley, McQuillan, Jonnard, Barnes and Snyder.

FIFTH GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Yankees	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	14	0
Giants	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2

Batteries—Bush and Schang; Bentley, Scott, Barnes, Jonnard and Gowdy.

SIXTH GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Yankees	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	6	5	0
Giants	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	10	1

Batteries—Pennock, Jones and Schang; Nehf, Ryan and Snyder.

ATTENDANCE, RECEIPTS, AND DIVISION OF RECEIPTS.

	First Game.	Second Game.	Third Game.	Fourth Game.	Fifth Game.	Sixth Game.
Attendance	55,307	40,402	63,430	46,302	63,817	34,172
Receipts	$181,912.00	$158,498.00	$201,072.00	$181,622.00	$201,459.00	$139,252.00
Players	$2,775.12	74,833.98	102,546.72	92,627.22	.....	.....
Each club	30,925.05	29,944.66	34,182.24	30,875.74	85,620.07	59,182.10
Advisory Board	27,286.80	23,774.70	30,160.80	27,243.30	30,218.85	20,887.80

DIVISION OF RECEIPTS IN PAST WORLD'S SERIES.

Year.	Gross Receipts.	Players' Share.	Clubs' Share.	Nat. Com. Share.
‡1903	$50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1904 (No series.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905	68,435.00	$27,394.20	$34,170.03	$6,840.77
1906	106,550.00	33,401.70	62,493.50	10,655.00
1907	101,728.50	54,933.39	36,622.26	10,172.85
1908	94,975.50	46,114.92	39,363.03	9,497.55
1909	188,302.50	66,924.90	102,547.35	18,830.25
1910	173,980.00	79,071.93	77,510.07	17,398.00
1911	342,164.50	127,910.61	180,217.44	34,036.45
1912	490,449.00	147,572.28	293,831.82	49,044.90
1913	325,980.50	135,164.16	158,218.29	32,598.05
1914	225,739.00	121,858.94	81,266.16	22,573.90
1915	320,361.50	144,599.55	143,425.80	32,036.15
1916	385,590.50	162,927.45	184,104.00	38,559.05
1917	425,878.00	152,888.58	230,401.62	42,587.80
1918	179,619.00	69,527.70	92,129.40	17,961.90
1919	722,414.00	260,349.66	389,822.94	72,241.40
1920	564,800.00	161,162.06	347,157.94	56,480.00
1921	900,233 00	292,522.23	472,075.82	†135,034.95
1922	*605,475.00	247,309.71	164,873.14	†72,591.11
1923	1,063,815.00	362,183.04	535,459.72	158,672.25
Totals	$7,346,490.50	$2,694,136.11	$3,625,690.13	$837,805.33

*The receipts of the second game, a 3-3 tie, were distributed to charity funds.
†Advisory council share. ‡Official figures not available.

HOW PLAYERS DIVIDED WORLD'S SERIES MONEY.

Year.	Games	Winning Players' Share.		Losing Players' Share.		Year.	Games	Winning Players' Share.		Losing Players' Share.	
1903...	8	Boston§...	$1,182	Pittsburgh.	$1,316	1914...	4	Boston....	$2,812	Phila.....	$2,031
1905...	5	New York..	1,142	Phila.....	832	1915...	5	Boston....	3,780	Phila	2,520
1906...	6	White Sox..	1,874	Cubs.....	439	1916...	5	Boston....	3,910	Brooklyn...	2,834
1907...	*5	Chicago....	2,142	Detroit....	1,945	1917...	6	Chicago....	3,669	New York..	2,442
1908...	5	Chicago....	1,317	Detroit....	870	1918...	6	Boston....	1,102	Chicago....	671
1909...	7	Pittsburgh.	1,825	Detroit....	1,274	1919...	8	Cincinnati..	5,225	Chicago....	3,254
1910...	5	Phila.....	2,062	Chicago....	1,375	1920...	7	Cleveland..	4,204	Brooklyn...	2,387
1911...	6	Phila.....	3,564	New York..	2,436	1921...	8	Giants.....	5,265	Yankees...	3,510
1912...	†8	Boston....	4,022	New York..	2,566	1922...	‡5	Giants.....	4,545	Yankees...	2,842
1913...	5	Phila.....	3,246	New York..	2,164	1923...	6	Yankees...	6,160	Giants....	4,112

*First game tie, 3-3, 12 innings.
†Second game tie, 6-6, 11 innings.
‡Second game a tie, 3-3, 10 innings; receipts given to charity.

§In 1903 the losers fared better than the winners, as President Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh club gave his share of the receipts to the players.
No series in 1904.

COMPOSITE SCORE OF SIX GAMES.
NEW YORK AMERICANS (YANKEES).

Player.	A. B.	R.	H.	2 B.	3 B.	H. R.	T. B.	S. H.	S. B.	B. B.	S. O.	Bat. Ave.	P. O.	A.	E.	Field. Ave.
Witt, cf.....	25	1	6	2	0	0	8	1	0	1	1	.240	18	1	0	1.000
Dugan, 3b.....	25	5	7	2	1	1	14	0	0	3	0	.280	7	13	0	1.000
Ruth, rf., 1b.....	19	8	7	1	1	3	19	0	0	8	6	.368	17	0	1	.944
R. Meusel, lf.....	26	1	7	1	2	0	12	0	0	0	3	.269	14	0	0	1.000
Pipp, 1b.....	20	2	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	4	1	.250	63	3	0	1.000
Haines, rf., cf.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Ward, 2b.....	24	4	10	0	0	1	13	0	1	1	4	.417	11	27	0	1.000
Schang, c.....	22	3	7	1	0	0	8	2	0	1	1	.318	21	2	1	.958
E. Scott, ss.....	22	2	7	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	1	.318	8	20	1	.966
Johnson, ss.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Hoyt, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
Bush, p.....	7	2	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	.429	2	5	0	1.000
Pennock, p.....	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	0	2	0	1.000
Jones, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	3	0	1.000
Shawkey, p.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	.333	1	2	0	1.000
*Hendrick.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
*Hofmann.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals.....	205	30	60	8	4	4	91	6	1	20	22	.293	162	77	3	.968

NEW YORK NATIONALS (GIANTS).

Player.	A. B.	R.	H.	2 B.	3 B.	H. R.	T. B.	S. H.	S. B.	B. B.	S. O.	Bat. Ave.	P. O.	A.	E.	Field. Ave.
Bancroft, ss.....	24	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	.083	11	24	0	1.000
Groh, 3b.....	22	3	4	0	1	0	6	0	0	3	1	.182	4	15	0	1.000
Frisch, 2b.....	25	2	10	0	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	.400	17	18	1	.972
Young, rf.....	23	2	8	0	0	1	11	0	0	2	0	.348	5	1	2	.750
E. Meusel, lf.....	25	3	7	1	1	1	13	0	0	0	2	.280	13	0	0	1.000
Stengel, cf.....	12	3	5	0	0	2	11	0	0	4	0	.417	11	0	0	1.000
Cunningham, cf.....	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	.143	2	0	1	.500
Kelly, 1b.....	22	1	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	2	.182	63	4	1	.985
Gowdy, c.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	7	0	0	.000
Snyder, c.....	17	1	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	2	.118	24	3	0	1.000
Watson, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Ryan, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	1	2	0	1.000
McQuillan, p.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Bentley, p.....	5	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	.600	0	2	0	1.000
Nehf, p.....	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	.167	0	6	0	1.000
Barnes, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	1	2	0	1.000
J. Scott, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	1	.000
Jonnard, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
*Maguire.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
*Gearin.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
*Jackson.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
*O'Connell.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals.....	201	17	47	2	3	5	70	0	1	12	18	.234	159	80	6	.976

*Pinch hitters or base runners.

Runs batted in—by Bancroft, 1; by Groh, 2; by Snyder, 2; by Kelly, 1; by Frisch, 1; by Young, 3; by E. Meusel, 2; by Stengel, 4; by Cunningham, 1; by Witt, 4; by Dugan, 5; by Ruth, 3; by R. Meusel, 8; by Ward, 2; by E. Scott, 3; by Shawkey, 1; by Pipp, 1; by Bush, 1.

Double plays—E. Scott, Ward and Pipp (3); Jones, Scott and Pipp; Ryan, Groh and Frisch; Frisch and Snyder; Bancroft, Frisch and Kelly (3); Frisch, Bancroft and Kelly; Shawkey, Dugan and Pipp; Dugan and Pipp; Bancroft and Frisch; Nehf, Bancroft and Kelly.

Left on bases—Giants, 35; Yankees, 43.

Caught stealing—By Schang (Frisch, Young); by Snyder (Ruth).

PITCHING RECORDS.

Player.	Games.	Innings Pitched.	Men Faced.	Hits Off.	Runs Off.	S.H.	B.B.	S.O.	Won.	Lost.
Pennock.....	3	17 1-3	70	19	7	0	1	8	2	.....
Ryan.....	3	9 1-3	39	11	4	1	3	3	1	.....
Shawkey.....	1	7 2-3	38	12	3	0	4	2	1	.....
Nehf.....	2	16 1-3	62	10	5	0	6	7	1	1
Bush.....	3	16 2-3	58	7	2	0	4	5	1	1
McQuillan.....	2	9	41	11	5	2	4	3	.....	1
Jones.....	1	8	30	4	1	0	2	3	.....	1
Scott.....	2	3	19	9	5	1	1	2	.....	1
Bentley.....	2	6 2-3	34	10	8	1	4	1	.....	1
Hoyt.....	1	2 1-3	11	4	4	0	1	0	.....	.....
Watson.....	1	2	11	4	3	1	1	1	.....	.....
Jonnard.....	2	2	8	1	0	0	1	1	.....	.....
Barnes.....	2	4 2-3	18	4	0	0	0	4	.....	.....

Hit by pitcher—By Bentley (Pennock); by Shawkey (O'Connell).
Wild pitch—Ryan.
Complete games—Pennock, Nehf, Bush.

OTHER POST-SEASON SERIES.

Chicago City Series.	W.	L.	Pct.	Inter-League Series.	W.	L.	Pct.	Southern Series.	W.	L.	T.	Pct.
Chicago (A. L.)	4	2	.667	Kansas City (A. A.)	5	4	.553	Fort Worth (T. L.)	4	2	1	.667
Chicago (N. L.)	2	4	.333	Baltimore (I. L.)	4	5	.444	New Orleans (S. L.)	2	4	1	.333

RECEIPTS AND ATTENDANCE SINCE 1903.

Yr.	Clubs.	G.	Attendance.	Receipts.	Yr.	Clubs.	G.	Attendance.	Receipts.
1903	Bost., A. L.-Pitts., N. L.	8	100,429	$50,000	1914	Boston, N. L.-Phila., A.L.	4	111,009	$226,739
1905	N.Y., N.L.-Athletics, A.L.	5	91,723	68,436	1915	Boston, A. L.-Phila., N.L.	5	143,351	320,361
1906	White Sox,A.L.-Cubs,N.L.	6	99,845	106,550	1916	Boston, A.L.-B'klyn, N.L.	5	162,859	385,590
1907	Chicago,N.L.-Detroit,A.L.	5	78,068	101,728	1917	Chicago, A.L.-N. Y., N.L.	6	186,654	425,878
1908	Chicago,N.L.-Detroit,A.L.	5	62,223	94,975	1918	Boston,A.L.-Chicago,N.L.	6	128,483	179,619
1909	Pitts., N.L.-Detroit, A.L.	7	145,295	188,302	1919	Cincin'ti,N.L.-Chi'go,A.L.	8	236,928	722,414
1910	Athletics,A.L.,Chi'go,N.L.	5	125,222	173,980	1920	Cleve., A. L.-B'klyn, N.L.	7	174,349	564,800
1911	Athletics,A.L.-Giants,N.L.	6	179,851	342,364	1921	N. Y., N. L.-N. Y., A. L.	8	269,976	900,233
1912	Red Sox,A.L.-Giants,N.L.	8	252,037	490,833	1922	N. Y., N. L.-N. Y., A. L.	5	185,947	605,475
1913	Athletics,A.L.-Giants,N.L.	5	150,992	325,980	1923	N. Y., A. L.-N. Y., N. L.	6	301,430	1,063,815

PREVIOUS WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Year.	Winners.	G'm's Won.	Losers.	G'm's Won.	Year.	Winners.	G'm's Won.	Losers.	G'm's Won.
1884	Provid'ce, N.L.	3	Met'p't'ns,A.A.	0	1908	Chicago, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	1
1885	Chicago, N. L.	3	St. Louis, A. A.	3 tie	1909	Pittsb'gh, N.L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	3
1886	St. Louis, A. A.	4	Chicago, N. L.	2	1910	Phila., A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	1
1887	Detroit, N. L.	10	St. Louis, A. A.	4	1911	Phila., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2
1888	N. Y., N. L.	10	St. Louis, A. A.	4	1912	Boston, A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	3
1889	N. Y., N. L.	6	B'klyn, A. A.	3	1913	Phila., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	1
1890	Louisville, N.L.	3	B'klyn, A. A.	3 tie	1914	Boston, N. L.	4	Phila., A. L.	0
1892	Boston, N. L.	5	Clevel'd, N. L.	0	1915	Boston, A. L.	4	Phila., N. L.	1
1894	N. Y., N. L.	4	Balto., N. L.	0	1916	Boston, A. L.	4	B'klyn, N. L.	1
1895	Clevel'd, N. L.	4	Balto., N. L.	1	1917	Chicago, A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2
1896	Balto, N. L.	4	Clevel'd, N. L.	0	1918	Boston, A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	2
1897	Balto, N. L.	4	Boston, N. L.	1	1919	Cincinnati,N.L.	5	Chicago, A. L.	3
1903	Boston, A. L.	5	Pittsb'gh, N.L.	3	1920	Clevel'd, A. L.	5	B'klyn, N. L.	2
1905	N. Y., N. L.	4	Phila., A. L.	1	1921	N. Y., N. L.	5	N. Y., A. L.	3
1906	Chicago, A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	2	1922	N. Y., N. L.	4	N. Y., A. L.	0
1907	Chicago, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	0	1923	N. Y., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2

The series of 1907, 1912, and 1922, each included also one tie game.

CLUB RECORDS FOR SERIES.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston, A. L.	5	0	1.000	Chicago, N. L.	2	3	.400
Boston, N. L.	1	0	1.000	New York, N. L.	3	5	.375
Cleveland, A. L.	1	0	1.000	New York, A. L.	1	2	.333
Cincinnati, N. L.	1	0	1.000	Philadelphia, N. L.	0	1	.000
Chicago, A. L.	2	1	.667	Brooklyn, N. L.	0	2	.000
Philadelphia, A. L.	3	2	.600	Detroit, A. L.	0	3	.000
Pittsburgh, N. L.	1	1	.500				

LEAGUE RECORD FOR SERIES.

	Series.			Games.		
	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
American League	12	8	.600	61	56	.521
National League	8	12	.400	56	61	.472

PENNANT-WINNING MANAGERS.

John McGraw, of the New York National League Club, leads all managers in both major leagues in the number of league championships won. The leader of the Giants has won nine pennants. Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia American League Club, ranks second, with six league championships. The following are the managers, the clubs they handled and the number of pennants they won in the National and American Leagues from 1900 to 1923, inclusive:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Manager.	Club.	Pennants.	Manager.	Club.	Pennants.
John McGraw	New York	9	Pat Moran	Phila. and Cin'ti	2
Frank Chance	Chicago	4	George Stallings	Boston	1
Fred Clarke	Pittsburgh	4	Fred Mitchell	Chicago	1
Wilbert Robinson	Brooklyn	2	Ned Hanlon	Brooklyn	1

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Manager.	Club.	Pennants.	Manager.	Club.	Pennants
Connie Mack	Philadelphia	6	Jake Stahl	Boston	1
Hugh Jennings	Detroit	3	Ed Barrow	Boston	1
Miller Huggins	New York	3	Fielder Jones	Chicago	1
Clarke Griffith	Chicago	2	Clarence Rowland	Chicago	1
Bill Carrigan	Boston	2	Kid Gleason	Chicago	1
Jimmy Collins	Boston	2	Tris Speaker	Cleveland	1

PENNANT WINNERS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1876..	Chicago.....	52	14	.788	Spalding.....	8	1900..	Brooklyn.....	82	54	.603	Hanlon.....	8
1877..	Boston.....	31	17	.646	H. Wright.....	6	1901..	Pittsburgh.....	90	49	.647	Clarke.....	8
1878..	Boston.....	41	19	.683	H. Wright.....	6	1902..	Pittsburgh.....	103	36	.741	Clarke.....	8
1879..	Providence.....	55	23	.705	G. Wright.....	8	1903..	Pittsburgh.....	91	49	.650	Clarke.....	8
1880..	Chicago.....	67	17	.798	Anson.....	8	1904..	New York.....	106	47	.693	McGraw.....	8
1881..	Chicago.....	56	28	.667	Anson.....	8	1905..	New York.....	105	48	.686	McGraw.....	8
1882..	Chicago.....	55	29	.655	Anson.....	8	1906..	Chicago.....	116	36	.763	Chance.....	8
1883..	Boston.....	63	35	.643	Morrell.....	8	1907..	Chicago.....	107	45	.704	Chance.....	8
1884..	Providence.....	84	28	.750	Bancroft.....	8	1908..	Chicago.....	95	55	.643	Chance.....	8
1885..	Chicago.....	87	25	.776	Anson.....	8	1909..	Pittsburgh.....	110	42	.724	Clarke.....	8
1886..	Chicago.....	90	34	.725	Anson.....	8	1910..	Chicago.....	104	50	.676	Chance.....	8
1887..	Detroit.....	79	45	.637	Watkins.....	8	1911..	New York.....	99	54	.647	McGraw.....	8
1888..	New York.....	84	47	.641	Mutrie.....	8	1912..	New York.....	103	48	.682	McGraw.....	8
1889..	New York.....	83	43	.659	Mutrie.....	8	1913..	New York.....	101	51	.664	McGraw.....	8
1890..	Brooklyn.....	86	43	.667	McGunnigle..	8	1914..	Boston.....	94	59	.615	Stallings.....	8
1891..	Boston.....	87	51	.630	Selee.....	8	1915..	Philadelphia..	90	62	.592	Moran.....	8
1892..	Boston.....	102	48	.680	Selee.....	12	1916..	Brooklyn.....	94	60	.610	Robinson.....	8
1893..	Boston.....	86	44	.662	Selee.....	12	1917..	New York.....	98	56	.636	McGraw.....	8
1894..	Baltimore.....	89	39	.695	Hanlon.....	12	1918..	Chicago.....	84	45	.651	Mitchell.....	8
1895..	Baltimore.....	87	43	.669	Hanlon.....	12	1919..	Cincinnati.....	96	44	.686	Moran.....	8
1896..	Baltimore.....	90	39	.698	Hanlon.....	12	1920..	Brooklyn.....	93	61	.604	Robinson.....	8
1897..	Boston.....	93	39	.705	Selee.....	12	1921..	New York.....	94	56	.614	McGraw.....	8
1898..	Boston.....	102	47	.685	Selee.....	12	1922..	New York.....	93	61	.604	McGraw.....	8
1899..	Brooklyn.....	101	47	.682	Hanlon.....	12	1923..	New York.....	95	58	.621	McGraw.....	8

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1900..	Chicago.....	82	52	.607	Comiskey.....	8	1912..	Boston.....	105	47	.691	Stahl.....	8
1901..	Chicago.....	83	53	.610	Griffith.....	8	1913..	Philadelphia..	96	57	.627	Mack.....	8
1902..	Philadelphia..	83	53	.610	Mack.....	8	1914..	Philadelphia..	99	53	.651	Mack.....	8
1903..	Boston.....	91	47	.659	Collins.....	8	1915..	Boston.....	101	50	.669	Carrigan.....	8
1904..	Boston.....	95	59	.617	Collins.....	8	1916..	Boston.....	91	63	.591	Carrigan.....	8
1905..	Philadelphia..	92	56	.622	Mack.....	8	1917..	Chicago.....	100	54	.649	Rowland.....	8
1906..	Chicago.....	93	58	.616	Jones.....	8	1918..	Boston.....	75	51	.595	Barrow.....	8
1907..	Detroit.....	92	58	.613	Jennings.....	8	1919..	Chicago.....	88	52	.629	Gleason.....	8
1908..	Detroit.....	90	63	.588	Jennings.....	8	1920..	Cleveland.....	98	56	.636	Speaker.....	8
1909..	Detroit.....	98	54	.645	Jennings.....	8	1921..	New York.....	98	55	.641	Huggins.....	8
1910..	Philadelphia..	102	48	.680	Mack.....	8	1922..	New York.....	94	60	.610	Huggins.....	8
1911..	Philadelphia..	101	50	.669	Mack.....	8	1923..	New York.....	98	54	.645	Huggins.....	8

MAJOR LEAGUE CLUB NICKNAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	Nickname.	Club.	Nickname.
New York...	Giants.	Chicago.....	Cubs.
Philadelphia.	Phillies.	Boston.....	Braves.
St. Louis....	Cardinals.	Brooklyn....	Superbas.
Cincinnati...	Reds.	Pittsburgh...	Pirates.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Nickname.	Club.	Nickname.
Chicago.....	White Sox.	Washington..	Nationals.
Boston.....	Red Sox.	New York...	Yankees.
Cleveland...	Indians.	St. Louis....	Browns.
Detroit.....	Tigers.	Philadelphia.	Athletics.

Some of the club nicknames still popular among baseball "fans" have descended from the earliest days of the game in this country.

STANDING OF LEAGUES AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburgh.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Won.	Pct.
New York..		10	13	12	14	11	16	19	95	.621
Cincinnati..	12		8	13	10	14	15	19	91	.591
Pittsburgh..	9	14		11	12	11	17	13	87	.565
Chicago....	10	9	11		12	12	16	13	83	.539
St. Louis...	7	12	10	10		12	13	15	79	.516
Brooklyn...	11	8	11	10	10		14	12	76	.494
Boston.....	6	7	5	6	9	8		13	54	.351
Philadelphia	3	3	9	9	7	10	5		50	.325
Lost.....	58	63	67	71	74	78	100	104		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York.	Detroit.	Cleveland..	Washington.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Boston.	Won.	Pct.
New York..		12	10	16	15	16	15	14	98	.645
Detroit....	10		13	11	12	12	13	12	83	.539
Cleveland...	12	9		10	14	12	13	12	82	.536
Washington.	6	11	11		13	7	12	15	75	.490
St. Louis...	5	10	8	9		13	11	18	74	.487
Philadelphia	6	10	10	15	9		12	7	69	.454
Chicago....	7	9	9	10	11	10		13	69	.448
Boston.....	8	10	10	7	4	13	9		61	.401
Lost.....	54	71	71	78	78	83	85	91		

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore..	111	53	.677	Toronto....	80	80	.500
Rochester..	101	65	.608	Syracuse...	74	91	.448
Reading....	85	79	.518	Newark....	60	101	.373
Buffalo....	83	81	.506	Jersey City.	61	105	.367

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Hartford...	98	55	.640	Bridgeport.	71	82	.467
New Haven	90	63	.588	Albany....	68	84	.447
Worcester..	79	74	.516	Pittsfield...	66	87	.431
Springfield..	76	77	.497	Waterbury.	63	90	.412

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
San Fran...	124	77	.617	Salt Lake..	94	105	.473
Sacram'nto.	112	87	.563	Los Angeles	92	110	.455
Portland...	107	89	.546	Oakland...	91	111	.450
Seattle.....	99	97	.503	Vernon....	78	121	.342

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
New Orl'ns.	89	57	.610	Birmingham	75	74	.503
Mobile....	88	66	.571	Nashville...	73	77	.493
Memphis...	76	70	.521	Chattanooga	63	88	.417
Atlanta....	78	73	.516	Little Rock.	53	92	.365

Mississippi Valley League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Dubuque	77	50	.606	Waterloo	58	69	.457
Ottumwa	73	53	.579	Rock Island	53	73	.421
CedarR'pids	69	56	.552	Marshallt'n	47	78	.376

Virginia League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Wilson	70	50	.583	Norfolk	62	69	.512
Richmond	70	53	.569	Portsmouth	56	62	.475
Rocky M'nt	63	58	.521	Petersburg	42	81	.342

Three-I League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Decatur	81	54	.600	Peoria	71	64	.526
Rockford	76	63	.547	Evansville	72	65	.525
Terre Haute	71	59	.546	Danville	55	80	.408
Bloomington	72	64	.529	Moline	45	91	.331

Michigan-Ontario League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Bay City	80	51	.611	Kalamazoo	69	64	.519
Saginaw	78	54	.591	London	55	73	.430
Muskegon	73	57	.562	GrandR'pids	55	76	.420
Flint	70	63	.526	Hamilton	45	87	.341

Western League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Okla. City	102	64	.614	Des Moines	87	79	.527
Tulsa	101	67	.601	St. Joseph	65	101	.392
Wichita	100	68	.598	Sioux City	59	105	.358
Omaha	92	74	.554	Denver	59	107	.355

American Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Kansas C'y	112	65	.675	Milwaukee	75	91	.452
St. Paul	111	57	.660	Minneapolis	74	92	.445
Louisville	91	77	.542	Indianapolis	72	94	.434
Columbus	79	89	.470	Toledo	54	114	.321

Nebraska State League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Lincoln	72	63	.533	Hastings	65	66	.496
Norfolk	68	65	.511	Beatrice	64	68	.485
Grand Isl'd	68	66	.507	Fairbury	62	71	.466

Blue Ridge League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Martinsburg	66	29	.695	Frederick	40	52	.435
Waynesboro	51	44	.537	Chambersb'g	40	54	.426
Hanover	49	48	.505	Hagerstown	39	58	.402

Texas League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Fort Worth	96	56	.632	Houston	74	75	.497
San Antonio	81	68	.556	Beaumont	71	77	.480
Dallas	78	70	.527	Galveston	68	80	.459
Wichita F'ls	78	72	.523	Shreveport	50	99	.336

Several of the minor leagues divided their seasons into two parts. The following are the standings at close of second half of season:

Southwestern League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Hutchinson	51	17	.750	Bartlesville	32	34	.471
Sapulpa	42	24	.627	Coffeyville	29	38	.433
Topeka	38	30	.559	Independ'ce	24	43	.356
Salina	38	30	.559	Muskogee	15	53	.231

South Atlantic League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Macon	40	29	.580	Greenville	30	36	.455
Charlotte	40	30	.570	Augusta	28	35	.444
Spartanburg	34	31	.523	Gastonia	27	38	.415

East Texas League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Paris	36	22	.621	Mt. Pleasant	31	29	.517
Greenville	35	24	.593	Longview	30	29	.508
Marshall	35	25	.583	Sulphur Spgs	20	40	.333

Florida State League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Orlando	40	19	.678	Lakeland	29	29	.500
Bradentown	36	22	.621	Daytona	23	34	.404
Sr. Petersb'g	30	29	.508	Tampa	16	41	.281

Western Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Ardmore	45	29	.608	Enid	41	34	.547
Joplin	45	31	.592	Okmulgee	37	37	.500
Springfield	41	33	.554	Fort Smith	22	55	.286

Eastern Canada League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Montreal	32	24	.571	Quebec	23	28	.451
ThreeRivers	28	25	.528	Canadiens	25	31	.446

Appalachian League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Knoxville	63	37	.630	Greeneville	49	52	.485
Bristol	53	50	.515	JohnsonCity	46	58	.442
Kingsport	52	51	.505	Morristown	44	59	.427

Eastern Shore League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Dover	51	24	.680	Salisbury	34	39	.446
Cambridge	47	26	.644	Parksley	31	45	.408
Laurel	42	30	.583	Crisfield	26	47	.356

Texas Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Austin	44	24	.647	Marlin	30	38	.441
Mexia	39	31	.557	Waco	30	39	.435
Corsicana	33	35	.485	Sherman	30	39	.435

Piedmont League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Danville	37	23	.617	High Point	29	31	.483
Raleigh	34	27	.557	Greensboro	30	33	.476
Winst.-S'l'm	29	31	.483	Durham	25	36	.410

Kitty League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Mayfield	33	18	.647	Cairo	25	26	.490
Paris	28	24	.538	Hopkinsville	24	28	.462
Fulton	28	26	.519	Paducah	24	30	.444
Mil'n-Tr'ton	21	21	.500	Dyersburg	19	20	.396

WINNERS IN OTHER LEAGUES, SINCE 1900.

Year.	Western.	Pacific.	Southern.	Indiana-Illinois-Iowa.	New International.	American Association.
1900	Denver.	.....	.....	.....	Providence.	.....
1901	Kansas City.	.....	Nashville.	Terre Haute.	Rochester.	.....
1902	Kansas City.	.....	Nashville.	Rockford.	Toronto.	Indianapolis.
1903	Milwaukee.	Los Angeles.	Memphis.	Bloomington.	Jersey City.	St. Paul.
1904	Omaha.	Tacoma.	Memphis.	Springfield.	Buffalo.	St. Paul.
1905	Des Moines.	Los Angeles.	New Orleans.	Dubuque.	Providence.	Columbus.
1906	Des Moines.	Portland.	Birmingham.	Cedar Rapids.	Buffalo.	Columbus.
1907	Omaha.	Los Angeles.	Atlanta.	Rock Island.	Toronto.	Columbus.
1908	Sioux City.	Los Angeles.	Nashville.	Springfield.	Baltimore.	Indianapolis.
1909	Des Moines.	San Francisco.	Atlanta.	Rock Island.	Rochester.	Louisville.
1910	Sioux City.	Portland.	New Orleans.	Springfield.	Rochester.	Minneapolis.
1911	Denver.	Portland.	New Orleans.	Peoria.	Rochester.	Minneapolis.
1912	Denver.	Oakland.	Birmingham.	Springfield.	Toronto.	Minneapolis.
1913	Denver.	Portland.	Atlanta.	Quincy.	Newark.	Milwaukee.
1914	Sioux City.	Portland.	Birmingham.	Davenport.	Providence.	Milwaukee.
1915	Des Moines.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Moline.	Buffalo.	Minneapolis.
1916	Omaha.	Los Angeles.	Nashville.	Peoria.	Buffalo.	Louisville.
1917	Des Moines.	San Francisco.	Atlanta.	Peoria.	Toronto.	Indianapolis.
1918	Wichita.	Vernon.	New Orleans.	.....	Toronto.	Kansas City.
1919	St. Joseph.	Vernon.	Atlanta.	Bloomington.	Baltimore.	St. Paul.
1920	Tulsa.	Vernon.	Little Rock.	Bloomington.	Baltimore.	St. Paul.
1921	Wichita.	Los Angeles.	Memphis.	Moline.	Baltimore.	Louisville.
1922	Tulsa.	San Francisco.	Mobile.	Terre Haute.	Baltimore	St. Paul.
1923	Oklahoma City.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Decatur.	Baltimore.	Kansas City.

New International previous winners—(1892) Binghamton; (1893) Erie; (1894) Providence; (1895) Springfield; (1896) Providence; (1897) Syracuse; (1898) Montreal; (1899) Rochester.

Texas League—(1907) Austin; (1908) San Antonio; (1909) Houston; (1910) Dallas; (1911) Austin; (1912) Houston; (1913) Houston; (1914) Houston-Waco; (1915) Waco; (1916) Waco; (1917) Dallas; (1918) Dallas; (1919) Ft. Worth; (1920) Ft. Worth; (1921) Ft. Worth; (1922) Ft. Worth; (1923) Ft. Worth.

South Atlantic—(1904) Macon; (1905) Macon; (1906) Savannah; (1907) Charleston; (1908) Jacksonville; (1909) Chattanooga; (1910) Columbus; (1911) Columbus; (1912) Jacksonville; (1913) Savannah; (1914) Savannah; (1915) Columbus; (1916) Augusta; (1917) war period; (1918) war period; (1919) Columbia; (1920) Columbia; (1921) Columbia; (1922) Charleston; (1923) Macon.

CHAMPION BATTERS AND THEIR AVERAGES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Year.	Player.	Club.	Average.	Year.	Player.	Club.	Average.
1876	Barnes	Chicago	.403	1900	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.381
1877	White	Boston	.385	1901	Burkett	St. Louis	.382
1878	Dalrymple	Milwaukee	.380	1902	Beaumont	Pittsburgh	.367
1879	Anson	Chicago	.407	1903	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.355
1880	Gore	Chicago	.365	1904	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.349
1881	Anson	Chicago	.393	1905	Seymour	Cincinnati	.377
1882	Brouthers	Buffalo	.367	1906	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.339
1883	Brouthers	Buffalo	.371	1907	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.350
1884	O'Rourke	Buffalo	.350	1908	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.354
1885	Connor	New York	.371	1909	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.341
1886	Kelly	Chicago	.388	1910	Magee	Philadelphia	.331
1887	Maul	Philadelphia	.343	1911	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.334
1888	Anson	Chicago	.343	1912	Zimmerman	Chicago	.372
1889	Brouthers	Boston	.313	1913	Daubert	Brooklyn	.350
1890	Luby	Chicago	.342	1914	Daubert	Brooklyn	.329
1891	Hamilton	Boston	.338	1915	Doyle	New York	.320
1892	Brouthers	Boston	.335	1916	Chase	Cincinnati	.339
1893	Stenzel	Pittsburgh	.409	1917	Roush	Cincinnati	.341
1894	Duffy	Boston	.438	1918	Wheat	Brooklyn	.335
1895	Burkett	Cleveland	.438	1919	Cravath	Philadelphia	.340
1896	Burkett	Cleveland	.419	1920	Hornsby	St. Louis	.370
1897	Keeler	Baltimore	.417	1921	Hornsby	St. Louis	.397
1898	Keeler	Baltimore	.387	1922	Hornsby	St. Louis	.401
1899	Delehanty	Philadelphia	.408	1923	*Hornsby	St. Louis	.385

*Hornsby's average (1923) is unofficial.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Year.	Player.	Club.	Average.	Year.	Player.	Club.	Average.
1900	Dungan	Kansas City	.337	1912	Cobb	Detroit	.410
1901	Lajoie	Philadelphia	.422	1913	Cobb	Detroit	.390
1902	Delehanty	Washington	.376	1914	Cobb	Detroit	.368
1903	Lajoie	Cleveland	.355	1915	Cobb	Detroit	.370
1904	Lajoie	Cleveland	.381	1916	Speaker	Boston	.386
1905	Lajoie	Cleveland	.329	1917	Cobb	Detroit	.383
1906	Stone	St. Louis	.358	1918	Cobb	Detroit	.382
1907	Cobb	Detroit	.350	1919	Cobb	Detroit	.381
1908	Criss	St. Louis	.354	1920	Sisler	St. Louis	.407
1909	Cobb	Detroit	.375	1921	Heilmann	Detroit	.394
1910	Cobb	Detroit	.385	1922	Sisler	St. Louis	.419
1911	Cobb	Detroit	.420	1923	*Heilmann	Detroit	.356

*Heilmann's average for 1923 is unofficial.

FINAL 1923 STANDING OF FIVE LEADING BATSMEN, BASED ON UNOFFICIAL FIGURES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	H.	1923 Pct.	1922 Pct.
Hornsby, St. L.	107	424	163	.385	.401
Wheat, Bklyn.	98	349	131	.375	.335
Bottomley, St. L.	134	523	194	.371	.325
Fournier, Bklyn.	133	515	181	.351	.295
Roush, Cin.	138	527	185	.350	.352

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	H.	1923 Pct.	1922 Pct.
Heilmann, Det.	144	525	211	.402	.356
Ruth, New York	152	520	205	.394	.315
Speaker, Cleve.	150	573	218	.380	.378
Collins, Chi.	145	505	182	.360	.324
Williams, St. L.	147	555	197	.355	.332

GEORGE HERMAN ("BABE") RUTH WINS MOST VALUABLE PLAYER TROPHY.

George Herman ("Babe") Ruth of the New York American League Club was awarded the American League trophy for the season of 1923.

Ruth received the highest possible number of points. He was the unanimous choice of the committee appointed to select the American League player who has been of greatest service to his team during the championship season, registering first place on the vote from each of the eight cities in the circuit for a total of sixty-four counts.

Ruth's name will be inscribed on the 1923 tablet of the $100,000 monument to be erected in East Potomac Park, Washington, and presented to the United States Government by the American League as a memorial to baseball and a hall of fame for the greatest players.

The award of points by a committee of eight newspaper baseball writers follows:

	Points.
George H. Ruth, c.f., New York	64
Edward T. Collins, 2b., Chicago	37
Harry E. Heilmann, c.f., Detroit	31
Walter Gerber, ss., St. Louis	20
Joseph Sewell, ss., Cleveland	19
C. D. Jamieson, c.f., Cleveland	19
J. L. Bassler, c., Detroit	17
C. E. Galloway, ss., Philadelphia	13
George S. Uhle, p., Cleveland	13

George Burns, l.f., Boston, 8; Harold Ruel, c., Washington, 7; Roger Peckinpaugh, ss., Washington, 6; Urban Shocker, p., St. Louis, 5; J. I. Judge, 1b., Washington, 4; M. J. McManus, 2b., St. Louis, 4; Kenneth Williams, c.f., St. Louis, 4; S. R. Harris, 2b., Washington, 3; Joseph Harris, c.f., Boston, 3; J. J. Hauser, 1b., Philadelphia, 1; Walter Johnson, p., Washington, 1; Ralph Perkins, c., Philadelphia, 1.

Ruth's complete 1921 record of 59 home runs will be found in the 1923 World Almanac. Although he did not equal his 1921 record, he exceeded his 1922 record of 35. Ruth in 1923 collected 41 home runs during the season and added three more during the World Series of six games. These four-base hits taken in connection with Ruth's remarkable all-round record for 1923 easily gave him a leading position among the star players of all time-Ruth and Cy Williams of the Philadelphia Nationals each made 41 home runs during the season.

The American League players during the 1923 season made 444 home runs, as opposed to 524 last season. National League players had 535 circuit drives to their credit, five more than last season.

Those who closed the season with a dozen or more homers to their credit follow:

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Ruth, New York, 41.
Williams, St. Louis, 29
Heilmann, Detroit, 18.
Hauser, Philadelphia, 17.
Speaker, Cleveland, 17.
Brower, Cleveland, 16.
McManus, St. Louis, 15.
Tobin, St. Louis, 13.
J. Harris, Boston, 13.
Miller, Philadelphia, 12.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Williams, Philadelphia, 41.
Fournier, Brooklyn, 22.
Miller, Chicago, 20.
Meusel, New York, 19.
Hornsby, St. Louis, 17.
Kelly, New York, 16.
Tierney, Philadelphia, 13.
Frisch, New York, 12.
Friberg, Chicago, 12.
Traynor, Pittsburgh, 12.
O'Farrell, Chicago, 12.

EVERETT SCOTT PLAYS 1,000 CONSECUTIVE GAMES.

On May 2, 1923, Everett Scott, shortstop of the New York American League Club, played his 1,000th consecutive game, a record in major league baseball service. The previous record was 577 games, held by George B. Pinckney of the Brooklyn Association team, made between 1885 and 1890. Scott added to his record before the close of the season, for he played regularly.

His record since June 20, 1916, follows:

FIELDING.

YEAR.	Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.
1916	103	190	290	15	.9/2
1917	157	315	483	39	.953
1918	126	270	419	17	.976
1919	138	276	423	17	.976
1920	154	330	496	23	.973
1921	154	380	528	26	.972
1922	154	302	538	30	.966
1923	14	23	41	1	.985
Totals	1000	2075	3218	168	.969

Scott began his record run on June 20, 1916, when playing with the Boston Red Sox, and did not miss a single game of baseball in seven years.

His record to May 2 does not include sixteen straight games he has played in three World's Series since the run began—five with the Boston Red Sox in 1916, six with the Red Sox in 1918 and five with the New York Americans in 1923.

Over the same stretch of years Scott has had a batting average of .257, his highest mark being reached in 1919 with .278.

Following is a list of those who rank high in the number of consecutive games played:

Everett Scott, 1916 to 1923	1,000
G. B. Pinckney, 1885 to 1890	577
F. W. Luderus, 1916 to 1920	533
Eddie Collins, 1914 to 1918	478
Sam Crawford, 1913 to 1916	472
George Burns, 1915 to 1917	459
Lave Cross, 1902 to 1905	447
Frank Isbell, 1901 to 1904	412

BOWLING.

The Twenty-Third Annual Championship Tournament of the American Bowling Congress was rolled at Milwaukee, ending May 8. Record entries and performances marked the competition. The entries included 1,954 five-man teams, 3,773 two-man teams and 7,625 individual. Entry fees amounted to $83,470 and prize money $85,000. Results, showing scores and prize money won:

FIVE-MAN EVENTS.

TEAM AND CITY.	Pins.	Prize.
1—Nelson-Mitchells, Milwaukee	3,139	$1,000
2—Claman Dairy Lunch, Indianapolis	3,115	950
3—Risdon Creamery, Detroit	3,036	900
4—Livestock Press, Chicago	2,982	850
5—Petersen Parkways, Chicago	2,961	800
6—St. Francis Hotel, St. Paul	2,958	750
7—Schwables Pollak-Poster, Buffalo	2,952	700
8—Belmont Drugs, Toledo	2,944	650
9—Lins Wieners, Milwaukee	2,938	600
10—Chateau Fritzi Scheffs, Chicago	2,935	550

DOUBLES.

1—F. Wilson-C. Daw, Milwaukee	1,358	500
2—H. Sanders-F. Siebert, Dayton	1,318	480
3—H. Schultz-J. Mack, Detroit	1,306	450
4—W. Larson-C. Beterman, Racine	1,306	450
5—W. Knox-C. Trucks, Philadelphia	1,302	420
6—F. Kolacke-J. Jacobs, Milwaukee	1,295	400
7—C. Lemington-J. Cantwell, Kenosha	1,288	380
8—P. Miller-L. Gassner, Toledo	1,287	360
9—O. Platt-J. Burmeister, Chicago	1,285	340
10—L. Ostrander-R. Clayton, Toledo	1,281	320

SINGLES.

1—C. Baumgarten, Cincinnati	724	300
2—G. Neuman, Milwaukee	716	281
3—W. Larson, Racine	716	281
4—W. Knox, Philadelphia	715	263
5—M. MacDowell, Cleveland	713	251
6—W. Elwert, Toledo	711	239
7—L. Marino, New York	709	227
8—H. Annen, Milwaukee	707	215
9—F. Wilson, Toledo	705	197
10—A. Slaven, Akron	705	197

ALL-EVENTS.

1—W. Knox, Philadelphia	2,019	150
2—C. Daw, Milwaukee	2,016	145
3—M. MacDowell, Cleveland	2,003	140
4—W. Larson, Racine	1,957	135
5—S. Lock, Chicago	1,953	130
6—H. Lange, Madison	1,950	125
7—F. Chalcraft, Buffalo	1,945	120
8—C. Moses, Toledo	1,936	115
9—J. Pritchett, Indianapolis	1,934	110
10—L. Dunn, Chicago	1,932	105

Women's National Bowling Association Championships, held at St. Louis, ending April 22. Results:

The five leaders in the five-women event with their prize-money follow:

Paige Dairy, Toledo, 2,348, $125.
Kerscher Elevator Company, Toledo, 2,324, $115.
Peetz Brothers, St. Louis, 2,318, $100.
Brooks Oil, Cleveland, 2,290, $85.
Mineralites, Chicago, 2,276, $75.

The five leaders in other events for which the prize lists have not been tabulated follow:

Doubles—Mrs. Zoe Quinn and Miss A. Davis, Chicago, 1,038; Miss A. Kindler and Mrs. G. Williams, Chicago, 1,014; Mrs. L. Kelly and Mrs. T. M. Hill, St. Louis, 1,004; Mrs. B. Steadman and Mrs. D. D. Swing, Toledo, 991; Mrs. D. Zapf and Mrs. A. Gray, Toledo, 989.

Singles—Mrs. A. Jaeger, Toledo, 594; Mrs. M. Randolf, Detroit, 560; Mrs. B. Texler, Cleveland, 542; Mrs. Matt Blau, Milwaukee, 541; Mrs. F. Williams, Milwaukee, 536.

All Events—Mrs. D. Zapf, Toledo, 1,586; Mrs. A. Jaeger, Toledo, 1,566; Mrs. G. Greenwald, Cleveland, 1,556; Mrs. Z. Baker, Detroit, 1,518; Mrs. L. Sneider, Detroit, 1,500.

WORLD'S RECORDS.

Individual, Open, Three Games—Roy Flagg, Aberdeen, S. Dak., 270, 300, 300; total, 870; average, 290. William E. Roach, Academy Alleys, Wilmington, Del., 300, 300, 269; total, 869; average, 289 2-3, 1906.

Six Games—Lee H. Johns, Oxford Alleys, Newark, N. J., 279, 268, 248, 277, 277, 279; total, 1,628; average, 271 1-3, 1909.

All Events—Mortimer Lindsey, New Haven, Conn., 2,031 for 9 games, averaging 225 6-9, in N. B. A. tournament at Paterson, N. J., 1912; James Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., 2,060 for 9 games, averaging 228 8-9, in Canadian Bowling Association tournament at Toronto, Ont., 1912.

Head Pin—Oscar Steinquest, Riverside Alleys, New York, 118, 1909.

Tournament, Three Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 267, 279, 278; average, 271 1-3, 1907.

Six Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 236, 255, 267, 279, 263, 232; total, 1,537; average, 256 1-6, 1907.

Seventy-Five Games—Fred. B. Egelhoff, Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 230.29, 1906.

Greatest Number of 300 Scores—John Koster of New York, 12.

Highest Woman's Score—Mrs. Nellie Lester, Lenox Alleys, New York, 277, 1909.

Five Woman Team—3 games, 2,541, Birk Cola, Toledo, O., May 3, 1922.

Two Men, Open—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 537, Feb. 18, 1912.

Three Games—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,445, Feb. 18, 1912.

Tournament—McGuirk-Grady, of Paterson, N. J. in N. B. A. tournament, Rochester, N. Y., 523, 1908.

Three Games—McGuirk-Grady, same place and time, 1,318.

Three Men, Open—Mortimer Lindsey, Glenn Riddell, Alex Dunbar, Columbia Alleys, New York, 757, 1908.

Tournament—Imperial Team, Brooklyn Palace Tournament, 748, in 1910.

Five Men, Open—All Wooden Balls—Algonquins, New York, Columbia Alleys, New York, 1,175, 1906; Vermonts, Chicago, 1,290, 1917.

Three Games—Brooklyn Inter-State Team, Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 1,126, 1905. Rochester State League team at Rochester, Jan. 21, 1913, against Syracuse, 3,497 pins; average, 1,165.2.

Four Games—Same team and place; average, 1,124.

Tournament—Howard Majors, Chicago, 1,207, 1907; Koenig and Kaiser team, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1908; Burkes, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1909.

Three Games—Howard Majors, Chicago, Ill.; average, 1,124, 1906.

Head Pin—Roseville A. A., Iroquois Alleys, Newark, N. J., 545, 1909.

THE TURF.

Match races, both national and international, were the outstanding feature of the 1923 turf season. Great impetus was given this angle of racing by the matching of Papyrus, the winner of the English Derby, and Zev, one of the greatest of America's three-year-olds. The negotiations required several months to complete, and Papyrus was shipped to the United States in a special pneumatic padded stall with special trainers, veterinaries. Steve Donoghue, England's leading jockey, made the trip especially to ride the Derby winner. The Jockey Club gave a $5,000 gold cup for this and future international match races as well as a purse of $100,000, of which $80,000 went to the winner and $20,000 to the loser. The race, over a mile and one-half course at Belmont Park, Long Island, was run on a muddy track and was witnessed by more than 40,000 spectators despite the threatening weather. Zev won by five lengths in 2.35 2-5. The full chart of the race follows:

Distance 1½ miles. First Running International Match Race. Purse $100,000. To winner, $80,000 and gold cup; second, $20,000.

Horse.	Wt.	P.P.	St.	¼	½	¾	M.	1¼	Fin.	Jockey.	Odds.
Zev	126	1	2	1-1	1-1	1-1	1½	1-8	1-5	Sande	4-5
Papyrus	126	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	Donoghue	1-1

Time—0.25 4-5, 0.50 2-5, 1.15, 1.40 4-5, 2.07 3-5, 2.35 2-5. Track sloppy.

Start good; won easily. Zev, br. c., 3, by The Finn-Miss Kearney; owned by Rancocas Stable; trained by S. C. Hildreth.

Papyrus outbroke Zev by more than a length, but Zev caught him within fifty yards and moved into a lead of a length inside the first furlong pole. Zev made all the pace under slight restraint and drew away easily at the turn into the stretch and won, eased up, in the last fifty yards. Papyrus held on well until Zev was let down, when he faltered badly.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH RACE DATA.

Date—Saturday, Oct. 20, 1923.

Place—Belmont Park, Long Island, N. Y.

Distance—One mile and one-half.

Weight—126 pounds.

Purse—$100,000; $80,000 and gold cup to winner; $20,000 to loser.

Contestants—Rancocas Stable's Zev, United States; Benjamin Irish's Papyrus, England.

Owners—Harry F. Sinclair, New York, who bought Zev and another yearling for $12,500; Benjamin Irish, Sawtry, England, who paid $17,500 for Papyrus as a yearling.

Trainers—Samuel C. Hildreth, for Zev. Basil Jarvis, for Papyrus.

Jockeys—Earl H. Sande had the mount on Zev. Steve Donoghue rode Papyrus.

Racing Colors—Sinclair: White, green collar and cuffs, white cap; Irish: Primrose, purple cross sashes, primrose cap.

Admission Prices—Inclosure, $22; grand stand reserved seats, $11; unreserved seats and general admission, $5; infield, $1.50.

The race attracted world-wide interest and, despite the unfavorable weather conditions, was a complete success. The official financial statement of the Jockey Club showed gross ticket sales of $249,768.50 and a net after deduction of government tax on admission of $227,244. Expenses of all kinds aggregated $207,826.10, leaving a net profit of $22,-206.25.

Admiral Cary Grayson's My Own was named as America's reserve in case Zev was unable to run and was at the course ready to substitute if needed. Both horses had their adherents, and as a result there developed a question of superiority. It was eventually agreed that they should meet in what was virtually considered to be a match race in connection with the running of the Latonia Handicap on Nov. 4. Rialto and In Memoriam were also entered and the latter won as shown by the accompanying chart:

Distance, one mile and three-quarters. Fifth running of Latonia Championship; for three-year-olds. Value to winner, $50,000 and gold cup; second, $3,000; third, $2,000; fourth, $1,000.

Horse.	Wt.	P.P.	St.	¼	½	¾	1½	Fin.	Jockey.	Odds.
In Memoriam	126	1	1	3-3	3-4½	3-3½	1-½	1-4	Garner	10.80-1
Zev	126	2	2	1-1 ½	1-1 ½	1-½	2-5	2-10	Sande	0.40-1
My Own	126	4	4	2-1 ½	2-nk	2-h	3-7	3-100	Pool	3.75-1
Rialto	126	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	Coltiletti	14.90-1

Time—0.24 3-5, 0.49 1-5, 1.14 3-5, 1.41, 2.08 1-5, 2.34 4-5, 3.00 4-5. Track fast.

Start good; won easily; place driving. In Memoriam, b. c., by McGee-Enchantress; owned by Carl Wiedemann and trained by R. J. Gilmore.

In Memoriam ran as if much the best; was kept under hard restraint from the start and drew by Zev in last quarter to win as he pleased. Zev showed good speed from the start but began weakening after going one mile and one-quarter. My Own maintained forward place for first mile, but was done thereafter. Rialto was beaten after going first half mile and was eased in last half mile.

The race resulted in another match between Zev and In Memoriam ran on Nov. 10 at Churchill Downs, Louisville, Ky., in which Zev won by a nose. The chart of the race follows:

Distance, one mile and a quarter. The Special Match Race; three-year-olds; value to winner, $15,000 (winner saves sweepstakes of $10,000); second, $5,000.

Horse.	Wt.	P.P.	St.	¼	½	¾	M.	Fin.	Jockey.	Odds.
Zev	126	2	1	2	2	2	1-½	1-o	Sande	0.40
In Memoriam	126	1	2	1-2	1-1½	1-1	2	2	Garner	1.75

Time—0.24, 0.50, 1.15 2-5, 1.41 1-5, 2.06 3-5. Weather clear; track fast.

Start good; won driving. Zev, br. c., 3, by The Finn-Miss Kearney; owned by the Rancocas Stable and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

Zev was restrained for first three-quarters and moved into lead just before reaching stretch, but tired in last sixteenth. In Memoriam showed good speed, but was hard restrained and unprepared when Zev passed, responded gamely to final urging and was gaining rapidly at finish.

BEST AMERICAN RECORDS—STRAIGHT COURSE.

Distance.	Horse.	Age.	Wgt	Track.	Date.	Time.
1-2 mile	Geraldine	4	122	Morris Park, N. Y.	Aug. 30, 1889	0.46
4 1-2 furlongs	Preceptor	2	112	Belmont Park, N. Y.	May 19, 1908	0.51
5-8 mile	Pen Rose	2	110	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1918	0.55 3-5
5 1-2 furlongs	Plater	2	107	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 21, 1902	1.02 2-5
3-4 mile	Artful	2	130	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 15, 1904	1.08
6 1-2 furlongs	Lady Vera	2	90	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Oct. 19, 1906	1.16 3-5
7-8 mile	Paris	2	110	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1914	1.22 2-5
1 mile	*Salvator	4	110	Monmouth Park, N. J.	Aug. 28, 1890	1.35 1-2
	Kildeer	4	91	Monmouth Park, N. J.	Aug. 13, 1892	1.37 1-4
1 1-4 miles	Banquet	3	108	Monmouth Park, N. J.	July 17, 1890	2.03 3-5

* Against time.

BEST AMERICAN RUNNING RECORDS.

Distance.	Horse.	Age	Wgt.	Track.	Date.	Time.
1-4 mile	Bob Wade	4	122	Butte, Mont	Aug. 20, 1890	0.21 1-4
2 1-2 furlongs	Nash Cash	2	112	Charleston, S. C. (Palmetto Park)	Feb. 5, 1912	0.29 4-5
3-8 mile	Atoka	6	105	Butte, Mont	Sept. 7, 1906	0.33 1-2
3 1-2 furlongs	Joe Blair	5	115	Juarez, Mexico	Feb. 5, 1916	0.39
1-2 mile	Donau	2	115	Los Angeles, Cal. (Santa Anita)	Mar. 13, 1909	0.46 1-5
	Amon	2	115	Juarez, Mexico	Feb. 9, 1911	0.46 1-5
4 1-2 furlongs	Distinction	2	107	Latonia, Ky	June 10, 1919	0.52 2-5
5-8 mile	Pan Zareta	5	120	Juarez, Mexico	Feb. 10, 1915	0.57 1-5
5 1-2 furlongs	Iron Mask	6	150	Juarez, Mexico	Mar. 8, 1914	1.03 2-5
*Old Futurity C'se	Kingston	7	139	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y	June 22, 1891	1.08
3-4 mile	Iron Mask	6	115	Juarez, Mexico	Jan. 4, 1914	1.09 3-5
6 1-4 furlongs	Montanic	4	109	Chicago (Washington Park)	July 20, 1901	1.15 4-5
6 1-2 furlongs	Br'kd'le Nymph	4	124	Belmont Park, N. Y	Oct. 14, 1907	1.17 2-5
	Sweep On	3	112	Belmont Park, N. Y	May 31, 1919	1.17 2-5
7-8 mile	Roseben	5	126	Belmont Park, N. Y	Oct. 16, 1906	1.22
7 1-2 furlongs	High Cloud	6	118	Louisville, Ky	May 22, 1922	1.30
1 mile	Cherry Pie	3	113	Belmont Park, N. Y	Sept. 3, 1923	1.35 2-5
1 mile 20 yards	Froglegs	4	107	Louisville (Churchill Downs)	May 13, 1913	1.39
	Senator James	8	103	Oriental Park (Havana)	Feb. 15, 1918	1.39
1 mile 40 yards	Abadane	8	110	Tijuana, Mexico	Mar. 12, 1923	1.39 2-5
1 mile 50 yards	Vox Populi	4	104	Seattle, Wash. (The Meadows)	Sept. 5, 1908	1.40 4-5
1 mile 55 yards	First Whip	3	101	Saratoga, N. Y	Aug. 22, 1900	1.43 1-4
1 mile 60 yards	Watervale	3	98	Baltimore, Md. (Pimlico)	May 9, 1911	1.42 2-5
	Pil Jr	6	120	Louisville, Ky. (Douglas Park)	May 29, 1918	1.41 3-5
1 mile 70 yards	Be Good	4	106	Maple Heights, O	July 25, 1923	1.41 3-5
	The Porter	4	110	Louisville, Ky	May 30, 1919	1.41 3-5
1 mile 100 yards	Rapid Water	6	114	Oakland, Cal	Nov. 30, 1907	1.44 1-5
1 1-16 miles	Dot	3	100	Belmont, Park, N. Y	Sept. 7, 1923	1.42 1-5
1 1-8 miles	Goaler	5	94½	Belmont Park, N. Y	June 10, 1921	1.49
	Grey Lag	3	123	Aqueduct, N. Y	July 7, 1921	1.49
1 3-16 miles	Sir Barton	4	133	Saratoga, N. Y	Aug. 28, 1920	1.55 3-5
1 1-4 miles	Whisk Broom II	6	139	Belmont Park, N. Y	June 28, 1913	2.00
1 mile 500 yards	Swiftwing	5	100	Latonia, Ky	July 8, 1905	2.10 1-5
1 5-16 miles	Ballot	4	126	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y	July 1, 1904	2.09 3-5
1 3-8 miles	Man-o'-War	3	126	Belmont Park, N. Y	June 12, 1920	2.14 1-5
1 1-2 miles	Man-o'-War	3	118	Belmont Park, N. Y	Sept. 11, 1920	2.28 4-5
1 5-8 miles	Man-o'-War	3	126	Belmont Park, N. Y	Sept. 4, 1920	2.40 4-5
1 3-4 miles	Rockminster	3	126	Latonia, Ky	Oct. 21, 1922	2.55 3-5
1 7-8 miles	Orcagna	4	96	Oakland, Cal	Mar. 2, 1909	3.17 3-5
2 miles	Exterminator	5	128	Belmont Park, N. Y	Sept. 15, 1920	3.21 4-5
2 miles 70 yards	Grosgrain	4	101	New Orleans (City Park)	Jan. 27, 1906	3.35 1-5
2 1-6 miles	War Whoop	4	96	Toronto, Ont. (Woodbine Park)	Sept. 23, 1905	3.34 1-4
2 1-8 miles	Joe Murphy	4	99	Chicago (Harlem)	Aug. 30, 1894	3.42
2 1-4 miles	Radio	4	100	Latonia, Ky	Nov. 4, 1922	3.49
2 1-2 miles	Kyrat	3	88	Newport, Ky	Nov. 18, 1899	4.24 1-2
2 5-8 miles	Ten Broeck	4	107	Lexington, Ky	Sept. 16, 1876	4.58 1-2
2 3-4 miles	Hubbard	4	107	Saratoga, N. Y	Aug. 9, 1873	4.58 3-4
3 miles	Mamie Algol	5	105	New Orleans (City Park)	Feb. 16, 1907	5.19
4 miles	Sotemia	5	110	Louisville (Churchill Downs)	Oct. 7, 1912	7.10 4-5

*170 feet less than 3-4 mile.

HIGH JUMP RECORD.

8 feet 13-16 inch made by Mrs. S. Peabody's Great Heart at Chicago, Ill., June 9, 1923.

LEADING AMERICAN JOCKEYS FOR 1923.

(January to October.)

Name.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unpl.	Pct.	Name.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unpl.	Pct.
I. Parke	556	116	76	70	294	.21	F. Stevens	639	96	93	108	342	.15
P. Walls	578	116	88	99	275	.20	E. Petzoldt	553	95	82	76	300	.17
E. Sande	393	109	82	74	128	.28	W. Frank	641	94	77	69	401	.15
L. McAtee	412	102	75	67	168	.25	F. Horn	608	92	97	91	328	.15
C. Lang	531	97	75	73	292	.17							

LEADING AMERICAN WINNING STABLES AND OWNERS.

(January 1 to October 20, 1923.)

Owner.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amount.	Owner.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amount.
Rancocas Stable	61	50	36	$379,189	Bostwick, A. C	45	31	29	$73,495
Greentree Stable	45	60	56	176,284	Irwin, C. B	104	79	76	73,374
Cosden, J. S	61	57	55	176,232	Glen Riddle F'm Stable	25	14	11	67,140
Ross, J. K. L	78	58	60	175,550	Jeffords, Mrs. W. M	9	10	14	60,062
Whitney, H. P	59	56	39	154,517	Daniel, W	39	22	14	56,669
Widener, G. D	13	9	11	106,791	Riviera Stable	25	19	10	54,154
Headley, H. P	22	18	13	95,487	Wilson, R. T	23	18	15	51,998
Kenton Stable	68	64	44	83,936	Kilmer, W. S	22	25	22	51,571
Audley Farm Stable	38	47	45	81,681	Swenke, A	51	41	39	50,600
Salmon, W. J	13	17	17	79,719	Madden, J. E	42	42	30	48,670

WINNING HORSES OF 1923.

(January 1 to October 20.)

Horse.	Sts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp	Won.	Horse.	Sts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp	Won.
Zev	10	9	0	0	1	$235,248	Spot Cash	21	7	8	2	4	$31,875
St. James	6	3	2	0	1	89,385	Rebuke	7	3	2	3	12	31,800
Chacolet	18	4	2	1	5	70,970	Untidy	13	3	5	2	3	28,015
Vigil	13	2	4	2	5	62,675	Grey Lag	5	4	1	0	0	26,900
Diogenes	6	2	0	3	1	48,725	In Memoriam	15	5	2	2	4	26,732
Dunlin	24	6	8	3	7	44,903	Little Chief	15	5	6	2	2	26,420
Rialto	14	4	1	5	4	38,366	Lord Baltimore	16	7	2	3	4	26,205
Sarazen	9	9	0	0	0	35,130	My Own	6	6	0	0	0	24,140
Wise Counsellor	4	3	1	0	0	33,620	Wilderness	5	4	0	0	1	23,250
My Dear	21	6	3	4	8	32,095	Cherry Tree	15	3	2	3	7	22,195

WINNINGS OF FAMOUS FOREIGN HORSES.

Ksar, France	$320,000	Bayardo, England	$223,665
Isinglass, England	291,275	Sardanapale, France	211,505
Donovan, England	277,215	Lemberg, England	204,795
Rock Sand, England	238,900	Flying Fox, England	203,200

PURCHASE PRICES AMERICAN THOROUGHBREDS.

Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars
Tracery	265,000	Peter Pan	38,000	Omar Khayyam	26,600	Consideration	21,000
Rock Sand	150,000	Hastings	37,000	Kilmarnock	26,000	Falsetto	21,000
Whiskaway	125,000	Bolero	35,000	Order	26,000	Yankee	21,000
Inchcape	115,000	Endur. by Right.	35,000	Requital	26,000	Pr. of Melbourne	20,500
Playfellow	115,000	Henry of Navarre	35,000	Sir Francis	26,000	Tippity Witchet	20,500
The Finn	110,000	W. H. Daniel	35,000	Clifford	25,000	Dobbins	20,200
St. Blaise	100,000	Iroquois	34,000	Compute	25,000	Aloha	20,000
Meddler	72,500	Tournament	33,500	David Garrick	25,000	Celt	20,000
Watercress	71,000	Rayon d'Or	33,000	Halma	25,000	Ban Fox	20,000
Hamburg	70,000	Heno	32,500	Horace E	25,000	Bat Masterson	20,000
Hamburg	60,000	Ornament	31,000	Iris	25,000	Burgomaster	20,000
Hermis	60,000	The Earl	30,500	Lady Languish	25,000	Duke of Magenta	20,000
Sir Martin	55,000	Colin	30,000	Maj. Daingerfield	25,000	Gerry Herrmann	20,000
Meddler	55,000	Bashti	30,000	George Smith	25,000	His Eminence	20,000
Nasturtium	50,000	Chacornac	30,000	Maxim	25,000	Lamplighter	20,000
Friar Rock	50,000	Don Alonzo	30,000	Mortemer	25,000	Louisburg	20,000
Hamburg	49,500	Galore	30,000	Plaudit	25,000	Luke Blackburn	20,000
Meddler	49,000	Kingston	30,000	Potomac	25,000	Mexican	20,000
De Mund	45,000	L. Primrose colt	30,000	Savable	25,000	Mortemer	20,000
Fitz Herbert	45,000	Lamplighter	30,000	Tremont	25,000	Raceland	20,000
The Commoner	41,000	Laureate	30,000	Silver King	25,000	Timber	20,000
Accountant	40,000	McChesney	30,000	Virgil	25,000	Viola	20,000
Dalmatian	40,000	Oaklawn	30,000	Yorkville Belle	24,000	Yankee	20,000
Fitz Herbert	40,000	Uncle	30,000	Hautesse	23,000	Yankee Consul	20,000
Kentucky	40,000	Cudgel	30,000	Water Color	23,000	Westy Hogan	20,000
King Thomas	38,000	Dewdrop	29,500	Handspun	22,000	Liberty Loan	20,000
Uncle	38,000	Oiseau	27,500	Silver Fox	22,000		

PURCHASE PRICES EUROPEAN THOROUGHBREDS.

Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars
Prince Palatine	209,000	Flair	78,000	Isonomy	45,000	Ros crucian	30,000
Charles O'Malley	200,000	Meddler	75,400	Florist	45,000	Laella	29,640
Flying Fox	189,000	Common	75,000	Busybody	44,000	Sister to Memoir	27,500
Cyllene	157,500	Melton	75,000	Harvester	43,000	Spinaway	27,400
Diamond Jubilee	151,200	Sileve Gallion	75,000	Cupbearer	40,000	Blue Gown	26,000
Jardy	150,000	Woolwinder	75,000	Galopin	40,000	Sun Kiss	26,000
Craganour	150,000	Doncaster	70,000	Petrarch	40,000	Gallinule	25,500
Ormonde	150,000	Ormonde	70,000	Robert the Devil	40,000	Julius Caesar	25,000
Val d'Or	140,000	St. Gatien	70,000	Scottish Chief	40,000	West Australian	25,000
Cyllene	125,000	The Bard	70,000	Verneuil	39,000	Stornoway	25,000
Rock Sand	125,000	Carbine	68,250	Flying Lemur	38,500	Wheel of Fortune	25,000
Dark Ronald	125,000	La Fleche	66,150	Sceptre	36,400	Cyanin	24,440
Sceptre	125,000	Aboyeur	65,000	Macaroni	35,500	Carbine—Sceptre	
Prince Palatine	125,000	Blair Athol	62,500	Beaudesert	35,000	filly	24,000
Your Majesty	112,500	Bronzino	62,400	Silvio	35,000	Full Cry	23,920
Ard Patrick	110,000	Bridge of Canny	60,000	The Palmer	35,000	Cyrene	23,920
Galtee More	110,000	Kangaroo	60,000	Dark Legend	35,000	Maid of the Mist	23,400
Lancaster	110,000	Ormonde	60,000	Admiral Hawke	32,760	Salamanca	23,400
D. of Westminst'r	109,200	Rosicrucian	60,000	Little Goose	32,200	Rosedrop	22,500
Gouvernant	100,000	Adam	58,000	Hobbie Noble	31,500	Lindal	21,310
Minoru	100,000	Chittabob	55,000	Bachelor's D'ble	30,000	Hampton	21,000
Lycaon	93,600	Kendal	52,500	*Bonnie Scotland	30,000	Janette	21,000
Kendal	90,000	Sceptre	52,500	Childwick	30,000	Cantiniere	20,500
Matchbox	90,000	Friar's Balsam	50,000	Gladiateur	30,000	Maximilian	20,500
Polar Star	90,000	St. Maclou	50,000	Gorgos	30,000	Chamant	20,000
Adam	80,000	Melton	50,000	King Lud	30,000	Maid of Corinth	20,000
Bona Vista	80,000	Saraband	50,000	Priam	30,000	The Fly. Dutch'n	20,000
Pietermaritzburg	80,000	The Prince	50,000				

* Lord Rosebery's; not imported. Botafogo, an Argentine thoroughbred, sold for $225,000 in 1919.

CHIEF AMERICAN STAKE RACES.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

(Morris Park, N. Y., 1891-1904: Belmont Park, N. Y., 1905 and since.)

3-year-olds and over; 1 1-8 miles, 1891-1896; 1 mile, 1907 and since.

Yr.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1891	Tristan	Taylor	114	Tenny	129	Clarendon	107	$7,300	1.51 1-2
1892	Pessara	Taral	117	Locohatchee	105	Sleipner	107	12,200	1.54
1893	Charade	Doggett	107½	His Highness	125	Illume	98½	13,740	1.52 1-4
1894	Ramapo	Taral	117	Roche	105	H. of Navarre	106	6,145	1.52 1-2
1896	Counter Tenor	Hamilton	115	St. Maxim	109	Sir Walter	112	3,850	1.53
1897	Voter	Lamley	99	The Winner	115	Casseopia	99	3,850	1.40 1-2
1898	Bowling Brook	P. Clay	102	Geo. Keene	102	Octagon	116	4,280	1.44
1899	Filigrane	Clawson	102	Ethelbert	106	Sanders	110	6,750	1.39 3-5
1900	Ethelbert	Maher	126	Box	121	Imp	127	6,250	1.41 1-4
1901	Banastar	Odom	123	Contestor	112	All Green	102	6,810	1.42
1902	Arsenal	J. Daly	90	Herbert	119	Carbuncle	103	8,920	1.42
1903	Gunfire	T. Burns	109	Old England	118	Lux Casta	102	11,080	1.38 3-5
1904	Irish Lad	Shaw	123	Toboggan	103	Beldame	98	10,880	1.40
1905	*Sysonby	Shaw	107	*Race King	97	Colonial Girl	111	5,655	1.41 3-5
1906	Grapple	Garner	106	Dandelion	108	Oxford	109	10,850	1.39
1907	Glorifier	Garner	119	Okenite	99	Roseben	124	10,650	1.40 4-5
1908	Jack Atkin	C. H. Shilling	128	Restigouche	98	Don Creole	95	9,260	1.38 3-5
1909	King James	G. Burns	125	Fayette	108	Juggler	112	3,875	1.40
1910	Fashion Plate	M. McGee	105	Prince Imperial	97	Jack Atkin	129	3,800	1.37 4-5
1913	Whisk Broom II.	Notter	126	G. M. Miller	100	Meridian	120	3,500	1.39
1914	Buskin	C.Fairbrother	114	Figinny	97	Rock View	127	4,200	1.37 4-5
1915	Stromboli	C. Turner	118	Sharpshooter	103	Flying Fairy	115	2,325	1.39 4-5
1916	The Finn	A.Schuttinger	120	Stromboli	122	Spur	99½	3,350	1.39
1917	Ormesdale	J. McTaggart	111	Spur	117	Borrow	117	3,850	1.39 1-5
1918	Trompe La Mort	L. McAtee	102	Old Koenig	118	Pr. Mullens	104	3,865	1.38 2-5
1919	Lanlus	J. Loftus	115½	Flags	119	Star Master	116	3,865	1.45 2-5
1920	Wildair	E. Ambrose	107	Thunderclap	114	On Watch	112	3,865	1.38 4-5
1921	Mad Hatter	E. Sande	127	Audacious	117	Yellow Hand	110	8,150	1.37 2-5
1922	Mad Hatter	E. Sande	129	Careful	111	Sennings Park	127	8,025	1.36 3-5
1923	Grey Lag	Sande	133	Dinna Care	107	Exodus	111	7,600	1.38

* Dead heat.

KENTUCKY DERBY.
(Louisville, Ky.)

3-year-olds: 1 1-2 miles, 1875-1895; 1 1-4 miles, 1896 and since.

YR.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1875	Aristides	Lewis	100	Volcano	100	Verdigris	100	$2,850	2.37 3-4
1876	Vagrant	Swim	97	Creedmoor	100	Harry Hill	100	2,950	2.38 1-4
1877	Baden Baden	Walker	100	Leonard	100	King William	104	3,300	2.38
1878	Day Star	Carter	100	Himyar	100	Leveler	100	4,050	2 37 1-4
1879	Lord Murphy	Shauer	100	Falsetto	100	Strathmore	100	3,550	2.37
1880	Fonso	G. Lewis	105	Kimball	105	Bancroft	105	3,800	2.37 1-2
1881	Hindoo	J.McLaughlin	105	Lelex	102	Alfambra	105	4,410	2.40
1882	Apollo	Hurd	102	Runnymede	105	Bengal	105	4,560	2.40 1-4
1883	Leonatus	W. Donohue	105	Drake Carter	104½	Lord Raglan	105	3,760	2.43
1884	Buchanan	.. Murphy	110	Loftin	110	Audrian	110	3,990	2.40 1-4
1885	Joe Cotton	Henderson	110	Bersan	110	Ten Booker	107	4,630	2.37 1-4
1886	Ben All	P. Duffy	118	Blue Wing	118	Free Knight	118	4,890	2.36 1-2
1887	Montrose	Lewis	118	Jim Gore	118	Jacobin	118	4,200	2.39 1-4
1888	Macbeth II	Covington	115	Galifet	118	White	118	4,740	2.38 1-4
1889	Spokane	Riley	118	Proctor Knott	115	Once Again	118	4,970	2.34 1-2
1890	Riley	I. Murphy	118	Bill Letcher	118	Robespierre	118	5,460	2.45
1891	Kingman	I. Murphy	122	Balgowan	122	High Tariff	122	4,680	2.52 1-4
1892	Azra	Clayton	122	Huron	122	Phil Dwyer	122	4,230	2.41 1-2
1893	Lookout	Kunze	122	Plutus	122	Boundless	122	4,090	2.39 1-4
1894	Chant	Goodale	122	Pearl Song	122	Sigurd	122	4,020	2.41
1895	Halma	Perkins	122	Basso	122	Laureate	122	2,970	2.37 1-2
1896	Ben Brush	Simms	117	Ben Eder	117	Semper Ego	117	4,850	2.07 3-4
1897	Typhoon II	Garner	117	Ornament	117	Dr. Catlett	117	4,850	2.12 1-2
1898	Plaudit	Simms	117	Lieber Karl	122	Isabey	117	4,850	2.09
1899	Manuel	Taral	117	Corsini	122	Mazo	117	4,850	2.12
1900	Lieut. Gibson	Boland	117	Florizar	122	Thrive	122	4,850	2.06 1-4
1901	His Eminence	Winkfield	117	Sannazarro	117	Driscoll	110	4,850	2.07 3-4
1902	Allan-a-Dale	Winkfield	117	Inventor	117	The Rival	117	4,850	2.08 3-4
1903	Judge Himes	H. Booker	117	Early	117	Bourbon	110	4,850	2.09
1904	Elwood	Prior	117	Ed Tierney	117	Brancas	117	4,850	2.08 1-2
1905	Agile	J. Martin	122	Ram's Horn	117	Layson	117	4,850	2.10 3-4
1906	Sir Huon	Troxler	117	Lady Navarre	117	James Reddick	117	4,850	2.08 4-5
1907	Pink Star	Minder	117	Zal	117	Ovelando	117	4,850	2.12 3-5
1908	Stone Street	Pickens	117	Sir Cleges	117	Dunvegan	114	4,850	2.15 1-5
1909	Wintergreen	V. Powers	117	Miami	117	Dr. Barkley	117	4,850	2.08 1-5
1910	Donau	Herbert	117	Joe Morris	117	Fighting Bob	117	4,850	2.06 2-5
1911	Meridan	G. Archibald	117	Governor Gray	119	Colston	110	4,850	2.05
1912	Worth	C. H. Shilling	117	Duval	117	Flamma	112	4,850	2.09 2-5
1913	Donerail	Goose	117	Ten Point	117	Gowell	112	5,475	2.04 4-5
1914	Old Rosebud	J. McCabe	114	Hodge	114	Bronzewing	117	9,125	2.03 2-5
1915	Regret	J. Notter	112	Pebbles	117	Sharpshooter	114	11,450	2.05 2-5
1916	George Smith	J. Loftus	117	Star Hawk	117	Franklin	117	9,750	2.04
1917	Omar Khayyam	C. Borel	117	Ticket	117	Midway	117	16,600	2.04 3-5
1918	Exterminator	W. Knapp	114	Escoba	117	Viva America	113	14,700	2.10 4-5
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus	112½	Billy Kelly	119	Under Fire	122	20,825	2.09 4-5
1920	Paul Jones	T. Rice	126	Upset	126	On Watch	126	30,375	2.09
1921	Behave Yourself	Thompson	126	Black Servant	126	Prudery	121	38,450	2.04 1-5
1922	Morvich	Johnson	126	Bet Mosie	126	John Finn	126	46,775	2.04 3-5
1923	Zev	Sande	126	Martingale	126	Vigil	126	53,625	2.05 2-5

LATONIA DERBY (HINDOO STAKES, 1883-1886).
(Latonia, Ky.)

3-year-olds; 1 1-2 miles.

YR.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1883	Leonatus	I. Murphy	110	Drake Carter	107	Lord Raglan	110	$2,850	2.40 1-2
1884	Audrain	Fishburn	110	Fallen Leaf	105	Buchanan	110	3,860	2.42
1885	Bersan	I. Murphy	118	Lepanto	118	Lord Coleridge	118	4,080	2.42 3-4
1886	Silver Cloud	I. Murphy	118	Blue Wing	118	Mont'na Reg'nt	118	3,810	2.40
1887	Libretto	I. Murphy	118	Jim Gore	121	Montrose	124	4,390	2.38 1-4
1888	Los Angeles	Armstrong	110	Wallte	112	Galifet	121	4,270	2.39 1-4
1889	Hindoocraft	Hollis	115	Come to Taw	118	King Regent	112	4,300	2.41
1890	Bill Letcher	Allen	115	Riley	124	Avondale	112	5,380	2.43
1891	Kingman	I. Murphy	128	Dickerson	117	Poet Scout	112	4,540	2.45 1-4
1892	Newton	Clayton	117	Ronald	117	.....	.....	3,760	3.14
1893	Buck McCann	Thorpe	117	Boundless	128	Midway	112	4,450	2.44
1894	Lazarone	W. Martin	117	Pearl Song	117	Selika	120	6,555	2.51
1895	Halma	Thorpe	127	Free Advice	117	Basso	117	6,720	2.34 1-2
1896	Ben Brush	Simms	122	Ben Eder	122	Loki	122	12,290	2.40 1-2
1897	Ornament	Clayton	127	F. F. V	114	Endurance	114	8,740	2.35 1-4
1898	Han d'Or	Conley	114	Plaudit	127	.....	.....	7,620	2.32 1-2
1899	Prince McClurg	Beauchamp	122	Deering	114	Ways & Means	115	6,825	2.36 1-2
1900	*Lieut. Gibson	Boland	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,715	.....
1901	Hermando	J. Winkfield	114	Gaheris	110	Judge Redwine	114	4,985	2.35 1-4
1902	Harry New	Otis	114	South Trimble	114	Martin Burke	110	4,390	2.38 3-4
1903	Woodlake	Crowhurst	114	Bad News	111	Tancred	114	7,035	2.36 3-4
1904	Elwood	Prior	127	Ed Tierney	117	Lonsdale	112	5,730	2.42 3-4
1905	The Foreman	Treubel	110	Hambright	110	McClellan	117	5,950	2.38
1906	Sir Huon	Troxler	127	Lady Navarre	122	.....	.....	5,095	2.36 4-5
1907	The Abbot	J. Lee	114	Redgauntlet	114	Beau Brummel	111	4,410	2.46 1-5
1908	Pinkola	Minder	114	Czar	114	Ordono	114	3,655	2.35 2-5
1909	Olambala	T. Rice	114	The Peer	111	Plate Glass	110	3,095	2.39 1-5
1910	Joe Morris	C. Grand	117	Boola Boola	117	Donau	127	2,925	2.33 2-5
1911	Governor Gray	T. Rice	124	Star Charter	125	Messenger Boy	117	3,550	2.30 2-5
1912	Free Lance	C. Peak	114	The Manager	114	Worth	127	4,250	2.31
1913	Gowell	Teahan	117	Great Britain	122	Foundation	122	5,725	2.33 1-5
1914	John Gun	A. Neylon	122	Constant	122	Dr. Samuel	119	6,025	2.30 2-5
1915	Royal II	C. Ganz	122	Tetan	122	Dortch	122	10,125	2.32
1916	Dodge	F. Murphy	122	George Smith	127	Dick Williams	119	9,950	2.37
1917	Liberty Loan	J. Loftus	122	Cudgel	122	Midway	122	9,950	2.30 4-5
1918	Johren	F. Robinson	127	Exterminator	124	Free Cutter	122	9,925	2.33
1919	Be Frank	J. Kummer	119	Omond	122	Regalo	117	16,000	2.37 3-5
1920	Upset	Rodriguez	126	Gladiator	126	Ethel Gray	112	16,300	2.32
1921	Brother Batch	M. Gardner	126	Behave Yourself	131	Uncle Velo	126	14,900	2.47 3-5
1922	Thibodaux	E. Pool	126	Yoshimi	126	Olympus	126	15,000	2.33 4-5
1923	The Clown	Fator	118	Hopetees	118	In Memoriam	118	15,680	2 32 3-5

1888 race was dead heat, on first try, between Los Angeles and White. Former won on second try.
* Walkover.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

(Gravesend, N. Y., 1887-1910; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1913; Aqueduct, N. Y., 1914 and since.)
3-year-olds and over; 1 1-4 miles, 1887-1914; 1 1-8 miles, 1915 and since.

YR.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1887	Dry Monopole	McCarthy	106	Blue Wing	112	Hidalgo	115	$5,850	2.07
1888	The Bard	Hayward	125	Hanover	125	Kyle	114	6,925	2.13
1889	Exile	Hamilton	116	Prince Royal	129	Terra Cotta	125	6,900	2.07 1-2
1890	Castaway II	Bunn	100	Badge	114	Eric	110	6,900	2.10
1891	Tenny	Barnes	128	Prince Royal	117	Tea Tray	116	14,800	2.10
1892	Judge Morrow	Covington	116	Pessara	115	Russell	114	17,750	2.08 3-4
1893	Diablo	Taral	112	Lamplighter	125	Leonawell	110	17,500	2.09
1894	Dr. Rice	Taral	112	Henry of Navarre	109	Sir Walter	120	17,750	2.07 1-4
1895	Hornpipe	Hamilton	105	Lazzarone	114	Sir Walter	124	7,750	2.11 1-4
1896	Sir Walter	Taral	113	Clifford	125	St. Maxim	108	7,750	2.08 1-2
1897	Howard Mann	Martin	106	Lake Shore	106	Volley	95	7,750	2.09 3-4
1898	Ornament	Sloan	127	Ben Holladay	121	Sly Fox	92	7,800	2.10
1899	Banastar	Maher	110	Lanky Bob	105	Filigrane	98	7,800	2.06 1-4
1900	Kinley Mack	McCue	122	Raffaello	113	Herbert	99	7,800	2.10
1901	Conroy	O'Connor	102½	Herbert	99	Standing	113	7,800	2.09
1902	Reina	O'Connor	104	Advance Guard	117	Pentecost	100	7,800	2.07
1903	Irish Lad	O'Neill	103	Gunfire	111	Heno	113	14,950	2.05 2-5
1904	The Picket	Helgesen	119	Irish Lad	125	Proper	110	15,800	2.06 3-5
1905	Delhi	T. Burns	124	Ostrich	96	Grazialto	109	15,800	2.06 1-5
1906	Tokalon	Bedell	108	Dandelion	107	The Picket	120	15,800	2.03 3-5
1907	Superman	Miller	99	Beacon Light	100	Nealon	114	15,800	2.09
1908	Celt	Notter	106	Fair Play	99	Master Robert	95	19,750	2.04 1-5
1909	King James	E. Dugan	126	Restigouche	114	Celt	127	3,850	2.04
1910	Fitz Herbert	E. Dugan	130	Olambala	116	Prince Imperial	97	4,800	2.05 3-5
1913	Whisk Broom II.	Notter	130	G. M. Miller	106	Sam Jackson	108	3,125	2.03 2-5
1914	Buckhorn	McCahey	113	Ruskin	119	Rock View	128	3,750	2.08
1915	Tartar	J. McTaggart	103	Roamer	125	Borrow	128	3,850	1.50 3-5
1916	Friar Rock	Haynes	108	Pennant	123	Slumber II	111	3,850	1.50
1917	Borrow	Knapp	117	Regret	122	Old Rosebud	120	4,850	1.49 2-5
1918	Cudgel	Lyke	129	Roamer	120	George Smith	122	4,850	1.50 1-5
1919	Eternal	Schuttinger	105	Purchase	117	Questionnaire	100	5,000	1.49 4-5
1920	Cirrus	L. Ensor	108	Boniface	122	Mad Hatter	115	5,850	1.50
1921	Grey Lag	L. Fator	110	John P. Grier	124	Exterminator	129	7,600	1.49 4-5
1922	Exterminator	Johnson	135	Grey Lag	126	Polly Ann	103	7,600	1.50
1923	Little Chief	Sande	114	Bunting	126	Knobbie	112	7,600	1.50

PREAKNESS STAKES.

(Pimlico, Maryland).
3-year-olds; 1 mile, 1909-1910; 1 1-8 miles, 1911 and since.

YR.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1909	Effendi	W. Doyle	116	Fashion Plate	111	Hill Top	111	$3,225	1.39 4-5
1910	Layminster	Estep	84	Dalhousie	110	Sager	116	3,300	1.40 3-5
1911	Watervale	E. Dugan	112	Zeus	118	The Nigger	107	2,700	1.51
1912	Col. Holloway	C. Turner	107	Bwana Tumbo	120	Tipsand	107	1,450	1.56 3-5
1913	Buskin	Butwell	117	Kleburne	111	Barnegat	104	1,670	1.53 2-5
1914	Holiday	Schuttinger	108	Brave Cunarder	112	Defendum	106	1,355	1.53 4-5
1915	Rhine Maiden	D. Hoffman	104	Half Rock	100	Runes	116	1,275	1.58
1916	Damrosch	L. McAtee	115	Greenwood	107	Achievement	126	1,380	1.54 4-5
1917	Kalitan	E. Haynes	116	Al. M. Dick	116	Kentucky Boy	116	4,800	1.54 2-5
1918	*War Cloud	J. Loftus	117	Sunny Slope	107	Lanius	110	12,250	1.53 3-5
1918	*Jack Hare, Jr.	C. Peak	115	The Porter	107	Kate Bright	105	11,250	1.53 2-5
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus	126	Eternal	126	Sweep On	126	24,500	1.53
1920	Man o'War	C. Kummer	126	Upset	122	Wildair	114	23,000	1.51 3-5
1921	Broomspun	Coltiletti	114	Polly Ann	100	Jog	114	43,000	1.54 1-5
1922	Pillory	Morris	114	Hea	114	June Grass	114	51,000	1.51 3-5
1923	Vigil	Marinelli	114	Gen. Thatcher	114	Rialto	114	52,000	1.53 3-5

* Run in two divisions.

THE FUTURITY STAKES.

(Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., 1888-1909; Saratoga, N. Y., 1910-1914; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1915 and since.)
2-year-olds; ¾ mile, 1888-1891; 1,263 yds., 1 ft., 1892-1901; ¾ mile, 1902 and since.

YR.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1888	Proctor Knott	Barnes	112	Salvator	108	Galen	115	$40,900	1.15 1-5
1889	Chaos	Day	109	St. Carlo	122	Sinaloa II	105	54,500	1.16 4-5
1890	Potomac	Hamilton	115	Masher	108	Strathmeath	124	67,675	1.14 1-5
1891	His Highness	McLaughlin	130	Yorkville Belle	115	Dagonet	108	61,675	1.15 1-5
1892	Morello	Hayward	118	Lady Violet	118	St. Blaise-Bel'n	115	40,450	1.12 1-5
1893	Domino	Taral	130	Gallilee	115	Dobbins	130	49,350	1.12 4-5
1894	Butterflies	Griffin	112	Brandywine	112	Agitator	110	48,710	1.13
1895	Requital	Griffin	115	Crescendo	114	Silver II	108	55,100	1.11 2-5
1896	Ogden	Tuberville	115	Ornament	116	Rodermond	115	43,790	1.10
1897	L'Alouette	Clawson	115	Lydian	115	Uriel	115	34,290	1.11
1898	Martimus	H. Lewis	118	High Degree	113	Mr. Clay	118	36,610	1.12 2-5
1899	Chacornac	Spencer	114	Brigadier	109	Windmere	112	30,630	1.10 2-5
1900	Ballyhoo Bey	T. Sloan	112	Olympian	112	T. Atkins	129	33,580	1.10
1901	Yankee	O'Connor	119	Lux Casta	109	Barron	112	34,850	1.09 1-5
1902	Savable	Lyne	119	Lord of the Vale	117	Dazzling	116	44,850	1.14
1903	Hamburg Belle	Fuller	114	Leonidas	123	The Min. Man	122	45,950	1.13
1904	Artful	Hildebrand	114	Tradition	127	Sysonby	127	42,380	1.14 4-5
1905	Ormondale	Redfern	117	Timber	119	Belmere	117	43,680	1.11 4-5
1906	Electioneer	Shaw	117	Pope Joan	116	De Mund	123	44,070	1.13 3-5
1907	Colin	Miller	125	Bar None	117	Chapultepec	117	32,930	1.11 1-5
1908	Maskette	J. Notter	118	Sir Martin	127	Helmet	123	33,360	1.11 1-5
1909	Sweep	J. Butwell	126	Candleberry	117	Grasmere	122	33,660	1.11 4-5
1910	Novelty	C. H. Shilling	127	Bashti	118	Love-Not	114	25,360	1.12 1-5
1913	Pennant	C. Borel	119	Southern Maid	119	Addie M.	114	15,060	1.15
1914	Trojan	Burlingame	117					22,110	1.16 4-5
1915	Thunderer	J. Notter	122	Bromo		Achievement		16,590	1.11 4-5
1916	Campfire	J. McTaggart	125	Rickety		Skeptic		22,950	1.13 4-5
1917	Papp	J. Allen	127	Escoba	127	Rosie O'Grady	124	15,450	1.12
1918	Dunboyne	Schuttinger	127	Sir Barton	117	Purchase	119	30,280	1.12 4-5
1919	Man-o'-War	Loftus	127	John P. Grier	117	Dominique	122	26,650	1.11 3-5
1920	Step Lightly	F. Keogh	116	Star Voter	127	Gray Lag	119	35,870	1.12 1-5
1921	Bunting	F. Coltiletti	117	Gallantman	117	Dream of Allah	114	40,700	1.11 2-5
1922	Sally's Alley	Johnson	116	Zev	124	Wilderness	119	47,550	1.12
1923	St. James	McTaggart	130	Fluvanna	122	Sun Pal	117	64,810	1.10 2-5

SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

(Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., 1884-1912; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1913 and since.)

Yr.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1884	Gen. Monroe	W. Donohue	124	War Eagle	102	Jack of Hearts	114	$4,945	2.11 3-4
1885	Pontiac	Olney	102	*Richmond	110	Rataplan	116	5,855	2.09 1-2
1886	Troubadour	Fitzpatrick	115	†Richmond	110	Saranac	110	5,697	2.12 1-4
1887	Eurus	Davis	102	Oriflamme	104	Wickham	114	6,095	2.12
1888	Elkwood	Martin	119	Terra Cotta	122	Firenze	117	6,812	2.07 1-2
1889	Raceland	Garrison	120	Terra Cotta	124	Gorgo	110	6,900	2.09 4-5
1890	Salvator	I. Murphy	127	Cassius	107	Tenny	126	6,900	2.06 4-5
1891	Loantaka	Bergen	110	Major Domo	107½	Cassius	115	9,900	2.07
1892	Montana	Garrison	115	Major Domo	115	Lamplighter	104	17,750	2.07 2-5
1893	Lowlander	McDermott	105	Terrifier	95	Lamplighter	129	17,750	2.06 3-5
1894	Ramapo	Taral	120	Banquet	119	Sport	114	12,070	2.06 1-5
1895	Lazzarone	Hamilton	115	Sir Walter	126	Song & Dance	99	4,730	2.07 4-5
1896	Henry of Navarre	Griffin	129	The Commoner	113	Clifford	126	5,850	2.07
1897	Ben Brush	Simms	123	The Winner	115	Havoc	104½	5,850	2.07 1-5
1898	Tillo	Clayton	119	Semper Ego	106	Ogden	109	6,800	2.08 1-5
1899	Imp	Turner	114	Bannockburn	112	Warrenton	114	6,800	2.08 2-5
1900	Kinley Mack	McCue	125	Ethelbert	130	Gulden	100	6,800	2.06 4-5
1901	Alcedo	Spencer	112	Watercure	101½	Toddy	100	7,800	2.05 3-5
1902	Gold Heels	Wonderly	124	Pentecost	99	Blues	124	7,800	2.05 1-5
1903	Africander	Fuller	110	Herbert	118	Hunter Raine	98	16,490	2.10 2-5
1904	Hermis	Redfern	127	The Picket	124	Irish Lad	127	16,800	2.05
1905	Beldame	F. O'Neill	123	Proper	109	First Mason	118	16,800	2.05 2-5
1906	Go Between	Shaw	116	Dandelion	107	Colonial Girl	113	16,800	2.05 1-5
1907	Nealon	W. Dugan	113	Montgomery	104	Beacon Light	100	16,800	2.06 2-5
1908	Ballot	Notter	127	King James	98	Fair Play	111	19,750	2.03
1909	Fitz Herbert	E. Dugan	105	Alfred Noble	104	Fayette	101	3,850	2.03 2-5
1910	Olambala	G. Archibald	115	Prince Imperial	101	Ballot	129	4,800	2.04 2-5
1913	Whisk Broom II	J. Notter	139	Lahore	112	Meridian	119	3,000	2.00
1915	Stromboli	C. Turner	122	Sam Jackson	110	Sharpshooter	106	3,925	2.05 2-5
1916	Friar Rock	M. Garner	101	Short Grass	117	Stromboli	123	3,450	2.05
1917	Boots	J. Loftus	122	Borrow	115	The Finn	129	4,900	2.05 1-5
1918	Johren	F. Robinson	110	Hollister	118	Battle	107	7,500	2.06
1919	Corn Tassel	L. Ensor	109	Sweep On	109	Boniface	107	5,200	2.02 1-5
1920	Paul Jones	A. Schuttinger	106	Boniface	115	Exterminator	123	6,350	2.09 3-5
1921	Audacious	C. Kummer	120	Mad Hatter	130	Sennings Park	110	8,100	2.02 1-5
1922	Capt. Alcock	Ponce	108	Flying Cloud	102	Mad Hatter	132	8,200	2.05 2-5
1923	Grey Lag	Sande	135	Snob II	115	Exodus	109	7,800	2.03

* By Bold Dayrell. † By Virgil.

BELMONT STAKES.

(Jerome Park, N. Y., 1867-1889; Morris Park, N. Y., 1890-1905; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1906 and since.)

Yr.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1867	Ruthless	Gilpatrick	107	De Courcey	110	Rivoli	110	$1,850	3.05
1868	General Duke	Swim	110	N. Cumberland	110	Fanny Ludlow	107	2,800	3.02
1869	Fenian	C. Miller	110	Glenelg	110	Invercauld	107	3,350	3.04 1-4
1870	Kingfisher	Dick	110	Foster	110	Midway	110	3,750	2.59 1-2
1871	Harry Bassett	W. Miller	110	Stockwood	110	By-the-Sea	107	5,450	2.56
1872	Joe Daniels	Rowe	110	Meteor	110	Shylock	110	4,500	2.58 1-4
1873	Springbok	Rowe	110	Count D'Orsay	110	Strachino	110	5,200	3.01 3-4
1874	Saxon	Barbee	110	Grinstead	110	Aaron Penn't'n	110	4,200	2.39 1-2
1875	Calvin	Swim	110	Aristides	110	Milner	110	4,450	2.42 1-4
1876	Algerine	Donahue	110	Fiddlesticks	110	Barricade	110	3,700	2.40 1-2
1877	Cloverbrook	Holloway	110	Loiterer	110	Baden Baden	110	5,200	2.46
1878	D'k of Magenta	Hughes	118	Bramble	118	Spartan	118	3,850	2.43 1-2
1879	Spendthrift	Evans	118	Monitor	118	Jericho	118	4,250	2.42 3-4
1880	Grenada	Hughes	118	Ferncliffe	118	Turenne	118	2,800	2.47
1881	Saunterer	Costello	118	Eole	118	Baltic	118	3,000	2.47
1882	Forester	J. McLaugh'n	118	Babcock	118	Wyoming	115	2,600	2.43
1883	George Kinney	J. McLaugh'n	118	Trombone	118	Renegade	118	3,070	2.43 1-2
1884	Panique	J. McLaugh'n	118	Kt. of Ellersile	118	Himalaya	118	3,150	2.42
1885	Tyrant	P. Duffy	118	St. Augustine	118	Tecumseh	118	2,710	2.43
1886	Inspector B	J. McLaugh'n	118	The Bard	118	Linden	118	2,720	2.41
1887	Hanover	J. McLaugh'n	118	Oneko	118			2,900	2.43 1-2
1888	Sir Dixon	J. McLaugh'n	118	Prince Royal	118			3,440	2.40 1-4
1889	Eric	Haywood	118	Diable	125	Zephyrus	118	4,960	2.47
1890	Burlington	Barnes	118	Devotee	115	Pandishah	113	8,500	2.08 3-4
1891	Foxford	Garrison	118½	Montana	117	Laureston	112	5,070	2.08 3-4
1892	Patron	Hayward	122	Shellbark	122			5,610	2.17
1893	Comanche	Simms	117	Dr. Rice	122	Rainbow	119	5,310	1.53 1-4
1894	H'y of Navarre	Simms	117	Prig	119	Assignee	115	6,680	1.56 1-2
1895	Belmar	Taral	119	Counter Tenor	126	Nanki Pooh	126	2,700	2.11 1-2
1896	Hastings	Griffin	122	Handspring	125	Hamilton II	110	3,025	2.24 1-2
1897	Scot. Chieftain	Scherrer	115	On Deck	115	Octagon	122	3,550	2.23 1-2
1898	Bowling Brook	Littlefield	122	Frevious	122	Hamburg	122	7,810	2.32
1899	Jean Bereaud	Clawson	122	Half Time	119	Glengar	122	9,445	2.23
1900	Idrin	N. Turner	126	Petruchio	126	Missionary	126	14,790	2.21 1-2
1901	Commando	Spencer	126	The Parader	126	Ali Green	126	11,595	2.21
1902	Masterman	Bullman	126	Ranald	126	King Hanover	126	13,220	2.22 1-2
1903	Africander	Bullman	126	Whorler	126	Red Knight	126	12,285	2.23 1-5
1904	Delhi	Odom	126	Grasballo	126	Rapid Water	126	11,575	2.06 3-5
1905	Tanya	Bildebrand	121	Blandy	126	Hot Shot	126	17,240	2.08
1906	Burgomaster	Lyne	126	The Quail	126	Accountant	126	22,700	2.20
1907	Peter Pan	Mountain	126	Superman	126	Frank Gill	126	22,765	*
1908	Colin	Notter	126	Fair Play	126	King James	126	22,765	*
1909	Joe Madden	E. Dugan	126	Wise Mason	123	Don McDonald	123	24,550	2.21 3-5
1910	Sweep	Butwell	126	D. of Ormonde	126			9,700	2.22
1913	Princess Eugene	Troxler	109	Rock View	128	Flying Fairy	106	2,825	2.18
1914	Luke McLuke	M. Buxton	126	Gainer	126	Charlestonian	123	3,025	2.20
1915	The Finn	G. Byrne	126	Half Rock	126	Pebble	126	1,825	2.18 2-5
1916	Friar Rock	E. Haynes	126	Spur	126	Churchill	126	4,100	2.22
1917	Hourless	J. Butwell	126	Skeptic	126	Wonderful	123	5,800	2.17 4-5
1918	Johren	T. Robinson	126	War Cloud	126	Cum Sah	126	8,950	2.20 2-5
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus	126	Sweep On	126	Nat. Bridge	126	11,950	2.17 2-5
1920	Man-o'-War	C. Kummer	126	Donnacona	126			7,950	2.14 1-5
1921	Grey Lag	E. Sande	126	Sporting Blood	126	Leonardo	126	8,400	2.16 4-5
1922	Pillory	Miller	126	Snob II	126	Hea	126	38,700	2.18 4-5
1923	Zev	Sande	126	Chickvale	126	Rialto	126	38,000	2.19

No racing in 1911 and 1912. *No time taken.

WINNERS AND WEIGHTS IN OTHER EVENTS IN 1923.

Event.	Winner.	Wght	Event.	Winner.	Wght
Saratoga Cup	My Own	116	Great American Stakes	Rustic	112
Saratoga Handicap	Prince James	112	Hudson Stakes	Transmute	112
Saratoga Special	St. James	122	Carter Handicap	Little Celt	116
Keene Memorial	Mint Briar	113	Lawrence Realization	Zev	126
Dwyer Stakes	Dunlin	123	Empire City Derby	Pettifogger	107
Withers Stakes	Zev	118	Excelsior Handicap	Grey Lag	130
Travers Stakes	Wilderness	120	Kentucky Oaks	Untidy	116
Carlton Stakes	Dunlin	120	Toboggan Handicap	Mad Hatter	128
Hopeful Stakes	Diogenes	115	Illinois Derby	In Memoriam	118
Grand Union Stakes	Big Blaze	112			

FOREIGN EVENTS IN 1923.

Event.	Winner.	Owner.	Event.	Winner.	Owner.
2,000 Guineas	Ellangowan	Lord Rosebery	Lincolnshire	White Bud	J. C. Dingley
Madrid Grand Prix	Ruban	Duke of Toledo	Grand National	Sergt. Murphy	Stephen Sanford
Manchester Cup	Bhuidhaonach	Major Cayzer	St. Leger Stakes	Tranquil	Lord Derby

For records of past stake races consult 1923 Almanac.

ENGLISH EPSOM DERBY WINNERS—1780-1923.

Yr.	Horse.	Owner.	Jockey.	Yr.	Horse.	Owner.	Jockey.
1780	Diomed	Sir E. Bunbury	S. Arnull.	1853	West Australian	Mr. Bowes	F. Butler.
1781	Y. Eclipse	Mr. O'Kelly	Hindley.	1854	Andover	Mr. Gully	A. Day.
1782	Assassin	Lord Egremont	S. Arnull.	1855	Wild Dayrell	Mr. Popham	R. Sherwood
1783	Saltram	Mr. Parker	Hindley.	1856	Ellington	Adm. Harcourt	Aldcroft.
1784	Sergeant	Mr. O'Kelly	J. Arnull.	1857	Blink Bonny	Mr. W. I. Anson	Charlton.
1785	Alimwell	Lord Clermont	Hindley.	1858	Bladsman	Sir J. Hawley	Wells.
1786	Noble	Mr. Panton	J. White.	1859	Misjid	Sir J. Hawley	Wells.
1787	Sir Peter Teazle	Lord Derby	S. Arnull.	1860	Thormanby	Mr. Merry	Custance.
1788	Sir Thomas	Prince of Wales	W. Smith.	1861	Kettledrum	Col. Towneley	Bullock.
1789	Sky Scraper	Duke of Bedford	Chifney, Sr.	1862	Caractus	Mr. C. Snewny	J. Parsons.
1790	Shadamanthus	Lord Grosvenor	J. Arnull.	1863	Macaroni	Mr. R. C. Naylor	T. Chaloner.
1791	Eager	Duke of Bedford	Stephenson.	1864	Blair Athol	Mr. W. I. Anson	J. Snowden.
1792	John Bull	Lord Grosvenor	Buckle.	1865	Gladiateur	Co't de Lagrange	H. Grimsh'w
1793	Waxy	Sir F. Poole	Clift.	1866	Lord Lyon	Mr. Sutton	Custance.
1794	Daidalus	Lord Grosvenor	Buckle.	1867	Hermit	Mr. H. Chaplin	J. Daley.
1795	Spread Eagle	Sir F. Standish	A. Wheatley	1868	Blue Gown	Sir J. Hawley	Wells.
1796	Didelot	Sir F. Standish	J. Arnull.	1869	Pretender	Mr. J. Johnstone	J. Osborne.
1797	Sis. to Pharam'd	Duke of Bedford	J. Singleton.	1870	Kingcraft	Lord Falmouth	T. French.
1798	Sir Harry	Mr. Cookson	S. Arnull.	1871	Favonius	Baron Rothschild	T. French.
1799	Archduke	Sir F. Standish	J. Arnull.	1872	Cremorne	Mr. H. Saville	Maidment.
1800	Champion	Mr. Wilson	Clift.	1873	Doncaster	Mr. J. Merry	F. Webb.
1801	Eleanor	Sir C. Bunbury	Sanders.	1874	George Frederich	Mr. Cartwright	Custance.
1802	Tyrant	Duke of Grafton	Buckle.	1875	Galopin	Cou't Balthyany	Morris.
1803	Ditto	Sir H. Williams'n	Clift.	1876	Kisber	Mr. Baltazzi	Maidment.
1804	Hannibal	Lord Egremont	W. Arnull.	1877	Silvio	Lord Falmouth	F. Archer.
1805	Card'l Beaufort	Lord Egremont	Fitzpatrick.	1878	Sefton	Mr. Crawford	Constable.
1806	Paris	Lord Foley	Shepherd.	1879	Sir Bevys	Mr. Acton	G. Fordham
1807	Election	Lord Egremont	J. Arnull.	1880	Bend Or	Duke of Westm'r	F. Archer.
1808	Pan	Sir H. Williams'n	Collinson.	1881	Iroquois	Mr. Lorillard	F. Archer.
1809	Pope	Duke of Grafton	Goodison.	1882	Shotover	Duke of Westm'r	T. Cannon.
1810	Whalebone	Duke of Grafton	Clift.	1883	St. Blaise	Sir F. Johnstone	C. Wood.
1811	Phantom	Sir J. Shelly	Buckle.	1884	*Harvester	Sir J. Willoughby	C. Wood.
1812	Octavius	Mr. Ladbrooke	W. Arnull.		*St. Gatien	Mr. Hammond	S. Loates.
1813	Smolensko	Sir C. Bunbury	Goodison.	1885	Melton	Lord Hastings	F. Archer.
1814	Blucher	Lord Stawell	W. Arnull.	1886	Ormonde	Duke of Westm'r	F. Archer.
1815	Whisker	Duke of Grafton	Goodison.	1887	Merry Hampton	Mr. Abington	J. Watts.
1816	Prince Leopold	Duke of York	Wheatley.	1888	Ayrshire	Duke of Portland	F. Barrett.
1817	Azar	Mr. Payne	Robinson.	1889	Donovan	Duke of Portland	T. Loates.
1818	Sam	Mr. Thornhill	S. Chifney.	1890	Sainfoin	Sir J. Miller	J. Watts.
1819	Tiresias	Duke of Portland	Clift.	1891	Common	Sir F. Johnstone	G. Barrett.
1820	Sailor	Mr. Thornhill	S. Chifney.	1892	Sir Hugo	Lord Bradford	Allsop.
1821	Gustavus	Mr. Hunter	S. Day.	1893	Isinglass	Mr. McCalmont	T. Loates.
1822	Moses	Duke of York	Goodison.	1894	Ladas	Lord Rosebery	J. Watts.
1823	Emilius	Mr. Udney	Buckle.	1895	Sir Visto	Lord Rosebery	S. Loates.
1824	Cedric	Sir J. Shelly	Robinson.	1896	Persimmon	Prince of Wales	J. Watts.
1825	Middleton	Sir J. Shelly	Robinson.	1897	Galtee More	Mr. Gubbins	C. Wood.
1826	Lapdog	Lord Egremont	Dockeray.	1898	Jeddah	Mr. Larnach	O. Madden.
1827	Mameluke	Lord Jersey	Robinson.	1899	Flying Fox	Duke of Westm'r	M. Cannon.
1828	Cadland	Duke of Rutland	Robinson.	1900	Diamond Jubilee	Prince of Wales	H. Jones.
1829	Frederick	Mr. Gratwicke	Forth.	1901	Volodyovski	Mr. Whitney	L. Reiff.
1830	Priam	Mr. Chifney	S. Day.	1902	Ard Patrick	Mr. Gubbins	J. H. Martin
1831	Spaniel	Lord Lowther	Wheatley.	1903	Rock Sand	Sir J. Miller	Maher.
1832	St. Giles	Mr. Ridsdale	Scott.	1904	St. Amant	L. de Rothschild	K. Cannon.
1833	Dangerous	Mr. Saddler	Chapple.	1905	Cicero	Lord Rosebery	Maher.
1834	Plenipotentiary	Mr. Batson	Conolly.	1906	Spearmint	Major Loder	Maker.
1835	Mundig	Mr. Bowes	Scott.	1907	Orby	Mr. Croker	J. Reiff.
1836	Bay Middleton	Lord Jersey	Robinson.	1908	Signorinetta	Chev. Ginistrelli	W. Bullock.
1837	Phosphorus	Lord Berner	G. Edwards.	1909	Minoru	King Edward	H. Jones.
1838	Amato	Sir G. Heathcote	Chapple.	1910	Lemberg	Mr. Fairie	B. Dillon.
1839	Bloomsbury	Mr. W. Ridsdale	Templeman.	1911	Sunstar	Mr. J. B. Joel	G. Stern.
1840	Little Wonder	Mr. Robertson	Macdonald.	1912	Tagalie	Mr. Raphael	J. Reiff.
1841	Coronation	Mr. Rawlinson	Conolly.	1913	Aboyeur	Mr. Cunliffe	Piper.
1842	Attila	Colonel Anson	Scott.	1914	Durbar II	H. B. Duryea	M. MacGee.
1843	Cotherstone	Mr. Bowes	Scott.	1915	Pommern	Mr. S. Joel	S. Donoghue
1844	Orlando	Colonel Peel	Flatman.	1916	Fifinella	Mr. E. Hulton	J. Childs.
1845	Merry Monarch	Mr. Gratwicke	F. Bell.	1917	Gay Crusader	Mr. Fairie	S. Donoghue
1846	Pyrrhus	Mr. Gully	S. Day.	1918	Gainsborough	Lady J. Douglass	J. Childs.
1847	Cossack	Mr. Pedley	Templeman.	1919	Grand Parade	Lord Glanely	W. Langford
1848	Surplice	Lord Clifden	Templeman.	1920	Spion Kop	Capt. G. Loder	F. O'Neill.
1849	Flying D'tchm'n	Lord Eglinton	Marlow.	1921	Humorist	J. B. Joel	S. Donoghue
1850	Voltigeur	Lord Zetland	J. Marson.	1922	Captain Cuttle	L'd Woolavingt'n	S. Donoghue
1851	Teddington's	Sir J. Hawley	J. Marson.	1923	Papyrus	Benj. Irish	S. Donoghue
1852	DanielO'Rourke	Mr. Bowes	F. Butler.				

*Dead heat; stakes divided.

The 1923 English Derby was run at Epsom Downs on June 6.

Time of the winner 2.38, as against the record time of 2.34 1-5 in 1920.

Papyrus is a son of Tracery, which was bred in Kentucky by August Belmont.

Pharos, owned by Lord Derby, 2d; Parth, owned by M. Goculda, 3d.

By riding the Derby winner three years in succession, the veteran jockey, Steve Donoghue gained possession of the golden spurs, which the Jockey Club long ago offered for this achievement.

Only two other jockeys of the hundreds who have ridden Derbies have won that race five times. A hundred years ago Robinson did it, and his feat remained unequalled until Fred Archer piloted five Derby winners in the years between 1877 and 1886. But neither of them won three times successively. They won their spurs, but not the golden spurs.

The betting on Papyrus was 100 to 15 against, Pharos 6 to 1, and Parth 33 to 1 against. The race was worth more than £25,000 to the winner.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS WINNERS—1863-1923.

YR.	Horse.	Owner.	YR.	Horse.	Owner.	YR.	Horse.	Owner.
1863	The Ranger.	Mr. Savile.	1884	Little Duck.	Duke Castrie.	1904	Ajax.....	M. E. Blanc.
1864	Vermont...	H. Delamarre.	1885	Paradox....	Mr. Bro-Cloete.	1905	Finasseur...	M. E. Ephrussi.
1865	Gladiateur..	Count F. de La-grange.	1886	Minting....	R. Vyner.	1906	Spearmint..	Maj. E. Loder.
			1887	Tennbreuse.	M. P. Airmart.	1907	San Souse II	Baron Rothsc'ld
1866	Ceylon.....	Duke of Beauf't.	1888	Stuart.....	M. P. Donon.	1908	North East.	W. K. Vand'bilt
1867	Fervacques.	D. de Montg'y.	1889	Vasistas....	M. H. Delam're.	1909	Verdun II..	Baron Rothsc'ld
1868	Earl.....	Mar.of Hastings.	1890	Fitz Roye..	Baron A. de Schickler.	1910	Nuage.....	Mme. Chere-meteff.
1869	Glaneur....	M. Lupin.						
1870	Sornette....	Maj. Fridolin.	1891	Clamart....	M. E. Blanc.	1911	As d'Atout..	Mar. de Ganay.
1871	No race on a	ccount of war.	1892	Rueil.....	M. E. Blanc.	1912	Houli.....	M. A. Fould.
1872	Cremorne...	Mr. Savile.	1893	Ragotsky...	M. Webb.	1913	Bruleur....	M. E. de St. Alary.
1873	Boiard.....	M. Delamarre.	1894	Dolma-Baghtche.	Baron A. de Schickler.			
1874	Trent.....	W. R. Marshall.				1914	Sardanap'ls.	Baron Rothsc'ld
1875	Salvatur....	M. Lupin.	1895	Andree.....	M. E. Blanc.	1915	No race—w	ar.
1876	Kisber.....	A. Baltazzi.	1896	Arreau.....	M. E. Blanc.	1916	No race—w	ar.
1877	St. Chris-tophe....	Count Lagrange	1897	Doge.....	M. J. Armand.	1917	No race—w	ar.
			1898	Le Roi Soleil	Baron de Roth-schild.	1918	No race—w	ar.
1878	Thurio.....	Pr. Soltykoff.				1919	Gal. Light..	Baron Rothsc'ld
1879	Nubienne...	M. Blanc.	1899	Perth.....	M. Caillant.	1920	Comrade...	E. de St. Alary.
1880	Robert the Devil....	O. Brewer.	1900	Semendria..	Baron Schickler.	1921	Lemonora..	Joseph Watson.
			1901	Cheri.....	M. Caillant.	1922	Kefalin.....	M. Ambatielos.
1881	Foxhall.....	Mr. Keene.	1902	Kizil Kour-gan.....	M. E. de St. Alary.	1923	Filibert de Savoie...	C. Ranucci.
1882	Bruce.....	Mr. Rymiel.						
1883	Frontin....	Duke Castrie.	1903	QuoVadis...	M. E. Blanc.	Record time, 3.11 3-5, in 1914.		

The Grand Prix course, near Paris, is 1 mile and 7 furlongs.

HARNESS HORSE RACING.

The Grand Circuit season of 1922 included twelve meetings at which 264 races were decided. These were divided into 156 events for trotters and 108 races for pacers. The prize money divided during the season amounted to $579,896.75. Favonian was the largest individual winner. He won $20,425. Ethelinda was second with $17,208, and Clyde the Great third with $17,080. Thirteen trotters and two pacers won $10,000 in purse money in 1923.

GRAND CIRCUIT SUMMARY.

Grand Circuit leading drivers: Thomas W. Murphy won 64 events; Ben White 21, and Walter R. Cox 20. Murphy was the leading money winner with $98,222.75, and Cox second with $64,019.25.

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS—BY A TEAM.

DISTANCE.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile against time....	Minor Heir.... / Geo.Gano.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	Oct. 1, 1912	.....	.....	2.02
1 mile in a race.....	Billy M. & Doctor M.	Springfield, Ill.....	Sept. 24, 1914	.....	.....	2.07¼
1 mile in a race.....	Cohen & Dep. Sheriff	Des Moines, Iowa....	Aug. 28, 1916	.....	.....	2.07¼

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS.

DISTANCE.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
½ mile.....	Directum I.*.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	Sept. 14, 1916	.....	.....	.55¾
1 mile.....	Dan Patch†.....	Lexington, Ky.†.....	Oct. 7, 1905	.....	.....	1.55¼
1 mile, by a stallion.....	Dan Patch†.....	Lexington, Ky.†.....	Oct. 7, 1905	.....	.....	1.55¼
1 mi., by stallion, in open	Directum I.*.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	Sept. 15, 1915	.....	.....	1.56¾
1 mile, by a gelding.....	Prince Alert†.....	New York, N. Y.†...	Sept. 23, 1903	.....	.....	1.57
1 mile, by gelding, in open	Frank Bogash Jr...	Detroit, Mich.....	Sept. 18, 1914	.....	.....	1.59¼
1 mile, in a race.....	Directum I.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	Sept. 30, 1914	.....	.....	1.58
1 mi., by mare, in a race.	Miss Harris M.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	July 23, 1918	.....	.....	1.58¼
1 mile, half-mile track...	Single G.....	Des Moines, Iowa....	Aug. 26, 1918	.....	.....	2.01
1 mile, yearling filly....	Rose McGee*.....	Lexington, Ky.....	Aug. 12, 1914	.....	.....	2.19¼
1 mile, yearling colt.....	Frank Perry*.....	Lexington, Ky.....	Sept. 12, 1911	.....	.....	2.15
1 mile, two-year-old colt.	Direct the Work*...	Lexington, Ky.....	Sept. 13, 1917	.....	.....	2.06½
1 mile, two-year-old filly.	Palmetto.....	Lexington, Ky.....	Oct. 3, 1922	.....	.....	2.07
1 mile, three-year-old...	Anna Bradford.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	Sept. 29, 1914	.....	.....	2.00¾
1 mile, four-year-old....	William.....	Grand Rapids, Mich..	Aug. 5, 1914	.....	.....	2.00
1 mile, high-wheel sulky.	Dan Patch*.....	Macon, Ga.†.....	Nov. 30, 1903	.....	.....	2.04¾
2 miles.....	Dan Patch*.....	Macon, Ga.†.....	Nov. 30, 1903	.....	.....	4.17
3 miles.....	Elastic Pointer.....	Kendallville, Ind.....	Oct. 1, 1909	.....	.....	7.31½
4 miles.....	Joe Jefferson.....	Knoxville, Iowa (reg).	Nov. 13, 1891	.....	.....	10.10
5 miles.....	Marconi.....	Quebec, Canada.....	Sept. 10, 1917	.....	.....	12.02¾
Best 2 heats, by stallion.	Directum I.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	Sept. 30, 1914	.....	1.58	2.00
Best 2 heats, by mare...	Margaret Dillon....	Lexington, Ky.....	Oct. 6, 1922	.....	1.59¼	1.59
Best 3 heats.....	Single G.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	Oct. 22, 1920	1.59	2.00	2.00¾

WORLD PACING RECORD—WITH RUNNING MATE.

1 mile.....	Flying Jib & mate..	Chillicothe, Ohio.....	Oct. 4, 1894	.....	.....	1.58¼

WORLD PACING RECORDS—TO WAGON.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (against time)	Dan Patch*	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 27, 1903			1.57¼
1 mile, in a race	Angus Pointer	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 20, 1904			2.04¼
2 miles	Young America					4.58¼
3 miles	Longfellow	Sacramento, Cal	Sept. 7, 1869			T 23
4 miles	Longfellow	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 31, 1869			10.42¼
5 miles	Lady St. Clair	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 11, 1874			12.54¾
Best 2 heats	Coney	St. Louis, Mo	Oct. 4, 1900		2.05¼	2.05¼
Best 3 heats	Johnston	St. Paul, Minn	Sept. 16, 1887	2.16¼	2.15½	2.15¼

* Against time. † Paced by runner to sulky carrying a wind or dust shield, the runner preceding the pacer.

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS.
(See notes on next page.)

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mi. (world's record)	Peter Manning*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 4, 1922			1.56¾
1 mi., in a race	Hamburg Belle	North Randall, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1909			2.01¼
1 mi., on half-mile track	Uhlan*	Goshen, N. Y	Aug. 24, 1911			2.02¾
	Peter Manning*	Allentown, Pa	Sept. 18, 1923			2.02¾
1 mi., by a stallion	Lee Axworthy*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 8, 1916			1.58¼
1 mi., by a gelding	Peter Manning*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 4, 1922			1.56¾
1 mi., by a mare	Nedda*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 4, 1922			1.58¼
1 mi., with running mate	Uhlan*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 9, 1913			1.54½
1 mi., by a yearling	Airdale*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 2, 1912			2.15¾
1 mi., by a two-year-old	Mr. McEdwyn*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 10, 1923			2.04
1 mi., by a three-year-old	Ethelinda*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 10, 1923			2.02½
1 mi., by a four-year-old	Arion Guy*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 6, 1921			1.59½
1 mi., by a five-year-old	Peter Manning*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 6, 1921			1.57¾
1 mi., by a six-year-old	Peter Manning*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 4, 1922			1.56¾
1 mi., to high-wheel sulky	Major Delmar*	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 26, 1904			2.07
1 mi., to high-wheel sulky	Peter Billiken*‡	Goshen, N. Y	Aug. 20, 1914			2.14¼
Best 2 heats	Hamburg Belle	North Randall, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1909		2.01¼	2.01¼
Best 3 heats	Peter Manning	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 7, 1920	2.03	2.02¾	2.02½
2 miles	The Harvester*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 13, 1910			4.15¼
2 miles	Nightingale*	Nashville, Tenn. (reg)	Oct. 20, 1893			6.55½
	Fairy Wood	Minneapolis, Minn	July 1, 1895			7.16¼
4 miles	Bertie R	Blackpool, England†	Sept. 11, 1899			9.58
	Senator L	San Jose, Cal. (reg)	Nov. 2, 1894			10.12
5 miles	Imogene Constine	Quebec, P. Q., Can	Sept. 29, 1919			12.08¼
10 miles	Pascal*	New York, N. Y. (reg)	Nov. 2, 1893			26.15
	Controller	S. Francisco, Cal. (reg)	Nov. 23, 1878			27.23¼
20 miles	Capt. McGowan*	Boston, Mass. (reg)	Oct. 31, 1865			58.25
30 miles	Gen. Taylor*	San Francisco, Cal	Feb. 21, 1857			1.47.59
50 miles	Ariel*	Albany, N. Y	May 5, 1846			3.55.40½
100 miles	Conqueror*	Centreville, L. I	Nov. 12, 1853			8.55.53

TROTTING—TO WAGON.

1 mile (against time)	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†	Oct. 28, 1903			2.00
1 mile (against time)	Uhlan*	Cleveland, Ohio	Aug. 8, 1911			2.00
1 mile in a race	Lou Dillon	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 21, 1903			2.04¾
Best 2 heats	Lou Dillon	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 21, 1903		2.04¾	2.04¼
Best 3 heats	American Boy	Philadelphia, Pa	Sept. 27, 1907	2.12½	2.12	2.12½
2 miles	Pelegon	Belmont, Philadelphia	Oct. 20, 1909			4.38
3 miles	Ed. Bryan	Point Breeze, Phila	Nov. 8, 1905			7.30½
5 miles	Ed. Bryan	Philadelphia, Pa	Aug. 22, 1907			13.03
10 miles	Julia Aldrich	San Francisco, Cal	June 15, 1858			29.04½
20 miles	Controller	San Francisco, Cal	April 20, 1878			58.57

TROTTING—WITH RUNNING MATE.

1 mile against time	Uhlan and mate	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 9, 1913			1.54½
1 mile in race	Frank and mate	Prospect Park, L. I	Nov. 15, 1883			2.08½

HOCKEY.

The Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world's professional hockey championship, was won by the Ottawa Senators, which defeated Vancouver, champions of the Pacific Coast Hockey Association, 3 games to 1, and then eliminated the Edmonton team, champions of the Western Canada League. The scores follow:

Ottawa 1; Vancouver 0 — Ottawa 5; Vancouver 1
Vancouver 4; Ottawa 1 — Ottawa 2; Edmonton 1
Ottawa 3; Vancouver 2 — Ottawa 1; Edmonton 0

Allen Cup, emblematic of Canadian amateur championship, won by Granites of O. H. A. United States Amateur Hockey Association championship won by Boston A. A. team, which defeated the St. Paul Hockey Club in final season play-off 3 games to 1. An effort to bring the United States and Canadian amateur winners together for an international trophy failed.

College hockey experienced a great boom during the winter of 1922-23. Some of the scores of the more important games follow:

January—Princeton 13, Pennsylvania 1; Princeton 5, Army 2; Princeton 14, Columbia 1; Columbia 2, Pennsylvania 0; Harvard 3, Milwaukee 1.

February—Boston College 9, Army 1; Amherst 2, Williams 1; Harvard 2, Queens College 1; Columbia 1, Cornell 0; Army 5, Williams 1; Boston A. A. 2, Harvard 1; Yale 11, Pennsylvania 2; Dartmouth 3, Yale 2; Army 1, Dartmouth 0; Yale 6, Mass. Tech. 0; Pennsylvania 2, Cornell 2 (tie); Yale 13, Amherst 0.

Harvard-Yale-Princeton Series—Harvard defeated Yale two out of three games and Princeton by a similar score. Yale, in turn, defeated Princeton two games out of three.

FENCING.

National Senior Championships—Sabre, team, New York A. C.; epee, team, Washington Square F. C.; foil, team, Fencers' Club; three weapon team, Washington Square F. C.; sabre, individual, L. M. Shoenmaker, F. C.; epee, individual, G. Calman, U. S. N.; foil, individual, R. Peroy, F. C.; three weapon, individual, R. Peroy, F. C.

National Junior Championships—Sabre, team, Fencers' Club; epee, team, Fencers' Club; foil, team, New York A. C.; sabre, individual, R. Peroy, F. C.; epee, individual, D. D. Waldhous, W. S. F. C.; foil, individual, R. Peroy, F. C.

National Outdoor Epee Championship—C. C. Shears, New York A. C.

Intercollegiate Championship—Team championship, U. S. Military Academy; epee championship, J. M. Pesek, U. S. M. A.

Interscholastic Championship—Foil, individual, L. Aranjo, Yonkers H. S.

International Contest for Robert M. Thompson Trophy—United States vs. England; London, July 19-23. Results: foils, United States, 11, England, 5; epee, United States, 5, England, 9; sabre, United States, 6, England, 10. Team score: England 24, United States, 22.

PUGILISM.

Unusual activity, huge purses and attendance as well as the passing of several championship honors featured 1923 in boxing. Jack Dempsey, world's heavyweight champion, successfully defended his title twice during the year, defeating Tom Gibbons on points and knocking out Angel Firpo in a desperate round and a half battle. A purse approaching the half-million-dollar mark and gross gate receipts in excess of $1,000,000 were events of the period in boxing. Spectators paid $1,082,600 to witness the Dempsey-Firpo battle; $450,000 at the Leonard-Tendler bout; $430,000 for the Firpo-Willard contest and $350,000 for a series of heavyweight bouts in which Willard and Firpo starred. In marked contrast promoters lost approximately $175,000 in promoting the Dempsey-Gibbons match in Montana.

The Dempsey-Firpo bout was the premier feature of the pugilistic year. Firpo as a result of his series of heavyweight victories secured a match with Dempsey at the Polo Grounds, New York City, on the night of September 14. The Argentine giant was knocked out after 3 minutes and 57 seconds of fighting, but in that short space of time was crowded the greatest heavyweight battle of modern ring history. Knocked down seven times in the opening round, Firpo broke all ring traditions by knocking Dempsey out of the ring in the same session, only to have the champion return to the battle and finally floor Firpo for the final count. The moving pictures showed a total of eleven knockdowns delivered during a space of scant four minutes of fighting.

According to semi-official statements Dempsey received $475,000; Firpo, $125,000, plus shares of the moving picture profits. The attendance and gate receipts did not equal those of the Dempsey-Carpentier bout, but surpassed all other contests of similar character. The physical statistics of the heavyweight boxers announced just prior to their ring entry follow:

Dempsey.		Firpo.
28 years	Age	29 years
6 feet 1½ inches	Height	6 feet 2½ inches
192½ pounds	Weight	216½ pounds
73 inches	Reach	79 inches
17 inches	Neck	17 inches
15 inches	Biceps	13½ inches
41 inches	Chest (normal)	41 inches
44½ inches	Chest (expanded)	48½ inches
32½ inches	Waist	36½ inches
8¼ inches	Wrist	8¼ inches
22 inches	Thigh	23¾ inches
15 inches	Calf	15 inches
9 inches	Ankle	9½ inches

PUGILISTIC CHAMPIONS.

All attempts to designate and classify the pugilistic champions and title holders are more or less arbitrary because of the fact that few such champions won and defended the championships at the same weight. Among the lighter weight boxers it is not at all unusual for a pugilist to be forced from one class into the next higher by growth and increased weight. The following list, dating from 1890, is generally accepted by critics and boxers as being the correct classification, although holders did not always win title from previous champions:

HEAVYWEIGHTS (over 158 lbs.)—1890-1892, John L. Sullivan; 1892-1897, James J. Corbett; 1897-1899, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1899-1906, James J. Jeffries; 1906-1908, Tommy Burns; 1908-1915, Jack Johnson; 1915-1918, Jess Willard; 1919-1923, Jack Dempsey.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS (158 lbs.)—1890-1897, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1897-1907, Tommy Ryan; 1907-1908, Stanley Ketchel; 1908, Bill Papke and Stanley Ketchel; 1908-1910, Stanley Ketchel; 1911-1913, claimed by Frank Klaus, Mike Gibbons, Ed McGoorty and Geo. Chip; 1914-1917, Al McCoy; 1917-1920, Mike O'Dowd; 1921-1923, Johnny Wilson, Harry Greb.

WELTERWEIGHTS (145 lbs.)—1890-1893, no recognized champion; 1894-1896, Tommy Ryan; 1896-1897, Kid McCoy; 1898-1900, Billy Smith; 1900, Rube Ferns; 1901, Matty Matthews and Rube Ferns; 1901-1904, Joe Walcott; 1904-1908, Dixie Kid; 1914-1916, Kid Graves; 1916, Jack Britton; 1917-1918, Ted (Kid) Lewis; 1919-1922, Jack Britton; 1923, Mickey Walker.

LIGHTWEIGHTS (133 lbs.)—1890-1893, Jack McAuliffe; 1893-1899, Kid Lavigne; 1899-1902, Frank Erne; 1902-1908, Joe Gans; 1908-1910, Battling Nelson; 1910-1912, Ad Wolgast; 1912-1914, Willie Ritchie; 1914-1917, Freddie Welsh; 1917-1923, Benny Leonard.

FEATHERWEIGHTS (122 lbs.)—1890-1892, no recognized champion; 1892-1897, George Dixon; 1897, Solly Smith; 1898, Solly Smith and Dave Sullivan; 1898-1900, George Dixon; 1900-1901, Terry McGovern; 1901-1904, Young Corbett; 1904-1908, Tommy Sullivan; 1908-1911 Abe Attell; 1911-1922, Johnny Kilbane; 1923, Johnny Kilbane, Eugene Criqui, Johnny Dundee.

BANTAMWEIGHTS (116 lbs.)—1890-1892, George Dixon; 1892-1894, no recognized champion; 1894-1898, Jimmy Barry; 1898-1901, no recognized champion; 1901-1903, Harry Forbes; 1903-1905, Frankie Neil; 1905-1907, no recognized champion; 1907-1913, Johnny Coulon; 1914-1915, Kid Williams; 1916-1920, Pete Herman; 1920-1921, Joe Lynch; 1921, Pete Herman, Johnny Buff; 1922, Johnny Buff, Joe Lynch; 1923, Joe Lynch.

LARGEST CHAMPIONSHIP BATTLE GATE RECEIPTS.

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Gate Receipts.
July 2, 1921	Dempsey	Carpentier	Jersey City, N. J.	$1,626,580
September 14, 1923	Dempsey	Firpo	New York City	1,082,590
July 4, 1919	Dempsey	Willard	Toledo, Ohio	§452,522
July 12, 1923	Firpo	Willard		434,260
July 27, 1922	Benny Leonard	Lew Tendler	Jersey City, N. J.	367,862
May 12, 1923	Heavyweight charity bouts			350,000
July 4, 1910	Johnson	Jeffries	Reno, Nev.	270,755
December 14, 1920	Dempsey	Brennan	New York City	200,000
March 25, 1916	Willard	Moran	New York City	‡151,524
July 26, 1923	Dundee	Criqui	New York City	134,400
January 14, 1921	Benny Leonard	Ritchie Mitchell	New York City	133,745
June 26, 1922	Jack Britton	Benny Leonard	New York City	130,265
July 4, 1923	Dempsey	T. Gibbons	Shelby, Mont.	130,000
October 12, 1920	Carpentier	Levinsky	Jersey City	120,000
May 17, 1921	Johnny Wilson	Mike O'Dowd	New York City	107,524
July 25, 1921	Pete Herman	Joe Lynch	New York City	99,967
September 3, 1906	Gans	Nelson	Goldfield, Nev.	69,715
April 5, 1915	Willard	Johnson	Havana, Cuba	†68,000
December 26, 1908	Johnson	Burns	Sydney, Australia	†67,500
November 3, 1899	Jeffries	Sharkey	New York City	66,300
August 14, 1903	Jeffries	Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	63,340
September 11, 1915	‡Gibbons	McFarland	New York City	58,069
August 30, 1900	Corbett	McCoy	New York City	56,350
December 20, 1904	Britt	Nelson	Colma, Cal.	48,311
September 7, 1892	Corbett	Sullivan	New Orleans, La.	*45,000
March 8, 1893	Fitzsimmons	Hall	New Orleans, La.	40,000
February 22, 1910	Wolgast	Nelson	San Francisco, Cal.	37,750
October 16, 1909	Johnson	Ketchel	San Francisco, Cal.	32,300
March 25, 1904	Britt	Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	32,245
July 25, 1902	Jeffries	Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal.	31,800
November 15, 1901	Jeffries	Ruhlin	San Francisco, Cal.	30,800
June 29, 1916	Dillon	Moran	Brooklyn, N. Y.	28,521
September 9, 1905	Nelson	Britt	San Francisco, Cal.	27,775
March 17, 1897	Fitzsimmons	Corbett	Carson City, Nev.	22,000
October 31, 1904	Britt	Gans	San Francisco, Cal.	21,761
August 26, 1904	Jeffries	Munroe	San Francisco, Cal.	21,760
December 2, 1896	Sharkey	Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal.	21,000
March 31, 1903	Corbett	McGovern	San Francisco, Cal.	20,880

* Purse $25,000 and $10,000 a side. † Estimated. ‡ Ten-round, no-decision bout. § Before deduction of war tax.

BOXING.

Lack of space prevents the recording of other than important bouts. Abbreviations used follow: K. O., knock out; R. D., referee's decision; P. V., public verdict; D., draw. In case of a draw, the names of boxers in winners' and losers' columns have no significance. The letter "X" opposite date indicates such a draw.

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Decision.	Rounds.	Place.
Jan. 2	Billy Shade	Wolf Larsen	R. D	10	New York
Jan. 2	Mike Burke	Geo. Slade	K. O	8	New York
Jan. 3	Bill Brennan	Hugh Walker	P. V	10	Grand Rapids
Jan. 6	Merci Montes	Jimmy Dunkee	K. O	51	Mexico City
Jan. 8	Dave Shade	Jim Jones	P. V	10	Pittsburgh
Jan. 9	Jeff Smith	Eugene Trembly	K. O	5	Portland, Ore.
Jan. 12	Billy Miske	Harry Foley	K. O	1	Omaha
Jan. 12	Floyd Johnson	Bill Brennan	R. D	15	New York
Jan. 12	Jack Renault	Joe McCann	K. O	5	New York
Jan. 15	Harry Greb	Tommy Loughren	P. V	10	Pittsburgh
Jan. 15	Mickey Walker	Steve Latzo	K. O	3	Philadelphia
Jan. 17	Mike McTigue	Jack Reeves	K. O	3	Liverpool, Eng.
Jan. 19	Lew Tendler	Pal Moran	R. D	15	New York
Jan. 19	Johnny Dundee	Pepper Martin	R. D	10	Boston
Jan. 22	Harry Greb	Billy Shade	P. V	12	Jersey City
Jan. 29	Lew Tendler	Jack Lawlor	K. O	5	Philadelphia
Jan. 30	Pinkey Mitchell	Bud Logan	P. V	10	Milwaukee
Jan. 30	Harry Greb	Tommy Loughren	R. D	15	New York
Feb. 2	Johnny Dundee	Elino Flores	R. D	15	New York
Feb. 3	Dave Shade	Harry Shevlen	R. D	10	Boston
Feb. 5	Harry Greb	Pal Reed	P. V	12	Newark
Feb. 5	Floyd Johnson	Mike Nestor	K. O	4	New York
Feb. 10	Rockey Kansas	Charley White	R. D	15	New York
Feb. 13	Pancho Villa	Frankie Mason	K. O	5	Boston
Feb. 15	Rowland Todd	Ted Lewis	R. D	20	London, Eng.
Feb. 16	Harry Greb	Young Fisher	R. D	12	Syracuse
Feb. 16	Martin Burke	Jim Tracey	R. D	15	New Orleans
Feb. 20	Pancho Villa	Kid Wolfe	K. O	3	Philadelphia
Feb. 20X	Johnny Dundee	Basil Galiano	R. D	15	New Orleans
Feb. 23	Gene Tunney	Harry Greb	R. D	15	New York
Feb. 23	Mickey Walker	Johnny Griffiths	P. V	10	Scranton
Feb. 27	Dave Shade	Geo. Ward	P. V	10	Boston
March 1	Frankie Genaro	Pancho Villa	R. D	15	New York
March 5	Tom Gibbons	Jim Tracey	K. O	1	Chicago
March 6	Frankie Genaro	Frank Williams	K. O	3	Harrisburg
March 13	Luis Firpo	Bill Brennan	K. O	12	New York
March 19	Joe Burman	Joe Lynch	P. V	10	Chicago
March 19	Pancho Villa	Young Montreal	P. V	8	Philadelphia
March 22	Mickey Walker	Pete Latzo	P. V	12	Newark
March 26	Tom Gibbons	Andy Schmoder	K. O	1	Peoria, Ill.
March 26	Floyd Johnson	Ray Thompson	K. O	1	Boston
March 28	Luis Firpo	Jim Hibbard	K. O	4	New York
March 31	Sam Langford	Kid Savage	K. O	1	Mexico City
April 2	Pinkey Mitchell	Bobby Barrett	K. O	3	Philadelphia
April 4	Joe Lynch	Midget Smith	P. V	10	Chicago
April 7	Sam Langford	Andres Balsa	K. O	6	Mexico City
April 10	Charley White	Johnny Williams	P. V	10	Chicago
April 13	Pinkey Mitchell	Harvey Thorp	P. V	10	Milwaukee
April 23	Johnny Dundee	Gene Delmont	P. V	10	Toronto
April 23	Pancho Villa	Clarence Rosen	P. V	10	Detroit
April 23	Floyd Johnson	Fred Fulton	P. V	12	Jersey City
April 30	Jack Bernstein	Johnny Dundee	R. D	15	New York
May 6	Jack Johnson	Farmer Lodge	K. O	4	Havana
May 6	Georges Carpentier	Marcel Nilles	K. O	8	Paris
May 11	Pancho Villa	Bat Murray	P. V	10	Chicago
May 12	Jess Willard	Floyd Johnson	K. O	11	New York
May 12	Luis Firpo	Jack McAuliffe	K. O	4	New York
May 12	Tiny Herman	Al Reich	K. O	6	New York
May 12	Jack Renault	Fred Fulton	Foul—R. D.	4	New York
May 14	Joe Beckett	Dick Smith	K. O	17	London, Eng.
May 17	Gene Tunney	Jimmy Delaney	P. V	10	Chicago
May 18	Johnny Dundee	Jimmy Brady	P. V	12	Windsor
May 18	Pinkey Mitchell	Tom Droney	K. O	5	Louisville
May 22	Jack Renault	Joe Lohman	K. O	6	New York
May 24	Bobby Wolgast	Pancho Villa	P. V	8	Philadelphia
May 29	Benny Leonard	Pinkey Mitchell	K. O	10	Chicago
June 2	Eugene Criqui	Johnny Kilbane	K. O	6	New York
June 10	Luis Firpo	Jack Herman	K. O	2	Havana
June 11	Jack Zivic	Charley White	P. V	10	Pittsburgh
June 14	Jack Britton	Soldier Bartfield	R. D	10	New York
June 16	Jose Morelle	Battling Siki	Foul—R. D.	6	Paris
June 17	Pancho Villa	Jimmy Wilde	K. O	7	New York
June 17	Lew Tendler	Pal Moran	P. V	8	Philadelphia
June 17	Lou Bogash	Kid Palmer	P. V	8	Philadelphia
June 17	Luis Firpo	Jim Hibbard	K. O	2	Mexico City
June 22	Lou Bogash	Geo. Shade	K. O	4	Stamford
June 25	Tommy Loughren	Mike McTigue	P. V	8	Philadelphia
July 2	Mickey Walker	Cowboy Pladgett	K. O	12	Newark
July 4	Jack Dempsey	Tom Gibbons	R. D	15	Shelby, Mont.
July 8	Battling Siki	Marcel Nilles	K. O	2	Paris
July 8	Benny Leonard	Alex. Hart	P. V	8	Philadelphia
July 8	Ritchie Mitchell	Geo. Russell	P. V	8	Philadelphia
July 12	Luis Firpo	Jess Willard	K. O	8	Jersey City
July 12	Floyd Johnson	Jack McAuliffe	K. O	1	Jersey City
July 16	Mickey Walker	Nate Seigel	K. O	10	Newark
July 18	Charley White	Ritchie Mitchell	K. O	4	New York
July 20X	Mickey Walker	Johnny Dixon	P. V	10	Long Branch
July 23	Benny Leonard	Lew Tendler	R. D	15	New York
July 26	Johnny Dundee	Eugene Criqui	R. D	15	New York
July 27	Clem Johnson	Sam Langford	K. O	13	Juarez
July 31	Gene Tunney	Dan O'Dowd	R. D	12	New York
July 31	Pancho Villa	Kid Williams	P. V	8	Philadelphia
Aug. 1	Dave Shade	Paul Doyle	R. D	10	New York
Aug. 1	Lou Bogash	Panama Gans	R. D	10	New York

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Decision.	Rounds.	Place.
Aug. 3	Mike McTigue	Tommy Loughren	P. V.	12	Hoboken
Aug. 4	Luis Firpo	Homer Smith	P. V.	10	Omaha
Aug. 5	Jack Renault	Antolin Fierro	K. O.	2	Havana
Aug. 13	Luis Firpo	Charley Weinert	K. O.	2	Philadelphia
Aug. 17	Luis Firpo	Joe Downey	P. V.	10	Indianapolis
Aug. 23	Pancho Villa	Jackie Feldman	K. O.	3	New York
Aug. 24	Dave Shade	Geo. Ward	R. D.	15	Johnson City
Aug. 31	Harry Greb	Johnny Wilson	R. D.	15	New York
Sept. 7	Benny Leonard	Johnny Mendelsohn	P. V.	8	Philadelphia
Sept. 7	Joe Lynch	Eddie Seigel	K. O.	3	Philadelphia
Sept. 8	Pancho Villa	Bud Taylor	P. V.	10	Chicago
Sept. 10X	Fred Fulton	Jack Gorman	P. V.	0	Grand Rapids
Sept. 14	Jack Dempsey	Luis Firpo	K. O.	2	New York
Sept. 20	Jack Renault	Jim Herman	K. O.	7	Omaha
Sept. 24	Pancho Villa	Tony Thomas	P. V.	12	Boston
Sept. 26	Floyd Johnson	Willie Meehan	P. V.	4	San Francisco
Sept. 28	Jack Renault	Joe Downey	K. O.	3	Aurora, Ill.
Oct. 1	Georges Carpentier	Joe Beckett	K. O.	1	London, Eng.
Oct. 1	Jack Renault	Fred Fulton	K. O.	9	Boston
Oct. 4	Harry Greb	Jimmy Darcy	P. V.	10	Pittsburgh
Oct. 4X	Mike McTigue	Young Stribling	R. D.	10	Columbus, Ga.
Oct. 4	Ted Lewis	Frankie Burns	R. D.	20	London, Eng.
Oct. 4	Louis Bogash	Jock Malone	P. V.	10	Bridgeport
Oct. 5	Pal Moran	Charley White	K. O.	14	New York
Oct. 8	Martin Burke	Bob Martin	K. O.	8	New Orleans
Nov. 2	Jack Renault	Floyd Johnson	K. O.	15	New York
Nov. 5	Harry Wills	Jack Thompson	K. O.	4	Newark
Nov. 7	Billy Miske	Bill Brennan	K. O.	4	Omaha
Nov. 16	Harry Greb	Chuck Wiggins	P. V.	10	Grand Rapids
Nov. 19	Lew Tendler	Jack Palmer	P. V.	8	Philadelphia
Nov. 19	Pancho Villa	Joe Schwartz	P. V.	10	Detroit
Nov. 20	Kid Norfolk	Battling Siki	R. D.	15	New York

AMATEUR BOXING.

National Amateur Athletic Union Senior Championships held under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, at Boston, Mass., April 9 and 10.

112-lb. Class—Al Bender, Union Settlement A. C., New York, defeated Joseph A. Lazarus, Cornell University, 3 rounds, judges' decision.

118-lb. Class—Harry Marcus, Cleveland, Ohio, defeated Christ Mueller, Buffalo, N. Y., 3 rounds, judges' decision.

126-lb. Class—Terry Parker, Boston, Mass., defeated Harry Felix, Rutgers Gymnasium, N. Y., 3 rounds, judges' decision.

135-lb. Class—John T. McManus, South End Athletic Association, Boston, defeated Michael Leanders, North End A. C., Boston, 3 rounds, judges' decision.

147-lb. Class—John Rini, Cleveland, Ohio, defeated Charles Jenkisson, Los Angeles, Cal., 3 rounds, judges' decision.

160-lb. Class—Homer Robertson, Scholastic A. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., defeated George Allen, Malden, Mass., 3 rounds, judges' decision.

175-lb. Class—Harry Fay, Pittsburgh, Pa., defeated George Mulholland, Hoosier A. C., Indianapolis, Ind., 3 rounds, judges' decision.

Heavyweight Class—Thomas Kirby, Boston, Mass., defeated E. S. Greathouse, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3 rounds, judges' decision.

Junior Championships held under the auspices of the National Committee at New York, Feb. 26, 27 and 28, 1923.

112-lb. Class—Dominick Petrone, St. Lucy's Catholic Club, N. Y., defeated Sam Fuller, Boston, Mass., 3 rounds, judges' decision.

118-lb. Class—A. Ryan, Boston, Mass., defeated Frank Hoolihan, St. Raphael's Club, N. Y., 3 rounds, judges' decision.

126-lb. Class—T. Vacarelli, St. Lucy's Catholic Club, won by default from T. Parker, Boston, Mass.

135-lb. Class—Michael Landers, Boston, Mass., defeated Raymond Hahn, Hoosier Athletic Club, Indianapolis, Ind., 3 rounds, judges' decision.

147-lb. Class—E. Sardella, Boston, Mass., defeated F. Halsall, Wilmerding (Pa.) Y. M. C. A., 3 rounds, judges' decision.

160-lb. Class—Roy Wallace, Hoosier Athletic Club, Indianapolis, Ind, defeated William Quinn, Wilmerding (Pa.) Y. M. C. A., 3 rounds, judges' decision.

175-lb. Class—Thomas Kirby, Boston, Mass., defeated John Imbergia, Willow A. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., 3 rounds, judges' decision.

Heavyweight Class—John Murphy, Cleveland, Ohio, was declared the winner when his opponent Thomas Kirby of Boston, Mass., was declared ineligible to compete as a junior, having won the Light-Heavyweight Championship.

Oxford-Cambridge annual intervarsity boxing match, won by Oxford University, four bouts to three. Edward Egan, Rhodes scholar from Yale University won two of the four bouts credited to Oxford.

WRESTLING.

PROFESSIONAL.

Lack of space prevents the chronicling of more than a few of the more important bouts.

Feb. 6—Joe Stecher defeated Paul Martinson in straight falls, at Portland, Ore.

Feb. 8—Wladek Zbyszko defeated Earnest Siegried in a one-fall match at New York.

March 14—Ed Strangler Lewis defeated Cliff Brinkley in straight falls, at Tulsa, Okla.

March 16—Joe Stecher defeated Farmer Bailey in straight falls, at Boise, Idaho.

April 3—Ed Strangler Lewis defeated Renato Gardini in straight falls, at Chicago.

April 13—John Pesek defeated Stanislaus Zbyszko in straight falls, at Kansas City.

May 22—Ed Strangler Lewis defeated Stanislaus Zbyszko in a one-fall match after 1 hour, 40 minutes, at Minneapolis.

July 2—Ed Strangler Lewis defeated Renato Gardini two out of three falls, at Philadelphia.

AMATEUR WRESTLING.

National Amateur Athletic Union Championships, held at New York, Feb. 26-28. Results:

112-lb. Class—Robert Rowsey, Gary (Ind.) Y. M. C. A., defeated Frank Fletcher, Wilmerding Y. M. C. A., in 7.49.

118-lb. Class—L. J. Servais, New York A. C., defeated G. Barrenchea, Columbia University.

126-lb. Class—Andrew Callas, Greek Olympic Club, Chicago, defeated A. Dialetis, Boys' Club, New York.

135-lb. Class—J. Voores, Greek Olympic Club, Chicago, defeated C. Placonis, Greek American A. C., New York.

147-lb. Class—Russel Vis, Los Angeles A. C., defeated George Myerson, Y. M. C. U., Boston, in 6.46.

160-lb. Class—Elno Leino, New York A. C., defeated E. H. Coxe jr., Lehigh University, in 11.30.

175-lb. Class—Paul Berlenbach, New York A. C., defeated Thomas L. Parsomet, Columbia University, in 8.27.

Heavyweight Class—Kalle Lepannen, Finnish American A. C., New York, defeated Charles Strack, Colgate University.

GRECO-ROMAN.

149-lb. Class—Carl Delin, Swedish American A C., New York, defeated Hugo Nykanen, Finnish American A. C.

Heavyweight Class—A. Wilhelmsen, East Side Y. M. C. A., defeated Charles Strack, Colgate University.

Intercollegiate Championships, held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., March 24. Won by Cornell with 17 points. Other scores: Penn State 16, Yale 13, Lehigh 12, Princeton 4, Pennsylvania 2. Results of bouts; winners: *115-lb. Class*—A. A. Schwarzbach, Lehigh, defeated R. S. Lehman, Penn State; referee's decision. Time advantage—7.15.

125-lb. Class—H. A. Roberts, Cornell, defeated William Kronholm, Yale; referee's decision. Time advantage—3.09. *135-lb. Class*—J. H. Wallace, Yale, defeated R. C. Ayau, Cornell, on a fall; barlock hold. 6.7. *145-lb. Class*—B. D. Evans, Penn State, defeated Hyman Winters, Yale; referee's decision. Time advantage—9.17. *158-lb. Class*—E. H. Coxe, Lehigh, defeated G. T. Roberts, Yale, on a fall; barlock and body fall; barlock and body hold. 3.35. *175-lb. Class*—L. C. Hanson, Cornell, defeated H. E. Park, Penn State; referee's decision. Time advantage—5.08. *Heavyweight Class*—Capt. J. J. McKay, Yale, defeated H. C. Emery, Princeton; referee's decision. Time advantage—11.06.

BOUTS FOR SECOND PLACE.

115-lb. Class—McWilliams, Cornell, defeated Sherman, Princeton; fall, barlock hold. 3.02. McWilliams, Cornell, defeated Lehman, Penn State; referee's decision. Time advantage—1.46. *125-lb. Class*—Richards, Penn State, defeated Kronholm, Yale; referee's decision. Time advantage—2.00. *135-lb. Class*—Nutto, Penn State, defeated Gihon, Lehigh; referee's decision. Time advantage—6.04. Nutto, Penn State, defeated Ayau, Cornell; fall. 9.18. *145-lb. Class*—Burr, Cornell, defeated Vandell, Princeton; referee's decision. Winters, Yale, defeated Burr, Cornell. Time advantage—9.32. *158-lb. Class*—Parthemore, Penn State, defeated Rabinowitz, Pennsylvania; referee's decision. Shea defeated Roberts, Yale; referee's decision. *175-lb. Class*—Wilson, Princeton, defeated Parsonette, Columbia; referee's decision. Time advantage—extra period bout. Wilson, Princeton, defeated Park, Penn State; referee's decision. *Unlimited or Heavyweight Class*—Wright, Cornell, defeated Burden, Penn State. Time advantage—1.27. Wright, Cornell, defeated Emery, Princeton; head chancery and body hold. 4.15.

Bouts for third place—*115-lb. Class*—Lehman, Penn State, won referee's decision over Duffey, Yale. *125-lb. Class*—Kronholm, Yale, won by default. *135-lb. Class*—Gihon, Lehigh, defeated Webster, Princeton; referee's decision. Time advantage—1.38. *145-lb. Class*—Burr, Cornell, defeated Rogers, Lehigh; referee's decision. Time advantage. *158-lb. Class*—Rabinowitz won from Roberts, Yale, default. *175-lb. Class*—Wilson, Penn, defeated Park, Penn State; referee's decision. Time advantage—6.14. *Heavyweight Class*—Burden, Penn State, defeated Emery, Princeton; referee's decision. Time advantage—4.56.

ASSOCIATION (SOCCER) FOOTBALL.

The final game of the United States Football Association National Challenge Cup resulted in a tie at 2 goals all between the Paterson (N. J.) F. C. and the Scullin Steel F. C. (St. Louis). As a replay could not be arranged, the championship trophy was awarded to the Paterson F. C.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1913-14—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 16, 1914; Brooklyn Field Club, 2; Brooklyn Celtic F. C., 1; referee, Charles E. Creighton, New York City.

1914-15—At Taylor Stadium, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., May 1, 1915; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 8; Brooklyn Celtic F. C., 1; referee, George Lamble, Boston, Mass.

1915-16—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 6, 1916; Bethlehem Steel Co. F.C., 1; Fall River Rovers F.C., 0; referee, David M. Whyte, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1916-17—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 5, 1917; Fall River Rovers F. C., 1; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 0; referee, William Taylor, Pawtucket, R. I.

1918-19—At Harrison, N. J., May 19, 1918; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 3; Fall River Rovers F. C., 0; referee, C. E. Creighton, New York City.

1919-20—At Fall River, Mass., April 19, 1920; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 2; Paterson (N.J.) F.C., 0.

1920-21—At St. Louis, May 2, 1921; Ben Miller A. C. (St. Louis), 2; Fall River F. C., (Quincy, Mass.), 1.

1921-22—At Fall River, Mass., April 19, 1921; Robins Dry Dock F. C. (Brooklyn), 4; Scullin Steel F. C., (St. Louis), 2.

1922-23—At St. Louis, Mo., March 19, 1923; Scullin Steel F. C., 3; Todd Shipyard F. C. (Brooklyn), 2.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.
Final standing 1922 season:

College.	Games.				Goals.		
	Played.	Won	Lost	Drawn.	For.	Agst	Pts.
Princeton	5	4	1	0	19	2	8
Pennsylvania	5	4	1	0	17	8	8
Cornell	5	3	1	1	9	8	7
Haverford	5	1	2	2	8	9	4
Yale	5	1	3	1	2	12	3
Harvard	5	0	5	0	2	19	0

Play-off for championship:

College.	Games.				Goals.		
	Played.	Won	Lost	Drawn.	For.	Agst	Pts.
Princeton	1	1	0	0	3	1	2
Pennsylvania	1	0	1	0	1	3	0

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1904-05—Haverford	1913-14—Harvard.
1905-06—Haverford.	1914—Pennsylvania.
1906-07—Haverford.	1915—Haverford.
1907-08—Haverford-Yale	1916—Pennsylvania.
1908-09—Columbia.	1917—Haverford.
1909-10—Columbia.	1918—No competition.
1910-11—Haverford.	1919—Pennsylvania.
1911-12—Yale.	1920—Pennsylvania.
1912-13—Harvard.	1921—Princeton.
	1922—Princeton.

In 1914 and thereafter schedule was arranged to close late in December.

PENNSYLVANIA INT'COLLEGIATE LEAGUE.
Final standing 1922 season:

College.	Games.				Goals.		
	Played.	Won	Lost	Drawn.	For.	Agst	Pts.
Lehigh	4	3	1	0	9	4	6
Pennsylvania	4	2	2	0	7	6	4
Swarthmore	4	2	2	0	6	6	4
Lafayette	4	2	2	0	4	4	4
Haverford	4	1	3	0	3	10	2

A. A. U., MISCELLANEOUS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SENIOR HANDBALL.

Held under the auspices of the St. Paul Athletic Club at St. Paul, Minn., March 19-24.

Singles—Joseph R. Murray, Olympic Club, San Francisco, defeated Mayard Laswell, Los Angeles A. C. (9-21, 21-20, 21-6).

Doubles—Russell Serenberg and Joseph Bathey, Detroit Trailer Co., defeated A. Schaumer and Max Gold, Los Angeles A. C. (19-21, 21-2, 21-15).

JUNIOR HANDBALL.

Held under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association at Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 15-16-17.

Singles—A. C. Hobelman, Baltimore Y. M. C. A., defeated W. J. Bird, Pittsburgh A. A. (21-5, 21-14).

Doubles—A. J. Straub and J. R. Flannery, Pittsburgh A. A., defeated J. C. Murray and W. J. Bird, Pittsburgh A. A. (21-9, 20-21, 21-18).

WEIGHT LIFTING.

Held under the auspices of the 102d Engineers at the 102d Regiment Armory, N. Y., April 9.

Heavyweight—Won by Albin Hammarberg, Swedish-American A. C., N. Y.; Uni Johanneson, Swedish-American A. C., second; Knut Grahn, Swedish-American A. C., third. Weight—210 lbs.

TUG OF WAR.

Held under the auspices of the 102d Engineers at the 102d Regiment Armory, N. Y., April 9.

Won by Aland A. C. (Erhart Erickson, W. Rundberg, A. Rundberg, A. Anderson and Gus Jansen); Sporting Club Gjoa 1st Team (Harry Hansen, Charles Carlson, Charles Hansen, Eng. Jansen and Edward Olsen), second; Sporting Club Gjoa 2d Team (A. Tjeldal, Matt Hansen, Hans Hansen, O. Fergerson and A. Odland), third. Distance—4 1-2 inches in 5 minutes.

GOLF.

AMERICAN (UNITED STATES) GOLF CHAMPIONS.

Yr.	National Open.	National Amateur.	Nat'l Women's Amateur.	Yr.	National Open.	National Amateur.	Nat'l Women's Amateur.
1894	W. Dunn	W.G.Lawrence	.....	1909	Geo. Sargent	R. A. Gardner	Dor. Campbell.
1895	H. Rawlins	C.B.M'donald	Mrs.C.S.Brown	1910	Alex. Smith	W. C. Fownes	Dor. Campbell.
1896	Jos. Foulis	H. J. Whigham	Beatrix Hoyt.	1911	J.J.McDermott	H. H. Hilton	Marg. Curtis.
1897	Jos. Floyd	H. J. Whigham	Beatrix Hoyt.	1912	J.J.McDermott	J. D. Travers	Marg. Curtis.
1898	Fred. Herd	F. S. Douglas	Beatrix Hoyt.	1913	Fr. Ouimet	J. D. Travers	Glad.R'nscroft.
1899	W. Smith	H.M.Harriman	Ruth Underhill	1914	W. C. Hagen	Fr. Ouimet	Mrs.H.Jackson
1900	H'y Vardon	W. J. Travis	F. C. Griscom.	1915	J. D. Travers	R. A. Gardner	Mrs.C.V'rbeck.
1901	W. Anderson	W. J. Travis	Genev. Hecker.	1916	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Alexa Stirling.
1902	L. Auchterlonie	L. N. James	Genev. Hecker.	1917	J. Hutchison	No match	No match.
1903	W. Anderson	W. J. Travis	Bess. Anthony.	1918	No match	No match	No match.
1904	W. Anderson	H. C. Egan	Georg. Bishop.	1919	W. C. Hagen	S. D. Herron	Alexa Stirling.
1905	W. Anderson	H. C. Egan	Paul. MacKay.	1920	Edw. Ray	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Alexa Stirling.
1906	Alex. Smith	E. M. Byers	Har. S. Curtis.	1921	Jas. Barnes	T. Guilford	M. Hollins.
1907	Alex. Ross	J. D. Travers	Marg. Curtis.	1922	G. Sarazen	J. Sweetser	G. Collett.
1908	Fred. McLeod	J. D. Travers	Cath.C.Harley.	1923	R. T. Jones, Jr.	M.R.Marston	E. Cummings.

AMERICAN SECTIONAL CHAMPIONS.

Year.	Western Open.	Western Amateur.		Metropolitan Amateur.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1899	W. Smith	D. R. Forgan	.....	H. M. Harriman	.....
1900	No match	Wm. Waller	.....	W. J. Travis	Genev. Hecker.
1901	L. Auchterlonie	P. B. Hoyt	Bess. Anthony	F. S. Douglas	Genev. Hecker.
1902	W. Anderson	H. C. Egan	Bess. Anthony	W. J. Travis	Mrs. E. A. Manice.
1903	Alex. Smith	W. E. Egan	Bess. Anthony	F. S. Douglas	Mrs. E. A. Manice.
1904	W. Anderson	H. C. Egan	Fr. Everett	H. Wilcox	Mrs. E. A. Manice.
1905	Arthur Smith	H. C. Egan	Mrs. C. L. Dering	C. H. Seely	Mrs. C. T. Stout.
1906	Alex. Smith	D. E. Sawyer	Mrs. C. L. Dering	J. D. Travers	Mrs. C. T. Stout.
1907	Robt. Simpson	H. C. Egan	Lill. French	J. D. Travers	Georg. M. Bishop.
1908	W. Anderson	Mason Phelps	Mrs. W.F.Anderson	C. H. Seely	Georg. M. Bishop.
1909	W. Anderson	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Vld. Llewellyn	W. J. Travis	Julia R. Mix.
1910	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Mason Phelps	Mrs. Th. Harris	F. Herreshoff	Lil. B. Hyde.
1911	R. Simpson	Alb. Seckel	Car. Painter	J. D. Travers	Lil. B. Hyde.
1912	McD. Smith	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Car. Painter	J. D. Travers	Mrs. V. M. Earle.
1913	J. J. McDermott	W. K. Wood	Myra Helmer	J. D. Travers	Marion Hollins.
1914	J. M. Barnes	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Mrs. H. Hammond	Osw. Kirkby	Lil. B. Hyde.
1915	T. J. McNamara	Ch. Evans, Jr.	El. Rosenthal	W. J. Travis	Lil. B. Hyde.
1916	W. Hagen	Hein. Schmidt	Mrs. F. C. Letts	Osw. Kirkby	Mrs. Q. F. Feltner.
1917	J. M. Barnes	Fr. Ouimet	Mrs. F. C. Letts	.....	Mrs. W. A. Gavin.
1918	No match	No match	El. Rosenthal	.....	Mrs. L. C. Stockton
1919	J. M. Barnes	H. G. Legg	Mrs. Perry Fisk	Osw. Kirkby	Marion Hollins.
1920	J. Hutchison	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr.	E. Sawyer	Mrs. Q. F. Feltner.
1921	W. Hagen	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Mrs. Melvin Jones.	G. A. White	Mrs. W. A. Gavin.
1922	M. Brady	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Mrs. D. Gaut	J. Sweetser	Alexa. Stirling.
1923	J. Hutchison	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Miss M. Burns	F. W. Dyer	Alexa. Stirling.

AMERICAN SECTIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONS.

Year.	Massachusetts Amateur.	Trans-Mississippi.	Southern.	Eastern Women's.
1901	.....	J. Stuart	.....	.....
1902	.....	R. R. Kimball	A. F. Schwartz	.....
1903	A. G. Lockwood	J. R. Maxwell	A. W. Gaines	.....
1904	A. Carnegie, 2d	H. P. Bend	Andr. Manson	.....
1905	A. G. Lockwood	War. Dickinson	Andr. Manson	.....
1906	A. G. Lockwood	C. T. Jaffray	Leigh Carroll	Miss Fanny Osgood.
1907	J. G. Anderson	Spr. Abbott	Nels. Whitney	Miss Mary B. Adams.
1908	T. R. Fuller	E. H. Seaver	Nels. Whitney	Miss Fanny Osgood.
1909	P. Gilbert	H. G. Legg	J. P. Edrington	Miss Mary B. Adams.
1910	H. W. Stucklen	H. G. Legg	F. G. Byrd	Miss Fanny Osgood.
1911	J. G. Anderson	H. G. Legg	W. P. Stewart	Mrs. R. H. Barlow.
1912	Heinrich Schmidt	H. G. Legg	W. P. Stewart	Mrs. R. H. Barlow.
1913	Francis Ouimet	Stu. Stickney	Nels. Whitney	Mrs. R. H. Barlow.
1914	Francis Ouimet	J. Cady	Nels. Whitney	Mrs. H. A. Jackson.
1915	Francis Ouimet	A. B. Swift	C. L. Dixon, Jr	Mrs. C. H.Vanderbeck.
1916	J. P. Guilford	H. G. Legg	R. G. Bush, Jr	Mrs. W. A. Gavin.
1917	.....	S. W. Reynolds	R. T. Jones, Jr	.....
1918	.....	G. L. Conley	.....	.....
1919	Francis Ouimet	Nels. Whitney	Fr. Ouimet	Mrs. R. H. Barlow.
1920	F. J. Wright, Jr	Robert McKee	R. T. Jones, Jr	Mrs. R. H. Barlow
1921	J. P. Guilford	Geo. Von Elm	Perry Adair	Mrs. C. H.Vanderbeck.
1922	Francis Ouimet	R. E. Knepper	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Miss G. Collett.
1923	K. Mosser	E. Held	Perry Adair	Miss G. Collett

BRITISH OPEN.

Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.
1860.	W. Parke, Sr.	1875.	W. Parke, Sr.	1890.	J. Ball.	1905.	J. Braid.
1861.	T. Morris, Sr.	1876.	R. Martin.	1891.	H. Kirkaldy.	1906.	J. Braid.
1862.	T. Morris, Sr.	1877.	J. Anderson.	1892.	H. H. Hilton.	1907.	A. Massy.
1863.	W. Parke, Sr.	1878.	J. Anderson.	1893.	W. Auchterlonie.	1908.	J. Braid.
1864.	T. Morris, Sr.	1879.	J. Anderson.	1894.	J. H. Taylor.	1909.	J. H. Taylor.
1865.	A. Strath.	1880.	R. Ferguson.	1895.	J. H. Taylor.	1910.	J. Braid.
1866.	W. Parke, Sr.	1881.	R. Ferguson.	1896.	Hy. Vardon.	1911.	Hy. Vardon.
1867.	T. Morris, Sr.	1882.	R. Ferguson.	1897.	H. H. Hilton.	1912.	E. Ray.
1868.	T. Morris, Jr.	1883.	W. Fernie.	1898.	Hy. Vardon.	1913.	J. H. Taylor.
1869.	T. Morris, Jr.	1884.	J. Simpson.	1899.	Hy. Vardon.	1914.	Hy. Vardon.
1870.	T. Morris, Jr.	1885.	R. Martin.	1900.	J. H. Taylor.	1920.	Geo. Duncan.
1871.	No match.	1886.	D. Brown.	1901.	J. Braid.	1921.	J. Hutchison.
1872.	T. Morris, Jr.	1887.	W. Parke, Jr.	1902.	A. Herd.	1922.	W. Hagen (U. S.)
1873.	T. Kidd.	1888.	J. Burns.	1903.	Hy. Vardon.	1923.	A. G. Havers.
1874.	Mungo Park.	1889.	W. Parke, Jr.	1904.	J. White.		

BRITISH AMATEUR.

Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.
1886.	H. Hutchison.	1895.	L. B. Melville.	1903.	R. Maxwell.	1911.	H. H. Hilton.
1887.	H. Hutchison.	1896.	F. G. Tait.	1904.	W. J. Travis.	1912.	J. Ball.
1888.	J. Ball, Jr.	1897.	A. J. T. Allan.	1905.	A. G. Barry.	1913.	H. H. Hilton.
1889.	J. E. Laidlay.	1898.	F. G. Tait.	1906.	Jas. Robb.	1914.	J. L. C. Jenkins.
1890.	J. Ball, Jr.	1899.	J. Ball, Jr.	1907.	J. Ball, Jr.	1920.	C. Tolley.
1891.	J. E. Laidlay.	1900.	H. H. Hilton.	1908.	E. A. Lassen.	1921.	W. Hunter.
1892.	J. Ball, Jr.	1901.	H. H. Hilton.	1909.	R. Maxwell.	1922.	E. W. Holderness.
1893.	Peter Anderson.	1902.	C. Hutchings.	1910.	J. Ball.	1923.	R. Wethered.
1894.	J. Ball, Jr.						

BRITISH WOMEN'S.

Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.
1893.	Lady Marg. Scott.	1900.	Rhona Adair.	1907.	May Hezlet.	1913.	Muriel Dodd.
1894.	Lady Marg. Scott.	1901.	M. Graham.	1908.	Miss Titterton.	1914.	Cecil Leitch.
1895.	Lady Marg. Scott.	1902.	May Hezlet.	1909.	Dorothy Campbell.	1920.	Cecil Leitch.
1896.	Amy Pascoe.	1903.	Rhona Adair.	1910.	E. Grant-Suttie.	1921.	Cecil Leitch.
1897.	Edith Orr.	1904.	Lottie Dod.	1911.	Dorothy Campbell.	1922.	J. Wethered.
1898.	L. Thomson.	1905.	Bertha Thompson	1912.	G. Ravencroft.	1923.	D. Chambers.
1899.	May Hecht.	1906.	Mrs. Kennion.				

CANADIAN OPEN.

Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.
1904.	J. H. Oke.	1908.	Alb. Murray.	1912.	G. Sargent.	1920.	J. D. Edgar.
1905.	G. Cumming.	1909.	K. Keffer.	1913.	Alb. Murray.	1921.	W. H. Trovenger.
1906.	C. Murray.	1910.	D. Kennedy.	1914.	K. Keffer.	1922.	A. Watrous.
1907.	P. F. Barratt.	1911.	C. R. Murray.	1919.	J. D. Edgar.	1923.	C. Hackney.

CANADIAN AMATEUR.

Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.
1895.	T. H. Harley.	1902.	F. R. Martin.	1908.	A. Wilson.	1914.	G. S. Lyon.
1896.	S. Gillespie.	1903.	G. S. Lyon.	1909	E. Legge.	1919.	Wm. B. Luckie.
1897.	W. A. H. Kerr.	1904.	J. P. Taylor.	1910.	Fritz Martin.	1920.	C. B. Grier.
1898.	G. S. Lyon.	1905.	G. S. Lyon.	1911.	G. H. Hutton.	1921.	F. Thompson.
1899.	V. C. Brown.	1906.	G. S. Lyon.	1912.	G. S. Lyon.	1922.	C. C. Fraser.
1900.	G. S. Lyon.	1907.	G. S. Lyon.	1913.	G. H. Turpin.	1923.	W. T. Thompson.
1901.	W. A. H. Kerr.						

OTHER IMPORTANT GOLF RESULTS.

Walker Cup, emblematic of world's team golf championship, played at St. Andrews, Scotland, won by United States team, 6½ matches to 5½. The teams were composed of the leading amateurs of the United States and England.

Second annual public link championship held at Washington, D. C., won by Richard Walsh of New York.

Canadian women's championship won by Miss G. Collett.

United States intercollegiate championship, won by D. Cummings, Yale.

United States interscholastic championship, won by D. Beman.

North and South open tournament, won by W. Hagen.

North and South women's tournament, won by Miss G. Collett.

North and South amateur tournament, won by F. C. Newton.

National professional championship, won by G. Sarazen.

GYMNASTICS.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, at 23rd Street Y. M. C. A., Saturday evening, April 28, 1923.

Free calisthenics—Won by Alfred Jochim, Swiss Turn Verein, 277 points; B. Jorgensen, Norwegian Turn Society, 266 points, second; Curt Rottmann, New York Turn Verein, 264 points, third; Anton Hron, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 260 points, fourth.

Long Horse—Won by Curt Rottmann, New York Turn Verein, 579 points; Adolph Zink, New York Turn Verein, 572 points, second; Max Wandrer, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 572 points, third; Anton Hron, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 569 points, fourth.

Side Horse—Won by George S. Cremer, New York Athletic Club, 573 points; Joseph B. Richter, D. A. Sokol Gymnastic Association, 550 points, second; D. S. Sheldon, Princeton University, 527 points, third; Curt Rottmann, New York Turn Verein, 521 points, fourth.

Rope Climb—Won by L. Weissman, 92d Street Y. M. H. A. Time 7 8-10 seconds; Oscar Miller, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, second; William Reber, New York Turn Verein, third; B. Egelin, Norwegian Turn Verein, fourth.

Horizontal Bar—Won by Curt Rottmann, New York Turn Verein, 577 points; Walter Meyer, New York Turn Verein, 539 points, second; John C. Mais, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 536 points, third; Max Wandrer, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 533 points, fourth.

Indian Club Swinging—Won by Ray W. Dutcher, New York Athletic Club, 251 points; J. Dugan, U. S. Naval Academy, 250 points, second; Carl W. F. Hahner, Orange Y. M. C. A., 248 points, third; Merrill Anderson, unattached, 247 points, fourth.

Parallel Bars—Won by Walter Meyer, New York Turn Verein, 567 points; Curt Rottmann, New York Turn Verein, 567 points, second; Arthur Schmorr, New York University, 556 points, third; Alfred Jochim, Swiss Turn Verein, 554 points, fourth.

Flying Rings—Won by Aug. Pfeifer, National Turners, 558 points; E. Kremla, Bronx Union Y. M. C. A., 525 points, second; George Klepphahn, National Turners, 515 points, third; James Stransky, Pilsen Sokol, Chicago, 497 points, fourth.

Tumbling—Won by Joseph F. Dunn, New York Athletic Club, 537 points; Wilbur A. Faulkner, 23rd Street Y. M. C. A., 506 points, second; William J. Hermann Jr., Hermann's Phys. Tr. Inst., Phila. 468½ points, third.

All-round Championship—Won by Curt Rottmann, New York Turn Verein 3016 points; B. Jorgensen, Norwegian Turn Verein 2866 points, second; J. B. Pearson, Jr., U. S. Naval Academy, 2830 points, third; Alfred Jochim, Swiss Turn Verein, 2826 points, fourth.

Point trophy won by New York Turn Verein.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., March 23. Summaries:

Horizontal Bar—Won by Pearson, Navy, 47; second, Dancy, Navy, 46.7; third, Depue, Princeton, 37.8.

Side Horse—Won by Sheldon, Princeton, 51.6; second, Pearson, Navy, 51.3; third, Schmoor, New York, 49.6.

Parallel Bars—Won by Pearson, Navy, 52.7; second, Schmoor, New York, 48.5; third, Beggs, Dartmouth, 46.7.

Flying Rings—Won by Wood, Navy, 53.1; second, McCoy, Massachusetts Tech., 51.3; third, Ginder, Navy, 50.5.

Tumbling—Won by Crouse, Princeton, 42.8; second, Sylvester, Navy, 40; third, Clark, Princeton, 39.9.

All Around Championship—Won by Pearson, Navy, 229.6; second, Parker, Princeton, 159.8; third, Wheelock, Navy, 146.8.

Team Scores—Naval Academy, 31; Princeton, 15; New York University, 4; Massachusetts Tech., 3; Dartmouth, 1.

TENNIS.

The United States retained the Davis Cup, emblematic of the world's team tennis championship, for the third year in succession, defeating Australia, the challenging nation, 4 matches to 1 in the challenge round. Seventeen nations challenged for the trophy, thirteen playing in the European zone and four in the American zone. Results:

EUROPEAN ZONE—FIRST ROUND—*Switzerland* defeated *Czecho-Slovakia* 3 matches to 2; *Ireland* defeated *India* 3—2; *France* defeated *Denmark* 4—1; *Spain* defeated *Roumania* by default; *British Isles* defeated *Belgium* 3—2.

SECOND ROUND—*Switzerland* defeated *Argentina* 4—1; *France* defeated *Ireland* 4—1; *Spain* defeated *British Isles* 3—2; *Holland* defeated *Italy* 3—2.

THIRD ROUND—*France* defeated *Switzerland* 3—2; *Spain* defeated *Holland* 5—0.

FINAL ROUND—*France* defeated *Spain* 3—2.

AMERICAN ZONE—FIRST ROUND—*Japan* defeated *Canada* 5—0; *Australia* defeated *Hawaii* 4—1.

SECOND ROUND—*Australia* defeated *Japan* 4—1.

INTER-ZONE—FINAL ROUND—*Australia* defeated *France* 4—1.

CHALLENGE ROUND—*United States* defeated *Australia* 4—1.

CHALLENGE ROUND—INDIVIDUAL RESULTS—*SINGLES*—J. O. Anderson (A.) defeated W. M. Johnston (U. S.) 4—6, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5, 6—2; W. T. Tilden (U. S.) defeated J. B. Hawkes (A.) 6—4, 6—2, 6—1; W. M. Johnston (U. S.) defeated J. B. Hawkes (A.) 6—0, 6—2, 6—1; W. T. Tilden (U. S.) defeated J. O. Anderson (A.) 6—2, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5. *DOUBLES*—W. T. Tilden and R. N. Williams (U. S.) defeated J. O. Anderson and J. B. Hawkes (A.,) 17—15, 11—13 3—6, 6—3, 6 ·2.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL TEAM MATCH.

The first international team match for women was played between United States and English teams during the 1923 season. The United States team, consisting of Mrs. F. I. Mallory, Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Miss Helen Wills and Miss Elenor Goss, won seven matches to none, thus winning the Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman trophy offered for the event.

DAVIS CUP INTERNATIONAL MATCHES—CHALLENGE ROUND.

Year.	Winner.	Loser.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Loser.	Score.
1900..	United States....	British Isles.....	3—0	1911..	Australasia.....	United States....	5—0
1902..	United States....	British Isles.....	3—2	1912..	British Isles.....	Australasia.....	3—2
1903..	British Isles.....	United States....	4—1	1913..	United States....	British Isles.....	3—2
1904..	British Isles.....	Belgium.....	5—0	1914..	Australasia.....	United States....	3—2
1905..	British Isles.....	United States....	5—0	1919..	Australasia.....	British Isles.....	4—1
1906..	British Isles.....	United States....	5—0	1920..	United States....	Australasia.....	5—0
1907..	Australia.....	British Isles.....	3—2	1921..	United States....	Japan.....	5—0
1908..	Australia.....	United States....	3—2	1922..	United States....	Australia.....	4—1
1909..	Australasia.....	United States....	5—0	1923..	United States....	Australia.....	4—1

NATIONAL (U. S.) TENNIS CHAMPIONS IN SINGLES (OUTDOOR).

Year.	Winner.	Year.	Winner.	Year.	Winner.	Year.	Winner.
1881..	R. D. Sears.	1892..	O. S. Campbell.	1903..	H. L. Doherty.	1914..	R. N. Williams.
1882..	R. D. Sears.	1893..	R. D. Wrenn.	1904..	H. Ward.	1915..	W. M. Johnston.
1883..	R. D. Sears.	1894..	R. D. Wrenn.	1905..	B. C. Wright.	1916..	R. N. Williams.
1884..	R. D. Sears.	1895..	F. H. Hovey.	1906..	W. J. Clothier.	1917..	R. L. Murray.
1885..	R. D. Sears.	1896..	R. D. Wrenn.	1907..	W. A. Larned.	1918..	R. L. Murray.
1886..	R. D. Sears.	1897..	R. D. Wrenn.	1908..	W. A. Larned.	1919..	W. M. Johnston.
1887..	H. W. Slocum.	1898..	M. D. Whitman.	1909..	W. A. Larned.	1920..	W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1888..	H. W. Slocum.	1899..	M. D. Whitman.	1910..	W. A. Larned.	1921..	W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1889..	H. W. Slocum.	1900..	M. D. Whitman.	1911..	W. A. Larned.	1922..	W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1890..	O. S. Campbell.	1901..	W. A. Larned.	1912..	M. E. McLoughlin	1923..	W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1891..	O. S. Campbell.	1902..	W. A. Larned.	1913..	M. E. McLoughlin		

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS—DOUBLES (TURF).

Year	Doubles Champions.	Year	Doubles Champions.
1881	C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor.	1903	R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.
1882	R. D. Sears and J. Dwight.	1904	H. Ward and B. C. Wright.
1883	R. D. Sears and J. Dwight.	1905	H. Ward and B. C. Wright.
1884	R. D. Sears and J. Dwight.	1906	H. Ward and B. C. Wright.
1885	R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark.	1907	F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1886	R. D. Sears and J. Dwight.	1908	F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1887	R. D. Sears and J. Dwight.	1909	F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1888	O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall.	1910	F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1889	H. W. Slocum, Jr., and H. A. Taylor.	1911	R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard.
1890	V. G. Hall and C. Hobart.	1912	M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1891	O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.	1913	M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1892	O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.	1914	M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1893	C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey.	1915	W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin.
1894	C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey.	1916	W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin.
1895	M. G. Chace and R. D. Wrenn.	1917	*F. B. Alexander and H. A. Throckmorton.
1896	C. B. Neel and S. R. Neel.	1918	Vincent Richards and W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1897	L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr.	1919	N. E. Brookes and G. R. Patterson.
1898	L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr.	1920	W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin.
1899	D. F. Davis and H. Ward.	1921	W. T. Tilden, 2d and Vincent Richards.
1900	D. F. Davis and H. Ward.	1922	W. T. Tilden, 2d and Vincent Richards.
1901	D. F. Davis and H. Ward.	1923	W. T. Tilden, 2d and B. I. C. Norton.
1902	R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.		

* Patriotic tournament without championships.

NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONS.

Year	Champion.	Doubles Champions.	Year	Champion.	Doubles Champions.
1900	J. A. Allen.....	C. Cragin-J. P. Paret.	1912	W. C. Grant....	F. Alexander-T. R. Pell.
1901	H. Ward.....	C. Cragin-O. M. Bostwick.	1913	G. F. Touchard..	F. Alexander-T. R. Pell.
1902	J. P. Paret.....	W. C. Grant-R. LeRoy.	1914	G. F. Touchard..	W. C. Grant-G. C. Shafer.
1903	W. C. Grant....	W. C. Grant-R. LeRoy.	1915	G. F. Touchard..	W. C. Grant-G. C. Shafer.
1904	W. C. Grant....	W. C. Grant-R. LeRoy.	1916	R. L. Murray...	G. Touchard-M. Washburn.
1905	E. B. Dewhurst..	T. R. Pell-H. F. Allen.	1917	S. H. Voshell....	A.Lovibond-Dr.Rosenbaum.
1906	W. C. Grant....	F. Alexander-H. Hackett.	1918	S. H. Voshell....	F.Alexander-Dr.Rosenbaum.
1907	T. R. Pell.....	F. Alexander-H. Hackett.	1919	V. Richards.....	G. C. Shafer-Lieut. K. Smith.
1908	W. C. Grant....	F. Alexander-H. Hackett.	1920	W. T. Tilden, 2d.	W. T. Tilden, 2d-V.Richards.
1909	T. R. Pell.....	W. C. Grant-T. R. Pell.	1921	Frank Anderson.	V. Richards-S. H. Voshell.
1910	G. F. Touchard.	G. Touchard-C. Gardner.	1922	F. T. Hunter....	F. T. Anderson-S. H. Voshell.
1911	T. R. Pell.....	V.Richards-S. H. Voshell.	1923	V. Richards.....	V. Richards-F. Hunter.

NATIONAL INDOOR WOMEN CHAMPIONS.

Year	Champion.	Doubles Champions.	Year	Champion.	Doubles Champions.
1907	Miss E. Moore		1916	Miss M. Bjurstedt	Miss Wagner-Miss Bjurstedt.
1908	Miss M. Wagner	Mrs. Pouch-Miss Moore.	1917	Miss M. Wagner	Miss Wagner-Miss Taylor.
1909	Miss M. Wagner	Miss Moore-Miss Marcus.	1918	Miss M. Bjurstedt	Mrs. Weaver-Miss Goss.
1910	Mrs. F. Schmitz	Miss Wagner-Miss Kutroff.	1919	Mrs. Wightman	Mrs. W'tman-Miss Z'derstein.
1911	Miss M. Wagner	Miss Bunce-Miss Fleming.	1920	Miss H. Pollak	Miss Pollak-Mrs. Morris.
1912	No tournament.		1921	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Mrs. W'tman-Miss Z'derstein.
1913	Miss M. Wagner	Miss Wagner-Miss Kutroff.	1922	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Mrs. Jessup-Mrs. Godfrey.
1914	Miss M. Wagner	Mrs. Weaver-Miss C. Cassel.	1923	Mrs. B. E. Cole	Mrs. Cole-Mrs. Godfrey.
1915	Miss M. Bjurstedt	Mrs. McLean-Mrs. Weaver.			

NATIONAL WOMEN CHAMPIONS.

Year	Singles Champions.	Doubles Champions.	Mixed Doubles Champions.
1887	Miss Ellen F. Hansell		
1888	Miss B. L. Townsend		
1889	Miss B. L. Townsend		
1890	Miss E. C. Roosevelt	Misses E. C. & G. W. Roosevelt	
1891	Miss Mabel E. Cahill	Miss M. E. Cahill & Mrs. F. Morgan.	
1892	Miss Mabel E. Cahill	Misses M. E. Cahill & A. M. McKinley	Miss M. E. Cahill & Clar. Hobart.
1893	Miss Aline M. Terry	Misses A. M. Terry & H. Butler	Miss E. C. Roosevelt & Clar. Hobart.
1894	Miss Helen R. Helwig	Misses H. R. Helwig & J. P. Atkinson	Miss J. P. Atkinson & E. P. Fischer.
1895	Miss J. P. Atkinson	Misses J. P. Atkinson & H. R. Helwig	Miss J. P. Atkinson & E. P. Fischer.
1896	Miss Elizabeth H. Moore	Misses E. H. Moore & J. P. Atkinson	Miss J. P. Atkinson & E. P. Fischer.
1897	Miss J. P. Atkinson	Misses J. P. Atkinson & K. Atkinson	Miss Laura Henson & D. L. Magruder.
1898	Miss J. P. Atkinson	Misses J. P. Atkinson & K. Atkinson	Miss Carrie Neely & E. P. Fischer.
1899	Miss Marion Jones	Misses M. McAteer and J. Craven	Miss Edith Rastall & A. L. Hoskins.
1900	Miss Myrtle McAteer	Misses E. Parker & H. Champlin	Miss M. Hunnewell & Alf. Codman.
1901	Miss Elizabeth H. Moore	Misses M. McAteer & J. P. Atkinson	Miss Marion Jones & R. D. Little.
1902	Miss Marion Jones	Misses M. Jones & J. P. Atkinson	Miss E. H. Moore & W. C. Grant.
1903	Miss Elizabeth H. Moore	Misses E. H. Moore & C. B. Neely	Miss Chapman & Harry Allen.
1904	Miss May Sutton	Misses M. Sutton & M. Hall	Miss E. H. Moore & W. C. Grant.
1905	Miss Elizabeth H. Moore	Misses H. H. Homans & C. B. Neely	Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hobart.
1906	Miss Helen H. Homans	Mrs. L. F. Coe & Mrs. D. F. Platt	Miss Coffin & E. B. Dewhurst.
1907	Miss Evelyn Sears	Misses Neely & Weimer	Miss Sayres & W. F. Johnson.
1908	Mrs. Barger Wallach	Misses E. Sears & M. Curtis	Miss E. Rotch & N. W. Niles.
1909	Miss Hazel Hotchkiss	Misses H. Hotchkiss & E. Rotch	Miss H. Hotchkiss & W. F. Johnson.
1910	Miss Hazel Hotchkiss	Misses E. Rotch & H. Hotchkiss	Miss Hotchkiss & J. R. Carpenter, Jr.
1911	Miss Hazel Hotchkiss	Misses E. Sears and H. Hotchkiss	Miss Hotchkiss & W. F. Johnson.
1912	Miss Mary Browne	Misses M. Browne & D. Green	Miss M. Browne & R. N. Williams, 2d.
1913	Miss Mary Browne	Miss M. Browne & Mrs. R. H. Williams	Miss M. Browne & W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1914	Miss Mary Browne	Miss M. Browne & Mrs. R. H. Williams	Miss M. Browne & W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1915	Miss Molla Bjurstedt	Mrs. G. W. Wightman & Miss H. Sears	Mrs. G. W. Wightman & H. C. Johns'n.
1916	Miss Molla Bjurstedt	Misses M. Bjurstedt & E. Sears	Miss E. Sears & W. E. Davis.
1917*	Miss Molla Bjurstedt	Misses M. Bjurstedt & E. Sears	Miss M. Bjurstedt & I. C. Wright.
1918	Miss Molla Bjurstedt	Misses E. Goss & M. Zinderstein	Mrs. G. W. Wightman & I. C. Wright
1919	Mrs. Geo. W. Wightman	Misses E. Goss & M. Zinderstein	Miss M. Zinderstein & V. Richards.
1920	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Misses E. Goss & M. Zinderstein	Mrs. G. W. Wightm'n & W. F. Johns'n.
1921	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Mrs. M. Z. Jessup & Miss H. Wills.	Mrs. F. Mallory & W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1922	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Mrs. M. Z. Jessup & Miss H. Wills.	Mrs. F. Mallory & W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1923	Miss Helen Wills	Mrs. B. C. Covell & Miss K. McKane	Mrs. F. Mallory & W. T. Tilden, 2d.

* Patriotic tournament without championships. Miss Bjurstedt became Mrs. F. I. Mallory.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS.

Yr.	Champion.	College.	Doubles Champions.	College.
1883	J. S. Clark (spring)	Harvard	J. S. Clark and H. A. Taylor (spring)	Harvard.
	H. A. Taylor (fall)	Harvard	H. A. Taylor and P. E. Presbrey (fall)	Harvard.
1884	W. P. Knapp	Yale	W. P. Knapp and W. B. S. Thorne	Yale.
1885	W. P. Knapp	Yale	W. P. Knapp and A. L. Shipman	Yale.
1886	G. M. Brinley	Trinity	W. P. Knapp and W. L. Thatcher	Yale.
1887	P. S. Sears	Harvard	P. S. Sears and Q. A. Shaw, Jr.	Harvard.
1888	P. S. Sears	Harvard	V. G. Hall and O. S. Campbell	Columbia.
1889	R. P. Huntington, Jr.	Yale	O. S. Campbell and A. E. Wright	Columbia.
1890	F. H. Hovey	Harvard	Q. A. Shaw, Jr., and S. T. Chase	Harvard.
1891	F. H. Hovey	Harvard	F. H. Hovey and R. D. Wrenn	Harvard.
1892	W. A. Larned	Cornell	R. D. Wrenn and F. B. Winslow	Harvard.
1893	M. G. Chace	Brown	M. G. Chace and C. R. Budlong	Brown.
1894	M. G. Chace	Yale	M. G. Chace and A. E. Foote	Yale.
1895	M. G. Chace	Yale	M. G. Chace and A. E. Foote	Yale.
1896	M. D. Whitman	Harvard	L. E. Ware and W. M. Scudder	Harvard.
1897	S. G. Thomson	Princeton	L. E. Ware and M. D. Whitman	Harvard.
1898	L. E. Ware	Harvard	L. E. Ware and M. D. Whitman	Harvard.
1899	D. F. Davis	Harvard	Holcombe Ward and D. F. Davis	Harvard.
1900	R. D. Little	Princeton	F. B. Alexander and R. D. Little	Princeton.
1901	F. B. Alexander	Princeton	H. A. Plummer and S. L. Russell	Yale.
1902	W. J. Clothier	Harvard	W. J. Clothier and E. W. Leonard	Harvard.
1903	E. B. Dewhurst	U. of Penn	B. Colston and E. Clapp	Yale.
1904	R. LeRoy	Columbia	Behr and Bodman	Yale.
1905	E. B. Dewhurst	U. of Penn	Dewhurst and Register	Pennsylvania.
1906	R. LeRoy	Columbia	Wells and Spaulding	Yale.
1907	G. P. Gardner	Harvard	N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney	Harvard.
1908	N. W. Niles	Harvard	H. M. Tilden and A. Thayer	Pennsylvania.
1909	W. F. Johnson	U. of Penn	W. F. Johnson and A. Thayer	Pennsylvania.
1910	R. A. Holden, Jr	Yale	D. Mathey and B. N. Dell	Princeton.
1911	E. H. Whitney	Harvard	D. Mathey and Butler	Princeton.
1912	G. M. Church	Princeton	G. M. Church and W. H. Mace	Princeton.
1913	R. N. Williams, 2d	Harvard	W. M. Washburn and J. J. Armstrong	Harvard.
1914	G. M. Church	Princeton	R. N. Williams, 2d, and Richard Harte	Harvard.
1915	R. N. Williams, 2d	Harvard	R. N. Williams, 2d, and Richard Harte	Harvard.
1916	G. C. Caner	Harvard	G. C. Caner and Richard Harte	Harvard.
1917-1918—No tournaments.				
1919	C. S. Garland	Yale	C. S. Garland and K. N. Hawkes	Yale.
1920	L. M. Banks	Yale	A. Wilder and L. Wiley	Yale.
1921	Philip Neer	Stanford	J. B. Fenno, Jr., and E. W. Feibleman	Harvard.
1922	L. E. Williams	Yale	P. Neer and J. Davies	Stanford.
1923	C Fischer	Phila. C. O.	L. N. White and L. Thalheimer	

NATIONAL CLAY COURT CHAMPIONS.

Year	Champion.	Doubles Champions.	Year	Champion.	Doubles Champions.
1910	M. H. Long	F. G. Anderson-W. T. Hayes.	1917*	.....	C. S. Garland-S. Hardy.
1911	W. T. Hayes	J. Winston-H. Whitehead.	1918	W. T. Tilden, 2d	C. S. Garland-S. Hardy.
1912	R. N. Williams, 2d	H. H. Hackett-W. M. Hall.	1919	W. M. Johnston	W. Johnston-S. Hardy.
1913	J. R. Strachan	J. R. Strachan-C. J. Griffin.	1920	Roland Roberts	R. Roberts-V. Richards.
1914	C. J. Griffin	N. Browne-C. Wayne.	1921	W. T. Hayes	W. T. Hayes-C. B. Herd.
1915	R. N. Williams, 2d	G. M. Church-D. Mathey.	1922†	W. T. Tilden, 2d	R. Burdick-F. Bastian.
1916	W. E. Davis	G. M. Church-D. Mathey.	1923	W. T. Tilden, 2d	R. Kinsey-H. Kinsey.

* Patriotic tournament without championships.
†Tilden defeated Z. Shimizu, 7—5, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. H. Bickle won Women's championship, defeating Miss L. Bancroft, 3—6, 6—1, 7—5.

1923 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

World's Turf Championships played at Wimbledon, England—Winners—*Singles*, W. M. Johnston (U. S.); *Doubles*, R. Lycett and L. A. Godfree; *Women's Singles*, Mlle. S. Lenglen; *Women's Doubles*, Mlle. S. Lenglen and Miss E. Ryan; *Mixed Doubles*, Miss E. Ryan and L. S. Deane.

World's Hard Court Championships, played at St. Cloud, France—Winners—*Men's Singles*, W. M. Johnston (U. S.); *Men's Doubles*, J. Brugnon and M. Dupont; *Women's Singles*, Mlle. S. Lenglen; *Women's Doubles*, Mrs. Beamish and Miss McKane; *Mixed Doubles*, Mlle. S. Lenglen and M. Cochet.

RACQUETS, COURT TENNIS, SQUASH.

COURT TENNIS.

National amateur championship won by J. Gould, defeating C. S. Cutting 6—2, 6—5, 6—2. Doubles championship won by J. Gould and J. W. Wear, defeating C. S. Cutting and F. Cutting 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

RACQUETS.

National amateur championship won by S. G. Mortimer, defeating C. C. Pell 15—10, 15—4, 14—16, 15—6.

Doubles championship won by S. G. Mortimer and C. C. Pell, defeating J. Gould and J. W. Wear, 15—6, 14—18, 15—11, 15—6.

Gold racquet championship won by C. C. Pell, defeating S. C. Mortimer, 5—15, 10—15, 16—14, 15—10, 15—11.

SQUASH RACQUETS.

National amateur championship won by R. E. Fink, defeating J. Gould 15—7, 15—10, 15—10.

National open championship won by W. A. Kinsella, defeating J. Reid, 15—3, 15—8, 15—4.

CRICKET.

(Compiled by F. F. Kelly.)

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

Club.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Manor Field	13	3	1	.806
Brooklyn	11	3	3	.781
Columbia Oval	10	5	2	.660
Crescent A. C.	6	7	4	.462
Staten Island	5	6	1	.455
Newark	4	13	0	.236
Bensonhurst	2	14	1	.125

Batting (First Three).

Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	N.O.	H.S.	R.	Avgs.
J. L. Poyer, Brooklyn	14	3	100	659	59.91
A. L. Peck, Staten Island	11	2	140	423	47.00
L. Miller, Manor Field	13	4	79	351	39.00

Bowling (First Three).

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	R.	W.	Avgs.
L. Miller, Manor Field	817	311	66	4.71
F. S. Hall, Columbia Oval	908	379	64	5.92
J. H. Briggs, Manor Field	710	341	51	6.69

METROPOLITAN DIST. CRICKET LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Brooklyn	11	2	2	24
Manhattan	11	2	2	24
Cameron	8	6	1	17
Paterson	8	6	1	17
Wanderers	2	12	1	5
Kings County	1	13	1	3

Batting (First Three).

Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	N.O.	H.S.	R.	Avgs.
J. L. Poyer, Brooklyn	15	3	107	628	52.33
C. Lewis, Cameron	14	2	80	355	29.58
V. H. Cockeram, B'klyn.	13	3	70	249	24.90

Bowling (First Three).

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	R.	W.	Avgs.
Harry Rushton, Brooklyn	937	357	71	5.02
J. S. Davis, Manhattan	806	321	62	5.17
F. Knight, Paterson	534	231	34	6.79

Frankford Cricket Club won the Halifax Cup, New York being represented by Westchester-Biltmore Cricket Club. S. W. Mifflin of the Merion Club won the batting average and R. Waad of the Frankford Club the bowling average.

A team from Philadelphia visited Bermuda, won 2, lost 1, drawn 2.

A team from Bermuda visited Philadelphia and New York, won 3, lost 5, drawn 2.

The Free Foresters from England visited Philadelphia and Eastern Canada, won 7, lost 0, drawn 3.

Yorkshire won the English county championship in 1923.

Oxford defeated Cambridge in the Inter-University match.

The highest individual scores of the season were hit by A. L. Peck, 140 not out, in the United States and A. D. Roughton, 186 not out, in Canada.

H. Livingston of the Pittsburgh Field Club established a record for the United States by scoring three consecutive centuries in one week in a tournament held in Chicago in August, 1907; a similar feat was performed by H. N. R. Coblet in Canada in a tournament held in Vancouver, British Columbia, in August, 1906. H. V. Hordern of the University of Pennsylvania established a record for the United States and Canada by securing 213 wickets during 1907. J. B. King, F. F. Kelly and H. Rushton are the only three bowlers who have taken over 2,000 wickets. A. C. MacLaren scored 424 for Lancashire vs. Somerset at Taunton, England, July, 1895—the record in a first-class match. A. F. J. Collins, playing at Clifton, June, 1899, for Clarke's House against North Town, scored 628, not out—the record in any match. Melbourne University scored 1,094 runs against Essenden at Melbourne (Australia), 1898—the highest authenticated record. In a match between A. E. Stoddart's English team and New South Wales, 1,739 runs were scored—a record in first-class cricket. The longest partnership on record was 623 runs by Capt. Oakes and Private Fitzgerald, First Royal Munster Fusiliers vs. Army Service Corps, at Curragh, 1895. In a small match in Australia, F. R. Spofforth bowled down all 10 wickets of his opponents in each inning—a feat without parallel. F. R. Spofforth on the Australian tour in 1878 took 764 wickets—a world's record. Dr. W. G. Grace, the world's greatest cricketer, died Oct. 23, 1915. He hit up 217 centuries during his career, which will not likely ever be equalled.

Best records in the United States and Canada are by G. S. Patterson eleven playing against A. M. Woods eleven at Philadelphia, scoring 689 runs, in 1894. Australians against Vancouver scored 633 for 8 wickets in 1913. J. B. King scored 344 runs for Belmont against Merion B. in 1906. W. Robertson, 206, not out, and A. G. Sheath, 118, not out, scored 340 runs in partnership, without the loss of a wicket, at San Francisco in 1894. Smallest score, Americas 0 against Roseville at Guttenberg, N. J. in 1897. The smallest score in international match in United States, West Indians 13 against Australians, 1913. Smallest score in Canada, Winnipeg 6 against Australians, 1913. Largest score in the Metropolitan District Cricket League championship, New Jersey Athletic Club 385 runs for 5 wickets against Manhattan, at Bayonne, N. J., 1897.

Seven centuries in a season, P. J. Higgins of Los Angeles in 1912, 159, 100, 100, 121, 182, 110, 240.

G. S. Patterson of the Germantown C. C. scored 1,748 runs in season of 1892—a record for the United States. Rev. F. W. Terry of Toronto C. C. scored 1,509 runs in season of 1892—a record for Canada.

ROWING.

YALE VS. HARVARD—VARSITY EIGHTS.

Yale and Harvard varsity eight-oared races began in 1852 on Lake Winnepesaukee, at two miles, when Harvard won. In 1855 the course was changed to Springfield and lengthened to three miles. Lake Quinsigamond was the scene for nine years, and Lake Saltonstall for 1869. After an interval of seven years the crews in 1876-77 went to Springfield, Mass., when the four-mile course was inaugurated. In 1878 the crews changed again to New London, Conn. The official records follow:

Date.	Won By.	Time. Winner.	Time. Loser.	Date.	Won By.	Time. Winner.	Time. Loser.
July 21, 1855...	Harvard...	.....	.....	June 30, 1893...	Yale.....	25.01 1-2	25.15
July 26, 1859*...	Harvard...	19.18	20.18	June 29, 1894 ..	Yale.....	23.47	24.40
July 27, 1859...	Yale.....	19.14	19.16	June 28, 1895 ..	Yale.....	21.45	22.15
July 24, 1860...	Harvard...	18.53	19.05	June 29, 1899 ..	Harvard...	20.52 1-2	21.13
July 29, 1864...	Yale.....	19.01	19.43 1-2	June 28, 1900...	Yale.....	21.12	21.37
July 28, 1865...	Yale.....	18.42 1-2	19.09	June 27, 1901...	Yale.....	23.37	23.45
July 27, 1866...	Harvard...	18.43 1-2	19.10	June 26, 1902...	Yale.....	20.20	20.33
July 19, 1867...	Harvard...	18.13	19.25 1-2	June 25, 1903 ..	Yale.....	20.19 4-5	20.29 3-5
July 24, 1868...	Harvard...	17.48 1-2	18.38 1-2	June 30, 1904 ..	Yale.....	21.40 1-2	22.10
July 23, 1869...	Harvard...	18.02	18.11	June 29, 1905...	Yale.....	22.33 1-2	22.36
July 22, 1870...	Harvard...	Foul	Disq.	June 28, 1906...	Harvard...	23.02	23.11
June 30, 1876...	Yale.....	22.02	22.33	June 27, 1907...	Yale.....	21.10	21.13
June 30, 1877...	Harvard...	24.36	24.44	June 25, 1908...	Harvard...	20.10	24.45
June 28, 1878...	Harvard...	20.44 3-5	21.29	July 1, 1909....	Harvard...	21.50	22.10
June 27, 1879...	Harvard...	24.15	24.58	June 30, 1910...	Harvard...	20.46 1-2	21.04
July 1, 1880....	Yale.....	24.25	25.09	June 30, 1911...	Harvard...	22.44	23.40 1-2
July 1, 1881....	Yale.....	22.13	22.19	June 21, 1912...	Harvard...	21.43 1-2	22.04
June 30, 1882...	Harvard...	20.47 1-2	20.50 1-2	June 20, 1913 ..	Harvard...	21.42 1-2	22.20
June 28, 1883...	Harvard...	25.46	25.59	June 19, 1914 ..	Yale.....	21.16	21.16 1-5
June 26, 1884...	Yale.....	20.31	20.46	June 25, 1915...	Yale.....	20.52	21.13 1-2
July 26, 1885...	Harvard...	25.15 1-2	26.30	June 23, 1916...	Harvard...	†20.02	20.17
July 2, 1886....	Yale.....	20.41 1-4	21.05	.....1917..	No race on	account of	war.
July 2, 1887....	Yale.....	22.56	23.10 1-2	June 1, 1918 ..	Harvard...	10.58	11.04
June 29, 1888...	Yale.....	20.10	21.24 1-2	June 20, 1919 ..	Yale.....	21.42 1-5	21.47 2-5
June 28, 1889...	Yale.....	21.39	21.55	June 25, 1920 ..	Harvard...	23.11	23.46
June 27, 1890...	Yale.....	21.29	21.40	June 24, 1921...	Yale.....	20.41	20.44 1-5
June 26, 1891...	Harvard...	21.23	21.57	June 23, 1922...	Yale.....	21.53	22.06
July 1, 1892....	Yale.....	20.48	21.42 1-2	June 22, 1923...	Yale.....	22.10	22.35

* Citizens' Regatta. † Record for Thames River Course. ‡ 1918 race was a two-mile informal contest at Derby, Conn.

OTHER YALE-HARVARD ROWING CONTESTS (TWO-MILE COURSES)

Year.	Winners—Freshmen Eights.	Winner's Time.	Loser's Time.	Year.	Winners—Four-Oar and Junior Eights.	Winner's Time.	Loser's Time.
1901 ...	Yale.....	10.27 4-5	10.38	1901....	Harvard.....	11.49 1-5	12.09 1-5
1902	Dead heat.....	10.13	10.13	1902....	Harvard.....	11.19 1-2	11.25 1-2
1903 ...	Yale.....	9.48 3-5	9.49 1-5	1903....	Yale.....	10.59 2-5	11.10 1-5
1904 ...	Yale.....	10.20	10.20 1-2	1904....	Harvard.....	12.12	12.15
1905 ...	Harvard.....	9.59	10.04	1905....	Harvard.....	11.22	11.27
1906 ...	Yale.....	10.39 2-5	10.41	1906....	Yale.....	11.46	12.14
1907 ...	Harvard.....	11.11	11.14	1907....	Yale.....	12.38	13.15
1908 ...	Harvard.....	9.38 1-2	9.47 1-2	1908....	Yale.....	10.33 1-2	10.43
1909 ...	Harvard.....	11.22	12.09	1909....	Harvard.....	13.14	13.23
1910 ...	Harvard.....	11.54 1-2	12.02	1910....	Harvard.....	13.00 1-2	13.18
1911 ...	Yale.....	11.53	11.59 1-2	1911....	Harvard.....	13.37 1-2	13.52
1912 ...	Harvard.....	10.52	10.54 1-2	1912....	Harvard.....	11.24	11.55
1913 ...	Harvard.....	10.41	10.45	1913....	Harvard.....	11.52	12.41
1914 ...	Harvard.....	11.49	12.04	1914....	Harvard.....	11.34	12.02
1915 ...	Yale (1 1-2 miles)...	8.06	8.10	1915....	Yale.....	10.40	10.43
1916 ...	Harvard.....	10.25	10.27	1916....	Harvard.....	10.25	10.27
1917 ...	No race.....	.....	.....	1917....	No race.....	.....	.....
1918	No race.....	.....	.....	1918....	No race.....	.....	.....
1919 ...	Harvard.....	10.36 3-5	10.37 1-5	1919....	Harvard.....	10.40 4-5	10.41 4-5
1920	Yale.....	10.06	10.10	1920....	Yale.....	10.48	10.56
1921 ...	Yale.....	12.14	12.32	1921....	Harvard.....	12.29	12.53
1922 ...	Harvard.....	11.19	.....	1922....	Harvard.....	11.05	11.16
1923 ...	Yale.....	10.27 3-5	10.46	1923....	Yale.....	10.10	10.38

INTERCOLLEGIATE ROWING REGATTAS.

UNIVERSITY EIGHT-OAR CREWS; POUGHKEEPSIE; COURSE FOUR MILES.

Year.	Winner.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
1896, June 26...	Cornell, 19.59	Harv'd, 20.18	Pen'via 20.18	Col'bia, 21.25	.....
1897, June 25...	Cornell, 20.34	Yale, 20.44	Harv'd, 21.00	.....	.....
1897, July 2...	Cornell, 20.47 4-5	Col'bia, 21.20 2-5	Pen'via, swamp'd	.....	.....
1898, July 2...	Pen'via, 15.51 1-2	Cornell, 16.06	Wisc'n, 16.10	Col'bia, 16.21	.....
1899, June 27...	Pen'via, 20.04	Wisc'n, 20.05 1-2	Cornell, 20.13	Col'bia, 20.20	.....
1900, June 30...	Pen'via, 19.44 3-5	Wisc'n, 19.46 2-5	Cornell, 20.04 1-5	Col'bia, 20.08 1-5	Geo't'n 20.19 1-5
1901, July 2...	Cornell, 18.53 1-5	Col'bia, 18.58	Wisc'n, 19.06 4-5	Geo't'n, 19.21	Syra. & Pa. dist.
1902, June 21...	Cornell, 19.05 3-5	Wisc'n, 19.13 3-5	Col'bia, 19.18 3-5	Pen'via, 19.26	Syracuse19.31 2-5
1903, June 26...	Cornell, 18.57	Geo't'n, 19.27	Wisc'n, 19.29 2-5	Pen'via, 19.30 2-5	Syracuse19.36 1-5
1904, June 28...	S'racuse,20.22 3-5	Cornell, 20.31 1-5	Pen'via, 20.32 1-5	Col'bia, 20.45 2-5	Geo't'n, 20.52 3-5
1905, June 28...	Cornell, 20.29	S'racuse,21.47 2-5	Geo't'n, 21.49	Col'bia, 21.53 4-5	Pen'via, 21.59 4-5
1906, June 23...	Cornell, 19.36 4-5	Pen'via, 19.43 4-5	S'racuse,19.45 1-5	Wisc'n, 20.13 4-5	Col'bia, 20.18 3-5
1907, June 26...	Cornell, 20.02 2-5	Col'bia, 20.04	Navy, 20.13 4-5	Pen'via, 20.33 2-5	Wisc'n, no time.
1908, June 27...	S'racuse,19.34 1-5	Col'bia, 19.35 1-5	Cornell, 19.39	Pen'via, 19.52 3-5	Wisc'n, 20.00 1-5
1909, July 2...	Cornell, 19.02	Col'bia, 19.04 2-5	S'racuse,19.15 1-5	Wisc'n, 19.24 1-5	Pen'via, 19.32 1-5
1910, June 26...	Cornell, 20.42 1-5	Pen'via, 20.44 1-5	Col'bia, 20.54 1-5	S'racuse,21.13	Wisc'n, 21.15 3-5
1911, June 27...	Cornell, 20.10 4-5	Col'bia, 20.16 4-5	Pen'via, 20.33	Wisc'n, 20.34	S'racuse,21.03 2-5
1912, June 29...	Cornell, 19.21 2-5	Wisc'n, 19.25	Col'bia, 19.41 2-5	S'racuse,19.47	Pen'via, 19.55
1913, June 21...	S'racuse,19.28 3-5	Cornell, 19.31	Wash., 19.33	Wisc'n, 19.36	Col'bia, 19.38 1-5
1914, June 26...	Col'bia, 19.37 4-5	Pen'via, 19.41	Cornell, 19.44 1-5	S'racuse,19.59 2-5	Wash., 20.01 3-5
1915, June 28...	Cornell, 19.36 3-5	L.Stan., 20.37 4-5	S'racuse,20.43 3-5	Col'bia, 21.00	Pen'via, 21.10 1-5
1916, June 17...	S'racuse,20.15 2-5	Cornell, 20.22 4-5	Col'bia, 20.41 1-2	Pen'via, 20.52 4-5	.....
1920, June 19...	S'racuse,11.02 3-5	Cornell, 11.08 1-5	Col'bia, 11.21 1-5	Pen'via, 11.30	.....
1921, June 22...	Navy, 14.07	Calif., 14.22	Cornell, 14.22 1-5	Pen'via,	S'racuse,
1922, June 26...	Navy, 13.33 3-5	Wash., 13.36 1-5	S'racuse,13.38 3-4	Cornell, 13.38 4-5	Col'bia, 13.45 1-5
1923, June 28...	Wash., 14.03 1-5	Navy, 14.07 2-5	Col'bia, 14.15 4-5	Cornell, 14.19 4-5	Pen'via, 14.21 3-5

The 1898 regatta was over a three-mile course, on Saratoga Lake. The 1920 race was on a two-mile course, on Cayuga Lake. The 1921, 1922 and 1923 races were three-mile events.

FRESHMEN EIGHT-OAR CREWS; POUGHKEEPSIE; COURSE TWO MILES.

YEAR.	Winner.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
1900, June 30...	Wisc'n, 9.45 2-5	Pen'via, 9.54 3-5	Cornell, 9.55 1-5	Col'bia, 10.08	.....
1901, July 2...	Pen'via, 10.20 1-5	Cornell, 10.23	Col'bia, 10.36 1-5	S'racuse, 10.44	.....
1902, June 21...	Cornell, 9.34 4-5	Wisc'n, 9.42 4-5	Col'bia, 9.49	S'racuse, 9.53	Pen'via, 10.05
1903, June 26...	Cornell, 9.18	S'racuse, 9.22 1-5	Wisc'n, 9.32	Col'bia, 9.41	Pen'via, 9.45
1904, June 28...	S'racuse, 10.01	Cornell, 10.12 2-5	Pen'via, 10.18 4-5	Col'bia, 10.28 1-2	.....
1905, June 28...	Cornell, 9.35 2-5	S'racuse, 9.49	Col'bia, 9.53	Pen'via, 9.58 4-5	.....
1906, June 23...	S'racuse, 9.51 3-5	Cornell, 9.55	Wisc'n, 9.55 3-5	Col'bia, 10.07 1-5	Pen'via, 10.13 1-5
1907, June 26...	Wisc'n, 9.58	S'racuse, 10.03	Pen'via, 10.04	Col'bia, 10.05 2-5	Cornell, 10.07 4-5
1908, June 27...	Cornell, 9.29 3-5	S'racuse, 9.38 3-5	Col'bia, 9.43	Wisc'n, 9.55 1-5	Pen'via, 10.42
1909, July 2...	Cornell, 9.07 3-5	S'racuse, 9.14 4-5	Pen'via, 9.21	Wisc'n, 9.22 4-5	Col'bia, 9.26
1910, June 26...	Cornell, 10.40 1-5	Col'bia, 10.53 2-5	S'racuse, 10.53 4-5	Pen'via, 11.00 1-5	Wisc'n, 11.15 1-5
1911, June 27...	Col'bia, 10.13 1-5	Cornell, 10.20 3-5	S'racuse, 10.23 1-5	Pen'via, 10.24 4-5	Wisc'n, 10.38
1912, June 29...	Cornell, 9.31 2-5	Wisc'n, 9.35 2-5	S'racuse, 9.42 3-5	Pen'via, 9.46 2-5	Col'bia, 9.47
1913, June 21...	Cornell, 10.04 4-5	Wisc'n, 10.07 4-5	S'racuse, 10.14 3-5	Pen'via, 10.25 2-5	Col'bia, 10.29
1914, June 26...	Cornell, 10.26	S'racuse, 10.50 1-5	Pen'via, 10.50 2-5	Col'bia, 10.56 1-5	Wisc'n, 10.59
1915, June 28...	S'racuse, 9.29 3-5	Cornell, 9.43	Col'bia, 9.47 4-5	Pen'via, 10.01 2-5	.....
1916, June 19...	Cornell, 11.05 4-5	S'racuse, 11.15 3-5	Pen'via, 11.16 1-5	Col'bia, 11.29 2-5	.....
1920, June 19...	Conrell, 10.45 2-5	S'racuse, 11.03 4-5	Pen'via, 11.10 3-5	Col'bia, 11.15 1-5	.....
1921, June 22...	Cornell, 10.32	S'racuse. 10.36	Pen'via.....	Col'bia.....	.....
1922, June 26...	S'racuse 9.20 1-5	Cornell.....	Columbia.....	Penn'via.....	.....
1923, June 28...	Cornell 9.27 4-5	Wash'n 9.28	S'racuse 9.31	Pen'via 9.33	Col'bia 9.38

The 1920 race was held on two-mile course, on Cayuga Lake.

UNIVERSITY FOUR-OAR CREWS; POUGHKEEPSIE; COURSE TWO MILES.

YEAR.	Winner.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
1901, July 2...	Cornell, 11.39 3-5	Pen'via, 11.45 2-5	Col'bia, 11.51 3-5	.....	.....
1902, June 21...	Cornell, 10.43 3-5	Pen'via, 10.54 4-5	Col'bia, 11.08	.....	.....
1903, June 26...	Cornell, 10.34	Pen'via, 10.35 4-5	Wisc'n, 10.55 3-5	Col'bia, 11.14	.....
1904, June 28...	Cornell, 10.50 3-5	Col'bia, 11.12 1-5	Pen'via, 11.15 3-5	Wisc'n, 11.18 3-5	G'town, 11.34 2-5
1905, June 28...	S'racuse, 10.15 2-5	Cornell, 10.17 2-5	Pen'via, 10.33 2-5	Col'bia, 10.45	Wisc'n, 10.02
1906, June 28...	Cornell, 10.35 1-5	S'racuse, 10.48 4-5	Col'bia, 10.55 2-5	Pen'via, 11.06 4-5	.....
1907, June 26...	S'racuse, 10.37 1-5	Cornell, 10.40	Pen'via, 10.49	Col'bia, 10.59 3-5	.....
1908, June 27...	S'racuse, 10.52 4-5	Col'bia, 11.06 3-5	Pen'via, disqual.	Cornell, did not	finish.
1909, July 2...	Cornell, 10.01	S'racuse, 10.10	Col'bia, 10.12	Pen'via, 10.27	.....
1910, June 26...	Cornell, 11.37 4-5	S'racuse, 11.43 2-5	Col'bia, 11.48 1-5	Pen'via, 12.22	.....
1911, June 27...	Cornell.....	S'racuse.....	Col'bia.....	Pen'via.....	no official time.
1912, June 29...	Cornell, 10.34 1-5	Col'bia, 10.41 1-5	S'racuse, 10.58 3-5	Pen'via, 11.23 2-5	.....
1913, June 21...	Cornell, 10.47 2-5	Pen'via, 10.52 1-5	Col'bia, 10.54 4-5	Wisc'n, 10.58 4-5	Wash., 12.08 3-5
1914, June 26...	Cornell, 11.15 3-5	Col'bia, 11.25 3-5	Pen'via, 11.33 3-5	S'racuse, 11.50 3-5	.....

Four-oared event discontinued after 1914.

JUNIOR EIGHTS; POUGHKEEPSIE; TWO MILES.

YEAR.	Winner.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
1915, June 28...	Cornell.....10.00 1-5	Penn'via....10.05	Columbia...10.07 3-5	.....
1916, June 17...	Syracuse....11.15 1-2	Cornell.....11.20	Columbia...11.21	Penn'via....12.06 1-5
1920, June 19...	Cornell.....10.45 3-5	Syracuse....10.52	Penn'via....11.14 4-5	Columbia...11.17
1921, June 22...	Cornell.....10.38	Penn'via....10.54	Syracuse.....	Columbia.....
1922, June 26...	Cornell..... 9.45 3-5	Columbia.... 9.52	Syracuse.... 9.54	Penn'via.... 9.58
1923, June 28...	Syracuse.... 9.50	Cornell..... 9.53	Columbia... 9.57	Penn'via....10.03

The 1920 race was held on Cayuga Lake, two-mile course.

BEST INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Varsity eight-oared, four-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1901, 18m. 53 1-5s. Varsity eight-oared three-mile race: Navy, June 26, 1922, 13m. 33 3-5s. Varsity four-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, June 28, 1915, 10m. 1-5s. Freshmen eight-oared race: Cornell, July 2, 1900, 9m. 11 3-5s.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE—4¼ MILES.

(Oxford won 40, Cambridge 33, dead heat 1.)

YEAR.	Date.	Winner.	Course.	Time.	YEAR.	Date.	Winner.	Course.	Time.
1841..	April 14	Cambridge...	W. to P...	32.30	1884..	April 7	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.39
1842..	June 11	Oxford.....	W. to P...	30.46	1885..	Mar. 28	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.47
1845..	Mar. 15	Cambridge...	P. to M...	23.30	1886..	April 3	Cambridge...	P. to M...	22.29½
1846..	April 3	Cambridge...	M. to P...	21.05	1887..	Mar. 26	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.52
1849..	Mar. 29	Cambridge...	P. to M...	22.00	1888..	Mar. 24	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.48
1849..	Dec. 15	Oxford.....	P. to M...	.....	1889..	Mar. 30	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.14
1852..	April 3	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.36	1890..	Mar. 26	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.03
1854..	April 8	Oxford.....	P. to M...	25.29	1891..	Mar. 21	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.48
1856..	Mar. 15	Cambridge...	B. R. to P.	25.50	1892..	April 9	Oxford.....	P. to M...	19.21
1857..	April 4	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.35	1893..	Mar. 22	Oxford.....	P. to M...	18.47
1858..	Mar. 27	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.23	1894..	Mar. 17	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.39
1859..	April 15	Oxford.....	P. to M...	24.40	1895..	Mar. 30	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.50
1860..	Mar. 31	Cambridge...	P. to M...	26.05	1896..	Mar. 28	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.02
1861..	Mar. 23	Oxford.....	P. to M...	23.30	1897..	April 3	Oxford.....	P. to M...	19.12
1862..	April 12	Oxford.....	P. to M...	24.41	1898..	Mar. 26	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.15
1863..	Mar. 28	Oxford.....	M. to P...	23.06	1899..	Mar. 25	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.04
1864..	Mar. 19	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.40	1900..	Mar. 31	Cambridge...	P. to M...	18.47
1865..	April 8	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.24	1901..	Mar. 30	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.31
1866..	Mar. 24	Oxford.....	P. to M...	25.35	1902..	Mar. 22	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.09
1867..	April 13	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.40	1903..	April 2	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.35
1868..	April...	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.56	1904..	Mar. 26	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.37
1869..	Mar. 17	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.05	1905..	April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.35
1870..	April 6	Cambridge...	P. to M...	22.04	1906..	April 7	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.24
1871..	April 1	Cambridge...	P. to M...	23.05	1907..	Mar. 23	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.26
1872..	Mar. 23	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.15	1908..	April 4	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.20
1873..	Mar. 29	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.35	1909..	Mar. 27	Oxford.....	P. to M...	19.50
1874..	Mar. 28	Cambridge...	P. to M...	22.35	1910..	Mar. 23	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.14
1875..	Mar. 20	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.02	1911..	April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M...	18.29
1876..	April 8	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.20	1912..	April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.05
1877..	Mar. 24	Dead heat...	P. to M...	24.06½	1913..	Mar. 13	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.53
1878..	April 13	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.15	1914.	Mar. 28	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.23
1879..	April 5	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.18	1915–1	9 No ra	ces account w	ar.	
1880..	Mar. 22	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.23½	1920..	Mar. 27	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.11
1881..	April 8	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.52	1921..	Mar. 30	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.44
1882..	April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.12	1922..	April 1	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.27
1883..	Mar. 15	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.22	1923..	Mar. 24	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.54

WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIPS SINCE 1880.

Year.	Winner.	Time.	Loser.	Course.
		M. S.		
1880, Nov. 15	E. Hanlan	26.12	E. Trickett	Thames River, London, Eng.
1881, Feb. 14	E. Hanlan	25.41	E. C. Laycock	Thames River, London, Eng.
1882, April 3	E. Hanlan	21.25	R. W. Boyd	Tyne River, Eng.
1882, May 1	E. Hanlan	28.00	E. Trickett	Thames River, London, Eng.
1884, May 22	E. Hanlan	Not taken.	E. C. Laycock	Nepean River, N. S. Wales.
1884, Aug. 16	W. Beach	Not taken.	E. Hanlan	Parramatta River, N. S. Wales.
1885, Feb. 28	W. Beach	26.00	T. Clifford	Parramatta River, N. S. Wales.
1885, March 28	W. Beach	22.51	E. Hanlan	Parramatta River, N. S. Wales.
1885, Dec. 18	W. Beach	24.11	N. Matterson	Parramatta River, N. S. Wales.
1886, Sept. 18	W. Beach	24.29	J. Gaudaur	Thames River, London, Eng.
1886, Sept. 25	W. Beach	23.05	Wallace Ross	Thames River, London, Eng.
1887, Nov. 26	W. Beach	19.55	E. Hanlan	Nepean River, N. S. Wales.
1883, Feb. 11	P. Kemp	23.47	T. Clifford	Parramatta River, N. S. Wales.
1888, May 5	P. Kemp	21.36	E. Hanlan	Parramatta River, N. S. Wales.
1888, Sept. 28	P. Kemp	21.25	E. Hanlan	Parramatta River, N. S. Wales.
1888, Oct. 27	H. E. Searle	22.44	P. Kemp	Parramatta River, N. S. Wales.
1889, Sept. 9	H. E. Searle	22.42	W. O Connor	Thames River, London, Eng.
1890, June 30	J. Stanbury	22.59	W. O'Connor	Parramatta River, N. S. Wales.
1891, April 28	J. Stanbury	Not taken.	J. McLean	Parramatta River, N. S. Wales.
1892, May 2	J. Stanbury	17.26 1-2	T. Sullivan	Parramatta River, N. S. Wales.
1896, July 13	J. Stanbury	21.51	C. R. Harding	Thames River, London, Eng.
1896, Sept. 7	J. Gaudaur	23.01	J. Stanbury	Thames River, London, Eng.
1901, Unavail'ble	G. Towns	20.30	J. Gaudaur	Rat Portage River, Canada.
1904, Unavail'ble	G. Towns	21.49	R. Tressider	Parramatta River, N. S. Wales.
1905, July 22	J. Stanbury	Not taken.	G. Towns	Parramatta River, N. S. Wales.
1906, July 28	G. Towns	19.53 1-5	J. Stanbury	Parramatta River, N. S. Wales.
1907, March 2	G. Towns	22.27	E. Durnan	Nepean River, N. S. Wales.
1907, Aug. 3	W. Webb	20.45	G. Towns	Parramatta River, N. S. Wales.
1908, Feb. 25	W. Webb	20.28	R. Tresider	Wanganui River, New Zealand.
1908, Dec. 15	R. Arnst	19.52	W. Webb	Wanganui River, New Zealand.
1909, June 22	R. Arnst	18.15	W. Webb	Wanganui River, New Zealand.
1910, April 4	R. Arnst	Not taken.	G. Whelch	Akaroa Harbor, New Zealand.
1910, Aug. 18	R. Arnst	20.14 3-5	E. Barry	Zambesi Riv., Rhodesia, Africa.
1911, July 29	R. Arnst	19.46	Harry Pearce	Parramatta River, N. S. Wales.
1912, July 29	E. Barry	23.08	R. Arnst	Thames River, London, Eng.
1912, Oct. 14	E. Barry	22.31	E. Durnan	Thames River, London, Eng.
1919, Oct. 27	A. Felton	25.40	E. Barry	Thames River, London, Eng.
1920, Aug. 28	E. Barry	24.32	A. Felton	Parramatta River, N. S. Wales.
1922, Jan. 5	D. Hatfield	19.46	R. Arnst	Wanganui River, New Zealand.
1923, July 21	J. Padden		D. Hatfield	Parramatta River, N. S. Wales.

DUAL AND TRIANGULAR COLLEGE REGATTAS, 1923.

Date.	Place.	Dist.	Winner.	Time.	Second.	Time.	Third.	Time.
April 21	Oakland	5	Washington	15.00	California			
April 21	Annapolis	1 5-16	Navy	7.26	Pennsylvania	7.36		
April 28	Annapolis	1 5-16	Navy	8.09	Mass. I. of T.	8.43		
April 28	Philadelphia	1 5-16	Columbia	7.44	Pennsylvania	7.56	Princeton	8.8
May 5	Princeton	1 3-4	Navy	10.13	Princeton	10.36 2-5	Harvard	10.42 2-5
May 19	Annapolis	2	Navy	10.50 1-5	Syracuse	10.57 1-5		
May 19	Ithaca	2	Yale	10.48	Cornell	10.56	Princeton	11.21
June 16	Madison, Wis.	2 1-2	Washington	13.18	Wisconsin			

AMATEUR ROWING, 1923.

Fifty-first championship regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, held at Baltimore, Aug. 4. Results, finals only:

Senior 150-Pound Double Sculls—Won by Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia (W. L. Nelson, G. W. Allison); Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, Minn., second; Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—7m. 22 1-5. *Intermediate Four Shells*—Won by Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York (Livingston, Symington, Klatt, O'Connor); Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, second; Duluth Boat Club did not finish. Other entries scratched. Time—7m. 15 1-5. *Senior Quarter-Mile Dash*—Won by W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Boat Club, Philadelphia; Algernon Fitzpatrick, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; James Regan, Penn A. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—1m. 21 4-5. *Intermediate Single Sculls*—Won by Al Rodin, Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, Minn.; Russell Sherman, West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo, second; Edward O. Easley, Potomac Boat Club, Washington, third. Time—7m. 56. *Association Single Sculls*—Won by Edward Maguire, Mutual Rowing Club, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Granville Gude, Potomac Boat Club, Washington, third. Time—7m. 40 4-5. *Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells*—Won by New York Athletic Club; New Rochelle (N. Y.) Rowing Club, second; Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Ont., third. Time—6m. 36. *Championship Single Sculls*—Won by Edward McGuire, Mutual Rowing Club, Buffalo; Hilton Belyea, St. John Amateur Rowing Association, St. John, N. B., second; Paul V. Costello, Penn A. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—8m. 48. *Senior Four-Oared Shell*—Won by Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia (Medd, McGuire, Goertz, Myers); Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia, second; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York, third. Time—7m. 23. *Senior Double Sculls*—Won by Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia (Costello, Kelly); Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—7m 16 1-5. Detroit Boat Club scratched. *Intermediate Double Sculls*—Won by Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, Minn.; Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York, second; Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, third. Time—8m. 2. *Senior Quadruple Singles*—Won by Duluth Boat Club; Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—7m. 3 2-5. Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, scratched. *Senior Eight-Oared Shells*, First Heat—Won by West Philadelphia Boat Club (E. Heffernan, bow; D. Gowen, 2; D. McInerney, 3; J. Kelly, 4; J. McNicholas, 5; J. Walsh, 6; R. Regan, 7; Jack Doyle, Jr., stroke); Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club, Peoria, Ill., third; New York Athletic Club, fourth. Time—6m. 44 2-5. *Senior Eight-Oared Shells*, Second Heat—Won by Duluth Boat Club; New York A. C. Crew No. 2, second; New Rochelle Rowing Club, third. Time—6m. 55. *Senior Eight-Oared Shells*, Final Heat—Won by Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; Duluth Boat Club, second; West Philadelphia Boat Club, third; New York A. C. Crew No. 2, fourth. Time 6m. 35 1-5.

American Henley, held at Philadelphia, May 26. Results:

First Single Sculls—Won by Paul Costello, Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia; Russell Codman, Jr., Union Boat Club, Boston, second; Walter Rigling, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—8m. 54 1-5. *Second Single Sculls*—Won by Granville Gude, Potomac Boat Club, Washington; John Blessing, Jr., Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; John Regan, Penn A. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—8m. 40 1-5. *First Double Sculls*—Won by Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia (Costello, Kelly); Harvard, second. Time—9m. 18 4-5. *Special Four-Oared Shells*—Won by West Philadelphia Boat Club (Kelly, bow; McNicholas, 2; Walsh, 3; Regan, stroke); Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—8m. 2 4-5. *Special Collegiate 150-Pound Eight-Oared Shells*—Won by University of Pennsylvania (Wagner, bow; Beattie, 2; Henn, 3; Chesney, 4; Rohling, 5; Outcalt, 6; Teaf, 7; Beach, stroke;

Shumway, coxswain); Yale, second; Princeton, third. Time—7m. 30 1-5. *Special Race for University of Pennsylvania Eight-Oared Crews*—Won by University of Pennsylvania No. 1; University of Pennsylvania No. 3, second; University of Pennsylvania No. 2, third. Time—7m. 59. *Third Varsity Collegiate Eight-Oared Crews*—Won by Harvard (Bradford, bow; Currn, 2; Storey, 3; Cummings, 4; McGreevy, 5; Hubbard, 6; Fuller, 7; Hoover, stroke; Heard, coxswain); Princeton, second; Pennsylvania, third. Time—7m. 31 2-5. *Freshman Eight-Oared Race*—Won by U. S. Naval Academy (Watson, bow; Lee, 2; Eddy, 3; May, 4; Elliott, 5; Whelan, 6; Dewolf, 7; Sylvester, Jr., stroke; Trafton, Jr., coxswain); Pennsylvania first freshman crew, second; Pennsylvania second freshman crew, third. Only three crews started. Time—7m. 24 3-5. *One-Mile Interscholastic Eight-Oared Shell Race*—Won by Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.; Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, second. Only two crews started. Time—5m. 39. First four-oared sculls race cancelled; no competition. *Junior Collegiate Eight-Oared Shells*—Won by University of Pennsylvania (Kanrich, bow; Hensel, 2; Bergen, 3; Medholdt, 4; Ricker, 5; Wheeler, 6; Metzger, 7; Mitchell, stroke; Rose, coxswain); Princeton, second; Harvard, third. Time—7m. 15 4-5. *First Eight-Oared Shells*—Won by University of Pennsylvania (Roberts, bow; Haws, 2; Rugh, 3; Jwlinek, 4; Berie, 5; Goetz, 6; Williams, 7; Doyle, stroke; Chase, coxswain); Union Boat Club, second. Only two crews started. Time—7m. 11 1-5. *First Four-Oared Shells for Puritan Challenge Cup*—Won by Penn Barge Club (bow, Medd; No. 2, Maguire; No. 3, Getz; No. 4, Myers); Penn A. C. (bow, Hannes; No. 2, Borie; No. 3, Costello; No. 4, Kelly), second. Time—7m. 40.

Peoples' Regatta, held at Philadelphia, July 4. Results:

Senior Double Sculls (150 pounds)—Won by Undine B. C., Philadelphia (Nelson, bow; Allison, stroke); West Philadelphia B. C., second. Time—8m. 7. *Association Senior Single Shells*—Won by James Regan, Penn A. C., Philadelphia; W. R. Hapgood, Bachelor Barge, Philadelphia, second; A. Hoha, First Bohemians, New York, third; Joseph F. Cremins, New York A. C., fourth. Time—8m. 42 2-5. *Intermediate Double Shells*—Won by Malta B. C., Philadelphia (Finegan, bow; Hagerty, stroke); Metropolitan R. C., New York, second; Crescent B. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—8m. 9 4-5. *Senior Four-Oared Shells*—Won by Penn A. C., Philadelphia (Hannis, bow; Moorehead, Costello, Kelly, stroke); Penn Barge, Philadelphia, second. Time—7m. 21 3-5. *Senior Championship Senior Sculls*—Won by Granville Goode, Potomac B. C., Washington; W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelor Barge, Philadelphia, second; Paul V. Costello, Penn A. C., Philadelphia, third; John Blessing, Undine B. C., Philadelphia, fourth; L. Zona, First Bohemians, New York, fifth; Frank Menne, Metropolitan R. C., New York, sixth; Robert Agnew, Undine B. C., seventh; Leo Scharfe, Arundel, Baltimore, eighth. Time—8m. 30 3-5. *Junior Double Sculls*—Won by Undine B. C., Philadelphia (Cutter, bow; Bennett, stroke); University B. C., Philadelphia, second; Bachelor Barge, Philadelphia, third. Time—7m. 47. *Junior Four-Oared Gigs*—Won by Undine B. C., Philadelphia (Crombie, bow; Pomfret, Trainor, Ward, stroke); West Philadelphia B. C., second; Nonpareil R. C., New York, third; Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, fourth; Ariel R. C., Baltimore, fifth. Time—7m. 51. *Junior Quadruple Sculls, Shells*—Won by New York A. C. (Flessa, bow; Nesbitt, Cooper, Terwilliger, stroke); Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, second; Undine B. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—7m. 16. *Intermediate Single Shells*—Won by T. Dudley Drew-Bear, Bachelor Barge, Philadelphia; Edward Easley, Potomac B. C., Washington, second; H. R. Hindle, Malta B. C., Philadelphia, third; William Haynes, Metropolitan R. C., New York, fourth. Time—8m. 37 4-5. *Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells*—Won by New York A. C. (Jennings, bow; Campbell, Callahan, Usbeck, Schopp, Morey, Clark, Kerns, stroke); New Rochelle (N. Y.) B. C., second; Penn Barge Club, Philadelphia, third; Detroit B. C., fourth. Time—6m. 51. *Senior Single Shells, Quarter-Mile Dash*—Won by W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelor B. C., Philadelphia; Albernon Fitzpatrick, Malta B. C., Philadelphia, second; George W. Allison, Undine B. C., Philadelphia, third; Frank Menne, Metropolitan R. C., New York, fourth; Albert Kalbac, First Bohemian B. C., New York, fifth. Time—1m. 20 4-5. *Junior Single Shells*—Won by Barclay Knight, Bachelor B. C., Philadelphia; A. Voigt, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, second; Edward Bennett, Undine B. C., Philadelphia, third; William B. Gray, Jr., New Rochelle (N. Y.) B. C., fourth; George McKee, Crescent B. C., Philadelphia, fifth; Raymond Myers, Varuna B. C., Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., sixth; Walter J. Garrison, Metropolitan R. C., New York, seventh. Time—8m. 25 4-5. *Junior Eight-Oared Shells*—Won by Bachelor Barge Club, Philadelphia; Fairmount R. A., Philadelphia, second. Time—6m. 54 2-5. *Canoe Race, Quadruple Single Paddle, Half-Mile*—Won by Washington (D. C.) C. C. (Miller, Martin, K. Knight, H. T. Knight); Red Dragon C. C., Philadelphia, second; Philadelphia C. C., third. Time—4m. 30. *Intermediate Quadruple Sculls, Shells*—Won by New York A. C. (Flessa, bow; Nesbitt, Cooper, Terwilliger, stroke); Metropolitan R. C., New York, second; Malta B. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—7m. 46. *Canoe Race, Quadruple Double Paddle, Half-Mile*—Won by Washington C. C. (Miller, Martin, W. Knight, H. T. Knight); Red Dragon C. C., Philadelphia, second; Philadelphia C. C., third. Time—3m. 29 1-5. *Senior Double Shells*—Won by Bachelor Barge, Philadelphia (Hapgood, bow; Gilmore, stroke); Detroit D. C. (Lane, bow; Hartman, stroke), second. Time—8m. 1. (Only two starters.) *Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs*—Won by Undine B. C., Philadelphia (Nevin, bow; Ashton, Jenkins, Lamb, stroke); Potomac B. C., Washington, second; Bachelor Barge, Philadelphia, third; Arundel, Baltimore, fourth; Varuna B. C., Sheepshead Bay, fifth. Time—8m. 17 2-5. *Senior Eight-Oared Shells*—Won by New York A. C. (Jennings, bow); Campbell, Callahan, Usbeck, Schopp, Morey, Clark, Kerns, stroke); West Philadelphia B. C., second; Ariel B. C., Baltimore, third. Time—6m. 53 2-5. *Senior Quadruple Sculls, Shells*—Won by Penn A. C. (Paul V. Costello, bow; Moorehead, Regan, Kelly, stroke); New York A. C., second; Arundel, Baltimore, third. Time—7m. 20 3-5.

Thirty-second Middle States Regatta, held at Philadelphia, Sept. 3. Results:

Senior Singles, Quarter-Mile Dash—Won by W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelor B. C., Philadelphia; John Blessings, Jr., Undine B. C., Philadelphia, second; Jack Costello, Penn A. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—1m. 20 4-5. *Association Senior Singles*—Won by W. R. Hapgood, Bachelor B. C.; Charles McIlvaine, Penn A. C., second; F. J. O. Muff, Ravenswood B. C., Astoria, L. I., third; L. M. Bailliere, Ariel B. C., Baltimore, fourth. Time—8m. 44. *Senior Championship Singles*—Won by Paul Costello, Penn A. C., W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelor B. C., second; Russell Codman, Jr., Union B. C., Boston, third. Time—6m. 21 3-5. Granville Gude, Potomac B. C., who finished fourth, was disqualified. *Senior Double Sculls*—Won by Penn A. C. (Paul Costello, bow; Jack Kelly, stroke). One entry. No time taken. *Senior Double Sculls (150 Pounds)*—Won by Undine B. C. (bow, W. L. Nelson; stroke, G. W. Allison); Malta B. C., Philadelphia (bow, F. X. Finegan; stroke, E. F. Hagerty), second. Time—6m. 12 2-5. Two starters. *Senior Eight-Oared Shell Race*—Won by New York A. C. (bow, C. L. Jennings; 2, J. F. Cremins; 3, J. M. Edgar; 4, Harold Morey; 5, J. A. Schaeffler; 6, W. J. Callahan; 7, L. G. Clark; stroke, R. V. Lange; coxswain, J. C. Whelen); West Philadelphia B. C., second; Bachelor Barge Club, third. Time—5m. 14. *Senior Quadruple Sculls*—Won by Penn A. C.; Bachelor Barge Club, second. Time—5m. 26. *Senior Four-Oared Gigs*—Won by West Philadelphia B. C. (bow, Wood; 2, Kelly; 3, Hofferman; stroke, Gowan); Pennsylvania C. C., second. Time—6m. 3 1-5. Two starters. *Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells*—Won by Bachelor Barge Club (bow, Harold Dinsmore; 2, John F. E. Hippel; 3, Thomas Thornton; 4, Ernest Hunt; 5, Albert Swing; 6, Irving Rutherford; 7, Robert Blackburn; stroke, S. Charles Stokes; coxswain, John Kennedy); Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, second; Fairmount Rowing Association, third. Time—5m. 21 4-5. *Intermediate Quadruple Sculls*—Won by Pennsylvania Barge Club (bow, Joseph Medd; 2, W. L. Getz; 3, Thomas Maguire; stroke, William B. Casey); Undine Barge Club, second; New York A. C., third. Time— 5m. 57 4-5. *Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs*—Won by Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore (bow, L. A. Schneider; 2, L. Schwarf; 3, T. D. Rhodes; stroke, B. Viehnayer; coxswain, J. A. Kennedy); Vesper Boat Club, second; Undine Barge Club, third. Time—6m. 14 3-5. *Intermediate Double Sculls*—Won by Bachelor B. C. (bow, Allyn Rife, stroke, W. W. Shoemaker); Vesper B. C. (bow, T. Loeffler; stroke, H. Clinton), second; Active B. C., Edgewater, N. J. (bow, E. Pearsall; stroke, A. Schutz), third. Time—6m. 14 1-5. *Intermediate Single Shells*—Won by A. Voigt, Vesper B. C.; Barclay Knight, Bachelor B. C., second; E. D. Easley, Potomac B. C., third. Time—6m. 55. *Junior Single Sculls*—Won by A. Voigt, Vesper B. C.; James Hannes, Penn A. C., second; H. Elmer Humphreys, Undine Barge Club, third. Time—6m. 44 2-5. *Junior Eight-Oared Shells*—Won by Fairmount R. A. (bow, Walter Coulston; 2, William Coulston; 3, Patrick Scally; 4, Lewis D. Rangan; 5, Benjamin Hollenback; 6, Walter Adam; 7, Herbert Ford; stroke, John Carlin; coxswain, G. W. Dietrich); Vesper Boat Club, second; Potomac Boat Club, Washington, third; Nautilus Boat Club;

Brooklyn, fourth. Time—5m. 34. *Junior Double Sculls*—Won by Vesper Barge Club (bow, T. Loeffler; stroke, H. Clinton); Pennsylvania Barge Club, second; West Philadelphia Boat Club, third; Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, fourth; Fairmount Rowing Association, fifth. Time—6m. 4. *Junior Four-Oared Gig*—Won by Vesper Boat Club (bow, B. Daub; 2, N. Gill; 3, H. McAdams; stroke, J. Richards; coxswain, R. Durborow); Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, second; Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, third. Time—6m. 7 3-5. *Junior Quadruple Sculls*—Won by New York A. C.; West Philadelphia, second; Nautilus B. C., Brooklyn, third. Time—5m. 45.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS, 1923.

Forty-seventh annual championship meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, held at Philadelphia, May 25 and 26. Score by events.

College.	100-Yd. Dash	220-Yd. Dash	440-Yd. Run	Half-Mile Run	One-Mile Run	Two-Mile Run	120-Yd. High Hurdles	220-Yd. Low Hurdles	Running Broad Jump	Running High Jump	Pole-Vault	Shot-Put	Hammer Throw	Javelin Throw	Discus Throw	Total Points
California							3		5	4	4½	6		7	10	39½
Princeton			4	2	1		5	9				6	6			33
Yale			3	1	3				6		3		1	6		23
Pennsylvania	5	1				4			4	4	4½					22½
Cornell	2	5			5	1					2					15
Syracuse	1	4	5				1	2								13
Penn State				9			4									13
Johns Hopkins	4	3				5										12
Dartmouth						3	2			5						10
Georgetown				3	4											7
Harvard												3		2	1	6
Rutgers						2		3								5
Bowdoin													5			5
Lafayette	3	2														5
Mass. Tech					2								3			5
N. Y. University															4	4
Williams			3													3
Pittsburgh										2	1					3
Boston College								1								1

Results by events:

Track Events—*100-Yard Dash*—Final—Won by Lever, Pennsylvania; Clarke, Johns Hopkins, second; Le Coney, Lafayette, third; Lovejoy, Cornell, fourth; Bowman, Syracuse, fifth. Time—9 8-10s.

220-Yard Dash—Final—Won by Lovejoy, Cornell; Woodring, Syracuse, second; Clarke, Johns Hopkins, third; Le Coney, Lafayette, fourth; Hill, Pennsylvania, fifth. Time—21 4-5s.

440-Yard Run—Final—Won by Woodring, Syracuse; Taylor, Princeton, second; Stowers, Williams, third; Gage, Yale, fourth; Chapman, Yale, fifth. Time—48 2-5s.

Half-Mile Run—Final—Won by Helffrich, Penn State; Enck, Penn State, second; Marsters, Georgetown, third; Conger, Princeton, fourth; Campbell, Yale, fifth. Time—1m. 55 8-10s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Kirby, Cornell; Connolly, Georgetown, second; Douglas, Yale, third; Sanborn, M. I. T., fourth; Webster, Princeton, fifth. Time—4m. 17 4-5s.

Two-Mile Run—Final—Won by Booth, Johns Hopkins; McLane, Pennsylvania, second; Young, Dartmouth, third; Powell, Rutgers, fourth; Bonsal, Cornell, fifth. Time—9m. 35 8-10s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Final—Won by Thomson, Princeton; Kauffmann, Penn State, second; Becker, California, third; Bugy, Dartmouth, fourth; Myers, Syracuse, fifth. Time—15 5-10s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Final—Won by Taylor, Princeton; Scattergood, Princeton, second; Meyer, Rutgers, third; Bowman, Syracuse, fourth; Sullivan, Boston College, fifth. Time—23 8-10s.

Field Events—*Running Broad Jump*—Final—Won by Comins, Yale, 24 ft. 4 in.; Rose, Pennsylvania, second, 23 ft. 11¾ in.; Boren, California, third, 23 ft. 5 in.; Muller, California, fourth, 23 ft. 2 in.; Rusnak, Yale, fifth, 23 ft. 1¼ in.

Running High Jump—Won by Brown, Dartmouth, 6 ft. 3¾ in.; Needs, Pennsylvania, second, 6 ft. 1¾ in.; triple tie among Muller and Treyer of California and Bobusch of Pittsburgh for third, 6 ft. 5-8 in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Final—Won by Tootell, Bowdoin, 181 ft. 6½ in.; Hills, Princeton, second, 149 ft. 6 in.; Dexter, M. I. T., third, 146 ft. 9½ in.; Emery, Princeton, fourth, 146 ft. 9 in.; Cruikshank, Yale, fifth, 144 ft. 9¼ in.

Pole Vault—Final—Norris, California, and Owen, Pennsylvania, tied for first at 12 ft. 9 in.; Schlopp, Yale, third, 12 ft. 6 in.; Gouinlock, Cornell; Bobusch, Pittsburgh, and Greening, Cornell, tied for fourth at 12 ft.

16-Pound Shot Put—Final—Won by Hills, Princeton, 47 ft. 8¾ in.; Witter, California, second; 45 ft. 2 in.; Eastman, Harvard, third, 45 ft. ½ in.; Neufeld, California, fourth, 44 ft. 10¾ in.; Thomson, Princeton, fifth, 43 ft. 11 in.

Discus Throw—Final—Won by Neufeld, California, 138 ft. 11½ in.; Weatherdon, New York University, second, 135 ft. 11½ in.; Lang, California, third, 135 ft. 10½ in.; Berkey, California, fourth, 132 ft. 7 in.; Carpenter, Harvard, fifth, 131 ft. 5 in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Storrs, Yale, 199 ft. 1 in.; Neufeld, California, second, 189 ft. 1½ in.; Correnti, California, third, 188 ft. 6½ in.; Greenidge, Harvard, fourth, 181 ft. 7½ in.; Bench, Yale, fifth, 181 ft. 5 in.

BEST I. C. A. A. A. A. RECORDS.

100-Yard Dash—9 7-10s., J. A. Le Coney, Lafayette, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1922.

220-Yard Dash—21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Philadelphia, May 28, 1910, and Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1911, and D. F. Lippincott, Pennsylvani , Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913.

440-Yard Run—47 2-5s., J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916.

Half-Mile Run—1m. 53s., J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916.

One-Mile Run—4m. 14 2-5s., J. P. Jones, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913.

Two-Mile Run—9m. 22 2-5s., J. C. Dresser, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1919.

Running Broad Jump—24 ft. 4½ in., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 27, 1899.

Running High Jump—6 ft. 4⅝ in., L. T. Brown, Dartmouth, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1922.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—48 ft. 10¾ in., P. Beatty, Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912.

Throwing the Hammer—181 ft. 6½ in., Tootell, Bowdoin, Philadelphia, Pa., May 26, 1923.

Javelin Throw—199 ft. 1 in., Storrs, Yale, Philadelphia, Pa., May 26, 1923.

Pole Vault—13 ft. 1 in., R. Gardner, Yale, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912.

120-Yard High Hurdles—14 2-5s., Earl Thomson, Dartmouth, Philadelphia, May 29, 1920.

220-Yard Hurdles—23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898, and J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913.

One-Mile Walk—6m. 45 2-5s., W. B. Fetterman jr., Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1876, Princeton; 1877, Columbia; 1878, Columbia; 1879, Columbia; 1880, Harvard; 1881, Harvard; 1882, Harvard; 1883, Harvard; 1884, Harvard; 1885, Harvard; 1886, Harvard; 1887, Yale; 1888,

Harvard; 1889, Yale; 1890, Harvard; 1891, Harvard; 1892, Harvard; 1893, Yale; 1894, Yale; 1895, Yale; 1896, Yale; 1897, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1898, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1899, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1900, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1901, Harvard; 1902, Yale; 1903, Yale; 1904, Yale; 1905, Cornell; 1906, Cornell; 1907, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1908, Cornell; 1909, Harvard; 1910, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1911, Cornell; 1912, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1913, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1914, Cornell; 1915, Cornell; 1916, Cornell; 1917, no meet; 1918, Cornell; 1919, Cornell; 1920, Pennsylvania; 1921, California; 1922, California; 1923, California.

WESTERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at University of Michigan June 2. Won by Michigan with 57½ points. Other point scores: Illinois, 57; Wisconsin, 27; Iowa, 26; Notre Dame, 14½. Results by events:

Track Events. *100-Yard Dash*—Won by Wittman, Michigan; Wilson, Iowa, second; Ayres, Illinois, third; Brooklins, Iowa, fourth; Tykle, Purdue, fifth. Time—9 4-5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Wilson, Iowa; Evans, Illinois, second; Hughes, Illinois, third; Spetz, Wisconsin, fourth; Wittman, Michigan, fifth. Time—21 1-5s. New conference record. Former record of 21 3-5s., made by Jackson Scholtz, Missouri, in 1916.

440-Yard Run—Won by Sweet, Illinois; Bier, Washington, second; Hagen, Northwestern, third; Fitch, Illinois, fourth; Everett, Ohio, fifth. Time—48 1-5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Valley, Wisconsin; Morrow, Iowa, second; Hilberts, Wisconsin, third; Reinke, Michigan, fourth; Hattendorf, Michigan, fifth. Time—1m. 55 1-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Hall, Illinois; Meiher, Illinois, second; Krogh, Chicago, third; Schneider, Wisconsin, fourth; Bowen, Michigan, fifth. Time—4m. 28 3-5s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Brooklins, Iowa; Towler, Minnesota, second; Brickman, Chicago, third; Snyder, Ohio, fourth; Newell, Wisconsin, fifth. Time—23 1-5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Isbell, Michigan; Crippen, Northwestern, second; Wade, Wisconsin, third; Phelps, Iowa, fourth; Bourke, Chicago, fifth. Time—9m. 41s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Illinois (Smuts, Carter, Fitch and Sweet); Iowa, second; Michigan, third; Chicago, fourth; Wisconsin, fifth. Time—3m. 20s. New conference record. Former record of 3m. 21 4-5s., made by Chicago in 1915.

Field Events. *High Jump*—Won by Smith, Michigan; McEllven, Michigan; Tuhtar, Wisconsin, and Weekes, Notre Dame, tied for second, third and fourth. Height—6 ft. 2 in.

Discus Throw—Won by Brooker, Michigan; Lieb, Notre Dame, second; Gross, Minnesota, third; Lincoln, Missouri, fourth; Coughlin, Illinois, fifth. Distance—132 ft. 9½ in.

Hammer Throw—Won by Hindes, Michigan; Hill, Illinois, second; Schmidt, Michigan, third; Nichols, Wisconsin, fourth; Van Ells, Wisconsin, fifth. Distance—144 ft. 4½ in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Angier, Illinois; Oberst, Notre Dame, second; Moes, Notre Dame, third; Lingenfelter, Drake, fourth; Freida, Chicago, fifth. Distance—198 ft. 10¾ in. New conference record. Former record of 196 ft. 11 in., made by Angier in 1922.

Pole Vault—Won by Brownell, Illinois; Brooker, Michigan, second; Collins, Illinois, third; Prosser, Michigan, fourth; Krieger, Wisconsin, fifth. Height—13 ft. 2 in. New conference record. Former record of 12 ft. 8¾ in., made by J. K. Gold of Wisconsin in 1913.

Broad Jump—Won by Hubbard, Michigan; Sweeney, Illinois, second; Johnson, Illinois, third; Campbell, Minnesota, fourth; Snyder, Ohio, and Hogan, Notre Dame, tied for fifth. Distance—25 ft. 1½ in. New conference record. Former record of 24 ft. 1 in., made by Carl Johnson of Michigan in 1919.

Shot Put—Won by Van Orden, Michigan; Gross, Minnesota, second; Van Ells, Wisconsin, third; Heath, Michigan, fourth; Usey, Illinois, fifth. Distance—43 ft. 8 3-5 in.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Third annual meet held at Chicago, June 16. Point scores: Michigan 31; Stanford, 14½; Iowa and Johns Hopkins, 14; Penn State, 13½; Illinois and Mississippi A. and M., 13; Southern California, 12; Chicago, 11. Results:

Track Events—*100-Yard Dash*—Won by Clarke, Johns Hopkins; Tykle, Purdue, second; Wittman, Michigan, third; Brookins, Iowa, fourth; Anderwert, Washington University, fifth; Campbell, Stanford, sixth. Time—9 9-10s. Ties National C. A. record.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Wilson, Iowa; Clarke, Johns Hopkins, second; Erwin, Kansas State Aggies, third; Anderwert, Washington University, fourth; Wittman, Michigan, fifth; Seiberling, Wesleyan University, sixth. Time—21 9-10s.

440-Yard Run—Won by Cochran, Mississippi A. & M.; T. Smith, Kalamazoo State Normal, second; Sweet, Illinois, third; Fitch, Illinois, fourth; Williamson, Stanford, fifth; Martz, Southern California, sixth. Time—49 2-10s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Riley, Kansas State Aggies; Leistner, Stanford, second; Taylor, Grinnell, third; F. Johnson, Illinois, fourth; Hubbard, Michigan, fifth; Brickman, Chicago, sixth. Time—15 2-10s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Brookins, Iowa; Taylor, Grinnell, second; O. Anderson, Southern California, third; Leistner, Stanford, fourth; Frazier, Daylor, fifth; Riley, Kansas State Aggies, sixth. Time—23 6-10s. A new world's record not allowed because winner knocked down one hurdle.

One-Mile Run—Won by Enck, Penn State; Robbins, Wabash, second; Brandes, Hamline, third; Schneider, Wisconsin, fourth; Krogh, Chicago, fifth; Telford, Northwestern, sixth. Time—4m. 27 4-10s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Booth, Johns Hopkins; Crippen, Northwestern, second; Isbell, Michigan, third; Bourke, Chicago, fourth; Phelps, Iowa, fifth; Tschudy, Wisconsin, sixth. Time—9m. 32 2-10s.

Half-Mile Run—Won by Heffrich, Penn State; Hattendorf, Michigan, second; Enck, Penn State, third; Reese, Texas, fourth; Morrow, Iowa, fifth; Reinke, Michigan, sixth. Time—1m. 56 5-10s. A new national N. C. A. A. record.

Field Events—*High Jump*—Won by Poor, Kansas; R. Smith, Michigan; Weekes, Notre Dame; Weatherdon, New York; MacEllven, Michigan; Dickson, Chicago, tied for second. Height—6 ft. 1 in. Others, 5 ft. 11 in.

Broad Jump—Won by Hubbard, Michigan; Van Arsdale, Wabash, second; Perry, Miami, third; F. Johnson, Illinois, and P. Anderson, Southern California, tied for fourth; Calison, University of Washington, sixth. Distance—25 ft. 2 in., a new National N. C. A. A. record.

Pole Vault—Brooker, Michigan, and McKowan, Kansas State Teachers, tied for first; Rogers, Kansas, third; Hamman, Wisconsin; Kirkpatrick, Chicago Y. M. C. A. College, and Mason, Washington, tied for fourth place. Height—13 ft.

Shot Put—Won by N. Anderson, Southern California; Beers, Maryland, second; Keen, Texas Aggies, third; Arthur Stanford, fourth; Gross, Minnesota, fifth; Seager, Detroit Junior College, sixth. Distance—46 ft. 8 in. New National N.C.A.A. record.

Discus Throw—Won by Lieb, Notre Dame; Gatchell, Mississippi A. & M., second; Arthur, Stanford, third; N. Anderson, Southern California, fourth; Gross, Minnesota, fifth; Frieda, Chicago, sixth. Distance—143 ft. 4 in.

Hammer Throw—Won by Totell, Bowdoin; Hill, Illinois, second; Hindes, Michigan, third; Ludeke, Stanford, fourth; Schmidt, Michigan, fifth; Palma, Penn State, sixth. Distance—175 ft. 1 in. A new National N. C. A. A. record.

Javelin Throw—Won by Frieda, Chicago, 193 ft. 6 in.; Priester, Mississippi A. & M., second, 189 ft. 9½ in.; Weichel, Georgia Tech., third, 187 ft. 9½ in.; Schjoll, Minnesota, fourth, 184 ft. 8½ in.; Hartley, Nebraska, fifth, 178 ft. 3 in.; Schildhauer, Illinois, sixth, 176 ft. 9¾ in.

PENNSYLVANIA RELAY CARNIVAL.

Twenty-ninth Annual Championship held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, April 27-28. College Pentathlon championship won by Charles West, Washington & Jefferson College.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Newton, University of Florida, 21 ft. 11¼ in.; Elkins, Haskell Institute, 21 ft. 2½ in., second; Taylor, Navy, 21 ft. 1½ in., third; West, Washington and Jefferson, 20 ft. 9½ in., fourth; Norton, University of Kansas, 20 ft. 6½ in., fifth; Davis, University of Virginia, 20 ft. 4½ in., sixth; Lieb, Notre Dame, 20 ft. 4 in., seventh.

Throwing Javelin—Won by West, Washington and Jefferson, 167 ft. 6½ in.; Betsmer, United States Coast Guard Academy, 166 ft. 1 in., second; Moroney, Georgetown, 160 ft. 6¼ in., third; Davis, University of Virginia, 160 ft. 1 in., fourth; Leggett, Navy, 159 ft. 2¾ in., fifth; Plansky, Georgetown, 154 ft. 11¾ in., sixth; Elkins, Haskell Institute, 150 ft. 5½ in., seventh.

1,500-Metre Run—Won by West, Washington and Jefferson; Elkins, Haskell Institute, second; Moroney, Georgetown, third; Plansky, Georgetown, fourth; Newton, Florida, fifth. Time—4m. 48 2-5s.

Discus Throw—Won by Lieb, Notre Dame, 122 ft. ½ in.; Betzmer, United States Coast Guard Academy; 119 ft. ½ in., second; Moroney, Georgetown, 117 ft. 3 in., third; Plansky, Georgetown 114 ft. 3¼ in., fourth; Norton, Kansas, 113 ft. 11¼ in., fifth; Davis, Virginia, 110 ft. 11¼ in., sixth Leggett, Navy, 110 ft. 7¼ in., seventh.

200-Metre Run—First, tie between West, Washington and Jefferson; Moroney, Georgetown, and Newton, Florida; fourth, tie between Elkins, Haskell Institute, and Plansky, Georgetown; Leggett, Navy, sixth; Norton, Kansas, seventh. Time—23 2-5s.

RELAY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Sprint Medley College Relay (first man to run 440 yards, second and third men 220 yards and fourth man 880 yards)—Won by Oxford University (England) (Miller, Stevenson, Renwick and Milligan); Navy, second; Georgetown, third. Time 3m. 32 1-5s.

Distance Medley College Relay (first man to run one-quarter mile, next one-half mile, third three-quarters and the last man one mile)—Won by Georgetown (Herlly, Geehan, Marsters and Connolly); Ohio State University, second; Pennsylvania, third. Time—10m. 25s.

One-Quarter-Mile Relay—Won by Pennsylvania (Lever, Shattuck, Hill and Hamer); Johns Hopkins, second; Chicago University, third. Time—43s.

One-Mile Freshman Relay—Won by Yale (Clark, Crosby, Wood and Norton); second, Harvard; third, Navy; fourth, Pennsylvania. Time—3m. 27 3-5s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Syracuse (Bowman, Stone, Monie and Woodring); second, Virginia; third, Georgetown; fourth, Chicago; fifth, Cornell. Time—3m. 22 1-5s.

Four-Mile Relay—Won by Navy (Shepard, Tyrell, Hurd and Newhall); second, Columbia; third, Georgetown; fourth, Cornell. Time—18m. 38 3-5s.

Two-Mile Relay—Won by Pennsylvania State College (Carter, Edgerton, Enck and Helffrich); second, Oxford University (Stevenson, Hewetson, Miller and Milligan); third, Georgetown University; fourth, Boston College. Time—7m. 48 4-5s., a new world's record. Oxford's time, 7m. 55s.

Half-Mile College Relay—Won by Lafayette College (Le Coney, McDonald, Malick and Williams); second, University of Chicago; third, Pennsylvania; fourth, Navy. Time—1m. 29 4-5s.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE VS YALE-HARVARD.

International Intercollegiate track meet held in London, Eng., July 21. Won by Oxford-Cambridge Universities combined team. First places only counted. Score: Oxford-Cambridge, 6½ points; Yale-Harvard, 5½ points. Results by events:

Track Events—*100-Yard Dash*—Won by Abrahams, Cambridge; Comins, Yale, second; Rusnak, Yale, third. Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Abrahams, Cambridge; Renwick, Oxford, second; Norton, Yale, third. Time—24 3-5s.

440-Yard Run—Won by Chapman, Yale; Gage, Yale, second; Stevenson, Oxford, third. Time—50 2-5s.

Half-Mile Run—Won by Lowe, Cambridge; Burke, Harvard, second; Milligan, Oxford, third. Time—1m. 56 3-5s.

Mile Run—Won by Davis, Cambridge; Walter, Harvard, second; Segrove, Cambridge, third. Time—4m. 21 3-5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Tibbets, Harvard; McInnes, Oxford, second; Fookes, Cambridge, third. Time—9m. 41 4-5s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Hullman, Yale; Milliken, Yale, second; Huhn, Oxford, third. Time—15 3-5s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by Huhn, Oxford; Cole, Yale, second; Durant, Yale, third. Time—25 1-5s.

Field Events—*Broad Jump*—Won by Abrahams, Cambridge, 23 ft. 2½ in.; Comins, Yale, second, 22 ft. 7½ in.; Cheney, Yale, third, 22 ft.

High Jump—Gerould, Harvard, and Dickinson, Oxford, tied for first, 5 ft. 9 in.; Mitchell, Oxford, third.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by Eastman, Harvard, 44 ft. 2 in.; Reese, Oxford, second, 41 ft. 6½ in.; Dunker, Harvard, third, 40 ft. 9¼ in.

Pole Vault—Won by Schlopp, Yale, 12 ft.; Martindale, Harvard, second, 11 ft. 11½ in.; Dickinson, Cambridge, third.

MOTOR BOAT RACING.

Until 1921 the Gold Cup Trophy was for boats under 40 feet in length, with unlimited power. Very costly racing machines were developed under those rules. Under the new rules the boats must be not less than 25 feet in length and the cubic capacity of the engine is limited to 625 cubic inches. Such engines average 100 horse power, and the average speed of a boat is not much over 40 miles an hour, as against 70 miles an hour under the old rules.

There were no races for the Harmsworth Trophy, emblematic of the world's speed championship, in 1923. The National Gold Cup Trophy race, held at Detroit, Aug. 30-Sept. 1, was the leading event of the season. Result:

GOLD CUP RACE.

Distance 90 miles, run in three heats of 30 miles each over three mile course, ten laps to a heat:

Boat.	Owner.	First Heat.		Second Heat.		Third Heat.	
		Elap. Time.	M.P.H	Elap. Time.	M.P.H.	Elap. Time.	M.P.H.
*Rainbow III	H. B. Greening	39:58.48	45.0	40:16.34	44.75	49:29.13	37.4
*Packard Chriscraft	J. G. Vincent	40:35.43	44.4	40:59.83	43.95	40:40.06	44.3
Curtiss Baby Gar Jr.	Gar Wood	41:34.50	43.3	41:01.03	43.8	40:39.31	44.3
Lady Shores	H. C. Rose	43:00.03	41.8	42:24.47	42.4	42:23.92	42.5
Goldfish	E. B. Ford	46:15.35	38.9	45:53.75	39.2	Did Not St't.	
Baby Packard	J. G. Vincent	Capsized	....	41:12.17	43.7	Did Not St't	
Miss Mary	E. L. Grimm	Did Not St't		Did Not St't		Did Not St't	
Baby June	G. C. Hall	Did Not Fin.		Did Not Fin.		Did Not Fin.	

Points—Rainbow III.—21; Packard Chriscraft—21; Curtiss Baby Gar Jr.—18; Lady Shores—16.

* At the end of three heats the point score for the leaders, Rainbow III. and Packard Chriscraft, was tied with 21 points each. The decision was based on the fastest total elapsed time for each boat. Packard Chriscraft wins in 2 hours, 2 minutes, 15.32 seconds. Rainbow III. second in 2 hours, 9 minutes, 43.95 seconds.

WINNERS OF PREVIOUS GOLD CUP RACES.

(Year, course, winner, owner, in order named.)

1904—Columbia Y. C., Standard, C. C. Riotte.
1904—Columbia Y. C., Vingt-et-Un, W. S. Kilmer.
1905—Chippewa Bay Y. C., Chip, J. Wainwright.
1906—Chippewa Bay Y. C., Chip II., J. Wainwright.
1907—Chippewa Bay Y. C., Chip II., J. Wainwright.
1908—Chippewa Bay Y. C., Dixie II., E. J. Schroeder.
1909—Thousand Isl. Y. C., Dixie II., E. J. Schroeder.
1910—Thousand Isl. Y. C., Dixie III., F. K. Burnham.
1911—Frontenac Y. C., Mit II., J. H. Hayden.
1912—Thousand Isl. Y. C., P. D. Q. II., A. G. Miles.
1913—Thousand Isl. Y. C., Ankle Deep, C. S. Mankowski.
1914—Lake George Regatta Assn., Baby Speed Demon II., P. Blackton.
1915—L. I. Sound P. B. A., Miss Detroit, Miss Detroit P. B. A.
1916—Detroit Y. C., Miss Minneapolis, Miss Minneapolis P. B. A.
1917—Minneapolis P. B. A., Miss Detroit II., G. A. Wood.
1918—Detroit Y. C., Miss Detroit III., Detroit Y. C.
1919—Detroit Y. C., Miss Detroit III., G. A. Wood.
1920—Detroit Y. C., Miss America, G. A. Wood.
1921—Detroit Y. C., Miss America II., G. A. Wood.
1922—Detroit Y. C., Packard Chriscraft, J. G. Vincent.
1923—Detroit Y. C., Packard Chriscraft, J. G. Vincent.

INTERNATIONAL SWEEPSTAKES, 1923.

Detroit, Sept. 3—Single heat 50 laps of 3 mile course 150 miles. Twenty-four starters, of which eight finished as follows:

(Boat, owner, driver, elapsed time, average mile per hour, in order named.)

Teddy, Gar Wood, Geo. Wood, 2.59.55; 50.07.
Packard Chriscraft II., J. G. Vincent, J. G. Vincent, 3.05.43; 48.45.
Packard Chriscraft III., J. G. Vincent, C. Bragg, 3.23.23; 44.02.
Rainbow III., H. B. Greening, H. B. Greening, 3.39.24; 41.00.
Curtiss Baby Gar Jr., Gar Wood, Lou Wood, 3.44.21; 40.01.
Baby Gar II., Gar Wood, C. F. Chapman, 3.58.03; 37.08.
Bear Cat VI., J. McCarthy, J. McCarthy, 4.14.07; 35.04.
Baby June, G. C. Hall, G. C. Hall, 4.59.34; 30.02.

YACHTING.

The six-metre team race regatta between the English and United States teams of four boats each was the outstanding feature of the 1923 yachting season. The races were sailed off the Isle of Wight, England, during August and resulted in a victory for the English team by a score of 129 to 86 points. The results of all six races follow:

First Race—Colia III. (B.), first; Reg (B.), second; Lea (A.), third; Suzette (B.), fourth; Clytie (A.), fifth; Capelle (B.), sixth; Hawk (A.), seventh; Ingomar (A.), eighth.

Second Race—Suzette (B.), first; Reg (B.), second; Colia III. (B.), third; Capelle (B.), fourth; Clytie (A.), fifth; Lea (A.), sixth; Hawk (A.), seventh; Ingomar (A.), eighth.

Third Race—Suzette (B.), first; Capelle (B.), second; Colia III. (B.), third; Clytie (A.), fourth; Lea (A.), fifth; Ingomar (A.), sixth; Reg (B.), seventh; Hawk (A.), eighth.

Fourth Race—Colia III. (B.), first; Reg (B.), second; Lea (A.), third; Capelle (B.), fourth; Suzette (B.), fifth; Ingomar (A.), sixth; Hawk (A.), seventh; Clytie (A.), eighth.

Fifth Race—Clytie (A.), first; Lea (A.), second; Hawk (A.), third; Ingomar (A.), fourth; Suzette (B.), fifth; Colia III. (B.), sixth; Reg (B.), seventh, Capelle (B.), withdrew.

Sixth Race—Colia III. (B.), first; Reg (B.), second; Capelle (B.), third; Clytie (A.), fourth; Hawk (B.), fifth; Suzette (B.), sixth; Lea (A.), seventh; Ingomar (A.), eighth.

Team Total in Each Race.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	Fin. Tot.
British	23	26	23	24	9	24	129
American	13	10	13	12	26	12	86

NEW LONDON, CONN., TO BERMUDA YACHT RACE.
Distance 625 miles, start June 12. Results.
CLASS A—35 TO 52 FEET.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.		Elapsed Time.	Allowance.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Malabar IV., J. G. Alden	6.21.40	A. M. 17th	115.31.40	0.30.00	115.01.40
Dainty, A. Darrell	5.09.01	P. M. 17th	126.19.01	10.30.00	115.49.01
Sea Call, L. Neitsch	6.26.30	P. M. 17th	127.36.30	11.24.12	116.12.18
Damaris, D. Atwater	1.56.33	P. M. 17th	123.06.33	6.30.00	116.36.33
Mary Ann, John Parkinson	4.50.00	P. M. 17th	126.00.00	6.30.00	119.30.00
Surprise, M. S. Katenhorn	4.42.36	P. M. 17th	125.52.36	3.30.00	122.22.36
Wanderer, D. Henwood	3.55.40	A. M. 18th	137.05.40	11.24.12	125.41.28
Gauntlet, A. E. Dingle	11.28.04	A. M. 18th	144.38.04	Scratch	144.38.04
CLASS B—53 TO 70 FEET.					
Memory, R. N. Bavier	2.58.45	A. M. 17th	112.18.45	6.27.00	105.51.45
Flying Cloud, L. Grinnell	2.24.07	P. M. 17th	123.44.07	9.48.00	113.56.07
Seafarer, S. B. Coffin	5.26.00	A. M. 17th	114.46.00	Scratch	114.46.00
Sunbeam, S. D. Baker	3.15.32	P. M. 17th	124.35.32	4.30.00	120.05.32
Carolina, Roger Young	1.48.45	P. M. 17th	123.08.45	2.12.00	120.56.33
Black Hawk, W. H. Hand	3.14.40	P. M. 17th	124.34.40	3.09.00	121.25.40
Bagheera, C. Brown	3.15.07	P. M. 17th	124.35.07	3.09.00	121.26.07
Whistler, E. Drayton	7.04.30	P. M. 17th	128.24.30	6.00.00	122.24.30
Ariel, J. S. and R. Johnston	3.38.34	A. M. 18th	136.48.45	11.42.00	125.06.45
Lloyd, W. Berry and J. S. Hillier	5.31.40	A. M. 18th	138.51.40	2.00.00	136.51.40
Hilda, R. W. Palmer	11.47.58	A. M. 18th	144.57.58	12.39.00	132.18.58
Isabel, Q. Francis Minot	6.51.10	A. M. 19th	164.11.10	0.18.00	163.53.10
SPECIAL CLASS—SCHOONERS.					
Ladona, H. Loring	11.33.31	A. M. 17th	120.53.30	Scratch	120.53.30
Isabel Q., F. Minot	6.51.10	A. M. 19th	164.11.10	14.15.00	163.53.10

ASTOR CUP RACES.
Held off Newport, R. I., August 17. Course 37½ miles.

SCHOONERS.

Yacht and Owner.	Elap. Time.	Cor. Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Wildfire, C. L. Harding	5.23.57	4.21.28
Enchantress, W. E. Iselin	4.56.50	4.22.11
Queen Mab, N. E. Ayer	5.52.46	4.23.44
Irolita, E. W. Clark	5.34.36	4.26.20
Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt	5.28.28	4.31.15
Sonnica, H. S. Shonnard	5.36.31	4.45.37

SLOOPS.

Yacht and Owner.	Elap. Time.	Cor. Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Harpoon, F. D. M. Strachan	5.35.07	4.11.13
Gray Dawn, P. H. Johnson	6.08.08	4.14.14
Virginia, L. F. Crofoot	5.39.42	4.15.53
Nimbus, E. P. Alker	6.10.39	4.16.49
Maisie, Harold Tobey	6.17.15	4.23.23
Sally Ann, S. Borden, Jr.	6.02.08	4.24.03
Banshee, H. L. Maxwell	6.03.35	4.25.39
Mistral, Phillip Mallory	6.06.18	4.28.13
Lena, Ogden Reid	6.56.07	4.29.53
Squaw, J. S. Lawrence	6.08.10	4.30.05
Pampero, C. L. Andrews	6.09.10	4.31.05
Rowdy, S. G. Shepherd	6.09.25	4.31.20
Butterfly, S. Wainwright	6.58.00	4.45.45
Iris, H. S. Borden	Withdrew	

KING'S CUP RACE.
Held off Newport, R. I., August 22. Course 29½ nautical miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elap. Time.	Cor. Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Enchantress, W. E. Iselin	2.39.09	2.11.54
Wildfire, C. L. Harding	3.02.58	2.13.59
Harpoon, F. D. M. Strachan	3.21.44	2.15.31
Sonnica, H. S. Shonnard	2.56.37	2.16.43
Irolita, E. W. Clark	3.15.31	2.21.59

INTERNATIONAL FISHING SCHOONER CHAMPIONSHIP.

Held off Halifax, N. S., Oct. 29-Nov. 1. The contest resulted in an official award of the trophy to the United States entrant Columbia when the captain of the Bluenose, the Canadian defender, refused to abide by the decision of the race committee and resail the second race after the Bluenose had been disqualified for passing a buoy on the wrong side. The times made in the two races follow:

	Distance 40 Miles—Elapsed Time.			Distance 40 Miles—Elapsed Time.	
	First Race.	Second Race.		First Race.	Second Race.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.		H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Bluenose (Can.)	Start 9.01.20 A. M.	9.00.27 A. M.	Columbia (U.S.)	Start 9.01.50 A. M.	9.00.40 A. M.
	Finish 1.43.42 P. M.	2.36.03 P. M.		Finish 1.45.02 P. M.	2.38.48 P. M.

INTERNATIONAL RACES FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Date.	American Yacht.	Time.	English Yacht.	Time.	Result.
		H. M. S.		H. M. S.	M. S.
Aug. 22, 1851	America.....	10.37.00	Aurora.....	10.55.00	American boat first home by 18.00
Aug. 8, 1870	Magic.....	3.58.26 2-10	Cambria.....	4.37.38 9-10	American boat won by 39.12
Oct. 16, 1871	Columbia....	6.19.41	Livonia.....	6.46.45	American boat won by 27.04
Oct. 18, 1871	Columbia....	3.07.42	Livonia.....	3.18.15	American boat won by 10.33
Oct. 19, 1871	*Columbia...	4.17.35	Livonia.....	4.02.25	*English boat won by 15.10
Oct. 21, 1871	Sappho.....	5.39.02	Livonia.....	6.09.23	American boat won by 30.21
Oct. 23, 1871	Sappho.....	4.46.17	Livonia.....	5.11.44	American boat won by 25.27
Aug. 11, 1876	Madeleine...	5.23.54	Countess of Dufferin	5.34.53	American boat won by 10.59
Aug. 12, 1876	Madeleine...	7.18.46	Countess of Dufferin	7.46.00	American boat won by 27.14
Nov. 9, 1881	Mischief.....	4.17.09	Atalanta.....	4.45.39¼	American boat won by. 28.30¼
Nov. 10, 1881	Mischief.....	4.54.53	Atalanta.....	5.33.47	American boat won by 38.54
Sept. 14, 1885	Puritan.....	6.06.05	Genesta.....	6.22.24	American boat won by 16.19
Sept. 16, 1885	Puritan.....	5.03.14	Genesta.....	5.04.52	American boat won by 1.38
Sept. 9, 1886	Mayflower...	5.26.41	Galatea.....	5.38.43	American boat won by 12.02
Sept. 11, 1886	Mayflower...	6.49.00	Galatea.....	7.18.09	American boat won by 29.09
Sept. 27, 1887	Volunteer....	4.53.18	Thistle.....	5.12.41¾	American boat won by 19.23¾
Sept. 30, 1887	Volunteer....	5.42.56¼	Thistle.....	5.54.45	American boat won by 11.48¾
Oct. 7, 1893	Vigilant.....	4.05.47	Valkyrie II...	4.11.35	American boat won by 5.48
Oct. 9, 1893	Vigilant.....	3.25.01	Valkyrie II...	3.35.36	American boat won by 10.35
Oct. 13, 1893	Vigilant.....	3.24.39	Valkyrie II...	3.25.19	American boat won by .40
Sept. 7, 1895	Defender....	4.59.54 9-10	Valkyrie III..	5.08.44	American boat won by 8.49 1-10
Sept. 10, 1895	Defender....	3.55.56	Valkyrie III..	†disqualified	American boat won on foul.
Sept. 12, 1895	Defender....	4.43.43	Valkyrie III..	withdrew	American boat had walkover.
Oct. 16, 1899	Columbia....	4.53.53	Shamrock I...	5.04.01	American boat won by 10.08
Oct. 17, 1899	Columbia....	3.27.00	Shamrock I...	disabled	American boat had walkover.
Oct. 20, 1899	Columbia....	3.38.09	Shamrock I...	3.44.43	American boat won by 6.34
Sept. 28, 1901	Columbia....	4.30.24	Shamrock II..	4.31.44	American boat won by 1.20
Oct. 3, 1901	Columbia....	3.12.35	Shamrock II..	3.16.10	American boat won by 3.35
Oct. 4, 1901	Columbia....	4.32.57	Shamrock II..	4.33.38	‡American boat won by .41
Aug. 22, 1903	Reliance.....	3.32.17	Shamrock III.	3.39.20	American boat won by 7.03
Aug. 27, 1903	Reliance.....	3.14.54	Shamrock III.	3.16.13	American boat won by 1.19
Sept. 3, 1903	Reliance.....	4.28.06	Shamrock III.	.....	English boat lost in fog.
July 15, 1920	Resolute....	disabled	Shamrock IV..	4.25.12	English boat had walkover.
July 17, 1920	Yachts failed	to finish with	in six hour tim	e limit.	
July 20, 1920	Resolute....	5.24.44	Shamrock IV..	5.22.18	English boat won by 2.26
July 21, 1920	Resolute....	3.56.05	Shamrock IV..	4.03.06	American boat won by 7.01
July 23, 1920	Resolute....	3.31.12	Shamrock IV..	3.41.10	American boat won by 9.58
July 24, 1920	Race postpon	ed, strong so	uthwest gale.		
July 26, 1920	Yachts failed	to finish wit	hin six hour ti	me limit.	
July 27, 1920	Resolute....	5.28.35	Shamrock IV..	5.48.29	American boat won by 19.45

* Columbia disabled, but finished race. † Valkyrie III. fouled Defender, and the race was awarded to American boat, though the challenger finished 47s. ahead in 3.55.09. ‡ Shamrock II. finished first, but lost race on time allowance of 43s. The Reliance allowed the Shamrock III. 1m. 57s. in all their races, Reliance measuring 108.41 ft. and Shamrock III. 104.37 ft. In the preliminary trials between Reliance, Constitution and Columbia the Constitution won three races, although Reliance was selected as the cup defender.

POLO.

Polo in the United States received additional impetus during 1923 due to the presence of several foreign teams and play in minor international contests. A challenge for the International Polo Trophy was received from the Hurlingham Club of England and the matches will be held during September, 1924. The last series was played in 1921, when the United States team won two matches to none. The results of the more important tournaments played during 1923 follow:

National open; final match won by Meadow Brook Club from British Army four 12 goals to 9.

National Senior Tournament not played.

National Junior Tournament won by United States Army team from Point Judith Club four 14 goals to 6.

International Army Trophy won by United States Army team, which defeated the British Army four in third and final game of series 10 goals to 3.

Townsend Indoor International Challenge Cup won by United States team, which defeated the British trio by three straight games by scores of 4½ to 1; 11 to 2; 10 to 4.

National Intercollegiate Championship won by Yale, which defeated Princeton 12 goals to 3. Yale also won the Indoor Championship, defeating the Princeton trio 9 goals to 2.

INTERNATIONAL POLO CUP RECORD.

1886—Newport, R. I.—England, 2 matches; America, 0. America—1. W. Thorn, 2. R. Belmont, 3. F. P. Keene, Back, T. Hitchcock. England—1. Capt. T. Hone, 2. Hon. R. T. Lawley, 3. Capt. M. Little, Back, J. Watson.

1900—Hurlingham, England—England, 1 match; America, 0. America—1. W. McCreery, 2. F. J. Mackey, 3. F. P. Keene, Back, L. McCreery. England—1. Capt. Beresford, 2. F. M. Freake, 3. W. S. Buckmaster, Back, J. Watson.

1902—Hurlingham, England—England, 2 matches; America, 1. America—1. R. L. Agassiz, 1. M. Waterbury, 2. J. E. Cowdin, 2. L. Waterbury, 3. F. P. Keene, Back, L. Waterbury, Back, R. L. Agassiz. England—1. C. P. Nickalls, 2. P. W. Nickalls, 2. F. M. Freake, 2. G. A. Miller, 3. W. Buckmaster, 3. G. A. Miller, 3. P. W. Nickalls, Back, C. D. Miller, Back, W. Buckmaster. America won first match, 2 to 1; England won second, 6 to 1, and third, 7 to 1.

1909—Hurlingham, England—America, 2 matches; England, 0. America—1. L. Waterbury, 2. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 3. H. P. Whitney, Back, D. Milburn. England—1. Capt. H. Wilson, 1. Harry Rich, 2. F. M. Freake, 3. P. W. Nickalls, 3. Lord Wodehouse, Back, Capt. H. Lloyd. America won first match by 9 to 5, and second by 8 to 2.

1911—Meadow Brook, L. I.—America, 2 matches; England, 0. America—1. L. Waterbury, 2. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 3. H. P. Whitney, Back, D. Milburn. England—1. Capt. Cheape, 2. Lieut. A. N. Edward, 3. Capt. J. H. Lloyd, Back, Capt. Wilson. America won first match by 4½ to 3, and second by 4½ to 3½.

1913—Meadow Brook, L. I.—America, 2 matches; England, 0. America—1. L. Waterbury, 1. L. E. Stoddard, 2. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 2. L. Waterbury, 3. H. P. Whitney, Back, D. Milburn. England—1. Capt. Cheape, 2. F. M. Freake, 2. Capt. Edwards, 3. Capt. R. C. Ritson, Back, Capt. Lockett. America won first match by 5 to 3, and second match by 4½ to 4½.

1914—Meadow Brook, L. I.—England, 2 matches; America, 0. America—1. R. La Montagne, 2. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 3. L. Waterbury, Back, D. Milburn. England—1. Capt. Tomkinson, 2. Capt. Cheape, 3. Major Barrett, Back, Capt. Lockett. England won first match by 8½ to 3, and second by 4 to 2¾.

1921—Hurlingham, England—America, 2 matches; England, 0. America—1. Louis E. Stoddard, 2. T. Hitchcock, Jr., 3. J. Watson Webb, Back, D. Milburn. England—1. Lieut.-Col. H. A. Tomkinson, 2. Major F. W. Barrett, 3. Lord Wodehouse, Back, Major Lockett. America won first match by 11 to 4, and second by 10 to 6.

The history of the games between England and America dates back to 1886, when a Hurlingham team visited the United States and easily secured the cup. It remained at Hurlingham until 1909, when it was regained by Mr. H. P. Whitney's "Big Four." Lost to England again in 1914, and regained in 1921.

WOMEN'S ATHLETICS.

Track and field competition for women athletes of the United States received official sanction from the Amateur Athletic Union during 1923 when the first national championship was held. Throughout the year many individual track and held events for women are held throughout the country under the jurisdiction of the A. A. U. In most cases the events were held in conjunction with track and field meets for men, the contests for women being confined to a very few, run off between the competitions on the men's program. A special committee appointed to consider the advisability of national competition after gathering such information as possible regarding the success and popularity of various women's athletic events held throughout the country, decided early in September to hold a national track and field meet for women. This meet was held at Newark, N. J., on Sept. 29, 1923, and was a success from every point. The meet was well patronized by competitors and spectators. Those winning places in the several events were as follows:

NATIONAL TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

Held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union at Weequahic Park, Newark, N. J., on Sept. 29, 1923.

50-Yard Dash—Won by Marion R. McCartie, City Bank Club, N. Y.; Frances Ruppert, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, second; Mabel E. Steele, Camp Ahmo, Horseshoe, N. Y., third; Flora M. Ledgard, Board of Recreation, Paterson, N. J., fourth. Time—6 3-5s.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Frances Ruppert, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia; Marion R. McCartie, City Bank Club, second; Madaline Adams, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, third; Maybelle Gilliland, City Bank Club, N. Y., fourth. Time—12s.

60-Yard Hurdles—Won by Hazel Kirk, Prudential Ins. Co. A. A., Newark, N. J.; Esther Behring, Prudential Ins. Co. A. A., Newark, N. J., second; Rose Garlock, Newark Normal School of Physical Education and Hygiene, third; Bernice Ayer, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—9 3-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by Catherine M. Wright, Bridgeport A. C., 4 ft. 7 1-4 in.; Helen Dennehey, Shannahan Catholic Club, Philadelphia, 4 ft. 6 1-4 in., second; Ida E. Robinson, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 4 ft. 5 1-4 in., third; Dorothy James, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 4 ft. 5 1-4 in., fourth. Miss Robinson won jump-off.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Helen Dinnehey, Shannahan Catholic Club, Philadelphia, 15 ft. 4 in.; May Adams, Prudential Ins. Co. A. A., Newark, N. J., 15 ft. 1-2 in., second; Florence Bitner, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 15 ft., third; Marietta Ceres, Prudential Ins. Co. A. A., Newark, N. J., 14 ft. 8 1-8 in., fourth.

8-lb. Shot Put—Won by Bertha Christophel, German-American Turn Verein, N. Y., 30 ft. 10 1-2 in.; Roberta E. Ranck, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 29 ft. 10 5-8 in., second; Gladys M. Booth, Prudential Ins. Co. A. A., Newark, N. J., 28 ft. 3 in., third; F. O'Connor, Savage School, N. Y., 27 ft. 11 3-4 in., fourth.

Throwing the Baseball—Won by Elinor Churchill, Robinson Female Seminary, Exeter, N. H., 234 ft. 5 3-4 in.; M. Crotty, Bridgeport A. C., 222 ft. 9 1-2 in., second; Grace Castor, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 204 ft. 4 in., third; Helen Wilson, unattached, Brooklyn, N. Y., 202 ft. 2 in., fourth.

Throwing the Basketball—Won by Esther Behring, Prudential Ins. Co. A. A., 87 ft. 6 in.; Elinor Churchill, Robinson Female Seminary, Exeter, N. H., 86 ft. 8 in., second; Grace Castor, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 80 ft. 7 in., third; F. O'Connor, Savage School, N. Y., 80 ft., fourth.

Throwing the Javelin—Won by Roberta C. Ranck, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 59 ft. 7 3-4 in.; Jeannette Casper, Bridgeport, A. C., 59 ft. 1 1-2 in., second; Gladys M. Booth, Prudential Ins. Co. A. A., Newark, N. J., 58 ft. 8 in., third; Carrie Gerold, Bridgeport A. C., 51 ft. 2 1-2 in., fourth.

Throwing the Discus—Won by Babe M. Wolbert, unattached, Newark, N. J., 71 ft. 9 1-2 in.; R. C. Ranck, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 70 ft. 10 in., second; Carrie Gerold, Bridgeport A. C., 65 ft. 10 1-2 in., third; H. Haring, Savage School, N. Y., 65 ft. 2 in., fourth.

440-Yard Relay—Won by Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia (Frances Ruppert, Dorothy Bough, Grace Rittler and Madeline Adams); City Bank Club, N. Y. (K. Carlson, Maybelle Gilliland, Marion McCartie and Agnes Thompson), second; Board of Recreation, Paterson N. J. (Helen Baughman, Mary E. Wrenne, Flora M. Ledgard and Eleanor Egg), third; Prudential Ins. Co. A. A., Newark, N. J. (Anna Bozzol, Alice M. Adams, Marietta Ceres and Hazel Kirk), fourth. Time—52 2-5s.

POINT SCORE.

Prudential Ins. Co. A. A., Newark, 22; Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 19; Philadelpaia Turngemeinde, 17; Bridgeport A. C., 14; City Bank Club, N. Y., 12; Robinson Female Seminary Exeter, N. H., 8; Shannahan Catholic Club, Pailadelphia, 8; German-American Turn Verein, N. Y., 5; Board of Recreation, Paterson, 3; Savage School, N. Y., 3; Camp Ahmo, N. Y., 2; Newark Normal School, 2; unattached, 6.

After the meet the committee met and decided that the following events should constitute the National A. A. U. Championship Track and Field Program for Women:

Indoor—40 Yards Run; 50 Yards Hurdle Race, 15 yards to first hurdle, 3 hurdles 10 yards apart, 2 feet 6 inches high, and 15 yards to the finish; 440 Yards Relay Race, teams of four, each to run 110 yards; Running High Jump Standing Broad Jump; Putting 6-lb. Shot from regulation 7-foot circle, and Throwing the Basketball.

Outdoor—50 Yards Run; 100 Yards Run; 60 Yards Hurdle Race, 15 yards to firsthurdle, 4 hurdles, 10 yards apart, 2 feet 6 inches high, and 15 yards to the finish; 440 Yards Relay Race, teams of four, each to run 110 yards; Running High Jump; Putting 8-lb. Shot; Throwing the Baseball; Running Broad Jump; Throwing the Discus; Throwing the Javelin.

WOMEN'S WORLD ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Recognized by the International Women's Sports Federation to September 1, 1923.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Yr.
50 yards	6 sec	E. Macbeth	America	1920
50 metres	6 2-5 sec	Mejzlikova, II	Czechoslov	1922
60 metres	7 3-5 sec	Mejzlikova, II	Ccezhoslov	1922
75 yards	8 3-5 sec	L. Haydock	America	1913
80 metres	10 sec	Mejzlikova, II	Czechoslov	1922
100 yards	11 2-5 sec	Mejzlikova, II	Czechoslov	1922
100 metres	12 4-5 sec	Lines	England	1922
200 metres	27 4-5 sec	Cast	England	1922
220 yards	28 sec	Cast	England	1922
250 metres	35 4-5 sec	Cast	England	1922
300 metres	43 3-5 sec	Mary McCunc	America	1922
400 metres	1 min. 4 sec	Lines	England	1922
440 yards	1 min. 4 2-5 sec	Lines	England	1922
500 metres	1 min. 29 1-5 sec	Lenoir	France	1922
800 metres	2 min. 30 2-5 sec	Lenoir	France	1922
880 yards	2 min. 31 1-5 sec	Lenoir	France	1922
1,000 metres	3 min. 12 sec	L. Breard	France	1922
RELAY RACES.				
220 yards (4x55)	28 2-5 sec	Oakesmere School	America	1921
300 metres (4x75)	42 2-5 sec	Czechoslov	Czechoslov	1922
400 metres (4x100)	51 2-5 sec	English Team	England	1922
440 yards (4x110)	51 4-5 sec	English Team	England	1922
880 yards (4x220)	1 min. 53 sec	English Team	England	1922
1,000 metres (4x250)	2 min. 33 2-5 sec	French Team	France	1922
1,000 metres (10x100)	2 min. 23 1-5 sec	French Team	France	1921
HURDLE RACES.				
60 yards (4 hurdles, 29.5 in. high)	9 sec	M. Batson	America	1921
60 yards (4 hurdles, 24 in. high)	8 3-5 sec	A. Smith	America	1921
83 metres (7 hurdles, 29.5 in. high)	10 3-5 sec	G. Delapierre	France	1921
100 yards (8 hurdles, 24 in. high	14 2-5 sec	F. Batson	America	1922
100 yards (8 hurdles, 29.5 in. high)	14 2-5 sec	Camella Sabie	America	1922

WOMEN'S WORLD ATHLETIC RECORDS—*Continued.*

Event.	Distance.	Holder.	Nation.	Yr.
JUMPS.				
Running high jump	1.46 metres	N. Voorhees	America	1922
Standing high jump	1.117 metres	N. Wilson	America	1914
Running broad jump	5.16 metres	Mejzlikova II	Czechoslov	1922
Standing broad jump	2.50 metres	C. Rice	America	1916
WEIGHT THROWING.				
Putting 8-lb. (3.628 kilo.) shot, one hand	11.27 metres	L. Godbold	America	1922
Putting 8-lb. (3.628 kilo.) shot, two hands	20.22 metres	L. Godbold	America	1922
Putting 5 kilo. shot, one hand	8.20 metres	Mejzlikova I.	Czechoslov	1922
JAVELIN THROWING.				
Javelin (.800 kilo.) one hand	29.931 metres	R. Reidel	America	1919
Javelin (.800 kilo.) two hands	46.04 metres	Gouraud-Morris	France	1921
Javelin (.600 kilo.) two hands	46.785 metres	B. Srumkova	Czechoslov	1922
OTHER EVENTS.				
Pole vault	2.209 metres	M. Carl	America	1919
Hop, step and jump	10.324 metres	E. Stine	America	1920
Putting 6-pound shot	13.106 metres	L. Perkins	America	1919
Putting 12-pound shot	8.635 metres	M. Mitchell	America	1917
Putting 6-kilogram shot	7.250 metres	N. Nystrom	Finland	1914
Throwing basketball	28.70 metres	Rosenbaum	America	1919
Throwing baseball	66.570 metres	B. Hall	America	1920
Hurlball (1.814 kilo.) with sling	26.019 metres	M. Scattergood	America	1922
Hurlball (.300 kilo.) without sling	26.60 metres	B. Komestikova	Czechoslov	1920
Hurlball (2 kilograms) with sling	31.97 metres	L. Schmorancova	Czechoslov	1921
GERMAN WORLD'S RECORDS.				
100 metre run	12 4-5 sec	M. Klessling	Germany	1921
1,000 metre relay (10x100)	2 min. 17 sec	Frankfort Turnverein	Germany	1921
Running broad jump	5.54 metres	M. Klessling	Germany	1921
Putting shot (5 kilograms)	9.30 metres	F. Grasse	Germany	1921
Throwing javelin (.800 kilo.), one hand	32.42 metres	Grehl	Germany	1922

NOTE—A number of these records have been bettered but not yet officially recognized.

BASKETBALL.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

Final Standing.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Pts.	Goals. Field.	Goals. Foul.	Foul Tries.	Fouls. Tech.	Fouls. Pers.	Goals Agst.
Yale	7	3	.700	251	84	83	138	2	76	75
Princeton	6	4	.600	254	87	80	139	5	109	68
Cornell	6	4	.600	266	83	100	134	2	94	75
Columbia	5	5	.500	246	65	116	188	1	98	73
Dartmouth	3	7	.300	219	68	103	149	6	84	85
Pennsylvania	3	7	.300	217	57	103	143	7	104	68

PAST WINNERS.

Team.	W.	L.	Team.	W.	L.	Team.	W.	L.
1910-11 Columbia	7	1	1915-16 Pennsylvania	9	2	1919-20 Pennsylvania	10	0
1911-12 Columbia	8	2	1916-17 Yale	9	1	1920-21 Pennsylvania	9	1
1912-13 Cornell	7	1	1917-18 Pennsylvania	9	1	1921-22 Princeton	9	2
1913-14 *Cornell-Col'bia	8	2	1918-19 †Pennsylvania	7	1	1923 Yale	7	3
1914-15 Yale	8	2						

* Tie. † Cup not in competition.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE.

Final Standing.

Team.	W.	L.	Team.	W.	L.	Team.	W.	L.
Wisconsin	11	1	Purdue	7	5	Northwestern	9	3
Iowa	11	1	Chicago	5	5	Minnesota	1	11
Michigan	8	4	Indiana	7	5	Ohio State	1	11
Illinois	7	5						

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE.

Final Standing.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
Kansas	16	0	1000	Iowa State	9	7	.562	Nebraska	4	12	.250
Missouri	14	2	.875	Washington	8	8	.500	Grinnell	3	13	.187
Drake	10	6	.625	Oklahoma	5	11	.312	Kansas Aggies	2	14	.125

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE.

Final Standing.

SOUTHERN SECTION. Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	NORTHERN SECTION. Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
Univ. of California	5	3	.625	Univ. of Idaho	6	3	.667
Stanford Univ	5	3	.625	Univ. of Washington	5	4	.556
Univ. of Southern California	2	8	.250	Oregon Agricultural College	4	4	.500
				Washington State College	4	4	.500
				Univ. of Oregon	2	6	.250

CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

University of Idaho	2	0	1000	University of California	0	2	.000

NORTHWEST CONFERENCE.

Final Standing.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
Univ. of Idaho	9	3	.750	Univ. of Oregon	6	7	.462
Univ. of Washington	8	4	.667	Pacific Univ.	2	3	.400
Oregon Agrl. Coll	8	4	.667	Montana Univ.	1	4	.200
Whitman Coll	7	4	.636	Willamette Univ.	0	9	.000
Washington State Coll.	8	6	.571				

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONFERENCE.

Final Standing.

Team.	W.	L.	Total Scores.	Opp'ts Scores.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	Total Scores.	Opp'ts Scores.	P.C.
Colorado Coll.	7	1	260	191	.875	Univ. of Colorado	1	5	123	181	.166
Colorado Mines	6	2	272	139	.750	Univ. of Wyoming	0	6	111	225	.000
Univ. of Denver	4	4	188	200	.500						

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Played at Kansas City, Mo., week of March 12-17, 1923, with thirty-two teams entered. Won by Kansas City A. A. Second Hillyard, St. Joseph, Mo.; third Two Harbors, Minn.

BILLIARDS.

National Amateur Pocket Billiard Championship, played at New York, Jan. 29-Feb. 3. Final standing:

Player.	W.	L.	H. R.
E. F. Raynolds, New York	4	0	31
C. A. Vaughan, Chicago	3	1	28
J. H. Shoemaker, New York	2	2	29
W. J. Haworth, Cleveland	1	3	17
H. Foss, Brooklyn	0	4	10

National Amateur 18.2 Balkline Billiard Championship, played at New York, ending March 5. Final standing:

SECTION A.

Player.	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
J. A. Clinton, Jr.	4	0	95	18 12–16
P. N. Collins	3	1	88	17 11–17
T. H. Clarkson	2	2	79	8 22–28
Dr. R. M. Roscow	1	3	73	15
J. Klinger	0	4	71	12 15–19

SECTION B.

Player.	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
F. S. Appleby	4	0	114	27 3–11
E. A. Kenner	3	1	48	10 10–11
R. M. Lord	2	2	45	7 34–38
E. W. Gardner	1	3	49	9 10–25
J. Rice	0	4	36	5 17–27

FINAL ROUND ROBIN.

Player.	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
Collins, Chicago	4	0	85	16 12–18
F. Appleby, New York	3	1	94	14 6–21
Clinton, Jr., Pittsburgh	2	2	154	37 4– 8
E. Appleby, New York	1	3	95	26
Kenner, Youngstown	0	4	53	9 9–11

National Class B 18.2 Balkline Amateur Billiard Championship, at New York, ending Feb. 19. Final standing:

FINAL STANDING IN NATIONAL CLASS B TOURNEY.

Player.	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
*Dr. Roscow	3	1	71	11 13–17
*C. P. Mathews	3	1	34	6 24–31
J. R. Beardsley	2	2	32	8 8–32
C. J. Steinbugler	2	2	34	8 4–24
J. P. Johann	0	4	35	5 4–31

*Won play-off against Mathews, 200 to 93.

National Amateur Three-cushion Championship, New York, March 19-30. Final result:

Player.	W.	L.
R. M. Lord, Chicago	1	0
A. V. Ryan, New York	0	1

Poggenburg Memorial Cup Tournament won by J. R. Johann, in final match at New York, April 23, defeating John Low 175 to 40.

1923 World's Professional 18.2 Balkline Billiard Championship, at New York, ending Nov. 6:

Player.	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
*Hoppe	4	1	170	41 8–12
*Cochran	4	1	146	62 4– 8
Schaefer	3	2	169	41 8–12
Horemans	2	3	241	29
Hagenlacher	2	3	157	22 16–22
Conti	0	5	126	20 15–23

*To play off tie later.

RESULTS OF GAMES.

Hoppe 500, Hagenlacher 424.
Cochran 500, Conti 457.
Schaefer 500, Horemans 451.
Hagenlacher 500, Conti 131.
Cochran 500, Hoppe 230.
Hagenlacher 500, Cochran 323.
Schaefer 500, Conti 342.
Hoppe 500, Horemans 435.
Horemans 500, Conti 475.
Schaefer 500, Hagenlacher 173.
Horemans 500, Hagenlacher 201.
Hoppe 500, Conti 361.
Cochran 500, Schaefer 54.
Cochran 500, Horemans 472.
Hoppe 500, Schaefer 447.

National Professional Three-cushion Championship Tournament, Kansas City, Sept. 27-29. Final standing:

Player.	W.	L.
Denton, Kansas City	8	4
Reiselt, Philadelphia	7	5
Layton, St. Louis	7	5
Cannefax, New York	2	10

HOPPE VS. SCHAEFER.

William Hoppe, former world's professional 18.2 balkline champion, regained his titular honors in a challenge match played at New York, March 12-14, when he defeated Jacob Schaefer 2d, 1500 to 1341 points. The match was a three-night, 500-point block contest. The scores by blocks follow:

March 12—Schaefer—66, 100, 0, 4, 139, 0, 1, 69, 2, 26, 73, 20. Total, 500. Average, 41 8-12. High run, 139.

Hoppe—25, 30, 1, 0, 44, 0, 1, 94, 0, 43, 1, 38. Total, 277. Average, 23 1-12. High run, 94.

March 13—Hoppe—14, 0, 1, 1, 10, 22, 98, 0, 2, 143, 3, 3, 5, 26, 101, 37, 0, 68, 62, 28, 99. Total, 723. Average, 39 9-21. High run, 143.

Schaefer—9, 25, 1, 9, 53, 37, 80, 2, 1, 66, 1, 0, 9, 1, 22, 40, 1, 71, 61, 3, 2. Total, 494. Average, 23 11-21. High run, 80.

March 14—Hoppe—143, 186, 2, 30, 113, 43, 4, 2, 0, 55, 21. Total, 500.

Schaefer—3, 0, 0, 1, 244, 1, 37, 26, 0, 29, 6. Total, 347.

Grand average—Hoppe, 34 4-44; Schaefer, 31 8-43. High runs—Hoppe, 186; Schaefer, 244.

BEST RECORD AVERAGES.

Professional—200 at 18.2, Jacob Schaefer 2d, Chicago, Nov. 19, 1921; 40 at 18.1, Jacob Schaefer, Chicago, 1898; 10 at straight cushion caroms, J. Schaefer, New York, 1883; 37.97 at champion's game, G. F. Slosson, Paris, 1882; 52 at 14.1, George Sutton, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28, 1914.

Amateur—57.14 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908; 33.33 at 18.2, Lucien Rerolle, Paris, 1903

BEST RECORD RUNS.

Professional—436 at 18.2, Jacob Schaefer 2d, New York, March 5, 1921; 155 at 18.1, Willie Hoppe, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 29, 1910; 246 at 18.2, Maurice Vignaux, Chicago, 1883, when record balkline was first played; 303 at 14.1, Willie Hoppe, New York, April 23, 1914; 85 at straight cushion caroms, F. C. Ives, Boston, 1906; 398, champion's game, Paris, 1882; 2,196 at English billiards, by George Gray, Australia, at London, March 18, 1911.

Amateur—175 at 18.2, L. Rerolle, Paris, 1908; 202 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908.

Three-cushion—Best run, 18, Pierre Maupome, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18, 1914, in exhibition; 18, Charles Morin, St. Louis, Mo., May 20, in competition.

POOL.

Best run under new rule, one ball always on table—Amateur—74, Morton Phillips, Chicago, Feb. 13, 1913; in amateur city championship; Professional—100—Ralph Greenleaf, at New York, Feb. 24, 1922, in match against Thomas Hueston.

NATIONAL TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1923.

National Amateur Athletic Union Junior Outdoor Championships, held under the auspices of the Illinois A. C., Stagg Field, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31, 1923. Track events. *100-Yard Run*—Won by H. Jones, Illinois A. C.; E. N. Hermansen, Chicago A. A., second; E. J. Higgins, University of Michigan, third; J. Heinman, unattached, fourth. Time—10 1-10s. *220-Yard Run*—Won by J. Heinman, unattached; G. Karbach, Germantown Boys' Club, second; J. W. Ostrum, Fifth Regiment A. A., third; S. Rosen, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time—22 7-10s. *440-Yard Run*—Won by W. W. Ascher, Chicago A. A.; H. Fitch, Chicago A. A., second; P. Donohue, Chicago A. A., third; G. B. Noll, University of Iowa, fourth. Time—49 2-10s. *880-Yard Run*—Won by R. Buker, Illinois A. C.; J. J. Cusack, Illinois A. A., second; H. C. Morrow, University of Iowa, third; L. Thorpe, Fork Union Military Academy, fourth. Time—1m. 58 8-10s. *One-Mile Run*—Won by L. Hahn, Boston A. A.; W. Cox, Rochester Y. M. C. A., second; R. Scott, Chicago A. A., third; R. Pattison, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—4m. 23s. *Five-Mile Run*—Won by F. E. Wendling, Wildon A. C.; A. Micheison, Cygnet A. C., second; J. E. Moorecroft, Millet A. C., third; H. Bourke, University of Chicago, fourth. Time—26m. 35 4-10s. *Three-Mile Walk*—Won by L. Johnson, Swedish American A. C.; E. Hawley, Illinois A. C., second; J. Tigerman, Illinois A. C., third; G. E. Garrison, Cincinnati Gym. A. C., fourth. Time—25m. 38 8-10s. *120-Yard High Hurdles*—Won by D. Kinsey, unattached; C. G. Krogness, Olympic Club, second; M. Keeble, University of Missouri, third; H. Wallace, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—15 3-10s. *220-Yard Hurdles*—Won by F. Pickel, Illinois A. C.; C. M. Moore, Meadowbrook Club, second; D. W. Kimball, Chicago A. A., third; R. Ruehl, unattached, fourth. Time—25 4-10s. *440-Yard Hurdles*—Won by M. Weaver, Millet A. C.; C. F. Coulter, University of Iowa, second; A. Gustafson, Chicago A. A., third; W. J. Monbone, Montreal A. A., fourth. Time—56 6-10s.

Field events. *Running High Jump*—Won by R. Juday, Pennsylvania Railroad A. C., 6 ft. 2 1-8 in.; E. C. Norton, Illinois A. C., 6 ft. 1 1-8 in., second; C. Ewert, Chicago A. A., 5 ft. 11¼ in., third; B. Proctor, Baltimore A. C., 5 ft. 10½ in., fourth. *Running Broad Jump*—Won by W. A. Dowding, Illinois A. C., 22 ft. 9½ in.; J. Stastny, Chicago A. A., 21 ft. 7 in., second; J. H. Sward, Chicago A. A., 21 ft. 6 in., third; M. Keeble, University of Missouri, 21 ft. 2¾ in., fourth. *Running Hop, Step and Jump*—Won by M. Keeble, University of Missouri, 45 ft. 10½ in.; C. E. Jaquith, Illinois A. C., 45 ft. 9½ in., second; E. M. Shirley, Baton Rouge A. C., 45 ft. 7 5-8 in., third; J. V. Simon, Chicago A. A., 41 ft. 10½ in., fourth. *Pole Vault*—Won by K. Lancaster, unattached, 11 ft. 8 in.; F. H. Wiesner, unattached, 11 ft. 6 in., second; E. M. Young, Baton Rouge A. C., 11 ft. 2 in., third; E. C. Norton, Illinois A. C., 11 ft., fourth. *Putting 16-lb. Shot*—Won by C. A. C. Eastman, Boston A. A., 46 ft. 8½ in.; H. Schwarze, Illinois A. C., 45 ft. 11 in., second; C. Clark, Chicago A. A., 41 ft. 10¾ in., third; R. G. Dauber, University of Iowa, 41 ft. 6¼ in., fourth. *Throwing 16-lb. Hammer*—Won by W. S. McCormick, Chicago A. A., 133 ft.; J. Walsh, Chicago A. A., 124 ft. 3¾ in., second; L. J. Kriz, University of Iowa, 122 ft. 4 in., third; C. M. Redmond, Chicago A. A., 119 ft. ½ in., fourth. *Throwing 56-lb. Weight*—Won by C. D. Higgins, Chicago A. A., 29 ft. 8 in.; P. Shea, Illinois A. C., 29 ft. 1 in., second; E. C. Norton, Illinois A. C., 27 ft. 8¼ in., third; L. J. Kriz, University of Iowa, 26 ft. 6 in., fourth. *Throwing the Javelin*—Won by L. N. Priester, Mississippi A. and M. College, 180 ft. 6½ in.; B. Lingenfelter, Drake University, 168 ft. ½ in., second; F. Schildauer, unattached, 167 ft. ½ in., third; J. Smith, Ohio A. C., 153 ft. 9½ in., fourth. *Throwing the Discus*—Won by H. G. Frieda, University of Chicago, 131 ft. ¼ in.; F. Auge, Illinois A. C., 129 ft. 6¾ in., second; D. Richardson, University of Missouri, 128 ft. 10 5-8 in., third; E. C. Norton, Illinois A. C., 127 ft. 8 3-8 in., fourth.

Team score: Illinois A. C., 48; Chicago A. A., 45; Boston A. A., 10; University of Iowa, 10; University of Missouri, 10; Millet A. C., 7; University of Chicago, 6; Mississippi A. and M. College, 5; Pennsylvania Railroad A. C., 5; Swedish American A. C., 5; Wildon A. C., 5; Baton Rouge A. C., 4; Cygnet A. C., 3; Drake University, 3; Germantown Boys' Club, 3; Meadowbrook Club, 3; Olympic Club, 3; Rochester Y. M. C. A., 3; Fifth Regiment A. A., 2; University of Michigan, 2; Baltimore A. C., 1; Cincinnati Gym. and A. C., 1; Fork Union Military Academy, 1; Montreal Athletic Club, 1; Ohio A. C., 1; unattached, 22.

National Amateur Athletic Union Senior Outdoor Championships, held under the auspices of the Illinois A. C., Stagg Field, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1, 1923. *100-Yard Run*—Won by Loren Murchison, Newark A. C.; Al. Washington, University of Chicago, second; C. Bowman, Newark A. C., third; E. N. Hermansen, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—10 1-10s. *220-Yard Run*—Won by Loren Murchison, Newark A. C.; F. Lovejoy, New York A. C., second; M. Lochnicht, unattached, third; Eric C. Wilson, University of Chicago, fourth. Time—22 3-10s. *440-Yard Run*—Won by H. M. Fitch, Chicago A. A.; A. E. Wolters, Illinois A. C., second; H. Hagen, Chicago A. A., third; P. Donohue, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—50s. *880-Yard Run*—Won by Ray Watson, Illinois A. C.; Allan Helffrich, New York A. C., second; James Connelly, unattached, third; Ray E. Dodge, Multnomah A. A. C., fourth. Time—1m. 57 2-10s. *One-Mile Run*—Won by Joie W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; Ray Buker, Illinois A. C., second; Lloyd Hahn, Boston A. A., third; R. Wharton, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—4m. 18s. *Five-Mile Run*—Won by R. Earl Johnston, Edgar Thomson Steel Works A. A.; Verne Booth, Johns Hopkins University, second; James Hennigan, Dorchester Club, third; J. J. Grey, Enterprise C. C., fourth. Time—26m. 5 2-10s. *Three-Mile Walk*—Won by Joseph Pearman, New York A. C.; Charles Foster, Detroit Y. M. C. A., second; H. L. Schultz, Buffalo Y. M. C. A., third; E. Hawley, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time—22m. 59 2-10s. *120-Yard High Hurdles*—Won by Karl W. Anderson, Illinois A. C.; Ivan H. Reilly, Illinois A. C., second; D. Kinsey, unattached, third; C. M. Moore, Meadowbrook Club, fourth. Time—15 1-10s. *220-Yard Hurdles*—Won by C. R. Brookins, University of Iowa; H. Meyers, Newark A. C., second; Karl W. Anderson, Illinois A. C., third; D. Kinsey, unattached, fourth. Time—24 5-10s. *440-Yard Hurdles*—Won by Ivan H. Reilly, Illinois A. C.; John K. Norton, unattached, second; R. R. Oram, New York A. C., third; J. B. Hall, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—55 4-10s. *Running High Jump*—Won by LeRoy Brown, New York A. C., 6 ft. 5 5-8 in.; H. Osborne, Illinois A. C., 6 ft. 3½ in., second; Richmond W. Landon, New York A. C., 6 ft. 3½ in., third; B. P. Chamberlain, unattached, 5 ft. 11½ in., fourth. *Running Broad Jump*—Won by DeHart Hubbard, University of Michigan, 24 ft. 7¾ in.; R. LeGendre, Newark A. C., 23 ft. 3¾ in., second; E. O. Gourdin, Dorchester Club, 23 ft. 1¼ in., third; J. H. Sward, Chicago A. A., 22 ft. 8¾ in., fourth. *Running Hop, Step and Jump*—Won by DeHart Hubbard, University of Michigan, 47 ft. ½ in.; Kaufman Geist, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., 46 ft. 10 in., second; A. J. Plansky, Pere Marquette K. of C., 45 ft. 2½ in., third; C. Jacquith, Illinois A. C., 45 ft., 2 in., fourth. *Pole Vault*—Won by L. Myers, Chicago A. A., 13 ft. 1 in.; E. E. Knourek, Illinois A. C., 12 ft. 6 in., second; J. K. Brooker, University of Michigan, 12 ft. 6 in., third; Earl McKeown, Kansas State Teachers' College, 12 ft. 6 in., fourth. *Putting 16-lb. Shot*—Won by O. Wanzer, New York A. C., 47 ft. 5-8 in.; C. A. C. Eastman, Boston A. A., 46 ft. 3¼ in. second; C. B. Houser, University of Southern California, 46 ft. 1 in., third; H. Schwarze, Illinois A. C., 45 ft. 1 in., fourth. *Throwing 16-lb. Hammer*—Won by F. D. Tootell, Boston A. A., 173 ft. 6 5-8 in.; Matt McGrath, New York A. C., 165 ft. 1½ in., second; B. B. Bennett, Chicago A. A., 158 ft. 4½ in., third; J. M. McEachern, Olympic Club, 156 ft. 7½ in., fourth. *Throwing 56-lb. Weight*—Won by Matt McGrath, New York A. C., 38 ft.; Pat McDonald, New York A. C., 36 ft. 11¾ in., second; F. D. Tootell, Boston A. A., 35 ft. 11 in., third; E. R. Roberts, U. S. Army, 32 ft. 6 in., fourth. *Throwing the Javelin*—Won by H. Hoffman, Illinois A. C., 194 ft. 7½ in.; H. G. Frieda, University of Chicago, 191 ft., second; J. Flint Hanner, Olympic Club, 183 ft. 5 in., third; L. B. Priester, Mississippi A. and M. College, 182 ft. 7½ in., fourth. *Throwing the Discus*—Won by T. J. Lieb, Illinois A. C., 151 ft. 3¾ in.; A. R. Pope, Illinois A. C., 148 ft. 3 7-8 in., second; C. Houser, University of Southern California, 147 ft. 8 1-8 in., third; T. V. Ashton, New York A. C., 138 ft. 5-8 in., fourth.

Team score. Won by Illinois A. C., 53; New York A. C., 37; Chicago A. A., 19; Newark A. C., 18; Boston A. A., 12; University of Michigan, 12; University of Chicago, 6; University of Iowa, 6; Edgar Thomson Steel Works A. A., 5; Dorchester Club, 4; University of Southern California, 4; Detroit Y. M. C. A., 3; Johns Hopkins University, 3; Olympic Club, 3; New York 92d Street Y. M. H. A., 3; Buffalo Y. M. C. A., 2; Pere Marquette K. of C., 2; Enterprise Catholic Club, 1; Kansas State Teachers' College, 1; Meadowbrook Club, 1; Mississippi A. and M. College, 1; Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, 1; U. S. Army, 1; unattached, 11.

Relay Championship, held under the auspices of the Illinois A. C., Stagg Field, Chicago, Ill., Monday, Sept. 3, 1923. *440-Yard Relay*—Won by Newark A. C. (Loren Murchison, Robert LeGendre, Clarence

McKim and Chester Bowman); Chicago A. A., second; Illinois A. C., third. Time—43 1-10s. *880-Yard Relay*—Won by Newark A. C. (Clarence McKim, H. H. Meyer, Chester Bowman and Loren Murchison); University of Iowa, second; Illinois A. C., third; Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—1m. 28 8-10s. *One-Mile Relay*—Won by University of Iowa (H. C. Morrow, G. B. Noll, C. R. Brookins and E. C. Wilson); Chicago A. A., second; Boston A. A., third. Time—3m. 18 1-10s. *Two-Mile Relay*—Won by Illinois A. C. (A. E. Wolters, J. J. Cusack, J. W. Ray and Ray Watson); Chicago A. A., second. Time—7m. 54 1-10s. *Four-Mile Relay*—Won by Illinois A. C. (E. E. Krogh, R. B. Buker, Ray Watson and J. W. Ray); Chicago A. A., second. Time—18m. 9 2-10s.

DECATHLON CHAMPIONSHIP.

Held under the auspices of the Illinois A. C., Stagg Field, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3, 1923.

MORNING EVENTS.

	100 Metres.	Broad Jump.	Shot Put.	High J'p.	400 Metres.
	Seconds.	*Ft. In.*	*Ft. In.*	*Ft. In.*	*Seconds.*
H. Osborne, I. A. C.	11 5-10	21 6 1-8	37 6 1-2	6 5	52 9-10
H. G. Frieda, U. of Chi.	11 6-10	19 1 1-8	37 1-4	5 4	54 8-10
E. Norton, I. A. C.	11 6-10	20 2 1-8	39 1 1-2	5 10	57
E. Trantow, I. A. C.	11 9-10	20 4 1-8	35 7 1-2	5 10	55
C. L. Beares, Pittsburgh A. A.	11 5-10	20 2 1-8	4 1	5 4	53 2-10
W. E. Schmitz, Det. Y. M. C. A.	11 5-10	21 2 1-4	29 1	5 4	56 4-10
L. A. Kirkpatrick, Chicago	12	19 6 5-8	27 6	5 6	56 1-10
R. C. Watson, Seattle	11 6-10	18 6 7-8	40 4 1-2	5 2	54 4-10
Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., N. Y.	11 9-10	19 9	35 11	5 2	56 2-10
E. Gilfillan, I. A. C.	12 3-10	18 4 1-2	30 11 3-4	Withdrew	
M. S. Gardiner, Monticello, Ind.	12 8-10	Sprained ankle			
Eddie Knourek, I. A. C.	12 6-10	19 1 7-8	33 1 1-2	5 6	59 2-10

AFTERNOON EVENTS.

	100 Metre Hurdles.	Discus Throw.	Pole Vault.	Javelin.	1,500 Metres.
	Seconds.	*Ft. In.*	*Ft. In.*	*Ft. In.*	*M. Sec.*
H. Osborne, I. A. C.	15 6-10	110 4 1-2	10 6	151 3 1-2	4 53 1-10
H. G. Frieda, U. of Chi.	19 9-10	129 9 1-4	11 10	172 2 1-2	5 00 8-10
E. Norton, I. A. C.	16 5-10	121 2 1-2	11 6	150 6	5 47 7-10
E. Trantow, I. A. C.	17 8-10	102 11	8	146 10	5 6 4-10
C. L. Beares, Pittsburgh A. A.	17 4-10	89 6 3-4	9 6	133 5	5 26 5-10
W. E. Schmitz, Det. Y. M. C. A.	17 4-10	87 1	10 6	79 2	5 33
L. A. Kirkpatrick, Chicago	20 9-10	89 11 1-4	11	107 1-2	5 13 8-10
R. C. Watson, Seattle	17 9-10	96 8	Field clear	112 11 1-2	5 29 8-10
Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., N. Y.	21 2-10	93 2	9 6	110 6	5 16 2-10
Eddie Knourek, I. A. C.	20 9-10	78 2 1-2	12 6	106 9	5 35 5-10

Total Points—H. Osborne, 7,351.89; H. G. Frieda, 6,760.06; E. Norton, 6,582.60; E. Trantow, 5,967.12; C. L. Beares, 5,735.57; W. E. Schmitz, 5,209.94; L. A. Kirkpatrick, 5,133.58; R. C. Watson, 5,081.90; Dan Shea, 5,050.22; Eddie Knourek, 4,990.84.

Senior Indoor Championships, held under the auspices of the 174th Regiment Armory at Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1923. Track Events. *60-Yard Run*—Won by Loren Murchison, Newark A. C.; E. J. Rusnak, Yale University, second; Herald Jones, Illinois A. C., third; W. A. Dowding, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time—6 2-5s. *300-Yard Run*—Won by Loren Murchison, Newark A. C.; M. F. Lochnicht, 106th Field Artillery A. A., second; Herald Jones, Illinois A. C., third; Samuel Rosen, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time—31 1-5s. *600-Yard Run*—Won by Earl Eby, Chicago A. A.; Vincent Lally, St. Anselm's A. C., second; Melvin J. Suttner, unattached, Buffalo, N. Y., third; Thomas Campbell, Yale University, fourth. Time—1m. 14 2-5s. *1,000-Yard Run*—Won by Ray Watson, Illinois A. C.; Phillip Spink, Chicago A. A., second; R. F. Wharton, Chicago A. A., third; Ross Maurl, 174th Infantry A. A., fourth. Time—2m. 15 3-5s. *Two-Mile Run*—Won by Joseph W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; William Rittola, Finnish-American A. C., second; Walter E. Maunz, Buffalo Central Y. M. C. A., third; E. C. Vander Pyl, Yale University, fourth. Time—9m. 10 2-5s. *One-Mile Walk*—Won by William Plant, Morningside A. C.; Myles W. Joyce, Alpha Omega Chi., second; T. M. Novak, Buffalo Y. M. C. A., third; James J. Farrell, St. Anselm's A. C., fourth. Time—6m. 55 4-5s. *70-Yard High Hurdles*—Won by Karl W. Anderson, Illinois A. C.; H. S. Wallace, Chicago A. A., second; H. H. Meyers, Rutgers College, third; W. T. Martin, University of Pensylvania, fourth. Time—8 4-5s. *One-and-Seven-Eighths-Mile Medley Relay*—Won by Illinois A. C. (Samuel Rosen, W. A. Dowding, Ray Watson and Joseph W. Ray); Georgetown University, second; Chicago A. A., third. Time—7m. 35 2-5s.

Field Events. *Running High Jump*—Won by Harold Osborne, Illinois A. C., 6 ft. 4 in.; A. Abromet, Newark A. C., 6 ft. 2 in., second; Sidney J. Needs, University of Pennsylvania, 6 ft., third; C. E. Jaquith, Illinois A. C., 5 ft. 10 in., fourth. *Standing High Jump*—Won by T. T. Hoskins, Chicago A. A., 4 ft. 11½ in.; C. E. Jaquith, Illinois A. C., 4 ft. 11 in., second; W. Irving Reed, Brown University, 4 ft. 10½ in., third; Harold M. Osborne, Illinois A. C., 4 ft. 9 1-8 in., fourth. *Standing Broad Jump*—Won by W. Irving Reed, Brown University, 10 ft. 9 in.; Harold M. Osborne, Illinois A. C., 10 ft. 7 1-8 in., second; T. T. Hoskins, Chicago A. A., 10 ft. 6 in., third; J. C. Hoskins, Chicago A. A., 10 ft. 4 7-8 in., fourth. *Putting 16-lb. Shot*—Won by Augustus Pope, Illinois A. C., 43 ft. 3½ in.; S. Harrison Thompson, Princeton University, 42 ft. 10 3-8 in., second; Harry Goelitz, Illinois A. C., 36 ft. 5 in., third; Norman Grampp, unattached, Buffalo, N. Y., 36 ft. 1½ in., fourth.

Point score: Illinois A. C., 46; Chicago A. A., 23; Newark A. C., 13; Brown University, 7; Morningside A. C., 5; Yale University, 5; Buffalo Y. M. C. A., 4; St. Anselm's A. C., 4; Alpha Omega Chi, 3; Finnish-American A. C., 3; Georgetown University, 3; 106th Field Artillery A. A., 3; Princeton University, 3; University of Pennsylvania, 3; unattached, 3; Rutgers College, 2; 174th Infantry A. A., 1.

Junior Indoor Championships, held under the auspices of the 113th Infantry A. A., at Newark, N. J., on Wednesday evening, March 21, 1923. Track Events. *60-Yard Run*—Won by Victor Graeb, Columbia University; Josi M. Carol, Lehigh University, second; J. O. McDonald, Lafayette College, third; Andrew D. Pendleton, Lenox Hill Settlement A. A., fourth. Time—7s. *300-Yard Run*—Won by J. O. McDonald, Lafayette College; James Burgess, West Side Y. M. C. A., second; Harold Ray, Newark A. C., third; C. D. Rodgers, Meadowbrook Club, fourth. Time—34 2-5s. *600-Yard Run*—Won by William Reed, Newark A. C.; F. A. McGrady, Meadowbrook Club, second; Harry Braverman, Morningside A. C., third. No fourth. Time—1m. 19 3-5s. *1,000-Yard Run*—Won by William Sullivan, Paulist A. C.; Ross Maurl, 174th Infantry A. A., second; Frank J. Kelly, Shanahan Catholic Club, third; Saymen Kerr, Meadowbrook Club, fourth. Time—2m. 20 2-5s. *Two-Mile Run*—Won by Walter E. Maunz, Buffalo Y. M. C. A.; W. A. Rittler jr., Meadowbrook Club, second; A. A. Studenroth, Meadowbrook Club, third; Arthur Cassot, Glencoe A. C., fourth. Time—9m. 43 3-5s.

One-Mile Walk—Won by Harry R. Hinkel, Glencoe A. C.; Michael Fekete, Pastime A. C., second; Myles W. Joyce, Alpha Omega Chi, third; Morris Greenberg, Pastime A. C., fourth. Time—7m. 19s. *70-Yard High Hurdles*—Won by Richard A. Oram, Union College; A. Perry Roberts, New York A. C., second; Harold R. Meyers, Poly Prep, third; Joel M. Carol, Lehigh University, fourth. Time—9 4-5s. *One-and-Seven-Eighths Mile Relay*—Won by Meadowbrook Club (C. R. Haynes, E. Lammasson, H. Jensen and S. Kerr); St. Anselm's A. C., second; Paulist A. C., third; Lafayette College, fourth. Time—7m. 58 3-5s.

Field Events. *Running High Jump*—Won by Charles Major, unattached, New York, 6 ft.; G. P. Deacon, Hill School, 6 ft., second; William Boston, St. Christopher Club, 5 ft. 10 in., third; Harry Troup, Newark A. C., 5 ft. 9 in., fourth. *Standing High Jump*—Won by J. H. Vickers, West Side Y. M. C. A., 4 ft. 10 in.; Reginald H. Austin, Long Island Centre K. of C., 4 ft. 9 in., second; Edward Clark, Poly Prep., 4 ft. 7 in., third; George Perryman, Newark A. C., 4 ft. 7 in., fourth. *Standing Broad Jump*—Won by Herbert Winter, unattached, New York, 9 ft. 11½ in.; J. H. Vickers, West Side Y. M. C. A., 9 ft. 8½ in., second; Fred Spann, Newark A. C., 9 ft. 7 in., third; Louis Gilman, Williamsburg Y. M. C. A., 9 ft. 6¼ in., fourth. *Putting 16-lb. Shot*—Won by Homer Hazel, Newark A. C., 41 ft. 5¼ in.; James L. Taggart, Glencoe A. C., 39 ft. 7 in., second; Francis Fargo, Columbia University, 38 ft. 1 in., third; John Lohler, Lafayette College, 37 ft. 11½ in., fourth.

Point score: Newark A. C., 16; Meadowbrook Club, 15; West Side Y. M. C. A., 11; unattached, 10; Glencoe A. C., 9; Lafayette College, 9; Columbia University, 7; Paulist A. C., 7; Buffalo Central Y. M. C. A., 5; Lehigh University, 4; Pastime A. C., 4; Poly Prep, 4; Hill School, 3; Long Island Centre K. of C., 3; New York A. C., 3; 174th A. A., 3; St. Anselm's A. C., 3; Alpha Omega Chi, 2; Morningside A. C., 2; Shanahan Catholic Club, 2; St. Christopher Club, 2; Williamsburg Y. M. C. A., 1; Lenox Hill Settlement A. A., 1.

SKATING IN 1923.

Ice skating reached remarkable heights of popularity during the winter of 1923. More events were held both in the United States and Canada than ever before, and the races attracted larger numbers of spectators. A number of new stars were developed and numerous records established.

Premier ice skating honors during the record-breaking season were captured by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, among the amateurs; Art Staff of Chicago, in professional ranks, and Miss Gladys Robinson of Toronto, among the women competitors. Jewtraw won the international amateur outdoor title and the Adirondack Gold Cup series; Staff triumphed in both American indoor and outdoor professional championships, while Miss Robinson defeated all rivals in the national and international women's title events.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at St. John, N. B., February 14-17. Results: *220-Yard*—Won by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid; Charles Gorman, St. John, second; Harry Kasky, Chicago, third. Time—0.18 4-5 (a new Canadian amateur record).

440-Yard for Women—Won by Gladys Robinson, Toronto; Rose Johnson, Chicago, second; Alice Howard, St. John, third. Time—0.48.

Three-Quarter-Mile—Won by Harry Kasky, Chicago; Duke Donovan, St. Paul, second; Charles Gorman, St. John, third. Time—2.19 4-5.

Mile—Won by Richard Donovan, Endicott City, N. Y.; second, Joe Moore, New York; third, Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, N. Y. Time—2m. 42 2-5s.

440-Yard—Won by Jewtraw; second, Perlberg, Cleveland; third, Harry Kasky, Chicago. Time—37 2-5s, equalling record made by Joe Moore, New York.

Women's Half-Mile—Won by Gladys Robinson, Toronto; second, Rose Johnson, Chicago; third, Alice Howard, St. John. Time—1.46 2-5,

Half-Mile—Won by Joe Moore, New York; Harry Kasky, Chicago, second; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, N. Y., third. Time—1.22 4-5.

Women's One-Mile—Won by Gladys Robinson, Toronto; Rose Johnson, Chicago, second; M. Steeves, Moncton, N. B., third. Time—3.56 4-5.

Three-Mile—Won by Joe Moore, New York; Richard Donovan, Endicott, N. Y., second; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, third. Time—8.44 2-5.

Point Scores—Charles Jewtraw, 90; Joe Moore, 80; Harry Kasky, 70; R. Donovan, 70; Charles Gorman, St. John, 20; Herman Perlberg, Cleveland, 20; Carl Parody, 90; Jack Shea, 90; James Sheffield, 70; W. Smith, 60; Eugene Shea, 60; William Logan, 50; George Vowles, 50; Harry Smythe, 50; Raymond Murray, 40; Edgar Snodgrass, 40; Nelson Dean, 30; A. Myles, 20; Ted Coombes, 10; William MacKenzie, 10; Walter Miller, 10; Robert Maxwell, 10; Richard Lee, 20; Francis Logan, 10; Gladys Robinson, 120; Rose Johnston, 80; Margaret Steeves, 20; Alice Howard, 20.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Binghamton, N. Y., February 4-5. Results: *220-Yard Dash*—Won by Joe Moore, 181st Street Ice Palace, New York; second, Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B.; third, Harry Kasky, Chicago. Time—0.20 1-5.

Three-Quarter-Mile—Won by Harry Kasky, Chicago; second, Richard Donovan, Endicott-Johnson American Legion Post; third, Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B. Time—2.10 1-5.

One-Mile—Won by Harry Kasky, Chicago; second, Richard Donovan, Endicott-Johnson; third, Ray McWhorter, Chicago. Time—2.45.

220 Yards—Won by Elsie Muller, 181st Street Ice Palace, New York; second, Gladys Robinson, Toronto; third, Rose Johnson, Chicago. Time, 0.28 1-5 (a new world record).

One-Mile (Women)—Dead heat between Gladys Robinson, Toronto, and Rose Johnson, Chicago; third, Kathleen McRae, Toronto. Time—3.58 2-5.

440-Yard—Won by Joe Moore, New York City; Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B., second; Harry Kasky, Chicago, third. Time—0.38 3-5.

440-Yard (Women)—Won by Gladys Robinson, Toronto; Rose Johnson, Chicago, second; Kathleen McRae, Toronto, third. Time—0.45 2-5 (new world's record).

Half-Mile Junior Championship (18-Year-Old Class)—Won by James Sheffield, Lake Placid; John Darrah, Lake Placid, second; Morris Coogan, Cleveland, third. Time—1.33 4-5.

Half-Mile Junior Boys' Championship (16-Year-Old Class)—Won by Willie Logan, St. John, N. B.; Ted Coombs, Pittsfield, Mass., second; Howard Meeker, Endicott, third. Time—1.29 2-5.

Half-Mile Race—Won by Harry Kasky, Chicago; Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B., second; Richard Donovan, Johnson City, third. Time—1.21.

Half-Mile Race (Women)—Won by Miss Gladys Robinson; Miss Elsie Muller, New York, second; Miss Rose Johnson, Chicago, third. Time—1.43 3-5.

Three-Mile Race—Won by Pat Donovan, Endicott; Joe Moore, New York, second; Edward Reed, Chicago, third. Time—8.43 2-5 (new world's record).

Point Scores—Harry Kasky, 110; Joe Moore, 80; Miss Gladys Robinson, 105.

AMERICAN PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Saranac Lake, N. Y., February 14-16. Results:

Final, 220-Yard Dash—Won by Bobby McLean, Chicago; Arthur Staff, Chicago, second; Everett McGowan, St. Paul, third. Time—0.19 3-5.

Three-Quarter-Mile Race—Won by Arthur Staff, Chicago; Bobby McLean, Chicago, second; Edmund Lamy, Saranac Lake, third. Time—2.03.

Two-Mile Race—Won by Edmund Lamy, Saranac Lake; Everett McGowan, St. Paul, second; Arthur Staff and Bobby McLean, both Chicago, tied for third. Woodward Sutphen, Long Branch, N. J., lap prize winner. Time—6.06.

Half-Mile Race—Won by Arthur Staff, Chicago; second, Everett McGowan, St. Paul; third, Edmund Lamy, Saranac Lake. Time—1.20 3-5.

Mile Race—Won by Staff; second, Lamy; third, Bobby McLean. Time—2.51 2-5.

Three-Mile Race—Won by Staff; second, McLean; third, McGowan. Time—9.14 4-5.

Point Score—Staff, 145; McLean, 85; Lamy, 70; McGowan, 60.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Arthur Staff, Chicago; Bobby McLean, Chicago, second; Edmund Lamy, Saranac Lake, third. Time—0.37 1-5 (new world's record).

Five-Mile Race—Won by Edmund Lamy, Saranac Lake; Bobby McLean, Chicago, second; Everett McGowan, St. Paul, third. Time—15.12 4-5. Arthur Staff, Chicago, winner of lap prize.

Point Scores—Arthur Staff, 175; Robert McLean, 125; Edmund Lamy, 100; Everett McGowan, 70.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Montreal, February 2-3. Results:

220-Yard Senior, Final—Won by Harry Kasky, Chicago; Bobby O'Hearn, New York, second; Edward Gloster, Toronto, third. Time—0.20.

Half-Mile Senior—Won by Harry Kasky, Chicago; Joe Moore, New York, second; Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B., third. Time—1.24.

One-Mile Senior, Final—Won by Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B.; Joe Moore, New York, second; Harry Kasky, Chicago, third. Time—3.06 2-5.

440-Yard Senior—Won by Harry Kasky, Chicago; W. M. Murphy, New York, second; C. Gorman, St. John, N. B., third. Time—0.31 1-5.

Three-Quarter-Mile, Seniors—Won by Harry Kasky, Chicago; C. Gorman, St. John, N. B., second; Joe Moore, New York, third. Time—2.44 1-5.

440-Yard, Girls—Won by Miss Robinson, Miss McRae, second; Miss Steeves, third. Time—0.51 1-5.

NATIONAL FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at New Haven, Conn., February 15-16. Results:

Men's Championship—Won by S. C. Dodger, Boston; C. I. Christenson, St. Paul, Minn., second; Julius Nelson, Minneapolis, third.

Women's Championship—Won by Mrs. Theresa Blanchard, Boston; Miss Beatrix Loughran, New York, second; Mrs. A. B. Cramer, New York, third.

Championship Pair Skating—Won by Mrs. Blanchard and N. W. Niles, Boston.

Waltzing Championship—Won by Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Howe, New York; Mrs. Theresa Blanchard and Charles M. Rotch, Boston, second; Miss Rosalie Dunn and P. Wahlman, New York, third.

Fourteen-Step Championship—Won by Miss Sidney Good and James B. Greene, New York; Mrs. Theresa Blanchard and N. W. Niles, Boston, second; Miss Rosalie Dunn and P. Wahlman, New York, third.

Fours Championship—Won by Miss Hartman, Mr. Armitage, Miss Munstock and Mr. Liberman, all of New York.

Women's Junior Championship—Won by Miss Rosalie Knapp, New York; Miss Aida Baumann, New York, second; Miss Pauline Cabot, Boston, third.

Men's Junior Championship—Won by G. T. Braakman, Corona, L. I.; Charles B. Wyman, Boston, second; Heaton Robertson, New Haven, third.

Junior Pair Championship—Won by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chapman, Philadelphia; Mrs. John T. Sloane and H. Robertson, New Haven, second.

OTHER EVENTS.

Canadian Maritime Championship—Won by Joe Moore, New York, with 145 points.

National Indoor Professional Championship—Won by Arthur Staff, Chicago, with 120 points.

Adirondack Gold Cup Championship—Won by Charles Jewtraw, with Charles Gorman second.

New England Championship—Won by J. J. Hennessey, Dartmouth College, with 130 points.

New Jersey Championship—Won by George Pickering, Paterson, with 90 points.

Middle Atlantic Indoor Championship—Won by Joe Moore, New York, with 150 points.

Middle Atlantic Outdoor Championship—Won by Joe Moore, New York, with 80 points.

Metropolitan Outdoor Championship—Won by Joe Moore, with 100 points.

Metropolitan Indoor Championship—Won by Joe Moore, with 150 points.

European Championship—Won by Harold Stroem.

SKATING RECORDS.

American Amateur Records: 50 yards—5s., Robert McLean, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1914. 75 yards—8 1-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J., 1905. 100 yards—9 3-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J., 1903. 150 yards—15 7-8s., G. D. Phillips, Jan. 27, 1883. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., G. D. Phillips, Dec. 26, 1885. 200 yards—16 2-5s., J. C. Hemment, Jan. 24, 1895. 220 yards—18s., Fred J. Robson, Boston, Jan. 13, 1911. 220-yard hurdles—21 2-5s., Fred J. Robson, Toronto, Feb. 11, 1913. 300 yards—25 2-5s., Ray McWhirter, Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1916. 440 yards—35 1-5s., H. P. Mosher, Jan. 1, 1896. 660 yards—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1904. 880 yards—1m. 15 3-5s., Ben O'Sickey, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1916. 1,320 yards—2.02 1-5s., Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1923. One-mile handicap—2m. 39 4-5s., Robert G. McLean, Cleveland, O., Jan. 25, 1913. One mile, open—2m. 36s., John Nilsson, Minneapolis, 1895. One and one-half miles—4m. 10s., L. Roe, Jan. 29, 1910. Three miles—8.21 2-5s., Joe Moore, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1923. Four miles—12m. 1-2s., A. Shiebe, Feb. 13, 1894. Five miles—14m. 56s., E. Lamy, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1910. Best metre records—600 metres (656.17 yards)—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, Feb. 13, 1904. 1,000 metres (1,093.61 yards)—1m. 47s., J. K. McCulloch, Feb. 10, 1897. 1,500 metres (1,640.42 yards)—2m. 40 4-5s., J. K. McCulloch, Feb. 6, 1897. 5,000 metres (3 miles 188.06 yards)—9m. 25 2-5s., J. K. McCulloch, Feb. 10, 1897. Tandem skating: 440 yards—49 2-5s., Elsie Miller and William Taylor, Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1920.

World's Amateur Records: 500 metres—43 7-10s. flat. O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, Jan. 11, 1914. 1,000 metres—1m. 31 4-5s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Davos, Switzerland, Jan. 29, 1910. 1,500 metres—2m. 19 1-2s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, Jan. 11, 1914. 5,000 metres—8m. 26½s. Harold Stroem, Christiania, Norway, Feb. 18, 1922. 10,000 metres—17m. 22 6-10s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, Feb. 1, 1913.

Professional Records: 50 yards—6s., S. D. See and C. B. Davidson, New York City, 1885. 100 yards—8 4-5s., A. Staff, Malone, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1923. 120 yards—11 3-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 1893. 150 yards—13 3-5s., A. Staff, Malone, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1923. 200 yards—17 2-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 26, 1893. 220 yards (with wind)—17 4-5s., J. F. Donohue, Red Bank, N. J., Dec. 29, 1894, and Harley Davidson, Red Bank, N. J., Jan. 24, 1895. 440 yards—31 3-4s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 14, 1896. 600 yards—55 3-5s, O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., May 5, 1893. 880 yards—1m. 15s., Bobby McLean, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1918. Two-thirds of a mile—1m. 54 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 25, 1895. One mile—2m. 35s., Arthur Staff, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19, 1916. One and one-quarter miles—3m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 26, 1894. One and one-third miles—3m. 48 1-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 25, 1895. One and one-half miles—4m. 28s., John Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. One and two-thirds miles—4m. 45 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 24, 1895. One and three-quarter miles—5m. 14s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 26, 1895. Two miles—5m. 33 4-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 4, 1900. Two and one-half miles—7m. 32s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Three miles—8m. 41 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 4, 1900. Three and one-half miles—10m. 39s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Four miles—12m. 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 5, 1897. Four and one-half miles—13m. 51s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Five miles—14m. 15s., E. Lamy, Saranac Lake, N. Y., March 2 1922. Six miles (made in 10-mile race)—18m. 38s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Seven miles (made in 10-mile race)—21m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Eight miles (made in 10-mile race)—24m. 55s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Nine miles (made in 10-mile race)—28m. 4s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Ten miles—31m. 7½s., V. Bergstroem, Stockholm, March 27, 1919. Eleven miles—35m. 43 4-5s. Twelve miles—38m. 49 4-5s. Thirteen miles—42m. 27 2-5s. Fourteen miles—45m. 51 4-5s. Fifteen miles—49m. 17 3-5s. Sixteen miles—52m. 42 4-5s. Seventeen miles—56m. 9 1-5s. Eighteen miles—59m. 34 1-5s. Nineteen miles—1h. 3m. 4 3-5s. Twenty miles—1h. 6m. 36 2-5s. Twenty-five miles—1h. 30m. 15s., John Karlsen, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 6, 1916. Thirty miles (made in 100-mile race)—1h. 53m 20s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26, 1893. Forty miles (made in 100-mile race)—2h. 34m. 46s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26, 1893. Fifty miles (made in 100-mile race)—3h. 15m. 59 2-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26, 1893. Sixty miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 7m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26, 1893. Seventy miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 55m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26, 1893. Eighty miles (made in 100-mile race)—5h. 41m. 55s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26, 1893. Ninety miles (made in 100-mile race)—6h. 25m. 57 3-5s. J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26, 1893. 100 miles—7h. 11m. 38 1-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26, 1893.

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION RECORDS.

The last revision of records made by I. A. A. F. was in June, 1923. A number of records have been made since that date but cannot be officially considered as such until the International Federation accepts them at the next meeting.

WALKING.

Event.	Time or Measurement.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.	Place.
1 mile	6m. 25.8s	G. H. Goulding	Canada	June 4, 1910	Canada.
2 miles	13m. 11.4s	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	July 13, 1904	England.
3 miles	20m. 25.8s	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	Aug. 19, 1905	England.
4 miles	27m. 14s	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	Aug. 19, 1905	England.
5 miles	36m. 0.2s	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	Sept. 30, 1905	England.
6 miles	43m. 26.2s	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	Sept. 30, 1905	England.
7 miles	50m. 40.8s	G. H. Goulding	Canada	Oct. 23, 1915	U. S. A.
8 miles	58m. 18.4s	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	Sept. 30, 1905	England.
9 miles	1h. 7m. 37.8s	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	July 17, 1908	England.
10 miles	1h. 15m. 57.4s	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	July 17, 1908	England.
15 miles	1h. 59m. 12.6s	H. V. L. Ross	Gt. Britain	May 20, 1911	England.
20 miles	2h. 47m. 52s	T. Griffith	Gt. Britain	Dec. 30, 1907	England.
25 miles	3h. 37m. 6.8s	S. C. A. Schofield	Gt. Britain	May 20, 1911	England.
1 hour	8 miles 438 yds	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	Sept. 30, 1905	England.
2 hours	15 miles 128 yds	H. V. L. Ross	Gt. Britain	May 20, 1911	England.

WALKING—METRIC DISTANCES.

3,000 metres	12m. 53.8s	G. Rasmussen	Denmark	July 7, 1918	Denmark.
5,000 metres	21m. 59.8s	G. Rasmussen	Denmark	July 6, 1918	Denmark.
10,000 metres	45m. 26.4s	G. Rasmussen	Denmark	Aug. 18, 1918	Denmark.
15,000 metres	1h. 10m. 23s	G. Rasmussen	Denmark	May 9, 1918	Denmark.
20,000 metres	1h. 39m. 22s	N. Petersen	Denmark	June 30, 1918	Denmark.
25,000 metres	2h. 7m. 10.3s	N. Petersen	Denmark	July 6, 1919	Denmark.
1 hour	12,975 metres	G. Rasmussen	Denmark	May 9, 1918	Denmark.

JUMPING.

Standing high jump	5 ft. 5 3-4 in	L. Goehring	U. S. A.	June 14, 1913	.....
Running high jump	6 ft. 7 5-16 in	E. Beeson	U. S. A.	July 2, 1914	U. S. A.
Standing broad jump	11 ft. 4 7-8 in	R. C Ewry	U. S. A.	Aug. 29, 1904	.....
Running broad jump	24 ft. 11 3-4 in	P. C Connor	Gt. Britain	Aug. 5, 1901	.....
Running hop, step and jump	50 ft. 11 in	D. F. Ahearn	U S. A.	July 31, 1909	U. S. A.
Pole vault	13 ft. 6 in	Charles Hoff	Denmark	Sept. 3, 1922	Denmark.

WEIGHT EVENTS.

Event.	Time or Measurement.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.	Place
Putting 16-lb. weight	51 ft.	R. Rose	U. S. A.	Aug. 21, 1909	U. S. A.
Right hand...56 ft. 6 in. / Left hand...41 ft. 4.5 in.	91 ft. 10.5 in	R. Rose	U. S. A.	June 2, 1912	U. S. A.
Throwing 16-lb. hammer	189 ft. 6.5 in	P. Ryan	U. S. A.	Aug. 17, 1913	U. S. A.
Throwing 56-lb. weight	40 ft. 6 3-8 in	M. McGrath	U. S. A.	Sept. 23, 1911	U. S. A.

RUNNING.

Event.	Time or Measurement.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.	Place.
100 yards	9.6s	D. J. Kelly	U. S. A.	June 23, 1906	U. S. A.
		H. P. Drew	U. S. A.	Mar. 28, 1914	U. S. A.
		C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	Mar. 26, 1921	U. S. A.
220 yards	20.8s	C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	Mar. 26, 1921	U. S. A.
300 yards	30.2s	C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	April 23, 1921	U. S. A.
440 yards	47.4s	J. E. Meredith	U. S. A.	Oct. 27, 1916	U. S. A.
600 yards	1m. 10.8s	M. W. Sheppard	U. S. A.	Aug. 14, 1910	U. S. A.
880 yards	1m. 52.2s	J. E. Meredith	U. S. A.	May 13, 1916	U. S. A.
1,000 yards	2m. 12.2s	Lawrence Brown	U. S. A.	June 11, 1921	U. S. A.
1,320 yards	3m. 2.8s	T. P. Conneff	U. S. A.	Aug. 21, 1895	U. S. A.
1 mile	4m. 12.6s	N. S. Taber	U. S. A.	July 16, 1916	U. S. A.
2 miles	9m. 9.6s	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	June 11, 1904	England.
3 miles	14m. 8.4s	Paavo Nurmi	Finland	Sept. 12, 1922	Sweden.
4 miles	19m. 23.4s	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	June 13, 1904	England.
5 miles	24m. 33.4s	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	May 12, 1904	England.
6 miles	29m. 41.2s	Paavo Nurmi	Finland	June 22, 1921	Sweden.
7 miles	35m. 4.6s	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	Nov. 5, 1904	England.
8 miles	40m. 16s	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	Nov. 5, 1904	England.
9 miles	45m. 27.6s	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	Nov. 5, 1904	England.
10 miles	50m. 40.6s	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	Nov. 5, 1904	England.
15 miles	1h. 20m. 4.4s	F. Appleby	Gt. Britain	July 21, 1902	England.
20 miles	1h. 51m. 54s	G. Crossland	Gt. Britain	Sept. 22, 1894	England.
25 miles	2h. 29m. 29.4s	H. Green	Gt. Britain	May 12, 1913	England.
1 hour	11 miles, 1,442 yds.	J. Bouin	France	July 6, 1913	France.
2 hours	20 miles, 952 yds.	H. Green	Gt. Britain	May 12, 1913	France.

RUNNING—METRIC DISTANCES.

100 metres	10.4s	C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	April 23, 1921	U. S. A.
200 metres	21.2s	C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	April 23, 1921	U. S. A.
300 metres	33.2s	C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	April 23, 1921	U. S. A.
400 metres	48.2s	C. D. Reidpath	U. S. A.	July 13, 1912	Sweden.
500 metres	1m. 5.5s	Sven Lundgren	Sweden	Sept. 12, 1922	Sweden.
800 metres	1m. 51.9s	J. E. Meredith	U. S. A.	July 8, 1912	Sweden.
1,000 metres	2m. 28.5s	Sven Lundgren	Sweden	Sept. 27, 1922	Sweden.
1,500 metres	3m. 54.7s	J. Zander	Sweden	Aug. 5, 1917	Sweden.
2,000 metres	5m. 26.3s	Paavo Nurmi	Finland	Sept. 4, 1922	Finland.
3,000 metres	8m. 28.6s	Paavo Nurmi	Finland	Aug. 27, 1922	Finland.
5,000 metres	14m. 35.3s	Paavo Nurmi	Finland	Sept. 12, 1922	Sweden.
10,000 metres	30m. 40.2s	Paavo Nurmi	Finland	June 22, 1921	Sweden.
15 kilometres	47m. 18.6s	J. Bouin	France	....	1913 France.
20 kilometres	1h. 7m. 40.2s	T. Kolehmainen	Finland	May 18, 1913	Finland.
25 kilometres	1h. 25m. 19.9s	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	June 22, 1922	Finland.
30 kilometres	1h. 47m. 13.3s	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	Aug. 27, 1922	Finland.
1 hour	19,021 met., 90 cm.	J. Bouin	France		1913 France.

THROWING DISCUS.

8 1-2 ft. circle	156 ft. 1 3-8 in.	J. Duncan	U. S. A.	May 27, 1912	U. S. A.
Right hand. 45.57m.	90.13m	E. Nicklander	Finland	1913	Finland.
Left hand 44.56m.					

THROWING JAVELIN.

Best hand	66.10 metres	J. Myyra	Finland	Aug. 25, 1919	Sweden.
Right hand	114.20m	Y. Hackner	Sweden	Sept. 30, 1917	.....
Left hand					

HURDLES (10 HURDLES).

120 yds. (hurdles 3 ft. 6 in.)	14.4s	E. J. Thomson	Canada	May 29, 1920	U. S. A.
220 yds. (hurdles 2 ft. 6 in.)	23.6s	A. Kraenzlein	U. S. A.	May 28, 1898	U. S. A.
		J. I. Wendell	U. S. A.	May 31, 1913	U. S. A.
		R. Simpson	U. S. A.	May 27, 1916	U. S. A.
440 yds. (hurdles 3 ft.)	54.2s	J. K. Norton	U. S. A.	June 26, 1920	U. S. A.

HURDLES—METRIC DISTANCES (10 HURDLES).

110 metres (hurdles 1.07m)	14.8s	E. J. Thomson	Canada	Aug. 18, 1920	Belgium.
200 metres (hurdles 1.07m)	24.6s	H. L. Hillman	U. S. A.	Sept. 1, 1904	.....
400 metres (hurdles 1.07m)	54s	F. F. Loomis	U. S. A.	Aug. 16, 1920	Belgium.

RELAY RACES.

Event.	Time.	Holders.	Nation.	Date.	Place.
440 yards	42.4s	B. D. Wefers, Jr., F. K. Lovejoy; H. Ray, Ed. Farrell	U. S. A.	July 5, 1921	U. S. A.
880 yards	1m. 27.4s.	B. D. Wefers, Jr., F. K. Lovejoy; H. Ray, Ed. Farrell	U. S. A.	July 5, 1921	U. S. A.
1 mile	3m. 16.4s.	C. D. Rodgers, Earl Eby; Lawrence Brown, Robert Maxam	U. S. A.	June 11, 1921	U. S. A.
2 miles	7m. 49.4s.	G. F. Meredith, J. C. Holden; E. W. McMullen, L. A. Brown	U. S. A.	April 29, 1922	U. S. A.
4 miles	17m. 45s.	Howard Yates, B. Patterson; G. McGinness, R. Wharton	U. S. A.	April 29, 1922	U. S. A.

RELAY RACES—METRIC DISTANCES.

400 metres	42.2s	J. V. Scholz, L. Murchison; M. M. Kirksey, C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	Aug. 22, 1920	Belgium.
800 metres	1m. 27s.	S. Landers, F. J. Davis; W. C. Haymond, E. Smith	U. S. A.	June 7, 1919	U. S. A.
1,600 metres	3m. 16.4s.	C. D. Rodgers, Earl Eby; Lawrence Brown, R. Maxam	U. S. A.	June 11, 1921	U. S. A.
6,000 metres	16m. 40.2s.	T. K. Gota	Sweden	Aug. 12, 1919	Sweden.

AMERICAN AMATEUR TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS.

RELAY RACING.

440 yards relay (outdoor)—4 men, each ran 110 yards)—42 2-5s., New York A. C. team (B. J. Wefers, Jr., F. K. Lovejoy, H. Ray, Edward Farrell), Pasadena, Cal., July 5, 1921.

880 yards relay (outdoor)—4 men, each ran 220 yards)—1m. 27 2-5s., New York A. C. team (B. J. Wefers, Jr., F. K. Lovejoy, H. Ray, Edward Farrell), Pasadena, Cal., July 5, 1921.

880 yards relay (indoor, with baton—4 men, each man ran 220 yards)—1m. 35 2-5s., Xavier A. A. team (C. B. Clark, H. Heiland, E. Lohse, W. J. Keating), New York City, Feb. 21, 1912; (outdoor) 1m. 29 2-5s., University of Chicago team (F. T. Ward, B. Dismond, M. Baranak, D. Knight), Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1915.

1 mile (outdoor, with baton—4 men, each man ran 440 yards)—3m. 16 2-5s., American Legion, State of Pennsylvania, team (C. D. Rogers, Earl Eby, Larry Brown, R. S. Maxam), Philadelphia, June 11, 1921; (indoor) 3m. 21s., All-Buffalo team (J. W. Habberfield, W. F. Koppish, M. J. Sutton, C. H. Brandt), Buffalo, N. Y., April 17, 1920.

2 miles (4 men, each man ran 880 yards)—7m. 48 4-5s., Penn State College (Carter, Edgeton, Enck, Helffrich), Philadelphia, April 28, 1923; (indoor) 7m. 54 4-5s., Penn State College team, New York, Feb. 1, 1922.

4 miles (outdoor—4 men, each man ran 1 mile)—17m. 21 2-5s., Illinois A. C. (Krogh, Buker, Watson, Ray), Chicago, June 23, 1923.

4 miles (indoor—4 men, each man ran 1 mile)—17m. 43 2-5s., Cornell University team (H. N. Putnam, L. Finch, T. S. Berna, J. P. Jones), Buffalo, N. Y., March 1, 1912.

Medley relay—(outdoor) 7m. 44 2-5s., Irish-American A. C. team (J. J. Archer, 220 yards; J. M. Rosenberger, 440 yards; A. R. Kiviat, 880 yards; J. Bromilow, 1 mile), Boston, Mass., July 24, 1909; (indoor) 7m. 38 2-5s., All-New York team (F. P. McNally, 220 yards; J. M. Rosenberger, 440 yards; J. P. Sullivan, 880 yards; A. R. Kiviat, 1 mile), Buffalo, N. Y., April 7, 1911.

HURDLE RACING.

70 yards (indoor)—6 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 10 yards apart, 10 yards to first hurdle, 10 yards to finish—9 1-5s., E. F. Smalley, Univ. of Pennsylvania, at Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1920; Walker Smith, Cornell Univ., at New York City, March 13, 1920; (indoor) 5 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 10 yards apart, first hurdle 15 yards from starting point and last hurdle 15 yards before finishing line—8 4-5s., Waldo Ames, Chicago A. A., Chicago, March 26, 1921.

120 yards high hurdles (outdoor)—10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 10 yards apart, first hurdle 15 yards from starting point and last hurdle 15 yards before finishing line—14 2-5s., Earl J. Thomson, Dartmouth College, Philadelphia, Pa., May 29, 1920.

220 yards—10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high (straightaway), 23 1-5s. (outdoor), C. R. Brookens, Ann Arbor, Mich., June 2, 1923; (outdoor, around a turn), 23 9-10s., C. R. Brookens, Chicago, June 16, 1923.

440 yards (outdoor)—10 hurdles, 3 ft. high, first hurdle 40 yards from start, 40 yards between each hurdle and 40 yards to finish—54 1-5s., J. K. Norton, Olympic Club, San Francisco, at Pasadena, Cal., June 26, 1920.

JUMPING.

Standing high jump, without weights (outdoor)—5 ft. 4 3-5 in., Leo Goehring, Travers Island, N. Y., June 14, 1913; (indoor) 5 ft. 4 1-8 in., Platt Adams, New York City, Jan. 25, 1913.

Running high jump, without weights—6 ft. 7 5-16 in. (outdoor)—E. Beeson, Olympic Club, Berkeley, Cal., May 2, 1914.

Running high jump (indoor), without weights—6 ft. 5 1-4 in., R. W. Landon, New York, Jan. 31, 1923. Also L. T. Brown, same time and place.

One standing broad jump, without weights—11 ft. 4 7-8 in., Ray C. Ewry, St. Louis, Aug. 29, 1904.

Running broad jump, without weights—25 ft. 3 in., Edward O. Gourdin, Cambridge, Mass., July 23, 1921.

Running hop, step and jump, without weights—50 ft. 11 in., D. F. Ahearn, Celtic Park, L. I., May 30, 1911.

THROWING THE DISCUS.

Throwing the discus, Olympic style, weight 4 lbs. 6 1-2 oz. (8 ft. 2 1-2 in. circle)—156 ft. 1 3-8 in., James Duncan, Celtic Park, L. I., May 27, 1912.

Throwing the discus from 7-ft. circle—145 ft. 9 1-2 in., James Duncan, Celtic Park, L. I., June 2, 1912.

Throwing the discus (8 ft. 2 1-2 in. circle, right and left hand), 252 ft. 8 7-8 in., James Duncan, Celtic Park, L. I., May 27, 1912. Right hand, 156 ft. 1 3-8 in.; left hand, 96 ft. 7 1-2 in.

THROWING WEIGHTS.

56-lb. weight, thrown with both hands from a 7-ft. circle, without follow—40 ft. 6 3-8 in., M. J. McGrath, Montreal, Canada, Sept. 23, 1911.

56-lb. weight for height—16 ft. 11 1-4 in., P. Donovan, Pastime A. C., San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20, 1914.

THROWING THE JAVELIN.

203 ft. 9 1-4 in., M. Angier, Des Moines, Iowa, April 28, 1923.

AMERICAN AMATEUR TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS.

In many cases these records are also world's records which have or have not been passed upon by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. For list of officially sanctioned world's records see International Amateur Athletic Federation list.

Distance and Time.	Holder.	Made at.	Date.
100 yards—9 3-5s.	Dan. J. Kelly	Spokane, Wash.	June 23, 1906
	H. P. Drew	Berkeley, Cal.	Mar. 28, 1914
	C. W. Paddock and three additional times in 1921.	Berkeley, Cal.	Mar. 26, 1921
100 metres—10 2-5s.	C. W. Paddock	Redlands, Cal.	April 23, 1921
200 metres—21 1-5s.	C. W. Paddock	Redlands, Cal.	April 23, 1921
220 yards—20 4-5s.	C. W. Paddock	Berkeley, Cal.	Mar. 26, 1921
220 yards—21 1-5s.	Dan. J. Kelly	Spokane, Wash.	June 23, 1906
	H. P. Drew	Claremont, Cal.	Feb. 28, 1914
	George Parker	Fresno, Cal.	Oct. 2, 1914
220 yards—21 3-5s.	P. J. Walsh	Montreal, Can.	Sept. 21, 1902
220 yards—21 4-5s.	J. H. Mabury	Madison, Wis.	May 9, 1896
220 yards—21 4-5s.	B. J. Wefers	Travers Is., N. Y.	June 13, 1896
220 yards—21 95-100s.	H. Jewett	Montreal, Can.	Sept. 24, 1892
220 yards—22 3-5s.*	Loren Murchison	Brooklyn, N. Y.	April 28, 1919
300 yards—30 1-5s.	C. W. Paddock	Redlands, Cal.	April 23, 1921
300 yards—31 1-5s. *	A. Woodring	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 11, 1922
300 metres—33 1-5s.	C. W. Paddock	Redlands, Cal.	April 23, 1921
440 yards—47s. (straightaway)	M. W. Long	Guttenberg, N. J.	Oct. 4, 1900
440 yards—47 2-5s.	J. E. Meredith	Cambridge, Mass.	May 27, 1916
440 yards—49 3-5s. *	T. J. Halpin	Buffalo, N. Y.	Mar. 15, 1913
600 yards—1m. 10 4-5s.	M. W. Sheppard	Celtic Park, N. Y.	Aug. 14, 1910
600 yards—1m. 12 4-5s. *	J. W. Driscoll	Buffalo, N. Y.	April 14, 1923
880 yards—1m. 52 1-5s.	J. E. Meredith	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 13, 1916
880 yards—1m. 54 3-5s. *	E. B. Parson	Buffalo, N. Y.	Mar. 19, 1904
1,000 yards—2m. 12 1-5s.	Larry Brown	Philadelphia, Pa.	June 11, 1921
1,000 yards—2m. 13 2-5s. *	J. W. Ray	Brooklyn, N. Y.	April 28, 1919
1,320 yards—3m. 2 4-5s.	T. P. Conneff	Travers Is., N. Y.	Aug. 21, 1895
1,320 yards—3m. 5s.	J. W. Ray	New York City	Mar. 20, 1918
1,500 metres—3m. 55 4-5s.	A. R. Kiviat	Cambridge, Mass.	June 8, 1912
1 mile—4m. 12 3-5s.	N. S. Taber	Cambridge, Mass.	July 16, 1915
1 mile—4m. 14 3-5s. *	J. W. Ray	Chicago, Ill.	April 12, 1919
3,000 metres—8m. 31 1-5s. *	J. W. Ray	New York City	Feb. 10, 1923
2 miles—9m. 8 2-5s. *	J. W. Ray	New York City	Feb. 10, 1923
2 miles—9m. 17 4-5s.	T. S. Berna	Ithaca, N. Y.	May 4, 1912
3 miles—14m. 18 1-5s. *	H. Kolehmainen	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 12, 1913
3 miles—14m. 22 3-5s.	H. Kolehmainen	Celtic Park, N. Y.	Aug. 17, 1913
5,000 metres—15m. 5 4-5s. *	G. V. Bonhag	New York City	Jan. 25, 1912
5,000 metres—14m. 45s.	C. F. Hunter	Pasadena, Cal.	June 26, 1920
4 miles—19m. 27 4-5s. *	W. Ritola	New York City	Jan. 20, 1923
4 miles—20m. 2s.	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
5 miles—24m. 29 1-5s. *	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Feb. 12, 1913
5 miles—24m. 36 4-5s.	Charles Pores	Great Lakes, Ill.	Sept. 21, 1918
6,000 metres—25m. 44s.	W. J. Kramer	Celtic Park, N. Y.	June 2, 1912
6 miles—30m. 20 2-5s.	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
6 miles—30m. 24s. *	H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
10,000 metres—31m. 43 3-5s.	W. J. Kramer	Cambridge, Mass.	June 8, 1912
7 miles—35m. 35 4-5s.	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
7 miles—35m. 36 2-5s. *	H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
8 miles—40m. 48 4-5s.	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
8 miles—40m. 47 4-5s. *	H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
9 miles—46m. 3-5s. *	H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
9 miles—46m.	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
10 miles—51m. 3 2-5s.	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
10 miles—51m. 6 3-5s. *	H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
1 h.—10 miles 1,492 yards	Charles Pores	New York City	June 1, 1919
15 miles—1h. 23m. 24 1-5s.	Charles Pores	New York City	June 1, 1919
20 miles—1h. 58m. 27 3-5s.	James Clark	Celtic Park, N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1909
25 miles—2hrs. 44m. 50s. *	M. Maloney	New York City	Jan. 8, 1909

WALKING.

Distance and Time.	Holder.	Made at.	Date.
1 mile—6m. 28s. *	G. H. Goulding	Buffalo, N. Y.	Dec. 16, 1911
1 mile—6m. 29 3-5s.	F. P. Murray	New York City	Oct. 27, 1883
3,000 metres—12m. 54s. *	William Plant	New York City	Feb. 18, 1922
2 miles—13m. 37s.	G. H. Goulding	New York City	Mar. 18, 1916
2 miles—13m. 38 3-5s. *	G. H. Goulding	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1912
3 miles—20m. 49 4-5s. *	G. H. Goulding	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1912
3 miles—21m. 9 1-5s.	F. P. Murray	New York City	Nov. 6, 1883
4 miles—28m. 6 1-5s. *	G. H. Goulding	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar. 30 1912
5 miles—36m. 10s.	G. H. Goulding	New Brunswick, N. J.	Oct. 23, 1915
6 miles—43m. 28 2-5s.	G. H. Goulding	New Brunswick, N. J.	Oct. 23, 1915
7 miles—50m. 40 4-5s.	G. H. Goulding	New Brunswick, N. J.	Oct. 23, 1915
1 h.—7 miles 1,437 yds. 4in.	R. F. Remer	New York City	Nov. 24, 1918
8 miles—1h. 1m. 34s.	R. F. Remer	New York City	Nov. 24, 1918
9 miles—1h. 10m. 8s.	E. E. Merrill	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 5, 1880
10 miles—1h. 17m. 40 3-4s.	E. E. Merrill	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 5, 1880
2h.—14 miles 1,115 yards	William Plant	New York City	Nov. 13, 1921
15 miles—2h. 2m. 57 3-5s.	William Plant	New York City	Nov. 13, 1921
20 miles—3h. 8m. 10s.	J. B. Clark	New York City	Dec. 5, 1879
25 miles—4h. 3m. 35s.	J. B. Clark	New York City	Dec. 5, 1879

* Indoor record.

VAULTING.

Pole vault for height (outdoor)—13 ft. 3 9-16 in., Frank K. Foss, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., Aug. 23, 1919; (indoor), 12 ft. 8 1-4 in., E. E. Myers, Chicago, March 11, 1922.

Pole vault for distance (indoor)—28 ft. 2 in., Platt Adams, New York City, Oct. 31, 1910.

THROWING THE HAMMER.

Regulation hammer, A. A. U. rules, weight (including handle) 16 lbs., entire length 4 feet, thrown from 7-ft. circle.

16-lb. hammer—189 ft. 6 1-2 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, L. I., Aug. 17, 1913.

SHOT PUTTING.

16-lb. shot—51 ft., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, Aug. 21, 1909.

16-lb. shot, right and left hand, with toe board—91 ft. 10 1-2 in. (right hand, 50 ft. 6 in.; left hand, 41 ft. 4 1-2 in.), Ralph Rose, Oakland, Cal., June 2, 1912; right and left hand, without toe board—91 ft. 10 in. (right hand, 49 ft. 10 in.; left hand, 42 ft.), Ralph Rose, American League Park, New York City, June 12, 1912.

CROSS-COUNTRY, MARATHON, DISTANCE RUNS AND WALKS.

National Amateur Athletic Union Senior Cross-Country Run, six miles, Philadelphia, Nov. 24. Order of finish, first ten: W. Ritola, Finnish-American, 31m. 56s., first; A. Studenroth, Meadowbrook, 32m. 17s., second; J. Hennigan, Dorchester, 32m. 18s., third; I. Prim, Finnish-American, 32m. 21s., fourth; J. Gray, Enterprise, 32m. 39s., fifth; H. Herrick, Alfred Univ., 33m. 27s., sixth; J. Dougherty, Dorchester, 33m. 28s., seventh; W. Miller, Meadowbrook, 33m. 42s., eighth; G. Ramsey, Meadowbrook, 33m. 47s., ninth; J. Morris, Nativity, 33m. 56s., tenth.

Team Scores—Meadowbrook Club, 44; Finnish-American A. C., 50; Dorchester Club, 62; Alfred Univ., 68; Shanahan C. C., 120; Nativity C. C., 121.

National Amateur Athletic Union Junior Cross-Country Run, six miles, Philadelphia, Nov. 17. Order of finish: F. Wachsmuth, Glencoe A. C., 30m. 54s., first; J. Gray, Enterprise C. C., 31m. 37s., second; A. Craw, Enterprise C. C., third; R. Payne, Colby College, fourth; W. Miller, Meadowbrook A. C., fifth.

Team Scores—Glencoe A. C., 85; Meadowbrook A. C., 60; Shanahan C. C., 88; Univ. of Pa., 88; Nativity C. C., 95; Swedish-American C. C., 104.

National Amateur Athletic Union ten-mile run, New York City, Oct. 27. Result: W. Ritola, Finnish-American A. C., 51m. 4 1-5s., first; J. Hennigan, Dorchester (Mass.) Club, 53m. 4 1-5s., second; A. Michaelson, Cygnet A. C., Port Chester, N. Y., 56m. 59 3-5s., third; J. Costello, unattached, 57m. 25s., fourth; N. Giannakopulos, Millrose A. A., 58m. 57 4-5s., fifth; H. Parkinson, 13th Regt. A. A., 59m. 45s., sixth; J. Montague, Aloysius Boys' Club, Washington, D. C., 1h. 1m. 53 2-5s., seventh.

National Amateur Athletic Union seven-mile walk, New York City, Oct. 27. Result: Philip Granville, Hamilton (Ont.) Y. M. C. A., 55m. 34 3-5s., first; M. Fekete, Pastime A. C., 55m. 36s., second; William Plant, Morningside A. C., 55m. 59s., third; Harry Hinkel, Glencoe A. C., 57m. 22 1-5s., fourth; M. Weiss, Long Island K. of C., 57m. 34s., fifth; M. Greenberg, Pastime A. C., 58m. 1s., sixth; A. Rozniak, Jersey Harriers' A. A., 58m. 31 1-5s., seventh; Waino Noppa, Finnish-American A. C., 59m. 26s., eighth.

Boston A. A. Annual Marathon Road Race, held Boston, Mass., April 19. Results, first five: Clarence H. De Mar, Melrose Post 9 A. C., Mass., 2h. 23m. 47 2-5s., first; Frank Zuna, Millrose A. A., N. Y. City, 2h. 25m. 30 2-5s., second; Wallie Carlson, Swithold A. A., Chicago, 2h. 27m. 10 4-5s., third; Albert T. Michaelson, Cygnet A. C., Stamford, Conn., 2h. 28m. 27 2-5s., fourth; Gunner Nilson, Finnish-American A. C., N. Y. City, 2h. 29m. 40s., fifth.

Cenco City Marathon Road Race, held Detroit, April 7. Results, first five: Frank Zuna, N. Y. City, 2h. 34m. 4-5s., first; A. L. Suoinen, Chicago, 2h. 42m. 13s., second; F. E. Wendling, Buffalo, third; C. Mellor, Boston, fourth; C. Morton, Hamilton, Ont., fifth.

Maryland Marathon Race, held Baltimore, June 16. Results, first three: A. R. Michaelson, Port Chester, N. Y., 2h. 59m. 47 4-5s., first; W. Kennedy, Port Chester, N. Y., 3h. 6m. 8s., second; H. Frick, N. Y. City, 3h. 13m. 55s., third.

New York Track Marathon Race, held New York City, May 20. Results, first three: A. R. Michaelson, Port Chester, N. Y., 2h. 48m. 23 4-5s., first; W. Kennedy, Port Chester, N. Y., 2h. 50m. 52s., second; M. Dwyer, N. Y. City, 3h. 2m. 4 1-5s., third.

Intercollegiate Cross-Country Championship Race, held New York, Nov. 26. Results, first ten: J. V. H. Booth, Johns Hopkins, 32m. 10s., first; J. G. Bright, Carnegie Tech., 32m. 42s., second; H. W. Raymond, Maine, 32m. 54s., third; A. S. Hillman, Maine, 32m. 55s., fourth; E. P. Case, Syracuse, 32m. 58s., fifth; G. Masters, Georgetown, 33m. 16s., sixth; E. McLane, Pennsylvania, 33m. 20s., seventh; F. M. Powell, Rutgers, 33m. 25s., eighth; P. Milton, Syracuse, 33m. 28s., ninth; W. Schmid, Columbia, 33m. 31s., tenth.

Team Score.						Total.
Syracuse	3	6	10	19	20	58
Columbia	7	8	11	15	25	66
Harvard	9	17	22	24	28	100
Maine	1	2	18	47	48	116
Princeton	13	14	16	36	42	121
Penn State	12	29	30	33	39	143
Yale	21	34	37	45	49	186
Dartmouth	26	32	38	62	66	224
Pennsylvania	4	44	57	58	74	237
Mass. Tech	27	46	51	54	61	239
Cornell	23	43	56	67	73	262
Rutgers	5	69	70	71	76	291
New York Univ	55	60	80	82	83	360
C. C. N. Y.	65	81	84	89	90	409

Freshman Race: M. L. Smith, Yale, 16m 22s., first; R. R. Fouracre, Penn State, 16m. 34s., second; C. Lies, Pittsburgh, 16m. 35s., third; G. Harris, Penn State, 16m. 36s., fourth; A. M. Briggs, Yale, 16m. 37s., fifth; G. Kerr, Pittsburgh, 16m. 38s., sixth; R. A. Dalrymple, Dartmouth, 16m. 42s., seventh; G. Carvalho, Cornell, 16m. 44s., eighth; H. Stewart, Penn State, 16m. 45s., ninth; R. Malone, Syracuse, 16m. 46s., tenth.

Team Score.						Total.
Penn State	2	4	9	12	13	40
Yale	1	5	25	26	29	86
Pittsburgh	3	6	11	33	56	109
Cornell	8	14	19	37	47	125
Dartmouth	7	18	23	40	41	129
Maine	15	27	28	42	44	156
Princeton	21	30	32	39	43	165
Syracuse	10	20	36	49	53	168
New York Univ	17	24	55	65	68	229
Columbia	38	45	46	54	66	249
Fordham	34	35	64	71	76	280
Mass. Tech	48	58	72	73	74	325

Middle Atlantic A. A. A. Cross-Country Championship Race, held New York, Nov. 17. Result, first five: *Verne Booth, Johns Hopkins, 36m. 43s., first; F. Powell, Rutgers, 37m. 1s., second; *L. Burdette, Swarthmore, 38m. 37s., third; E. Powell, Lafayette, 38m. 45s., fourth; *H. Kaplan, Union, 38m. 51s., fifth.

*Ran as individual entrant.

Team Score.						Total.
Rutgers	1	6	7	8	14	36
Lafayette	2	3	9	12	13	39
Lehigh	10	11	16	17	18	72
New York Univ	5	15	21	22	24	87
Dickinson	4	19	20	23	25	91

SHOOTING.

The Twenty-fourth Grand American Tournament of the American Trapshooting Association was held at Chicago, Aug. 20-25, 1923. Winners of important championships follow:

All-Around Championship—Mark Arie, 957x1,000.

Women's Championship—Mrs. E. L. King, 186x200.

Amateur Singles Championship—Philip Miller, 199x200.

Zone Five-Man Team Championship—Eastern Team, 956x1,000.

East vs. West Match—Western Team, 1,945x2,000.

Preliminary Handicap—DeF. C. Haywood, 99x100.

North American Class Championship—E. C. Wheeler, 24x25 (shoot off).

Eighteenth Annual Amateur Championship of America held at Travers Island, N. Y., May 5, won by L. H. Davis, 25x25, in shoot off of tie. Scores of first five: L. H. Davis, 195, first; T. H. Lewis, 195, second; J. F. Betz, 194, third; W. W. Posey, 193, fourth; W. B. Ogden, 191, fifth; H. J. Thielman, 191.

National Rifle Association Indoor Championships held during 1922-1923. Results:

50 Feet—J. S. Dickinson, Sheridan Wyo., 599x600.

75 Feet—T. K. Lee, Birmingham, Ala., 594x600.

75 Feet, Prone—T. K. Lee, Birmingham, Ala., 400x400.

75 Feet, Sitting—T. K. Lee, Birmingham, Ala., 396x400.

75 Feet, Team—Remington team, Bridgeport, Conn.

75 Feet, Team, Prone—Deerfoot, Ohio, team.

75 Feet, Team, Sitting—Pasadena, Cal., team.

75 Feet, Team, Kneeling—West Bend, Iowa, team.

Intercollegiate Team Championship—Georgetown University, 3,934x4,000.

22 Calibre, Slow Fire Championship—A. Hansen, Rosebud, Mont., 580x600.

22 Calibre, Rapid Fire Championship—T. K. Lee, Birmingham, Ala., 538x600.

FOOTBALL.

Intercollegiate football reached unprecedented popularity in 1923. In all parts of the country stadiums seating from thirty to eighty thousand spectators were filled for big games and tickets commanded many times their face value where they were available outside regular sources. The season scores of some of the leading college teams follow:

ALABAMA UNIV.

12—Union Univ	0
55—Mississippi	0
0—Syracuse	23
7—Sewanee	0
60—Spring Hill	0
0—Georgia Tech	0
16—Kentucky	8
36—Georgia	0
6—Florida	16
192	47

AMHERST.

0—Bowdoin	13
0—Columbia	0
0—Union	0
7—Mass. Aggies	3
7—Oberlin	14
12—Wesleyan	10
41—Trinity	12
7—Williams	23
74	75

ARMY.

41—Tennessee	0
20—Florida	0
0—Notre Dame	13
28—Auburn	6
73—Lebanon Valley	0
10—Yale	31
44—Ark. Aggies	0
20—Bethany	6
0—Navy	0
236	56

BOSTON COLLEGE.

28—Providence	0
20—Fordham	0
21—Canisius	0
6—Marquette	7
21—Georgetown	0
14—Centenary	0
41—Villanova	0
0—Vermont	0
16—Holy Cross	7
167	14

BROWN.

34—Haverford	0
33—Colby	0
7—W. and J.	12
20—Boston Univ	3
0—Yale	21
19—St. Bonaventure	0
14—Dartmouth	16
20—Harvard	7
6—New Hampshire	0
6—Lehigh	12
159	71

BUCKNELL.

0—Pittsburgh	21
47—Alfred	0
47—Susquehanna	0
14—Yale	29
14—Muhlenberg	6
7—Lehigh	7
14—Georgetown	7
7—Allegheny	10
150	80

CALIFORNIA.

49—St. Mary's	0
48—Santa Clara	0
16—Olympic Club	0
26—Oregon Aggies	0
9—Wash. State	0
0—Nevada	0
13—So. California	7
9—Wash. Univ	0
9—Stanford	0
179	7

C. C. N. Y.

0—Drexel	18
0—St. Stephen's	7
0—Delaware	18
0—Hobart	7
0—Conn. Aggies	19
0—N. Y. U.	26
0—Fordham	30
0	125

CHICAGO.

34—Mich. Aggies	0
10—Colorado	0
13—Northwestern	0
20—Purdue	6
0—Illinois	7
27—Indiana	0
17—Ohio State	3
13—Wisconsin	6
134	22

COLGATE.

14—Alfred	0
42—Clarkson	0
55—Niagara	0
23—Ohio State	24
7—Cornell	34
27—Ohio Wesleyan	0
0—Navy	9
49—Rochester	0
16—Syracuse	7
233	73

COLUMBIA.

13—Ursinus	0
0—Amherst	0
12—Wesleyan	6
7—Pennsylvania	19
0—Williams	10
9—Middlebury	6
0—Cornell	35
21—N. Y. U.	0
6—Dartmouth	31
68	107

CORNELL.

41—St. Bonaventure	6
84—Susquehanna	0
28—Williams	6
34—Colgate	7
32—Dartmouth	7
35—Columbia	0
52—Johns Hopkins	0
14—Pennsylvania	7
320	33

DARTMOUTH.

13—Norwich	0
6—Maine	0
24—Boston Univ	0
27—Vermont	2
16—Harvard	0
7—Cornell	32
16—Brown	14
62—Colby	0
31—Columbia	6
202	54

FORDHAM.

41—Mt. St. Mary's	0
0—Boston College	20
6—Lehigh	9
0—St. John's Col	13
0—N. Y. U.	20
7—Holy Cross	23
30—C. C. N. Y.	0
0—Rutgers	42
0—Georgetown	6
84	133

GEORGIA.

7—Mercer	0
20—Oglethorpe	6
0—Yale	40
17—Tennessee	0
7—Auburn	0
13—Virginia	0
7—Vanderbilt	35
0—Alabama Univ	36
3—Center	3
74	120

GEORGIA TECH.

28—Oglethorpe	13
10—V. M. I.	7
7—Florida	7
20—Georgetown	10
7—Notre Dame	35
0—Alabama Univ	0
0—Penn. State	7
3—Kentucky	3
0—Alabama Poly	0
75	82

GEORGETOWN.

20—G. Washington	0
3—Quantico Mar	14
0—Princeton	17
10—Georgia Tech	20
7—3d Army Corps	14
0—Boston College	21
7—Bucknell	14
26—Tulsa	0
6—Fordham	0
79	100

HARVARD.

35—R. I. State	0
6—Middlebury	6
6—Holy Cross	0
0—Dartmouth	16
16—Tufts	0
5—Princeton	0
7—Brown	20
0—Yale	13
75	55

HOBART.

39—Roch. Optomet	0
0—Syracuse	33
49—St. Stephen's	0
21—St. Lawrence	17
27—Trinity	0
7—C. C. N. Y.	0
3—Union	7
7—Buffalo	0
14—Niagara	7
10—Rochester	0
177	64

HOLY CROSS.

47—New London	0
55—Lebanon Valley	0
32—Providence	0
0—Harvard	6
13—Boston Univ	0
16—Vermont	0
23—Fordham	7
40—Springfield	0
37—Buffalo	0
7—Boston College	16
270	29

ILLINOIS.

24—Nebraska	7
21—Butler	7
9—Iowa	6
29—Northwestern	0
7—Chicago	0
10—Wisconsin	0
27—Miss. Aggies	0
9—Ohio State	0
136	20

INDIANA.

0—De Pauw	3
7—Northwestern	6
0—Wisconsin	52
32—Hanover	0
0—Chicago	27
6—Wabash	29
3—Purdue	0
48	177

IOWA.

20—Okla. Aggies	0
45—Knox	3
7—Purdue	0
6—Illinois	9
20—Ohio State	0
3—Michigan	9
7—Minnesota	20
17—Northwestern	14
125	55

LAFAYETTE.

20—Muhlenberg	0
0—Pittsburgh	7
33—F. & M.	0
21—Springfield	0
6—Rutgers	6
6—W. & J.	6
8—Pennsylvania	6
45—Dayton	0
13—Lehigh	3
152	28

LEHIGH.

28—Gettysburg	6
0—Rutgers	10
9—Fordham	6
14—Muhlenberg	3
13—Carnegie Tech	6
7—Bucknell	7
21—Alfred	0
3—Lafayette	13
95	51

MICHIGAN.

36—Case	0
3—Vanderbilt	0
23—Ohio State	0
37—Mich. Aggies	0
9—Iowa	3
26—Quantico Mar	6
6—Wisconsin	3
10—Minnesota	0
150	12

MIDDLEBURY.

21—New Hampshire	0
7—Union	7
6—Harvard	6
21—Clarkson Tech	14
3—Tufts	6
6—Columbia	9
0—Vermont	13
41—Norwich	0
105	55

MINNESOTA.

20—Ames	17
13—Haskell	12
27—North Dakota	0
0—Wisconsin	0
34—Northwestern	14
20—Iowa	7
0—Michigan	10
114	60

NAVY.

39—Wil'm & Mary	10
13—Dickinson	7
27—W. Va. Wes	7
3—Penn. State	21
3—Princeton	3
0—Colgate	0
61—St. Xavier	0
0—Army	0
155	48

NEBRASKA.

7—Illinois	24
24—Oklahoma	0
0—Kansas	0
7—Missouri	7
14—Notre Dame	7
26—Iowa State	14
0—Syracuse	7
34—Kansas Aggies	12
112	71

FOOTBALL—*Continued.*

N. Y. U.

14—St. Stephen's	6
7—Rochester	0
0—Rensselaer	0
3—Rutgers	7
21—Rhode Island	0
20—Fordham	0
26—C. C. N. Y.	0
0—Columbia	21
7—Boston Univ.	0
98	34

NORTHWESTERN.

21—Beloit	6
6—Indiana	7
0—Chicago	13
0—Illinois	29
14—Minnesota	34
32—Lake Forest	0
3—Purdue	6
14—Iowa	17
90	112

NOTRE DAME.

74—Kalamazoo	0
14—Lombard	0
13—Army	0
25—Princeton	2
35—Georgia Tech	7
34—Purdue	7
7—Nebraska	14
34—Butler	7
26—Carnegie Tech	0
13—St. Louis U.	0
275	37

OHIO STATE.

24—Ohio Wesleyan	7
23—Colgate	23
0—Michigan	23
0—Iowa	20
42—Denison	0
32—Purdue	0
3—Chicago	17
0—Illinois	9
124	99

PENN STATE.

58—Lebanon Valley	0
16—N. Carolina State	0
20—Gettysburg	0
21—Navy	3
13—West Virginia	13
0—Syracuse	10
7—Georgia Tech	0
21—Pennsylvania	0
3—Pittsburgh	20
159	46

PENNSYLVANIA.

20—F. & M.	0
0—Maryland	3
13—Swarthmore	10
19—Columbia	7
24—Center	0
6—Pittsburgh	0
6—Lafayette	8
0—Penn State	21
88	49

PITTSBURGH.

21—Bucknell	0
7—Lafayette	0
7—West Virginia	13
0—Syracuse	3
2—Carnegie Tech	7
0—Pennsylvania	6
13—Grove City	7
13—W. & J.	6
20—Penn State	3
83	45

PRINCETON.

16—Johns Hopkins	7
17—Georgetown	0
2—Notre Dame	25
3—Navy	3
35—Swarthmore	6
0—Harvard	5
0—Yale	27
73	73

PURDUE.

39—Wilmington	0
0—Iowa	7
7—Wabash	7
6—Chicago	20
7—Notre Dame	34
0—Ohio State	32
6—Northwestern	3
0—Indiana	3
65	106

RUTGERS.

27—Penn. M. C.	0
44—Villanova	0
10—Lehigh	0
7—N. Y. U.	3
6—Lafayette	6
7—West Virginia	27
56—Richmond	0
61—Boston Univ.	0
42—Fordham	0
260	36

STANFORD.

20—Nevada	0
55—Santa Clara	6
42—Occidental	0
7—So. California	14
40—Olympic Club	7
14—Oregon	3
17—Idaho	7
0—California	9
195	46

STEVENS.

12—St. John's Col.	30
20—Haverford	6
6—St. Lawrence	13
0—Rensselaer	27
37—U. S. S. Colorado	0
7—Mass. Aggies	25
0—Swarthmore	21
82	122

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

30—Stevens	12
19—Cooper Union	0
13—Fordham	0
20—Springfield	7
23—Niagara	7
6—Providence	6
111	32

SWARTHMORE.

6—Ursinus	0
10—Pennsylvania	13
9—Susquehanna	0
6—F. & M.	6
6—Princeton	35
32—Muhlenberg	7
21—Stevens	0
17—Haverford	0
107	61

SYRACUSE.

33—Hobart	0
61—Wil'm & Mary	3
23—Alabama	0
3—Pittsburgh	0
44—Springfield	0
10—Penn State	0
49—Boston Univ.	0
7—Colgate	16
7—Nebraska	0
237	19

TRINITY.

0—Conn. Aggies	13
7—Worcester Tech.	6
20—Lowell Textile	0
0—Hobart	27
0—Union	14
0—Bates	7
12—Amherst	41
39	108

UNION.

0—Clarkson	12
0—St. Lawrence	7
7—Middlebury	7
0—Amherst	0
7—Rochester	0
14—Trinity	0
7—Hobart	3
14—Hamilton	9
49	38

VANDERBILT.

27—Howard	0
0—Michigan	3
0—Texas	16
17—Tulane	0
0—Miss. A. & M.	0
50—Tennessee	7
35—Georgia	7
7—Sewanee	0
136	33

VIRGINIA.

10—Furman	13
9—Richmond	0
32—St. John's	7
0—V. M. I.	35
33—Trinity (N. C.)	0
0—W. & L.	7
0—Georgia	13
3—V. P. I.	6
0—North Carolina	0
87	81

WASH. & JEFF.

21—Bethany	0
12—Brown	7
9—Carnegie Tech	7
6—Detroit	0
6—Lafayette	6
40—Waynesburg	0
6—Pittsburgh	13
7—West Virginia	2
107	35

WASH. STATE.

20—Pacific College	0
14—Gonzaga	27
0—Idaho	14
0—California	9
13—Oregon	7
3—Oregon Aggies	3
7—Wash. Univ.	24
57	84

WASHINGTON UNIV.

54—Willamette	0
19—Whitman	0
22—So. California	0
24—Puget Sound	0
14—Oregon Aggies	0
26—Montana	14
0—California	9
24—Wash. State	7
26—Oregon	7
209	37

WESLEYAN.

12—Bates	0
13—Bowdoin	0
6—Columbia	12
6—Tufts	14
0—Mass. Aggies	13
10—Amherst	12
7—Williams	12
54	63

WEST VIRGINIA.

21—W. Va. Wes.	7
28—Allegheny	0
13—Pittsburgh	7
81—Marshall	0
13—Penn State	13
27—Rutgers	7
63—W. & L.	0
48—St. Louis	0
2—Wash. & Jeff.	7
296	41

WILLIAMS.

34—Hamilton	0
20—Rensselaer	12
6—Cornell	28
14—Norwich	7
10—Columbia	0
25—Mass. Aggies	0
12—Wesleyan	7
23—Amherst	7
144	61

WISCONSIN.

7—Coe	3
21—Mich. Aggies	0
52—Indiana	0
0—Minnesota	0
0—Illinois	10
6—Michigan	6
6—Chicago	13
89	32

YALE.

53—North Carolina	0
40—Georgia	0
29—Bucknell	14
21—Brown	0
31—Army	10
16—Maryland	14
27—Princeton	0
13—Harvard	0
230	38

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE.

Illinois and Michigan were undefeated in the "Big Ten" conference play of the Middle West and as they did not meet no conference championship could be awarded. The record for the season follows:

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Pts.	Op. Pts.	Team.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Pts.	Op. Pts.
Illinois	5	0	1.000	64	6	Indiana	2	2	.500	10	85
Michigan	4	0	1.000	48	6	Wisconsin*	1	3	.250	61	29
Chicago	5	1	.833	90	22	Ohio State	1	4	.200	35	59
Minnesota*	2	1	.667	54	31	Purdue	1	4	.200	12	65
Iowa	3	3	.500	60	52	Northwestern	0	6	.000	37	106

* Played scoreless tie.

RECORDS OF CHIEF FOOTBALL GAMES IN PAST YEARS.
(During America's participation in the World War most of the big college teams did not play.)

	Army vs. Navy		Army vs. Yale		Cornell vs. Penna.		Harvard vs. Yale		Harvard vs. Princeton		Lafayette vs. Penna.		Princeton vs. Yale	
1883							2	23	7	20			0	6
1884							0	48	6	34			0	0
1885													6	5
1886							4	29	0	12			0	0
1887							8	17	12	0			0	12
1888									6	18			0	10
1889							0	6	15	41			10	0
1890	0	24					12	6					0	32
1891	32	16					0	10					0	19
1892	4	12					0	6					0	12
1893	4	6	0	28	0	50	0	6			0	82	6	0
1894			5	12	0	6	4	12			0	26	0	24
1895			8	18	2	46			4	12	0	30	10	20
1896			2	16	12	32			0	12	6	4	24	6
1897			6	6	0	4	0	0			0	46	0	6
1898			0	10	6	12	17	0			0	32	6	0
1899	17	5	0	24	0	29	0	0			6	0	11	10
1900	7	11	0	18	0	27	0	28			5	12	5	29
1901	11	5	5	5	23	6	22	0					0	12
1902	22	8	0	6	11	12	0	23					5	12
1903	40	5	5	17	0	42	0	16					11	6
1904	11	0	11	6	0	34	0	12			0	22	0	12
1905	6	6	0	20	5	6	0	6			6	6	4	23
1906	0	10	6	10	0	0	0	6			0	0	0	0
1907	0	6	0	0	4	12	0	12			0	15	10	12
1908	6	4	0	6	4	17	4	0			4	34	5	11
1909			0	17	6	17	0	8			6	6	0	17
1910	0	3	9	3	6	12	0	0			0	18	3	5
1911	0	3	6	0	9	21	0	0	6	8	6	23	6	3
1912	0	6	0	6	2	7	20	0	16	6	7	3	6	6
1913	22	9			21	0	15	5	3	0	0	10	3	3
1914	20	0			24	12	36	0	20	0	0	0	14	19
1915	14	0			24	9	41	0	10	6	17	0	7	13
1916	15	7			3	23	3	6	3	0	0	19	0	10
1917														
1918											0	34		
1919	0	6			0	24	10	2	10	10	0	23	13	6
1920	0	7			0	28	9	0	14	14	0	2	20	0
1921	0	7	7	14	41	0	10	3	3	10	38	6	7	13
1922	17	14	7	7	9	0	10	3	3	10			3	0
1923	0	0	10	31	14	7	0	13	5	0	8	6	0	27

PROFESSIONAL WEIGHT LIFTING.

Carry—2,250 lbs. carried on back, eight steps, side-stepping, P. J. McCarthy, St. Louis, Aug. 4, 1898.

Back Lift—6,370 lbs. raised by using arms, legs and back, under platform loaded with stone, until it was clear of contact with trusses, P. J. McCarthy, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 17, 1898.

EQUINE HIGH JUMPING.

The record breaking high jump of 8 ft. 13-16 in., made by Mrs. Stuyvesant Peabody's *Great Heart* at the South Shore Country Club, Chicago, June 8, 1923, draws attention again to this interesting feature of equine effort. When it is considered that the average height of a jumper is 16 hands, a leap of more than thirty inches higher, handicapped by the weight of saddle and rider, constitutes a feat not equaled in human competition. The eight greatest high jumpers of record have been Filemaker, Heatherbloom, Confidence, The Wasp, Hercules, Ironsides, Skyscraper, and Great Heart. Confidence held the record of 8 ft. 1-2 in., made at Ottawa, in 1912, for a little more than a decade, only to have it eclipsed by five-sixteenths of an inch during the past season.

Confidence duplicated this jump at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1916 with Dick Donnelly up as was the case at Ottawa. Prior to Great Heart's jump this was the best on record for a public competition although Heatherbloom is credited with clearing 8 ft. 2 in., in a practice jump before numerous witnesses and there are reports of 8 ft. 3 in. jumps made abroad.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Rubber manufactures in the United States in 1921 were valued at $704,903,133, as against $1,138,-216,019 in 1919, and $300,993,796 in 1914.

The chief products were tires and inner tubes (for motor vehicles) valued at $450,339,135. Of these, the casings, or "shoes," for pneumatic auto and truck tires numbered 27,297,919, valued at $377,829,338.

The inner tubes numbered 32,082,002, valued at $52,858,181.

Solid truck tires numbered 401,388, valued at $14,735,925.

Other rubber products (values in parenthesis) were—rubber boots, 6,532,212 pairs ($15,104,058); rubber shoes and overshoes, 57,191,040 pairs ($60,-759,215); canvas shoes with rubber soles, 15,236,590 pairs ($18,943,756); rubber heels, 137,498,617 ($14,527,762); rubber or composition soles, 5,002,787 pairs ($1,739,848).

Rubberized fabrics, for autos and carriages, 15,-544,831 yds. ($6,910,363); all other rubberized fabrics, 19,679,279 yds. ($4,308,414); belting ($13,-068,798); hose ($18,139,651); packing ($4,460,127); clothing ($4,083,803); druggists goods ($13,501,400); hard rubber goods ($11,940,940).

Rubber was reclaimed to the amount of 68,276,588 lbs. ($7,424,453).

There were 496 rubber goods plants, with 103,273 wage earners; their wages in 1921 totaled $123,-613,000; cost of materials, $377,879,000.

BLONDES HAVE 90 MILES OF HAIR, BRUNETTES 46.

Blondes generally have more hair than brunettes, but that of the dark-haired beauties is stronger and more enduring, according to Teutonic beauty scientists who have been studying the subject.

The average brunette in Germany has 70 kilometres, or about 46 miles of hair on the average, while the average light-complexioned woman has 135 kilometres, or about 90 miles.

But the threads of gold are much frailer than the black.

A blond hair will support a weight of only 68 grams, while one from the head of a brunette will carry a weight of 113 grams.

WORLD AND AMERICAN SWIMMING RECORDS.

(Compiled by Otto Wahle, New York.)

WORLD'S RECORDS TO DECEMBER 1, 1923.

MEN, FREE STYLE.

Distance.	Name.	Country.	Time.	Date.	Place.	Length of Course.
100 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	51 4-5s.	Mar. 19, 1923	Minneapolis	20 yds.
100 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	52 4-5s.	June 23, 1923	Honolulu	100 yds.
100 met.	J. Weissmuller	United States	58 3-5s.	July 9, 1922	Alameda, Cal.	100 met.
150 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	1m. 25 2-5s.	April 6, 1922	Chicago	20 yds.
200 met.	J. Weissmuller	United States	2m. 14s.	Jan. 4, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.
200 met.	J. Weissmuller	United States	2m. 17 1-5s.	June 24, 1922	Honolulu	100 yds.
220 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	2m. 14s.	Jan. 4, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.
220 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	2m. 18 2-5s.	June 24, 1922	Honolulu	100 yds.
300 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	3m. 16 3-5s.	Mar. 25, 1922	Philadelphia	25 yds.
300 met.	J. Weissmuller	United States	3m. 35 1-5s.	Mar. 25, 1922	Philadelphia	25 yds.
400 met.	J. Weissmuller	United States	4m. 51 2-5s.	Feb. 1, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.
400 met.	J. Weissmuller	United States	5m. 6 3-5s.	June 22, 1922	Honolulu	100 yds.
440 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	4m. 51 2-5s.	Feb. 1, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.
440 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	5m. 7 4-5s.	June 22, 1922	Honolulu	100 yds.
500 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	5m. 42s.	Feb. 1, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.
500 met.	J. Weissmuller	United States	6m. 24 1-5s.	Sept. 30, 1922	Milwaukee	25 yds.
500 met.	Arne Borg	Sweden	6m. 50s.	July 5, 1923	Gothenburg	50 met.
880 yds.	Norman Ross	United States	10m. 55 2-5s.	April 13, 1919	Chicago	20 yds.
880 yds.	B. B. Kieran	Australia	11m. 11 3-5s.	Mar. 18, 1905	Sydney	50 yds.
1,000 yds.	Norman Ross	United States	12m. 38 2-5s.	Oct. 17, 1919	Stanford, Cal.	100 feet.
1,000 yds.	Norman Ross	United States	12m. 44 3-5s.	Nov. 1, 1919	Honolulu	100 yds.
1,000 met.	Arne Borg	Sweden	14m. 16s.	July 8, 1923	Gothenburg	50 met.
1,500 met.	Arne Borg	Sweden	21m. 35 5-10s.	July 8, 1923	Gothenburg	50 met.
1 mile	Norman Ross	United States	22m. 39 1-5s.	Feb. 3, 1921	Chicago	20 yds.
1 mile	F. Beaurepaire	Australia	23m. 30 4-5s.	May 26, 1921	Honolulu	100 yds.
2 miles	E. Bolden	United States	50m. 20 2-5s.	Aug. 18, 1923	De Kalb, Ill.	100 yds.

MEN, BREAST STROKE.

Distance.	Name.	Country.	Time.	Date.	Place.	Length of Course.
100 met.	M. Sipos		1m. 16 1-5s.	Sept. 24, 1922	Budapest	25 met.
200 yds.	R. Skelton	United States	2m. 35s.	April 5, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.
200 met.	E. Rademacher	Germany	2m. 50 4-5s.	April 3, 1922	Duisburg, G'y	25 met.
200 met.	E. Rademacher	Germany	2m. 55 7-10s.	July 6, 1923	Gothenburg	50 met.
400 met.	E. Rademacher	Germany	6m. 9 4-5s.	April 9, 1923	Stockholm	25 met.
500 met.	P. Courtman	England	7m. 51s.			

MEN, BACK STROKE.

Distance.	Name.	Country.	Time.	Date.	Place.	Length of Course.
100 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	1m. 5 2-5s.	Nov. 4, 1922	Milwaukee	25 yds.
100 yds.	W. D. Kealoha	United States	1m. 5 3-5s.	June 24, 1922	Honolulu	100 yds.
100 met.	W. D. Kealoha	United States	1m. 12 3-5s.	Oct. 17, 1921	Honolulu	25 yds.
100 met.	J. Weissmuller	United States	1m. 12 3-5s.	Nov. 4, 1922	Milwaukee	25 yds.
100 met.	W. D. Kealoha	United States	1m. 13 3-5s.	Oct. 11, 1923	Honolulu	100 yds.
150 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	1m. 42s.	April 4, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.
200 met.	B. Skamper	Germany	2m. 47 1-5s.	Sept. 9, 1923	Darmstadt	25 met.
200 met.	B. Skamper	Germany	2m. 56 2-5s.	Aug. 13, 1921	Leipzig, Ger'y.	100 met.
400 met.	G. Blitz	Belgium	5m. 59 1-5s.	Sept. 16, 1921	Exeter, Eng.	25 yds.
400 met.	P. Overhamm	Germany	6m. 13s.	June 28, 1922	Berlin	100 met.

WOMEN, FREE STYLE.

Distance.	Name.	Country.	Time.	Date.	Place.	Length of Course.
100 yds.	M. Wehselau	United States	1m. 3s.	May 26, 1923	Honolulu	25 yds.
100 yds.	Ethelda Bleibtrey	United States	1m. 3 2-5s.	May 30, 1921	Honolulu	100 yds.
100 met.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	1m. 12 1-5s.	Oct. 11, 1923	Honolulu	100 yds.
150 yds.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	1m. 47 2-5s.	July 28, 1923	Briar Cliff, N.Y	20 yds.
200 met.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	2m. 45 2-5s.	Oct. 10, 1923	Honolulu	100 yds.
220 yds.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	2m. 46 4-5s.	April 4, 1923	Brooklyn, N.Y	25 yds.
300 yds.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	3m. 58 2-5s.	Sept. 4, 1922	Brighton B'ch.	25 yds.
300 met.	Adelaide Lambert	United States	4m. 29 3-5s.	Sept. 4, 1923	Long Beach	25 yds.
300 met.	Helen Wainwright	United States	4m. 29 4-5s.	Aug. 11, 1922	Indianapolis	100 yds.
400 met.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	5m. 53 1-5s.	Sept. 4, 1922	Brighton B'ch.	25 yds.
400 met.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	5m. 54 2-5s.	Oct. 13, 1923	Honolulu	100 yds.
440 yds.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	5m. 54 3-5s.	Sept. 4, 1922	Brighton B'ch.	25 yds.
500 yds.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	6m. 45 1-5s.	Sept. 4, 1922	Brighton B'ch.	25 yds.
500 met.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	7m. 22 1-5s.	Sept. 4, 1922	Brighton B'ch.	25 yds.
880 yds.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	13m. 19s.	Aug. 25, 1923	Indianapolis	100 yds.
1,000 yds.	Helen Wainwright	United States	14m. 58 2-5s.	Aug. 19, 1922	Manhattan B'h	110 yds.
1 mile	Fanny Durack	Australia	26m. 8s.	Feb. 23, 1914	Sydney, Aust.	110 yds.

WOMEN, BACK STROKE.

Distance.	Name.	Country.	Time.	Date.	Place.	Length of Course.
100 yds.	Sybil Bauer	United States	1m. 15s.	Mar. 18, 1922	Indianapolis	20 yds
100 yds.	Sybil Bauer	United States	1m. 15 4-5s.	Aug. 24, 1923	Indianapolis	100 yds.
100 met.	Sybil Bauer	United States	1m. 24s.	Dec. 1, 1922	Buffalo, N. Y.	20 yds.
100 met.	Sybil Bauer	United States	1m. 26 3-5s.	July 8, 1923	Newark, N. J.	100 yds.
150 yds.	Sybil Bauer	United States	1m. 59 3-5s.	Feb. 24, 1922	Great Lakes	25 yds.
200 met.	Sybil Bauer	United States	3m. 4-5s.	Mar. 1, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.
220 yds.	Sybil Bauer	United States	3m. 4-5s.	Mar. 1, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.
400 met.	Sybil Bauer	United States	6m. 36s.	April 5, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.
440 yds.	Sybil Bauer	United States	6m. 36s.	April 5, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.

WOMEN, BREAST STROKE.

Distance.	Name.	Country.	Time.	Date.	Place.	Length of Course.
100 yds.	Ruth Smith	United States	1m. 23 4-5s.	April 21, 1922	Columbus, O.	20 yds.
100 met.	Doris Hart	England	1m. 33 2-5s.	Aug. 23, 1922	Aldershot, Eng	25 yds.
200 yds.	I. Gilbert	England	3m. 2 1-5s.	May 26, 1922	Garston, Eng.	25 yds.
200 met.	I. Gilbert	England	3m. 20 2-5s.	June 18, 1922	Rotherham	25 yds.
200 met.	Doris Hart	England	3m. 34 2-5s.	July 8, 1923	Gothenburg	50 met.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

OUTDOOR—MEN, SENIOR.

50 Yards—Held under the auspices of the Edgewater Beach Baths, at Chicago, Ill., on Aug. 19, 1923—Won by Herbert Topp, Chicago A. A.; Stubby Kruger, second; Davey Jones, Brown Univ., third. Time—28 2-5s. *100 Yards*—Held under the auspices of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, at Indianapolis, Ind., on Aug. 23, 1923, in the Broad Ripple pool—Won by John Weissmuller, Illinois A. C.; Peter Weissmuller, Illinois A. C., second; Stubby Kruger, Illinois A. C., third. Time—54 3-5s. *220 Yards*—Held under the auspices of the Ideal Park Swim. Club, at Johnstown, Pa., on Aug. 11, 1923, in the Ideal Park pool—Won by Harry Glancy, Pittsburgh A. A.; Harold Kruger, Illinois A. C., second; Adam Smith, Erie Y. M. C. A., third; Edward Keating, Boys' Club, fourth. Time—2m. 36 3-5s. *440 Yards*—Held under the auspices of the Westchester-Biltmore C. C., at Rye, N. Y., on Sept. 2, 1923—Won by John Weissmuller, Illinois A. C.; H. Kruger, Illinois A. C., second; E. Keating, Boys' Club, third. Time—5m. 37 2-5s. *One Mile*—Held under the auspices of the Pensacola A. A., at Pensacola, Fla., on Sept. 3, 1923—Won by Eugene Bolden, Illinois A. C.; Thomas Blake, Los Angeles A. C., second; Ed. Thatcher, Atlantic A. C., third. Time—25m. 6s. *Long Distance*—Held under the auspices of the Riverton Yacht Club, at Riverton, N. J., on July 21, 1923—Won by Edward Keating, Boys' Club; Thomas Blake, Los Angeles A. C., second; John Petri, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, third; George Dedham, Brookline Swim. Club, fourth. Time—2h. 7m. *150 Yards Back Stroke*—Held under the auspices of the Edgewater Beach Baths, at Chicago, Ill., on Aug. 12, 1923—Won by H. Kruger, Illinois A. C.; B. Miller, Illinois A. C., second; O. Horn, Illinois A. C., third. Time—1m. 58s. *220 Yards Breast Stroke*—Held under the auspices of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, at Indianapolis, Ind., on Aug. 24, 1923, in the Broad Ripple pool—Won by Robert Skelton, Illinois A. C.; Clifton Blankley, Illinois A. C., second; Winston Kratz, Louisville Boat Club, third. Time—3m. 6 3-5s. *Pentathlon*—Held under the auspices of the Central Assn. A. A. U., at Detroit, Mich., on Aug. 26, 1923—Won by Stubby Kruger, Illinois A. C.; Ferdinand Ehrlich, New York A. C., second; Adam Smith, Erie (Pa.) Y. M. C. A., third. Points—9. *Fancy Dive*—Held under the auspices of the Detroit Boat Club, at Detroit, Mich., on Aug. 11, 1923—Won by C. Pinkston, Olympic Club; A. White, Olympic Club, second; W. Grandy, Detroit A. C., third. Points—609. *High Dive*—Held under the auspices of the Camp Searsville Lake, at Stanford University, Cal., on Sept. 2, 1923—Won by Clarence Pinkston, Olympic Club; Al. White, Olympic Club, second; Thomas McKee, unattached, third; Al. de Ferrari, Olympic Club, fourth. *880 Yards Relay*—Held under the auspices of Olympic Park, at Newark, N. J., on Sept. 9, 1923—Won by Illinois A. C. (H. Kruger, B. Wallen, P. McGillivray, J. Weissmuller); Boys' Club (G. Fissler, P. Burns, H. Florence, E. Keating), second. Time—10m. 5 2-5s.

OUTDOOR—WOMEN, SENIOR.

50 Yards—Held under the auspices of the Edgewater Beach Baths, at Chicago, Ill., on Aug. 2, 1923—Won by Gertrude Ederle, Women's Swim. Assn.; Helen Wainwright, unattached, second; Minnie DeVry, Illinois A. C., third. Time—29 2-5s. *100 Yards*—Held under the auspices of the Westchester Biltmore C. C., at Rye, N. Y., on July 15, 1923—Won by Adelaide Lambert, unattached; Theresa Starace, Women's Swim. Assn., second; Aileen Riggin, Women's Swim. Assn., third. Time—1m. 13 2-5s. *220 Yards*—Held under the auspices of the U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps, at Bridgeport, Conn., on Aug. 18, 1923—Won by Gertrude Ederle, Women's Swim. Assn.; Aileen Riggin, Women's Swim. Assn., second; Adelaide Lambert, unattached, third. Time—3m. 12 2-5s. *440 Yards*—Held under the auspices of the Beechmont Carnival Com. of City of New Rochelle, at Echo Bay, Hudson Park, N. Y., on July 29, 1923—Won by Gertrude Ederle, Women's Swim. Assn.; Adelaide Lambert, unattached, second; Virginia Whitenack, Women's Swim. Assn., third. Time—6m. 35 2-5s. *880 Yards*—Held under the auspices of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, at Indianapolis, Ind., on Aug. 25, 1923, in the Broad Ripple pool—Won by Gertrude Ederle, Women's Swim. Assn.; Ethel McGary, Women's Swim. Assn., second; Virginia Whitenack, Women's Swim. Assn., third. Time—13m. 19s. *One Mile*—Held under the auspices of the City of Boston, at Boston, Mass., on July 4, 1923, in the Charles River Basin—Won by Olive Holland, Boston Swim. Club; Mary Matz, unattached, second; Mabel Snodgrass, Boston Swim. Club, third. Time—29m. 27 2-5s. *Long Distance*—Held under the auspices of the Park Inn Baths, at Rockaway Park, N. Y., on Sept. 1, 1923—Won by Ethel McGary, Women's Swim. Assn.; Maude McFarlane, Women's Swim. Assn., second; Katherine Brown, Women's Swim. Assn., third; Ethel Hertle, Women's Swim. Assn., fourth. Time—1h. 56m. 43s. *Fancy Diving*—Held under the auspices of the Daily News, at Long Beach, N. Y., on Aug. 4, 1923, in the Olympia pool—Won by Aileen Riggin, Women's Swim. Assn.; Elizabeth Becker, Women's Swim. Assn., second; Helen Wainwright, unattached, third. Points—143.25. *High Dive*—Held under the auspices of the Women's Swim. Assn., at Rye, N. Y., on Sept. 15, 1923—Won by Helen Meany, Women's Swim. Assn.; Louise Davidson, People's Palace, second. Points—115.85. *150 Yards Back Stroke*—Held under the auspices of the Edgewater Beach Baths, at Chicago, Ill., on Aug. 26, 1923—Won by Sybil Bauer, Illinois A. C.; Aileen Riggin, Women's Swim. Assn., second; Ethel McGary, Women's Swim. Assn., third. Time—2m. 4 4-5s. *220 Yards Breast Stroke*—Held under the auspices of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, at Indianapolis, Ind., on Aug. 24, 1923, in the Broad Ripple pool—Won by Ruth Thomas, Ambassador Swim. Club; Edna O'Connell, Illinois A. C., second; Eugenia Heise, Uniontown (Ind.) Swim. Assn., third. Time—3m. 50 3-5s. *880 Yard Relay*—Held under the auspices of the Westchester-Biltmore C. C., at Rye, N. Y., on Aug. 19, 1923—Won by Women's Swim. Assn. (G. Ederle, E. McGary, D. O'Mara and A. Riggin); Women's Swim. Assn. (F. Starace, E. Ursprung, L. Stoddard, V. Whitenack), second; Board of Recreation, Bridgeport (A. Waters, G. Kemple, P. O'Brien, A. Bauns), third. Time—12m. 15 1-5s.

CHESS.

By H. Helms.

With a National Masters' Tournament at Lake Hopatcong, in addition to the first match for the United States championship held in fourteen years, chess players in this country did not lack in 1923 for incentive to keep alive interest in their favorite pastime.

Frank J. Marshall successfully defended his title and also divided first and second prizes with A. Kupchik at Lake Hopatcong.

The Manhattan Chess Club emerged victorious in the annual competition of the Metropolitan Chess League.

Columbia and City College were the winners in their respective college chess leagues.

Thirtieth "C. H. Y. P." College Chess League, New York, Dec. 27-29, 1922—Won by Columbia, total of 10½-1½. Other scores: Princeton, 6½-5½; Harvard and Yale, each 3½-8½. The winning team: Columbia—O. Frink jr., '23; L. Samuels, '24; E. Worden, '23; M. Monsky, '25. The record: Columbia, 17 wins; Harvard, 9; Yale, 2; Princeton, 1. In addition, Harvard and Yale tied in 1909.

Twenty-fourth Intercollegiate Chess League Tourney, New York, Dec. 26-30, 1922—Won by City College, total of 10½-5½. Other scores: Pennsylvania and New York University, each 8½-7½; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 8-8; Cornell, 4½-11½. The winning team: City College—A. E. Santasiere, '25; E. Tholfsen, '23; H. Grossman, '23; M. Levine, '25. The record: Pennsylvania, 11 wins; Cornell, 8; City College, 2; Massachusetts Tech., 1. In addition, Pennsylvania tied once with Cornell and once with Brown University, one of the organizers of the league, but no longer a member.

Hastings Masters' Tournament, Christmas, 1922

—Won by A. Rubinstein, Russia, 6½-2½. Other leading scores: R. Reti, Czechoslovakia, and B. Sieghelm, England, each 6-3; A. G. Conde, Mexico, and B. Norman, England, each 5-4.

Schapiro-Chajes Match, Manhattan Chess Club, January and February—Final score: M. A. Schapiro, 5; Oscar Chajes, 3; drawn, 5.

United States Championship Match, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Washington, March 15 to May 12—Final score: F. J. Marshall of New York, 5; Edward Lasker of Chicago, 4; drawn, 9.

Metropolitan Chess League Championship—Won by the Manhattan Chess Club with 8½ matches out of 10 and a total of 55½ games; Rice-Progressive C. C., second, with 8½ matches and 54½ games; Marshall C. C., third, with 7½ matches and 44 games; Newark Chess Club, fourth, with 6½ matches and 43½ games; Chess Club International, fifth, with 6 matches and 45 games; Brooklyn Chess Club, sixth, with 5½ matches and 44½ games; New York University, seventh, with 4 matches and 33 games; City College, eighth, with 3½ matches and 37½ games; Columbia, ninth, with 2½ matches and 31½ games; Staten Island Chess Club, tenth, with 2 matches and 23 games; Swedish Chess Club, eleventh, with ½ match and 28 games.

International Masters' Tournament at Margate, England, Easter—Won by E. Gruenfeld, Austria, 5½-1½; A. Alekhine, Russia, E. D. Bogoljubow, Ukrainia; R. P. Mitchell, England; and A. Muffang, France, each 4½-2½.

International Masters' Tournament at Liverpool, March 28-April 6—Won by J. Mieses, Germany, 8-1; G. Maroczy, Hungary, 7½-1½; Sir G. A. Thomas and F. D. Yates, England, each 6½-2½; J. H. Blake, England, 5-4.

Pennsylvania State Championship, Philadelphia, Feb. 22—Won by W. A. Ruth of Philadelphia.

Woman's C. C. Championship of New York—Won by Mrs. W. I. Seaman of Staten Island, 13-1.

Interborough High School Championship—Won by Solomon Raunheim, High School of Commerce, 8-1; Leon Brown, High School of Commerce, second, 7½-1½; A. Pinkus, Stuyvesant High, third, 7-2; S. Cohen, Morris High, fourth, 5-4.

International Masters' Tournament at Carlsbad, Czechoslovakia, April 27-May 18—Tie for first prize between A. Alekhine, Russia; E. D. Bogoljubow, Ukrainia; and G. Maroczy, Hungary, each 11½-5½; tie for fourth and fifth between E. Gruenfeld, Austria, and R. Reti, Czechoslovakia, each 10½-6½; tie for sixth and seventh between A. Niemzowitsch, Denmark, and Dr. F. Treybal, Czechoslovakia, each 10-7; F. D. Yates, England, eighth, 9½-7½; R. Teichmann, Germany, ninth, 9-8.

Newspaper Club of New York Championship—Won by Delos Avery of The New York Evening World, in Class A.; Henry Hazleton, associate member, Class B., second.

Ninth American Chess Congress, Lake Hopatcong, N. J., Aug. 6-21—Masters' Tournament: Tie for first prize between A. Kupchik and F. J. Marshall, both of New York, each 10½-2½; D. Janowski, Paris, third, 10-3; Edward Lasker, Chicago, fourth, 9-4; M. A. Schapiro, New York, fifth, 8½-4½; R. T. Black, Syracuse, N. Y., sixth, 7-6; O. Chajes and O. Tenner, New York, tie for seventh, each 6½-6½. Minor Tournament: Won by S. T. Sharp, Philadelphia, 4½-½; tie for second place between J. H. Adams, Baltimore, and W. H. Mutchler, Washington, each 3-2; W. Malowan, New York, fourth, 2½-2½.

New York State Championship, Syracuse, Aug. 21-25—Won by Rudolph Smirka, New York City, 8½-1½; H. E. Jennings, Rochester, second, 8-2; L. W. Palmer, Syracuse, third, 5-5. General Tournament—Won by Mark Kreag, Rochester, 8-1; Herbert Stark, Syracuse, second; Fred Simpson, Rochester, third.

International Masters' Tournament at Maehrisch-Ostrau, Czechoslovakia, July 1-18—Won by Dr. E. Lasker, Germany, 10½-2½; R. Reti, Czechoslovakia, second, 9½-3½; E. Gruenfeld, Austria, third, 8½-4½; Selesnieff, Russia, fourth, 7½-5½; Euwe, Holland, and Tartakower, Ukrainia, tied for fifth and sixth, each 7-6; E. D. Bogoljubow, Russia; A. Rubinstein, Russia; and Dr. S. Tarrasch, Germany, tied for seventh, eighth and ninth, each 6½-6½.

Western Championship, San Francisco, July 28-Aug. 4—Tie for first place between S. Mlotkowski, Los Angeles, and N. T. Whitaker, Washington, D. C., each 9-2; S. Factor, Chicago, third, 8-3; A. J. Fink, San Francisco, fourth, 7-4; E. W. Gruer and Dr. W. R. Lovegrove, San Francisco, tie for fifth and sixth, each 6½-4½.

Rice-Progressive C. C. Championship—Won by Jacob Bernstein, New York, 8½-½.

Interborough High School League—Won by Commercial High School of Brooklyn, 41 points; Evander Childs, second, 39½; Townsend Harris Hall, third, 35; Morris and Stuyvesant, tied for fourth and fifth, each 34; De Witt Clinton, sixth, 30; Commerce, seventh, 28½.

Club Championships—Manhattan C. C., M. A. Schapiro; Rice-Progressive C. C., J. Bernstein; Marshall C. C., E. Tholfsen; International C. C., H. R. Bigelow; Brooklyn C. C., A. Kevitz; Staten Island C. C., P. Stevens jr.

ADVICE TO ATHLETES.

(By the United States Public Health Service.)

"What one should do to keep well in the summer," says Surgeon General H. S. Cumming, of the U. S. Public Health Service, "depends on what one has been doing during the winter. As winter occupations are infinitely varied it may seem at first blush that this dictum calls for equally varied summer programs. However, most occupations fall into certain groups which call for corresponding vacations.

"For instance, most men and an increasing number of women work hard all winter and take a vacation when summer comes. On the other hand, large groups of men and women (farmers, for instance) work hard all summer and take a vacation, if they ever get one, in the winter, when farm work is slack. Most women work hard in their own homes, and they too have earned a vacation, though their right to it is not always acknowledged. Some men and women appear not to work at all and would probably be very angry if any one accused them of working. These also need a vacation, but very few of them get a real one.

"A vacation should mean very different things to these different classes. A clerk, for instance, should do something that would make him use his muscles (though not to excess) and an iron mill worker something that would enable him to rest his. A girl who has been typewriting or packing cigarettes or cooking in somebody else's home should use her vacation in outdoor sports such as playing tennis or something like that. A tired wife and mother should rest by getting away from husband and children, soothing her nerves by chatting with other women, and having a few moments of genuine privacy. A 'society' girl who really works about as hard as anybody in the service of the Goddess of Pleasure and is probably (temporarily, at least) sick of teas and men and other girls, would do well to attend a Summer Normal school, where she would at least get a brand-new outlook on life—unless she has courage enough to get a job in a factory, where, if she was not too haughty, some 'factory girl' might take pity on her and teach her the ropes.

"The usual prescription for a vacation is exercise in the open air. Such advice assumes that exercise in the open is the one important thing that most workers do not get. This is, of course, true in regard to many persons, but it is not true in regard to many others—farmers, street cleaners, and chauffeurs, for instance. Anybody who has been spending his or her winter evenings in stuffy rooms studying, playing cards, dancing, or just nodding, should by all means, get out into the open air in the summer. A truck driver, on the other hand, might well spend his vacation indoors.

"Exercise, particularly in the open air, is valuable, and, indeed, essential to continued good health. Exercise, however, looks chiefly to physical and ignores mental health; and mental health is now considered to be about as important as physical health.

"Millions of persons, women in particular perhaps, need a 'change' rather than a 'rest.'

"As a matter of fact, nearly everyone feels this and unconsciously strives to act upon it. The 'tired business man' of whom papers say so much is not so foolish as some persons think when he goes to the theatre to listen to a farrago of nonsense; for this is the very antithesis of his daily work. Unfortunately going to the theatre is like his business, indoors.

"Clerks or working men or girls who attend baseball games show better judgment, for they get mental stimulus; and, if they applaud the players or denounce the umpire with enough enthusiasm they get a good deal of physical exercise in the open air. On the other hand the farmer who works 15 hours a day from early spring to late fall might do worse than spend two winter weeks in the city, fighting off the wily 'confidence' men and attending the movies. And more or less similarly for his wife. They would both get enough mental stimulus to sustain them through the laborious days of next summer."

BICYCLING.

(Compiled by National Cycling Association Board of Control.)

AMATEUR COMPETITION—UNPACED.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6	0.20 4-5	Lawrence...	Vailsburg..	Sept. 5,1909	3	5.57 1-5	Carter.....	Ogden....	Aug. 3,1905
¼	0.28 1-5	McDougall.	Newark..	May30,1913	3	6.07	Lawrence...	Salt Lake..	Aug. 4,1906
⅓	0.29 3-5	Hurley.....	Vailsburg..	May30,1902	5	10.11 1-5	Mayer.....	Salt Lake..	Aug.12,1909
½	0.36 1-5	McDougall.	Newark..	Sept. 9,1914	5	10.26	Hume.....	Salt Lake..	Aug.16,1908
½	0.55	McDougall.	Newark..	July 15,1914	10	21.33	Lindley....	New Haven	May30,1902
½	0.55	Spencer....	Newark..	Sep.12,1915	15	35.32	Collett.....	New York.	May30,1900
½	0.55	Stachle.....	Newark..	June24,1917	20	45.40 2-5	Stauder....	New Haven	Aug. 5,1900
½	0.55	Lang.....	Newark..	May17,1918	25	1.00.39	Forrest....	Vailsburg..	July 28,1901
¾	1.14 4-5	McDougall.	Newark..	Aug.17,1913	30	1.13.36	Jacobson...	New York.	Aug.25,1899
¾	1.24 4-5	DeMara....	Ogden....	July 21,1907	40	1.39.56 3-5	Jacobson...	New York.	Aug.25,1899
1	1.55	Mobeck....	Newark..	July 2,1922	50	2.05.00 4-5	Jacobson...	New York.	Aug.25,1899
2	3.51	McCormack	Salt Lake..	Aug.13,1909	75	3.30.36 1-5	Torrence...	New York.	Aug.25,1899
2	3.54	Young.....	Newark..	Sep.26,1920	100	4.57.24 2-5	Torrence...	New York.	Aug.25,1899

1 hour, 24 miles, 1,472 yards, G. H. Collett, New York City, May 30, 1900.

AMATEUR AGAINST TIME—UNPACED.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6	0.16 1-5	Cavanagh..	Vailsburg..	July 2,1911	1	1.55	Giles.....	Saltair....	July 28,1908
¼	0.24 4-5	Crebs.....	Saltair....	Aug. 1,1908	2	4.09	Giles.....	Saltair....	Aug.19,1908
⅓	0.33 2-5	Simons.....	Deming....	May26,1896	3	6.25 3-5	Giles.....	Salt Lake..	Aug. 4,1908
½	0.53 1-5	Lawrence...	Salt Lake..	Aug. 8,1908	4	8.51 2-5	Giles.....	Ogden....	Aug.20,1908
⅔	1.21 1-5	Heil.....	Denver....	July 31,1897	5	11.00	Giles.....	Ogden....	Aug.20,1908
¾	1.23 3-5	Lawrence...	Saltair....	Aug.19,1908					

AMATEUR COMPETITION—TANDEM.

M	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	1.51 4-5	Smith-Clayton...	Salt Lake.	July 28,1901	3	5.47 2-5	Wilcox-McCorm.	Salt Lake.	July 27,1905
2	3.51 4-5	Brodbeck-Wright	Salt Lake.	June18,1909	5	9.54	Redman-Redman	Salt Lake.	Aug. 4,1903

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS UNPACED—AMATEUR.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼	0.32 1-5	Beckman..	Ridgef'dPk	Apr 9,1922	10	25.16 4-5	Laux.....	New York.	Sep.14,1919
¼	0.32 1-5	Menzer....	Ridgef'dPk	Apr. 9,1922	15	41.25	Jones.....	Stockton..	Aug.17,1919
⅓	0.43 1-5	Thompson.	S. Antonio	May18,1917	20	55.45	Jones.....	Stockton..	Aug.17,1919
½	1.00 1-5	Thompson.	S. Antonio	May18,1917	25	1.09.10	Jones.....	Stockton..	Aug.17,1919
⅔	1.28	Thompson.	S. Antonio	May27,1917	35	1.35.50	Jones.....	Stockton..	Aug.17,1919
¾	1.37	Thompson.	S. Antonio	May27,1917	40	1.48.50	Jones.....	Stockton..	Aug.17,1919
1	2.07 1-5	Thompson.	S. Antonio	May27,1917	45	2.02.15	Jones.....	Stockton..	Aug.17,1919
2	4.00 3-5	Thompson.	S. Antonio	May27,1917	50	2.16.00	Jones.....	Stockton..	Aug.17,1919
3	7.13	Beckman..	Ridgef'dPk	Apr. 9,1922	60	2.57.15	Jones.....	Stockton..	Aug.17,1919
4	10.11 2-5	Thompson.	S. Antonio	May27,1917	75	3.35.40	Jones.....	Stockton..	Aug.17,1919
5	12.07 2-5	Aickelin...	New York.	Sep.14,1919	80	3.56.00	Jones.....	Stockton..	Aug.17,1919
6	14.38 2-5	Thompson.	S. Antonio	May31,1917	100	4.52.00	Nogara....	Wash'gton	July 3,1921
7	17.12	Thompson.	S. Antonio	May31,1917	200	12.20.00	Evans.....	N.Bruns'k.	Aug.18,1895
8	21.34 1-5	Thompson.	S. Antonio	May31,1917	500	39.10.00	Brown....	Val. Stream	Oct.15,1900
9	22.59 2-5	Beckman..	Ridgefield.	Sep.12,1920					

Hrs.	Miles.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Hrs.	Miles.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	22, 5,206 ft.	Rogow...	Hartford.	Oct.21,1920	4	82.7	Jones..	Stockton.	Aug.17,1919
2	44.3	Jones....	Stockton.	Aug.17,1919	5	102.5	Nogara...	Wash'ton	July 3,1921
3	64.2	Jones....	Stockton.	Aug.17,1919					

In a time trial at Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 8, 1911, Fred T. Keefe, the Australian, made the following professional marks: 25 miles, 1h.10m.0 3-5s; 50 miles, 2h. 24m. 0 3-5s.; 75 miles, 3h. 44m.; 100 miles, 5h. 2m.

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS COMPETITION—AMATEUR.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
½	0.29 2-5	King.....	Atl'ntic Cy	Sep.16,1922	10	23.08	Bello.....	Floral Park	Sep.12,1915
½	0.40 3-5	Peer.....	Plainfield..	Sept. 7,1908	15	36.47 2-5	Gerwing....	Santa Ana.	May25,1918
		Surman..			25	1.00.39 3-5	Beckman...	Brooklyn..	May30,1922
1	2.02	Guthridge	Westfield..	Aug. 8,1908	50	2.14.00 4-5	Jensen.....	Floral Park	June20,1915
		Haberle..			60	2.44.30	Beckman...	Atl'ntic Cy	May 7,1922
½	1.13	Nieminsky..	Wash'gton	Oct. 9,1921	90	4.32.30	Brakevelt...	Rochester	Sep.25,1920
⅔	6.57	Lange.....	Davenport.	Sep.18,1921	95	4.49.30	Brakevelt...	Rochester	Sep.25,1920
5	11.22	Hopkins....	Davenport.	Sep.18,1921	100	4.36.30	Nolen.....	Milw.-Cht.	May30,1922
20	45.22	Wahl.....	Buffalo....	July 4,1921	150	8.26.27	Kopsky....	Floral Park	May 5,1912
2	4.56 1-5	Steimert....	Hicksville	Sept. 3,1911					

AMATEUR AGAINST TIME—MOTOR-PACED.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼	0.20 1-5	Holzel.....	Spokane....	Sept. 4,1899	9	14.43 2-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg...	Oct. 5,1901
⅓	0.29 2-5	Holzel.....	Spokane....	Sept.26,1899	10	16.21	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg...	Oct. 5,1901
½	0.44 2-5	Leander....	Indian'polis	Sept.29,1900	11	17.58	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg...	Oct. 5,1901
1	1.13	Sulkins.....	Chas.Riv.Pk	July 25,1903	12	19.34 4-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg...	Oct. 5,1901
2	2.35 4-5	Peterson....	Buffalo.....	Aug.18,1915	13	21.12	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg...	Oct. 5,1901
3	4.28	Smith.....	Vailsburg...	July 27,1902	14	22.50	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg...	Oct. 5,1901
4	5.52 3-5	Smith.....	Vailsburg...	July 27,1902	15	24.26 4-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg...	Oct. 5,1901
5	7.07 2-5	Peterson....	Buffalo.....	Sept.19,1915	20	33.05 1-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg...	Oct. 5,1901
6	9.51 2-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg...	Oct. 5,1901	25	41.27	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg...	Oct. 5,1901
7	11.28 4-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg...	Oct. 5,1901	30	50.23 3-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg...	Oct. 5,1901
8	13.05 3-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg...	Oct. 5,1901	35	59.00	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg...	Oct. 5,1901

One hour, 35 miles, 1,055 yards.

AMATEUR INDOOR (FLAT FLOOR) COMPETITION.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
½	1.05 2-5	Gronkowski.	Buffalo.....	Mar. 6,1920	1½	3.16 1-5	Gronkowski.	Buffalo.....	Feb. 18,1922
¾	1.35 3-5	Gronkowski.	Buffalo.....	Mar 18,1922	2	4.22 1-5	Gronkowski.	Buffalo.....	Mar 19,1921
1	2.05 3-5	Gronkowski.	Buffalo.....	Mar 18,1922	5	11.52	Bundt.....	Buffalo.....	Dec. 17,1921

AMATEUR COMPETITION—MOTOR-PACED.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	1.24 2-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	12	19.55	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg..	Oct.20,1901
2	2.47 2-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	13	21.36 3-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg..	Oct.20,1901
3	4.18 3-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	14	23.18 4-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg..	Oct.20,1901
4	5.43 1-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	15	24.55 2-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg..	Oct.20,1901
5	7.07 2-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	20	34.02 4-5	Duer.....	Berk. Ov..	Sept. 9,1899
6	8.31 4-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	25	47.37	John Nelson	Montreal..	Aug.10,1899
7	9.56 1-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	30	57.28 2-5	John Nelson	Montreal..	Aug.10,1899
8	11.20 1-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	40	1.17.31 1-5	John Nelson	Montreal..	Aug.10,1899
9	12.44 1-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	50	1.38.26 2-5	John Nelson	Montreal..	Aug.10,1899
10	14.08 1-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	60	1.59 35 4-5	John Nelson	Montreal..	Aug.10,1899
11	18.14	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg..	Oct.20,1901	62	2.03.57 1-5	John Nelson	Montreal..	Aug.10,1899

One hour, 31 miles, 460 yards, John Nelson, Montreal, Aug. 10, 1899.
Two hours, 50 miles, 430 yards, John Nelson, Montreal, Aug. 10, 1899.

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION—UNPACED.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼	0.27 2-5	Kramer....	Newark....	July 4,1915	3	5.46	Goullet.....	Newark....	June 17,1917
½	0.28 2-5	Kramer....	Vailsburg...	Sept. 5,1904	4	7.42 2-5	Hanley.....	Newark....	July 7,1915
⅓	0.36 3-5	Kramer....	Newark....	May 23,1915	5	9.30	McNamara.	Newark..	July 23,1919
½	0.53	Kramer....	Newark....	July 4,1917	5	10.15	Fenn.....	Vailsburg...	Aug.25,1901
⅔	1.10 4-5	Grenda.....	Newark....	Aug.11,1915	10	20.07 1-5	McNamara.	Newark....	Sept.17,1916
¾	1.21	Kramer....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 5,1915	15	31.28 2-5	McNamara.	Newark....	Aug.20,1916
1	1.45	McNamara.	Newark....	Sept.17,1916	20	42.23 2-5	Drobach...	Newark....	Aug. 8,1917
2	3.38 1-5	Clark.....	Salt L'ke Cy	Aug. 2,1910	25	53.38 3-5	McNamara.	Newark....	Sept.22,1915
3	5.35 3-5	Lawson....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 25,1906					

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—UNPACED.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6	0.15 2-5	Crebs.....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 4,1911	3	6.09 1-5	Pye.....	Salt L'ke Cy	Aug.28,1908
¼	0.23 4-5	Lawson....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 4,1906	4	8.34 3-5	Williams ..	Salt L'ke Cy	July 30,1909
⅓	0.33	Clark.....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 24,1912	5	10.38	Williams ..	Salt L'ke Cy	July 30,1909
½	0.50 2-5	Clark.....	Saltair, Ut..	Aug.24,1908	10	23.09 2-5	Hamilton...	Denver.....	July 9,1898
⅔	1.11 2-5	Goullet.....	Salt L'ke Cy	June 17,1912	15	35.03	Hamilton...	Denver.....	July 9,1898
¾	1.24 3-5	Goullet.....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 1,1912	20	47.08 2-5	Hamilton...	Denver.....	July 9,1898
1	1.51	Goullet.....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 1,1912	25	59.13 2-5	Hamilton...	Denver.....	July 9,1898
2	4.01 3-5	Pye.....	Salt L'ke Cy	Aug.28,1910					

1 hour, 25 miles, 600 yards, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, July 9, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION—TANDEM.

M	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	1.40 1-5	Grenda-Walker..	Newark..	Sept. 6,1914	3	5.19	Grenda-Hill.....	Newark..	June 9,1915
2	3.35	Grenda-Walker..	Newark..	Aug. 2,1914	5	9.44	Chapm'n-Lawson	S't L'e Cy	July 3,1901

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION—HUMAN-PACED.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
10	19.25 2-5	Goullet.....	Newark...	Aug.31,1922	50	1.49.08	Goullet.....	Newark...	Aug.19,1920
25	51.18 2-5	Grenda.....	Newark...	Aug.19,1921					

1 hour, 28 miles, 19 yards, "Woody" Hedspath, Dayton, Ohio, July 31, 1902.

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION—TANDEM (HUMAN-PACED).

Miles.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
2.....	3m. 33s.....	Kramer-Egg.....	Newark, N. J.....	July 7, 1920.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—MOTOR-PACED.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼	0.18 4-5	Wilcox.....	Salt L'ke Cy	June 18,1913	4	4.16 4-5	Bedell.....	Philad'phia.	June 30,1917
⅓	0.27 4-5	Johnson....	Nashville...	Oct. 29,1896	5	5.18 2-5	Bedell.....	Philad'phia.	June 30,1917
½	0.37 3-5	Wilcox.....	Salt L'ke Cy	June 8,1913	6	6.28 1-5	Duer.....	Los Angeles	June 27,1909
⅔	0.55	Duer.....	Salt L'ke Cy	Aug.28,1910	7	7.33 3-5	Duer.....	Los Angeles	June 27,1909
1	1.04 1-5	Bedell.....	Philad'phia.	June 30,1917	8	8.38 1-5	Bedell.....	Los Angeles	June 27,1909
2	2.09 4-5	Duer.....	Los Angeles	June 27,1909	9	9.45 4-5	Duer.....	Los Angeles	June 27,1909
3	3.13 2-5	Bedell.....	Philad'phia.	June 30,1917	10	10.59 3-5	Bedell.....	Philad'phia.	July 7,1917

PROFESSIONAL HOUR—MOTOR-PACED.

Hrs.	Miles	Yards.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Hrs.	Miles	Yards.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1..	50..	3	Caldwell..	Boston ..	Sep. 1,1903	13..	335..	1,540	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901
2..	77..	440	Moran...	Revere...	Aug. 8,1903	14..	355..	.....	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901
3..	106..	900	Caldwell..	Revere...	Sep. 5,1904	15..	372..	.....	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901
4..	137..	275	McLean..	Revere...	Sep. 5,1904	16..	397..	220	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901
5..	168..	910	Moran...	Revere...	Sep. 5,1904	17..	403..	440	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901
6..	197..	220	Moran...	Revere...	Sep. 5,1904	18..	416..	.....	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900
7..	199..	220	Turville..	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901	19..	432..	.....	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900
8..	218..	440	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901	20..	450..	1,540	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900
9..	246..	440	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901	21..	466..	660	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900
10..	265..	.....	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901	22..	485..	220	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900
11..	289..	.....	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901	23..	507..	1,320	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900
12..	312..	880	Pierce...	Waltham.	July 3,1899	24..	528..	925	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900

OFFICIAL MOTORCYCLE RECORDS.

M. & A. T. A. RECORDS.

(Regardless of Course or National Championship Events.)

Distance.	Cu. In.	Winner.	Machine.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 Mile	61	Jim Davis	Indian	Beverly, Cal	April 17, 1922	32.53
5 Miles	61	Jim Davis	H.-D	Beverly, Cal	April 24, 1922	2.51 4-5
10 Miles	61	Jim Davis	H.-D	Kansas City, Mo	Sept. 3, 1923	5.37 3-5
25 Miles	61	Otto Walker	H.-D	Beverly, Cal	April 24, 1921	14.21 4-5
50 Miles	61	Otto Walker	H.-D	Fresno, Cal	Feb. 22, 1921	29.34 3-5
100 Miles	61	John Branson	H.-D	Kansas City, Mo	Sept. 3, 1923	60.11
200 Miles	61	Ralph Hepburn	H.-D	Dodge City, Kan	July 4, 1921	2.17.54
300 Miles	61	Ralph Hepburn	H.-D	Dodge City, Kan	July 4, 1921	3.30.03

SIDECAR.

Distance.	Cu. In.	Winner.	Machine.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 Mile		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 14, 1921	51 3-5
5 Miles		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 14, 1921	4.20 2-5
10 Miles		Sam Riddle	Indian	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y	Oct. 11, 1919	8.15 3-5
25 Miles		Teddy Carroll	Indian	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y	Oct. 11, 1919	20.36 2-5

30-50" SOLO—HALF-MILE DIRT TRACK.

Distance.	Cu. In.	Winner.	Machine.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 Mile		John Seymour	Indian	Winchester, Ind	July 22, 1923	51
5 Miles		John Seymour	Indian	Winchester, Ind	July 22, 1923	4.39 2-5
10 Miles		Paul Anderson	Excelsior	Winchester, Ind	May 18, 1923	9.39

SOLO—ONE-MILE DIRT TRACK.

Distance.	Cu. In.	Winner.	Machine.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 Mile	30-50	John Seymour	Indian	Grand Rapids, Mich	Aug. 4, 1923	49
5 Miles	30-50	John Seymour	Indian	Milwaukee, Wis	Aug. 12, 1923	4.01 3-5
10 Miles	30-50	John Seymour	Indian	Grand Rapids, Mich	Aug. 4, 1923	8.15 3-5
25 Miles	30-50	Jim Davis	H.-D	Milwaukee, Wis	Aug. 12, 1923	20.35
1 Mile	61	Ralph Hepburn	Indian	San Luis Obispo, Cal	Nov. 5, 1922	39 3-5
5 Miles	61	Ralph Hepburn	Indian	San Luis Obispo, Cal	Nov. 5, 1922	3.26 1-5
10 Miles	61	Ralph Hepburn	Indian	San Luis Obispo, Cal	Nov. 5, 1922	6.59 4-5
25 Miles	61	Ralph Hepburn	Indian	San Luis Obispo, Cal	Nov. 5, 1922	18.02
50 Miles	61	Fred Ludlow	H.-D	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 19, 1921	38.52.13

SIDECAR—HALF-MILE DIRT TRACK.

Distance.	Cu. In.	Winner.	Machine.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 Mile		Lester Foote	H.-D	Greeley, Col	Sept. 16, 1920	1.13 3-5
5 Miles		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Pittsburgh, Pa	Oct. 10, 1921	5.37
10 Miles		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Pittsburgh, Pa	Oct. 10, 1921	11.11 1-5

SIDECAR—ONE-MILE DIRT TRACK.

Distance.	Cu. In.	Winner.	Machine.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 Mile		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 14, 1921	51 3-5
5 Miles		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 14, 1921	4.20 2-5
10 Miles		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 14, 1921	8.39
25 Miles		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 14, 1921	21.47

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR 1923.

SOLO.

Distance.	Cu. In.	Winner.	Machine.	Place.	Date.	Time.
5 Miles	30-50	Don Marks	Indian	South Bend, Ind	June 17, 1923	5.18 2-5
10 Miles	30-50	John Seymour	Indian	Orangeburg, N. Y	June 16, 1923	11.36
25 Miles	30-50	Jim Davis	H.-D	Milwaukee, Wis	Aug. 12, 1923	20.35
5 Miles	61	Gene Walker	Indian	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 15, 1923	3.37
10 Miles	61	Gene Walker	Indian	Milwaukee, Wis	Aug. 12, 1923	7.52
25 Miles	61	Gene Walker	Indian	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 15, 1923	18.09 1-5
100 Miles	61	John Branson	H.-D	Kansas City, Mo	Sept. 3, 1923	60.11
200 Miles	61	Curley Fredericks	Indian	Wichita, Kan	July 4, 1923	2.27.48

SIDECAR.

Distance.	Cu. In.	Winner.	Machine.	Place.	Date.	Time.
5 Miles		T. R. Connor	H.-D	Frederick, Md	July 14, 1923	6.04
10 Miles		John Zetzer	Indian	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 15, 1923	8.40.86
25 Miles		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Milwaukee, Wis	Aug. 12, 1923	24.23

AUTOMOBILE RACE AND TRACK RECORDS.

COMPETITIVE SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 mile	0 40.23	De Palma	Mercedes	Des Moines, Ia	June 24, 1916
2 miles	1 09.57	Louis Chevrolet	Frontenac	Chicago, Ill	Sept. 3, 1917
3 miles	1 54.81	Resta	Peugot	Des Moines, Ia	June 24, 1916
4 miles	2 14.22	Louis Chevrolet	Frontenac	Chicago, Ill	Sept. 3, 1917
5 miles	2 56.35	Resta	Peugot	Omaha, Neb	July 15, 1916
10 miles	5 20.20	Milton	Duesenberg	Sheepshead Bay, N.Y.	June 14, 1919
15 miles	8 18.90	De Palma	Packard Special	Chicago, Ill	Sept. 3, 1917
20 miles	10 50.20	De Palma	Packard Special	Chicago, Ill	July 28, 1918
25 miles	14 12.72	De Palma	Packard Special	Chicago, Ill	Sept. 3, 1917
50 miles	26 23.40	De Palma	Packard	Sheepshead Bay, N.Y.	June 14, 1919
75 miles	40 31.00	Hearne	Disteel-Duesenberg	Cotati, Cal	Aug. 14, 1921
100 miles	54 05.80	Hearne	Disteel-Duesenberg	Cotati, Cal	Aug. 14, 1921
150 miles	1 21 19.20	Hearne	Disteel-Duesenberg	Cotati, Cal	Aug. 14, 1921
200 miles	1 55 11.05	Mulford	Hudson	Chicago, Ill	June 16, 1917
250 miles	2 10 53.10	Murphy	Durant	Los Angeles	Dec. 3, 1922
300 miles	2 55 32.23	Anderson	Stutz	Sheepshead Bay, N.Y.	Oct. 9, 1915
350 miles	3 24 42.99	Anderson	Stutz	Sheepshead Bay, N.Y.	Oct. 9, 1915
400 miles	4 04 48.98	Resta	Peugot	Chicago, Ill	June 26, 1915
450 miles	4 35 05.78	Resta	Peugot	Chicago, Ill	June 26, 1915
500 miles	5 07 26.00	Resta	Peugot	Chicago, Ill	June 26, 1915

COMPETITIVE ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS, NON-STOCK.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
10 miles	7 47.24	De Palma	Ballot	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 18, 1920
15 miles	12 23.20	Burman	Peugot	Bakersfield, Cal	Jan. 3, 1915
20 miles	16 09.97	De Palma	Ballot	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 18, 1920
25 miles	20 28.80	Burman	Peugot	Bakersfield, Cal	Jan. 3, 1915
50 miles	40 49.68	De Palma	Ballot	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 18, 1920
75 miles	1 08 56.00	Burman	Peugot	Galesburg, Ill.	Oct. 22, 1914
100 miles	1 29 09.00	Hearne	Chevrolet Special	Phoenix, Ariz.	Nov. 8, 1919
150 miles	2 30 51.00	Wishart	Mercer	Columbus, O.	Aug. 25, 1912
200 miles	3 21 48.00	Mulford	Mason Special	Columbus, O.	July 4, 1913

COMPETITIVE STRAIGHTAWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
10 Miles	5 14.40	Bruce Brown	Benz	Daytona	Mar. 24, 1909
20 Miles	13 11.92	Burman	Buick Bug	Jacksonville	Mar. 30, 1911
50 Miles	35 52.31	Burman	Buick Bug	Jacksonville	Mar. 30, 1911
100 Miles	1 12 45.20	Bermin	Renault	Daytona	Mar. 6, 1908
150 Miles	1 55 18.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
200 Miles	2 34 12.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
250 Miles	3 14 15.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
300 Miles	3 53 33.50	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911

NON-COMPETITIVE RECORDS.

SPEEDWAY RECORDS REGARDLESS OF CLASS, STOCK.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
6 miles	3 57.80	De Palma	Cunningham	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 17, 1919
8 miles	5 16.60	De Palma	Cunningham	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 17, 1919
10 miles	6 35.40	De Palma	Cunningham	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 17, 1919

SPEEDWAY RECORDS REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1–4 mile	0 06.91	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 28, 1917
1–2 mile	0 13.94	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 28, 1917
1 kilo	0 17.35	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 28, 1917
1 mile	0 28.76	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
2 miles	0 57.81	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
3 miles	1 26.61	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
4 miles	1 55.74	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
5 miles	2 24.65	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
10 miles	4 50.88	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS, NON-STOCK.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 mile	0 45.00	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917
2 miles	1 30.40	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917
3 miles	2 17.60	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917
4 miles	3 05.60	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917
5 miles	3 53.60	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917
10 miles	7 56.20	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917
15 miles	12 00.80	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917
20 miles	15 52.20	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917
25 miles	19 57.60	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917
50 miles	40 47.60	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917

STRAIGHTAWAY RECORDS, CLASS "C," NON-STOCK.

(Piston Displacement.)

231 TO 300 CUBIC INCHES.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1–2 mile	0 14.86	Murphy	Meteor-Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
1 kilo	0 18.22	Murphy	Meteor-Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
1 mile	0 29.36	Murphy	Meteor-Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
2 miles	0 59.81	Murphy	Meteor-Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
3 miles	1 29.33	Murphy	Meteor-Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
4 miles	1 59.24	Murphy	Meteor-Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
5 miles	2 29.14	Murphy	Meteor-Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
10 miles	5 15.00	Murphy	Meteor-Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920

STRAIGHTAWAY RECORDS REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1–2 mile	0 11.57	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
1 kilo	0 14.40	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
1 mile	0 23.07	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
2 miles	0 46.24	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
3 miles	1 12.18	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 25, 1920
4 miles	1 36.14	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 25, 1920
5 miles	2 00.04	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 25, 1920
10 miles	4 09.31	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 16, 1919
15 miles	6 48.75	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919
20 miles	8 54.20	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919

(Standing Start.)

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 mile	0 38.83	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919

HOUR RECORDS.

SPEEDWAY, CLASS "C," NON-STOCK.

(Piston Displacement.)

161 TO 183 CUBIC INCHES.

Time.	Distance.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 hour	98 miles	Murphy	Duesenberg	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 18, 1919
2 hours	182 miles	Murphy	Duesenberg	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 18, 1919
3 hours	276 miles	Murphy	Duesenberg	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 18, 1919

231 TO 300 CUBIC INCHES.

Time.	Distance.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 hour	113 miles	Milton	Duesenberg	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 23, 1919
2 hours	222 miles	Milton	Duesenberg	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 24, 1919
3 hours	323 miles	Milton	Duesenberg	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 24, 1919
4 hours	428 miles	De Palma	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 16, 1917
5 hours	522 miles	De Palma	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 16, 1917
6 hours	616 miles	De Palma	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 16, 1917

301 TO 450 CUBIC INCHES.

Time.	Distance.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 hour	111 miles	Lewis	Duesenberg	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 18, 1919
12 hours	1,002 miles	Basle & Phillips	Apperson	Los Angeles	Jan. 9, 1922
18 hours	1,497 miles	Basle & Phillips	Apperson	Los Angeles	Jan.9-10, 1922
24 hours	1,928 miles	Basle & Phillips	Apperson	Los Angeles	Jan.9-10, 1922

SPEEDWAY, CLASS "B" STOCK CHASSIS.

(Piston Displacement.)

161 TO 183 CUBIC INCHES.

Time.	Distance.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 hour	69 miles	Lewis	Essex	Cincinnati, O	Dec. 4, 1919
12 hours	818 miles	Lewis & Milton	Essex	Cincinnati, O.	Dec. 4, 1919
24 hours	1,539 miles	Lewis, Milton & Thompson	Essex	Cincinnati, O.	Dec. 4-5, 1919
36 hours	2,329 miles	Lewis, Milton & Thompson	Essex	Cincinnati, O.	Dec. 11-12, 1919
48 hours	2,912 miles	Lewis, Milton & Thompson	Essex	Cincinnati, O.	Dec. 10-11-12, 1919
50 hours	3,037 miles	Lewis, Milton & Thompson	Essex	Cincinnati, O.	Dec. 10-11-12, 1919

183 TO 230 CUBIC INCHES.

Time.	Distance.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 hour	83 miles	Dawson	Chalmers	Sheepshead Bay	Aug. 1-2, 1917
12 hours	957 miles	Dawson	Chalmers	Sheepshead Bay	Aug. 1-2, 1917
24 hours	1,898 miles	Dawson	Chalmers	Sheepshead Bay	Aug. 1-2, 1917

231 TO 300 CUBIC INCHES.

Time.	Distance.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
12 hours	924 miles	Mulford	Hudson	Sheepshead Bay	May 1-2, 1916
24 hours	1,819 miles	Mulford	Hudson	Sheepshead Bay	May 1-2, 1916

300 TO 450 CUBIC INCHES.

Time.	Distance.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 hour	89 miles	Mulford	Paige	Uniontown, Pa	May 20, 1921

IMPORTANT SPEEDWAY RACES FOR 1923.

Date.	Place.	Winner.	Car.	Miles.	Time.
Feb. 25	Los Angeles, Cal	Murphy	Durant	250	2 09 43.60
April 26	Fresno, Cal	Murphy	Durant	150	1 26 54.61
May 30	Indianapolis, Ind	Milton	H. C. S	500	5 29 50.17
July 4	Kansas City, Mo	Hearne	Durant	250	2 21 21.15
Sept. 4	Altoona, Pa	Hearne	Durant	200	1 47 37.85
Sept. 29	Fresno, Cal	Hartz	Durant	150	1 26 50.80
Oct. 21	Kansas City, Mo	Fengler	Wade	250	2 12 27.00

1923 CHAMPIONSHIP POINT STANDING.

(To November 24.)

Driver.	Los Angeles, 2-25-23.	Fresno, 4-26-23.	Indianapolis, 5-30-23.	Kansas City, 7-4-23.	Altoona, 9-4-23.	Fresno, 9-29-23.	Kansas City, 10-21-23.	Total.
	250 Miles.	*150 Miles.*	*500 Miles.*	*250 Miles.*	*200 Miles.*	*150 Miles.*	*250 Miles.*	
Hearne	80	160	62	500	400	150	260	1,622
Murphy	500	300	270				140	1,210
Hartz			520			300		820
Milton	35		765					810
Fengler				140		30	500	670
Hill	260	90			40	15	50	455
Wonderlich	5		6		210	90	57	368
Cooper		50		260				310
Elliott	50	30	51	50	25	20	25	251
Lewis			9	80	110		35	234
De Palma	140						15	155
Comer					60	50		110
Corum			90					90
De Cystria			35					35
Durant	2		32					34
Morton	25		8					33
Duray			15				10	25
K. Sailer			25					25
Thomas	20							20
M. Sailer			15					15
Resta	13							13
Melcher						10		10
Haibe			9					9
Shafer			7					7

AUTOMOBILES AND GOOD ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

STATE.	Private Passenger Cars.	Motor Trucks and Com'l Cars	Motor-cycles.	Registrat'n Revenues.	Good Roads.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Miles.*
Alabama	77,473	9,869	638	1,262,800	10,420
Arizona	38,034	.....	424	216,598	1,233
Arkansas	76,696	7,900	238	1,030,197	3,871
California	822,394	39,413	16,301	8,384,606	14,275
Colorado	151,499	10,829	2,770	991,677	4,598
Connecticut	124,608	25,922	4,386	3,567,745	2,207
Delaware	24,560	.....	427	426,377	447
District of Columbia	43,509	6,723	2,357	353,726	.....
Florida	94,175	19,228	1,456	1,538,342	6,438
Georgia	126,498	16,925	1,136	1,830,048	13,200
Idaho	49,393	4,481	703	812,944	2,982
Illinois	682,250	99,724	8,156	7,882,482	11,473
Indiana	413,410	56,529	6,593	2,999,588	39,857
Iowa	468,736	31,422	3,570	7,923,388	2,585
Kansas	303,725	23,469	2,315	3,100,000	1,100
Kentucky	136,627	17,394	1,042	2,140,444	15,436
Louisiana	87,003	15,281	509	1,756,226	2,771
Maine	78,697	13,842	1,321	1,417,507	2,953
Maryland	150,523	11,876	4,981	2,824,844	3,545
Massachusetts	325,307	59,924	10,047	5,685,527	6,658
Michigan	518,127	60,083	5,160	8,385,022	10,660
Minnesota	341,322	39,235	3,240	6,543,686	16,905
Mississippi	71,000	6,571	100	1,179,803	5,744
Missouri	352,929	39,594	2,792	3,512,183	7,879
Montana	55,682	6,968	397	619,899	1,772
Nebraska	233,658	22,996	1,856	3,031,700	496
Nevada	12,116	.....	112	120,938	168
New Hampshire	42,270	6,136	1,883	1,246,098	1,691
New Jersey	258,540	74,509	9,284	6,251,418	6,050
New Mexico	25,473	.....	163	243,814	1,802
New York	781,070	185,858	25,175	12,736,364	18,566
North Carolina	163,600	18,950	1,190	2,715,332	16,755
North Dakota	96,080	2,972	766	698,932	710
Ohio	740,884	117,832	15,339	7,888,992	36,068
Oklahoma	249,659	.....	952	2,729,169	700
Oregon	118,035	15,498	3,206	3,340,520	8,050
Pennsylvania	763,916	65,821	19,316	12,575,380	13,921
Rhode Island	51,804	12,776	1,434	1,139,743	754
South Carolina	88,018	7,221	557	734,856	6,908
South Dakota	116,144	9,097	659	743,232	548
Tennessee	119,319	16,397	1,680	1,592,230	9,878
Texas	526,238	.....	3,401	4,261,489	14,883
Utah	41,942	7,222	742	729,455	2,544
Vermont	41,241	2,640	856	781,982	3,545
Virginia	145,000	23,000	1,850	2,467,347	7,260
Washington	176,074	31,941	3,846	3,291,672	12,062
West Virginia	101,301	5,110	1,361	1,936,079	1,600
Wisconsin	356,143	26,399	5,718	4,088,570	19,714
Wyoming	27,410	3,227	304	316,849	440
United States	10,959,571	1,278,804	182,714	152,047,824	374,124

DEATHS FROM AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS.

STATE.	1921.	1920.	STATE.	1921.	1920.	STATE.	1921.	1920.	STATE.	1921.	1920.
Cal.	876	734	La.	97	90	Neb.	104	104	S. C.	74	91
Col.	121	117	Me.	56	43	N. H.	38	50	Tenn.	134	130
Conn.	229	218	Md.	177	142	N. J.	484	405	Utah	53	51
Del.	17	22	Mass.	523	454	N. Y.	1,632	1,410	Vt.	23	30
Fla.	104	104	Mich.	441	419	N. C.	139	133	Va.	140	97
Ill.	887	728	Minn.	216	178	Ohio	734	717	Wash.	202	184
Ind.	266	248	Miss.	46	39	Ore.	103	87	Wis.	205	167
Kan.	166	155	Mo.	276	231	Pa.	1,060	1,042			
Ky.	105	85	Mont.	48	45	R. I.	83	78	Total	9,903	8,878

The totals include District of Columbia.
The total in the United States in 1922 was 11,066

DEATHS IN BIG CITIES FROM AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

CITY.	DEATHS.		DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POP.		CITY.	DEATHS.		DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POP.	
	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.
Baltimore	100	97	13.3	13.1	New York	885	773	15.4	13.6
Boston	103	89	13.6	11.8	Newark, N. J.	68	77	16.0	18.4
Buffalo	81	104	15.6	20.4	Philadelphia	190	226	10.2	12.3
Chicago	569	472	20.5	17.3	Pittsburgh	107	98	17.8	16.6
Cincinnati	79	57	19.6	14.2	St. Louis	119	104	15.1	13.4
Cleveland	148	155	17.8	19.2	St. Paul	34	30	14.3	12.7
Detroit	133	175	13.4	17.2	San Francisco	94	88	18.1	17.2
Los Angeles	165	142	27.1	24.1	Seattle	44	41	14.0	12.8
New Orleans	43	50	10.9	12.8	Washington, D. C.	53	50	12.1	11.3

THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data, by the Census Bureau, cover 1921; figures in parentheses show values.)

Total value of production, $1,666,140,189, as against $2,387,903,287 in 1919.

Wage earners, 142,903, as against 210,559 in 1919.

Automobiles, 1,585,395 ($1,320,175,169); trailers, 3,102 ($1,749,970); tractors, 6,599 ($3,729,476); electric vehicles, 1,114 ($2,939,904).

FURTHER DETAILS OF PRODUCTION IN 1921.

Passenger autos, 1,435,161 ($1,140,870,996); public conveyances, 2,198 ($5,658,334); government and municipal autos, including fire, police, hospital, 1,027 ($8,432,664); business vehicles, 147,009 ($165,213,173).

Of the passenger autos, 898,150 were open touring, 195,545 were open roadsters and runabouts, and 302,528 were closed cars.

Of the business vehicles, 15,060 were delivery wagons, and 91,236 were trucks.

Passenger autos made, classified by values, were as follows: $800 or less—967,965; $801 to $1,500—298,435; $1,501 to $2,500—127,607; $2,501 to $3,500—33,286; $3,501 and up—7,868.

Motor trucks made, classified by tonnage, were as follows: up to ¾-ton—26,942; 1 to 1½-tons—96,044; 2 to 3 tons—16,505; 3½ to 5 tons—6,420; 5½ tons up—1,098.

Wage earners by ages: 44 years and under—7,602; between 44 and 48 years—4,160; 48 years—67,414; between 48 and 54 years—52,956; 54 years—2,580; between 54 and 60 years—3,995; 60 years—4,196.

Thus, over 85 per cent. of the workers in the auto industry are from 48 to 54 years of age—middle-aged men.

PRODUCTION OF AUTO BODIES AND PARTS IN 1921.

Number of manufactories, 2,397; wage earners, 73,026; wages in the year, $96,779,000; cost of materials, $213,965,000; value of products, $409,082,000.

The leading States in value of production were: Michigan, $176,791,000; and Ohio, $46,341,000.

187,000 MILES OF GOOD ROADS TO BE BUILT.

The Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture announced in July, 1923, that the Federal Government has planned to help the States construct over 187,000 miles of good roads.

Following is the mileage of the system by States, estimates being given for the States whose systems are not yet approved:

Alabama	3,958	Kansas	6,423	New Hampshire	988	South Dakota	8,077
Arizona	1,496	Kentucky	3,250	New Jersey	983	Tennessee	4,564
Arkansas	5,037	Louisiana	2,667	New Mexico	3,258	Texas	11,655
California	4,467	Maine	1,693	New York	4,498	Utah	1,430
Colorado	3,360	Maryland	1,036	North Carolina	3,816	Vermont	1,043
Connecticut	835	Massachusetts	1,290	North Dakota	4,855	Virginia	3,016
Delaware	266	Michigan	4,582	Ohio	4,506	Washington	2,887
Florida	1,855	Minnesota	6,801	Oklahoma	7,889	West Virginia	1,901
Georgia	5,662	Mississippi	3,290	Oregon	2,814	Wisconsin	5,516
Idaho	2,772	Missouri	7,040	Pennsylvania	3,954	Wyoming	3,234
Illinois	4,987	Montana	4,697	Rhode Island	165		
Indiana	3,957	Nebraska	5,500	South Carolina	3,179	Total	187,406
Iowa	7,154	Nevada	1,456				

In 1921 the Federal Government and the States surfaced 40,000 miles of roads.

The amount of highway construction receiving Federal aid in 1921 was 5,942 miles, upon which the Federal Government's share of the cost was $41,238,012.32 and the local governments $94,991,953.

In 1922, the operations under Federal aid were increased to 11,374 miles, upon which the Federal share was $90,643,207 and the local share $216,033,582.

The total construction under the Federal aid law down to and including 1922 has involved a cost to the Federal Treasury of $139,227,437 and to the State and local treasuries of $328,358,884.

On May 1, 1923, there was under construction a total of 14,014 miles of Federal aid projects estimated at a total cost of $261,483,312.68. Assuming favorable conditions for the remainder of the year, approximately 10,000 miles of Federal aid roads was completed.

The Federal aid apportionment for the fiscal year 1923 was $50,000,000 and for the fiscal year 1924, $65,000,000. This latter sum was available for payment on contracts on and after July 1, 1923.

An Act of Congress, June 19, 1922, authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1925 the sum of $75,000,000.

None of the above data include highway expenditures within incorporated cities and villages, which amounted to one-third as much as the expenditures on rural roads outside of towns and cities.

PRODUCTION OF CARRIAGES AND WAGONS IN THE U. S. IN 1921.

(Data by the Census Bureau; figures in parentheses show values.)

Number establishments, 1,465; wage earners, 10,885; wages in the year, $12,172,000; cost of materials, $22,198,000; value of products, $43,719,000.

Vehicles made: Carriages and buggies, 34,413 ($3,656,000); wagons, 67,017 ($8,243,000); public conveyances, 161 ($49,000); sleighs and sleds, 5,682 ($227,000); total complete vehicles—107,273 ($12,175,000).

Of the wagons, 14,167 were business; 52,618 were farm; and 232 were Government, municipal, etc.

PRODUCTION OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE U. S. (WHOLESALE VALUES).

Year.	Passenger Cars.		Year.	Passenger Cars.		Year.	Passenger Cars.	
	No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.
1899	3,700	$4,750,000	1913	461,500	$399,902,000	1918	926,388	$801,937,925
1904	21,281	23,634,367	1914	543,679	413,859,379	1919	1,586,787	1,399,282,995
1909	127,731	159,918,506	1915	818,618	565,978,950	1920	1,883,158	1,809,175,963
1910	181,000	213,000,000	1916	1,493,617	797,469,353	1921	1,514,000	1,093,918,000
1911	199,319	240,770,000	1917	1,740,792	1,053,505,781	1922	2,287,000	1,374,487,000
1912	356,000	335,000,000						

Year.	Motor Trucks.		Year.	Motor Trucks.		Year.	Motor Trucks.	
	No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.
1904	411	$946,947	1913	23,500	$44,000,000	1918	227,250	$434,168,992
1909	3,255	5,230,023	1914	25,375	45,098,464	1919	305,142	408,311,585
1903-10.	10,374	20,485,500	1915	74,000	125,800,000	1920	322,039	423,756,715
1911	10,655	22,292,321	1916	90,000	157,500,000	1921	154,550	166,082,000
1912	22,000	43,000,000	1917	128,157	220,982,668	1922	240,000	184,080,000

Of the 14,529,557 motor vehicles in the world, over 80 per cent. are owned in the United States.

The railroads of the United States in 1922 shipped 500,000 carloads of autos and parts.

The motor vehicle industry used 83 per cent. of the rubber supply of the world, 30 per cent. of the plate glass supply, 20 per cent. of the aluminum supply, and 4 per cent. of the supply of iron and steel.

Number of persons employed in motor vehicle and allied lines—2,431,400.

Passenger autos on farms—3,300,000; motor trucks on farms—200,000.

Passengers carried in 1922 by motor cars—7,500,000,000.

Cities using motor bus lines, 108; motor buses in use, 40,000; schools using motor buses, 12,000; motor express lines, 1,500.

Tons of farm products hauled in 1922 by motor vehicles—134,400,000.

Tons of freight hauled in 1922 by motor trucks—1,430,000,000.

MEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Year (Calendar).	Beef.			Veal.			Mutton and Lamb.			Pork (Exc. Lard).		
	Killed.	Consumed.		Killed.	Consumed.		Killed.	Consumed.		Killed.	Consumed.	
		Total.	Per Cap.		Total.	Per Cap.		Total.	Per Cap.		Total.	Per Cap.
	Million Lbs.	*Million Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million Lbs.*	*Million Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million Lbs.*	*Million Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million Lbs.*	*Million Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
1907	7,319	6,967	79.7	626	626	7.1	559	558	6.4	7,491	6,477	74.1
1908	6,676	6,448	72.4	605	605	6.8	555	554	6.2	8,226	7,607	85.4
1909	7,071	6,908	76.2	684	684	7.5	604	602	6.6	6,690	6,218	68.6
1910	6,733	6,623	71.8	687	687	7.4	600	598	6.5	5,881	5,568	60.3
1911	6,497	6,405	68.4	657	657	7.0	738	735	7.8	7,511	7,055	75.1
1912	5,920	5,864	61.7	668	668	7.0	788	783	8.2	7,189	6,749	70.6
1913	5,913	5,902	60.8	488	488	5.0	738	733	7.6	7,492	7,037	72.5
1914	5,639	5,804	59.3	433	438	4.4	720	733	7.5	7,228	6,889	70.3
1915	5,816	5,529	56.0	428	429	4.3	626	631	6.4	8,050	7,169	72.2
1916	6,118	5,862	58.2	536	537	5.3	612	619	6.2	8,634	7,633	75.7
1917	6,686	6,352	62.2	662	663	6.5	473	476	4.7	6,901	5,980	58.5
1918	7,320	6,753	65.2	765	766	7.4	489	483	4.7	8,854	6,997	67.6
1919	6,283	6,090	58.0	804	809	7.7	602	607	5.8	8,933	7,200	68.6
1920	6,463	6,514	61.2	838	846	7.9	538	537	5.0	8,193	7,350	69.0
1921	6,194	6,230	57.8	748	752	7.0	601	673	6.2	8,475	7,857	72.9
1922	6,747	6,711	61.4	793	798	7.3	534	545	5.0	9,162	8,306	76.0

Consumption figures for 1918-1922, except as to veal, include differences between quantities in storage at beginning and end of year.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN U. S.—ALL MEATS (EXCLUDING LARD).

Calendar Year.	Slaughter.			Exports (Domestic)	Imports (Less Re-Exports).	Consumption.	
	Total.	Federally Inspected.	Other.			Total.	Per Capita.
	Million Pounds.	*Million Pounds.*	*Million Pounds.*	*Million Pounds.*	*Million Pounds.*	*Million Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1907	16,002	9,399	6,603	1,367	.....	14,635	167.4
1908	16,067	9,441	6,626	848	.....	15,219	170.9
1909	15,060	8,835	6,225	637	.....	14,423	159.0
1910	13,913	8,226	5,687	425	.....	13,488	146.2
1911	15,407	9,214	6,193	551	.....	14,856	158.4
1912	14,573	8,823	5,750	501	.....	14,072	147.7
1913	14,640	8,763	5,877	507	36	14,169	145.9
1914	14,039	8,585	5,454	463	307	13,883	141.7
1915	14,937	9,384	5,553	1,279	147	13,805	139.1
1916	15,922	10,248	5,674	1,289	40	14,673	145.6
1917	14,740	9,906	4,834	1,286	36	13,480	132.1
1918	17,443	11,927	5,516	2,410	131	15,014	145.0
1919	16,631	11,209	5,422	2,150	72	14,715	140.2
1920	16,037	10,538	5,499	1,062	116	15,252	143.2
1921	16,019	10,325	5,694	795	46	15,512	143.9
1922	17,238	11,295	5,943	743	49	16,362	149.7

Total exports of all meats in year ended June 30, 1923, totalled 918,694,954 lbs., valued at $143,291,899.

Included in the total (values in parentheses) were—Hams and shoulders, cured, 319,186,689 lbs. ($55,205,235); pickled pork, 40,933,756 lbs. ($4,952,887); canned meats, 15,415,350 lbs. ($5,237,856).

AMERICAN TOBACCO STATISTICS.

Year.	Crop Yield.		Exports, Domestic, Leaf, Unmanufactured.		Imports, Unman'f't'd.	Imports, Man'f't'd.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1910	1,103,415,000	102,142,000	355,327,072	39,255,320	45,433,154	2,033,329
1911	905,709,000	85,210,000	379,845,320	43,251,857	54,740,380	1,587,971
1912	962,855,000	104,063,000	418,796,906	49,353,595	67,977,118	2,392,089
1913	953,734,000	122,481,000	449,749,982	53,963,670	61,174,751	1,625,568
1914	1,034,679,000	101,411,000	348,346,091	44,493,829	45,764,728	1,511,249
1915	1,062,237,000	96,281,000	441,569,581	53,163,595	48,013,335	1,698,736
1916	1,153,278,000	169,008,000	411,598,860	59,954,307	46,136,347	3,063,858
1917	1,249,276,000	300,449,000	289,170,686	69,674,731	79,367,563	4,523,117
1918	1,439,071,000	402,264,000	625,072,853	189,894,417	83,951,103	4,815,978
1919	1,465,481,000	570,868,000	632,795,586	271,946,489	94,005,182	4,664,876
1920	1,582,225,000	335,675,000	496,878,830	237,051,083	58,923,217	4,988,727
1921	1,075,418,000	213,846,000	451,888,436	156,772,566	65,225,437	2,172,436
1922	1,324,840,000	306,179,000	445,186,472	145,625,255	75,783,440	4,673,247

Figures for crop yields are for calendar years; imports and exports cover fiscal years. All of the figures for 1922 are approximate, being preliminary official data.

The 1923 tobacco crop was estimated on Oct. 1, at 1,462,000,000 pounds.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURED: DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS 1918 TO 1922.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Cigarettes: No. (M)	13,621,190	17,547,370	11,897,900	9,601,780	11,503,855
Value	$27,064,784	$43,248,728	$24,996,141	$20,644,979	$22,011,777
Cigars: No. (M)	33,111	66,763	15,502	622	884
Value	$849,121	$1,425,640	$364,762	$22,942	$29,354
Plug: Pounds	6,546,117	4,726,322	4,067,348	3,022,004	3,662,136
Value	$2,805,426	$2,527,887	$2,294,362	$1,503,389	$1,909,957
Smoking: Pounds	7,126,723	4,376,405	9,101,559	2,338,576	1,007,758
Value	$3,735,493	$2,528,291	$2,731,454	$951,729	$657,554
All other: Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	714,091
Value	$842,868	$1,821,248	$495,775	$392,859	$178,990

WILD GAME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Deer is the most abundant of the big game in the United States. The United States Bureau of Biological Survey estimates that about 75,000 deer a year are killed by hunters, mostly east of the Mississippi River. Probably there are less than 1,000,000 deer in the whole country. In New York State the Conservation Commission estimates the number in that commonwealth at 50,000. The number killed there in 1920 was 7,839, in Minnesota, 18,572; in Pennsylvania, 2,913 in 1919; in Virginia, 691 in 1920.

The deer in the United States are valued at $10,000,000.

More than one-fourth of the States now have no deer hunting, either because the animals have been exterminated or because they have become so reduced in numbers that it has been necessary to close the season for several years to allow them to recuperate.

In New York in 1919, when the season was open on both bucks and does, probably more than one-third of the total number of deer in the State were killed.

WILD GAME CENSUS.

The Bureau of Biological Survey estimate of the total number of other species of big game existing in the United States (excluding Alaska), in 1920 is: Buffalo, 3,400; elk, 52,000; antelope, 7,500; moose, 7,000; mountain goats, 6,000; mountain sheep, 10,000; total—85,900, valued at $5,000,000.

More than 6,000,000 persons in this country engage in hunting during the open seasons

ELK.

Elk formerly occurred and were hunted in nearly every State. Of the five forms generally recognized, the common elk, once widely distributed east of the Mississippi, has retired to the fastness of the Rocky Mountains; the Roosevelt elk is confined to the mountains of Northwestern Washington; the Pacific Coast elk is found in limited numbers west of the Cascades and south of the Columbia River to Northern California; the valley elk is restricted to one main herd in the upper San Joaquin Valley, Cal., and to a few small herds recently transferred to various parts of the State; and the Arizona elk has been exterminated.

At one point on its former range a flourishing herd of the Rocky Mountain elk has been established on the Sitgreaves National Forest in Arizona; 25,000 elk are in the Yellowstone National Park and adjoining regions.

Elk hunting has been closed in most States and is now restricted to a few counties in Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, where the number is limited to one to each hunter.

Elk have decreased 20,000 since 1918.

ANTELOPE.

In a communication to the Almanac, Director W. T. Hornaday of the Bronx Zoo (N. Y. Zoological Park) says: "During the winter of 1920 and 1921 many antelope were slaughtered by coyotes, and in Southeastern Oregon seventy-two head were murdered in cold blood by Spanish sheep herders with rings in their ears, who, according to their own declaration, killed them in order to kill at the same time the plan for creating an antelope preserve in Lake County, Oregon.

"The antelope in North America are in a condition that is worse than precarious. I am glad to report that now in the Mt. Dome Region near Mt. Shasta there are 100 head that are well protected. In Southeastern Alberta, forty miles southeast of Medicine Hat the Canadian Government has a fenced antelope preserve containing about 5,000 acres which now cares for about 100 head of antelope, going strong."

There were in 1908, in the United States, about 17,000 antelope, and nearly 3,000 in Canada. There are many in Mexico.

Of the antelope less than 500 are on Government game preserves and most of the others are in Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Nevada and Eastern Oregon.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo have become semi-domesticated, in preserves, and are slowly on the increase.

More than 50 per cent. of the buffalo in North America are in Canada, which country also contains a considerable number of elk, great herds of moose and caribou, and thousands of mountain sheep.

In North America the buffalo have grown in number from 1,091 in 1889, to 9,300 in 1921, not including the wood bison of Canada.

Of the buffalo in the United States, 1,032 are in Government herds, 111 are owned by States, and the others are in private hands.

MOOSE.

In Canada, moose and caribou are the principal meat producers among game animals. In the United States there is no caribou hunting except in Alaska, but moose are still hunted in Minnesota and Maine, there having been an open season for them in Maine except from 1915 to 1918.

The centre of moose hunting in Eastern North America is probably in the State of Maine and in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

In Maine, moose are confined to the Northern and Eastern sections, and probably not more than half the State can properly be considered moose country. In New Brunswick they are found in all the counties, and in Nova Scotia are hunted in all sections except on Cape Breton Island, where they have been protected for a number of years.

This gives an area of about 16,500 square miles of moose territory in Maine, 28,000 in New Brunswick, and 18,300 in Nova Scotia, or a total of 62,800 square miles, a little less than the area of New England. In this region nearly 3,000 moose were recorded as killed in 1914, and probably at least 3,500 were actually killed that season.

As each hunter is limited to a single moose, this indicates that more than 3,000 persons hunted moose, and on the average one moose was obtained on every twenty square miles. Moose are restricted to Maine, Minnesota, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.

Mountain sheep are more generally distributed, the larger numbers now being found in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona and California.

Mountain goats are confined to the Cascade region in Washington and to the mountains in Western Montana and Eastern Idaho.

THE WOLF.

The wolf is the most dangerous wild animal in the United States and Canada. It exists in the Western Mountain Region, from Mexico to Canada, and is a source of considerable damage to cattle and sheep on the ranches. The common species is the gray timber wolf, which is lean and hardy, cunning and ferocious, and leads the hunter a long chase. Since the decline in the price of the hide, from $20-$60 to $5-$20, wolf hunting has decreased and wolves have greatly increased in number, especially in Canada, and have come over the border in menacing force, killing much stock in the Northern part of the United States, from Maine to the Pacific Coast.

RABBITS AND OTHER SMALL GAME.

According to the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, about 25,000,000 rabbits a year are killed by hunters in this country. In New York State alone, in 1920, the number known to have been shot under game licenses totalled 508,254; and in Pennsylvania, over 2,700,000; in Virginia, 293,000; in New York, 162,000. If only one animal in ten is slain by gunners, the total number of rabbits and squirrels in the country exceeds 500,000,000. Hunters got over 439,000 squirrels in Pennsylvania, in 1919; in Virginia, in 1920, over 108,000.

More than 10,000,000 muskrats are killed and skinned in a year. The flesh is eaten and the skins are used as fur.

There is no estimate as to the slaughter of bears, skunks, raccoons, opossums, foxes, mink, snipe, geese, rail birds, plover, woodcock, etc.

In New York, in 1920, hunters got 154,024 muskrats, 149,881 skunks, 25,723 woodcock, 14,610 raccoons, 13,507 foxes, 6,651 mink; 375 opossums.

In Pennsylvania, in 1919, sportsmen bagged 34,000 raccoons. In Virginia, in 1920, they shot 15,611 raccoons, 43,436 opossums, and 70,430 muskrats.

On Jan. 1, 1923 there were over 12,000 foxes on fox farms in the United States.

BIRDS.

The number of water fowl, mostly wild duck, killed for game in a year is approximately 15,000,000. More than 152,000 were shot in New York State in 1920; in California, 1,000,000; in Minnesota, 1,800,000; in Louisiana, 371,000; in Oregon, 150,000. In most of the other States there is no record.

Quail, partridge, grouse, wild pheasants and turkeys—together they add 25,000,000 a year to the game hunters' record. In New York State, in 1920; the number of grouse and partridge killed was 83,141; in Pennsylvania, in 1919, over 287,000; in Minnesota, in 1920, over 501,000. Quail shot in Pennsylvania, in 1919, number over 46,000; in Virginia, in 1920, over 166,000. Over 290,000 coots were killed in Minnesota in 1919. These birds are plentiful in that part of the United States.

SUMMER SHOOTING OF BIRDS.

Summer shooting has been most destructive in the case of woodcock, squirrels, and shorebirds. Owing to the fact that the woodcock breeds early, that the young are well developed before autumn, and that the birds migrate early, the custom developed years ago of opening the season in midsummer, in some States as early as July 4. This practice prevailed for many years and only recently has July and August woodcock shooting been abolished.

Squirrel shooting in summer has not yet been entirely stopped. Of the thirty-eight States which protected squirrels in 1920, six permitted summer shooting as follows: Arkansas, beginning May 15; Missouri and Tennessee, June 1; Illinois and Kentucky, July 1; and Indiana, August 1.

THE MIGRATORY BIRD LAW.

Spring and summer shorebird shooting persisted along the Atlantic Coast in some States until the passage of the migratory-bird law in 1913. The birds were shot not only on the northward flight in May but also as soon as they reappeared early in July. Under the present Federal regulations the season on such shorebirds as may be hunted opens as follows:

August 16 in the Coast States of New England, and in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia;

September 1 in the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Alaska;

September 16 in Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and that portion of Oregon and Washington lying east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains;

October 1 in Utah and in that portion of Oregon and Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains;

November 1 in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

BIRDS THAT MAY NOT BE KILLED.

The Federal regulations prohibit the shooting from sunset to half an hour before sunrise of migratory game birds on which there is an open season, and prohibit the killing at any time of any of the following birds:

Band-tailed pigeon; little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes; wood duck, eider duck, swans; curlews, willet, upland plover, and all shorebirds (except the black-bellied and golden plovers, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, woodcock, and the greater and lesser yellowlegs); cuckoos; flickers and other woodpeckers; nighthawks or bull-bats and whip-poor-wills; swifts, hummingbirds; fly-catchers; meadow larks and orioles; grosbeaks; tanagers; martins and other swallows; waxwings; shrikes; vireos; warblers; pipets; catbirds and brown thrashers; wrens; brown creepers; nuthatches, chickadees and titmice; kinglets and gnatcatchers; robins and other thrushes; and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects; and also auks, auklets, bitterns, fulmars, gannets, grebes, guillemots, gulls, herons, jaegers, loons, murres, petrels, puffins, shearwaters and terns.

WATERFOWL INCREASING.

In certain favorable sections waterfowl are again congregating in considerable numbers where formerly the market hunter was accustomed to ply his trade almost without limit.

One of the greatest centres for wild fowl in the country is in the vicinity of Great Salt Lake and on the marshes of Bear River, Utah. During the prevalence there of the so-called duck disease, between the years 1910 and 1916, it was estimated that more than 1,000,000 birds perished—an indication of the enormous numbers of birds which frequent these marshes in autumn.

BIRD CENSUS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture.)

It has been ascertained through these counts that birds in the agricultural districts in the Northeastern United States average slightly more than a pair to the acre, though in parts of the arid West and on the treeless plains this number dwindles to an average of half a pair, or even less, to the acre.

By far the most abundant birds in the United States are the robin and the English sparrow, but several others are common enough to make their total numbers run well into the millions. The counts so far show that the most abundant bird on farms in the Northeastern States is the robin; next to this is the English sparrow, and following these are the catbird, brown thrasher, house wren, kingbird and bluebird, in the order named. The densest bird population anywhere recorded is on the suburban estate of Gilbert Grosvenor, near Washington, D. C., where a careful count showed, in 1915, one hundred and thirty-five pairs of forty species on five acres. Two city blocks, well furnished with trees, in the city of Aiken, S. C harbored sixty-five pairs on ten acres.

NATIONAL BIRD RESERVATIONS.

Name	Established.	Name	Established.	Name	Established.
Pelican Island, Fla	1903	Matlacha Pass, Fla	1908	Hazy Islands, Alaska	1912
Breton Island, La	1904	Island Bay, Fla	1908	Niobrara, Neb	1912
Stump Lake, N D	1905	Hawaiian Islands	1909	Green Bay, Wis	1912
Huron Islands, Mich	1905	Salt River, Ariz	1909	Chamisso Island, Alaska	1912
Siskiwit Islands, Mich	1905	Deer Flat, Idaho	1909	Pishkun, Mont	1912
Passage Key, Fla	1905	Willow Creek, Mont	1909	Desecheo Island, P R	1912
Indian Key, Fla	1906	Carlsbad, N M	1909	Gravel Island, Wis	1913
Tern Islands, La	1907	Rio Grande, N. M	1909	Aleutian Islands, Alaska	1913
Shell Keys, La	1907	Cold Springs, Ore	1909	Walker Lake, Ark	1913
Three Arch Rocks, Ore	1907	Belle Fourche, S D	1909	Petit Bois Isl., Ala., Miss.	1913
Flattery Rocks, Wash	1907	Strawberry Valley, Utah	1909	Anaho Island, Nev	1913
Quillayute Needles, Wash	1907	Conconully, Wash	1909	Smith Island, Wash	1914
Copalis Rock, Wash	1907	Minidoka, Idaho	1909	Ediz Hook, Wash	1915
East Timbalier, La	1907	Bering Sea, Alaska	1909	Dungeness Spit, Wash	1915
Mosquito Inlet, Fla	1908	Tuxedni, Alaska	1909	Big Lake, Ark	1915
Tortugas Keys, Fla	1908	St Lazaria, Alaska	1909	Mille Lacs, Minn	1915
Key West, Fla	1908	Culebra, P R	1909	North Platte, Neb	1916
Klamath Lake, Ore	1908	Farallon, Cal	1909	Caloosahatchee, Fla	1920
Lake Malheur, Ore	1908	Pribilof, Alaska	1909	Nine-Pipe, Mont	1921
Chase Lake, N D	1908	Bogoslof, Alaska	1909	Pablo, Mont	1921
Pine Island, Fla	1908	Clear Lake, Cal	1911	Flat Creek, Wyo	1922
Palma Sola, Fla	1908	Forrester Island, Alaska	1912		

On Dec. 22, 1921, the President signed an Executive Order creating bird refuges of the lands within the National Bison Range, Mont., Sullys Hill Game Preserve, N. D., and the Elk Refuge, Wyo.

BIRD RESERVATIONS OF NAT. ASSOC. OF AUDUBON SOCIETIES.

Pass A'Loutre Mud Lumps, La.
Freeman's Rock, Me.
Stratton Island, Me.
Little Duck Island, Me.
Matinicus Rock, Me.
Great Duck Island, Me.
Moosehead Lake, Me.
Nash Island, Me.
Old Man's Land, Me.
Cranberry Island, Me.
Wepecket Island, Mass.
Huron Islands, Mich.
Cobb Island, Va.
Metiric Island, Me.
Orange Lake, Fla.
Micanopy Rookery, Fla.
Stagger's Prairie, Fla.
Fowler's Prairie, Fla.
Orange Creek, Fla.
Sampson Lake, Fla.
Long Pond, Fla.
Buzzard Island, S. C.
Bird Island, La.
Ray's Lake, La.
Monigomery Prairie, Fla.
San Sebastian Rookeries, Fla.
Craney Island, N. C.
Bird Pond, Fla.
Hogtown Creek, Fla.
Bear Lake, Fla.
Wallace Bay, Fla.
River Styx, Fla.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS.

(Figures in parentheses after each State show number of years residence required before divorce action can be begun.)

Marriage Licenses—Required in all the States and Territories. California and New Mexico require both parties to appear and be examined under oath, or submit affidavit.

Marriage, Prohibition of—Marriages between whites and persons of Negro descent are prohibited and punishable in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Cal., Col., Del., Fla., Ga., Idaho, Ind., Ky., La., Md., Miss., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. C., N. Dak., Okla., Ore., S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., and W. Va. The causes for absolute divorce given in the table are in addition to adultery, which is a primary cause in every State except South Carolina. Marriages between whites and Indians are void in Ariz., N. C., Ore., and S. C.; and between whites and Chinese in Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Miss., Ore., and Utah. Both parties must submit in Oregon to physical examination on applying for license. N. J. and N. H. bar communicable diseases in either party. Vermont prohibits marriage where either party is infected with venereal disease.

Note—Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in all of the States except Ala., Cal., Col., Conn., Del., Dist. of Col., Ga., Hawaii, Ky., Me., Mass., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., R. I., S. C., Tex., Va., and Wash.; between step-relatives except in Alaska, Ariz., Ark., Del., Hawaii, Ill., Ind., Iowa, La., Md., Minn., Neb., Nev., N. Mex., N. Y., Ohio, Ore., Tenn., Utah, Wis. and Panama.

In Mo. marriages are prohibited between persons either of whom is insane, mentally imbecile, feeble-minded or epileptic.

SUMMARY OF DIVORCE LAWS OF THE STATES.

(*Causes* means causes for absolute divorce.)

Alabama—(1-3). *Causes*. Abandonment 2 years, crime against nature, habitual drunkenness, violence, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, imprisonment for 2 years for felony, confinement in insane asylum for 20 years, provided insanity is incurable, if husband becomes addicted to cocaine, morphine or similar drugs. New ground for divorce: To the wife, when the wife without support from the husband for 2 years preceding the filing of the bill has lived separate and apart from the bed and board of the husband for 5 years next preceding the filing of the bill and she has actually resided in this State during all of said period.

Alaska—(2). *Causes*. Felony, physical incapacity, desertion 2 years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, wilful neglect of husband for six months to provide for wife (he being of ability to do so), adultery.

Arizona—(1). *Causes*. Felony, physical incapacity, desertion 1 year, excesses, cruelty, neglect to provide 1 year, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, habitual drunkenness.

Arkansas—(1). *Causes*. Desertion 1 year, felony, habitual drunkenness 1 year, cruelty, former marriage existing, physical incapacity.

California—(1). *Causes*. Cruelty, desertion 1 year, neglect 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, felony.

Colorado—(1). *Causes*. Desertion 1 year, physical incapacity, cruelty, failure to provide 1 year, habitual drunkenness or drug fiend 1 year, felony, former marriage existing.

Connecticut—(3). *Causes*. Adultery, fraudulent contract, wilful desertion 3 years, with total neglect of duty, habitual intemperance, intolerable cruelty, sentence to imprisonment for life, infamous crime involving violation of conjugal duty and punishable by imprisonment in State prison, 7 years' absence without being heard from. Where both husband and wife are residents, if either has become incurably insane and has been legally confined in a hospital or asylum for at least 5 years next preceding date of bringing complaint, divorce may be granted.

Delaware—(1). *Causes*. Desertion 2 years, habitual drunkenness for 2 years, cruelty, bigamy, felony followed by a continuous imprisonment for at least 2 years—and at the discretion of the Court, fraud, want of age, neglect to provide 3 years. "When at the time the cause of action arose, either party was a bona fide resident of the State, and has continued so to be down to the time of the commencement of the action; except that no action for absolute divorce shall be commenced for any cause other than adultery, or bigamy, unless one of the parties has been for the 2 years next preceding the commencement of the action, a bona fide resident of this State."

District of Columbia—(3). *Causes*. Marriages may be annulled for former existing marriage, lunacy, fraud, coercion, physical incapacity and want of age at time of marriage. Absolute divorce granted only for adultery.

Florida—(2). *Causes*. Cruelty, violent temper, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, desertion 1 year, former marriage existing, relationship within prohibited degrees.

Georgia—(1). *Causes*. Mental and physical incapacity, desertion 3 years, felony, cruelty force, duress, or fraud in obtaining marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, relationship within prohibited degrees.

Hawaii—(2). *Causes*. Desertion 6 months imprisonment for life or more than 7 years; non-support for 60 days; incurable insanity (3 years or more); felony, leper, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.

Idaho—(6 months). *Causes*. Cruelty, desertion 1 year, neglect 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, felony, insanity.

Illinois—(1). *Causes*. Desertion 2 years, habitual drunkenness 2 years, former existing marriage, cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, infection of other with communicable venereal disease.

Indiana—(2). *Causes*. Abandonment 2 years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, failure to provide 2 years, felony, physical incapacity.

Iowa—(1). *Causes*. Desertion 2 years, felony, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, unless husband has illegitimate child or children living of which wife did not know at time of marriage. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Insanity, physical incapacity, former existing marriage.

Kansas—(1). *Causes*. Abandonment 1 year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, former existing marriage.

Kentucky—(1). *Causes*. Separation 5 years, desertion 1 year, felony, physical incapacity, loathsome disease, habitual drunkenness 1 year, cruelty, force, fraud or duress in obtaining marriage, joining religious sect believing marriage unlawful, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage or subsequent unchaste behavior, ungovernable temper.

Louisiana—(1). *Causes*. Condemnation to infamous punishment, 7 years' separation, absence of reconciliation for 1 year after a judgment of separation, separation from bed and board may be granted for habitual intemperance, excesses, cruel treatment or outrages, public defamation, abandonment, attempt by one spouse on life of the other, when fugitive from justice on charge of infamous crime.

Maine—(1). *Causes*. Cruelty, desertion 3 years, physical incapacity, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium or other drugs, neglect to provide, insanity under certain limitations.

Maryland—(2). *Causes*. 1. Impotence of either party before marriage. 2. Any cause which renders a marriage null and void. 3. Adultery. 4. Abandonment for 3 years. 4. Unchastity of wife before marriage. *Grounds for Partial Divorce*. 1. Cruel treatment. 2. Excessively vicious conduct. 3. Abandonment and desertion.

Massachusetts—*Causes*. Adultery, impotency, 3 years' desertion, gross and confirmed habits of intoxication caused by voluntary and excessive use of intoxicating liquor, opium or other drugs, cruel and abusive treatment, or on wife's libel, if husband being of sufficient ability, grossly or wantonly and cruelly refuses or neglects to provide suitable maintenance for her.

Michigan—(1). *Causes*. Felony, desertion 2 years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, and in the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide.

Minnesota—(1). *Causes*. Desertion 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, cruelty, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony. Marriages may be annulled on account of consanguinity, bigamy, incapacity for assent, or consent obtained by fraud or force.

Mississippi—(1). *Causes*. Adultery, felony, desertion 2 years, consanguinity, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness by liquor, opium or other drugs, cruelty, insanity at time of marriage former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.

Missouri—(1). *Causes.* Felony, absence 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, cruelty, indignities, vagrancy, former existing marriage, physical incapacity, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, wife pregnant by other than husband at marriage.

Montana—(1). *Causes.* Adultery, action must be commenced within 2 years, extreme cruelty for 1 year, 1 year's wilful desertion 1 year of wilful neglect, 1 year of habitual interference, conviction of felony—action must be commenced within 2 years after final judgment and sentence. Innocent party may not remarry within 2 years and guilty party within 3 years of the divorce, and must have resided in State one year.

Nebraska—(1†). *Causes.* Abandonment 2 years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, felony, failure to support 2 years, cruelty, imprisonment for more than 3 years.

Nevada—(6 months). *Causes.* Desertion 1 year, felony, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty, neglect to provide 1 year.

New Hampshire—(1; 3 in case of desertion). *Causes.* Cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, absence 3 years, habitual drunkenness 3 years, failure to provide 3 years, treatment endangering health or reason, union with sect regarding marriage unlawful, wife separate without the State 10 years, not claiming marital rights, husband, absent from United States 3 years intending to become citizen of another country without making any provision for wife's support.

New Jersey—(2). *Causes.* Desertion 2 years, extreme cruelty to either of the parties, whether the acts of cruelty were committed prior to or after the passage of this act (1923); provided that no petition for divorce shall be filed until after 6 months from the date of the last act of cruelty complained of. No divorce may be obtained on grounds arising in another State unless they constituted ground for divorce in the State where they arose. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of legal age, former existing marriage, consanguinity, physical incapacity, idiocy. In other cases, an action may be begun if the overt act was committed here.

New Mexico—(1). *Causes.* Abandonment, cruelty, neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.

New York—(‡). *Causes.* Adultery; abandonment or absence for 5 successive years. The marriage may be annulled for such causes as rendered the relationship void at its inception.

North Carolina—(2). *Causes.* Adultery by either party, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, husband and wife living apart for 5 successive years, plaintiff in suit residing in State for that period.

North Dakota—(1). *Causes.* Adultery, extreme cruelty, desertion 1 year, neglect 1 year, habitual intemperance 1 year, conviction of felony. Insanity, party having been inmate of State institution for 5 years; no divorce for insanity to be granted until after thorough examination by committee, all of whom must agree insanity is incurable. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing the marriage, or want of age.

Ohio—(1). *Causes.* That either party had a husband or wife living at the time of the marriage from which the divorce is sought, wilful absence of either party from the other for 3 years, adultery, impotency, extreme cruelty, fraudulent contract, any gross neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness for 3 years, the imprisonment of either party in a penitentiary under sentence thereto. The petition for divorce under this clause must be filed during the imprisonment of the adverse party. The procurement of a divorce without this State, by a husband or wife, by virtue of which the party who procured it is released from the obligations of the marriage, while they remain binding upon the other party.

Oklahoma—(1). *Causes.* Abandonment 1 year, adultery, extreme cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, conviction of a felony, gross neglect of duty, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.

Oregon—(1). *Causes.* Felony, habitual drunkenness 1 year, physical incapacity, desertion 1 year, cruelty or personal indignities rendering life burdensome.

Pennsylvania—(1). *Causes.* Former existing marriage, desertion 2 years, personal abuse or conduct rendering life burdensome, felony, fraud, relationship within prohibited degrees, physical incapacity.

Porto Rico—(1). *Causes.* Adultery, felony, habitual drunkenness or continued and excessive use of opium, morphine, or any other narcotic; cruel treatment or grave injury; abandonment for more than 1 year; absolute, perpetual and incurable impotence occurred after marriage; attempt to corrupt sons or prostitute daughters; proposal of husband to prostitute wife.

Rhode Island—(2). *Causes.* Impotency, extreme cruelty, wilful desertion for 5 years of either of the parties, or for such desertion for a shorter period of time in the discretion of the Court, continued drunkenness, for the habitual, excessive and intemperate use of opium, morphine or chloral, neglect and refusal for the period of at least one year next before the filing of the petition on the part of the husband to provide necessaries for the subsistence of his wife (the husband being of sufficient ability), and for any other gross misbehavior and wickedness, in either of the parties, repugnant to and in violation of the marriage covenant.

South Carolina—No divorces granted.

South Dakota—(1). *Causes.* Cruelty, desertion 1 year, neglect 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing marriage.

Tennessee—(2). *Causes.* Former existing marriage, desertion 2 years, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, refusal of wife to live with husband in the State and absenting herself 2 years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage; at the discretion of the Court for cruelty, indignities, abandonment or neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness.

Texas—(1). *Causes.* Abandonment 3 years, physical incapacity, cruelty, excess or outrages rendering life together insupportable, felony, where marriage was to escape consequences of seduction; living apart without cohabitation 10 years.

Utah—(1). *Causes.* Desertion 1 year, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness, felony, cruelty, permanent insanity.

Vermont—(2). *Causes.* Imprisonment 3 years, intolerable severity, desertion 3 years, neglect by husband to provide, absence 7 years without being heard from.

Virginia—(1†). *Causes.* Adultery, felony, desertion 3 years, fugitive from justice 2 years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, wife a prostitute, or either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other, physical incapacity.

Washington—(1). *Causes.* When consent to marriage was obtained by force or fraud and there has been no subsequent voluntary cohabitation, for adultery on part of wife or of husband when unforgiven, and application is made within 1 year after it shall have become known; impotency, abandonment for 1 year; cruel treatment of either party by other, or personal indignities rendering life burdensome; habitual drunkenness of either party, or neglect or refusal of husband to make suitable provision; imprisonment in State penal institution; 5 years separation; in case of incurable chronic mania or dementia for 5 years or more, while under confinement by order of a court of record, Court may in its discretion grant a divorce.

West Virginia—(1). *Causes.* Desertion 3 years, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, husband a licentious character or wife a prostitute unknown to other party, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, consanguinity, insanity, physical incapacity, miscegenation, want of age.

Wisconsin—(2). *Causes.* Felony (imprisonment 3 years), desertion 1 year, cruelty, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness 1 year, separation 5 years. In the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age or understanding, consanguinity, force or fraud inducing marriage.

Wyoming—(1). *Causes.* Felony, desertion 1 year, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, neglect to provide 1 year, husband a vagrant, physical incapacity, indignities rendering condition intolerable, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, force or fraud.

† Two years for causes arising out of State. ‡ Actual residence.

AGES AT WHICH MARRIAGE IS VALID.

Males (age without parents' consent), 21 years in every State except Col., Idaho, Ill., Mich., Minn., Nev., N. H., N. C., S. C., Tenn., and W. Va., where it is 18 years.

Males (age with parents' consent), 14 years in Ky., La., N. H., and Va.; 16 years in Iowa, Tex., and Utah; 17 years in Ala., Ark., Ga., and Kan.; 18 years in Alaska, Ariz., Cal., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Ind., Mich., Minn., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. Mex., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Ore., Porto Rico, S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Wis., Wyo. There is no definite age provision in Conn., Del., District of Columbia, Fla., Me., Mass., N. Y., R. I., S. C., and Tex.; 21 years elsewhere.

Females (age without parents' consent), 16 years in Md., Neb., N. H., Ill.; 21 years in Fla., Ky., La., Pa., Porto Rico, R. I., Va., W. Va., and Wyo.; 18 years in the other States, except Ga., 14; in Hawaii, 20.

Females (age with parents' consent), 12 years in Ky., La., Md., Miss., Va.; 13 years in N. H.; 14 years in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Ga., Iowa, N. C., R. I., S. C., Tex., Utah; 15 years in Cal., Hawaii, Kan., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., N. C., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., and Wis.; 16 years in Alaska, Ariz., Ill., Ind., Mich., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., Ohio, Ore., Porto Rico, W. Va., and Wis.; 18 years in Col., Idaho, N. J., N. Y., Tenn.

The lowest age at which a single female can make a valid contract, except marriage, is 18 years in Ark., Cal., Col., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mont., Neb., Ohio, Okla., Ore., S. Dak., Vt., and Wash.; 21 years in the other States.

Most of the States require consent of parents to marriages of males under 21 or of females under 18; exceptions are for males under 18 in Idaho, Ill., Minn., Nev., N. H., S. C.; under 20 in Hawaii; under 16 in Conn. and Tenn.; for women under 21 in Fla., Ohio, Ky., La., Mo., Pa., Va., W. Va., and Wyo; under 16 in Conn., Ill., Md., Nev., N. H., R. I., Tenn., and W. Va.; under 15 in Minn.

The lowest age at which a married female can make a valid contract, except marriage, is 14 years in Ariz., Iowa, Tex.; 16 years in Neb., Ore., Porto Rico; 18 years in Ala., Alaska, Ark., Cal., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Ind., Kan., Minn., Mont., Ohio, Okla., S. Dak., Utah, Vt., Wash.; 21 years in the other States.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the Bureau of the Census.)

STATE.	Marriages.		Divorces.		Marriages Per 100,000 Pop'lation.	Divorces Per 100,000 Pop'lation.	No. of Marriages to One Divorce.
	1922.	1916.	1922.	1916.	1922.	1922.	1922.
Alabama	25,295	25,453	2,637	2,265	1,053	110	9.6
Arizona	3,192	3,634	680	613	868	185	4.7
Arkansas	26,740	24,584	4,038	3,747	1,487	225	6.6
California	47,477	30,996	9,227	5,573	1,285	250	5.1
Colorado	11,456	9,071	2,073	1,061	1,174	212	5.5
Connecticut	12,095	15,168	1,030	961	835	71	11.7
Delaware	1,451	2,038	224	210	635	98	6.5
Dist. of Col.	5,760	4,293	161	47	1,316	37	35.8
Florida	14,978	11,654	2,207	1,334	1,463	217	6.8
Georgia	35,635	32,268	1,833	1,399	1,206	62	19.4
Idaho	4,138	3,840	845	797	901	184	4.9
Illinois	75,208	68,529	10,995	8,546	1,122	164	6.8
Indiana	37,692	33,521	7,005	5,636	1,261	234	5.4
Iowa	22,745	22,843	3,815	3,309	928	156	6.0
Kansas	19,705	18,162	3,436	2,618	1,101	192	5.7
Kentucky	26,922	23,189	4,042	2,981	1,099	165	6.7
Louisiana	21,665	18,042	1,731	1,343	1,181	94	12.5
Maine	6,649	6,576	1,139	702	858	147	5.8
Maryland	22,928	20,397	1,426	1,003	1,539	96	16.1
Massachusetts	32,683	34,386	3,208	2,336	822	81	10.2
Michigan	43,561	40,112	7,572	5,327	1,120	195	5.8
Minnesota	24,248	22,800	2,588	1,956	983	105	9.4
Mississippi	25,247	23,927	2,316	1,893	1,454	130	10.9
Missouri	39,598	36,827	8,344	5,791	1,154	243	4.7
Montana	5,228	8,108	1,207	1,484	881	203	4.3
Nebraska	12,416	12,786	2,283	1,675	938	173	5.4
Nevada	935	1,001	1,026	948	1,293	1,325	0.9
New Hampshire	4,505	4,491	600	598	1,009	134	7.5
New Jersey	27,114	31,169	2,082	1,169	818	63	13.0
New Mexico	4,101	3,353	473	387	1,112	128	8.7
New York	97,468	97,454	4,238	3,269	894	40	22.3
North Carolina	22,191	21,337	1,317	668	837	50	16.8
North Dakota	3,822	4,896	336	478	575	51	11.4
Ohio	53,206	52,592	10,182	7,608	885	169	5.2
Oklahoma	26,755	20,049	5,564	3,693	1,260	262	4.8
Oregon	6,538	5,302	2,522	2,100	805	311	2.6
Pennsylvania	70,289	72,053	6,892	4,980	782	77	10.2
Rhode Island	5,669	5,699	819	623	914	132	6.9
South Carolina	17,624	.....	.....	.....	1,020	.....	.....
South Dakota	5,505	5,581	560	585	850	86	9.8
Tennessee	32,549	26,960	3,908	2,800	1,369	164	8.3
Texas	61,233	54,103	12,399	8,504	1,278	259	4.9
Utah	5,233	5,036	604	681	1,116	129	8.7
Vermont	3,035	5,279	369	419	861	105	8.2
Virginia	23,017	21,329	2,413	1,886	970	102	9.5
Washington	16,359	13,829	2,182	3,448	1,159	155	7.5
West Virginia	17,024	16,033	1,467	799	1,115	96	11.6
Wisconsin	17,277	18,343	2,033	1,721	638	75	8.5
Wyoming	1,998	1,591	512	296	966	247	3.9
U. S. Total	1,126,418	1,070,684	148,554	112,037	1,033	136	7.6

In 1921 the Oregon Divorce Law was changed and the divorces do not become effective until 6 months after the interlocutory decree is granted. This has resulted in a much less number of final divorces being granted in 1922, the first year after the change in the law, than was the case for 1916.

South Carolina has no divorce law.

Percentage on population is on the estimated population July 1, 1922.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

(Divorces in parentheses.)

Marriages, 1887—483,069 (27,919); 1890—542,537 (33,461); 1895—598,855 (40,387); 1900—685,284 (55,751); 1901—716,621 (60,984); 1902—746,733 (61,480); 1903—786,132 (64,925); 1904—781,145 (66,199); 1905—804,787 (67,976); 1906—853,290 (72,062).

There was no census inquiry on marriages and divorces between the years 1906 and 1916.

Political History of the United States.

Following is a resume of the political history of the United States, covering the conventions, platforms, campaigns and elections since the foundation of the Government.

1789.

There were no conventions, no platforms, and no nominations. Presidential Electors were chosen on January 7. This was done by popular vote in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; and by the Legislatures in Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Georgia. In New York, a quarrel between the Senate and Assembly as to their respective rights kept the Legislature from choosing Electors. The electoral vote in the other States, was cast on April 6, 1789, and resulted as follows: Washington, 69; John Adams (Mass.), 34; John Jay (N. Y.), 9; Robert H. Harrison (Md.), 6; John Rutledge (S. C.), 6; Gov. John Hancock (Mass.), 4; Gov. George Clinton (N. Y.), 3; Gov. Samuel Huntington (Conn.), 2; John Milton (Ga.), 2; and 1 each to Jas. Armstrong (Ga.); Benj. Lincoln (Mass.); and Gov. Edw. Telfair (Ga.) Thus Washington received the unanimous vote of the 69 Electors (there being 4 vacancies in the full number of 73). Under Article II., section 1, of the U. S. Constitution as it then existed, the person receiving the next highest vote of the Electors for President thereby became their choice for Vice President. Thus was John Adams elected Vice President. By the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution (in effect Sept. 25, 1804), the Electors ballot separately for President and Vice President. This method began in November, 1804, at the election of Jefferson and Clinton, and has been in use ever since.

There was no organized opposition to the election of Washington, though there were two parties, one favoring the Constitution (Federalists), the other opposing it. There was some discussion of Benjamin Franklin for President among Anti-Federalists.

Washington, Adams, Jay and Pinckney were Federalists. Clinton was a Republican.

The popular vote in New Hampshire totalled about 2,500 (on two sets of electoral tickets); in Pennsylvania, 5,930 (with seven counties missing).

1792.

There were no conventions, platforms or nominations. Presidential Electors were chosen on November 6; by popular vote in Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia; and by the Legislatures in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Vermont. Of the 135 Electors, 3 did not vote, so that, in receiving 132, Washington was unanimously re-elected. The next highest vote, 77, was cast for John Adams, which re-elected him Vice President. The other candidates and their votes were: Gov. George Clinton (N. Y.), 50; U. S. Sec. of State Thos. Jefferson (Va.), 4; U. S. Senator Aaron Burr (N. Y.), 1. Jefferson and Burr were Republicans, but both parties supported Washington in his second campaign. For Vice President, the Federalists supported Adams, and the Republicans Clinton.

Washington declined a third term, and on July 3, 1798, was reappointed Lieut.-Gen. and Commander of the Army, and served until his death, December 14, 1799.

The popular vote in New Hampshire totalled 2,760; in Pennsylvania, 4,576.

1796.

There were no conventions, no nominations, no platforms. Presidential Electors were chosen on November 8; by popular vote in Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia; and by the Legislatures in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee and Vermont. Of the 138 electoral votes, 71 were cast for John Adams, which made him President; and 68 were cast for Thos. Jefferson, who became Vice President. The other votes were: Ex-Minister to Spain Thos. Pinckney (S. C.), 59; U. S. Senator Aaron Burr (N. Y.), 30; Gov. Sam'l Adams (Mass.), 15; U. S. Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth (Conn.), 11; Gov. Geo. Clinton (N. Y.), 7; Gov. John Jay (N. Y.), 5; Jas. Iredell (N. C.), 3; Geo. Washington (Va.), 2; U. S. Senator John Henry (Md.), 2; Sam'l Johnson (N. C.), 2; Gov. Chas. C. Pinckney (S. C.), 1. The Republicans supported Jefferson and Burr, the Federalists Adams and Pinckney.

The popular vote in New Hampshire totalled about 5,800 (there being no opposition to Adams; in Pennsylvania, Jefferson, 11,947; Adams, 10,985.

1800.

There were no conventions and no platforms. The nominations were made in Congressional caucuses—Adams and Pinckney by the Federalists; Jefferson and Burr by the Republicans.

Presidential Electors were chosen on November 4; by popular vote in Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Virginia; and by the Legislatures in Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Vermont. Of the 138 Electors, 73 voted for Vice Pres. Jefferson; 73 for Aaron Burr; 65 for Pres. John Adams; 64 for U. S. Sen. Chas. C. Pinckney; and 1 for Gov. John Jay. The tie vote for Jefferson and Burr threw the election into the House of Representatives, which balloted February, 11-17, 1801. On the last named day, 10 States voted for Jefferson, 4 for Burr, and 2 voted blank, thus making Jefferson President and Burr Vice President. When the balloting began in the House, Jefferson had 8 States, and Burr had 6.

The popular vote in Rhode Island was: Jefferson, 1,694; Adams, 1,941.

1804.

There were no conventions and no platforms. Nominations were made in a Congressional caucus by the Republicans, who favored Jefferson and Clinton. The Federalists held no caucus, but agreed on Pinckney and Ex-Minister to Britain Rufus King (N. Y.)

Presidential Electors were chosen on November 6; by popular vote in Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Virginia; and by the Legislatures in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee and Vermont. This was the first year in which the Electors voted separately for President and Vice President. Of the 176 Electors, 162 voted for Jefferson, and thus re-elected him President, and a like number elected Geo. Clinton (N. Y.) Vice President; and 14 Electors voted respectively for Chas. C. Pinckney for President, and for Rufus King (N. Y.), for Vice President.

The popular vote in Ohio was: Jefferson, 2,593; Pinckney, 364; scattering, 256. Pennsylvania: Jefferson, 22,311; Pinckney, 1,429. New Hampshire: Jefferson, 9,088.

1808.

There were no conventions and no platforms. At the Republican Congressional caucus James Madison got 83 of 89 votes as Presidential nominee, and George Clinton, for Vice Pres. candidate, got 79 of 88 votes. The Federalists, without caucus, agreed on Pinckney and King.

Presidential Electors were chosen on November 8; by popular vote in Kentucky, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Virginia; and by the Legislatures in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Massachusetts, New York, South Carolina and Vermont. Of the 176 votes, 122 were cast for U. S. Sec. of State James Madison (Va.), making him President, and 113 were cast for Vice Pres. George Clinton (N. Y.), making him Vice President. The other votes for President were. Gov. Chas. C. Pinckney, 47; Geo. Clinton, 6. The other votes for Vice President were: Rufus King (N. Y.), 47; Gov. John Langdon (N. H.), 9; James Madison (Va.), 3; Ex-Minister to Spain James Monroe (Va.), 3. Vice President Clinton died in office.

The popular vote was: New Hampshire, Pinckney, 14,006; Madison, 12,744. In Ohio there is no record, but the vote for Governor totalled 16,291, of which the Republican candidates got all. Pennsylvania: Madison, 42,518; Pinckney, 11,735. Rhode Island: Pinckney, 3,072; Madison, 2,692. New Hampshire: Pinckney, 14,006; Madison, 12,744.

1812.

There was one convention (Federalist), but there were no platforms. The Republicans, by Congressional caucus, nominated James Madison unanimously for President, and Gov. John Langdon of New Hampshire for Vice President. Langdon declined, and a second caucus substituted Gov. Elbridge Gerry of Mass. (74 out of 77 votes). The Federalists nominated Lieut.-Gov. De Witt Clinton of N. Y., for President, and Atty.-Gen. Jared Ingersoll of Pa., for Vice President, first by caucus of State Legislators, at Albany, N. Y., and, more formally, by a convention, in September, at N. Y. Presidential Electors were chosen on November 3; by popular vote in Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Virginia; by the Legislatures in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina and Vermont. Of the 219 votes, 128 were cast for Madison for President, and 89 for Clinton; 131 votes went to Gerry for Vice President, and 86 for Ingersoll.

The election of 1812 occurred during the second war between the United States and Great Britain.

The popular vote was: New Hampshire, Clinton, 19,386; Madison, 15,917. Ohio, Madison, 7,420; Clinton, 3,301. Pennsylvania, Madison, 49,392; Clinton, 29,461. Rhode Island, Clinton, 4,032; Madison, 2,084.

1816.

There were no conventions, and no platforms. The Republicans, by caucus, nominated U. S. Sec. of State James Monroe of Virginia for President, and Ex-Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins of New York for Vice President. The vote in the caucus was: 65 for Monroe, and 54 for U. S. Sec. of Treas. William H. Crawford of Georgia; 85 for Tompkins and 30 for Simon Snyder of Pennsylvania. The Electors were chosen on November 5; by popular vote in Kentucky, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Virginia; by the Legislatures in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, South Carolina and Vermont. Of the 221 electoral votes, 183 were cast, respectively, Monroe and Tompkins, for President and Vice President, which elected them. King got 34 votes for President. For Vice President, 22 votes went to Ex-U. S. Sen. John E. Howard of Maryland; 5 to Ex-U. S. Sen. James Ross of Pennsylvania; 4 to U. S. Chief Justice John Marshall of Virginia, and 3 to U. S. Sen. Robert G. Harper of Maryland. When the vote came to be counted by Congress, objection was made to Indiana's votes, inasmuch as that State had not been actually admitted to the Union, though it had adopted its Constitution. The Senate and House both separately debated the subject, but took no action, and then Congress, in joint session, counted the vote, including that of Indiana, which had gone in favor of Monroe.

The popular vote was: New Hampshire, Monroe, 15,188; King, 13,367. Ohio, Monroe, 3,326; King, 593 (as against a total vote of 30,833 for Gubernatorial candidates, of which the Republican candidates got all but 1,607). Pennsylvania, Monroe, 25,609; King, 17,457.

1820.

There were no conventions, no nominating caucuses, no opposition to Monroe and Tompkins for re-election. The Electors were chosen on November 13; by popular vote in Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Virginia; by the Legislatures in Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, New York, South Carolina and Vermont. Of the 232 votes (3 Electors having died), 231 were for Monroe for President, and 1 for U. S. Sec. of State John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts. This one vote was cast by a New Hampshire Elector, who said it was due to Washington's memory that no other President should be elected unanimously. For Vice President, Tompkins got 218; Ex-U. S. Rep. Richard Stockton of New Jersey, 8; Daniel Rodney of Delaware, 4; and 1 each to Robert G. Harper of Maryland and Richard Rush of Pennsylvania. Question was raised in Congress as to counting the 3 electoral votes of Missouri, which adopted its Constitution in July, 1820, but was not formally admitted to the Union as a State until August 10, 1821. Finally, they were counted.

The popular vote was: Ohio, Monroe, 7,164; Adams, 2,215. Pennsylvania, Monroe, 30,813; Adams, 1,893. Rhode Island, Monroe, 720 (no opposition). In New Hampshire there was no opposition to Monroe.

1824.

There were no conventions and no platforms. A caucus of one-fourth of the membership of Congress put up a Republican ticket—U. S. Sec. of Treas. William H. Crawford of Georgia for President, and Albert Gallatin of Pennsylvania for Vice President. U. S. Rep. Henry Clay, a Republican of Kentucky, had been urged for President by legislative action in 1822 and 1823 in Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Louisiana. Numerous local conventions through the country nominated U. S. Sen. (Gen.) Andrew Jackson, a Democrat of Tennessee. Legislative bodies in most of the New England States nominated U. S. Sec. of State John Quincy Adams. U. S. Sec. of War John C. Calhoun was put forth by the South Carolina Legislature.

The electors were chosen on Nov. 2, by popular vote in Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Virginia; and by the Legislatures in Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, New York, South Carolina and Vermont. The popular vote, the first of the kind on record, was as follows:

1824.

State.	Jackson, Dem.	Adams, Coalition.	Crawford, Dem.	Clay, Rep.	Total.
Ala	9,443	2,416	1,680	67	13,606
Conn	.....	7,587	1,978	.....	9,565
Ill (1823)	1,901	1,542	219	1,047	4,709
Ind	7,343	3,095	.....	5,315	15,753
Ky	6,453	.....	.....	16,782	23,235
Me	2,330	6,870	.....	.....	9,200
Md	14,253	14,632	3,646	695	33,496
Mass	.....	30,687	6,616	.....	37,303
Miss	3,234	1,694	119	.....	5,047
Mo	987	311	.....	1,401	2,699
N. Hamp	643	4,107	.....	.....	4,750
N. J	10,985	9,110	1,196	.....	21,291
N. C	20,415	.....	15,621	.....	36,036
Ohio	18,457	12,280	.....	19,255	49,992
Pa	35,929	5,436	4,182	1,705	47,355
R. I	.....	2,145	200	.....	2,345
Tenn	20,197	216	312	.....	20,725
Va	2,861	3,189	8,489	416	14,955
Total	155,872	105,321	44,282	46,587	352,062

Of the 261 electors, 99 voted for Jackson for President; 84 for J. Q. Adams; 41 for Crawford; 37 for Clay. The vote for Vice President was: Calhoun, 182; Chancellor Nathan Sanford (N. Y.), 30; U. S. Sen. Nathaniel Macon (N. C.), 24; Gen. Jackson, 13; U. S. Sen. Martin Van Buren (N. Y.), 9; Clay, 2. Calhoun was declared elected Vice President. The election for President was thrown by the Constitution (no candidate having polled a majority) into the House of Representatives, which on Feb. 9, 1825, chose John Q. Adams on the first ballot, he receiving the vote of 13 States, as against 7 States for Jackson, and 4 for Crawford. The actual vote of the Representatives was: Adams, 87; Jackson, 71; Crawford, 54. The State delegations that voted solid for Adams were: Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. The States voting solid for Jackson were: Alabama, Indiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee. The States voting solid for Crawford were: Delaware and Georgia. It was charged that Clay supported Adams after the latter had promised to name Clay Sec. of State. This was denied by Clay. A bitter long-time feud resulted. The Kentucky Legislature favored Jackson.

1828.

There were no conventions and no platforms. The nominations in both parties grew out of Legislative caucuses on indorsements in the different States. The Democrats put up Andrew Jackson of Tenn. for President, and Vice President Calhoun to succeed himself. The Republicans renominated President J. Q. Adams, and for Vice President they put up Richard Rush (Pa.), who had been U. S. Minister at London. The slogan, "to the victors belong the spoils," was first raised in this campaign, by Jackson's followers. Jackson's personal popularity was largely due to his defeat of the British at the Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815.

The friends of Jackson had been campaigning for him during all of Adams's Administration. The cry of extravagance was raised against Adams because the cost of administering the Government had risen to $14,000,000 a year. His Cabinet was

divided in allegiance. Hostility between Clay and Crawford enlisted the latter and his friends for Jackson.

The supporters of Adams were looked on as aristocrats, those of Jackson as more typical of the common people, who, in the Southwest at least, were not averse to cockfighting, horseracing, and cardplaying. Outside that section, Jackson's chief strength was in Pennsylvania.

The electors were chosen on November 4. Of the 24 States, only South Carolina chose by legislative ballot, the rest by popular vote, which was:

1828.

STATE.	Jackson, Dem.	Adams, Nat. Rep.	STATE.	Jackson, Dem.	Adams. Nat. Rep.
Ala.	17,138	1,938	N. H.	20,692	24,076
Conn.	4,448	13,829	N. J.	21,950	23,758
Del.	4,349	4,769	N. Y.	140,763	135,413
Ga.	18,709	.....	N. C.	37,857	13,918
Ill.	9,582	4,662	Ohio	67,597	63,396
Ind.	22,257	17,052	Pa.	101,652	50,848
Ky.	39,084	31,172	R. I.	821	2,754
La.	4,605	4,097	S. C.	.....	.....
Me.	13,927	20,773	Tenn.	44,090	2,240
Md.	24,578	27,759	Vt.	8,205	24,784
Mass.	6,019	29,836	Va.	26,752	12,101
Miss.	6,763	1,581			
Mo.	8,232	3,422	Total	647,231	509,097

The total vote was 1,156,328.

Of the 261 votes in the Electoral College, 178 were cast for Jackson for President, and 83 for J. Q. Adams; for Vice President, 171 were cast for Calhoun, 83 for Rush, and 7 for U. S. Sen. William Smith (S. C.) Adams got the solid electoral vote of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont; and he got some of the electors in Maine, Maryland and New York. Besides some of the electors in the three split delegations, Jackson got the solid vote of Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

During Jackson's first term he and Vice President Calhoun fell out. The quarrel is said to have been fomented by Van Buren, the Secretary of State.

1832.

All the Presidential candidates, for the first time, were nominated by national conventions. The first of these gatherings, in point of time, was the Anti-Masonic, which first assembled at Philadelphia, in September, 1830, and adjourned to Sept. 26, 1831, at Baltimore, where, with Assemblyman John C. Spencer of New York as Chairman, ex-U. S. Atty. Gen. William Wirt (Va.) was nominated for President, and Amos Ellmaker (Pa.) for Vice President. There were 112 delegates from Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Spencer the Chairman had been a special State's Attorney General in New York in the prosecution of the alleged abductors of William Morgan in 1826, after he published secrets of Freemasonry. The convention issued an address to the public, but adopted no platform.

The National Republican, or Whig, National Convention, met at Batimore, Dec. 12, 1831, with ex-U. S. Senator James Barbour (Va.) as permanent Chairman. There were 157 delegates from 17 States. They nominated, unanimously, Henry Clay for President, and ex-Congressman John Sergeant (Pa.) for Vice President. The adoption of a platform was left to the National Assembly of Young Men, which met at Washington, May 11, 1832, ratified the nomination of Clay and Sergeant, and put forth ten resolutions, constituting the first platform ever issued by a national convention in the United States. The resolutions urged "adequate protection to American industry," favored a system of internal improvements, to be sustained by the General Government, upheld the respective powers of the Supreme Court and the Senate, condemned indiscriminate removal of public officers for political reasons, condemned the colonial trade arrangement between the United States and Britain and also Holland's advice touching the Northeastern boundary of the United States.

The National Democratic Convention met at Baltimore, May 21, 1832, with Robert Lucas (Ohio) as Chairman. Delegates attended from every State but Missouri. The two-thirds rule was adopted. No platform was issued. Andrew Jackson was unanimously renominated for President. The nominee for Vice President was ex-Sec. of State Martin Van Buren of New York, who got the vote of 208 delegates, as against 49 for U. S. Circuit Judge Philip B. Barbour (Va.), and 26 for Congressman Richard M. Johnson (Ky.) The election was held on Nov. 6, the people voted in every State but South Carolina, where the Electors were chosen by the Legislature. The popular vote was:

1832.

STATE.	Jackson, Dem.	Clay, Nat. Rep.
Alabama	.....	.....
Connecticut	11,269	17,775
Delaware	4,110	4,276
Georgia	20,750	.....
Illinois	14,617	6,745
Indiana	31,552	15,472
Kentucky	36,247	43,396
Louisiana	4,049	2,528
Maine	33,291	27,204
Maryland	19,156	19,160
Massachusetts	14,545	33,003
Mississippi	5,919	.....
Missouri	5,192	.....
New Hampshire	25,486	19,010
New Jersey	23,856	23,393
New York	168,497	154,896
North Carolina	24,862	4,563
Ohio	81,246	76,539
Pennsylvania	91,949	66,689
Rhode Island	2,126	2,810
South Carolina	.....	.....
Tennessee	28,740	1,436
Vermont	7,870	11,152
Virginia	33,609	11,451
Total	687,502	530,209

The total vote was 1,250,819, including 33,108 votes cast for John Floyd and William Wirt. The Pennsylvania vote for Clay includes that for Wirt.

Of the 288 electoral votes, 219 were cast for Andrew Jackson for President, 49 for Henry Clay; 11 for Gov. John Floyd, (Va.); and 7 for ex-U. S. Atty. Gen. William Wirt (Va.). For Vice President, 189 votes were for Van Buren; 49 for Sergeant, 30 for U. S. Sen. William Wilkins (Pa.); 11 for Henry Lee (Mass.); and 7 for Amos Ellmaker, (Pa.)

Jackson's Nullification Proclamation, and his pocket veto of the Land Bill, in the latter part of his first Administration resulted in bitter feeling which lasted through his second term and raised the cry that he was usurping power that did not belong to the Executive. There also was sentiment against his veto of the recharter of the United States Bank.

In his second term Jackson removed from that institution the Government deposits, against the advice of Mr. Duane, his Secretary of the Treasury. This led to the resignation of Duane, who was succeeded by Roger B. Taney, later promoted to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Tennessee Legislature was the first body to desert Jackson, by nominating U. S. Senator Hugh L. White of that State to succeed him.

At the close of his second term, Gen. Jackson retired to his estate The Hermitage, near Nashville.

1836.

The National Democratic Convention met at Baltimore, May 20, 1835, under the Chairmanship of ex-Congressman Andrew Stevenson (Va.) Though over 600 delegates attended from 22 States and 2 Territories (Ark. and Mich.) the vote was limited in each State delegation to the number of Representatives in Congress. Van Buren was nominated for President by acclamation. For Vice President, Congressman Richard M. Johnson (Ky.) got 178 votes, and 87 went to ex-U. S. Sen. William Cabell Rives (Va.) There was no platform, but in Jan., 1836, the N. Y. State Democrats issued a declaration of party principles, favoring gold and silver money and condemning paper money; condemning also monopolies and vested rights due to laws, particularly to exemption by law from trial by jury.

The Whigs (National Republicans) held no national convention, the nominations resulting from various State conventions and legislative action. The candidates for President were: ex-U. S. Sen. and ex-Gen. William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, who defeated the British and Indians at Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811; U. S. Sen. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts; and U. S. Sen. William P. Mangum, of North Carolina. The party's candidates for Vice President were: U. S. Sen. John Tyler (Va.); Congressman Francis Granger (N. Y.); and Justice John

McLean (Ohio) of the U. S. Supreme Court. There was no national platform, but the N. Y. State Whig convention, at Albany, Feb. 3, 1836, adopted resolutions accusing Van Buren of plotting with President Jackson for the Presidency. The election was held on Nov. 8. The people voted in every State except South Carolina, where the Legislature chose the electors. The popular vote was as follows:

1836.

STATES.	Van Buren.	Harrison.	White.
Alabama	20,506	.....	15,612
Arkansas	2,400	.....	1,238
Connecticut	19,291	18,749	.....
Delaware	4,153	4,733	.....
Georgia	22,104	.....	24,876
Illinois	18,412	15,220	.....
Indiana	32,478	41,281	.....
Kentucky	33,025	36,687	.....
Louisiana	3,653	.....	3,383
Maine	22,990	15,239	.....
Maryland	22,168	25,852	.....
Massachusetts	34,474	.....	.....
Michigan	7,332	4,045	.....
Mississippi	9,979	.....	9,688
Missouri	10,995	.....	7,337
New Hampshire	18,722	6,228	.....
New Jersey	25,592	26,13;	.....
New York	166,815	138,543	.....
North Carolina	26,910	.....	23,626
Ohio	96,948	105,404	.....
Pennsylvania	91,457	87,081	.....
Rhode Island	2,964	2,710	.....
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	26,129	.....	36,168
Vermont	14,039	20,996	.....
Virginia	30,261	.....	23,468
Total	762,678	548,007	145,396

Webster received 42,247 votes, in Massachusetts.

Of the 294 electoral votes, 170 were cast for Van Buren for President; 73 for Gen. Harrison; 26 for U. S. Sen. Hugh L. White of Tennessee; 14 for Daniel Webster; and 11 for Mangum. For Vice President, the votes were: Richard M. Johnson (Ky.), 147; Granger, 77; John Tyler, 47; ex-U. S Sen. William Smith (Ala.), 23. Van Buren was declared elected President. The election of a Vice President devolved on the U. S. Senate, which chose Johnson.

A question was raised as to the voting rights of Michigan, which was not formally admitted to the Union until Jan. 26, 1837. After the election, but before the Electoral College met on Feb. 8, 1837, a special committee of Congress reported that Van Buren was elected either with or without Michigan. Congress thereupon declared Van Buren President-elect. Accompanying the resolution with the same statement made by Congress as to Missouri in 1821, namely, that the vote was so-and-so with, and so-and-so without the vote of the controverted State.

1840.

The National Abolition Party Convention met at Warsaw, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1839, and adjourned to Albany, N. Y., April 1, 1840, nominating for President James G. Birney, then of New York, but a native of Kentucky who had emancipated his own slaves in 1834. The nominee for Vice President Thomas Earl of Pennsylvania, who declined and was succeeded on the ticket by Francis Lemoyne of Pennsylvania. There was no platform, but a resolution was adopted calling for the support of Christian free men of all parties in a campaign against slavery.

The National Whig Convention met at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4-7, 1839, with delegates from 22 States. Arkansas, Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee were not represented. Unit rule was adopted. There were many ballots of which no record exists. Henry Clay started with 103 votes and ended with 90. Gen. W. H. Harrison began with 94 and ended with 148, which gave him the nomination for President. Gen. Winfield Scott began with 57 votes and stopped with 16. Ex-U. S. Sen. John Tyler of Virginia was unanimously nominated for Vice President. There was no platform.

The National Democratic Convention met at Baltimore, May 5, 1840, with delegates from all the States but Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, South Carolina and Virginia. For President, Martin Van Buren was unanimously renominated. No man was named for Vice President. The platform reaffirmed States' rights, denied the power of the Government under the Constitution to carry on internal improvements, or the power of Congress to charter a U. S. bank, or to interfere with questions of slavery.

Though the Abolitionists were regarded in many parts of the country as political cranks they stuck to their fight against slavery and laid the foundation of the new Republican Party.

"Log Cabin" and "Hard Cider" are terms applied to the 1840 campaign. The election was on Nov. 3, South Carolina alone choosing electors by Legislature. The popular vote was as follows:

1840.

STATES.	Harrison, Whig.	Van Buren, Dem.	Birney, Abolitionist.
Alabama	28,471	33,991	.....
Arkansas	5,160	6,049	.....
Connecticut	31,601	25,296	174
Delaware	5,967	4,884	.....
Georgia	40,261	31,933	.....
Illinois	45,574	47,631	149
Indiana	65,302	51,604	.....
Kentucky	58,480	32,616	.....
Louisiana	11,297	7,617	.....
Maine	46,612	46,201	194
Maryland	33,528	28,752	.....
Massachusetts	72,874	51,948	1,621
Michigan	22,933	21,098	371
Mississippi	19,518	16,995	.....
Missouri	22,972	29,760	.....
New Hampshire	26,158	32,670	126
New Jersey	33,351	31,034	69
New York	225,817	212,519	2,798
North Carolina	46,376	34,218	.....
Ohio	148,157	124,782	903
Pennsylvania	144,010	143,676	340
Rhode Island	5,278	3,301	42
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	60,391	48,289	.....
Vermont	32,445	18,009	910
Virginia	42,501	43,893	.....
Total	1,275,017	1,128,702	7,059

The total vote was 2,410,778.

Of the 294 electoral votes, 234 were cast for Harrison for President and for Tyler for Vice President, and they were elected. Van Buren for President got 60 votes. For Vice President, Richard M. Johnson got 48 votes; ex-Gov. Littleton W. Tazewell (Va.), 11; and Gov. James K. Polk (Tenn.), 1. Harrison died a month after his inauguration, and Tyler became President.

1844.

The Liberty-Abolitionist National Convention met at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1843, with 148 delegates from 12 States, renominated Jas. G. Birney for the Presidency, and nominated for Vice President ex-U. S. Senator Thomas Morris, of Ohio, who died a month after the election. The convention's platform denounced slavery; bound Abolitionists to violate the Constitution (Art. IV) by refusing to surrender fugitive slaves; denied the right of the Government to use militia to maintain slavery; and urged State Legislatures to forbid the transportation of fugitive slaves by their captors or to their owners.

The Whig National Convention met at Baltimore, May 1, 1844, under the Chairmanship of ex-Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer, of New York, with 274 delegates from every State. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was nominated for President by acclamation. There were three ballots for Vice President. Ex-U. S. Senator Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, won the nomination on the third ballot, his vote rising from 101 to 155. Ex-Gov. John Davis (Mass.) got 79 votes; and State Comptroller Millard Fillmore (N. Y.), 40. The name of ex-Congressman John Sergeant (Pa.), who got 38 votes on the first ballot, was withdrawn. The Whig platform declared for "a well regulated currency," a tariff for revenue only, but sufficient to protect domestic labor, and a single term for the Presidency.

The Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, May 27-29, under the Chairmanship of Hendrick B. Wright (Pa.), with 325 delegates, who had but 266 votes. Van Buren was the leading candidate (146 to 104 votes) until the ninth ballot, when all the candidates except ex-Gov. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, dropped out, and Polk was nominated unanimously. Ex-Sec. of War Lewis Cass (Mich.) had polled as high as 123 votes. Other leading candidates were ex-Vice Pres. Richard M. Johnson, and U. S. Senator Jas. Buchanan (Pa.). The nomination for Vice President went on the first ballot to U. S. Senator Silas Wright, jr., of New York, who declined (and was elected Governor of New York in November, 1844), and the nomination was won by ex-U. S. Senator George M. Dallas (Pa.). The Democratic platform urged the reoccupation of the territory of Oregon and the annexation of Texas; and reaffirmed the platform of 1840.

The defeat of Henry Clay in 1844 was laid to

President Tyler, whose policy was said to have wrecked the Whig Party.

A rump convention of Federal office holders met at Baltimore, after the Democratic one adjourned, and renominated ex-President Tyler. He accepted, but in August declined. The election was held on Nov. 5. In South Carolina the Legislature chose the electors. Elsewhere, the popular vote was as follows:

1844.

STATES.	Polk, Dem.	Clay, Whig.	Birney, Liberty Abol'ist.
Alabama	37,740	26,084	.....
Arkansas	9,546	5,504	.....
Connecticut	29,841	32,832	1,943
Delaware	5,996	6,278	.....
Georgia	44,177	42,106	.....
Illinois	58,795	45,854	3,469
Indiana	70,181	67,867	2,106
Kentucky	51,988	61,255	.....
Louisiana	13,782	13,083	.....
Maine	45,719	34,378	4,836
Maryland	32,676	35,984	3,308
Massachusetts	52,846	67,418	10,860
Michigan	27,759	24,337	3,632
Mississippi	25,126	19,206	.....
Missouri	41,369	31,251	.....
New Hampshire	27,160	17,866	4,161
New Jersey	37,495	38,318	131
New York	237,588	232,482	15,812
North Carolina	39,287	43,232	.....
Ohio	149,117	155,057	8,050
Pennsylvania	167,447	161,125	3,100
Rhode Island	4,876	7,322	107
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	59,917	60,030	.....
Vermont	18,041	26,770	3,954
Virginia	49,570	43,677	.....
Total	1,337,243	1,299,068	65,608

The total vote was 2,701,919.

Of the 275 votes in the Electoral College, 170 were cast for Polk and Dallas, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 105 votes were for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

1848.

The Native American Convention was held at Philadelphia, in September, 1847, and recommended for President Gen. Zachary Taylor, who shared with Gen. Winfield Scott the credit for defeating Mexico in the latter's war to regain Texas, which the United States had annexed in 1845. The gathering also recommended, for Vice President, Henry A. S. Dearborn, Mayor of Roxbury, Mass.

The Abolitionist Convention met at New York, in November, 1847, and nominated for President and Vice President U. S. Senator John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and Leicester King, of Ohio. Senator Hale withdrew.

The Democratic Convention met at Baltimore, May 22-26, 1848, under the Chairmanship of ex-Congressman Andrew Stevenson (Va.), and nominated for President, on the fourth ballot, U. S. Senator Lewis Cass (Mich.), who had 179 of the 253 votes, as against 38 for U. S. Supreme Court Justice Levi Woodbury (N. H.), and 33 for U. S. Sec. of State James Buchanan (Pa.). The nomination for Vice President went, on the second ballot, to Major Gen. William O. Butler (Ky.). His competitors were Major Gen. John A. Quitman (Miss.), U. S. Sec. of the Navy John Y. Mason (Va.), ex-U. S. Senator William R. King (Ala.), Congressman James J. McKay (N. C.), and U. S. Senator Jefferson Davis, then of Mississippi. The platform reaffirmed the one of 1840 as to States' Rights, internal improvements, the U. S. Bank, and slavery, upheld the pending Mexico treaty, and extended congratulations to the Republican move in France.

The Liberty League (an Abolitionist body) Convention met at Rochester, N. Y., June 2, and nominated Gerritt Smith (N. Y.) for President, and the Rev. Charles E. Foote (Mich.) for Vice President.

The Whig National Convention met at Philadelphia, June 7-9, John M. Morehead (N. C.), Chairman with every State but Texas represented, and nominated for President Gen. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, on the fourth ballot, when he had 171 of the 280 votes, as against 63 for Gen. Winfield Scott (N. J.), 32 for Henry Clay, and 14 for Daniel Webster. For Vice President, State Comptroller Millard Fillmore (N. Y.) was nominated, on the second ballot, with 173 of 266 votes, as against 87 for ex-Congressman Abbott Lawrence (Mass.). The platform praised Taylor, but said nothing politically except that the Whig Party stood "on the broad and firm platform of the Constitution."

The Industrial Congress met at Philadelphia, June 13, and nominated Gerritt Smith (N. Y.) for President and William S. Waitt (Ill.) for Vice President.

The Free-Soil Convention met at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 9-10, with ex-State Senator Charles Francis Adams (Mass.) Chairman, and nominated Van Buren for President and Charles Francis Adams for Vice President. The platform denounced slavery; demanded cheaper postage; urged internal improvements by the Federal Government, and favored a protective tariff. The convention was preceded by one at Utica, N. Y., June 22, covering Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin, at which the nominees were Van Buren and Gov. Henry Dodge (Wis.) The latter declined the Vice Presidential nomination.

The election was held on Nov. 7, under the law of 1845, requiring Presidential elections to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The popular vote was as follows:

1848.

STATE.	Taylor, Whig.	Cass, Dem.	Van Buren, Free-Soil	Total.
Alabama	30,482	31,363	.....	61,485
Arkansas	7,588	9,300	.....	16,888
Connecticut	30,314	27,046	5,005	62,365
Delaware	6,421	5,898	80	12,399
Florida	3,116	1,847	.....	4,963
Georgia	47,544	44,802	.....	92,346
Illinois	53,047	56,300	1,577	125,121
Indiana	69,907	74,745	8,100	157,752
Iowa	10,626	12,052	1,126	24,303
Kentucky	67,141	49,720	.....	116,861
Louisiana	18,217	15,370	.....	33,587
Maine	35,125	39,880	12,096	87,101
Maryland	37,702	34,528	125	72,355
Mas'chusetts	61,072	35,281	38,058	134,411
Michigan	23,940	30,687	10,389	65,016
Mississippi	25,922	26,537	.....	52,459
Missouri	32,671	40,077	.....	72,798
New Hamp.	14,781	27,763	7,560	50,104
New Jersey	40,015	36,901	829	77,745
New York	218,603	114,318	120,510	453,431
N. Carolina	43,550	34,869	.....	78,419
Ohio	138,360	154,775	35,354	328,489
Pennsylvania	185,573	171,976	11,263	368,752
Rhode Is.	6,779	3,646	730	11,155
S. Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	64,705	58,419	.....	123,124
Texas	4,509	10,668	.....	15,177
Vermont	23,122	10,948	13,837	47,907
Virginia	45,124	46,586	9	91,719
Wisconsin	13,747	15,001	10,418	36,166
Total	1,360,101	1,220,544	291,263	2,879,908

The total vote was 2,879,908.

In South Carolina the electors were chosen by the Legislature. Of the 290 electoral votes, Taylor and Fillmore got 163 each, and were elected; and Cass and Butler got 127 apiece.

President Taylor died in office, and was succeeded, July 9, 1850, by Vice President Fillmore.

1852.

The Democratic Convention met June 1-6, at Baltimore, under the Chairmanship of U. S. Commissioner to China John W. Davis, and nominated for President, on the 49th ballot, ex-Brig. Gen. and ex-U. S. Sen. Franklin Pierce (N. H.) Gen. Cass was the leading candidate until the 40th ballot, with 107 of the 282 votes, as against 85 for ex-U. S. Sec. of War William L. Marcy (N. Y.); 33 for U. S. Sen. Stephen A. Douglas (Ill.); 27 for ex-U. S. Sec. of State Jas. Buchanan (Pa.); and 29 for Pierce. Then came the break to Pierce. The nomination for Vice President went, on the second ballot, to U. S. Senator William Rufus King (Ala.)

The Democratic platform reaffirmed that of 1848, called for a tariff for revenue and to pay off the national debt, denied the power of Congress to charter a national bank and denounced legislation for monopolies.

The Whig Convention met at Baltimore, June 16-19. Chairman, ex-Congressman John G. Chapman (Md.), and on the 53d ballot, nominated for President Gen. Winfield Scott (N. J.), who got 159 of the 293 votes, as against 112 for President Fillmore, and 21 for U. S. Sec. of State Daniel Webster, who died a month and a half after the election. The nomination for Vice President went, on the second ballot to U. S. Sec. of the Navy William A. Graham (N. C.) The Whig platform upheld the Fugitive Slave law and stood by Washington's Farewell Address advice to the United States to keep out of permanent alliances with foreign countries.

The Free-Soil Democratic Convention met at Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 11, under the Chairmanship

of State Senator Henry Wilson (Mass.), whose real name until he had it changed by the Legislature at 17 years, was Jeremiah Jones Colbath. He was U. S. Sen., 1855-1873. The nomination for President went to U. S. Sen. John P. Hale (N. H.), and the Vice Presidential nominee was ex-Congressman Geo. W. Julian (Ind.) The platform spoke for States' rights and against slavery and the Compromise Acts of 1850. The election was held on November 2. The popular vote was as follows. South Carolina electors being chosen by the Legislature:

1852.

STATE.	Franklin Pierce, Dem.	Winfield Scott, Whig.	John P. Hale, Free-Soil Dem.
Alabama	26,881	15,038	.....
Arkansas	12,173	7,404	.....
California	40,626	35,407	100
Connecticut	33,249	30,357	3,160
Delaware	6,318	6,293	62
Florida	4,318	2,875	.....
Georgia	34,705	16,660	.....
Illinois	80,368	64,733	9,863
Indiana	95,340	80,901	6,929
Iowa	17,823	15,895	1,612
Kentucky	53,806	57,068	265
Louisiana	18,647	17,255	.....
Maine	41,609	32,543	8,030
Maryland	40,020	35,066	54
Massachusetts	44,569	52,683	28,023
Michigan	41,842	33,859	7,237
Mississippi	26,876	17,548	.....
Missouri	38,353	29,984	.....
New Hampshire	29,997	16,147	6,695
New Jersey	44,305	38,556	350
New York	262,083	234,882	25,329
North Carolina	39,744	39,058	59
Ohio	169,220	152,526	31,682
Pennsylvania	198,562	179,104	8,495
Rhode Island	8,735	7,626	644
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	57,018	58,898	.....
Texas	13,552	4,995	.....
Vermont	13,044	22,173	8,621
Virginia	73,858	58,572	.....
Wisconsin	31,658	22,240	8,814
Total	1,601,474	1,386,578	156,149

The total vote was 3,145,773

Of the 296 electoral votes, 254 were cast for Pierce and King, which elected them President and Vice President; and 42 votes were cast for Scott and Graham.

1856.

The American (Know-Nothing) Convention met Feb. 22-25, at Philadelphia, with Ephraim Marsh (N. J.) as Chairman. There were 227 delegates from 27 States. Georgia, Maine, South Carolina and Vermont were not represented. Before nominations were made most of the delegates from New England, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Iowa withdrew. The nomination for President went to ex-President Millard Fillmore; the nomination for Vice President went to ex-U. S. Minister to Prussia Andrew J. Donelson (Tenn.). Fillmore's chief competitors were George Law (N. Y.), ex-Congressman Kenneth Raynor (N. C.), U. S. Supreme Court Justice John McLean (Ohio), ex-Congressman Garrett Davis (Ky.), and U. S. Senator Sam Houston (Tex.),

The Know-Nothing platform said "Americans must rule America," and demanded that only native-born citizens be selected for all State, Federal and municipal employees, and that no person be selected for political station who "recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power or who refuses to recognize the Federal and State Constitutions (each within its own sphere) as paramount to all other laws as rules of political action," 21 years' residence was urged as a requirement for naturalization; no union between church and State; no test oaths for office, and opposed repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

A rump Know-Nothing convention nominated, for President, Gen. John C. Fremont, the explorer; and for Vice President, William Johnston, of Pennsylvania.

The Democratic Convention met at Cincinnati, June 2-6, under the Chairmanship of John E. Ward (Ga.), and, on the seventeenth ballot, nominated, unanimously, for President, U. S. Minister to England James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. He led from the first ballot, when he had 135 of the 296 votes. His chief rivals were President Pierce, U. S. Senator Stephen A. Douglas (Ill.), and U. S. Senator Lewis Cass (Mich.). For Vice President, ex-Congressman John C. Breckinridge won, on the second ballot, against Congressman John A. Quitman (Miss.), ex-Congressman Linn Boyd (Ky.), Gov. H. V. Johnson (Ga.), U. S. Senator Jas. A. Bayard (Del.), ex-Congressman Aaron V. Brown (Tenn.), and others.

The Democratic platform reaffirmed those of earlier years, and denounced Know-Nothingism, saying: "A political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign-born is neither justified by the past history nor the future prospects of the country nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government." The platform renewed adherence to the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798; warned the country that continued interference by Congress with slavery and armed resistance to law as to fugitive slaves would end in civil war and disunion; declared it the right of every State seeking admission to the Union to decide, by a majority of actual residents, whether it would permit or bar slavery; declared for "free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world," and upheld the Monroe Doctrine and American ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico.

The first National Republican Convention met June 17, at Philadelphia, under the Chairmanship of ex-Congressman Henry S. Lane (Ind.) and, by formal ballot, unanimously nominated Gen. John C. Fremont for President, and ex-U. S. Senator William L. Dayton (N. J.) for Vice President. On the informal ballot, Fremont had got 359 votes, U. S. Supreme Court Justice John McLean (Ohio) 196; U. S. Senator Charles Sumner (Mass.), 2; U. S. Senator William H. Seward (N. Y.), 1. On the informal ballot for Vice President, Dayton had got 259 votes; ex-Congressman Abraham Lincoln (Ill.), 110; and Congressman Nathaniel P. Banks (Mass.), 46.

The Republican platform opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; favored admitting Kansas as a free State; denied the right of Congress to give legal existence to slavery; declared the right of Congress to prohibit polygamy; urged a railroad to the Pacific; and upheld "liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens."

The Whig Convention met Sept. 17-18, at Baltimore, under the Chairmanship of ex-Congressman Edward Bates (Mo.) and ratified the Know-Nothing nominations—Millard Fillmore for President, and A. J. Donelson for Vice President. The Whig platform deplored the slavery agitation "now convulsing the nation," adding, "It is enough to know that civil war is raging, and the Union is in peril."

The election was on Nov. 4 The popular vote was as follows, the electors in South Carolina being chosen by the Legislature:

1856.

STATE.	Buchanan, Dem.	Fremont, Rep.	Fillmore, Amer.	STATE.	Buchanan, Dem.	Fremont, Rep.	Fillmore, Amer.
Alabama	46,739	.....	28,552	Missouri	58,164	.....	48,524
Arkansas	21,910	.....	10,787	New Hampshire	31,891	37,473	410
California	53,365	20,691	36,165	New Jersey	46,943	28,338	24,115
Connecticut	34,495	42,715	2,615	New York	195,878	276,007	124,604
Delaware	8,004	310	6,275	North Carolina	48,246	.....	36,886
Florida	6,358	.....	4,833	Ohio	170,874	187,497	28,126
Georgia	56,578	.....	42,228	Pennsylvania	230,686	147,286	82,189
Illinois	105,528	96,278	37,531	Rhode Island	6,680	11,467	1,675
Indiana	118,670	94,375	22,386	South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	37,568	45,073	9,660	Tennessee	73,638	.....	66,178
Kentucky	74,642	314	67,416	Texas	31,169	.....	15,639
Louisiana	22,164	.....	20,709	Vermont	10,569	39,561	545
Maine	67,379	39,080	3,325	Virginia	89,706	291	60,310
Maryland	39,115	281	47,460	Wisconsin	52,843	66,090	579
Massachusetts	39,240	108,190	19,726				
Michigan	52,139	71,762	1,660	Total	1,927,995	1,391,555	934,816
Mississippi	35,446	.....	24,195				

Of the 296 electoral votes, 174 were cast for James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, and they were elected President and Vice President; 114 were cast for Fremont and Dayton; 8 were cast for Fillmore and Donelson.

1860.

The Democratic Convention met at Charleston, S. C., April 23, with ex-U. S. Atty. Gen. Caleb Cushing (Mass.), and, after taking 57 ballots, with U. S. Senator Stephen A. Douglas (Ill.) always in the lead, with 145 to 151 out of 303 votes, adjourned to Baltimore, June 18-23, and, after Chairman Cushing and many of the Southern delegates had left, declared Stephen A. Douglas the Presidential nominee on the second ballot, with 181 votes, as against 7 for Vice President John C. Breckinridge (Ky.) and 5 for ex-U. S. Sec. of the Treasury James Guthrie (Ky.). The nomination for Vice President went, on the first ballot, to U. S. Senator Benjamin Fitzpatrick (Ala.), who declined, whereupon the Democratic National Committee substituted ex-Gov. H. V. Johnson (Ga.). The platform reaffirmed that of 1856; agreed to abide by United States Supreme Court decisions; urged a railroad to the Pacific; favored the purchase of Cuba; condemned State laws in conflict with the Fugitive Slave law.

The rump (Breckinridge) Democratic Convention met at Baltimore, June 18-28, under the Chairmanship of Caleb Cushing, after several adjournments (first from Charleston, and then from Richmond, Va., June 11), and nominated Vice President John C. Breckinridge (Ky.) for President, and U. S. Senator Joseph Lane (Ore.) for Vice President. The platform reaffirmed that of 1856 and also agreed with the other 1860 Democratic platform as to Cuba, a Pacific railroad, naturalization and immigration.

The Constitutional Union Convention met at Baltimore, May 9, with ex-Gov. Washington Hunt (N. Y.) as Chairman, and, on the second ballot, nominated ex-U. S. Senator John Bell (Tenn.) for President, and ex-U. S. Senator Edward Everett (Mass.) as Vice President. The chief rivals for the Presidential nomination were Bell, Samuel Houston (Tex.), U. S. Senator John J. Crittenden (Ky.), Edward Everett, United States Supreme Court Justice John McLean (Ohio), and ex-U. S. Sec. of the Navy W. A. Graham (N. C.). The Constitutional Union party was composed mostly of dissenting Democrats and members of the old American party. It was organized by Houston and his friends. The platform was brief and contained no specific plank, speaking only for the Constitution, the Union, and law enforcement.

The Republican Convention met at Chicago, May 16-18, under the Chairmanship of ex-Congressman George Ashmun, of Massachusetts. There were three ballots for the Presidential nomination. On the first, U. S. Senator William H. Seward (N. Y.) got 173 votes, Abraham Lincoln got 102; U. S. Senator Simon Cameron (Pa.), 50; ex-Gov. Salmon P. Chase (Ohio), 49; ex-Congressman Edward Bates (Mo.), 48; State Atty. Gen. William L. Dayton (N. J.), 14; United States Supreme Court Justice John McLean (Ohio), 12; and U. S. Senator Jacob Collamer (Vt.), 10. On the second ballot Lincoln got 181 votes, and Seward 184. On the third ballot Seward fell to 180, and Lincoln had risen to 231 when the break to him began, and on motion of William M. Evarts, Chairman of the New York delegation, Lincoln was declared nominated by the unanimous vote of the 465 delegates. The nomination for Vice President went, on the second ballot, to U. S. Senator Hannibal Hamlin (Me.). His competitors in the balloting were Gen. Cassius M. Clay (Ky.), Congressman John Hickman (Pa.), Andrew H. Reeder (Pa.) and Gov. Nath. P. Banks (Mass.).

The Republican platform denounced the Lecompton Constitution (Kansas), denounced slavery and denied the right of Congress to legalize it; branded the reopening of the African slave trade as shameful; called for the admission of Kansas to the Union; spoke for a tariff for revenue and to protect industrial development; opposed restricting immigration or narrowing the naturalization laws; and favored river and harbor appropriations and a railroad to the Pacific.

The election was held on Nov. 6. The popular vote was as follows, South Carolina choosing electors by its Legislature:

1860.

STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	Douglas, Dem.	Breckinridge, Dem.	Bell, Union.	STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	Douglas, Dem.	Breckinridge, Dem.	Bell, Union.
Ala.	.....	13,651	48,831	27,825	Mo.	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
Ark.	.....	5,228	28,732	20,094	N. H.	37,519	25,883	2,125	441
Cal.	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817	N. J.	58,346	62,869	56,237	.....
Conn.	43,692	15,522	14,641	3,291	N. Y.	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
Del.	3,888	1,066	7,339	3,822	N. C.	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990
Fla.	.....	367	8,543	5,437	Ohio	221,610	187,232	11,303	12,193
Ga.	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886	Ore.	5,345	4,131	5,075	213
Ill.	172,171	160,205	2,332	4,913	Pa.	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Ind.	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306	R. I.	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Iowa	70,118	55,639	1,034	1,763	S. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ky.	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058	Tenn.	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
La.	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204	Tex.	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Me.	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046	Vt.	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Md.	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	Va.	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Mass.	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331	Wis.	86,110	65,021	888	161
Mich.	88,480	65,057	805	405					
Minn.	22,069	11,920	748	62	Total	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581
Miss.	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040					

Of the 303 electoral votes, 180 were cast for Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, and they were elected President and Vice President; 72 votes went to Breckinridge and Lane; 39 to Bell and Everett; 12 to Douglas and Johnson.

1864.

The Fremont-Republican Convention met May 31, at Cleveland, Ohio, with Brig. Gen. John Cochrane (N. Y.) as Chairman and 350 so-called delegates. By acclamation, Gen. John C. Fremont was nominated for President and John Cochrane for Vice President. The purpose of the gathering sought by B. Gratz Brown of Missouri, State Comptroller Lucius Robinson of New York, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglas and others, was to head off the renomination of Abraham Lincoln. Fremont and Cochrane accepted the nominations, but withdrew, September 21, after Lincoln's renomination by the regular Republican Convention. The platform urged election of President and Vice President directly by the people; advocated confiscation of rebel lands and distribution among soldiers and settlers; fight to a finish; and a Constitutional amendment against slavery.

The regular Republican Convention met at Baltimore, June 7, under the Chairmanship of ex-Gov. William Dennison (Ohio), with delegates from 31 States, and unanimously renominated Abraham Lincoln on the first ballot, Missouri changing its vote from Gen. U. S. Grant to Lincoln while the ballot was in progress. Andrew Johnson, whom Lincoln in 1862 had appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot, owing to changes in the vote during the ballot. Before these changes, Johnson had 200; Vice President Hamlin, 150; ex-State Atty. Gen. Daniel S. Dickinson (N. Y.), 108; scattering, 61. The final announced vote was: Johnson, 494; Dickinson, 17; Hamlin, 9.

The Republican platform urged fighting the Confederacy to a finish; demanded an anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution; approved the Emancipation proclamation and the use of ex-slaves as Union soldiers; called for more immigration, and a railroad to the Pacific; and sustained the Monroe Doctrine.

The Democratic Convention met at Chicago, Aug. 29, under the Chairmanship of Gov. Horatio Seymour (N. Y.), with delegates from 23 States, and on the first ballot, nominated for President Gen. George B. McClellan (N. J.), who got 202½ votes, as against 28½ for Horatio Seymour. On the second ballot, Congressman George H. Pendleton (Ohio), was nominated for Vice President. His chief competitors were ex-U. S. Sec. of the Treas. Jas. Guthrie (Ky.), U. S. Sen. Lazarus W. Powell (Ky.), Geo. W. Cass (Pa.), Congressman Daniel W. Voorhees (Ind.), and John D. Caton (Ill.)

The Democratic platform characterized the Civil War as a failure and called for a cessation of hostilities; denounced the use of Federal troops at the elections in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, and warned that a repetition in November, 1864 would be considered revolutionary and resisted by force; and accused the Government of neglect of prisoners of war.

The election occurred on November 8. The popular vote was as follows:

1864.

STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.
Alabama	.....	.....	Maine	61,503	44,211	Oregon	9,888	8,457
Arkansas	.....	.....	Maryland	40,153	32,737	Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316
California	62,134	43,841	Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	Rhode Island	13,692	8,470
Connecticut	44,693	42,288	Michigan	85,352	67,370	S. Carolina	.....	.....
Delaware	8,155	8,767	Minnesota	25,055	17,367	Tennessee	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	Mississippi	.....	.....	Texas	.....	.....
Georgia	.....	.....	Missouri	72,759	31,678	Vermont	42,419	13,321
Illinois	189,519	158,724	Nevada	9,826	6,594	Virginia	.....	.....
Indiana	150,422	130,233	N. Hampshire	36,596	33,034	West Virginia	23,152	10,438
Iowa	88,500	49,525	New Jersey	60,723	68,024	Wisconsin	83,458	65,884
Kansas	16,814	3,691	New York	368,735	361,986			
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	N. Carolina	.....	.....	Total	2,216,067	1,808,725
Louisiana	.....	.....	Ohio	265,654	205,599			

In 1864 the States of Tennessee and Louisiana also held elections and were carried for Lincoln; "but," says A. K. McClure in his book "Our Presidents," "their votes were not necessary to the election of the Republican ticket, and although Lincoln earnestly desired that these States should be recognized and the votes counted, Congress, by joint resolution, that Lincoln signed with great reluctance, declared that they should not be recognized, and tney were omitted."

The vote of the Union soldiers, separately taken, but included in the table above, totalled 116,887 for Lincoln and 33,748 for McClellan. The poll of the soldiers from Kansas, Minnesota and Vermont, received too late, and part of the soldier vote of Wisconsin, rejected for informality, are not included in the above soldier vote totals. The closeness of the civilian vote in Pennsylvania was due to the fact, it was said, that McClellan was born there.

Of the 233 votes in the Electoral College, 212 were cast for Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 21 votes were cast for McClellan and Pendleton (by Delaware, Kentucky and New Jersey).

President Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865, at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by actor J. Wilkes Booth, and died April 15, whereupon Andrew Johnson became President. The latter was impeached by the House of Representatives, Feb. 24, 1868, and on May 16 the charges failed by a vote of 35 for conviction and 19 for acquittal—one vote being lacking of the two-thirds necessary for conviction.

1868.

The Republican Convention met at Chicago, May 20-22, 1868, under the Chairmanship of Gov. Joseph R. Hawley (Conn.), with 650 delegates and unanimously nominated for President Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, who never had been a Republican. His name was Hiram Ulysses, but, by error, he was entered as such on the U. S. Military Academy in 1839, when he entered, as Ulysses Simpson Grant and he kept that name ever after. For Vice President, the convention named, on the fifth ballot, Congressman Schuyler Colfax (Ind.) His chief competitors in the balloting were U. S. Sen. Benj. F. Wade (Ohio), Gov. Reuben E. Fenton (N. Y.), and ex-Port Collector of Boston, Hannibal Hamlin (Me.)

The Republican platform denounced Andrew Johnson, and repudiation; praised reconstruction; denied the right of Britain or any other foreign nation to reclaim persons naturalized in the United States; called for more immigration; urged pensions; and favored removal of disqualifications on Confederates.

The Democratic Convention met at New York, July 4-11, with ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour (N. Y.) as Chairman, and on the 22d ballot, nominated Horatio Seymour for President. The other principal candidates were: ex-Congressman George H. Pendleton (Ohio), who stood for the Greenback element in the party; President Andrew Johnson, Gen. Winfield S. Hancock (Pa.), ex-State Comptroller Sanford E. Church (N. Y.), ex-Congressman Asa Packer (Pa.), ex-Gov. Joel Parker (N. J.), Gov. Jas. E. English (Conn.), and U. S. Sen. Jas. R. Doolittle (Wis.) The nomination for Vice President went, on the first ballot, to ex-Congressman Francis P. Blair, jr. (Mo.)

The Democratic platform demanded: Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights; amnesty for past political offenses; payment of the public debt; equal taxation; a single currency; Government economy and abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau; protection to naturalized citizens. The platform denounced Andrew Johnson.

The election was held on November 3. The popular vote was as follows:

1868.

STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour Dem.
Alabama	76,366	72,088	Maine	70,493	42,460	Ohio	280,167	238,621
Arkansas	22,112	19,078	Maryland	30,438	62,537	Oregon	10,961	11,125
California	54,583	54,077	Massachusetts	136,477	59,408	Pennsylvania	342,280	313,382
Connecticut	50,788	47,844	Michigan	113,229	82,364	Rhode Island	12,993	6,548
Delaware	7,614	10,957	Minnesota	43,722	28,096	S. Carolina	62,301	45,237
Florida	.....	.....	Mississippi	.....	.....	Tennessee	56,628	26,129
Georgia	57,134	102,722	Missouri	86,860	65,628	Texas	.....	.....
Illinois	250,293	199,143	Nebraska	9,729	5,439	Vermont	44,167	12,045
Indiana	176,552	166,980	Nevada	6,480	5,218	Virginia	.....	.....
Iowa	120,399	74,040	N. Hampshire	37,718	30,575	West Virginia	28,638	19,982
Kansas	30,028	13,620	New Jersey	80,131	83,001	Wisconsin	108,857	84,710
Kentucky	39,566	115,890	New York	419,883	429,883			
Louisiana	33,263	88,225	N. Carolina	96,769	84,601	Total	3,015,071	2,709,615

In 1868 the Florida electors were chosen by the Legislature. Under a joint resolution of Congress, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia were excluded from voting because they had no representation in Congress under the reconstruction laws. The other Southern States had representation in Congress, except Georgia. There was a dispute in both Senate and House over Georgia, but Mr. Wade, President of the Senate, decided that Georgia's vote be counted.

Of the 294 electoral votes, 214 were cast for U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 80 were cast for Seymour and Blair.

1872.

The Labor Reform Convention met at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 21-22 (Edwin M. Chamberlin, Mass., Chairman), with delegates from 17 States, and on the fourth ballot, nominated for President U. S. Supreme Court Justice David Davis (Ill.) The other chief candidates were: Gov. John W. Geary (Pa.), Horace H. Day (N. Y.), and Wendell Phillips (Mass.) Gov. Joel Parker (N. J.) was nominated for Vice President on the second ballot, against E. M. Chamberlin (Mass.), Alanson M. West (Miss.), and Brig. Gen. Thos. Ewing, jr. (Ohio).

Davis and Parker declined, and, later, Charles O'Conor (N. Y.) was substituted for Davis. The platform demanded: "A purely national circulating medium" (greenbacks); exemption of Government bonds from taxation; free importation of necessities; exclusion of Chinese labor; an eight-hour working day; abolition of contract labor; Government control of railroad and telegraph rates; one term for the Presidency; civil service reform; political amnesty.

The Prohibition Convention met at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 22 (Sam'l Chase, Ohio, Chairman), with 194 delegates from 9 States, and nominated by acclamation, James Black (Pa.) for President and Rev. John Russell (Mich.) for Vice President. Besides prohibition, the platform demanded Presidential elections by the people, regulation by law of transportation and postage rates, and equal suffrage.

The Liberal Republican Convention met at Cincinnati, May 1 (U. S. Sen. Carl Schurz, Mo., Chairman), and on the sixth ballot nominated for President, Horace Greeley (N. Y.), who got 482 votes, as against 187 for ex-U. S. Minister to England Charles Francis Adams (Mass.), 19 for U. S. Sen. Lyman Trumbull (Ill.), and 6 for U. S. Supr. Ct. Justice David Davis. Gov. Benj. Gratz Brown (Mo.) was nominated for Vice President on the second ballot; his chief opponents having been Trumbull, ex-Congressman Geo. W. Julian (Ind.), and Gov. Gilbert C. Walker (Va.) The platform urged political amnesty; political equality; restoration of habeas corpus; civil service reform; a revenue tariff; return to specie payments; and no land grants to railroads.

The Republican Convention met at Philadelphia, June 5-6 (Chairman, Thos. Settle, N. C.), and unanimously renominated U. S. Grant for President. Colfax was defeated for renomination for Vice President, getting only 321½ votes, as against 364½ for U. S. Sen. Henry Wilson (Mass.) The platform opposed railroad land grants; urged a protective tariff and the abolition of the franking privilege; and approved political amnesty.

The Democratic Convention met at Baltimore, July 9 (Chairman, ex-U. S. Sen. Jas. R. Doolittle, Wis.), ratified the Liberal Republican platform and nominated the Liberal Republican candidates, Greeley and Brown. Greeley got the votes of 686 delegates, as against 21 for ex-U. S. Sec. of State Jeremiah S. Black (Pa.), 16 for U. S. Sen. Thos. F. Bayard (Del.), 2 for ex-Congressman William S. Groesbeck (Ohio), and 7 blanks.

The Straighout Democratic Convention met at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3 (Chairman, Jas. Lyon, Va.), and nominated Chas. O'Conor (the Labor Reform candidate) for President, and John Q. Adams (Mass.) for Vice President. The platform urged a "judicious tariff for revenue purposes only," opposed railroad land grants, and denounced the Baltimore convention.

The election was held on Nov. 5. The popular vote was as follows:

1872.

STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.&L.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.&L.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.&L.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	Maine	61,422	29,087	Ohio	281,852	244,321
Arkansas	41,373	37,927	Maryland	66,760	67,687	Oregon	11,818	7 742
California	54,020	40,718	Massachusetts	133,472	59,260	Pennsylvania	349,589	212,041
Connecticut	50,314	45,695	Michigan	136,199	77,020	Rhode Island	13,665	5,329
Delaware	11,115	10,208	Minnesota	55,708	35,211	S. Carolina	72,290	22,703
Florida	17,763	15,427	Mississippi	82,175	47,288	Tennessee	84,930	94,218
Georgia	62,550	76,356	Missouri	119,116	151,434	Texas	47,406	66,500
Illinois	241,944	189,938	Nebraska	18,329	7,812	Vermont	41,481	10,927
Indiana	186,147	163,632	Nevada	8,413	6,236	Virginia	93,468	91,654
Iowa	131,566	71,179	N. Hampshire	37,168	31,425	West Virginia	32,323	29,533
Kansas	67,048	32,970	New Jersey	91,656	76,456	Wisconsin	104,992	86,477
Kentucky	88,766	99,995	New York	440,736	387,281			
Louisiana	71,663	57,029	N. Carolina	94,769	70,094	Total	3,597,070	2,834,079

O'Conor got 29,408; Black, Proh., 5,608.

Of the 366 electoral votes, 286 were cast for U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson, and they were elected President and Vice President. Greeley having died, Nov. 29, his electoral vote was cast mostly for ex-U. S. Sen. Thos. A. Hendricks (Ind.). Congress rejected the electoral vote of Arkansas and Louisiana, and also the Greeley electoral vote of Georgia.

1876.

The American National Convention met at Pittsburgh, June 9, 1875, and nominated for President James B. Walker of Illinois; and for Vice President Donald Kirkpatrick of New York. The platform demanded Prohibition, Sunday observance, abolition of secret societies, teaching the Bible in public schools, direct Presidential elections, and discountenancing of land and other monopolies.

The Greenback (Independent National) Convention met at Indianapolis, May 17-18, 1876 (Chairman, Thos. J. Durant, Washington, D. C.), with 239 delegates from 19 States, and nominated by acclamation, Peter Cooper (N. Y.) for President, and U. S. Senator Newton Booth (Cal.) for Vice President. The latter declined and for him was substituted Gen. Samuel F. Cary (Ohio). The platform demanded repeal of the Specie-Resumption Act of 1875, stoppage of U. S. gold bond issues, etc.

The Prohibition Reform Convention met at Cleveland, O., May 17, and nominated for President ex-Congressman (Rev.) Green Clay Smith (Ky.), and for Vice President, G. T. Stewart (Ohio). The platform demanded, besides Prohibition, equal suffrage, suppression of lotteries and speculation, abolition of polygamy, Sunday observance, use of the Bible in the public schools, arbitration treaties, penal reform, and direct Presidential elections.

The Republican Convention met at Cincinnati, June 14-16, under the Chairmanship of ex-Congressman Edward McPherson (Pa.), and nominated, on the seventh ballot, for President ex-Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes (Ohio), who got 384 of the 756 votes, as against 351 for Congressman James G. Blaine (Me.), and 21 for U. S. Sec. of the Treasury Benj. H. Bristow (Ky.) Blaine had been the leading candidate until the stampede to Hayes, having 285 on the first ballot, as against 125 for U. S. Sen. Oliver P. Morton (Ind.), 113 for Bristow, 99 for U. S. Sen. Roscoe Conkling (N. Y.), 61 for Hayes, 58 for Gov. John F. Hartranft (Pa.), and 11 for ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell (Conn.) The unanimous nominee for Vice President was Congressman William A. Wheeler (N. Y.)

The Republican platform demanded: Progress to specie payment, a Constitutional amendment forbidding public funds to sectarian schools or institutions, a tariff for revenue and labor protection, Congressional inquiry of Chinese immigration, limited equal suffrage by State laws, extirpation of polygamy, and efficiency as the aim in public appointments.

Blaine, according to the late A. K. McClure of Philadelphia, said to the latter soon after the Cincinnati convention: "I am the Henry Clay of the Republican Party; I can never be President."

In 1880, also, he was defeated for the nomination; and in 1884, when nominated, he was defeated.

Thus, like Clay, he was twice defeated in his party conventions in years when the nominees of his party were elected; and, like Clay, when he got the nomination, his party went down to defeat.

Blaine was popularly known as "The Plumed Knight."

The Democratic Convention met at St. Louis, June 27-29, under the Chairmanship of Circuit Judge John A. McClernand (Ill.), and nominated for President, on the second ballot, Gov. Samuel J. Tilden (N. Y.), who got 535 of the 744 votes, as against 60 for ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks (Ind.), 59 for Gen. Winfield S. Hancock (Pa.), 54 for Common Pleas Judge William Allen (Ohio), 11 for U. S. Sen. Thomas F. Bayard (Del.), 18 for State Atty. Gen. Joel Parker (N. J.), and 7 for U. S. Sen. Allen G. Thurman (Ohio). Tilden was the chief candidate from the start. The nomination for Vice President went unanimously, on the first ballot, to Thomas A. Hendricks.

The Democratic platform denounced the existing tariff, Chinese immigration, railroad land grants, and high taxes; called for currency reform, and Government economy; and urged civil service reform.

The election was held on Nov. 7. The popular vote is given in the table following:

1876.

STATE.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	STATE.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	STATE.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Alabama	68,230	102,002	Maine	66,300	49,823	Ohio	330,698	323,182
Arkansas	38,669	58,071	Maryland	71,981	91,780	Oregon	15,214	14,157
California	78,614	75,845	Massachusetts	150,063	108,777	Pennsylvania	384,142	366,158
Colorado	.....	.....	Michigan	166,534	141,095	Rhode Island	15,787	10,712
Connecticut	59,030	61,931	Minnesota	72,955	48,587	S. Carolina	91,870	90,906
Delaware	10,752	13,381	Mississippi	52,605	112,173	Tennessee	89,596	133,166
Florida	23,849	22,923	Missouri	145,029	203,077	Texas	44,800	104,755
Georgia	50,446	130,088	Nebraska	31,916	17,554	Vermont	44,092	20,254
Illinois	278,232	258,601	Nevada	10,383	9,308	Virginia	95,558	139,670
Indiana	208,011	213,526	N. Hampshire	41,540	38,510	West Virginia	41,392	55,584
Iowa	171,326	112,121	New Jersey	103,517	115,962	Wisconsin	130,068	123,927
Kansas	78,354	37,902	New York	489,207	521,949			
Kentucky	97,156	159,690	N. Carolina	108,417	125,427	Total	4,033,950	4,284,885
Louisiana	75,135	70,508						

Cooper got 81,740; Smith, 9,522.

In Colorado the electors were chosen by the Legislature. The Florida figures are those of the Returning Board. The State Supreme Court gave Tilden 94 majority. The Louisiana figures are those of the Returning Board; the figures on the face of the returns are said to have been: Tilden, 82,326; Hayes, 77,023.

The election being contested, Congress appointed an Electoral Commission of five Representatives, five Senators and four Supreme Court Justices. The Justices chose another Justice as the fifteenth member of the commission—in all, eight Republicans and seven Democrats. The commission, by strict party vote, awarded the 22 electoral votes of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina to the Republican candidates, whereupon Congress in joint session (March 2, 1877) declared Hayes and Wheeler elected President and Vice President by an electoral vote of 185 for Hayes and 184 for Tilden. The Senate was Republican. The House, which was Democratic, resolved and declared as a separate body (March 3) that Tilden and Hendricks were elected on the face of the returns.

1880.

The Republican Convention met at Chicago, June 2-8. Chairman, U. S. Sen. Geo. F. Hoar (Mass.). The adherents of ex-President U. S. Grant prolonged the contest until the 36th ballot, when the field combined on Senator-elect James A. Garfield (Ohio) and he was nominated for President, with 399 votes, as against 306 for Gen. Grant, 42 for U. S. Sen. James G. Blaine (Me.), 3 for U. S. Sec. of the Treas. John Sherman (Ohio), and 5 for ex-U. S. Minister to France E. B. Washburne (Ill.). Among the contenders in earlier ballots were U. S. Sen. Geo. F. Edmunds (Vt.) and U. S. Sen. William Windom (Minn.). Ex-Collector of the Port of New York Chester A. Arthur was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot, with 468 votes, as against 199 for Washburne, 43 for ex-U. S. Postmaster Gen. Marshall Jewell (Conn.), 30 for U. S. Postmaster Gen. Horace Maynard (Tenn.), the rest scattering.

The platform demanded: A Constitutional amendment forbidding public funds to sectarian schools; a tariff for revenue and protection; no more railroad or corporation land grants; no more polygamy; no more ship subsidies; Chinese immigration restriction. The "Solid South" was called a menace.

The Greenback National Convention met at Chicago, June 9-11. Chairman, Richard Trevellick (Mich.). The nominee for President was Congressman James B. Weaver (Iowa), his chief rivals being Congressman Hendrick B. Wright (Pa.), Stephen D. Dillaye (N. Y.), ex-Congressman Benj. F. Butler (Mass.), and Solon Chase (Me.). The platform urged various currency, labor and immigration reforms; denounced land grants and monopolies, and demanded a graduated income tax.

The Prohibition Convention met at Cleveland, June 17. Chairman, Rev. Dr. Miner (Mass.). Twelve States had 142 delegates. Neal Dow (Me.) was nominated for President and A. M. Thompson (Ohio) for Vice President. The platform demanded equal suffrage.

The Democratic Convention was held at Cincinnati, June 22-24. Chairman, ex-U. S. Sen. John W. Stevenson (Ky.). Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock (Pa.) was nominated for President on the second ballot, with 705 votes. On the first ballot he got 171 votes, as against 153 for U. S. Sen. Thos. F. Bayard (Del.), 80 for ex-Congressman Henry B. Payne (Ohio), 69 for U. S. Sen. Allen G. Thurman (Ohio), 65 for U. S. Supr. Ct. Justice Stephen J. Field, 62 for Congressman William R. Morrison (Ill.), 50 for ex-Gov. Thos. A. Hendricks (Ind.), 38 for Samuel J. Tilden (N. Y.), and 38 for ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour (N. Y.). The nominee for Vice President was ex-Congressman William H. English (Ind.).

The platform condemned sumptuary laws; opposed any union of church and state; urged "home rule, honest money, and a tariff for revenue only," subordination of military to civil power; free ships; Chinese exclusion and protection to labor.

The election was held on Nov. 2. The popular vote was as follows:

1880.

STATE.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.	Weaver, Greenb'k	STATE.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.	Weaver, Greenb'k
Alabama	56,221	91,185	4,642	Missouri	153,567	208,609	35,135
Arkansas	42,436	60,775	4,079	Nebraska	54,979	28,523	3,950
California	80,348	80,426	3,392	Nevada	7,878	8,619	.....
Colorado	27,450	24,647	1,435	New Hampshire	44,856	40,797	528
Connecticut	67,073	64,417	868	New Jersey	120,555	122,565	2,617
Delaware	14,138	15,181	121	New York	555,544	534,511	12,373
Florida	23,654	27,964	.....	North Carolina	115,874	124,208	1,126
Georgia	54,086	102,470	969	Ohio	375,048	340,821	6,456
Illinois	318,037	277,321	26,358	Oregon	20,619	19,955	245
Indiana	232,164	225,552	12,986	Pennsylvania	444,713	407,502	20,648
Iowa	183,904	105,845	32,327	Rhode Island	18,195	10,779	236
Kansas	121,549	59,801	19,851	South Carolina	58,071	112,312	566
Kentucky	106,306	149,068	11,499	Tennessee	98,760	130,381	5,465
Louisiana	38,637	65,067	439	Texas	57,893	156,428	27,405
Maine	74,039	65,171	4,408	Vermont	45,567	18,316	1,215
Maryland	78,515	93,706	818	Virginia	84,020	128,586	.....
Massachusetts	165,205	111,960	4,548	West Virginia	46,243	57,391	9,079
Michigan	185,190	131,301	34,895	Wisconsin	144,897	114,634	7,980
Minnesota	93,902	53,315	3,267				
Mississippi	34,854	75,750	5,797	Total	4,449,053	4,442,030	307,306

Dow, Proh., got 10,305.

In Louisiana two Republican tickets were voted. In Maine there was a straight Greenback vote, and also a fusion Democratic-Greenback vote. In Virginia, the Democratic vote as shown in the table includes that of the Regulars (96,912), and the Readjusters (31,674).

Of the 369 electoral votes, 214 were cast for Garfield and Arthur, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 155 were cast for Hancock and English. In California, 1 electoral vote went to Garfield and 5 to Hancock.

President Garfield was shot July 2, 1881, at Washington, D. C., by Charles J. Guiteau (N. Y.), and died Sept. 19, 1881, whereupon Vice President Arthur became President.

1884.

The Anti-Monopoly Convention met at Chicago, May 14. Chairman, John F. Henry. The nominee for President was Gen. Benjamin F. Butler (Mass.). Gen. Alanson M. West (Miss.) was named by the national committee representing 17 States for Vice President. The platform demanded an Interstate Commerce bill and Federal regulation of transportation, money and the transmission of intelligence.

The Greenback Convention met at Indianapolis, May 28-29. Chairman, ex-Congressman Jas. B. Weaver (Iowa). On the first ballot Gen. B. F. Butler (Mass.) was nominated for President, with 322 out of 425 votes, his chief rivals being Jesse Harper (Ill.), Solon Chase (Me.), and Edw. P. Allis (Wis.) For Vice President Gen. Alanson M. West (Miss.) was named by acclamation. The platform demanded Federal control of interstate commerce; a Government postal-telegraph system; a graduated income tax; a Constitutional amendment shortening terms of U. S. Senators; cheap money; and a national referendum on equal suffrage and prohibition.

The Republican Convention met at Chicago, June 3-6. Chairman, ex-U. S. Sen. John B. Henderson (Mo.). Ex-U. S. Sec. of State James G. Blaine (Me.) was nominated for President on the fourth ballot, with 541 votes, as against 207 for President Chester A. Arthur (N. Y.), 41 for U. S. Sen. Geo. F. Edmunds (Vt.), 15 for U. S. Sen. Jos. R. Hawley (Conn.), 7 for U. S. Sen. John A. Logan (Ill.), and 2 for Robert T. Lincoln (son of Abraham) of Illinois. Gen. Logan was nominated for Vice President by 779 votes, with 7 for ex-U. S. Minister to Spain Gen. Lucius Fairchild (Wis.), and 6 for U. S. Judge Walter Q. Gresham (Ill.).

The Republican platform demanded: A tariff for protection of industry; a gold money standard; Federal regulation of transportation rates; a national labor bureau; no Chinese or contract immigration; civil service reform; no large land grants to railroads or corporations; and a merchant marine.

The American Prohibition Convention met at Chicago, June 19. Chairman, J. L. Barlow (Conn.) Ex-U. S. Sen. Sam'l C. Pomeroy (Kan.) was nominated for President, and John A. Conant (Conn.) for Vice President. The platform demanded: The Bible in the public schools; abolition of secret societies; equal suffrage; patent law revision; civil equality for Indians and Chinese; arbitration treaties; suppression of polygamy; a lower tariff; and a direct Presidential vote.

The Democratic Convention met at Chicago, June 8-11. Chairman, ex-State Assemblyman William F. Vilas (Wis.). Gov. (Stephen) Grover Cleveland (N. Y.) was nominated for President on the second ballot, with 684 votes, as against 81 for U. S. Sen. Thos. F. Bayard (Del.), 45 for ex-Gov. Thos. A. Hendricks (Ind.), and scattering votes for ex-U. S. Sen. Allen G. Thurman (Ohio), Congressman Sam'l J. Randall (Pa.), and ex-U. S. Sen. Jos. E. McDonald (Ind.) Thos. A. Hendricks (Ind.) was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot, unanimously, though the names of Gen. John C. Black (Ill.), Congressman Gen. William S. Rosecrans (Cal.), and Geo. W. Glick (Kan.) were presented.

The Democratic platform denounced the Republican party as a "reminiscence," wasteful, busy with enrichment, and demanded: Pan-Americanism; gold standard; no land grants to railroads, corporations, or alien absentees; no Chinese immigration; protection of U. S. citizens everywhere; a merchant marine; Mississippi River improvement; a tariff for revenue only.

The Prohibition Home Protection Convention met at Pittsburgh, July 23. Chairman, Sam'l Dickie (Mich.) Ex-Gov. John P. St. John (Kan.) was nominated unanimously for President and William Daniel (Md.) for Vice President. The platform demanded: Election of post office officials; abolition of taxes on alcohol, liquors and tobacco; a tariff for revenue and protection; equal suffrage.

The Equal (Woman's) Rights Convention met at San Francisco, Sept 20. Chairman, Mrs. Marietta L. Stow (Cal.) Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood of Washington, D. C., was nominated for President, and Mrs. Stow for Vice President. The platform demanded: Equal suffrage by State laws; Pan-Americanism; a moderate tariff; legal restriction of the liquor traffic; self-government for the Indians; and uniform property, marriage and divorce laws.

The election was held on Nov. 4. The popular vote was as follows:

1884.

STATE.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Blaine, Rep.	St. John, Proh.	Butler, G'nback,	STATE.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Blaine, Rep.	St. John, Proh.	Butler, G'nback,
Ala	93,951	59,591	612	873	Mo	235,988	202,929	2,153	.....
Ark	72,927	50,895	.....	1,847	Neb	54,391	76,912	2,899	.....
Cal	89,288	102,416	2,920	2,017	Nev	5,578	7,193	.....	26
Col	27,723	36,290	761	1,958	N. H	39,198	43,254	1,571	552
Conn	67,182	65,898	2,493	1,684	N. J	127,784	123,433	6,153	3,456
Del	16,976	13,053	64	10	N. Y	563,154	562,005	25,006	17,004
Fla	31,766	28,031	72	.....	N. C	142,592	125,068	454	.....
Ga	94,667	48,603	195	145	Ohio	368,280	400,082	11,069	5,179
Ill	312,351	337,469	12,074	10,776	Ore	24,604	26,860	492	726
Ind	244,900	238,463	3,028	8,293	Penn	392,785	473,804	15,283	16,992
Iowa	177,316	197,088	1,472	.....	R. I	12,391	19,030	928	422
Kan	90,132	154,406	4,495	16,341	S. C	69,890	21,733	.....	.....
Ky	152,961	118,122	3,139	1,691	Tenn	133,324	124,093	1,176	956
La	62,540	46,347	.....	.....	Tex	225,309	93,141	3,534	3,321
Me	52,140	72,209	2,160	3,953	Vt	17,331	39,514	1,752	785
Md	96,932	85,699	2,794	531	Va	145,497	139,356	133	.....
Mass	122,481	146,724	10,426	24,433	W. Va	67,331	63,913	939	810
Mich	149,835	192,669	18,403	42,243	Wis	146,453	161,135	7,649	4,598
Minn	70,065	111,685	4,684	3,583					
Miss	76,510	43,509	.....	.....	Total	4,911,017	4,848,334	151,809	133,825

It was in the Presidential campaign of 1884 that the Rev. Dr. Burchard, heading a delegation of ministers who called on Mr. Blaine, at New York City, to congratulate him, made the much-lamented reference to "rum, Romanism, and rebellion," which was held largely responsible for Blaine's defeat.

Of the 401 electoral votes, 219 were cast for Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 182 were cast for Blaine and Logan.

1888.

The Equal Rights Convention met at Des Moines, Iowa, May 15. Chairman, Mrs. Nettie S. Chapin (Iowa). Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood of Washington, D. C., was nominated for President and Alfred H. Love (Pa.) for Vice President. The platform called for equal suffrage; free sugar and lumber imports; and no tax on alcoholic liquors or tobacco.

The Union Labor Convention met at Cincinnati, May 15. Chairman, John Seitz, and nominated for President Alson J. Streeter (Ill.), and for Vice President Sam'l Evans (Tex.). The platform denounced land speculation and demanded: Labor arbitration; a graduated income tax; direct election of U. S. Senators; no importation of contract labor; no Chinese immigration; equal suffrage; abolition of usury, monopoly and trusts.

The United Labor Convention met at Cincinnati, May 15. Chairman, William B. Ogden (Ky.), and nominated for President Robert H. Cowdrey (Ill.) and for Vice President W. H. T. Wakefield (Kan.). The platform demanded: Abolition of taxes on industry substituting a land tax; Government currency without banks; Government ownership of railways and telegraphs; fewer hours of labor; lower court costs; the Australian ballot system.

The Prohibition Convention met at Indianapolis, May 20. Chairman, ex-Gov. John P. St. John (Kan.), and unanimously nominated for President Gen. Clinton B. Fisk (N. J.), and for Vice President John A. Brooks (Mo.). There were 1,029 delegates. The platform demanded: A Federal Prohibition amendment; no tax on liquor or tobacco; a protective tariff; equal suffrage by State laws; civil service reform; uniform marriage and divorce laws; Sunday observance; and arbitration.

The Democratic Convention met at St. Louis, June 5. Chairman, Congressman Patrick A. Collins (Mass.), and renominated President Cleveland by acclamation. Ex-U. S. Sen. Allen G. Thurman (Ohio) was nominated for Vice President on the

first ballot, with 690 votes, as against 105 for Isaac P. Gray (Ind.), and 25 for Gen. John C. Black (Ill.). The platform demanded taxation and tariff reform; Government economy, and admission to the Union of Dakota, Montana, New Mexico, and Washington. Sympathy was expressed for Ireland and Home Rule.

The Republican Convention began at Chicago, June 19, Chairman, M. M. Estee (Cal.) and lasted six days. On the eighth ballot ex-U. S. Sen. Benjamin Harrison (Ind.) was nominated for President with 544 votes, as against 118 for U. S. Sen. John Sherman (Ohio), 100 for ex-Gov. Russell A. Alger (Mich.), 59 for U. S. Judge Walter Q. Gresham (Ind.), 5 for ex-U. S. Sec. of State Jas. G. Blaine (Me.), and 4 for Congressman William McKinley, jr. (Ohio). On the first ballot John Sherman had 229 votes, Gresham, 111; Chauncey M. Depew (N. Y.), 99; Gen. Alger, 84; Harrison, 80; U. S. Sen. William B. Allison (Iowa), 72; J. G. Blaine, 35; U. S. Sen. John J. Ingalls (Kan.), 28; Gov. Jere. M. Rusk (Wis.), 25; Congressman William W. Phelps (N. J.), 25; Edwin H. Fitter (Pa.), 24; U. S. Sen. Jos. R. Hawley (Conn.), 13; Robert T. Lincoln (Ill.), 3; McKinley, 2.

Ex-Congressman Levi P. Morton (N. Y.) was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot with 591 votes; W. W. Phelps, 119; W. O. Bradley (Ky.), 103; ex-Register U. S. Treasury B. K. Bruce (Miss.), 11; Walter F. Thomas (Tex.), 1.

The Republican platform declared for Negro suffrage, a protective tariff, a duty on wool; no tax on tobacco; no contract or Chinese labor; no trusts; no railroad land grants; home rule in the Territories; admittance of South Dakota; bimetallism; no polygamy; 1-cent letter postage; no free ships; the Monroe Doctrine; protection to fisheries; pensions; civil service reform. A resolution was adopted sympathizing "with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality."

The American Convention met at Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, and after a split, 80 of the original 126 delegates representing New York and California nominated for President James Langdon Curtis (N. Y.), and for Vice President James R. Greer (Tenn.). The latter declined. The platform demanded immigration restrictions; repeal of the naturalization laws; no alien property owners; no flag but of the U. S. on any public building; taxation of church property; no union of church and state; no public funds for religious purposes.

The election was on Nov. 6. The popular vote was:

1888.

STATE.	Harrison, Rep.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Fisk, Proh.	Streeter, U. Lab.	STATE.	Harrison, Rep.	Clevel'd Dem.	Fisk, Proh.	Streeter, U. Lab.
Ala	56,197	117,320	583	.....	Mo	236,252	261,943	4,539	18,619
Ark	60,245	86,717	615	10,671	Neb	108,425	80,542	9,429	4,226
Cal	124,816	117,729	5,761	.....	Nev	7,088	5,149	41	.....
Col	50,774	37,567	2,192	1,266	N. H	45,728	43,456	1,593	42
Conn	74,586	74,922	4,236	240	N. J	144,360	151,508	7,933	.....
Del	12,973	16,414	400	.....	N. Y	650,338	635,965	30,231	676
Fla	26,659	39,656	418	.....	N. C	134,784	148,336	2,789	47
Ga	40,453	100,472	1,808	136	Ohio	416,054	396,455	24,356	3,496
Ill	370,475	348,371	21,703	7,134	Ore	33,291	26,522	1,677	163
Ind	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694	Penn	526,269	447,004	20,966	3,876
Iowa	211,598	179,877	3,550	9,105	R. I	21,969	17,530	1,251	.....
Kan	182,904	102,745	6,779	31,788	S. C	13,740	65,825	.....	.....
Ky	155,134	183,800	5,225	.....	Tenn	138,988	158,779	5,977	.....
La	30,701	85,032	127	39	Tex	88,280	234,883	4,749	29,459
Me	73,656	50,437	2,691	1,349	Vt	45,192	16,788	1,460	.....
Md	99,986	106,168	4,767	.....	Va	150,449	151,979	1,682	.....
Mass	183,892	151,905	8,701	.....	W. Va	78,171	78,677	1,085	1,508
Mich	236,387	213,469	20,945	4,555	Wis	176,555	155,243	14,415	8,561
Minn	142,492	104,385	15,311	1,097					
Miss	31,120	85,467	258	.....	Total	5,444,337	5,540,050	259,125	146,897

Curtis, American, got 1,591 votes in California; Cowdrey, United Labor, got 150 in Illinois and 2,268 in New York.

Of the 401 electoral votes, 233 were cast for Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 168 were cast for Cleveland and Thurman.

The defeat of Cleveland in 1888 was attributed by Democratic politicians to his message to Congress, delivered a year before, making the tariff and revenue question the sole issue before the country.

1892.

The Farmers' Alliance Convention met at St. Louis, in December, 1889, and arranged for a joint assembly with the Knights of Labor, the Greenbackers, and the Single Taxers, at Ocala, Fla., in December, 1890, at which latter place and time, though no candidates were named, a platform was adopted demanding: Abolition of national banks and substitution of U. S. Treasury legal tender notes on a per capita basis; no dealing in "futures" on agricultural and mechanical productions; free and unlimited coinage of silver; no alien land ownership; fractional paper currency; tariff for revenue only.

The Republican Convention met at Minneapolis, June 7-10, 1892, Chairman, Gov. William McKinley, jr. (Ohio), and renominated President Benjamin Harrison (Ind.) for President with 535 1-6 votes, as against 182 5-6 for ex-U. S. Sec. of State James G. Blaine (Me.), 182 for Chairman McKinley, 4 for Congressman Thomas B. Reed (Me.), and 1 for Robert T. Lincoln (Ill.). The Vice Presidential nominee, by acclamation, was U. S. Minister to France, Whitelaw Reid (N. Y.).

The platform reaffirmed the Monroe Doctrine and the tariff principles of protection, and reciprocity, and demanded: Free and safe coinage of gold and silver; freedom of the ballot; immigration restriction; extension of foreign commerce, and construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The platform sympathized with the temperance cause, with Home Rule for Ireland and with the Jews in Russia; condemned trusts; favored rural free postal delivery and the handing over to the States of the U. S. arid lands therein.

The Democratic Convention met June 21, at Chicago, Chairman, Congressman William L. Wilson (W. Va.), and nominated ex-President Grover Cleveland (N. Y.) for President on the first ballot with 617½ votes, as against 114 for U. S. Sen. David B. Hill (N. Y.), 103 for Gov. Horace Boies (Iowa), 36½ for U. S. Sen. Arthur P. Gorman (Md.), 16½ for ex-Congressman Adlai Stevenson (Ill.), 14 for U. S. Sen. John G. Carlisle (Ky.), 3 for U. S. Interstate Commerce Commissioner William R. Morrison (Ill.), 2 for ex-Gov. James E. Campbell (Ohio), and 1 each for ex-U. S. Sec. of the Navy William C. Whitney (N. Y.), Gov. William E. Russell (Mass.), and Gov. Robert E. Pattison (Pa.) Adlai E. Stevenson (Ind.) was nominated for Vice President, first ballot, with 402 votes, as against 343 for Ex-Gov. Isaac P. Gray (Ind.), 86 for Allen B. Morse (Mich.), 45 for Congressman John L. Mitchell (Wis.), 26 for ex-Congressman Henry Watterson (Ky.), 5 for Congressman W. Bourke Cockran (N. Y.), and 1 each for Lambert Tree (Ill.), and ex-Gov. Horace Boies (Iowa).

The platform denounced centralization; Federal control of elections; the Republican (McKinley) tariff, and trusts, and demanded: Reciprocity; no railroad or alien public land ownership; repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank currency issues; civil service reform; a navy for national defense, Federal waterways development; construction of Nicaragua Canal; admission of New Mexico and Arizona; protection for railway employees; State laws abolishing sweating.

The Prohibition Convention met at Cincinnati, June 29, Chairman, Eli Ritter (Ind.), and nominated for President ex-Congressman John Bidwell (Cal.) with 599 of the 911 votes, as against 179 for Gideon T. Stewart (Ohio), 139 for W. Jennings Demorest (N. Y.), and 3 for H. Clay Bascom (N.Y.). The Vice Presidential nomination went on the first ballot to J. B. Cranfill (Tex.) with 417 votes, his chief rival (351 votes) being Joshua Levering (Md.), W. W. Satterly (Minn.), and Thos. R. Carskadon (W. Va.) also were voted for. The platform denounced liquor, and demanded equal suffrage, more volume of money, a tariff based on reciprocity, Government control of public utilities, immigration curtailment, citizen-ownership only of public

lands, Sunday observance, arbitration treaties, and abolishment of speculation and trusts.

The National Peoples' Convention met July 2-5, at Omaha, Neb. Chairman, H. L. Loucks (So. Dak.), and nominated for President ex-Congressman Jas. B. Weaver (Iowa), who got 995 votes, as against 265 for U. S. Sen. Jas. H. Kyle (So. Dak.), and 1 each for Mann Page (Va.), and U. S. Sen. Leland Stanford (Cal.). The nominee for Vice President was Jas. G. Field (Va.) with 733 votes, as against 554 for Ben. S. Terrell (Tex.). The platform demanded free and unlimited gold and silver coinage at 16 to 1; increase of money in circulation to $50 per capita; a graduated income tax; postal savings banks; Government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines; immigration restriction; suppression of the Pinkerton system; one term only for President and Vice President; no subsidies to private corporations; the initiative and referendum.

The Socialist-Labor Convention met at New York, Aug. 28, and nominated for President Simon Wing (Mass.), and for Vice President Charles H. Matchett (N. Y.). The platform demanded: Shorter workday; Government and municipal ownership of public utilities; no land grants; incorporation of trade unions; no issue of money but by United States Government; inventions to be free to all; inventors to be remunerated by the Government; income and inheritance taxes; compulsory education up to 14 years, with public assistance in meals, clothing, etc. where necessary; equal wages for women; abolishment of Presidency, Vice Presidency and Senate, and substitution by the House of Representatives of an Executive Board; also abolishment of Governors and Mayors, on same principle; unabridged right of combination; free justice; no capital punishment.

The election was held on Nov. 8. The popular vote was as follows:

1892.

STATE.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Weaver, Peop.	Bidwell, Proh.	STATE.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Weaver, Peop.	Bidwell Proh.
Ala	138,138	9,197	85,181	241	Neb	24,943	87,227	83,134	4,902
Ark	87,834	46,974	11,831	120	Nev	714	2,711	7,264	89
Cal	118,174	117,962	25,311	8,096	N. H	42,081	45,658	293	1.297
Col	.....	38,620	53,584	1,687	N. J	171,066	156,101	969	8,133
Conn	82,395	77,032	809	4,026	N. Y	654,900	609,459	16,436	38,193
Del	18,581	18,077	.....	564	N. C	133,098	100,565	44,732	2,630
Fla	30,143	.....	4,843	570	N. D	.....	17,506	17,700	899
Ga	129,386	48,305	42,937	988	Ohio	404,115	405,187	14,852	26,012
Idaho	2	8,799	10,520	288	Ore	14,243	35,002	26,965	2,281
Ill	426,281	399,288	22,207	25,870	Penn	452,264	516,011	8,714	25,123
Ind	262,740	255,615	22,208	13,050	R. I	24,336	26,975	228	1,654
Iowa	196,367	219,795	20,595	6,402	S. C	54,698	13,384	2,410	.....
Kan	.....	157,241	163,111	4.553	S. D	9,081	34,888	26,544	.....
Ky	175,461	135,441	23,500	6,442	Tenn	136,594	99,851	23,730	4,799
La	87,662	27,903	.....	.....	Tex	239,148	81,444	99,418	2,165
Me	48,024	62,878	2,045	3,062	Vt	16,325	37,992	44	1,424
Md	113,866	92,736	796	5,877	Va	163,977	113,256	12,275	2,798
Mass	176,858	202,927	3,348	7,539	Wash	29,844	36,460	19,105	2,553
Mich	202,296	222,708	19,931	20,857	W. Va	84,267	80,293	4,166	2,145
Minn	100,920	122,823	29,313	14,182	Wis	177,335	170,846	9,909	13,132
Miss	40,288	1,342	10,102	995	Wyo	.....	8,454	7,722	530
Mo	268,188	226,918	41,213	4,331					
Mont	17,581	18,851	7,334	549	Total	5,554,414	5,190,802	1,027,329	271,058

Simon Wing, Soc.-L., polled 21,164 votes. Both Republicans and Democrats fused with the Weaver, or People's Party, in different States. This is why no votes were cast for Cleveland in Colorado, Kansas, North Dakota and Wyoming; none for Harrison in Florida, and only a nominal vote in Alabama and Mississippi.

Of the 444 electoral votes, 277 were cast for Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson, and they were elected President and Vice President; 145 were cast for Benj. Harrison and Whitelaw Reid; 22 were cast for James B. Weaver and Jas. G. Field.

1896.

The Prohibition Convention met at Pittsburgh May 27, Chairman, Oliver W. Stewart (Ill.), and after part of the body of delegates had seceded nominated for President Joshua Levering (Md.) and for Vice President Hale Johnson (Ill.). The second place was contended for by T. C. Hughes (Ariz.). The platform demanded a national prohibition law.

The National Party Convention (seceders from the Prohibition Convention) met at Pittsburgh, May 28, Chairman, A. L. Moore (Mich.), and nominated for President Rev. Charles E. Bentley (Neb.), and for Vice President Jas. H. Southgate (N. C.). The platform demanded equal suffrage; direct Presidential and Senatorial elections; initiative, referendum, and proportional representation; and the cardinal demands of the 1892 Prohibition platform.

The Republican Convention met at St. Louis, June 16, Chairman, U. S. Sen. John M. Thurston (Neb.), and after the withdrawal of 34 Silverite, led by U. S. Senators Hy. M. Teller (Col.) and Geo. Q. Cannon (Utah) in a quarrel over the platform, nominated for President on the first ballot ex-Gov. William McKinley (Ohio). He got 661½ votes, as against 84½ for Congressman Thos. B. Reed (Me.); 61½ for U. S. Sen. Matthew S. Quay (Pa.), 68 for Gov. Levi P. Morton (N. Y.), 35½ for U. S. Sen. William B. Allison (Iowa), and 1 for U. S. Sen. J. Donald Cameron (Pa.). The nomination for Vice President went on first ballot to Garret A. Hobart (N. J.) with 535½ votes, as against 277½ for ex-Congressman Henry C. Evans (Tenn.), 39 for ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley (Conn.), and 24 for Congressman Jas. A. Walker (Va.). Others voted for were ex-Gov. Chas. W. Lippitt (R. I.), Congressman Thos. B. Reed (Me.), Chauncey M. Depew (N. Y.), U. S. Sen. John M. Thurston (Neb.), Gen. Frederick D. Grant (N. Y.), and Levi P. Morton (N. Y.).

The platform charged the Cleveland Administration with piling up a U. S. debt of $262,000,000 and causing panic. It promised tariff protection, especially on sugar and wool; it opposed free silver and said the U. S. should control Hawaii, build the Nicaragua Canal, and buy the Danish West Indies; it reasserted the Monroe Doctrine, and urged independence for Cuba; it favored a bigger navy, the exclusion of illiterate aliens, a national board of arbitration, free homesteads, temperance, and equal wages for women.

The Socialist-Labor Convention met at New York, July 6, Chairman, William Watkins (Ohio) and nominated for President Chas. H. Matchett (N. Y.) and for Vice President Matthew Maguire (N. J.). The platform demanded Government ownership of public utilities, and otherwise reiterated the platform of 1892. In addition, the party demanded: No child labor in unhealthy industries, employment of the idle by public authorities, and abolition of the veto power.

The Democratic Convention met at Chicago, July 7. Chairman, U. S. Sen. Stephen M. White (Cal.). On the fifth ballot ex-Congressman William Jennings Bryan (Neb.) was nominated for President with 500 of the 768 votes, as against 107 for ex-Congressman Richard P. Bland (Mo.); 95 for ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison (Pa.); 26 for ex-Gov. Horace Boies (Iowa); 31 for Gov. Claude Matthews (Ind.); 8 for Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.); 1 for U. S. Sen. David B. Hill (N. Y.), and 1 for U. S. Sen. David Turpie (Ind.). There were 162 delegates not voting, as against 178 on the first ballot. Before the fifth ballot's result was announced 78 votes of other candidates were changed to Bryan, giving him 578. The vote on the first ballot was: Bryan, 119; Bland, 235; Pattison, 95; Boies, 85; U. S. Sen. J. S. C. Blackburn (Ky.), 83; John R. McLean (Ohio), 54; Matthews, 37; U. S. Sen. Benj. R. Tillman (S. C.), 17; Sylvester Pennoyer (Ore.), 8; U. S. Sen. Hy. M. Teller (Col.), 8; Stevenson, 7; ex-Gov. W. E. Russell (Mass.), 2; ex-Gov. Jas. E. Campbell (Ohio), 1; Hill, 1.

The nomination for Vice President went on the fifth ballot to Arthur Sewall (Me.), who got 568 votes. His vote on the first ballot was 100, as against 163

for ex-Congressman Jos. C. Sibley (Pa.); 111 for Joseph R. McLean (Ohio); 76 for ex-Congressman George Fred Williams (Mass.); Bland, 62; Walter A. Clark (N. C.), 50; John R. Williams (Ill.), 22; William F. Harrity (Pa.), 21; Boies, 20; Blackburn, 20; U. S. Sen. John W. Daniel (Va.), 11; Jas. Ham Lewis (Wash.), 11; Teller, 1; White, 1; ex-Congressman Geo. W. Fithian (Ill.), 1.

The platform demanded: Free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1; no U. S. bond issues in peace; no bank currency; no tariff legislation; no pauper labor immigration; trials by jury in U. S. Court contempt cases; admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma; no Presidential third term.

The People's Party (Populist) Convention met at St. Louis, July 22, Chairman, U. S. Sen. William V. Allen (Neb.), and nominated W. J. Bryan for President and ex-Congressman Thomas E. Watson (Ga.) for Vice President. Bryan got 1,042 votes, as against 321 for S. F. Norton (Ill.); 8 for Eugene V. Debs (Ind.); 3 for ex-Congressman Ignatius Donnelly (Minn.), and 1 for J. S. Coxey (Ohio). Watson's vote was 469½; Arthur Sewall (Me.), 257½. The platform demanded: U. S. currency only, and no bank notes; free silver coinage at 16 to 1, larger money circulation, to lower prices; graduated income tax; postal savings banks; Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs; no railroad land grants; direct Presidential and Senatorial elections; public work for the unemployed.

The Silver Party Convention met at St. Louis, July 22, Chairman, William P. St. John (N. Y.), and ratified the nomination of Bryan and Sewall. The platform was a long argument for free silver coinage at 16 to 1.

The National (Gold) Democratic Convention met at Indianapolis, Sept. 2, Chairman, U. S. Sen. Donelson Caffrey (La.), with 888 delegates, and nominated for President U. S. Sen. John M. Palmer (Ill.) and for Vice President Gen. Simon B. Buckner (Ky.). The platform opposed free silver coinage, and demanded: A tariff for revenue only; no discriminating duties.

The election was held on Nov. 6. The popular vote was as follows:

1896.

STATE.	McKin'y Rep.	Bryan, D., Peop.	Palmer, Nat.Dem	Levering, Proh.	STATE.	McKin'y Rep.	Bryan, D., Peop.	Palmer, Nat.Dem	Levering, Proh.
Ala	54,737	131,226	6,464	2,147	Nev	1,938	8,376	.....	.....
Ark	37,512	110,103	.....	893	N. H	57,444	21,650	3,420	825
Cal	146,688	144,618	2,006	2,573	N. J	221,371	133,695	6,378	5,617
Col	26,279	161,269	1	2,110	N. Y	819,838	551,513	18,972	16,086
Conn	110,297	56,740	4,336	1,806	N. C	155,243	174,488	578	611
Del	16,883	13,425	877	353	N. D	26,335	20,686	.....	358
Fla	11,288	32,736	1,778	654	Ohio	525,991	477,497	1,858	7,784
Ga	60,107	94,733	2,809	5,613	Ore	48,779	46,739	977	919
Idaho	6,314	23,135	.....	172	Penn	728,300	433,228	11,000	20,147
Ill	607,130	464,523	6,390	9,818	R. I	37,437	14,459	1,166	1,161
Ind	323,754	305,573	2,145	5,323	S. C	9,313	58,801	824	.....
Iowa	289,293	223,741	4,586	3,544	S. D	41,042	41,225	.....	683
Kan	159,345	172,915	1,209	2,318	Tenn	149,703	168,847	2,106	3,140
Ky	218,171	217,890	5,114	4,781	Tex	158,894	361,224	4,853	1,722
La	22,037	77,175	1,834	.....	Utah	13,491	64,607	21	.....
Me	80,461	34,587	1,867	1,589	Vt	51,127	10,640	1,331	733
Md	136,978	104,746	2,507	6,058	Va	135,388	154,985	2,127	2,344
Mass	278,976	121,385	11,809	3,060	Wash	39,153	51,646	1,668	1,116
Mich	293,582	237,268	6,968	6,846	W. Va	105,379	94,488	678	1,223
Minn	193,503	139,735	.....	4,348	Wis	268,051	165,349	4,553	7,799
Miss	5,123	63,793	1,071	485	Wyo	10,072	10,375	.....	159
Mo	239,333	313,576	2,363	2,462					
Mont	10,494	42,537	.....	186	Total	7,035,638	6,467,946	131,529	141,676
Neb	103,064	115,999	2,885	2,040					

Of the Bryan vote, 245,728 came from Populists and Silverites.

Matchett, Soc.-Lab., polled 35,454 votes; Bentley, Ind. Proh., 13,969.

Of the 447 electoral votes, 271 were cast for McKinley and Hobart, and they were elected President and Vice President; 176 were cast for Bryan and 149 for Sewall; 27 were cast for Watson for Vice President.

1900.

The Social Democratic Party of U. S. Convention met at Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27, and nominated Job Harriman (Cal.) for President and Max S. Hayes (Ohio) for Vice President. The platform called for radical labor reform.

The Social Democratic Party of America Convention met at Indianapolis, March 6, and nominated Eugene V. Debs (Ind.) for President and Job Harriman (Cal.) for Vice President by acclamation. The platform demanded: A national system of co-operative industry, with common ownership of the means of production and distribution; public work for the unemployed; useful inventions to be free; Federal workmen's insurance; equal suffrage; initiative and referendum; international arbitration.

The United Christian Party Convention met at Rock Island, Ill., May 2 and nominated Jonah F. R. Leonard (Iowa) for President and John G. Woolley (Ill.) for Vice President. The platform demanded: Sunday observance; equal suffrage; initiative and referendum; international arbitration; no cigarettes; Bible in the schools; Government ownership of utilities; popular election of President and Senators.

The people's Party (Populist) Convention, Chairman, ex-Congressman Thos. M. Patterson (Col.), met at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9, with 856 delegates. William J. Bryan (Neb.) and ex-Congressman Chas. A. Towne (Minn.) were nominated by acclamation for President and Vice President. Towne declined. The platform demanded: Free silver coinage at 16 to 1; graduated income and inheritance taxes; postal savings banks; free homesteads; Government ownership of railroads; initiative and referendum; no duties on goods from Porto Rico; no standing army; no U. S. troops used at strikes; no Oriental immigration; municipal ownership of utilities; no labor injunctions; direct Senatorial elections.

The Middle-of-the-Road Populist's (People's Party) Convention met at Cincinnati, May 9, Chairman, W. L. Peek (Ga.) and on the second ballot nominated for President Wharton Barker (Pa.) with 370 votes, as against 336 for ex-Congressman Milford W. Howard (Ala.) The unanimous nominee for Vice President was ex-Congressman Ignatius Donnelly (Minn.) The platform demanded: "A scientific and absolute governmental paper money," based on wealth and population, not redeemable in any specific commodity, but a full legal tender; meantime, silver at 16 to 1.

The Socialist-Labor Convention met at New York, June 2, Chairman, Daniel De Leon (N. Y.), with 83 delegates from 19 States and nominated Joseph Francis Malloney (Mass.) for President and Valentine Remmel (Pa.) for Vice President. The 1896 platform was reaffirmed, except as to the general demands.

The Republican Convention, Chairman U. S. Sen. Henry C. Lodge (Mass.), met at Philadelphia, June 19, with 924 delegates, unanimously renominated President William McKinley jr. and unanimously nominated for Vice President Gov. Theodore Roosevelt (N. Y.) The platform renewed allegiance to protection and the gold standard, condemned monopolies; favored reciprocity, immigration restriction; the Monroe Doctrine; a merchant marine; good roads; reclamation; liberal pensions, and civil service reform; denounced race discrimination; called for "an Isthmian canal"; and promised independence to Cuba, and a measure of self-government to Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The Prohibition Convention, Chairman, Oliver W. Stewart (Ill.), met at Chicago, June 27, and nominated for President John G. Woolley (Ill.) with 380 votes; Rev. Silas C. Swallow (Pa.), 320. For Vice President Henry B. Metcalf (R. I.) was nominated with 349 votes; Thos. R. Carskadon (W. Va.), 130; Rev. E. L. Eaton (Iowa), 113. The platform called for prohibition by State laws, con-

demned President McKinley for drinking and serving wine at the White House, accused him of responsibility for the army canteen; demanded equal suffrage.

The Democratic Convention with 936 delegates, Chairman, Congressman John D. Richardson (Tenn.), met July 4, at Kansas City and unanimously nominated William J. Bryan for President. The nominee on the first ballot for Vice President was ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.), who got 559½ votes before the changes, as against 200 for ex-U. S. Sen. David B. Hill (N. Y.); ex-Congressman Chas. A. Towne (Minn.), 89½; A. W. Patrick (Ohio), 46; Julian S. Carr (N. C.), 23; Gov. John W. Smith (Md.), 16; Eliot Danforth (N. Y.), 1; Gov. Jas. S. Hogg (Tex.). Bryan was indorsed by the Anti Imperialist League at Indianapolis, Aug. 16.

The Democratic platform denounced Porto Rico annexation and the "war of criminal aggression" in the Philippines as part of Republican imperialism; upheld the Monroe Doctrine; opposed militarism; favored a full National Guard; condemned monopolies, bank currency and the Dingley Tariff Law. It demanded: Bi-metallism, direct Senatorial elections; no Government by injunction; a Federal Department of Labor; liberal pensions, a Nicaragua Canal; reclamation of arid lands; Chinese exclusion.

The Silver Republican Convention, Chairman, Judge L. W. Brown (Ohio), met at Kansas City, Mo., July 4, with 1,200 delegates and unanimously nominated William J. Bryan for President. The National Committee of the party, July 7, indorsed, for Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate. The platform demanded: Bimetallism; repeal of the Currency law; popular election of Senators; the merit system in appointments; a Nicaragua Canal; no alien land ownership; repeal of Spanish War taxes; partial self government for the Philippines; admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma; reclamation; public ownership of public utilities; Chinese exclusion.

The Union Reform Convention met at Baltimore, Sept. 3, and nominated Seth W. Ellis (Ohio) for President and Samuel T. Nicholson (Pa.) for Vice President.

The National Party Convention met at New York, Sept. 5, and nominated U. S. Sen. Donelson Caffery (La.) for President and Archibald M. Howe (Mass.) for Vice President. Both declined to run.

The election was held on Nov. 6. The popular vote was as follows:

1900.

STATE.	Mc-Kinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Woolley, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	STATE.	Mc-Kinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Woolley, Proh.	Debs, Soc.
Ala.	55,634	96,368	2,762	.....	Nev.	3,849	6,347	.....	.....
Ark.	44,770	81,091	584	27	N. H.	54,798	35,489	1,271	790
Cal.	164,755	124,985	5,087	7,572	N. J.	221,754	164,879	7,190	4,611
Col.	93,039	122,733	3,790	714	N. Y.	822,013	678,425	22,077	12,869
Conn.	102,572	74,014	1,617	1,029	N. C.	133,081	157,752	1,009	.....
Del.	22,535	18,863	546	57	N. D.	35,898	20,531	735	520
Fla.	7,314	28,007	2,234	601	Ohio	543,918	474,882	10,203	4,847
Ga.	35,056	81,700	1,396	.....	Ore.	46,526	33,385	2,536	1,494
Idaho	27,198	29,414	857	.....	Penn.	712,665	424,232	27,908	4,831
Ill.	597,985	503,061	17,626	9,687	R. I.	33,784	19,812	1,529	.....
Ind.	336,063	309,584	13,718	2,374	S. C.	3,579	47,283	.....	.....
Iowa	307,808	209,265	9,502	2,742	S. D.	54,530	39,544	1,542	169
Kan.	185,955	162,601	3,605	1,605	Tenn.	123,180	145,356	3,882	413
Ky.	226,801	234,899	2,814	770	Tex.	130,641	267,432	2,644	1,846
La.	14,233	53,671	.....	.....	Utah	47,089	45,006	209	720
Me.	65,435	36,823	2,585	878	Vt.	42,569	12,849	367	.....
Md.	136,185	122,237	4,574	904	Va.	115,865	146,080	2,150	145
Mass.	239,147	157,016	6,208	9,716	Wash.	57,456	44,833	2,363	2,006
Mich.	316,269	211,685	11,859	2,826	W. Va.	119,829	98,807	1,692	219
Minn.	190,461	112,901	8,555	3,065	Wis.	265,756	159,279	10,022	7,051
Miss.	5,753	51,706	.....	.....	Wyo.	14,482	10,164	.....	.....
Mo.	314,092	351,922	5,965	6,139					
Mont.	25,373	37,145	298	708	Total	7,219,530	6,358,071	209,166	94,768
Neb.	121,835	114,013	3,655	823					

Barker, People's, polled 50,232 votes; Malloney, Soc.-Lab., 32,751; Leonard, United Christian, 1,059; Ellis, United Reform, 5,698.

Of the 447 electoral votes, 292 were cast for McKinley and Roosevelt, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 155 were cast for Bryan and Stevenson.

President McKinley was shot, Sept. 6, 1901, at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y. He died on Sept. 14, and Vice President Roosevelt became President. The assassin, Leon Czolgosz, was executed Oct. 29, 1901, at Auburn Prison, N. Y.

1904.

The Socialist-Democratic (Socialist) Convention, met at Chicago, May 1, and nominated by acclamation, Eugene V. Debs (Ind.) for President and Benj. Hanford (N. Y.) for Vice President. The platform upheld international Socialism, urged a co-operative commonwealth, reiterated the demands of 1900, and added thereto proportional representation.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt became, soon after the assassination of McKinley, an aggressive candidate for the 1904 nomination, and his strong personality early gave him the ascendancy over other aspirants. When the Republican Convention met no other candidate was even considered.

The Republican Convention, Chairman, Congressman Jos. G. Cannon (Ill.), met at Chicago, June 22, and nominated by acclamation President Theodore Roosevelt for President. The nominee for Vice President was U. S. Sen. Charles W. Fairbanks (Ind.)

The platform upheld the gold standard, the Panama Canal, a protective tariff, reciprocity, Chinese exclusion, a navy for defense, international arbitration, and lawful combinations of either capital or labor.

The Prohibition Convention, Chairman, Oliver W. Stewart (Ill.), met at Indianapolis, June 30, and nominated Rev. Silas C. Swallow (Pa.) for President and Geo. W. Carroll (Tex.) for Vice President. The platform demanded prohibition by State laws and enforcement thereof, and reiterated the demands of 1896 and 1900.

The Socialist Labor Convention met at New York, July 4, and nominated for President Charles H. Corregan (N. Y.), and for Vice President William W. Cox (Ohio). The platform demanded "the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class," and a co-operative commonwealth.

The People's (Populist) Party Convention, Chairman, W. H. Miller (Iowa), met at Springfield, Ill., July 4, and nominated Thomas E. Watson (Ga.) for President and Thomas H. Tibbler (Neb.) for Vice President. The platform reaffirmed those of 1892-1900; and demanded a Federal law uniformly regulating the power and duties of all incorporated companies doing interstate business.

The Democratic Convention, Chairman, Congressman Champ Clark (Mo.), met at St. Louis, July 7, and nominated for President on the first ballot Chief Judge of the State Court of Appeals Alton B. Parker (N. Y.) who got 658 votes on the roll call, as against 204 for Congressman William R. Hearst (N. Y.); 41 for U. S. Sen. Francis M. Cockrell (Mo.); 39 for ex-U. S. Atty. Gen. Richard Olney (Mass.); 30 for Edward C. Wall (Wis.); 8 for U. S. Judge George Gray (Del.); 8 for Congressman John S. Williams (Miss.); 3 for Mayor George B. McClellan (N. Y.); 3 for U. S. Sen. Arthur P. Gorman (Md.); 3 for Gen. Nelson A. Miles (Dist. Col.); 2 for ex-U. S. Sen. Charles A. Towne (N. Y.); 1 for Bird S. Coler (N. Y.) Changes before the result was announced gave Parker 678 votes. The nominee for Vice President was ex-U. S. Sen. Henry G. Davis (W. Va.)

Judge Parker, in a telegram to W. F. Sheehan, announced that, inasmuch as the platform was silent on the subject, the delegates should know, before voting for him, that he regarded "the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established."

The platform demanded: Equal rights for capital

and labor; liberal appropriations for waterways; Government economy; no compromising with trusts; no Executive usurpation; no imperialism; gradual tariff revision and reduction; reclamation; direct election of U. S. Senators; admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma; extermination of polygamy; no ship subsidies; reciprocity; liberal pensions; civil service reform.

The United Christian Party (St. Louis, May 2); the National Liberal (Colored) Party (St. Louis, July 7); and the Continental Party (Chicago, Sept. 1), held conventions, but their candidates polled only a few scattering votes.

Almost at the close of the campaign, Parker publicly put forth a query as to funds raised in Wall Street to further the Roosevelt cause. The Colonel denied, and accused Parker of lying. It was then too late for Parker to make rejoinder.

Long after the election, and when President Roosevelt and Edward H. Harriman were at odds, a letter was made public from Harriman, stating he raised in 1904 a Republican campaign fund of $240,000 among his Wall Street associates.

The election occurred on Nov. 8. The popular vote was as follows:

1904.

STATE.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Swallow, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	STATE.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Swallow, Proh.	Debs, Soc.
Ala	22,472	79,857	612	853	Nev	6,864	3,982	.....	925
Ark	46,860	64,434	993	1,816	N. H	54,180	33,905	749	1,090
Cal	205,226	89,404	7,380	29,535	N. J	245,164	164,367	6,845	9,587
Col	134,687	100,105	3,432	4,304	N. Y	859,533	683,981	20,787	36,883
Conn	111,089	72,909	1,506	4,543	N. C	82,625	124,121	361	124
Del	23,712	19,359	607	146	N. D	52,595	14,273	1,140	2,117
Fla	8,314	27,046	5	2,337	Ohio	600,095	344,940	19,339	36,200
Ga	24,003	83,472	685	197	Ore	60,455	17,521	3,806	7,619
Idaho	47,783	18,480	1,013	4,949	Penn	840,949	337,998	33,717	21,863
Ill	632,645	327,636	34,770	69,225	R. I	41,605	24,839	768	956
Ind	368,289	274,345	23,496	11,762	S. C	2,554	52,563	.....	22
Iowa	307,907	149,141	11,601	14,847	S. D	72,083	21,969	2,965	3,138
Kan	212,955	86,174	7,306	15,869	Tenn	105,369	131,653	1,906	1,354
Ky	205,277	217,170	6,609	3,602	Tex	51,242	167,200	4,292	2,791
La	5,205	47,708	.....	995	Utah	62,446	33,413	.....	5,767
Me	64,438	27,618	1,510	2,103	Vt	40,459	9,777	792	859
Md	109,497	109,446	3,034	2,247	Va	47,880	80,648	1,383	56
Mass	257,822	165,772	4,286	13,602	Wash	101,540	28,098	3,329	10,023
Mich	364,957	135,392	13,441	9,042	W. Va	132,628	100,881	4,604	1,574
Minn	216,651	55,187	6,352	11,692	Wis	280,164	124,107	9,770	28,220
Miss	3,187	53,374	.....	392	Wyo	20,489	8,930	217	1,077
Mo	321,449	296,312	7,191	13,009					
Mont	34,932	21,773	335	5,676	Total	7,628,834	5,084,491	259,257	402,400
Neb	138,558	52,921	6,323	7,412					

Watson, People's, polled 114,753 votes; Corregan, Soc.-Lab., 33,724. The Continental Party cast (in Ill.) 830 votes.

Of the 476 electoral votes, 336 were cast for Roosevelt and Fairbanks, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 140 were cast for Parker and Davis.

1908.

The People's Party (Populist) Convention, Chairman, Geo. A. Honnecker (N. J.), met at St. Louis, April 2, and nominated Thomas E. Watson (Ga.) for President and Samuel W. Williams (Ind.) for Vice President. The platform reaffirmed previous ones as to finance and labor; denounced government by injunction; gambling in futures; child labor; convict labor, and pauper immigration; and demanded a Federal employees liability act.

The United Christian Convention met at Rock Island, Ill., May 1, Chairman, W. R. Benkert (Iowa), and nominated for President Rev. Daniel B. Turney (Ill.), and for Vice President L. S. Coffin (Iowa).

The Socialist Convention met at Chicago, May 10, and nominated for President Eugene V. Debs (Ind.) with 152 votes; Jas. F. Carey (Mass.), 17; Carl D. Thompson (Wis.), 16; A. M. Simons (Ill.), 2. Ben Hanford (N. Y.) was nominated for Vice President with 106 votes; Seymour Stedman (Ill.), 43; May W. Simons (Ill.), 20; John W. Slayton (Pa.), 12. The platform covered the ground of 1904, and also demanded: Public control of mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power; reforestation; absolute freedom of press, speech, and assemblage; 1½ rest days a week for workers; factory inspection; Federal workmen's insurance; an amendment to the Constitution amending it by majority vote of people at any time; popular election of judges, for short terms.

The Republican Convention, Chairman, U. S. Sen. Henry C. Lodge (Mass.), met at Chicago, June 16, and on the first ballot nominated for President U. S. Sec. of War William H. Taft (Ohio), with 702 votes; U. S. Sen. Philander C. Knox (Pa.), 68; Gov. Chas. E. Hughes (N. Y.), 67; Congressman Joseph G. Cannon (Ill.), 58; Vice President Chas. W. Fairbanks (Ind.), 40; U. S. Sen. Robert M. La Follette (Wis.), 25; U. S. Sen. Jos. B. Foraker (Ohio), 16; President Theo. Roosevelt (N. Y.), 3. The nominee for Vice President on the first ballot was Congressman Jas. S. Sherman (N. Y.) with 816 votes; ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy (N. J.), 77; ex-Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr. (Mass.), 75; Geo. L. Sheldon (Neb.), 10; Vice President Chas. W. Fairbanks (Ind.), 1.

The platform lauded the Roosevelt Administration; declared for a revision of the tariff with maximum and minimum rates; for a National Monetary Commission; for postal savings banks; for "teeth" in the anti-trust law; and for revision of the Commerce act giving railroads right to make traffic agreements (subject to the Commission). It also promised reforms in the injunction laws, more aid to farmers, revival of the merchant marine, citizenship to Porto Ricans, and admission of Arizona and New Mexico.

The nomination of Taft was so generally attributed to Roosevelt's influence that the candidate was sometimes referred to in print as the "Residuary Legatee." He made a spirited campaign, there being then no signs of the split in the Republican Party that was to come after the election and that was to carry both Taft and Roosevelt down to defeat in 1912 when confronted by Woodrow Wilson on the Democratic ticket.

The Socialist Labor Convention, Chairman, Frank Fassano (N. Y.), met at New York, July 4, and nominated unanimously for President Martin R. Preston (Nev.), a convict in the State penitentiary. Later, August Gilhaus (N. Y.) was substituted as a "candidate by proxy." The nominee for Vice President was Donald M. Munro (Va.), his only rival being Arthur S. Dower (Tex.) The platform again demanded, as in 1904, the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class.

The Democratic Convention, Chairman, Congressman Henry D. Clayton (Ala.), met at Denver, July 7, and on the first ballot nominated for President William J. Bryan (Neb.), with 892½ votes; Gov. John A. Johnson (Minn.), 46. The unanimous nominee for Vice President was John W. Kern (Ind.). The platform charged that President Roosevelt had used patronage to secure Taft's nomination and demanded: Publicity of campaign contributions; a reduced tariff; stronger Federal regulation of railroads; guaranteed national banks, or postal savings banks; an income tax; trial by jury in indirect contempt cases; a U. S. Dept. of Labor; a merchant marine and a navy for defense; establishment of secondary agricultural and mechanical colleges; popular election of U. S. Senators; admission of Arizona and New Mexico; improved waterways and post roads; telegraph and telephone regulation; and independence for the Filipinos when they are able to sustain it.

The Prohibition Convention, Chairman, Rev. Chas. Scanlon (Pa.), met at Columbus, Ohio July 15, and on the third ballot nominated for President Eugene W. Chafin (Ariz.) with 636 votes; William B. Palmore (Mo.) and other candidates, getting 451. The nominee for Vice President was Rev. Aaron S. Watkins (Ohio). T. B. Demaree (Ky.) and Chas. S. Hoiler (Ind.) also were voted

for. The platform covered the ground of 1904 and also demanded: A permanent tariff commission; guaranteed banks; abolishment of white slave traffic and the social evil; literary test for suffrage; mineral and forest resource preservation; Federal regulation of the Interstate corporations.

The Independence Party National Convention, Chairman, Chas. A. Walsh (Iowa), met at Chicago, July 29, and on the third ballot nominated for President Thos. L. Hisgen (Mass.) with 831 votes; ex-Congressman Milford W. Howard (Ala.), 38; John Temple Graves (Ga.), 7; William R. Hearst (N. Y.), 2. The nominee for Vice President was John Temple Graves (Ga.) on the first ballot. The platform said it represented delegates from 44 States and 2 Territories, and demanded: Direct nominations, initiative, referendum and recall; a corrupt practice act to stop election bribery; laws to stop financial stock watering; no arbitrary use of the writ of injunction; an 8-hour day; no blacklists; right of farmers and workers to combine; a central Government bank; a lower tariff; physical valuation of the railroads; prison for violators of anti-trust laws; public ownership of utilities; suppression of bucket shops and food gambling; a national health bureau; a strong navy; Asiatic exclusion; popular election of U. S. Senators.

Bryan got more votes in 1908 than in 1900 but less than in 1896, whereas the popular vote for the Republican candidate rose steadily from 1896 to 1908. The election was held on Nov. 3. The popular vote was as follows:

1908.

STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Chafin, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Chafin, Proh.	Debs, Soc.
Ala	25,308	74,374	665	1,399	Nev	10,775	11,212	.....	2,103
Ark	56,760	87,015	1,194	5,842	N. H	53,149	33,655	905	1,299
Cal	214,398	127,492	11,770	28,659	N. J	265,326	182,567	4,934	10,253
Col	123,700	126,644	5,559	7,974	N. Y	870,070	667,468	22,667	38,451
Conn	112,915	68,255	2,380	5,113	N. C	114,937	136,995	.....	378
Del	25,114	22,071	670	239	N. D	57,680	32,885	1,553	2,421
Fla	10,654	31,104	553	3,747	Ohio	572,312	502,721	11,402	33,795
Ga	41,692	72,413	1,059	584	Okla	110,474	122,363	.....	21,734
Idaho	52,621	36,162	1,986	6,400	Ore	62,530	38,049	2,682	7,339
Ill	629,929	450,795	29,343	34,691	Penn	745,779	448,778	36,694	33,913
Ind	348,993	338,262	18,045	13,476	R. I	43,942	24,706	1,016	1,365
Iowa	275,210	200,771	9,837	8,287	S. C	3,965	62,290	.....	100
Kan	197,216	161,209	5,033	12,420	S. D	67,536	40,266	4,039	2,846
Ky	235,711	244,092	5,887	4,060	Tenn	118,324	135,608	300	1,870
La	8,958	63,568	.....	2,538	Tex	65,666	217,302	1,634	7,870
Me	66,987	35,403	1,487	1,758	Utah	61,028	42,601	.....	4,895
Md	116,513	115,908	3,302	2,323	Vt	39,552	11,496	802	.....
Mass	265,966	155,543	4,379	10,781	Va	52,573	82,946	1,111	255
Mich	335,580	175,771	16,974	11,586	Wash	106,062	58,691	4,700	14,177
Minn	195,843	109,401	11,107	14,527	W. Va	137,869	111,418	5,139	3,679
Miss	4,363	60,287	.....	978	Wis	247,747	166,632	11,572	28,170
Mo	347,203	346,574	4,231	15,431	Wyo	20,846	14,918	66	1,715
Mont	32,333	29,326	827	5,855					
Neb	126,997	131,099	5,179	3,524	Total	7,679,006	6,409,106	252,683	420,820

Hisgen, Ind., polled 83,562 votes; Thos. E. Watson, People's Party, 28,131; August Gilhaus, Soc.-Lab., 13,825.

Of the 483 electoral votes, 321 were cast for Taft and Sherman, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 162 were cast for Bryan and Kern.

1912.

The Socialist Labor Convention met at New York, April 7, with 42 delegates from 20 States, and nominated for President Arthur E. Reimer (Mass.) and for Vice President August Gilhaus (N. Y.) The platform limited the party to revolution by political action only, to the exclusion of anarchy.

The Socialist Convention met at Indianapolis, May 12, and on the first ballot nominated for President Eugene V. Debs (Ind.) with 165 votes; Emil Seidel (Wis.), 56; Chas. Edw. Russell (N. Y.), 54. Emil Seidel (Wis.) was nominated for Vice President. The platform demanded what it asked for in 1904 and 1908, and also: Abolishment of profit system in Government work; minimum wage scales; Congress, or a referendum, and not the U. S. Supreme Court, to pass on constitutionality of laws; suffrage in the District of Columbia; vocational education; abolition of all Federal courts except the Supreme Court; a convention to revise the Constitution.

The Republican Convention, Chairman, Elihu Root (N. Y.), met at Chicago, June 18, and on the first ballot renominated President William H. Taft (Ohio) with 561 votes; ex-President Theo. Roosevelt (N. Y.), 107; U. S. Sen. Robert M. La Follette (Wis.), 41; U. S. Sen. Albert B. Cummins (Iowa), 17; ex-Gov. Charles E. Hughes (N. Y.), 2.

Of the 1,078 delegates, 344 (Progressives) did not vote, and 6 delegates were absent. Vice President James S. Sherman (N. Y.) was renominated, but died, Oct. 30, and the National Committee substituted Nicholas Murray Butler (N. Y.).

The platform demanded: A Federal trade commission; a protective tariff; a cost-of-living inquiry; farm-loan banks; a law prohibiting campaign contributions by corporations; a parcels post; a navy for defense; a revived merchant marine. On immigration, the Colonies, and internal improvements, the demands of 1908 were renewed.

The Democratic Convention, Chairman, Congressman Ollie M. James (Ky.), met at Baltimore, June 25, and on the 46th ballot nominated for President Gov. Woodrow Wilson (N. J.) with 990 of the 1,086 votes; Congressman Champ Clark (Mo.), 84; Gov. Judson Harmon (Ohio), 12. The vote on the first ballot was: Champ Clark, 440½; Woodrow Wilson, 324; Judson Harmon, 148; Congressman Oscar W. Underwood (Ala.), 117½; Gov. Thos. R. Marshall (Ind.), 31; Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin (Conn.), 22; William J. Bryan (Neb.), 1; Congressman William Sulzer (N. Y.), 2.

The platform demanded: A reduced tariff; more "teeth" in the anti-trust law; Presidential primaries; a single term for President; physical valuation of interstate utilities; no Central U. S. bank; rural credits, farm loans; exemption of American coasters from Panama Canal tolls; and prohibition of the canal to ships of interstate railroads competing with the canal; a parcels post. On other points the platform reaffirmed those of 1904 and 1908.

The struggle for the nomination, which finally resulted in victory for Woodrow Wilson, was a long and bitter one.

It was not ended until Bryan, who had stoutly opposed "Wall Street" influences, consented to Wilson's candidacy.

The Prohibition Convention, Chairman, Dr. Chas. H. Mead (N. Y.), met at Atlantic City, N. J., July 10, and nominated for President Eugene W. Chafin (Ariz.) and for Vice President Rev. Aaron S. Watkins (Ohio). The platform, in addition to the ground covered in 1904 and 1908, demanded: A Presidential term of six years; court review of post office and other departmental decisions.

The Progressive (Republican) Convention, Chairman, ex-U. S. Sen. Albert J. Beveridge (Ind.), met at Chicago, Aug. 5, and unanimously nominated for President ex-President Theo. Roosevelt (N. Y.) The nomination for Vice President went to Gov. Hiram W. Johnson (Cal.) The platform demanded direct State primaries and Presidential preferential primaries; the short ballot; initiative, referendum and recall; an easier way to amend the Constitution; various social and industrial reforms; Federal regulation of interstate corporations; a lower tariff; repeal of Canadian reciprocity; Government currency only; no tolls on Panama Canal for American ships, no use of the canal by railroad-owned vessels; equal suffrage; popular review of judicial decisions; restriction of court injunctions in labor cases; a Federal Department of Labor; a National Health Service; no use of patents for injurious monopolies; physical valuation of railroads; a graduated inheritance tax; reduction of naval armaments by international agreement;

a parcels post; Government supervision of capital issues and commercial promotions.

The People's Convention, Chairman, S. W. Williams (Ind.), met at St. Louis, Aug. 13, and adopted a Populist platform, but made no nominations.

The split between Taft and Roosevelt, resulting in the Progressive Convention at Chicago, made such a cleavage in the Republican Party that it was generally considered, from the try start, a hopeless campaign. Both of the Republican candidates, however, went at speech-making vigorously, and canvassed intensely every part of the country.

The old cry against Roosevelt's 1904 Wall Street campaign fund was revived, and E. H. Harriman's letter was extensively circulated.

The friends of Roosevelt insisted that whatever money was raised in Wall Street by the rail magnate in the previous Presidential year was solely for use in the State of New York and had no relation to the Presidential campaign.

Disclosure was made that the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching had refused to grant a pension to Wilson, and this disclosure led to belief in some quarters that the steel man and his friends and business associates were against the Democratic candidate.

There was some fear among Democrats that Champ Clark and his Mid-West friends were lukewarm toward the Wilson cause.

The result proved otherwise. Wilson ran well in Missouri.

The election occurred on Nov. 5. The popular vote was as follows:

1912.

STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Ala.	9,732	82,438	22,680	3,029	N. H.	32,927	34,724	17,794	1,980
Ariz.	3,021	10,324	6,949	3,163	N. J.	88,834	170,282	145,409	15,900
Ark.	24,467	68,838	21,673	8,153	N. M.	17,900	22,139	8,347	2,859
Cal.	3,914	283,436	283,610	79,201	N. Y.	455,428	655,475	390,021	63,381
Col.	58,386	114,232	72,306	16,418	N. C.	29,139	144,507	69,667	117
Conn.	68,324	74,561	34,129	10,056	N. D.	23,090	29,555	25,726	6,966
Del.	15,997	22,631	8,886	556	Ohio	278,168	424,834	229,807	90,144
Fla.	4,279	36,417	4,535	4,806	Okla.	90,786	119,156		41,674
Ga.	5,191	93,076	21,980	1,026	Ore.	34,673	47,064	37,600	13,343
Idaho	32,810	33,921	25,527	11,960	Penn.	273,305	395,619	447,426	80,915
Ill.	253,593	405,048	386,478	81,278	R. I.	27,703	30,412	16,878	2,049
Ind.	151,267	281,890	162,007	36,931	S. C.	536	48,357	1,293	164
Iowa	119,805	185,325	161,819	16,967	S. D.	.....	48,942	58,811	4,662
Kan.	74,845	143,663	120,210	26,779	Tenn.	59,444	130,335	53,725	3,492
Ky.	115,512	219,584	102,766	11,647	Tex.	26,745	219,489	28,530	24,896
La.	3,834	60,971	9,323	5,249	Utah	42,100	36,579	24,174	9,023
Me.	26,545	51,113	48,495	2,541	Vt.	23,332	15,354	22,132	[illegible]
Md.	54,956	112,674	57,789	3,996	Va.	23,288	90,332	21,777	820
Mass.	155,948	173,408	142,228	12,616	Wash.	70,445	86,840	113,698	40,134
Mich.	152,244	150,751	214,584	23,211	W. Va.	56,667	113,046	78,977	15,336
Minn.	64,334	106,426	125,856	27,505	Wis.	130,695	164,228	62,460	33,481
Miss.	1,595	57,227	3,645	2,061	Wyo.	14,560	15,310	9,232	2,760
Mo.	207,821	330,746	124,371	28,466					
Mont.	18,512	27,941	22,456	10,885	Total	3,483,922	6,286,214	4,126,020	897,011
Neb.	54,029	109,008	72,614	10,174					
Nev.	3,196	7,986	5,620	3,313					

Reimer, Soc. L., 29,079. Chafin, Proh., 208,923.

Of the 531 electoral votes, 435 were cast for (Thomas) Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall, and they were elected President and Vice President; 88 were cast for Roosevelt and Johnson; and 8 from Utah and Vermont for Taft and Butler.

1916.

The Socialist Labor Convention met, April 29, at New York with 40 delegates, and nominated for President Arthur E. Reimer (Mass.), and for Vice President Caleb Harrison (Ill.) The platform reaffirmed those of 1912 and 1908.

The Socialists held no National Convention, but nominated by a mail referendum. The vote for nominee for President was: Allan L. Benson (N. Y.), 16,639; Jas. H. Maurer (Pa.), 12,264; Arthur Lesueur (N. D.), 3,495. The vote for nominee for Vice President was: Geo. R. Kirkpatrick (N. J.), 20,607; Kate R. O'Hare (Mo.), 11,388. The nominees were Benson and Kirkpatrick. The platform, adopted by referendum vote, adhered to "the principles of international brotherhood, world peace, and industrial democracy." The chief new demands were: Disarmament, and no military preparedness; adoption of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the U. S. Constitution; higher income and inheritance tax rates; collective ownership of land, or else appropriation by taxation of land rents; no employment of persons under 18 years; mothers' pensions.

The Republican Convention met at Chicago, June 7, Chairman, U. S. Sen. Warren G. Harding (Ohio), and nominated for President on the third ballot U. S. Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes (N. Y.), with 949½ of the 987 votes; ex-President Theo. Roosevelt (N. Y.), 18½; U. S. Sen. Henry C. Lodge (Mass.), 7; T. Coleman du Pont (Del.), 5; U. S. Sen. R. M. La Follette (Wis.), 3; U. S. Sen. John W. Weeks (Mass.), 3. On the first ballot the vote was: Hughes, 253½; Weeks, 105; ex-U. S. Sec. of War Elihu Root (N. Y.), 103; U. S. Sen. Albert B. Cummins (Iowa), 85; ex-U. S. Sen. Theo. E. Burton (Ohio), 77½; ex-Vice President Chas. W. Fairbanks (Ind.), 74½; U. S. Sen. Lawrence Y. Sherman (Ill.), 66; Roosevelt, 65; ex-U. S. Sec. of State Philander C. Knox (Pa.), 36, Henry Ford (Mich.), 32; Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh (Pa.), 29; La Follette, 25; ex-President W. H. Taft, 14; du Pont, 12; Gov. Frank B. Willis (Ohio), 4; U. S. Sen. William E. Borah (Idaho), 2; ex-Congressman Sam'l W. McCall (Mass.), 1. On the second ballot John Wanamaker (Pa.) got 5 votes; Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, 1; Chairman Harding, 1.

The nomination for Vice President went on the first ballot to ex-Vice President Chas. W. Fairbanks (Ind.) with 863 votes; ex-U. S. Sen. Elmer J. Burkett (Neb.), 108; U. S. Sen. W. E. Borah (Idaho), 7; William Grant Webster (Ill.), 2; Gov. Hiram W. Johnson (Cal.), 1; ex-U. S. Sen. Theo. E. Burton (Ohio), 1.

The platform declared for neutrality and a world court; sympathized with Mexico, pledging aid in restoring order and maintaining peace; reaffirmed the Monroe Doctrine and Pan-Americanism; pledged further self-government for Filipinos, and demanded: Preparedness; a higher tariff; rural credits; Government control of transportation; equal suffrage by State laws. Two of the delegates were women.

The Progressive (Republican) Convention met at Chicago, June 7, Chairman, Raymond Robins (Ill.), with 626 delegates (33 of them women), and after failing to get the regular Republican Convention to agree on joint nominations, despite the appeal by wire from Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, N. Y., nominated (June 10) Roosevelt for President by acclamation, four minutes before the regulars nominated Justice Hughes. The nominee for Vice President by acclamation was John M. Parker, cotton merchant, of New Orleans. Col. Roosevelt, June 26, declined to run and advised concentrating on Hughes.

The Democratic Convention met at St. Louis, June 14, Chairman, U. S. Sen. Ollie M. James (Ky.), with 1,093 delegates (of whom 13 were women), and renominated by acclamation President Wilson and Vice President Marshall.

The platform indorsed the Wilson Administration, the Underwood tariff and the non-partisan tariff commission; denounced foreign intrigues in the United States; favored an army adequate for order, safety and defense, with an adequate citizens' reserve; declared *for* self-determination of small nations, the Monroe Doctrine, and Pan-Americanism, and *against* intervention in Mexico; upheld the Shipping Bill; favored "the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, State by State, on the same terms as to the men." As to

general internal policies, the same ground was taken as in 1908 and 1912.

The Prohibition Convention met at St. Paul, Minn., July 19, Chairman, Robert H. Patton (Ill.), with 727 delegates, and on the first ballot nominated for President ex-Gov. J. Frank Hanly (Ind.) with 440 votes; ex-Gov. William Sulzer (N. Y.), 181; F. C. Hendrickson (Md.), 50; Dr. Jas. G. Mason (N. J.), 10; M. Ferguson, 4; M. Haynes (Ind.), 2; Henry Ford (Mich.), 1. Of the Hanly votes, 22 were cast for W. G. Calderwood (Minn.) but were changed before the result of the ballot was announced. The nominee for Vice President was Dr. Ira Landrith (Tenn.), the other contenders being Harold K. Rockill (Wash.), Marie Brehm (Ill.), F. C. Hendrickson (Md.), and William L. Clark (Ill.)

The platform demanded an equal suffrage amendment to the U. S. Constitution; opposed militarism; universal military service; profiteering in munitions, and Mexican intervention. Otherwise the platform was covered by those of 1908 and 1912.

The campaign of 1916 was carried on while the great war raged in Europe. Wilson's speeches indicated an intention on his part to keep the United States out of the conflict as long as this could be done without sacrificing American honor and interests.

The sinking of the British passenger steamer Lusitania, in May, 1915, by a German submarine, on a voyage from New York to England, had aroused much feeling in this country, and, though Hughes in his addresses did not call for American participation in the conflict, many Republican campaign orators attacked Wilson for having kept out of the war.

Wilson won the election on his personal peace platform; but his second term was scarcely begun before the unrestricted submarine warfare of Germany forced the United States, on April 6, 1917, into the World War.

The popular vote was as follows:

1916.

STATE.	Hughes, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.	STATE.	Hughes, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.
Ala	22,809	99,409	1,034	1,925	N. H	43,723	43,779	303	1,318
Ariz	20,524	33,170	1,153	3,174	N. J	269,352	211,645	3,187	10,462
Ark	47,148	112,148	2,015	6,999	N. M	31,163	33,693	112	1,999
Cal	462,394	466,200	27,698	43,250	N. Y	869,115	759,426	19,031	45,944
Col	102,308	178,816	2,793	10,049	N. C	120,988	168,383	51	490
Conn	106,514	99,786	1,789	5,179	N. D	53,471	55,206	.....	.....
Del	26,011	24,753	566	480	Ohio	514,753	604,161	8,080	38,092
Fla	14,611	55,984	4,855	5,353	Okla	97,233	148,113	1,646	45,190
Ga	11,225	125,845	.....	967	Ore	126,813	120,087	4,729	9,711
Idaho	55,368	70,054	1,127	8,066	Penn	703,734	521,784	28,525	42,637
Ill	1,152,549	950,229	26,047	61,304	R. I	44,858	40,394	470	1,914
Ind	341,005	334,063	16,368	21,855	S. C	1,550	61,846	.....	135
Iowa	280,449	221,699	3,371	10,976	S. D	64,217	59,191	1,774	3,760
Kan	277,658	314,588	12,882	24,685	Tenn	116,223	153,282	147	2,542
Ky	241,854	269,990	3,036	4,734	Tex	64,999	286,514	1,985	18,963
La	6,466	79,875	.....	292	Utah	54,137	84,025	149	4,460
Me	69,506	64,127	597	2,177	Vt	40,250	22,708	709	798
Md	117,347	138,359	2,903	2,674	Va	49,356	102,824	783	1,060
Mass	268,784	247,885	2,993	11,058	Wash	167,244	183,388	6,868	22,800
Mich	339,097	285,151	8,139	16,120	W. Va	143,124	140,403	175	6,140
Minn	179,544	179,152	7,793	20,117	Wis	221,323	193,042	7,166	27,846
Miss	4,253	80,422	.....	1,481	Wyo	21,698	28,316	373	1,453
Mo	369,339	398,025	3,884	14,612					
Mont	66,750	101,063	.....	9,564	Total	8,538,221	9,129,606	220,506	585,113
Neb	117,257	158,827	2,952	7,141					
Nev	12,127	17,776	348	3,065	Reimer, Soc. Labor, 13,403.				

The Progressive vote was:—Ga., 20,653; Ind., 3,898; La., 6,349; Minn., 290; Mont., 298; N. Y., 10,172; Okla., 234. Total—41,894.

Of the 531 electoral votes, 277 were cast for Wilson and Marshall, and they were re-elected President and Vice President; and 254 votes were cast for Hughes and Fairbanks.

1920.

The Socialist Labor Convention met at New York, May 5, with 50 delegates from 20 States, and nominated for President William W. Cox (Mo.), and for Vice President August Gillhaus (N. Y.)

The platform denounced capitalists as parasites; reaffirmed the 1916 platform; condemned the attitude of the American Federation of Labor, and commended that of the Worker's International Industrial Union.

The Socialist Convention met at New York, May 8, and nominated for President Eugene V. Debs (Ind.), then serving, in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., a 10-year sentence for violation of the Espionage Act by his public utterances at Canton, Ohio, July, 1918. The nominee for Vice President was Seymour Stedman (Ill.), a Chicago lawyer, with 106 votes; 26 for Mrs. Kate R. O'Hare, who later (May 29) was freed by President Wilson from the Federal prison, where she was serving a sentence for violation of the Espionage Act by a speech at Fargo, N. D., in 1917.

The platform approved later by a country-wide referendum vote of the party denounced the World War, the Peace Treaty, the League of Nations, the U. S. Postmaster General, and the "American financial oligarchy." It reaffirmed the demands of 1912 and 1916; called for discontinuance of deportations and prosecutions under war acts; urged cancelling the debts and loans of the Allies to the U. S. and among themselves, and the making of peace with Soviet Russia; contended that the United States debt should be liquidated by a progressive property tax; and asked that the United States derive its revenues entirely from income and inheritance taxes.

The convention, on May 14, adopted the majority report of its Committee on Foreign Relations, presented by Morris Hillquit, declaring the adherence of the Socialist Party of America to the Third Internationale organized and dominated by Lenin, Trotzky, and the Communist Party of Russia, with instructions to its international delegates to insist that no special method for the attainment of the Socialist Commonwealth (such as the "dictatorship of the proletariat" be imposed as a condition of affiliation).

The delegates were also instructed to participate in movements looking to the union of all Socialist organizations in the world into one "internationale." The Socialists of France, Great Britain, and Germany have refused to affiliate with the Third Internationale.

Upon the plea of Mr. Hillquit that adoption would necessitate a change in the program and purpose of the Socialist Party in the United States from political action to physical violence with a recurrence of the street fighting and the barricades of the Paris Commune, the convention voted down the ultra-radical substitute offered by J. Louis Engdahl of Illinois and William F. Quick of Wisconsin as a minority of the committee, merely reaffirming the adherence of the party to the Third Internationale without any qualification. This substitute was defeated by a vote of 90 to 40.

The Republican Convention, Chairman, U. S. Sen. Henry C. Lodge (Mass.), met at Chicago, June 8, with 984 delegates (women delegates and women alternates, 140), and on the tenth ballot, (June 12), nominated for President U. S. Sen. Warren G. Harding (Ohio) with 692 1-5 votes; Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood (N. H.), 156; Gov. Frank O. Lowden (Ill.), 11; U. S. Sen. Hiram W. Johnson (Cal.), 80 4-5; Nicholas Murray Butler (N. Y.), 2; Gov. Calvin Coolidge (Mass.), 5; U. S. Sen. Robert M. La Follette (Wis.), 24; U. S. Food Director Herbert Hoover, 9½; U. S. Sen. Irvine L. Lenroot (Wis.), 1; Will H. Hays (Ind.), 1.

The vote on the first ballot (June 11) was: Harding, 65½; Wood, 287½; Lowden, 211½; Johnson, 133½; Butler, 69; Gov. William C. Sproul (Pa.), 83½; Coolidge, 34; La Follette, 24; U. S. Judge Peter C. Pritchard (N. C.), 21; ex-U. S. Sen. George Sutherland (Utah), 17; U. S. Sen. Miles Poindexter (Wash.), 20; Hoover, 5½; T. Coleman du Pont (N. Y.), 7; U. S. Sen. William E. Borah (Idaho), 2; U. S. Sen. Francis E. Warren (Wyo.), 1.

Harding's vote, by ballots, was—(1st), 65½; (2d), 59; (3d), 58½; (4th), 61½; (5th), 78; (6th), 89; (7th), 105; (8th), 133½; (9th), 374½; (10th) 692 1-5.

Gen. Wood went into the convention with 125 instructed delegates; Johnson, with 112; Lowden, with 72; Sproul, with 76; Harding, with 39; Butler, with 68; Coolidge, with 28; La Follette, with 24.

The nominee for Vice President was Gov. Calvin Coolidge (Mass.) on the first ballot with 674½ votes; Lenroot, 146½; Gov. Hy. J. Allen (Kan.), 68½; Anderson, 28; Johnson, 22½; Pritchard, 11; U. S. Sen. Asle J. Gronna (N. D.), 24.

The platform charged the Wilson Administration with having kept the United States unprepared for war and later for peace, and with having aggravated the Mexican situation; it condemned the mandate for Armenia. As to the League of Nations, the platform said:

"The Republican Party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice, and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened by political action, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war.

"We believe that all this can be done without the compromise of national independence, without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair when the occasion arises, and without involving them as participants and not as peacemakers in a multitude of quarrels, the merits of which they are unable to judge.

"The covenant signed by the President at Paris failed signally to accomplish this great purpose, and contains stipulations, not only intolerable for an independent people, but certain to produce the injustice, hostility, and controversy among nations which it proposed to prevent.

"That covenant repudiated, to a degree wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable, the time-honored policies in favor of peace declared by Washington, Jefferson, and Monroe, and pursued by all American Administrations for more than a century, and it ignored the universal sentiment of America for generations past in favor of international law and arbitration, and it rested the hope of the future upon mere expediency and negotiation.

"The unfortunate insistence of the President upon having his own way, without any change and without any regard to the opinions of a majority of the Senate, which shares with him in the treaty-making power, and the President's demand that the treaty should be ratified without any modification, created a situation in which Senators were required to vote upon their consciences and their oaths according to their judgment against the treaty as it was presented, or submit to the commands of a dictator in a matter where the authority and the responsibility under the Constitution were theirs, and not his.

The Senators performed their duty faithfully. We approve their conduct and honor their courage and fidelity. And we pledge the coming Republican Administration to such agreements with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duty of America to civilization and humanity, in accordance with American ideals, and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise its judgment and its power in favor of justice and peace."

The platform promised farmers protection in co-operating and against discrimination; favored collective bargaining; denied the right to strike against the Government; pledged national readjustment on a peace basis, and a reduction of taxes; denounced Government ownership of railroads; agreed to revise the tariff at a proper time; recommended abolition of Panama Canal tolls on American ships; reduction of immigration to an assimilative basis, by stricter tests, with each alien registering yearly until naturalized; advocated independent naturalization of married women; free speech for citizens; and a full hearing for aliens seized for deportation. It denounced lynching. On internal improvements the platform agreed with those of 1904-1916.

The Democratic Convention, Chairman, U. S. Sen. Jos. T. Robinson (Ark.), met at San Francisco, June 28, with 1,096 delegates with 1,092 votes. Women delegates and women alternates totalled 308. The balloting began on July 2, and on July 5, on the 44th ballot, Gov. James M. Cox (Ohio) was nominated for President with 732½ votes; ex-U. S. Sec. of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, 267; U. S. Ambassador to Britain John W. Davis, 52; U. S. Sen. Robert L. Owen (Okla.), 34; U. S. Sen. Carter Glass (Va.), 1½; U. S. Sec. of State Bainbridge Colby (N. Y.), 1; U. S. Atty. Gen. A. M. Palmer, 1.

The vote on the first ballot was: Cox, 134; McAdoo, 266; Palmer, 256; Gov. Alfred E. Smith (N. Y.), 109; Gov. Edw. I. Edwards (N. J.), 42; Homer Cummings (Conn.), 25; Davis, 32; ex-U. S. Ambassador to Germany Jas. W. Gerard (N. Y.), 21; Glass, 26½; U. S. Sen. Gilbert M. Hitchcock (Neb.), 18; U. S. Sec. of Agriculture Edwin T. Meredith (Iowa), 27; Owen, 33; Colby, 1; Vice President Thos. R. Marshall (Ind.), 35; U. S. Sec. of the Navy Josephus Daniels, 1; Congressman Champ Clark (Mo.), 9; Congressman Oscar Underwood (Ala.), ½; Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood (N. H.), 4; William R. Hearst (N. Y.), 1; W. J. Bryan (Neb.), 1; U. S. Sen. John S. Williams (Miss.), 20; U. S. Sen. Furnifold M. Simmons (N. C.), 24; Gov. Gen. Francis B. Harrison (Philippines), 6.

The nominee for Vice President, by acclamation (July 6), was Asst. Sec. of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt (N. Y.)

The platform indorsed the Wilson Administration and the Covenant of the League of Nations, adding: "We advocate the immediate ratification of the treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity; but do not oppose the acceptance of any reservations making clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States to the League associates. Only by doing this may we retrieve the reputation of this Nation among the powers of the earth and recover the moral leadership which President Wilson won and which Republican politicians at Washington sacrificed. Only by doing this may we hope to aid effectively in the restoration of order throughout the world and to take the place which we should assume in the front rank of spiritual, commercial and industrial advancement.

"We reject as utterly vain, if not vicious, the Republican assumption that ratification of the treaty and membership in the League of Nations would in any wise impair the integrity or independence of our country. The fact that the covenant has been entered into by twenty-nine nations all as jealous of their independence as we are of ours, is a sufficient refutation of such charge. The President repeatedly has declared, and this convention reaffirms, that all our duties and obligations as a member of the League must be fulfilled in strict conformity with the Constitution of the United States, embodied in which is the fundamental requirement of declaratory action by the Congress before this Nation may become a participant in any war."

The platform demanded: Revision of the war revenue acts to fit peace conditions; greater equity in taxation; economy; war on profiteers; tariff for revenue only; a national budget system; Federal equal suffrage amendment; separate naturalization for women; vocational education; a fair test of the Railroad Act until Congress can return the roads to private ownership without Government subsidies; Government supervision of interstate live stock markets; equal rights with other nations in oil mining rights in foreign countries; sympathy for Ireland; aid to Armenia in setting up stable government; development of Alaska and Hawaii; territorial rights for Porto Rico; Asiatic exclusion. On general internal policies the ground covered was the same as in 1904-1916.

The Farmer-Labor Convention met at Chicago, July 11, and nominated (July 15) for President Parley P. Christensen (Utah), and for Vice President Max S. Hayes (Ohio). The platform demanded: Four-year term for Federal judges; political amnesty; universal suffrage; withdrawal of U. S troops from Europe; democratic control of industry; public ownership of utilities and basic industries; rural credits; no tariff, but, instead, tax on incomes, and in States, land and inheritance taxes; labor reforms agreeing with the Populist programme.

The Single Tax Convention met at Chicago, July 12, as a break away from the Farmer-Labor

gathering and nominated Robert C. Macauley (Pa.) for President and Richard C. Barnum (Ohio) for Vice President. The platform demanded that the full rental value of land be collected by the Government instead of taxes, and that all else be exempt.

The election was held on Nov. 2. The popular vote was as follows:

1920.

STATE.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Watkins, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	Christensen, F.-L.	STATE.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Watkins, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	Christensen, F.-L.
Ala....	74,690	163,254	757	2,369	.....	Nev...	15,479	9,851	.....	1,864	.....
Ariz...	37,016	29,546	4	222	15	N. H...	95,196	62,662	.....	1,234	.....
Ark...	71,117	107,408	.....	5,111	.....	N. J...	611,670	258,229	4,711	27,217	2,173
Cal....	624,992	229,191	25,204	64,076	.....	N. M..	57,634	46,668	.....	.....	1,097
Col....	173,248	104,936	2,807	8,046	3,016	N. Y..	1,871,167	731,238	19,653	203,201	18,413
Conn..	229,238	120,721	1,771	10,350	1,947	N. Car.	232,848	305,447	17	446	.....
Del....	52,858	39,911	986	988	93	N. Dak	160,072	37,422	.....	8,282	.....
Fla....	44,853	90,515	5,124	5,189	.....	Ohio...	1,182,022	780,037	294	57,147	.....
Ga....	43,720	107,162	.....	465	.....	Okla...	243,464	215,808	.....	25,679	.....
Idaho..	88,975	46,579	9	38	6	Ore...	143,592	80,019	3,595	9,801	.....
Ill....	1,420,480	534,395	11,216	74,747	49,630	Pa....	1,218,215	503,202	42,612	70,021	15,642
Ind...	696,370	511,364	13,462	24,703	16,499	R. I...	107,463	55,062	510	4,351	.....
Iowa..	634,674	227,921	4,197	16,981	10,321	S. Car.	2,244	64,170	.....	26	.....
Kan...	369,268	185,464	.....	15,511	.....	S. Dak.	110,692	35,938	900	.....	34,707
Ky....	452,480	456,497	3,325	6,409	.....	Tenn..	219,829	206,558	.....	2,239	.....
La....	38,538	87,519	.....	.....	.....	Texas..	114,269	288,767	.....	8,121	.....
Me....	136,355	58,961	1	2,214	.....	Utah..	81,555	56,639	.....	3,159	4,475
Md...	236,117	180,626	.....	8,876	1,645	Vt....	68,212	20,919	774	.....	.....
Mass..	681,153	276,691	.....	32,267	.....	Va....	87,456	141,670	826	807	240
Mich..	762,865	233,450	9,646	28,947	10,372	Wash..	223,137	84,298	3,790	8,913	77,246
Minn..	519,421	142,994	11,489	56,106	.....	W. Va.	282,007	220,789	1,528	5,618	.....
Miss...	11,576	69,277	.....	1,639	.....	Wis...	498,576	113,422	8,647	85,041	.....
Mo....	727,162	574,799	5,142	20,242	3,291	Wyo...	35,091	17,429	265	1,288	2,180
Mont..	109,430	57,372	.....	.....	12,204						
Neb...	247,498	119,608	5,947	9,600	.....	Total	16,152,200	9,147,353	189,408	919,799	265,411

Cox, Soc.-L., polled 31,175 votes; Macauley, Single Tax, 5,837.

Of the 531 electoral votes, 404 were cast for Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 127 votes were cast for Cox and Roosevelt.

Harding died at San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1923, and was succeeded by Vice President Coolidge.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA GOVERNMENTS COMPARED.

(From an address before the Bankers' Educational Assoc., Toronto, by Prof. G. M. Wrong, Nov. 2, 1921.)

"Our Constitution came into existence at a critical period. When, in 1864, the fathers of the Federal system were debating, at Quebec, the Constitution under which we now live General Sherman was making his devastating march to the sea from Atlanta. Federalism seemed to have failed in the United States and this explains something in our Constitution. Its framers were anxious to avoid difficulties that had appeared in the United States. We cannot help being influenced by the United States. It is our only neighbor. The United States has two neighbors, Canada and Mexico. We have only one.

"It is a great handicap that we have but one neighbor and one immensely more populous and powerful than we are. We are far too much at the mercy of the trade policy of our one neighbor. If we had a France and a Germany and an Italy as well as a United States on our frontiers what was done, possibly to our detriment, by one neighbor might be softened in its effects by the policy of another neighbor.

"With a superficial likeness between us and the United States the contrasts are striking. Canada lives under parliamentary Government carried on in the King's name. Even an action against a petty criminal is brought in the name of the King. Our British way is to retain old forms unchanged and read into them a new meaning. I do not know that there is any one moment when a word ceases to have one value and acquires another. There is no one moment when a boy becomes a man. The transition from one to the other is gradual, and so it is in the significance of words. We retain the old forms and read into them from time to time a new significance. The underlying fact in connection with our forms of words is that government in the name of the King has united authority. The King, of course, can act only through the Ministers kept in office by Parliament.

"So complete is our centralization of political authority that in Federal Canada to-day one man, the Prime Minister, is, in the name of the King, responsible for every act over which the Government has control. If a bad law is made or a bad official appointed, the Prime Minister of Canada is responsible. He is responsible for every member of his Cabinet and he has it in his power to dismiss any one at any moment.

"In each of our Provinces, as well as in our Federal Government, we have a Cabinet and the Cabinet acts as a unit and speaks through the Prime Minister. There is no Cabinet in the United States. They have what they call a Cabinet at Washington but it is not a Cabinet in our sense of the term. Our Cabinet is composed of members of the Legislature and is at any moment subject to dismissal by it. The Cabinet of the United States consists of gentlemen who have no seat in either House of Congress and who are invited by the President to take charge of certain affairs and are subject to his orders. The Legislature does not control the President and the President does not control the Legislature. The principle of dividing authority has been carried far. In the State Governments many officials are elected to specific offices and are not under control of the Legislature.

"Apart from our municipal government we, on the other hand, elect no one to hold public office. We do not elect the Prime Minister; we do not elect Judges; we do not elect the Provincial Secretary or the Provincial Treasurer. We simply elect Members of Parliament and it is Parliament that settles these things. It rules by a committee called the Cabinet. It is hard for any one living in the Province of Ontario to realize that there is no such thing as a Cabinet in, for instance, the State of New York.

"There is no body of men in the State of New York who collectively carry on the Government. The Governor is elected and has certain functions, but State Secretaries or State Auditors are also elected and are responsible to the people alone and not controlled by Governor or Legislature.

"The chief contrast in the two systems is to be found in the confidence that we place in our Parliaments and the distrust of Legislatures in the United States. Within its range of subjects Parliament can do anything it likes. It is omni-competent. Not so with Legislatures in the United States. All kinds of prohibitions are placed upon them. One is not surprised at these restrictions when one realizes what the Legislatures sometimes do.

"One Legislature in the United States passed a law requiring that all the sheets on the beds in hotels should have a minimum length of 6½ feet. I have heard of another Legislature decreeing that henceforth the diameter of a circle should be one-third of the circumference. Some curious prohibitions are imposed in respect to the Federal Government. The President and Vice-President cannot come from the same State. The Government of the United States is forbidden to confer any titles of honor, or to authorize or to prohibit any form of religion, or to confiscate private property without due compensation. The Constitution forbids the quartering of soldiers in private houses, and so on. We have no prohibitions of that kind. We have a centralized jurisdiction and we have not tried to place restrictions upon that authority within the range of its general powers."

Election Returns by States.

ALABAMA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Autauga	911	210	773	99
Baldwin	1,127	556	767	216
Barbour	1,565	203	1,235	45
Bibb	1,643	364	1,247	217
Blount	3,533	3,465	1,488	1,229
Bullock	877	2	743	4
Butler	1,298	153	1,162	78
Calhoun	3,422	1,139	2,232	442
Chambers	1,993	322	1,683	168
Cherokee	1,968	1,576	1,136	508
Chilton	960	2,273	884	1,363
Choctaw	1,071	82	765	21
Clarke	1,253	43	1,397	25
Clay	2,165	2,128	1,198	677
Cleburne	684	971	762	576
Coffee	1,721	673	2,029	426
Colbert	1,869	650	1,132	352
Conecuh	1,315	189	1,032	42
Coosa	1,007	741	872	485
Covington	2,038	548	1,747	305
Crenshaw	1,411	310	1,029	139
Cullman	2,564	3,492	1,396	1,351
Dale	1,386	768	1,260	597
Dallas	2,702	78	1,575	23
De Kalb	3,894	4,852	1,787	1,190
Elmore	1,763	335	1,631	.....
Escambia	1,455	178	985	108
Etowah	5,917	3,218	1,887	862
Fayette	1,413	1,865	1,031	697
Franklin	2,092	2,930	1,044	984
Geneva	1,487	1,088	1,265	713
Greene	520	10	383	[illegible]
Hale	953	18	795	15
Henry	715	489	865	143
Houston	2,045	571	1,678	466
Jackson	2,513	1,483	1,909	567
Jefferson	24,982	7,124	10,679	2,052
Lamar	1,627	576	1,299	303
Lauderdale	2,644	1,161	1,678	369
Lawrence	934	831	995	43
Lee	1,620	155	1,369	42
Limestone	1,812	285	1,450	92
Lowndes	727	6	540	9
Macon	693	64	575	43
Madison	2,821	489	2,206	215
Marengo	1,307	42	1,491	19
Marion	2,461	1,865	1,328	807
Marshall	4,041	3,879	1,944	1,183
Mobile	6,157	2,681	3,026	832
Monroe	1,295	20	1,029	17
Montgomery	6,411	314	3,316	105
Morgan	4,057	1,201	2,120	364
Perry	1,195	32	897	20
Pickens	1,419	263	1,179	218
Pike	1,586	204	1,794	50
Randolph	1,357	1,113	1,328	652
Russell	671	29	752	[illegible]
Shelby	2,523	3,235	1,311	1,428
St. Clair	1,932	2,561	990	851
Sumter	1,088	15	770	8
Talladega	2,136	930	1,541	447
Tallapoosa	2,257	269	1,892	129
Tuscaloosa	3,427	491	2,437	218
Walker	4,703	4,488	2,314	1,860
Washington	575	85	500	[illegible]
Wilcox	1,099	2	866	1
Winston	1,037	2,307	726	1,107
Total	163,254	74,690	99,546	28,662

Governor (1922)—Brandon, Dem., 114,798; Street, Rep., 31,561; Barber, Soc., 14,274.

PAST VOTE OF ALABAMA.

1872 (Pres.) Dem., 79,444; Rep., 90,272.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 102,002; Rep., 68,230
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 91,185; Rep., 56,221; Greenback, 4,642.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 93,951; Rep., 59,591; Proh., 6,112; Greenback, 873.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 117,320; Rep., 56,197; Proh., 583.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 96,368; Rep., 53,669; Proh., 1,407; A. F. Peop., 3,796; Soc. Dem., 928.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 67,763; Rep., 24,421.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 79,857; Rep., 22,472; Soc., 853; Proh., 612; Soc. L., 839; Pop., 5,051.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 62,771; Rep., 10,002; Soc., 389.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 74,374; Rep., 25,308; Soc., 1,399; Proh., 662; Pop., 1,568; Ind., 495.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 77,694; Rep., 20,097; Soc., 1,042; Prog., 837.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 82,438; Rep., 9,732; Prog., 22,680; Soc., 2,309.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 63,389; Rep., 12,320; Prog., 4,263; Soc., 1,159.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 64 275; Rep., 13,695; Prog., 3,795; Soc , 1,196.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 99,409 Rep., 22,809; Proh., 1,034; Soc., 1,916.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 54,880 (unopposed).
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 163,254; Rep., 74,690; Soc., 2,369; Proh., 757.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 154,664; Rep., 77,337; Soc., 1,984.

ARIZONA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Apache	679	618	648	311
Cochise	5,341	4,430	6,115	3,203
Coconino	1,342	781	1,171	802
Gila	3,311	2,894	3,686	1,495
Graham	1,062	1,261	1,597	497
Greenlee	1,131	905	1,492	672
Maricopa	11,336	8,825	7,634	5,747
Mohave	996	722	1,335	643
Navajo	1,078	1,031	1,240	574
Pima	3,392	2,455	2,079	2,616
Pinal	1,493	1,264	1,232	855
Santa Cruz	850	706	726	666
Yavapai	3,625	2,251	2,893	1,716
Yuma	1,606	1,177	1,322	727
Total	37,016	29,546	33,170	20,524

Women voted in Arizona, in 1916.
Governor (1922)—Hunt, Dem., 37,210; Campbell, Rep., 30,599.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Ashurst, Dem., 39,722; McClintock, Rep., 21,358.

PAST VOTE OF ARIZONA.

1904 (Cong.), Dem., 10,494; Rep., 9,521; Pro., 108.
1906 (Cong.), Dem., 11,101; Rep., 8,909; Soc., 2,078.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 11,727; Rep., 12,435; Soc., 1,912; Pro., 106.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 11,123; Rep., 9,166.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 10,324; Rep., 3,021; Prog., 6,949; Soc., 3,163; Pro., 265.
1912 (Cong.), Dem., 11,389; Rep., 3,110; Prog., 5,819; Soc., 3,034; Pro., 193.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 25,226; Rep., 17,602; Prog., 5,206; Soc., 2,973.
1916 (Pres.), Dem , 33,170; Rep., 20,524; Soc., 3,174; Pro., 1,153.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 27,946; Rep., 27,976.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 25,588; Rep., 25,927; Soc., 444;
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 29,546; Rep , 37,016; Soc., 222. Proh., 4; Farm. Lab., 15.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 29,169; Rep., 35,893.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 31,682; Rep., 37,249.

ARKANSAS.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Arkansas	1,156	1,199	1,119	613
Ashley	1,317	725	1,519	463
Baxter	707	484	914	318
Benton	2,837	1,916	3,106	1,293
Boone	1,106	646	1,413	598
Bradley	1,146	540	1,159	314
Calhoun	736	337	933	275
Carroll	1,344	1,138	1,512	1,034
Chicot	887	489	570	474
Clark	1,507	1,020	1,975	678
Clay	1,775	1,536	1,950	973
Cleburne	678	459	865	271
Cleveland	809	475	1,128	230
Columbia	2,052	857	2,074	721
Conway	1,791	1,243	1,401	1,032
Craighead	2,079	1,058	1,957	543
Crawford	1,861	1,497	1,622	1,195
Crittenden	905	167	563	91
Cross	845	457	927	252
Dallas	1,139	658	1,150	527
Desha	931	360	960	369
Drew	1,397	773	1,627	838
Faulkner	1,971	1,148	2,031	817
Franklin	1,502	769	1,679	582
Fulton	763	502	1,096	392
Garland	1,614	1,419	1,678	1,057
Grant	619	230	957	190
Greene	1,865	1,074	2,292	533
Hempstead	2,239	1,752	2,103	1,238
Hot Spring	1,061	910	1,429	645
Howard	1,452	1,208	1,317	545
Independence	1,546	1,076	1,987	762
Izard	838	495	1,267	285
Jackson	1,575	1,130	1,351	476
Jefferson	2,670	1,048	2,173	923
Johnson	1,579	992	1,179	571
Lafayette	953	501	891	365
Lawrence	1,686	699	1,706	298
Lee	1,108	354	848	353
Lincoln	888	988	889	477
Little River	852	618	842	364
Logan	1,840	1,871	2,018	1,183
Lonoke	1,711	697	2,180	515
Madison	1,463	1,715	1,456	1,332
Marion	744	371	781	274
Miller	1,544	836	1,418	402
Mississippi	1,809	1,050	1,249	417
Monroe	834	912	741	508
Montgomery	430	611	939	432
Nevada	1,220	1,292	1,376	657
Newton	486	828	550	675
Ouachita	1,307	1,141	1,405	970
Perry	738	592	975	439
Phillips	1,965	868	1,466	552
Pike	847	921	1,178	605
Poinsett	1,201	663	1,174	511
Polk	1,208	1,173	1,242	448
Pope	2,080	1,117	2,148	783
Prairie	962	841	1,061	655
Pulaski	6,505	3,711	6,008	2,593
Randolph	1,412	652	1,553	458
Saline	1,206	403	1,567	231
Scott	771	751	1,369	514
Searcy	594	1,070	629	919
Sebastian	3,852	2,492	3,719	1,366
Sevier	1,234	599	1,265	244
Sharp	995	400	972	251
St. Francis	1,252	903	960	395
Stone	513	367	682	298
Union	1,763	491	1,691	273
Van Buren	1,440	1,381	1,272	743
Washington	2,637	2,118	2,922	1,625
White	2,083	1,341	2,823	673
Woodruff	1,049	943	935	438
Yell	1,925	1,042	2,099	781
Totals	107,408	71,117	112,282	47,135

Governor (1922)—McRae, Dem., 99,987; Grabiel, Rep., 28,056.

The voters (1922) defeated all three of the proposed amendments to the State Constitution. One provided for maintaining free public schools at least six months a year; another called for taxing personal property for improvements; and the third would have changed the Constitution by reserving to the people the power to propose legislative measures, laws, and amendments to the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the General Assembly; and reserving the power, at their own option, to approve or reject at the polls any entire act or any item of an appropriation bill.

PAST VOTE OF ARKANSAS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 37,927; Rep., 41,073.
1874 (Cong.), Dem., 40,938; Rep., 22,787.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 58, 083; Rep., 38,669; Gr., 289.
1878 (Cong.), Dem., 32,652; Gr., 18,967.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 60,865; Rep., 42,549; Gr., 4,079.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 87,675; Rep., 49,352; Gr., 10,142.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 72,927; Rep., 50,805; Gr., 1,847.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 90,650; Rep., 54,070; Wheel., 19,169.
1888 (Gov.), Dem., 99,229; U. L., 84,223.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 85,962; Rep., 58,752; U. L., 10,613; Proh., 641.
1889 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 52,925; Rep., 41,615.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 106 267; U. L., 85,181.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 87,834; Rep., 46,884; Pop., 11,831; Proh., 113.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 74,809; Rep., 26,055; Pop., 24,541; Proh., 1,551.
1896 (Gov.), Dem., 91,114; Rep., 35,836; Pop., 13,990; Proh., 851.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 110,103; Rep., 37,512; Proh., 839; Nat., 893.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 88,637; Rep., 44,701; Pop., 3,641.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 81,142; Rep., 44,800; Pop., 972; Proh., 584; Un. R., 341.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 77,354; Rep., 29,251; Pop., 8,345; Proh., 4,791.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 91,991; Rep., 53,898; Proh., 2,527; Soc., 1,364.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 64,434; Rep., 46,860; Soc., 1,816; Proh., 993; Pop., 2,318.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 102,749; Rep., 40,965; Soc., 2,169; Proh., 3,274.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 87,015; Rep., 56,760; Soc., 5,750; Proh., 1,121; Pop., 1,026; Ind., 313.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 111,478; Rep., 45,409; Soc., 6,787.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 109,826; Rep., 46,440; Soc., 13,384.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 68,838; Rep., 24,297; Prog., 21,673; Proh., 898; Soc., 8,153.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 94,096; Rep., 30,987; Soc., 10,434.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 33,449; Rep., 11,222.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 112,282; Rep., 47,135; Soc., 6,998; Proh., 2,015.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 122,041; Rep., 43,963; Soc., 9,730.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 110,293; Rep., 48,922.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 68,192; Soc., 4,792.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 107,408; Rep., 71,117; Soc., 5,111; U. S. Sen., 126,477; Rep., 65,381; Gov., Dem., 123,609; Rep., 46,339.

EARLIER PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN ARKANSAS.

The first Presidential election was held in Arkansas in 1836, the year in which the State was admitted to the Union.

Van Buren, Dem., carried Arkansas 1836 and 1840; Polk, Dem., in 1844; Cass, Dem., in 1848; Pierce, Dem., in 1852; Buchanan, Dem., in 1856; Breckenridge, Dem., in 1860.

The State left the Union and joined the Confederacy in 1861 and no Presidential election was held there in 1864, the Commonwealth being under the military control of the North.

In 1868 Grant carried the State against Seymour by about 3,000 majority; and the Republicans won again in 1872.

Those were the Reconstruction days, the period of so-called carpet-bag political rule in the South. At their close, Arkansas re-entered the Democratic Presidential column and has been there ever since.

The State was originally a part of French Louisiana and next was included in Missouri Territory, and it got its political inclinations from both these sources.

CALIFORNIA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Alameda	73,177	21,468	43,748	51,417
Alpine	64	6	23	60
Amador	1,350	639	1,766	1,209
Butte	5,409	2,262	4,888	3,956
Calaveras	1,480	641	1,524	1,175
Colusa	1,645	907	1,998	1,011
Contra Costa	9,041	3,483	6,092	5,731
Del Norte	596	279	471	499
El Dorado	1,636	726	1,755	1,068
Fresno	14,621	9,613	14,241	11,707
Glenn	1,916	902	1,797	1,342
Humboldt	6,528	1,778	4,103	5,786
Imperial	4,699	2,022	3,273	2,694
Inyo	1,195	682	966	846
Kern	7,079	6,095	9,566	5,611
Kings	2,806	1,604	2,905	2,221
Lake	993	571	1,164	791
Lassen	1,582	643	1,323	877
Los Angeles	178,117	55,661	114,070	135,554
Madera	1,779	1,145	1,880	1,323
Marin	5,375	1,688	3,789	4,328
Mariposa	484	320	802	451
Mendocino	4,443	1,789	3,371	3,494
Merced	3,457	1,537	2,637	2,132
Modoc	992	555	1,222	768
Mono	170	56	158	137
Monterey	4,817	1,771	3,878	3,599
Napa	4,448	1,444	3,088	3,914
Nevada	2,055	747	2,548	1,586
Orange	12,797	3,502	6,474	10,609
Placer	2,894	1,559	3,375	1,954
Plumas	999	403	1,025	663
Riverside	9,124	2,798	4,561	7,152
Sacramento	15,634	7,150	14,538	10,666
San Benito	1,965	900	1,688	1,440
San Bernardino	12,518	5,620	9,398	11,932
San Diego	19,826	8,478	16,815	16,978
San Francisco	96,105	32,637	78,225	63,093
San Joaquin	12,003	6,487	11,454	7,861
San Luis Obispo	4,123	1,606	3,539	2,854
San Mateo	7,205	1,958	4,485	5,207
Santa Barbara	6,970	2,586	5,198	4,453
Santa Clara	19,565	6,485	14,185	16,502
Santa Cruz	5,286	1,957	4,511	4,228
Shasta	2,108	1,028	2,828	2,008
Sierra	506	158	594	300
Siskiyou	2,909	1,502	3,447	2,059
Solano	7,102	2,954	5,678	3,536
Sonoma	10,377	4,070	8,377	9,733
Stanislaus	7,038	3,055	5,490	4,401
Sutter	1,862	636	1,543	1,211
Tehama	2,462	1,079	2,534	1,739
Trinity	622	285	661	124
Tulare	9,136	4,837	7,299	6,845
Tuolumne	1,285	659	1,584	1,057
Ventura	5,231	1,305	2,835	3,980
Yolo	3,375	1,787	2,922	2,334
Yuba	2,012	696	1,980	1,530
Totals	624,992	229,191	466,289	462,516

Women voted in California, in 1916.

Representative in Congress, 5th District (1923)—Mrs. Mae Ella Nolan, Rep. and L., 13,446; Edwin G. Bath, Dem., 11,101; George G. Kidwell, 4,166; M. J. McGuire, 2,386; W. E. Von Krakau, 1,086; Clarence A. Henning, 967; Frederick U. Weiss, 202.

Governor (1922)—Woolwine, Dem., 347,530; Richardson, Rep., 576,415; Horr, Soc., 41,418.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Pearson, Dem., 215,748; Johnson, Rep., 564,422; Needham, Proh., 70,748; Sinclair, Soc., 56,982.

California, in 1922, voted to enforce the Prohibition Amendment and the Volstead act. The State also voted for a soldier bonus.

Osteopaths and chiropractors, in 1922, in California, won their fight to obtain separate examining boards.

PAST VOTE OF CALIFORNIA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 40,718; Rep., 54,020.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 75,845; Rep., 78,614.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 80,426; Rep., 80,348; Gr., 3,392.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 89,288; Rep., 102,416; Proh., 2,920; Gr., 2,017.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 117,729; Rep., 124,816; Proh., 5,761.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 118,174; Rep., 117,962; People's, 25,311; Proh., 8,096.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 111,942; Rep., 110,738; Pop., 51,304; Proh., 10,561.
1894 (Sec.), Dem., 86,443; Rep., 126,541; Pop., 49,764; Proh., 8,262; Ind., 2,405.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 121,629; Rep., 146,688; Pop., 21,744; N. D., 2,006; Proh., 2,573; Soc. L., 1,611; Gold D., 1,730.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 129,261; Rep., 148,354; Soc. L., 5,143; Proh., 4,297.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 124,985; Rep., 164,755; Soc. D., 7,554; Proh., 5,024.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 143,782; Rep., 145,332; Soc. D. 9,582; Proh., 4,636.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 89,404; Rep., 205,226; Soc. D., 29,535; Proh., 7,380.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 117,590; Rep., 12,589; Soc. D., 16,030; Proh., 8,141; Ind. L., 45,008.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 127,492; Rep., 214,398; Soc. D., 28,659; Proh., 11,740; Ind., 4,278.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 154,835; Rep., 177,191; Soc., 47,819; Proh., 5,807.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 283,436; Rep., 3,914; Prog., 283,610; Soc., 79,201; Proh., 23,366.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 116,121; Rep., 271,990; Prog., 460,495; Soc., 50,806; Proh., 27,342.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 466,289; Rep., 462,516; Soc., 43,263; Proh., 27,713.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 277,852; Rep. and Prog., 574,667; Soc., 49,341; Proh., 38,797.
1918 (Gov.), Rep., Prog. and Proh., 387,647; Ind., 251,189; Soc., 29,003.
1918 (Lt. Gov.), Dem., 259,415; Rep. and Proh., 355,247; Soc., 42,161.
1918 (Sec. St.), Rep. and Dem., 478,989; Proh., 139,475.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 229,191; Rep., 624,992; Soc., 64,076; Pro., 25,204; U. S. Sen., Dem., 371,580; Rep., 447,835; Proh., 57,768; Soc., 36,545.

VOTE (1922) ON PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT.

Counties.	Yes.	No.	Counties.	Yes.	No.	Counties.	Yes.	No.
Alameda	42,994	44,959	Marin	3,130	5,316	San Mateo	3,793	7,101
Alpine	29	11	Mariposa	344	382	Santa Barbara	4,914	3,717
Amador	732	1,132	Mendocino	2,418	2,875	Santa Clara	14,781	11,767
Butte	4,313	3,739	Merced	3,066	2,153	Santa Cruz	4,788	3,133
Calaveras	1,016	1,003	Modoc	769	770	Shasta	2,247	1,980
Colusa	1,233	1,456	Mono	79	93	Sierra	191	267
Contra Costa	6,766	7,110	Monterey	3,483	2,889	Siskiyou	2,784	2,102
Del Norte	421	355	Napa	2,471	3,735	Solano	3,719	5,437
El Dorado	1,110	1,235	Nevada	1,423	1,604	Sonoma	6,341	8,454
Fresno	16,422	11,966	Orange	13,273	5,105	Stanislaus	7,571	4,225
Glenn	1,929	1,518	Placer	2,127	2,672	Sutter	1,210	1,226
Humboldt	5,754	3,825	Plumas	453	572	Tehama	2,046	1,422
Imperial	3,518	1,855	Riverside	9,178	3,031	Trinity	350	468
Inyo	1,081	975	Sacramento	9,956	15,106	Tulare	9,887	5,347
Kern	8,126	7,176	San Benito	1,419	1,292	Tuolumne	1,338	1,344
Kings	2,728	2,236	San Bernardino	13,336	5,474	Ventura	4,185	2,510
Lake	741	782	San Diego	17,003	13,277	Yolo	2,125	2,527
Lassen	873	952	San Francisco	31,584	90,783	Yuba	1,222	1,581
Los Angeles	141,586	83,516	San Joaquin	9,458	9,466			
Madera	1,825	1,355	San Luis Obispo	3,417	2,774	Total	445,076	411,133

COLORADO.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Adams	2,538	1,617	2,120	1,165	La Plata	1,687	1,458	2,590	1,029
Alamosa	1,090	953	1,308	488	Larimer	5,633	2,709	4,868	2,798
Arapahoe	2,805	1,697	2,652	1,444	Las Animas	4,757	4,217	5,300	3,511
Archuleta	704	390	830	473	Lincoln	1,828	983	1,702	1,129
Baca	1,594	107	1,294	826	Logan	3,150	1,916	2,679	1,422
Bent	1,528	905	1,473	833	Mesa	3,642	3,154	4,394	2,223
Boulder	6,483	4,226	7,419	3,986	Mineral	184	147	278	135
Chaffee	1,527	1,244	2,546	864	Moffat	1,287	597	740	512
Cheyenne	820	359	802	558	Montezuma	946	755	1,458	425
Clear Creek	771	517	1,289	474	Montrose	2,197	1,500	2,571	1,315
Conejos	1,587	892	1,721	928	Morgan	2,920	1,121	2,371	1,541
Costilla	780	787	1,028	579	Otero	2,733	2,700	3,963	2,678
Crowley	1,345	769	1,160	847	Ouray	706	443	101	399
Custer	540	290	539	403	Park	504	328	674	372
Delta	2,557	1,725	2,817	1,612	Phillips	1,175	468	795	532
Denver	42,742	21,551	43,029	23,185	Pitkin	474	407	915	263
Dolores	192	154	251	45	Prowers	2,659	1,247	2,168	1,683
Douglas	958	561	920	612	Pueblo	9,687	7,921	10,710	6,545
Eagle	854	667	1,136	397	Rio Blanco	777	456	702	468
Elbert	1,639	687	1,230	951	Rio Grande	1,696	996	1,756	886
El Paso	9,426	5,112	8,381	7,159	Routt	1,878	1,244	1,972	849
Fremont	2,952	2,259	3,395	2,257	Saguache	1,179	733	1,254	681
Garfield	1,914	1,472	2,479	1,139	San Juan	332	291	693	214
Gilpin	420	194	763	407	San Miguel	925	685	1,325	578
Grand	660	562	624	378	Sedgwick	834	385	519	529
Gunnison	1,064	1,024	1,618	736	Summit	400	389	717	268
Hinsdale	146	64	178	94	Teller	1,562	1,047	3,515	1,693
Huerfano	2,590	2,298	2,632	2,027	Washington	2,099	1,066	1,748	989
Jackson	388	120	331	157	Weld	10,347	5,226	8,600	5,395
Jefferson	3,632	1,983	3,368	2,040	Yuma	2,673	1,278	2,466	1,436
Kiowa	839	515	936	723					
Kit Carson	1,857	803	1,571	1,030	Total	173,248	104,936	178,816	102,308
Lake	1,295	950	2,672	993					

U. S. Senator (1923)—Gov. Sweet, May 17, appointed Alva B. Adams, Dem., of Pueblo, to serve unexpired term of Samuel D. Nicholson, Rep., deceased.

Governor (1922)—Sweet, D., 138,098; Griffith, R., 134,353; F.-L., 2,036; Soc., 2,283; O. A. P., 1,445.

PAST VOTE OF COLORADO.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 24,647; Rep., 27,450.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 27,723; Rep., 36,290.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 37,567; Rep., 50,774; Proh., 2,192; Un. Lab., 1,266.

1892 (Pres.), Rep., 38,620; People's, 53,584; Proh., 1,687.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 161,269; Rep., 26,279; Nat. Dem., 1; Proh., 2,110.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 122,733; Rep., 93,039; Proh., 3,790; Soc., 714; People's, 389.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 100,105; Rep., 134,687; Proh., 3,432; Soc., 4,304; People's, 824.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 126,644; Rep., 123,700; Proh., 5,559; Soc., 7,974.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 114,232; Rep., 58,386; Prog., 72,306; Soc., 16,418; Proh., 5,063; Soc. L., 475.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 114,044; Rep., 63,061; Prog., 66,132; Soc., 16,194.

1912 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 102,037; Rep., 98,728; Prog., 27,072; Soc., 13,943; Soc. L., 11,433.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 95,640; Rep., 129,096; Prog., 33,320; Soc., 10,516.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 178,816; Rep., 102,308; Soc., 10,049; Proh., 2,793; Prog., 409.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 151,962; Rep., 117,723; Soc., 12,495; Lib., 3,025.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 102,397; Rep., 112,693; Soc., 5,249.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 104,936; Rep., 173,298; Proh., 2,807; F.-Lab., 3,016; Soc., 8,046.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 108,738; Rep., 174,488; F.-Lab. and Soc., 9,702.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 112,890; Rep., 156,577; F.-Lab., 9,041; Ind., 8,665.

CONNECTICUT.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Hartford	54,046	30,287	24,398	23,265	Litchfield	14,405	6,938	6,183	7,288
New Haven	65,938	37,977	30,416	30,175	Middlesex	8,447	4,170	3,765	4,524
New London	17,422	9,209	8,322	8,283	Tolland	5,135	2,308	2,032	2,758
Fairfield	55,251	24,761	20,873	25,962					
Windham	8,594	5,071	3,797	4,259	Total	229,238	120,721	99,786	106,514

Governor (1922)—Fitzgerald, Dem., 148,641; Templeton, Rep., 170,231; Soc., 5,286; F.-L., 915.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Spellacy, Dem., 147,276; McLean, Rep., 169,524; Soc., 5,274; F.-L., 945.

PAST VOTE OF CONNECTICUT.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 45,695; Rep., 50,314.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 61,931; Rep., 59,030.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 64,417; Rep., 67,073.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 67,182; Rep., 65,898; Proh., 2,493; Gr., 1,684.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 74,922; Rep., 74,586; Proh., 4,236; Un. Lab., 240.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 82,395; Rep., 77,032; People's, 809; Proh., 4,026.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 56,740; Rep., 110,285; M. D., 4,334; Proh., 1,808; Soc. L., 1,223; Gold D., 4,334.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 74,014; Rep., 102,572; Soc., 1,029; Proh., 1,617; Soc. L., 908.

1902 (Gov.), Dem., 69,330; Rep., 85,338; Soc., 2,804; Proh., 1,436; Soc. L., 777.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 72,909; Rep., 111,089; Soc., 4,543; Proh., 1,506; Soc. L., 575; Pop., 494.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 79,164; Rep., 104,736; Pop., 481; Proh., 1,498; Soc., 4,390; Soc. L., 562.

1906 (Gov.), Dem., 67,776; Rep., 88,384; Soc., 2,932; Proh., 1,820.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 68,255; Rep., 112,915; Soc., 5,110; Proh., 2,380; Soc. L., 608; Ind., 650.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 74,561; Rep., 68,324; Soc., 10,056; Prog., 34,129; Proh., 2,068; Soc. L., 1,260.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 73,888; Rep., 91,262; Soc., 5,914; Proh., 8,030; Soc. L., 633.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 99,786; Rep., 106,514; Soc., 5,179; Proh., 1,789; Soc. L., 606.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 96,787; Rep., 109,293; Soc., 5,300; Proh., 1,803; Soc. L., 621.

1916 (U. S. Sen.) Dem., 98,649; Rep., 107,020; Soc., 5,279; Proh., 1,768; Soc. L., 619.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 76,773; Rep., 84,891.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 120,721; Rep., 229,238; Soc., 10,350; Proh., 1,771; Soc. L., 1,491; F.-Lab., 1,947.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 131,824; Rep., 216,792.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 119,912; Rep., 230,732; Soc., 10,151; Soc. L., 1,517; F.-Lab., 1,896.

DELAWARE.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1920.	New Castle.	Kent.	Sussex.	Total.	PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1916.	New Castle.	Kent.	Sussex.	Total.
Democratic	24,252	7,211	8,548	39,911	Democratic	14,894	4,210	5,649	24,753
Republican	36,600	6,511	9,747	52,858	Repub. & Prog.	16,166	3,813	6,032	26,011

U. S. Senator (1922)—Bayard, Dem., 37,304; du Pont, Rep., 36,979; Stephens, Forward Party, 608.

PAST VOTE OF DELAWARE.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 10,208; Rep., 11,115.

1876 (Pres.), 13,381; Rep., 10,752.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 15,181; Rep., 14,138; Gr., 121.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 16,976; Rep., 13,053; Proh., 64; Gr., 10.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 16,414; Rep., 12,973; Proh., 400.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 18,581; Rep., 18,077; Proh., 564.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 13,425; Rep., 16,883; Nat. Dem., 877; Proh., 353.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 18,863; Rep., 22,535; Proh., 546; Soc., 57.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 19,359; Rep., 23,712; Proh., 607; Soc., 146; People's, 51.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 22,071; Rep., 25,114; Proh., 670; Soc., 239; Ind., 30.

1910 (Treas.), Dem., 21,107; Rep., 21,686.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 22,631; Rep., 15,997; Soc., 556; Prog., 8,886; Proh., 623.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 21,460; Rep., 22,745; Soc, 556; Prog., 3,019; Proh., 623.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 24,753; Rep., 26,011; Soc., 480; Proh., 566.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 24,053; Rep., 26,648; Soc., 490.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 25,434; Rep., 22,925; Prog., 2,361; Soc., 490.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 20,113; Rep., 21,519.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 39,911; Rep., 52,858; Soc., 988; Proh., 986; Ind., 93; Single Tax, 93.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 41,038; Rep., 51,895.

FLORIDA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Alachua	3,318	1,118	2,030	440	Liberty	423	20	280	57
Baker	339	115	439	52	Madison	921	30	721	92
Bay	818	551	725	279	Manatee	1,793	884	1,033	289
Bradford	1,269	248	1,302	153	Marion	2,497	132	1,567	162
Brevard	894	659	599	174	Monroe	979	510	730	345
Broward	420	442	382	158	Nassau	965	281	420	91
Calhoun	898	99	539	209	Okaloosa	569	411	603	303
Citrus	651	94	601	46	Okeechobee	237	58	.....	.....
Clay	558	486	380	79	Orange	2,099	1,447	1,261	415
Columbia	1,248	162	861	226	Osceola	754	1,035	511	453
Dade	4,381	3,077	1,654	629	Palm Beach	1,543	1,898	725	312
De Soto	2,496	1,077	1,755	385	Pasco	1,117	630	779	223
Duval	13,390	6,628	5,456	1,339	Pinellas	3,604	2,529	1,503	555
Escambia	3,485	1,127	2,183	416	Polk	3,918	1,782	2,574	575
Flagler	210	74	.....	.....	Putnam	1,557	1,181	879	416
Franklin	587	276	312	81	St. John's	1,810	1,221	1,133	326
Gadsden	1,922	38	875	57	St. Lucie	1,167	707	703	134
Hamilton	706	151	675	113	Santa Rosa	813	333	890	111
Hernando	624	132	446	38	Seminole	1,451	767	706	155
Hillsborough	7,870	3,772	4,627	691	Sumter	926	219	599	70
Holmes	869	537	763	427	Suwanee	1,493	382	1,209	56
Jackson	2,421	508	1,975	410	Taylor	568	128	547	51
Jefferson	754	239	646	104	Volusia	530	119	1,541	886
La Fayette	629	64	849	45	Wakulla	2,767	2,175	387	121
Lake	1,720	734	886	330	Walton	1,322	619	753	549
Lee	1,721	736	751	167	Washington	750	307	626	159
Leon	1,460	452	875	191					
Levy	882	377	712	216	Total	90,515	44,853	55,948	14,594

U. S. Senator (1922)—Trammell, Dem., 45,707; Lawson, Ind. Rep., 6,074; Jeffries, 165.

PAST VOTE OF FLORIDA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 15,427; Rep., 17,763.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 22,923; Rep., 23,849.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 27,964; Rep., 23,654.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 31,766; Rep., 28,031; Proh., 72.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 39,656; Rep., 26,659; Proh., 418.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 30,143; People's, 4,843; Proh., 570.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 32,736; Rep., 11,288; Nat. Dem., 1,778; Proh., 654.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 28,007; Rep., 7,314; Proh., 2,234; Soc., 601; People's, 1,070.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 27,046; Rep., 8,314; Proh., 5; Soc., 2,337; People's, 1,605.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 31,104; Rep., 10,654; Proh., 553; Soc., 3,747; Ind., 1,356.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 36,417; Rep., 4,279; Prog., 4,535; Proh., 1,854; Soc., 4,806.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 55,984; Rep., 14,611; Proh., 4,855; Soc., 5,353.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 30,343; Proh., 39,546; Rep., 10,333; Soc., 2,470; Ind., 193.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 58,391; Rep., 8,744; Soc., 3,304.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 90,515; Rep., 44,853; Soc., 5,189; Proh., 5,124; White Rep., 10,118.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 98,957; Rep., 37,065; Soc., 3,525; White Rep., 2,847.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 103,407; Rep., 23,788; White Rep., 2,654; Soc., 2,823.

EARLIER PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN FLORIDA.

The first Presidential election was held in Florida in 1848, when Taylor, Whig, won over Cass, Dem. In 1852, Pierce, Dem., won over Scott, Whig. In 1856 Buchanan, Dem., won over Fillmore, American Party candidate. In 1860, Breckenridge, Dem., got a plurality over Bell, Unionist, and Douglas, Dem.

In 1864 there was no Presidential election, Florida having seceded from the Union.

In 1868 three Grant electors were chosen by the Legislature.

The State went Republican in Reconstruction days but returned to the Democracy in 1880.

GEORGIA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Atkinson	453	119	.....	.....
Appling	313	196	413	44
Bacon	307	219	287	46
Baker	141	80	435	.....
Baldwin	554	92	579	65
Banks	479	342	989	126
Barrow	731	412	712	148
Bartow	922	754	1,325	92
Ben Hill	543	232	627	8
Berrien	623	58	2,102	32
Bibb	2,030	458	2,018	201
Bleckley	262	.....	362	6
Brooks	597	76	969	103
Bryan	175	21	295	17
Bullock	1,098	248	1,410	29
Burke	387	39	673	19
Butts	502	141	595	52
Calhoun	449	5	265	9
Camden	152	14	251	4
Campbell	263	107	508	77
Candler	673	68	442	.....
Carroll	1,632	1,227	1,621	118
Catoosa	55	33	624	32
Charlton	157	28	169	52
Chatham	4,243	995	3,797	368
Chattahoochee	87	5	156	5
Chattooga	887	514	1,006	20
Cherokee	544	1,138	855	292
Clarke	1,419	217	1,036	113
Clay	230	63	225	9
Clayton	475	34	517	3
Clinch	294	77	374	53
Cobb	1,208	1,095	1,750	137
Coffee	426	230	2,091	120
Colquitt	768	523	1,305	53
Columbia	476	.....	521	6
Cook	280	303	.....	.....
Coweta	1,094	169	1,179	85
Crawford	235	65	111	2
Crisp	565	83	577	4
Dade	494	114	616	25
Dawson	254	354	440	273
Decatur	982	300	1,147	35
De Kalb	1,847	803	1,690	12
Dodge	627	177	788	64
Dooly	544	39	737	.....
Dougherty	621	105	836	37
Douglas	427	475	416	61
Early	381	34	442	4
Echols	.....	.....	173	.....
Effingham	726	118	450	8
Elbert	1,247	187	1,756	.....
Emanuel	1,444	190	1,500	288
Evans	432	16	334	34
Fannin	549	1,083	720	166
Fayette	231	80	494	25
Floyd	1,923	667	2,137	50
Forsyth	813	741	1,146	166
Franklin	889	447	1,540	44
Fulton	6,635	3,336	8,945	1,311
Gilmer	546	662	742	258
Glascock	232	83	126	8
Glynn	422	132	477	45
Gordon	713	929	1,010	190
Grady	887	232	675	39
Greene	681	178	676	53
Gwinnett	1,645	1,140	1,528	222
Habersham	503	626	1,032	48
Hall	1,475	852	1,662	141
Hancock	498	53	562	30
Haralson	438	1,108	837	137
Harris	398	9	550	23
Hart	694	323	750	22
Heard	461	14	439	11
Henry	608	.....	868	78
Houston	723	39	805	52
Irwin	525	114	503	31
Jackson	1,069	334	1,185	71
Jasper	429	42	537	14
Jeff Davis	260	303	299	14
Jefferson	837	82	588	63
Jenkins	331	49	402	7
Johnson	306	74	715	20
Jones	87	31	398	27
Laurens	1,167	350	1,269	64
Lee	251	19	316	3
Liberty	303	175	245	26
Lincoln	509	3	333	5
Lowndes	1,308	220	1,870	60
Lumpkin	155	205	455	55
Macon	483	68	440	21
Madison	693	281	1,241	19
Marion	236	180	330	42
McDuffie	382	109	466	70
McIntosh	119	39	114	20
Meriwether	1,059	186	1,118	36
Miller	155	30	464	15
Milton	278	231	462	11
Mitchell	930	144	921	41
Monroe	837	83	721	52
Montgomery	169	148	1,002	21
Morgan	450	176	643	59
Murray	728	851	1,162	301
Muscogee	1,372	101	1,833	110
Newton	753	349	943	102
Oconee	341	108	497	.....
Oglethorpe	844	42	657	18
Paulding	340	954	670	10
Pickens	437	830	497	420
Pierce	407	122	489	85
Pike	1,277	280	766	65
Polk	658	1,004	1,172	.....
Pulaski	338	57	383	13
Putnam	420	5	462	8
Quitman	135	4	125	2
Rabun	312	147	633	87
Randolph	534	51	645	43
Richmond	2,656	511	2,708	238
Rockdale	488	201	490	73
Schley	235	53	222	2
Screven	639	260	625	36
Spalding	830	181	835	41
Stephens	415	252	500	15
Stewart	344	31	471	23
Sumter	1,076	296	1,065	38
Talbot	379	43	511	17
Taliaferro	330	121	255	7
Tattnall	447	301	574	49
Taylor	491	211	405	57
Telfair	1,069	37	773	25
Terrell	500	48	677	10
Thomas	1,130	168	1,298	42
Tift	576	154	1,034	43
Toombs	397	246	425	33
Towns	256	398	358	481
Troup	1,451	342	1,227	38
Turner	393	182	400	145
Twiggs	273	44	365	20
Union	469	562	532	523
Upson	957	170	734	18
Walker	1,347	1,069	1,883	439
Walton	1,189	123	1,305	83
Ware	901	215	1,066	133
Warren	402	83	292	47
Washington	1,134	118	954	18
Wayne	407	25	460	29
Webster	185	24	248	20
Wheeler	350	101	372	31
White	209	264	639	6
Whitfield	762	1,073	1,093	16
Wilcox	481	106	590	12
Wilkes	876	12	785	17
Wilkinson	256	37	371	28
Worth	626	214	690	31
Total	107,162	43,720	127,763	11,294

Governor (1922)—Walker, Dem., 75,019. No opposition.
U. S. Senator (1922)—George, Dem., 75,838. No opposition.

PAST VOTE OF GEORGIA.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 100,472; Rep., 40,453; Proh., 1,808; U. L., 136.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 129,386; Rep., 48,305; Peoples', 42,937; Proh., 988.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 94,232; Rep., 60,091; N. D., 2,708; Proh., 5,613.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 81,700; Rep., 35,035; Pop., 4,584; Proh., 1,396.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 88,331; Rep., 25,335; Pop., 23,490; Soc., 1,917; Proh., 845.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 72,413; Rep., 41,692; Soc., 584; Pop., 16,969.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 93,076; Rep., 5,191; Prog., 22,010; Soc., 1,026; Proh., 147.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 127,763; Rep., 11,294; Soc., 941; Prog., 20,692.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 53,731; Rep., 7,078.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 59,526—no opposition.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 107,162; Rep., 43,720; Soc., 465.

IDAHO.

(Presidential vote, 1920.)

Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Ada	8,414	4,173	Clark	594	184	Lincoln	755	426
Adams	682	390	Clearwater	947	481	Madison	1,882	979
Bannock	4,879	2,986	Custer	807	394	Minidoka	1,622	1,107
Bear Lake	1,831	1,138	Elmore	1,065	867	Nez Perce	2,761	1,548
Benewah	1,326	794	Franklin	1,612	899	Oneida	1,500	752
Bingham	3,293	1,184	Fremont	1,994	1,061	Owyhee	970	514
Blaine	1,169	561	Gem	1,404	832	Payette	1,690	785
Boise	582	373	Gooding	1,878	788	Power	1,155	560
Bonner	2,217	1,468	Idaho	2,386	1,127	Shoshone	3,112	1,733
Bonneville	3,259	1,419	Jefferson	1,794	741	Teton	606	400
Boundary	885	750	Jerome	1,737	784	Twin Falls	5,894	2,882
Butte	646	316	Kootenai	3,518	1,818	Valley	492	322
Camas	400	276	Latah	3,855	1,567	Washington	1,864	1,414
Canyon	5,633	3,375	Lemhi	1,289	649			
Caribou	541	181	Lewis	1,012	712	Total	88,975	46,579
Cassia	2,690	1,178						

(Presidential vote, 1916.)

Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Ada	5,207	5,299	Clearwater	678	839	Madison	1,371	1,132
Adams	645	667	Custer	879	154	Minidoka	1,135	965
Bannock	4,084	2,950	Elmore	1,099	692	Nez Perce	2,675	1,753
Bear Lake	1,566	1,229	Franklin	1,432	1,089	Oneida	1,326	1,014
Benewah	1,374	935	Fremont	2,695	1,654	Owyhee	775	602
Bingham	2,306	1,885	Gem	990	750	Payette	.....	.....
Blaine	1,830	1,239	Gooding	1,089	1,093	Power	1,079	1,024
Boise	1,048	1,231	Idaho	2,265	1,892	Shoshone	4,239	2,431
Bonner	2,003	679	Jefferson	1,606	1,002	Teton	726	650
Bonneville	2,341	1,745	Kootenai	2,855	2,741	Twin Falls	3,974	3,083
Boundary	653	601	Latah	2,81[illegible]	2,777	Valley	.....	.....
Butte	.....	.....	Lemhi	1,080	723	Washington	1,802	1,547
Camas	.....	.....	Lewis	1,255	901			
Canyon	4,478	3,570	Lincoln	1,084	1,139	Total	70,054	55,368
Cassia	1,629	1,331						

Women voted in Idaho in 1916.
Governor (1922)—Alexander, Dem., 36,810; Moore, Rep., 50,538; Samuels, Prog., 40,516.

PAST VOTE OF IDAHO.

1880 (Cong.), Dem., 3,604; Rep., 2,090.
1884 (Cong.), Dem., 1,547; Rep., 741.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 7,416; Rep., 7,842.
1888 (Cong.), Dem., 6,404; Rep., 9,609; Ind. Rep., 1,458.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 7,948; Rep., 10,262.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 2; Rep., 8,709; Peoples', 10,520; Proh., 288.
1892 (Gov.), Dem., 6.769; Rep., 8,178; Proh., 264; Pop., 4,865.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 7,057; Rep., 10,208; Pop., 7,121.
1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 23,190; Rep., 6,324; Proh., 179.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 19,407; Rep., 13,794; Proh. 1,175.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 28,628; Rep., 26,468; Proh., 1,031; Pop., 246.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 29,646; Rep., 27,198; Proh., 857; Pop., 213.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 26,021; Rep., 31,874; Proh., 489; Soc., 1,320.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 24,192; Rep., 41,877; Soc., 4,000; Proh., 990; Pop., 679.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 18,480; Rep., 47,783; Proh., 1,013; Soc., 4,949; Pop., 353.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 29,496; Rep., 38,386; Proh., 1,037; Soc., 4,650.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 36,162; Rep., 52,621; Proh., 1,986; Soc., 6,400; Ind., 210.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 36,605; Rep., 49,983; Proh., 2,099; Soc., 6,248; Ind., 99.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 40,856; Rep., 39,961; Pop., 5,342.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 33,921; Rep., 32,810; Prog., 25,527; Soc., 11,960; Proh., 1,537.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 33,992; Rep., 35,056; Prog., 24,325; Soc., 11,094; Proh., 1,028.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 47,618; Rep., 40,349; Prog., 10,533; Soc., 7,967; Proh., 1,396.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 41,266; Rep., 47,486; Prog., 10,321; Soc., 7,882; Proh., 1,239.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 70,054; Rep., 55,368; Soc., 8,066; Proh., 1,127.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 63,877; Rep., 63,305; Soc., 7,321.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 38,499; Rep., 57,626.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 31,018; Rep., 63,587.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 46,579; Rep., 88,975; Proh., 9; Soc., 38; F.-L., 6.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 64,513; Rep., 75,985.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 38,509; Rep., 75,748.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, IDAHO, 1922.

Counties.	Moore Rep.	Alexander, Dem.	Samuels, Prog.	Counties.	Moore Rep.	Alexander, Dem.	Samuels, Prog.	Counties.	Moore Rep.	Alexander, Dem.	Samuels, Prog.
Ada	4,787	3,613	3,689	Clark	522	188	110	Madison	1,321	648	699
Adams	402	369	278	Clearwater	642	343	607	Minidoka	495	437	1,346
Bannock	2,784	2,181	1,802	Custer	432	660	104	Nez Perce	1,709	1,310	1,092
Bear Lake	1,461	1,451	414	Elmore	631	783	706	Oneida	837	786	515
Benewah	959	599	530	Franklin	1,228	1,040	150	Owyhee	531	438	670
Bingham	1,659	890	1,762	Fremont	1,801	572	929	Payette	704	608	1,163
Blaine	722	881	337	Gem	693	562	899	Power	531	490	423
Boise	285	321	236	Gooding	1,000	715	822	Shoshone	2,243	1,563	490
Bonner	1,230	664	1,734	Idaho	1,164	1,178	849	Teton	573	328	243
Bonneville	1,974	677	1,776	Jefferson	1,097	412	1,020	Twin Falls	2,303	2,372	1,839
Boundary	612	274	568	Jerome	714	494	1,074	Valley	410	424	183
Butte	328	283	373	Kootenai	2,004	1,099	1,814	Washington	830	1,029	1,035
Camas	177	203	252	Latah	2,323	1,309	957				
Canyon	2,685	1,559	4,848	Lemhi	1,050	689	110	Total	50,538	36,810	40,516
Caribou	455	229	52	Lewis	566	762	613				
Cassia	1,263	1,020	875	Lincoln	401	357	528				

ILLINOIS.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Adams	12,852	7,222	14,268	11,858
Alexander	5,287	3,167	3,940	5,395
Bond	3,662	1,533	2,652	3,626
Boone	5,386	496	1,211	5,181
Brown	1,590	1,866	2,856	1,579
Bureau	9,968	2,354	5,793	8,213
Calhoun	1,367	703	1,181	1,168
Carroll	5,194	606	1,980	4,496
Cass	3,956	2,861	4,485	3,193
Champaign	15,573	5,247	9,601	14,632
Christian	7,535	5,398	7,982	6,923
Clark	5,312	4,181	5,311	4,936
Clay	3,683	2,358	3,574	3,879
Clinton	4,564	1,661	4,201	3,423
Coles	8,563	5,811	7,772	8,314
Cook	635,197	197,499	379,438	435,695
Crawford	5,188	4,092	5,570	5,084
Cumberland	3,095	2,162	2,960	2,879
De Kalb	10,374	1,700	3,386	9,764
Dewitt	5,001	3,079	4,460	4,380
Douglas	4,885	2,308	3,768	4,564
Dupage	12,280	2,084	4,816	9,610
Edgar	6,750	5,694	6,710	6,099
Edwards	3,002	742	1,389	2,885
Effingham	4,176	2,950	4,529	3,207
Fayette	5,758	3,824	5,669	5,316
Ford	4,995	958	2,054	4,670
Franklin	7,608	4,894	6,419	6,371
Fulton	9,523	5,293	8,686	9,735
Gallatin	2,184	2,000	2,920	1,9 5
Greene	3,685	3,776	6,150	3,400
Grundy	4,647	803	2,241	4,811
Hamilton	3,220	2,591	3,644	3,239
Hancock	7,379	5,125	7,711	6,472
Harding	1,555	948	1,264	1,419
Henderson	2,747	740	1,611	2,528
Henry	12,379	2,530	5,220	11,406
Iroquois	9,186	2,429	4,977	8,503
Jackson	8,003	4,575	6,780	8,356
Jasper	3,279	2,971	3,884	3,110
Jefferson	5,711	4,772	6,685	6,028
Jersey	2,873	1,999	3,052	2,644
Jo Daviess	6,098	1,604	3,505	5,775
Johnson	2,972	1,137	1,822	3,273
Kane	26,832	4,233	9,875	23,868
Kankakee	12,853	2,828	6,096	10,594
Kendall	3,459	-439	1,008	3,316
Knox	12,559	2,852	6,785	10,918
Lake	15,712	2,321	5,447	12,905
La Salle	23,751	6,626	14,625	20,662
Lawrence	4,720	3,707	5,052	4,481
Lee	7,615	1,715	4,087	7,985
Livingston	10,382	3,101	6,462	9,801
Logan	6,957	3,232	5,726	5,93:
Macon	16,486	7,917	11,181	13,997
Macoupin	8,700	5,936	10,012	8,875
Madison	19,249	10,149	16,302	17,594
Marion	6,620	4,351	7,892	6,438
Marshall	3,734	1,568	2,593	3,579
Mason	3,842	2,595	3,886	3,029
Massac	3,731	688	1,236	3,926
McDonough	7,221	3,930	5,740	7,192
McHenry	9,885	1,536	3,278	9,024
McLean	16,680	6,411	11,699	14,988
Menard	2,882	1,864	2,689	2,693
Mercer	5,531	1,574	3,430	5,308
Monroe	2,955	932	2,104	2,825
Montgomery	7,429	4,756	7,903	7,065
Morgan	8,169	4,447	7,104	7,536
Moultrie	3,279	2,513	3,370	2,933
Ogle	9,322	1,720	3,297	8,639
Peoria	24,541	3,230	18,719	18,615
Perry	4,598	2,478	4,445	4,796
Piatt	4,283	1,903	3,028	4,012
Pike	5,564	4,279	7,005	5,293
Pope	2,486	687	1,158	2,924
Pulaski	4,002	2,276	2,159	3,863
Putnam	1,623	362	785	1,444
Randolph	6,180	3,181	5,403	5,517
Richland	3,026	2,174	3,431	2,992
Rock Island	21,908	5,208	10,914	16,169
Saline	6,722	3,500	5,930	7,061
Sangamon	21,820	11,000	17,958	20,900
Schuyler	2,800	2,258	3,392	2,595
Scott	2,075	1,786	2,457	2,126
Shelby	6,351	5,113	7,515	5,911
Stark	2,750	661	1,390	2,887
St. Clair	21,681	14,032	22,622	22,134
Stephenson	9,570	2,772	5,463	8,620
Tazewell	7,679	3,640	6,743	6,672
Union	3,119	3,660	5,171	3,135
Vermilion	18,175	8,634	13,864	16,330
Wabash	2,871	2,514	3,264	2,600
Warren	6,309	2,236	4,498	6,294
Washington	4,519	1,102	2,794	4,657
Wayne	4,908	3,137	4,934	5,383
White	4,494	4,148	5,066	4,137
Whiteside	10,923	1,927	3,839	10,045
Will	21,746	5,410	11,378	19,881
Williamson	10,118	4,728	8,172	10,262
Winnebago	19,913	3,355	6,198	14,893
Woodford	.....	.....	3,619	4,273
Total	1,420,480	534,395	950,229	1,152,549

Women voted in Illinois, in 1916.

Representative in Congress, 2d District (April 3, 1923)—Barratt O'Hara, Dem., 42,427; Morton D. Hull, Rep., 56,355; Seymour Stix, Soc., 5,079.

Representative in Congress, 4th District (1923)—Thos. A. Doyle, Dem., was elected without opposition to succeed J. W. Rainey, Dem., deceased.

Cook County voters (1923) elected Miss Mary M. Bartelme, Rep., to be a Judge of the Circuit (State) Court. The Republicans in Chicago elected 11 and the Democrats 9 Judges of the Superior Court. The voters defeated a proposal for a Zoo, which was to cost $7,500,000.

Illinois, in 1922, voted (1,065,242 to 512,111) in favor of beer and light wines; voted (1,220,815 to 502,372) for a soldier bonus.

The vote as to beer and light wines was thus divided: Cook County (Chicago), for, 552,003; against, 138,109; State, outside of Cook County, for, 513,239; against, 374,002. The vote for the bonus was 3 to 1 in Cook County and almost 2 to 1 in the rest of the State.

PAST VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 189,938; Rep., 241,944.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 258,601; Rep., 278,232.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 277,321; Rep., 318,037; Gr., 26,358.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 312,351; Rep., 337,469; Proh., 12,074; Gr., 10,776.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 348,371; Rep., 370,475; Proh., 21,703; Un. Lab., 7,134.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 426,281; Rep., 399,288; People's, 22,207; Proh., 25,870.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 464,523; Pop., 1,090; Rep., 607,130; Gold D., 6,390; Proh., 9,796; Nat., 793; Soc. L., 1,147.

1898 (Treas.), Dem., 405,490; Rep., 448,940; Pop., 7,886; Proh., 11,753.

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 518,966; Rep., 580,198; S. D., 8,617; Proh., 15,643; S. L., 1,319; Pop., 1,048.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 503,061; Rep., 597,985; S. D., 9,687; Proh., 17,623; Pop., 1,141; Soc. L., 1,373; U. C., 352.

1902 (Treas.), Dem., 360,925; Rep., 450,695; Soc., 20,167; Proh., 18,434; S. L., 8,235; Peo., 1,518.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 334,880; Rep., 634,029; Proh., 35,390; Soc. D., 59,062; Soc. L., 4,379; Peo., 14,364; Cont., 780.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 327,606; Rep., 632,645; S. D., 69,225; Proh., 34,770; Soc. L., 4,698; Pop., 4,698; Cont., 830.

1906 (Treas.), Dem., 271,984; Rep., 417,544; S. D., 42,002; Proh., 88,393; S. L., 3,757.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 450,795; Rep., 629,929; Soc., 34,691; Proh., 29,343; Soc. L., 1,675; Pop., 601; Ind., 7,648; U. C., 400.

1910 (S. Treas.), Dem., 376,046; Rep., 436,486; Prog., 20,113; Soc., 49,687; Soc. L., 2,943.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 405,048; Rep., 253,613; Prog., 386,478; Soc., 81,278; Proh., 15,710; Soc. L., 4,066.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 443,120; Rep., 318,469; Prog., 303,401; Soc., 78,679; Proh., 15,231; S. L., 3,980.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 373,403; Rep., 390,661; Prog., 203,027; Soc., 39,889; Proh., 6,750; S. L., 2,078.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 950,229; Rep., 1,152,549; Soc., 61,304; Proh., 26,047; S. L., 2,488.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 556,654; Rep., 696,535; Soc., 52,316; Proh., 15,309; S. L., 1,739.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 426 943; Rep., 479,967; Soc., 37,167; Proh., 3,151; Soc. L., 3,268.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 534,395; Rep., 1,420,480; Soc., 74,747; Proh., 11,216; F.-L., 49,630; Single Tax, 775; Soc. Lab., 3,471.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 731,551; Rep., 1,243,148; Soc., 58,998; Proh., 9,876; F.-L., 56,480; Single Tax, 930; Soc. Lab., 3,020; Ind. Rep., 5,985; Co-operative, 1,260; Liberal, 357.

INDIANA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Adams	4,144	3,653	2,875	1,796
Allen	24,208	13,804	9,470	10,169
Bartholomew	6,585	5,420	3,441	3,287
Benton	3,900	2,098	1,502	1,872
Blackford	3,145	2,555	1,867	1,595
Boone	6,650	6,178	3,513	3,333
Brown	788	1,316	1,016	506
Carroll	5,006	4,186	2,401	2,468
Cass	9,545	8,194	5,140	4,879
Clark	6,466	6,729	3,572	3,173
Clay	6,129	5,612	3,435	3,102
Clinton	7,739	6,721	3,662	3,638
Crawford	2,290	2,213	1,508	1,201
Daviess	6,748	5,587	3,143	3,191
Dearborn	5,159	4,884	3,010	2,318
Decatur	5,516	3,896	2,374	2,717
De Kalb	6,514	4,750	3,372	2,898
Delaware	14,845	8,329	5,946	6,919
Dubois	3,738	4,238	3,072	1,492
Elkhart	12,297	5,770	5,723	5,850
Fayette	4,742	3,768	2,074	2,360
Floyd	7,669	7,391	3,850	3,200
Fountain	5,218	4,088	2,437	2,634
Franklin	3,137	3,671	2,426	1,495
Fulton	4,618	3,602	2,231	2,325
Gibson	7,498	6,384	3,765	3,576
Grant	12,349	7,900	5,827	6,059
Greene	7,486	6,335	3,990	3,878
Hamilton	7,897	4,280	2,799	3,951
Hancock	4,422	4,958	2,779	2,138
Harrison	4,271	3,898	2,373	2,086
Hendricks	6,293	4,192	2,453	3,046
Henry	8,742	5,824	3,560	4,386
Howard	10,379	5,767	3,934	4,777
Huntington	8,100	6,506	3,833	3,761
Jackson	5,069	5,319	3,312	2,422
Jasper	3,942	1,872	1,488	1,995
Jay	6,089	4,759	3,070	3,075
Jefferson	5,732	4,000	2,518	2,675
Jennings	3,404	2,603	1,686	1,791
Johnson	4,863	5,452	3,108	2,428
Knox	10,011	8,052	5,380	4,805
Kosciusko	8,326	4,836	3,447	4,025
La Grange	3,852	1,687	1,512	1,958
Lake	26,296	7,136	9,946	13,263
Laporte	11,204	5,459	5,276	5,726
Lawrence	6,808	4,709	3,108	3,813
Madison	15,704	13,325	8,106	7,449
Marion	79,957	61,460	35,043	40,699
Marshall	5,708	4,631	3,221	2,855
Martin	2,747	2,443	1,549	1,534
Miami	7,336	6,259	3,854	3,390
Monroe	5,633	4,751	2,796	3,033
Montgomery	8,792	7,159	4,107	4,300
Morgan	5,634	4,254	2,616	2,860
Newton	3,129	1,664	1,278	1,377
Noble	6,820	4,148	3,069	3,417
Ohio	1,177	1,097	632	597
Orange	4,726	3,222	2,091	2,481
Owen	2,997	2,948	1,812	1,585
Parke	4,989	3,543	2,329	2,598
Perry	3,864	3,560	2,089	1,762
Pike	4,069	3,067	2,212	2,172
Porter	5,570	1,671	1,871	2,913
Posey	4,802	4,695	2,722	2,291
Pulaski	2,740	2,228	1,387	1,474
Putnam	5,140	5,417	2,965	2,453
Randolph	8,773	4,198	2,682	4,045
Ripley	5,372	3,976	2,549	2,686
Rush	6,113	4,513	2,569	2,950
Scott	1,709	1,848	1,068	802
Shelby	6,336	6,845	3,900	3,201
Spencer	5,270	3,855	2,335	2,560
Starke	2,683	1,467	1,334	1,550
Steuben	4,963	1,676	1,427	2,118
St. Joseph	17,675	12,355	9,709	7,961
Sullivan	5,376	6,160	3,880	2,630
Switzerland	2,525	2,412	1,446	1,214
Tippecanoe	12,730	7,562	4,918	6,386
Tipton	4,357	3,956	2,337	2,166
Union	1,984	1,375	826	997
Vanderburg	19,357	13,904	10,028	9,966
Vermilion	4,916	3,218	2,343	2,616
Vigo	18,668	15,739	11,165	8,934
Wabash	8,018	4,827	3,168	3,849
Warren	3,337	1,311	1,011	1,823
Warrick	4,675	3,915	2,244	2,396
Washington	3,708	4,157	2,414	1,871
Wayne	12,631	8,015	5,007	6,112
Wells	4,430	4,653	2,928	1,947
White	4,871	3,375	2,262	2,442
Whitley	4,530	3,929	2,510	2,191
Total	696,370	511,364	334,063	341,005

U. S. Senator (1922)—Ralston, Dem., 558,169; Beveridge, Rep., 524,558; Henry, Soc., 14,635.

PAST VOTE OF INDIANA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 163,632; Rep., 186,147; Dem. (O' C.), 1,417.

1874 (Sec. St.), Dem., 182,154; Rep., 164,902; Gr., 16,233.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 213,526; Rep., 208,011; Gr., 9,533.

1878 (Sec. St.), Dem., 194,491; Rep., 180,755; Gr., 39,448.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 225,528; Rep., 232,164; Gr., 12,986.

1882 (Sec. St.), Dem., 220,924; Rep., 210,000; Gr., 13,615.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 244,992; Rep., 238,480; Gr., 8,293; Proh., 3,028.

1886 (Lt. Gov.), Dem., 228,598; Rep., 231,922; Gr., 4,640; Proh., 9,185.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 262,740; Rep., 255,615; Pop., 22,208; Proh., 13,050.

1894 (Sec. St.), Dem., 238,732; Rep., 283,405; Pop., 29,388; Proh., 11,157.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 305,573; Rep., 323,754; Gold D., 2,145; Proh., 3,056; Nat., 2,268; Soc. L., 329.

1898 (Sec. St.), Dem., 269,775; Rep., 287,070; Proh., 9,871, Pop., 6,057.

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 306,868; Rep., 331,531; Proh., 13,451; Soc. D., 2,240; S. L., 644; Peo., 1,504; U. Rep., 248.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 309,584; Rep., 333,063; Proh., 13,718; Soc. D., 2,374; Pop., 1,438; Soc. L., 663; U. R., 254.

1902 (Sec. St.), Dem., 263,555; Rep., 298,819; Soc., 7,111; Proh., 17,765; S. L., 1,756; Pop., 1,350.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 274,345; Rep., 368,289; Soc., 12,013; Proh., 23,496; Soc. L., 1,598; Pop., 2,444.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 274,998; Rep., 359,362; Proh., 22,690; Peo., 2,065; Soc., 10,991; S. L., 1,437.

1906 (Sec. St.), Dem., 263,526; Rep., 294,351; Soc., 7,824; Proh., 20,785 and 972; Soc. L., 1,536.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 338,262; Rep., 348,993; Soc., 13,476; Proh., 18,045; Soc. L., 643; Pop., 1,193; Ind., 514.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 348,493; Rep., 334,040; Soc., 11,948; Proh., 15,926; Pop., 986; S. L., 578; Ind., 383.

1910 (Sec. St.), Dem., 299,935; Rep., 287,568; Proh., 17,024; Soc., 19,632; S. L., 2,974.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 281,890; Rep., 151,267; Prog., 162,007; Soc., 36,931; Proh., 19,249; Soc. L., 3,130.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 275,275; Rep., 142,803; Prog., 166,054; Proh., 18,454; Soc., 35,464; Soc. L., 2,884.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 272,249; Rep., 226,766; Prog., 108,581; Proh., 13,860; Soc., 21,719; Soc. L., 2,884.

1916 (Pres.). Dem., 334,063; Rep., 341,005; Prog., 3,898; Soc., 21,855; Proh., 16,368; Soc. L., 1,659.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 324,617; Rep., 339,255; Prog., 4,573; Soc., 22,156; Proh., 15,454.

1918 (Sec. St.), Dem., 251,694; Rep., 301,207; Proh., 8,409; Soc., 11,297.

1918 (State Auditor), Jones, Dem., 248,381; Klauss, Rep., 296,710; De Vore, Proh., 8,060; Marlow, Soc., 10,821.

1918 (State Treas.), McCarthy, Dem., 247,769; McMurtry, Rep., 296,607; Voorhees, Proh., 8,062; Wample, Soc., 10,741.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 511,364; Rep., 696,370; Soc., 24,703; Proh., 13,462; Single Tax, 566; F.-L., 16,499.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 515,253; Rep., 683,253; Soc., 23,228; Proh., 12,235; F.-L., 16,626.

IOWA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Adair	4,133	1,358	1,619	1,922
Adams	2,845	1,670	1,365	1,401
Allamakee	5,192	1,833	1,714	2,411
Appanoose	6,382	2,952	2,510	3,327
Audubon	2,963	1,405	1,247	1,581
Benton	6,539	2,343	2,556	3,189
Blackhawk	16,920	4,000	4,270	6,742
Boone	7,093	2,240	2,338	2,955
Bremer	6,287	902	1,132	2,684
Buchanan	6,334	1,690	1,808	3,000
Buena Vista	4,927	1,204	1,454	2,045
Butler	5,900	830	977	2,722
Calhoun	5,277	1,479	1,515	2,276
Carroll	6,320	2,174	2,085	2,408
Cass	6,558	1,668	1,801	2,763
Cedar	5,697	1,420	1,595	2,862
Cerro Gordo	8,293	2,302	2,289	3,556
Cherokee	4,544	1,211	1,646	1,578
Chickasaw	4,517	2,171	1,697	1,999
Clarke	3,150	1,257	1,175	1,507
Clay	4,471	1,001	1,234	1,649
Clayton	6,747	1,808	2,379	3,347
Clinton	11,746	3,152	3,903	5,576
Crawford	5,473	2,151	1,919	2,756
Dallas	6,677	2,577	2,495	2,900
Davis	3,117	2,353	1,811	1,476
Decatur	4,187	2,592	2,111	1,962
Delaware	5,880	1,111	1,332	2,837
Des Moines	8,287	3,449	3,827	4,132
Dickinson	3,298	760	893	1,249
Dubuque	12,436	7,636	6,063	5,772
Emmet	3,360	991	809	1,409
Fayette	8,265	1,941	2,311	3,872
Floyd	6,106	933	1,250	2,691
Franklin	4,397	601	691	2,464
Fremont	3,776	2,524	2,085	1,732
Greene	5,102	1,303	1,455	2,345
Grundy	4,662	714	1,015	2,127
Guthrie	5,338	1,647	1,805	2,316
Hamilton	5,924	1,126	1,125	3,037
Hancock	3,617	725	913	1,726
Hardin	6,646	1,076	1,481	3,335
Harrison	6,127	3,479	2,932	2,610
Henry	5,254	1,939	1,728	2,470
Howard	3,601	1,717	1,560	1,562
Humboldt	3,577	681	809	1,676
Ida	3 547	1,090	1,244	1,412
Iowa	4,892	2,019	1,763	2,484
Jackson	4,763	1,954	2,186	2,533
Jasper	7,417	3,390	3,382	2,093
Jefferson	4,558	1,450	1,734	2,167
Johnson	5,696	5,032	3,650	2,704
Jones	5,962	2,436	1,966	2,848
Keokuk	6,207	2,800	2,486	2,822
Kossuth	6,018	1,682	1,748	2,647
Lee	10,763	5,177	3,993	4,395
Linn	20,036	6,932	6,131	8,212
Louisa	3,560	962	1,081	1,876
Lucas	3,775	1,463	1,536	1,672
Lyon	3,633	729	1,137	1,760
Madison	4,465	1,899	1,711	1,871
Mahaska	6,739	3,339	3,151	3,143
Marion	5,435	3,861	3,094	2,459
Marshall	9,334	2,166	2,414	4,172
Mills	3,683	1,592	1,600	1,707
Mitchell	4,476	773	1,033	1,953
Monona	4,569	1,960	1,910	1,777
Monroe	4,500	2,081	2,095	2,144
Montgomery	4,980	1,404	1,431	2,333
Muscatine	8,115	2,293	2,694	3,929
O'Brien	5,137	1,468	1,787	2,021
Osceola	2,717	754	874	1,258
Page	6,949	1,931	1,747	2,933
Palo Alto	3,904	1,467	1,630	1,594
Plymouth	6,090	1,801	2,258	2,666
Pocahontas	4,046	1,639	1,658	1,808
Polk	36,073	16,281	12,327	11,295
Pottawattamie	13,506	6,659	6,263	5,992
Poweshiek	5,806	2,125	1,880	2,748
Ringgold	3,702	1,327	1,351	1,733
Sac	4,984	1,268	1,629	2,057
Scott	16,233	5,473	5,212	8,329
Shelby	4,621	1,882	2,060	1,898
Sioux	6,068	1,510	2,049	2,261
Story	8,713	1,909	1,772	3,722
Tama	6,352	2,552	2,572	3,061
Taylor	4,997	1,757	1,775	2,219
Union	4,466	2,228	1,985	2,050
Van Buren	4,321	1,682	1,735	1,994
Wapello	9,884	4,131	3,994	4,398
Warren	5,323	2,063	1,910	2,182
Washington	5,813	2,257	2,139	2,745
Wayne	4,234	2,434	1,935	1,936
Webster	8,312	2,804	3,196	3,917
Winnebago	3,931	469	584	1,713
Winneshiek	6,684	1,933	1,956	2,876
Woodbury	17,603	9,815	8,819	5,735
Worth	3,401	516	566	1,463
Wright	5,739	1,205	1,135	2,599
Total	634,674	227,921	221,699	280,439

Governor (1922)—Files, Dem., 175,252; Kendall, Rep., 419,648.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Herring, Dem., 227,833; Brookhart, Rep., 389,751.
Iowa, in 1922, voted a Soldier Bonus.
Representative in Congress, 8th District (1923)—Daughton, Dem., 12,901; Evans, Rep., 14,334.

PAST VOTE OF IOWA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 71,179; Rep., 131,566.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 112,121; Rep., 171,326.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 105,845; Rep., 183,904; Gr., 32,327; Proh., 592.
1883 (Gov.), Dem., 139,093; Rep., 164,182; Gr., 23,089.
1884 (Pres.), Dem. and Gr., 177,286; Rep., 197,082; Proh., 1,564.
1885 (Gov.), Dem. and Gr., 168,525; Rep., 175,505; Gr., 302; Proh., 1,405.
1887 (Gov.), Dem., 153,526; Rep., 169,686; Lab., 14,499; Proh., 309.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 179,887; Rep., 211,598; Lab., 9,105; Proh., 3,550.
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 180,111; Rep., 173,588; Lab., 5,579; Proh., 1,353.
1890 (Sec. St.), Dem., 188,240; Rep., 191,606; F. A. & L., 8,813; Proh., 1,646.
1891 (Gov.), Dem., 207,589; Rep., 199,378; F. A. & L., 12,271; Proh., 919.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 196,367; Rep., 219,795; Pop., 20,595; Proh., 6,402.
1893 (Gov.), Dem., 174,879; Rep., 207,089; Pop., 23,888; Proh., 10,332.
1895 (Gov.), Dem., 149,433; Rep., 208,689; Pop., 32,118; Proh., 11,052.
1896 (Pres.), Dem. & Pop., 223,741; Rep., 289,293; Gold D., 4,516; Proh., 3,192; Nat., 352; Soc. L., 453.
1897 (Gov.), Dem. & Pop., 194,514; Rep., 224,501; N. D., 4,268; Proh., 8,357.
1899 (Gov.), Dem., 183,266; Rep., 239,543; Pop., 1,694; Proh., 7,650.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 209,466; Rep., 307,785; Soc. D., 2,778; Proh., 9,479; Pop., 613; Soc. L., 259; U. C., 707.
1901 (Gov.), Dem., 143,685; Rep., 226,839; Soc. D., 3,460; Proh., 15,469; Peo., 778.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 159,708; Rep., 238,798; Soc., 6,479; Proh., 12,378; Peo., 589.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 149,141; Rep., 307,907; Soc., 14,847; Proh., 11,601; Pop., 3,207.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 196,143; Rep., 216,968; Soc., 9,792; Proh., 8,901 and 346; Soc., 338.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 200,771; Rep., 275,210; Soc., 8,287; Proh., 9,837; Pop., 251; Ind., 404.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 195,855; Rep., 303,443.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 187,163; Rep., 205,607.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 185,325; Rep., 119,805; Prog., 161,819; Proh., 8,440; Soc., 16,967.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 182,441; Rep., 184,151; Prog., 71,182; Soc., 14,882; Proh., 7,741.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 183,990; Rep., 214,851; Prog., 17,329; Proh., 7,094; Soc., 8,977.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 167,251; Rep., 205,832; Prog., 15,058; Proh., 6,009; Soc., 8,462; Ind., 24,490.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 312,100; Rep., 186,027; Soc., 8,200; Proh., 2,880; Prog., 2,035; Soc. L., 326.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 221,699; Rep., 280,449; Soc., 10,976; Proh., 3,371; Prog., 1,793.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 161,451; Rep., 175,568.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 227,921; Rep., 634,674; Soc., 16,981; F.-L., 10,321; S. L., 982; Proh., 4,197.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 322,015; Rep., 528,499; F.-L., 9,020; S. L., 933.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 338,108; Rep., 513,118; Soc., 13,671; F.-L., 9,153; Soc. L., 760.

KANSAS.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Allen	2,272	5,091	4,043	4,120
Anderson	1,708	3,068	2,739	2,385
Atchison	3,082	5,867	4,634	4,624
Barber	1,097	2,400	2,061	1,632
Barton	1,688	3,993	3,281	2,883
Bourbon	3,632	4,193	5,209	3,370
Brown	1,937	549	3,503	4,282
Butler	4,112	6,821	4,248	3,614
Chase	903	1,659	1,583	1,356
Chautauqua	936	2,539	1,737	2,085
Cherokee	3,832	5,466	6,188	4,350
Cheyenne	471	1,079	787	498
Clark	610	923	1,102	653
Clay	1,154	3,519	2,631	2,691
Cloud	1,532	4,089	3,837	2,870
Coffey	1,784	3,370	3,121	2,799
Comanche	612	1,120	963	730
Cowley	4,733	7,352	5,943	5,282
Crawford	5,362	7,955	8,064	7,067
Decatur	1,221	1,448	2,431	1,007
Dickinson	2,387	5,760	4,971	4,322
Doniphan	978	3,365	1,916	2,826
Douglas	2,195	6,263	3,831	4,968
Edwards	681	1,782	1,431	1,157
Elk	1,110	2,253	2,051	1,769
Ellis	740	2,385	2,335	1,186
Ellsworth	1,090	2,264	1,936	1,944
Finney	619	1,573	1,370	1,234
Ford	1,879	3,301	3,043	2,336
Franklin	2,606	5,213	4,128	3,883
Geary	962	2,404	1,740	1,730
Gove	285	948	861	642
Graham	762	1,658	1,801	1,150
Grant	108	339	208	200
Gray	507	961	889	660
Greeley	93	273	168	210
Greenwood	1,478	3,420	2,948	2,957
Hamilton	371	591	522	511
Harper	1,486	2,593	2,648	1,797
Harvey	2,459	4,448	3,129	3,468
Haskell	150	444	349	248
Hodgeman	306	945	761	564
Jackson	1,562	3,752	2,896	3,439
Jefferson	1,535	3,459	2,904	3,162
Jewell	1,898	3,925	4,180	3,021
Johnson	2,303	4,325	3,928	3,767
Kearny	266	617	488	538
Kingman	1,557	2,818	2,626	1,891
Kiowa	587	1,411	956	901
Labette	4,328	6,594	6,421	5,327
Lane	298	656	659	363
Leavenworth	3,409	6,846	6,002	5,534
Lincoln	935	2,298	2,106	1,716
Linn	1,764	3,188	2,930	2,699
Logan	312	781	709	590
Lyon	3,903	5,491	4,581	4,210
Marion	1,713	3,840	2,789	3,453
Marshall	2,026	5,704	4,275	4,581
McPherson	1,926	4,870	3,730	3,791
Meade	483	1,236	977	972
Miami	2,450	4,060	4,047	3,086
Mitchell	1,409	3,310	3,197	2,413
Montgomery	5,657	10,041	8,053	6,359
Morris	1,467	3,001	2,577	2,288
Morton	266	783	457	405
Nemaha	1,731	4,654	3,579	3,591
Neosho	3,195	5,150	4,890	4,052
Ness	492	1,401	1,213	927
Norton	1,082	2,288	2,876	1,616
Osage	2,414	4,507	4,276	3,770
Osborne	979	3,060	2,621	2,149
Ottawa	1,358	2,512	2,691	2,003
Pawnee	1,138	2,128	2,124	1,484
Phillips	1,230	2,862	2,912	2,271
Pottawatomie	1,293	4,480	2,834	3,688
Pratt	1,433	2,722	2,607	1,820
Rawlins	495	1,236	1,271	803
Reno	4,385	9,649	6,649	6,832
Republic	1,672	3,661	3,805	2,882
Rice	1,532	3,651	2,800	2,493
Riley	1,610	4,875	2,637	3,320
Rooks	843	2,143	2,394	1,621
Rush	605	2,017	1,478	1,223
Russell	724	2,497	1,934	2,011
Saline	2,808	5,553	4,844	3,976
Scott	379	836	684	415
Sedgwick	10,998	16,637	13,368	10,871
Seward	722	1,290	1,103	678
Shawnee	7,214	14,809	9,452	12,597
Sheridan	477	1,194	1,189	700
Sherman	789	1,066	1,196	582
Smith	1,535	3,247	3,431	2,605
Stafford	1,057	2,779	2,148	1,811
Stanton	89	269	170	180
Stevens	346	876	646	391
Sumner	3,454	5,827	5,518	4,078
Thomas	747	1,046	1,299	641
Trego	393	1,299	1,094	867
Wabaunsee	782	2,859	1,706	2,640
Wallace	293	632	497	381
Washington	1,285	4,390	3,316	3,765
Wichita	127	422	333	318
Wilson	1,768	4,024	3,493	2,970
Woodson	944	2,253	1,794	1,861
Wyandotte	13,737	19,294	17,850	11,563
Soldier vote	.....	.....	235	286
Total	185,464	369,268	314,588	277,658

Women voted in Kansas in 1916.

Governor (1922)—Davis, Dem., 271,058; Morgan, Rep., 252,602; Phillips, Soc., 9,138.

Davis, the new Governor, spoke in his campaign against the Industrial Court and promised a reduction of taxes.

Kansas, in 1922, voted a Soldier Bonus.

PAST VOTE OF KANSAS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 32,970; Rep., 66,805; Dem. (O'C.), 596.

1874 (Gov.), Dem., 35,361; Rep., 48,594.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 37,002; Rep., 78,322; Gr., 7,772; Proh., 110.

1878 (Gov.), Dem., 37,308; Rep., 74,020; Gr., 27,057.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 59,789; Rep., 121,520; Gr., 19,710; Proh., 25.

1882 (Gov.), Dem., 83,237; Rep., 75,158; Gr., 20,989.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 90,132; Rep., 154,406; Gr., 16,341; Proh., 4,954.

1886 (Gov.), Dem., 115,687; Rep., 149,615; Proh., 8,094.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 102,745; Rep., 182,904, U. L. 37,788; Proh., 6,779.

1890 (Gov.), Dem., 71,357; Rep., 115,025; F. A., 106,972; Proh., 1,230.

1892 (Pres.), Rep., 157,237; Pop., 163,111; Proh., 4,539.

1894 (Gov.), Dem., 26,709; Rep., 148,697; Pop., 118,329; Proh., 5,496.

1895 (Ch. J.), Rep., 124,272; Fr. Sil., 42,888.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 126,660; Pop., 46,194; Rep., 159,541; Gold Dem., 1,209; Proh., 1,921; Nat., 620.

1898 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 134,158; Rep., 149,292; Soc. Lab., 642; Proh., 1,092.

1900 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 164,794; Rep., 181,893; Proh., 2,662; Soc. Dem., 1,258.

1900 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 162,601; Rep., 185,985; Soc. Dem., 1,258; Proh., 3,605.

1902 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 117,148; Rep., 159,242; Soc., 4,098; Proh., 6,065; Pop., 635.

1904 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 84,800; Rep., 216,893; Soc., 15,494; Proh., 7,245; Pop., 6,156.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 116,991; Rep., 186,731; Soc., 12,101; Proh., 6,584.

1906 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 150,024; Rep., 152,147; Soc., 4,453; Proh., 7,621.

1908 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 161,209; Rep., 197,216; Soc., 12,420; Proh., 5,033; Ind., 301.

1908 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 162,385; Rep., 196,692; Soc., 11,721; Proh., 3,886; Ind., 68.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 146,014; Rep., 162,181; Soc., 15,354; Proh., 2,373.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 143,670; Rep., 74,844; Prog., 120,123; Soc., 26,807.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 167,541; Rep., 167,509; Soc., 24,804.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 176,929; Rep., 180,823; Prog., 116,755; Soc., 24,502; Proh., 9,885.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 161,696; Rep., 200,543; Prog., 84,060; Soc., 20,360; Proh., 7,346; Ind., 47,201.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 314,588; Rep., 277,658; Soc., 24,685; Proh., 12,882.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 192,037; Rep., 354,519

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 132,444; Rep., 286,424.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 149,300; Rep., 281,931; Soc., 11,429.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 185,464; Rep., 369,268; Soc., 15,511.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 170,443; Rep., 327,072; Soc., 13,417.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 214,940; Rep., 319,914; Soc., 12,544.

KENTUCKY.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Adair	3,526	2,725	1,675	1,863
Allen	3,476	2,255	1,647	2,147
Anderson	1,819	2,499	1,521	1,065
Ballard	1,107	3,987	2,222	692
Barren	3,972	5,499	3,370	2,462
Bath	1,997	2,440	1,798	1,360
Bell	6,691	2,277	1,373	3,321
Boone	973	3,472	2,008	531
Bourbon	4,029	5,452	2,715	2,167
Boyd	6,334	5,103	2,738	2,883
Boyle	3,205	4,099	2,052	1,494
Bracken	1,791	2,621	1,676	1,082
Breathitt	2,464	2,737	2,067	1,584
Breckinridge	4,369	3,702	2,172	2,549
Bullitt	1,393	2,548	1,508	826
Butler	4,097	1,356	1,158	2,456
Caldwell	2,988	2,746	1,605	1,672
Calloway	1,520	4,574	3,334	1,026
Campbell	12,210	10,597	7,290	5,696
Carlisle	688	2,688	1,646	494
Carroll	906	3,209	1,757	535
Carter	4,598	2,757	1,954	2,818
Casey	3,543	1,951	1,352	1,949
Christian	8,743	7,209	3,644	4,594
Clark	3,105	4,846	2,620	1,731
Clay	4,015	960	820	2,271
Clinton	2,356	431	379	1,260
Crittenden	3,149	2,138	1,455	1,794
Cumberland	2,380	931	653	1,394
Daviess	7,584	9,669	5,396	4,078
Edmonson	2,348	1,171	935	1,339
Elliott	860	1,764	1,151	525
Estill	2,552	1,823	1,180	1,524
Fayette	11,032	12,926	6,348	5,472
Fleming	2,960	3,488	2,240	1,836
Floyd	2,825	3,597	2,217	1,823
Franklin	2,710	5,878	3,345	1,426
Fulton	1,365	3,848	2,200	747
Gallatin	536	1,783	1,060	283
Garrard	2,994	2,434	1,375	1,628
Grant	1,613	2,686	1,841	1,078
Graves	3,241	9,018	5,197	1,930
Grayson	4,174	2,830	1,953	2,368
Green	2,310	1,723	1,239	1,412
Greenup	3,111	2,754	1,820	1,821
Hancock	1,146	1,384	833	918
Hardin	3,334	5,382	3,272	1,887
Harlan	7,493	1,805	690	2,670
Harrison	2,378	4,304	2,778	1,409
Hart	3,264	2,972	2,048	2,031
Henderson	4,161	7,272	3,699	2,218
Henry	2,208	4,640	2,595	1,302
Hickman	866	3,045	1,982	539
Hopkins	6,732	7,829	3,757	3,615
Jackson	3,174	260	252	1,968
Jefferson	68,202	56,046	28,840	28,386
Jessamine	2,349	3,206	1,727	1,326
Johnson	4,373	1,714	1,253	2,500
Kenton	11,411	16,300	10,402	5,267
Knott	802	2,295	1,454	571
Knox	5,228	1,534	1,126	3,192
Larue	1,838	2,661	1,350	936
Laurel	4,252	1,621	1,171	2,383
Lawrence	2,849	2,558	1,910	1,928
Lee	1,856	1,246	793	1,135
Leslie	2,576	142	133	1,516
Letcher	4,317	1,960	1,121	2,220
Lewis	4,186	1,550	1,276	2,324
Lincoln	3,710	3,787	2,212	1,868
Livingston	1,790	1,933	1,287	923
Logan	3,948	6,111	3,373	2,501
Lyon	1,275	1,968	1,191	748
Madison	6,012	5,647	3,205	3,017
Magoffin	2,347	1,352	1,433	1,535
Marion	2,431	3,807	2,063	1,396
Marshall	1,883	3,569	2,263	1,201
Martin	1,726	330	280	1,100
Mason	3,743	4,691	2,820	2,127
McCracken	6,085	8,496	4,356	3,058
McCreary	2,889	525	324	1,630
McLean	2,408	2,754	1,589	1,439
Meade	1,468	2,995	1,317	803
Menifee	580	1,149	730	360
Mercer	2,786	3,623	2,093	1,531
Metcalfe	1,869	1,442	1,046	1,107
Monroe	3,426	1,108	882	2,008
Montgomery	2,163	3,069	1,705	1,195
Morgan	1,802	3,347	2,319	1,123
Muhlenberg	6,667	4,824	2,900	3,533
Nelson	2,945	5,061	2,639	1,546
Nicholas	1,496	2,953	1,829	964
Ohio	5,371	4,011	2,723	3,286
Oldham	1,014	2,655	1,455	642
Owen	1,049	4,623	2,911	603
Owsley	1,914	257	197	1,173
Pendleton	2,105	2,598	1,728	1,206
Perry	4,345	2,303	904	2,217
Pike	7,911	5,619	3,414	4,212
Powell	835	1,038	757	587
Pulaski	7,262	3,749	2,531	4,136
Robertson	623	940	663	415
Rockcastle	3,561	1,438	968	1,932
Rowan	1,564	1,264	881	941
Russell	2,587	1,157	859	1,298
Scott	2,661	4,993	2,611	1,486
Shelby	2,402	5,446	2,919	1,863
Simpson	1,680	3,206	1,887	955
Spencer	1,102	2,135	1,271	591
Taylor	2,493	2,380	1,360	1,322
Todd	2,663	3,292	2,051	1,671
Trigg	2,420	3,056	1,722	1,333
Trimble	361	2,057	1,319	259
Union	1,943	4,919	2,754	1,184
Warren	5,474	7,010	4,228	3,002
Washington	2,892	2,600	1,654	1,654
Wayne	2,992	1,827	1,373	1,638
Webster	3,554	4,831	2,673	2,082
Whitley	7,235	1,556	1,171	3,919
Wolfe	939	1,476	1,108	645
Woodford	2,218	3,299	1,786	1,300
Total	452,480	456,497	269,990	241,854

Governor (1923)—Fields, Dem., 348,029; Dawson, Rep., 295,082.

Repr. in Congress (1923)—James W. Morris, Dem., was elected, Dec. 6, 1923, to succeed J. C. Cantrill, Dem., deceased, in 7th dist.

PAST VOTE OF KENTUCKY.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 100,212; Rep., 88,816; Dem., (O'C.), 2,374; Lib. Rep., 217.
1875 (Gov.), Dem., 126,976; Rep., 90,795.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 159,690; Rep., 97,156; Gr., 1,944; Proh., 818.
1879 (Gov.), Dem., 125,799; Rep., 81,882; Gr., 18,954.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 147,999; Rep., 104,550; Gr., 11,498; Proh., 258.
1883 (Gov.), Dem., 133,615; Rep., 89,181.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 152,961; Rep., 118,122; Gr., 1,691; Proh., 3,139.
1885 (Treas.), Dem., 106,214; Rep., 38,617.
1887 (Gov.), Dem., 144,619; Rep., 127,604; Lab., 4,487; Proh., 8,390.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 183,800; Rep., 155,134; Lab., 622; Proh., 5,225.
1889 (Treas.), Dem., 147,982; Rep., 114,649; Proh., 3,351.
1891 (Gov.), Dem., 144,168; Rep., 116,087; Lab., 25,361; Proh., 3,293.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 175,461; Rep., 135,491; Pop., 23,500; Proh., 6,442.
1895 (Gov.), Dem., 163,524; Rep., 172,436; Pop., 16,911; Proh., 4,186.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 217,890; Rep., 218,171; Gold D., 5,114; Proh., 1,781.
1897 (Clerk), Dem., 187,482; Rep., 169,678; Gr., 7,274; N. D., 9,562; Proh., 1,734.
1899 (Gov.), Dem., 191,331; Rep., 193,714; Pop., 3,038; Proh., 2,346.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 230,273; Rep., 226,755.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 235,103; Rep., 227,128; Pop., 1,861; Proh., 3,780; Soc. D., 456; Soc. L., 408.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 229,014; Rep., 202,764; Pop., 4,830; Soc., 2,044; S. L., 615.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 217,171; Rep., 205,277; Pop., 2,511; Proh., 6,609; Soc., 3,602; Soc. L., 2,596.
1907 (Gov.), Dem., 196,428; Rep., 214,481; Proh., 3,652.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 244,092; Rep. 235,711; S. L., 404; Soc., 4,060; Proh., 5,887; Pop., 324; Ind., 200.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 226,771; Rep., 195,436; Proh., 3,673; Soc., 8,718; S. L., 800; Peo., 218.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 219,584; Rep., 115,512; Prog., 102,766; Soc., 11,647; Proh., 3,233; S. L., 956.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 176,605; Rep., 144,758; Soc., 4,890; Prog., 14,108.
1915 (Gov.), Dem., 219,991; Rep., 219,520; Prog., 1,371; Soc., 3,317; Proh., 4,201.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 269,990; Rep., 241,854; Proh., 3,036; Soc., 4,734; Prog., 122; S. L., 333.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 184,385; Rep., 178,797.
1919 (Gov.), Dem., 214,114; Rep., 254,290; Soc., 4,221.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 456,497; Rep., 452,480; Soc., 6,469; Proh., 3,325.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 449,224; Rep., 454,226.

LOUISIANA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Parishes.	1920. Cox Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.	Parishes.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Acadia	1,066	1,141	1,165	202	Morehouse	625	38	564	3
Allen	1,011	242	708	81	Natchitoches	1,471	203	1,181	45
Ascension	627	496	531	106	Orleans	32,847	17,819	30,936	2,531
Assumption	204	725	489	221	Ouachita	1,493	164	1,215	35
Avoyelles	1,353	724	1,253	44	Plaquemines	330	124	461	41
Beauregard	1,151	202	968	59	Pte. Coupee	407	143	301	37
Bienville	1,385	257	1,229	20	Rapides	2,767	445	2,184	134
Bossier	731	44	675	9	Red River	766	187	567	4
Caddo	4,256	401	3,109	151	Richland	666	50	650	7
Calcasieu	2,486	483	1,798	165	Sabine	1,252	111	1,147	30
Caldwell	538	128	554	20	St. Bernard	362	56	363	23
Cameron	146	11	163	10	St. Charles	185	92	297	30
Catahoula	522	176	459	20	St. Helena	366	36	319	9
Claiborne	1,216	48	1,276	15	St. James	352	533	520	185
Concordia	380	12	264	10	St. John Baptist	247	250	589	115
De Soto	1,219	56	1,104	17	St. Landry	1,017	942	139	117
E. Baton Rouge	2,336	442	1,482	130	St. Martin	319	419	971	36
E. Carroll	247	8	219	3	St. Mary	543	758	652	162
E. Feliciana	534	30	489	21	St. Tammany	973	276	782	95
Evangeline	545	587	808	26	Tangipahoa	1,510	440	1,326	159
Franklin	903	173	684	10	Tensas	243	15	204	5
Grant	674	109	640	31	Terrebonne	484	713	666	113
Iberia	439	1,275	802	134	Union	1,226	98	1,106	22
Iberville	391	465	471	160	Vermilion	555	1,420	1,310	78
Jackson	1,004	166	980	27	Vernon	1,145	205	.....	.....
Jefferson	1,242	192	1,041	56	Washington	1,106	165	1,094	66
Jefferson Davis	731	895	656	200	Webster	1,009	112	1,040	6
Lafayette	823	1,045	1,066	73	W. Baton Rouge	354	175	237	28
Lafourche	343	1,044	629	157	W. Carroll	341	104	311	14
La Salle	575	109	610	20	W. Feliciana	354	34	261	8
Lincoln	992	183	932	42	Winn	972	291	808	50
Livingston	666	218	503	35					
Madison	331	4	187	1	Total	87,519	38,538	79,875	6,466

PAST VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 57,029; Rep., 71,633.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 70,508; Rep., 75,135.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 65,067; Rep., 38,637; Gr., 439.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 62,540; Rep., 46,347.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 85,032; Rep., 30,701; Proh., 127; Un. Lab., 39.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 87,662; Rep., 13,282; People's 13,281.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 87,922; Rep., 13,282; Pop., 13,281.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 77,175; Rep., 22,037; Gold D., 1,834.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 53,671; Rep., 14,233.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 47,747; Rep., 5,205; Soc., 995.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 63,568; Rep., 8,958; Soc., 2,538; Ind., 82.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 60,966; Rep., 3,834; Prog., 9,323; Soc., 5,249.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 79,875; Rep., 6,466; Prog., 6,349; Soc., 292.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 80,807 Rep., 48,068.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 44,224 (unopposed).
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 87,519; Rep., 38,538; Ind., 339.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 93,944 (unopposed).

MAINE.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Androscoggin	9,565	5,757	5,464	4,496	Penobscot	14,145	6,110	7,395	7,322
Aroostook	11,191	1,407	2,420	5,775	Piscataquis	4,049	1,788	1,763	2,141
Cumberland	24,623	10,484	9,795	11,768	Sagadahoc	3,857	1,709	1,791	1,828
Franklin	3,820	1,668	1,908	1,988	Somerset	6,533	2,770	3,134	3,567
Hancock	5,604	2,154	3,303	3,191	Waldo	4,383	1,666	2,539	2,418
Kennebec	12,333	5,466	5,527	6,731	Washington	6,768	2,997	3,459	3,890
Knox	4,979	2,971	3,434	2,211	York	13,536	6,852	6,853	6,373
Lincoln	3,668	1,256	1,718	1,781					
Oxford	7,301	3,906	3,615	4,026	Total	136,355	58,961	64,118	69,506

Governor (1922)—Pattangall, Dem., 75,256; Baxter, Rep., 103,713.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Curtis, Dem., 74,660; Hale, Rep., 101,026.

PAST VOTE OF MAINE.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 29,087; Rep., 61,422.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 49,823; Rep., 66,300.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 65,171; Rep., 74,039; Gr., 4,408.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 52,140; Rep., 72,200; Proh., 2,160; Gr., 3,953.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 50,437; Rep., 73,656; Proh., 2,691; Un. Lab., 1,349.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 48,024; Rep., 62,878; People's, 2,045; Proh., 3,062.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 34,587; Rep., 80,461; Proh., 1,589; Nat. Dem., 1,867.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 36,823; Rep., 65,435; Proh., 2,585; Soc., 878.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 27,648; Rep., 64,438; Proh., 1,510; Soc., 2,103; People's, 338.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 61,477; Rep., 69,315; Soc. D., 1,553; Proh., 1,139.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 35,403; Rep., 66,987; Soc. D., 1,758; Proh., 1,487; Ind., 652.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 66,075; Rep., 73,728; Soc. D. 1,430; Proh., 1,425.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 73,425; Rep., 64,672; Soc., 1,582; Proh., 1,352.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 51,113; Rep., 26,545; Prog., 48,493; Soc., 2,541; Proh., 945.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 67,748; Rep., 71,043; Soc., 2,110; Proh., 1,204.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 62,039; Rep., 58,862; Prog., 18,225; Soc., 1,872; Proh., 594.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 64,118; Rep., 69,506; Soc., 2,186; Proh., 595.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 69,478; Rep., 79,572; Soc., 1,490; Proh., 279.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 67,719; Rep., 81,317; Soc., 1,558; Proh., 249.
1918 (Gov.), Dem. 58,918; Rep., 64,069.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 54,289; Rep., 67,431.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 58,961; Rep., 136,355; Soc., 2,214; S. Tax, 310; Proh., 1.

MARYLAND.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Allegany	5,643	9,595	4,859	5,760	Howard	2,397	2,608	1,913	1,346
Anne Arundel	5,053	6,199	4,111	2,705	Kent	3,034	2,838	1,886	1,673
Baltimore	9,365	12,432	15,226	12,633	Montgomery	6,277	5,948	3,805	2,913
Baltimore City	86,748	125,526	60,226	49,805	Prince George's	4,857	6,628	3,493	3,058
Calvert	1,230	1,741	910	975	Queen Anne's	3,519	2,157	2,206	1,242
Caroline	3,012	2,929	1,965	1,666	St. Mary's	1,861	2,175	1,443	1,064
Carroll	4,273	5,784	4,016	3,602	Somerset	2,634	3,658	1,885	2,364
Cecil	3,468	3,435	2,587	1,959	Talbot	3,130	3,050	2,180	1,753
Charles	1,642	2,585	1,363	1,374	Washington	6,852	8,757	5,642	5,093
Dorchester	3,950	4,218	2,750	2,468	Wicomico	5,054	4,225	3,285	2,539
Frederick	7,747	9,559	6,094	5,725	Worcester	3,676	3,090	2,138	1,520
Garrett	1,070	2,805	1,031	1,808					
Harford	4,134	4,175	3,345	2,302	Total	180,626	236,117	138,359	117,347

Governor (1923)—Ritchie, Dem., 177,871; Armstrong, Rep., 137,471; Champlin, Soc., 1,465; Reynolds, Lab., 968.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Bruce, Dem., 160,947; France, Rep., 139,581; Smiley, Soc., 2,479; Long, Lab., 2,909.

PAST VOTE OF MARYLAND.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 67,687; Rep., 66,760.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 91,780; Rep., 71,981.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 93,706; Rep., 78,515; Gr., 818.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 96,932; Rep., 85,699; Proh., 2,794; Gr., 531.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 106,168; Rep., 99,986; Proh., 4,767.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 113,866; Rep., 92,736; People's, 796; Proh., 5,877.
1895 (Gov.), Dem., 106,169; Rep., 124,936; Pop., 989; Proh., 7,719.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 104,746; Rep., 136,978; Nat. Dem., 2,507; Proh., 6,058.
1899 (Gov.), Dem., 128,409; Rep., 116,286; Proh., 5,275.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 122,237; Rep., 136,185; Proh., 4,574; Soc., 904.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 108,548; Rep., 95,923; Soc. D., 1,302; Proh., 2,913.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 109,446; Rep., 109,497; Proh., 3,034; Soc., 2,247.
1907 (Gov.), Dem., 102,051; Rep., 94,300; Proh 3,776.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 115,908; Rep., 116,513; Proh., 3,302; Soc., 2,323; Ind., 485.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 103,395; Rep., 106,392.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 112,674; Rep., 54,956; Prog., 57,789; Proh., 2,244; Soc., 3,996.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 110,204; Rep., 94,864; Prog., 3,697; Soc., 3,255; Proh., 3,144; Lab., 969.
1915 (Gov.), Dem., 119,317; Rep., 116,136; Proh., 2,244; Soc., 2,082; Lab., 852.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 138,359; Rep., 117,347; Proh., 2,903; Soc., 2,674; Soc. L., 756.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 109,740; Rep., 113,662; Proh., 3,325; Soc., 2,590; Lab., 1,143.
1917 (Comp.), Dem., 85,368; Rep., 84,449; Proh., 2,621.
1919 (Gov.), Dem., 112,240; Rep., 112,075.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 180,626; Rep., 236,117; Soc., 8,876; F.-L., 1,645; Soc. L., 1,178.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 169,200; Rep., 184,999; Soc., 6,559; Soc. L., 2,569; Ind., 21,345; Ind., 6,538.

MASSACHUSETTS.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Barnstable	1,125	6,383	1,892	2,836	Middlesex	61,661	156,636	49,844	60,802
Berkshire	10,956	20,138	8,357	9,787	Nantucket	205	608	307	249
Bristol	17,719	56,734	18,065	22,578	Norfolk	15,720	51,826	12,702	19,284
Dukes	150	1,013	309	464	Plymouth	9,373	33,582	11,009	13,515
Essex	30,560	95,057	32,489	35,909	Suffolk	67,552	108,089	61,047	42,492
Franklin	2,542	9,931	3,054	4,353	Worcester	34,667	81,241	27,540	32,541
Hampden	19,156	46,741	17,028	18,207					
Hampshire	5,305	13,174	4,202	5,748	Total	276,691	681,153	247,885	268,784

Governor (1922)—Fitzgerald, Dem., 404,192; Cox, Rep., 464,873; Hutchins, Soc., 9,205; Hess, Soc Lab., 4,713; Lewis, Proh., 6,870.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Gaston, Dem., 406,776; Lodge, Rep., 414,130; Nicholls, Proh.-Prog., 24,866; Sherman, Soc., 11,678; Cook, Ind., 7,836; Weeks, Prog., 4,862.

Massachusetts voters, in 1922, rejected (427,840 to 323,964) a measure providing for more stringent Prohibition enforcement.

The voters also rejected (553,173 to 208,252) a proposal that the State regulate motion pictures.

PAST VOTE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 59,260; Rep., 133,472.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 108,777; Rep., 150,063.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 111,960; Rep., 165,205.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 122,481; Rep., 146,724; Proh., 10,026; Gr., 24,433.
1885 (Gov.), Dem., 90,346; Rep., 112,243; Gr., 2,227; Proh., 4,714.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 112,883; Rep., 122,346; Proh., 8,251; Lab., 112 and 49.
1887 (Gov.), Dem., 118,394; Rep., 136,000; Lab., 595; Proh., 10,945.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 151,855; Rep., 183,892; Proh., 8,701.
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 120,582; Rep., 127,357; Proh., 15,108.
1900 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 156,977; Rep., 238,866; Soc. L., 2,599; Proh., 6,202; Soc. D., 9,601.
1904 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 165,746; Rep., 257,822; Soc., 13,604; Proh., 4,279; Soc., 2,359; Pop., 1,294.
1908 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 155,543; Rep., 265,966; Soc., 10,781; Proh., 4,374; Soc. L., 952; Ind., 19,175.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 173,408; Rep., 155,948; Prog., 142,228; Soc., 12,616; Proh., 2,754; Soc. L., 1,102.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 247,885; Rep., 268,784; Soc., 11,058; Proh., 2,993; Soc. L., 1,097.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 234,238; Rep., 267,177; Soc., 15,538.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 228,883; Rep., 276,123; Soc., 10,582; Proh., 5,938; Soc. L., 3,893.
1917 (Gov.), Dem., 135,666; Rep., 226,145; Soc., 16,496; Proh., 4,140.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 197,828; Rep., 214,863; Soc., 7,757; Soc. L., 1,913.
1919 (Gov.), Dem., 192,673; Rep., 317,774; Proh., 679; Soc., 7,041; Soc. Lab., 2,321.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 276,691; Rep., 681,153; Soc., 32,265; Soc. Lab., 3,583; Soc., 20,079.

MICHIGAN.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Alcona	1,048	267	453	573
Alger	1,272	471	650	687
Allegan	7,852	2,158	3,591	4,803
Alpena	3,490	1,907	1,392	2,020
Antrim	2,255	519	932	1,336
Arenac	1,528	673	938	911
Baraga	1,378	307	462	748
Barry	5,169	1,883	2,491	3,157
Bay	13,933	7,011	5,996	6,708
Benzie	1,522	423	770	900
Berrien	15,795	4,866	6,054	7,511
Branch	5,712	2,182	3,062	3,100
Calhoun	16,780	6,314	8,037	6,484
Cass	4,515	2,186	2,666	2,518
Charlevoix	3,090	706	1,152	1,877
Cheboygan	2,487	1,291	1,389	1,576
Chippewa	4,763	1,281	1,768	2,365
Clare	1,772	510	769	1,049
Clinton	6,039	1,468	2,094	3,381
Crawford	730	363	450	409
Delta	4,975	2,029	1,781	3,088
Dickinson	3,571	596	1,291	2,393
Eaton	7,376	2,738	3,461	3,802
Emmet	3,075	1,077	1,363	1,724
Genesee	24,604	7,444	9,311	9,353
Gladwin	1,696	317	729	935
Gogebic	5,569	839	1,510	2,204
Grand Traverse	4,097	1,163	1,848	1,917
Gratiot	6,583	1,849	2,960	3,434
Hillsdale	6,717	2,478	3,424	3,463
Houghton	14,976	3,103	4,615	8,013
Huron	8,444	1,597	1,816	4,743
Ingham	18,524	7,093	7,664	7,846
Ionia	8,001	3,405	3,911	3,950
Iosco	2,025	551	729	984
Iron	3,548	504	877	2,139
Isabella	5,113	1,634	2,143	2,700
Jackson	16,020	7,810	8,058	6,938
Kalamazoo	13,819	5,283	7,164	5,951
Kalkaska	891	225	430	724
Kent	40,802	14,763	20,364	16,095
Keweenaw	1,274	89	194	860
Lake	933	263	347	588
Lapeer	5,558	1,307	1,937	3,345
Leelanau	2,185	415	763	984
Lenawee	12,004	5,117	5,519	6,247
Livingston	4,654	2,436	2,297	2,460
Luce	717	193	257	527
Mackinac	1,685	932	908	1,082
Macomb	9,791	3,029	3,108	4,552
Manistee	3,274	2,196	2,177	2,390
Marquette	9,368	3,040	2,625	5,263
Mason	3,705	1,360	1,689	2,198
Mecosta	3,951	1,149	1,478	2,435
Menominee	5,089	1,568	1,854	2,671
Midland	4,161	967	1,454	2,104
Missaukee	1,812	347	917	1,160
Monroe	6,671	5,229	4,202	3,787
Montcalm	6,676	1,694	2,801	3,894
Montmorency	844	201	372	366
Muskegon	11,778	3,494	4,465	5,002
Newaygo	4,200	931	1,625	2,417
Oakland	19,349	6,449	6,659	7,730
Oceana	3,562	786	1,387	1,957
Ogemaw	1,695	448	743	874
Ontonagon	1,996	660	888	1,235
Osceola	3,612	772	1,285	2,193
Oscoda	442	77	175	245
Otsego	875	458	519	531
Ottawa	10,566	2,396	3,941	5,484
Presque Isle	2,523	527	906	1,407
Roscommon	664	185	230	311
Saginaw	20,529	8,522	8,434	9,544
Sanilac	7,299	1,152	1,867	4,639
Schoolcraft	1,797	483	623	994
Shiawassee	7,221	2,605	3,308	3,926
St. Clair	14,967	4,568	4,617	6,538
St. Joseph	6,052	2,723	3,567	3,132
Tuscola	7,310	1,276	2,329	4,461
Van Buren	6,954	2,007	3,225	4,302
Washtenaw	14,604	4,518	5,279	6,505
Wayne	224,122	52,529	60,935	70,056
Wexford	3,440	1,108	1,683	2,333
Total	762,865	233,450	283,993	337,952

Governor (1922)—Cummins, Dem., 218,252; Groesbeck, Rep., 356,933; Blumenberg, Soc., 4,452; Hoyt, Proh., 2,744; Markley, Soc.-Lab., 1,279.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Ferris, Dem., 294,932; Townsend, Rep., 281,843; Krieghoff, Soc., 4,249; Titus, Proh., 1,936.

Michigan voters, in 1922, defeated the income tax proposal.

PAST VOTE OF MICHIGAN.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 77,020; Rep., 136,199; Dem. (O'C.), 2,861; Proh., 1,271.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 141,095; Rep., 166,534; Gr., 9,060; Proh., 766; Anti-secret Soc., 75.

1878 (Gov.), Dem., 78,503; Rep., 126,280; Gr., 73,313.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 131,301; Rep., 185,190; Gr., 34,895; Proh., 942; Lab., 312.

1882 (Gov.), Dem.-Gr., 154,269; Rep., 149,697; Str. Gr., 2,006; Proh., 5,854.

1883 (Sup. Ct.), Dem.-Gr., 127,326; Rep., 119,870; Str. Gr., 541; Proh., 13,467.

1884 (Pres.), Dem.-Gr., 189,361; Rep., 192,669; Str. Gr., 758; Proh., 18,403. (Dem. without Gr. vote, 149,835.)

1884 (Gov.), Dem.-Gr., 186,887; Rep., 190,840; Str. Gr., 414; Proh., 22,207.

1885 (Reg't.), Dem.-Gr., 155,743; Rep., 138,358; Proh., 14,708.

1886 (Gov.), Dem., 174,042; Rep., 181,474; Proh., 25,179.

1889 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 122,955; Rep., 156,426; U. L., 2,681; Proh., 16,380.

1890 (Gov.), Dem., 183,725; Rep., 172,205; Indus., 13,198; Proh., 28,651.

1891 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 148,271; Rep., 153,211; Indus., 9,121; Proh., 14,144.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 202,296; Rep., 222,708; Peo., 19,931; Proh., 20,857; Scat., 925.

1893 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 148,712; Rep., 164,754; Pop., 14,469; Proh., 14,526.

1894 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 221,022; Rep., 304,431; N. D., 9,738; Proh., 5,499.

1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 236,994; Rep., 293,072; Gold D., 6,905; Proh., 4,938; Nat., 1,815; Soc. L., 293; Scat., 585.

1897 (Sup. Ct.), Dem. and Pop., 139,307; Rep., 210,721; N. D., 30,729; Proh., 7,936.

1900 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 211,685; Rep., 316,269; Soc. D., 2,826; Proh., 11,859; Pop., 833; Soc. L., 903.

1902 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 174,077; Rep., 211,261; Soc. D., 4,271; Proh., 11,326; Soc. L., 1,264.

1904 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 135,392; Rep., 364,957; Soc., 9,042; Proh., 13,441; Soc. L., 1,036; Pop., 1,159.

1908 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 175,771; Rep., 335,580; Soc., 11,586; Proh., 16,974; Soc. L., 1,096; Ind., 760; Unattached, 63.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 159,670; Rep., 202,863; Proh., 9,989.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 194,017; Rep., 169,963; Prog., 155,372; Soc., 21,398; Proh., 7,811.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 150,721; Rep., 152,244; Prog., 214,584; Soc., 23,211; Proh., 6,934; Soc. L., 1,252.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 212,063; Rep., 176,254; Prog., 36,747; Soc., 11,056; Proh., 3,830; Soc. L., 497.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 286,775; Rep., 339,097; Soc., 16,120; Proh., 8,139; Soc. L., 842.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 264,441; Rep., 263,724; Soc., 15,040; Proh., 7,255; Soc. L., 963.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 158,142; Rep., 266,738; Soc., 7,068; Proh., 1,637; Soc. L., 790.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 212,487; Rep., 220,954; Soc., 4,763; Proh., 1,133.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 233,450; Rep., 762,865; Soc., 28,947; Proh., 9,646; Soc. Lab., 2,539; Farm-Lab., 10,372.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 310,566; Rep., 703,180; Soc., 23,542; Proh., 6,990; Soc. Lab., 2,097; Farm-Lab., 11,817.

MINNESOTA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Aitkin	2,933	613	877	1,122	Martin	5,142	1,221	1,756	1,741
Anoka	3,505	865	1,171	1,262	Meeker	4,693	878	1,475	1,780
Becker	4,811	901	1,453	1,761	Mille Lacs	3,521	526	1,113	1,127
Beltrami	4,518	1,427	1,912	1,331	Morrison	5,371	1,131	1,650	1,887
Benton	2,920	554	945	1,020	Mower	6,339	1,061	1,572	2,520
Big Stone	2,415	451	809	810	Murray	3,270	698	1,193	1,137
Blue Earth	8,894	1,974	2,211	2,864	Nicollet	4,115	556	814	1,288
Brown	5,841	796	1,101	2,078	Nobles	4,420	982	1,280	1,413
Carlton	2,833	1,152	1,115	1,096	Norman	3,451	481	1,076	1,046
Carver	5,073	562	960	1,950	Olmsted	7,130	1,756	1,926	2,101
Cass	3,242	710	1,260	982	Otter Tail	11,084	1,741	2,858	4,328
Chippewa	3,532	960	1,134	1,311	Pennington	2,320	768	1,004	868
Chisago	4,361	484	944	1,749	Pine	3,879	1,127	1,507	1,531
Clay	4,943	1,335	1,716	1,549	Pipestone	3,106	490	732	1,010
Clearwater	1,788	340	544	493	Polk	8,197	2,111	3,498	2,471
Cook	467	98	162	125	Pope	3,466	709	1,121	1,321
Cottonwood	3,882	451	762	1,425	Ramsey	40,204	21,110	22,291	13,317
Crow Wing	5,262	1,077	1,568	1,715	Red Lake	1,308	558	694	463
Dakota	5,373	2,190	2,373	1,881	Redwood	5,589	880	1,361	2,029
Dodge	3,386	516	895	1,260	Renville	5,995	1,283	1,660	2,432
Douglas	4,428	733	1,398	1,709	Rice	6,500	2,040	2,083	2,408
Faribault	6,687	869	1,123	2,184	Rock	3,121	442	705	1,196
Fillmore	7,341	899	1,313	2,945	Roseau	2,387	500	834	821
Freeborn	6,772	1,131	1,347	2,418	St. Louis	27,987	14,767	12,056	10,834
Goodhue	9,330	1,118	1,875	3,471	Scott	3,015	1,253	1,361	972
Grant	2,427	533	778	878	Sherburne	2,747	307	731	965
Hennepin	90,517	28,911	36,395	27,957	Sibley	4,198	502	973	1,737
Houston	4,101	598	744	1,783	Stearns	13,566	1,616	3,350	4,312
Hubbard	2,238	453	799	685	Steele	4,243	1,167	1,497	1,734
Isanti	3,007	405	935	1,123	Stevens	2,339	457	787	943
Itasca	3,973	1,930	1,504	1,163	Swift	3,553	985	1,181	1,335
Jackson	4,313	715	1,272	1,503	Todd	5,448	1,464	1,922	1,919
Kanabec	2,436	332	608	776	Traverse	1,759	550	779	774
Kandiyohi	4,759	1,282	1,968	1,612	Wabasha	4,907	1,275	1,449	1,787
Kittson	2,485	599	749	709	Wadena	2,635	503	651	938
Koochiching	1,786	859	1,089	474	Waseca	3,626	1,257	1,178	1,522
Lac Qui Parle	4,219	653	1,047	1,614	Washington	5,852	1,558	1,610	2,167
Lake	990	594	506	401	Watonwan	3,510	647	801	1,300
Le Sueur	4,059	1,853	1,723	1,430	Wilkin	2,106	561	808	690
Lincoln	2,548	673	1,174	777	Winona	7,888	2,896	2,907	2,916
Lyon	4,557	1,232	1,893	1,389	Wright	7,013	1,299	2,262	2,683
McLeod	5,430	1,139	1,305	1,772	Yellow Medicine	4,225	814	1,238	1,501
Mahnomen	1,076	215	411	262					
Marshall	4,738	885	1,513	1,461	Total	519,421	142,994	179,152	179,544

U. S. Senator (1923)—(Special election, July 16, for successor to Knute Nelson, deceased.)—Magnus Johnson, Farm.-Lab., 290,165; Jas. Carley, Dem., 19,311; J. A. O. Preus, Rep., 195,319.

Governor (1922)—Indrehus, Dem., 79,903; Preus, Rep., 309,756; Johnson, Farm.-Lab., 295,479.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Anna Oleson, Dem., 123,624; Kellogg, Rep., 241,833; Shipstead, Farm.-Lab., 325,372.

Minnesota, in 1922, voted to loan the credit of the State to help farmers.

PAST VOTE OF MINNESOTA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 35,211; Rep., 55,708.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 48,587; Rep., 72,955.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 53,315; Rep., 93,902.

1881 (Gov.), Dem., 36,655; Rep., 64,485.

1883 (Gov.), Dem., 57,819; Rep., 72,404; Proh., 4,924.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 70,065; Rep., 111,685; Gr., 3,583; Proh., 4,684.

1886 (Gov.), Dem., 104,464; Rep., 107,064; Proh., 8,966.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 104,385; Rep., 142,492; Proh., 15,311; W. L., 1,094.

1890 (Gov.), Dem., 85,844; Rep., 88,111; For. Alli., 58,514; Proh., 8,424.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 100,920; Rep., 122,823; Pop., 29,313; Proh., 14,182.

1894 (Gov.), Dem., 53,579; Rep., 147,944; Pop., 87,931; Proh., 6,879.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 139,626; Rep., 193,501; Gold D., 3,202; Proh., 4,343; Soc. L., 915.

1898 (Gov.), Fus., 131,980; Rep., 111,796; Pop., 1,766; Proh., 5,299.

1900 (Pres.), Fus., 112,901; Rep., 190,461; Proh., 8,555; Soc. D., 3,065; Soc. L., 1,329.

1900 (Gov.), Fus., 150,651; Rep., 152,905.

1902 (Gov.), Fus., 99,375; Rep., 155,861; Proh., 5,735; Soc., 3,074; Peo., 5,347; Soc. L., 2,426; Nat., 2,393.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 148,091; Rep., 141,847.

1904 (Pres.), Fus., 55,187; Rep., 216,651; Proh., 6,253; Soc., 11,692; Soc. L., 974; Pop., 2,103.

1906 (Gov.), Fus., 168,715; Rep., 92,082; Proh., 7,709; Soc., 5,006.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 173,845; Rep., 153,667; Proh., 7,024; Soc., 6,516; Ind., 593.

1908 (Pres.), Fus., 109,594; Rep., 195,876; Proh., 8,658; Soc., 10,021; S. L., 843; Pop., 1,309; Ind., 420.

1910 (Gov.) Fus., 103,779; Rep., 164,185; Proh. 8,960; Soc., 6,510; S. L., 6,510; Pub. Own., 11,173.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 99,659; Rep., 129,688; Prog., 33,455; Proh., 29,876; Pub. Own., 25,769.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 106,426; Rep., 64,334; Prog., 125,856; Soc., 27,505; Proh., 7,886; S. L., 2,212.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 156,304; Rep., 143,730; Prog., 3,553; Soc., 17,225; Indus. L., 3,861.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 117,541; Rep., 185,159; Proh., 78,425.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 179,152; Rep., 179,544; Prog., 290; Proh., 7,793; Soc., 20,117; S. L., 468.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 93,112; Rep., 245,841; Soc., 26,306; Proh., 19,884; Indus. L., 5,476.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 76,793; Rep., 166,515; Nat., 6,648; Farm-Lab., 111,948; Soc., 7,794.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Rep., 206,555; Nat., 137,274.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 142,994; Rep., 519,421; Soc., 56,106; Proh., 11,489; Soc. Lab., 5,828.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 81,293; Rep., 415,805; Ind., 281,402; Soc., 5,124.

MISSISSIPPI.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

COUNTIES.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.	COUNTIES.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Adams	642	114	671	42	Lincoln	774	421	1,282	105
Alcorn	1,336	354	1,452	125	Lowndes	928	51	1,028	29
Amite	578	90	1,024	16	Madison	831	57	782	36
Attala	1,187	270	1,267	110	Marion	613	143	792	51
Benton	405	124	718	38	Marshall	823	30	1,017	8
Bolivar	1,039	326	.....	.....	Monroe	1,881	139	1,684	82
Calhoun	875	160	1,225	45	Montgomery	846	57	997	35
Carroll	669	184	943	34	Neshoba	1,088	182	1,459	69
Chickasaw	944	194	1,215	47	Newton	1,208	108	1,341	19
Choctaw	779	191	873	53	Noxubee	701	24	656	10
Claiborne	401	14	435	5	Oktibbeha	778	70	911	48
Clarke	807	47	1,092	49	Panola	843	80	1,262	29
Clay	771	48	832	27	Pearl River	464	53	521	35
Coahoma	882	61	697	21	Perry	271	69	395	32
Copiah	1,300	60	1,486	20	Pike	1,114	153	1,451	53
Covington	649	257	836	63	Pontotoc	992	439	1,314	110
De Soto	806	27	861	12	Prentiss	992	496	1,342	164
Forrest	1,146	140	1,146	54	Quitman	377	39	272	12
Franklin	641	203	769	22	Rankin	905	43	1,104	8
George	263	56	341	32	Scott	1,055	64	1,106	25
Greene	337	24	399	32	Sharkey	228	7	246	6
Grenada	533	12	649	28	Simpson	902	109	966	34
Hancock	305	130	512	68	Smith	968	265	1,271	30
Harrison	1,270	314	1,395	197	Stone	299	16	451	31
Hinds	2,510	151	2,220	97	Sunflower	1,066	47	879	20
Holmes	917	69	1,070	21	Tallahatchie	1,092	69	1,061	6
Humphreys	316	21	.....	.....	Tate	876	117	1,074	18
Issaquena	83	13	94	8	Tippah	953	237	1,547	82
Itawamba	1,023	198	1,407	184	Tishomingo	841	387	1,031	175
Jackson	577	121	743	87	Tunica	256	2	173	.....
Jasper	899	98	1,040	38	Union	1,224	429	1,666	89
Jefferson	430	14	456	3	Walthall	464	139	665	12
Jeff. Davis	485	179	634	45	Warren	1,082	161	1,204	73
Jones	1,396	419	1,664	196	Washington	776	60	836	47
Kemper	734	129	939	71	Wayne	547	112	787	47
Lafayette	873	321	1,370	47	Webster	576	299	944	143
Lamar	672	192	744	89	Wilkinson	416	15	460	8
Lauderdale	2,539	228	3,058	157	Winston	932	113	1,152	47
Lawrence	526	131	725	18	Yalobusha	892	82	1,175	49
Leake	1,082	121	1,434	31	Yazoo	948	46	1,146	25
Lee	1,652	302	1,683	91					
Leflore	969	39	853	28	Total	69,277	11,576	80,422	4,253

Governor (1923)—Whitfield, Dem., was elected without opposition. In the Democratic primary election, Aug. 28, 1923, Whitfield got 111,565 votes, and former Gov. Bilbo received 95,023.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Stephens, Dem., 62,567; Cook, Rep., 3,346; Rose, Soc., 1,251.

PAST VOTE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 47,288; Rep., 82,175.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 112,173; Rep., 52,605.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 75,750; Rep., 34.854.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 76,510; Rep., 43,509.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 85,467; Rep., 31,120; Proh., 258.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 40,288; Rep., 1,342; Peo., 10,102; Proh., 995.
1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peo., 63,793; Rep., 5,123; Nat. Dem., 1,071; Proh., 485; Soc. Lab., 35,454; Ind. Proh., 13,960.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 51,706; Rep., 5,753; Pop., 1,644.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 32,191; no opposition.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 53,376; Rep., 3,189; Pop., 1,425; Soc., 393.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 60,876; Rep., 4,505; Soc., 978; Pop., 1,165.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 40,200; Soc., 3,822.
1911 (Lt. Gov.), Dem., 32,237; Soc., 8,922.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 57,164; Rep., 1,511; Prog., 3,627; Soc., 2,017.
*1915 (Gov.), Dem., 50,541; Soc., 4,406.
*1916 (Pres.), Dem., 80,422; Rep., 4,253; Soc., 1,484; Prog., 520.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 74,290.
1919 (Gov.), Dem., no opposition.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 69,277; Rep., 11,576; Soc., 1,639.
*No returns received from Bolivar County.

SUNSHINE AND CLOUD CENTRES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By the National Geographic Society.)

Yuma, Arizona, furnishes the dot on the map on which to place a compass and draw the circle into which the sunbeams pour almost ceaselessly during daylight hours. Only 18 days in the average year can be called cloudy in Yuma and in a roughly circular area about 100 miles from the city in every direction.

Considering the length of the days as well as their number, the region around Yuma and embracing the southwestern third of Arizona, gets 85 per cent. of all the sunbeams aimed at it during the year, while 80 per cent. of all the sunshine that could be received hits the mark in the southeastern end of California, practically the whole of Arizona, southwestern New Mexico and the little sharp westernmost point of Texas around El Paso.

Nature has given compensations for a lack of sunshine. As the percentage of fair days grows less and less outward from the "sunshine centre," the rainfall grows greater and greater, so that agriculture may flourish without irrigation.

But after the mouth of the Mississippi has been passed, the sunshine lines double northward, putting Southern Florida practically into the 75 per cent. sunshine area.

The "cloud centre" of the United States is in a little region in Western Washington near the southernmost indentation of Puget Sound. Half the days there are cloudy and an additional 30 per cent. are partly cloudy. About the little centre is a large area of only slightly less marked cloudiness.

In the region around the country's "cloud centre" there is another sort of dollars and cents compensation. The cloudiness in this case is accompanied by heavy rain and snowfall and these, with the high mountains of the region, furnish the ingredients which give the State of Washington a greater potential water power than that of any other State in the Union.

There are two secondary "cloud centres" in the East. On the southeastern shore of Lake Ontario, and in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan between Lakes Superior and Michigan, three-quarters of the days in a year are either cloudy or partly cloudy.

MISSOURI.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Adair	2,534	4,861	2,275	2,681
Andrew	2,466	3,913	1,853	2,087
Atchison	2,227	3,236	1,697	1,626
Audrain	5,514	3,827	3,572	1,741
Barry	3,729	5,162	2,752	2,683
Barton	3,040	3,480	2,217	1,597
Bates	4,433	5,039	3,255	2,597
Benton	1,506	3,367	1,285	1,842
Bollinger	2,019	2,869	1,538	1,624
Boone	8,748	4,077	5,601	2,180
Buchanan	16,188	1,719	10,973	7,761
Butler	2,662	4,601	2,135	2,717
Caldwell	2,498	4,168	1,683	2,069
Calloway	6,035	3,274	3,882	2,009
Camden	1,034	2,276	930	1,261
Cape Girardeau	4,584	7,537	2,993	3,753
Carroll	4,075	5,609	2,822	2,978
Carter	930	1,057	586	469
Cass	5,030	4,055	3,337	2,104
Cedar	1,936	3,488	1,410	1,874
Chariton	4,675	4,331	3,135	2,183
Christian	919	3,795	938	1,978
Clark	2,383	3,310	1,692	1,782
Clay	6,283	2,804	3,902	1,307
Clinton	3,304	3,165	2,153	1,551
Cole	4,167	5,878	2,915	2,746
Cooper	3,657	5,151	2,537	2,830
Crawford	1,658	2,623	1,312	1,642
Dade	1,892	3,540	1,618	1,941
Dallas	1,100	2,665	1,022	1,428
Daviess	3,560	4,458	2,375	2,342
De Kalb	2,121	3,001	1,647	1,640
Dent	1,907	2,204	1,457	1,252
Douglas	577	3,237	737	1,730
Dunklin	5,199	4,455	3,723	1,924
Franklin	2,814	8,712	2,468	4,325
Gasconade	454	4,481	510	2,513
Gentry	3,374	3,442	2,104	1,823
Greene	11,514	15,755	7,191	7,543
Grundy	2,721	5,123	1,789	2,481
Harrison	2,502	5,151	2,205	2,741
Henry	5,367	5,313	3,653	2,727
Hickory	532	2,131	552	1,144
Holt	2,329	4,153	1,615	2,030
Howard	4,735	2,125	2,866	1,121
Howell	2,323	4,344	1,861	2,132
Iron	1,554	1,563	1,027	874
Jackson	76,791	78,875	44,556	32,943
Jasper	11,006	17,074	10,513	9,358
Jefferson	4,684	5,730	3,021	3,310
Johnson	5,444	5,700	3,701	2,966
Knox	2,250	2,749	1,657	1,460
Laclede	2,183	3,469	1,755	1,877
Lafayette	6,169	7,471	4,073	4,049
Lawrence	3,532	6,093	2,809	3,228
Lewis	3,542	2,810	2,357	1,429
Lincoln	3,660	3,209	2,468	1,642
Linn	5,184	5,557	3,441	2,801
Livingston	3,666	5,093	2,609	2,424
McDonald	2,242	2,921	1,631	1,414
Macon	5,626	6,009	3,805	3,034
Madison	1,830	2,023	1,310	1,230
Maries	1,677	1,445	1,319	725
Marion	6,719	4,660	4,534	2,759
Mercer	1,044	3,170	1,042	1,733
Miller	1,833	3,555	1,395	1,862
Mississippi	2,442	2,193	1,874	1,330
Moniteau	2,405	3,535	1,675	1,742
Monroe	6,136	1,406	3,738	748
Montgomery	3,103	3,910	1,988	2,079
Morgan	1,834	2,911	1,368	1,578
New Madrid	3,637	3,745	2,715	2,039
Newton	4,078	5,541	3,158	2,929
Nodaway	5,504	6,671	3,874	3,540
Oregon	1,961	1,319	1,799	660
Osage	1,118	3,699	1,383	1,769
Ozark	569	2,457	651	1,331
Pemiscot	3,901	4,443	2,447	2,076
Perry	1,504	3,652	1,396	1,988
Pettis	6,561	8,595	4,665	4,319
Phelps	2,422	2,692	1,887	1,487
Pike	5,034	3,860	3,344	2,322
Platte	4,361	1,724	2,974	921
Polk	2,847	4,967	2,149	2,613
Pulaski	1,978	1,853	1,339	1,003
Putnam	1,315	3,880	1,035	2,106
Ralls	2,803	1,362	1,994	826
Randolph	8,115	3,768	5,081	2,111
Ray	4,865	3,228	3,380	1,718
Reynolds	1,837	1,173	1,209	592
Ripley	1,735	1,752	1,325	1,053
St. Charles	2,472	6,645	1,914	3,518
St. Clair	2,296	3,249	1,881	1,718
St. Francois	1,149	1,917	3,675	3,015
Ste. Genevieve	5,300	5,502	1,218	1,137
St. Louis	12,438	25,008	7,587	12,485
Saline	7,114	5,613	4,503	2,965
Schuyler	1,993	1,806	1,341	996
Scotland	2,122	2,509	1,592	1,248
Scott	4,257	4,204	2,816	2,285
Shannon	1,661	1,639	1,213	783
Shelby	3,935	2,128	2,549	1,195
Stoddard	4,428	4,641	3,274	2,482
Stone	672	2,749	621	1,525
Sullivan	3,473	4,476	2,446	2,420
Taney	913	2,001	679	1,123
Texas	2,965	3,552	2,291	1,809
Vernon	5,419	4,645	3,776	2,211
Warren	545	3,512	487	1,752
Washington	1,837	2,618	1,394	1,657
Wayne	2,072	2,380	1,594	1,528
Webster	2,428	4,000	1,903	2,114
Worth	1,532	1,888	1,079	892
Wright	2,008	3,661	1,593	2,176
St. Louis City	106,047	163,280	.....	.....
Total	574,799	727,162	398,032	369,339

U. S. Senator (1922)—Reed, Dem., 506,264; Brewster, Rep., 462,009; Brandt, Soc., 7,119; Cox, Soc. Lab., 970.

The Anti-Saloon League and other "drys" opposed Reed. Both Reed and Brewster attacked the Ku Klux Klan. The vote in St. Louis was: Reed, 104,680; Brewster, 60,878. Reed's total plurality in the State was 44,255, of which 43,802 was given to him in St. Louis. Every other large city in Missouri voted against him.

PAST VOTE OF MISSOURI.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 151,434; Rep., 119,116.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 203,077; Rep., 145,029.
1880 (Pres.) Dem.,208,609; Rep.,153,567; Gr.,35,135.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 235,988; Rep. Gr., 202,929; Proh., 2,151.
1888 (Gov.), Dem., 255,764; Rep., 242,533; U. L., 15,388; Proh., 4,387.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 261,974; Rep., 236,257; U. L., 18,632; Proh., 4,539.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 268,398; Rep., 226,918; Pop., 41,213; Proh., 4,331.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 363,667; Rep., 304,940; Gold D., 2,355; Proh., 2,169; Nat., 293; Soc. L., 595.
1898 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 285,778; Rep., 255,428; Peo., 9,937; Proh., 2,933; Soc. D., 1,645; Soc. L., 1,063.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 350,045; Rep., 317,905; Pop., 4,356; Proh., 5,195.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 351,922; Rep., 314,092; Pop., 4,244; Proh., 5,965; Soc. D., 6,128; Soc. L., 1,294.
1902 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 273,081; Rep., 228,397; Soc., 5,335; Proh., 4,995; Pub., 3,358; S. L., 969; Allied, 1,841.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 296,312; Rep., 321,449; Soc., 13,009; Proh., 7,191; Soc. L., 1,674; Pop., 4,226.
1906 (Sec. St.), Dem., 292,421; Rep., 283,417.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 340,053; Rep., 355,932; Soc., 14,505; Proh., 4,169; Pop., 1,058.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 346,574; Rep., 347,203; Proh., 4,198; Soc., 15,391; S. L., 867; Ind., 397.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 330,746; Rep., 207,821; Prog., 124,371; Soc., 28,466; Proh., 5,380; S. L., 1,778.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 337,019; Rep., 217,817; Prog., 109,146; Soc., 28,145; Proh., 5,220; S. L., 1,861.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 311,573; Rep., 257,056, Prog., 27,614; Proh., 3,847; Soc., 16,853; S. L. 1,251.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 398,032; Rep., 369,339; Soc., 14,612; Proh., 3,884; S. L., 902.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 382,355; Rep., 380,092; Soc., 14,555; Prog., 4,041; Proh., 4,009; S. L., 946.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 396,166; Rep., 371,710; Soc., 14,659; S. L., 962.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 267,397; Rep., 302,680.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 574,799; Rep., 727,162; Soc., 20,242; Soc. Lab., 2,164; Farm.-Lab., 3,291; Proh., 5,142.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 580,626; Rep., 722,024; Soc., 19,849; Soc. Lab., 1,620; Proh., 3,974; Farm.-Lab., 3,003.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 589,498; Rep., 711,161; Soc., 20,002; Soc. Lab., 1,675; Farm.-Lab., 3,158.

MONTANA.

(Presidential vote, 1920.)

Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Beaverhead	2,049	833	Hill	2,230	1,388	Richland	1,759	744
Big Horn	1,062	475	Jefferson	969	688	Rosebud	1,624	555
Blaine	1,720	848	Lewis & Clark	4,348	2,413	Roosevelt	2,239	873
Broadwater	723	622	Liberty	757	331	Sanders	1,035	741
Carbon	2,700	1,107	Lincoln	1,187	683	Sheridan	1,335	610
Carter	782	342	Madison	1,672	877	Silver Bow	10,074	6,394
Cascade	6,808	3,938	McCone	1,177	537	Stillwater	1,721	664
Chouteau	2,646	1,436	Meagher	744	314	Sweet Grass	1,035	349
Custer	2,347	1,127	Mineral	347	162	Teton	1,319	671
Daniels	811	259	Missoula	4,374	3,292	Toole	861	405
Dawson	1,784	875	Musselshell	1,910	951	Treasure	517	174
Deer Lodge	3,130	1,567	Park	2,537	1,455	Valley	2,096	895
Fallon	1,064	381	Phillips	1,693	648	Wheatland	1,250	520
Fergus	5,858	3,371	Pondera	1,654	893	Wibaux	692	223
Flathead	3,900	2,241	Powder River	955	330	Yellowstone	5,714	2,782
Gallatin	3,238	2,370	Powell	1,345	787	Golden Valley	1,185	381
Garfield	1,226	1,484	Prairie	881	242			
Glacier	1,297	531	Ravalli	2,110	1,224	Total	109,430	57,372
Granite	949	439						

(Presidential vote, 1916.)

Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Beaverhead	1,463	1,455	Hill	3,241	1,709	Richland	1,947	1,223
Big Horn	740	497	Jefferson	1,124	712	Rosebud	1,608	1,337
Blaine	1,281	857	Lewis & Clark	4,337	3,423	Sanders	1,178	703
Broadwater	1,100	584	Lincoln	1,186	807	Sheridan	3,264	1,724
Carbon	1,926	1,708	Madison	1,672	1,379	Silver Bow	13,084	6,757
Cascade	6,612	3,253	Meagher	1,482	1,158	Stillwater	1,197	918
Chouteaux	2,738	1,486	Mineral	781	251	Sweet Grass	839	890
Custer	2,602	1,615	Missoula	4,060	2,926	Teton	2,273	1,603
Dawson	2,845	2,105	Musselshell	2,036	1,738	Toole	1,075	698
Deer Lodge	4,171	1,860	Park	2,050	1,957	Valley	2,102	1,111
Fallon	1,845	1,169	Phillips	1,252	999	Wibaux	585	406
Fergus	5,749	3,290	Powell	1,340	939	Yellowstone	4,259	3,281
Flathead	2,978	2,913	Prairie	622	535			
Gallatin	3,661	2,527	Ravalli	1,967	1,623	Total	101,063	66,750
Granite	812	574						

Women voted in Montana in 1916.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Wheeler, Dem., 88,205; Riddick, Rep., 69,464; Ambrose, Soc., 1,068.
Montana, in 1922, voted (67,463 to 62,100) for a Soldier Bonus.

PAST VOTE OF MONTANA.

1889 (Gov.), Dem., 19,564; Rep., 18,988.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 17,581; Rep., 18,851; Pop., 7,334; Prob., 549.
1892 (Gov.), Dem., 17,650; Rep., 18,187; Pop., 7,794; Prob., 543.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 42,537; Rep., 10,494; Proh., 186.
1898 (Cong.), Dem., 23,351; Rep., 14,823; Pop., 11,607.
1900 (Pres.), Fus., 37,146; Rep., 25,373; Soc. D., 708; Proh., 298; Pop., 110; Soc. L., 111.
1900 (Gov.), Fus., 31,119; Rep., 22,691; Ind. Dem., 9,188; Soc. D., 505.
1904 (Pres.), Fus., 21,773; Rep., 34,932; Soc., 5,676; Proh., 335; Soc. L., 208; Pop., 1,520.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 35,377; Rep., 26,957; Soc., 3,431.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 29,032; Rep., 32,819; Soc., 5,318.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 29,326; Rep., 32,333; Soc., 5,855, Proh., 827; Ind., 1,200.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 32,282; Rep., 30,792; Soc., 5,112.
1910 (Cong.), Dem., 28,180; Rep., 32,525.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 27,941; Rep., 18,512; Prog., 22,456; Soc., 10,885; Proh., 32.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 25,381; Rep., 22,950; Prog., 18,881; Soc., 12,566.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 101,063; Rep., 66,750; Prog., 302; Soc., 9,564.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 85,683; Rep., 76,547; Soc., 11,342.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 85,380; Rep., 72,758; Soc., 9,292.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 57,372; Rep., 109,430; F.-L., 12,204.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 74,875; Rep., 111,113.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, MONTANA, 1922.

Counties.	Wheeler, Dem.	Riddick, Rep.	Counties.	Wheeler, Dem.	Riddick, Rep.	Counties.	Wheeler, Dem.	Riddick, Rep.
Beaverhead	1,208	1,326	Granite	814	577	Ravalli	1,803	1,272
Big Horn	628	752	Hill	2,085	1,399	Richland	921	1,099
Blaine	919	1,139	Jefferson	1,069	683	Rosebud	1,108	1,114
Broadwater	892	482	Judith Basin	1,189	920	Roosevelt	1,495	1,876
Carbon	2,089	1,715	Lewis & Clark	3,580	2,572	Sanders	1,203	698
Carter	228	594	Liberty	460	448	Sheridan	1,384	920
Cascade	6,163	4,018	Lincoln	979	877	Silver Bow	11,218	4,771
Chouteau	1,699	1,577	Madison	1,238	1,060	Stillwater	777	1,091
Custer	1,763	1,708	McCone	633	550	Sweet Grass	451	762
Daniels	728	528	Meagher	357	505	Teton	951	1,035
Dawson	1,262	1,314	Mineral	761	179	Toole	813	714
Deer Lodge	3,536	1,541	Missoula	5,331	2,419	Treasure	209	336
Fallon	472	772	Musselshell	1,512	1,126	Valley	1,512	1,572
Fergus	3,697	3,291	Park	1,842	1,620	Wheatland	828	845
Flathead	3,375	2,441	Phillips	950	1,634	Wibeaux	241	630
Gallatin	2,990	2,486	Pondera	1,130	853	Yellowstone	3,542	3,276
Garfield	726	988	Powder River	315	690			
Glacier	720	549	Powell	1,475	749	Total	88,205	69,464
Golden Valley	476	562	Prairie	438	659			

NEBRASKA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Adams	4,549	1,932	2,657	2,041
Antelope	3,322	1,154	1,881	1,495
Arthur	167	94	286	143
Banner	258	69	166	142
Blaine	328	176	246	184
Boone	3,108	1,461	2,005	1,225
Box Butte	1,630	756	914	591
Boyd	1,482	527	852	809
Brown	1,417	558	901	528
Buffalo	4,954	2,258	2,877	2,216
Burt	2,969	1,194	1,425	1,508
Butler	2,478	1,918	2,332	1,120
Cass	3,575	2,192	2,595	1,927
Cedar	3,906	1,279	1,715	1,727
Chase	976	414	551	369
Cherry	1,636	711	1,734	1,091
Cheyenne	1,857	606	834	563
Clay	3,390	1,466	1,975	1,737
Colfax	1,992	957	1,628	897
Cuming	3,177	764	1,424	1,551
Custer	4,974	2,739	3,609	2,047
Dakota	1,525	873	1,032	612
Dawes	1,801	900	1,088	751
Dawson	3,384	1,444	1,989	1,444
Deuel	684	321	340	181
Dixon	2,435	911	1,550	1,208
Dodge	4,832	1,799	2,644	2,446
Douglas	28,543	18,439	24,796	14,557
Dundy	1,094	375	370	347
Fillmore	2,803	1,549	1,911	1,561
Franklin	2,294	1,030	1,345	1,081
Frontier	1,750	673	1,138	736
Furnas	2,445	1,371	1,607	1,163
Gage	6,059	2,477	3,385	3,383
Garden	924	421	598	306
Garfield	611	252	426	302
Gosper	794	486	617	434
Grant	256	141	241	157
Greeley	1,345	1,180	1,289	627
Hall	4,719	1,724	2,483	2,555
Hamilton	2,950	1,356	1,816	1,444
Harlan	1,756	974	1,267	834
Hayes	512	207	382	219
Hitchcock	1,127	615	733	435
Holt	3,163	1,577	2,213	1,568
Hooker	230	117	218	109
Howard	1,508	1,311	1,695	698
Jefferson	3,488	1,408	1,841	1,813
Johnson	2,416	909	1,117	1,373
Kearney	1,683	1,273	1,396	760
Keith	1,050	472	544	389
Keyapaha	479	218	401	316
Kimball	910	339	388	223
Knox	3,678	1,470	2,329	1,910
Lancaster	15,638	8,435	9,093	7,042
Lincoln	3,342	1,896	2,192	1,309
Logan	312	180	283	172
Loup	343	117	219	164
McPherson	229	75	184	106
Madison	5,171	1,716	2,358	2,428
Merrick	2,384	1,076	1,349	1,178
Morrill	1,366	667	888	470
Nance	1,877	746	1,165	930
Nemaha	2,888	1,512	1,658	1,438
Nuckolls	2,367	1,337	1,732	1,411
Otoe	3,869	1,671	2,344	2,121
Pawnee	2,510	972	1,171	1,228
Perkins	722	387	397	210
Phelps	2,324	1,169	1,425	971
Pierce	2,478	743	1,030	1,228
Platte	4,058	1,367	2,412	1,918
Polk	2,393	1,236	1,600	1,060
Red Willow	1,993	1,133	1,418	977
Richardson	4,496	2,679	2,650	2,039
Rock	621	239	449	375
Saline	3,197	2,172	2,646	1,469
Sarpy	1,662	1,027	1,320	885
Saunders	3,733	2,296	2,671	1,957
Scott's Bluff	3,189	969	1,587	1,144
Seward	3,690	1,477	1,797	1,855
Sheridan	1,714	84	1,158	604
Sherman	1,582	848	1,208	706
Sioux	627	252	737	344
Stanton	1,457	501	899	736
Thayer	3,456	1,120	1,581	1,772
Thomas	305	207	261	242
Thurston	1,167	925	1,255	717
Valley	1,935	912	1,388	840
Washington	2,409	1,295	1,555	1,297
Wayne	2,312	681	1,006	1,208
Webster	2,599	913	1,469	1,191
Wheeler	352	165	270	163
York	4,265	1,857	2,206	2,011
Total	247,498	119,608	158,827	117,771

Governor (1922)—Bryan, Dem., 214,070; Randall, Rep., 163,736; Parmenter, Prog., 13,435.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Hitchcock, Dem., 148,265; Howell, Rep., 220,350; Beebe, Prog., 19,076.
The Non-Partisan League indorsed Bryan and Howell.
Nebraska voters, in 1922, indorsed an anti-picketing law.

PAST VOTE OF NEBRASKA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 7,705; Rep., 18,242; Lib. Rep., 107.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 17,554; Rep., 31,916; Gr., 2,320; Pro., 1,599.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 28,523; Rep., 54,979; Greenback, 3,950.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 54,391; Rep., 76,912; Proh., 2,899.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 80,542; Rep., 108,425; Proh., 9,429; U. Lab., 4,226.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 24,943; Rep., 87,227; Peop., 83,134; Proh., 4,902.

1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 115,880; Rep., 102,304; Gold Dem., 2,885; Pro., 1,193; Nat., 797; Soc. L., 183.

1897 (Sup. Ct.), Dem. and Pop., 102,828; Rep., 89,009; N. D., 718; Pro., 1,625.

1900 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 113,018; Rep., 113,879; Soc. Dem., 674; Pro., 4,315; Pop., 1,095.

1900 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 114,013; Rep., 121,835; Soc. Dem., 823; Pro., 3,655; Pop., 1,104.

1902 (Gov.), Dem., 91,116; Rep., 96,471; Soc., 3,757; Pro., 3,397.

1903 (Sup. Judge), Dem., 87,864; Rep., 96,991; Soc., 2,595; Pro., 4,394.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 51,876; Rep., 138,558; Soc., 7,412; Pop., 20,518; Pro., 6,328.

1904 (Gov.), Rep., 111,711; Fus., 102,568; Proh., 5,488; Soc., 5,122.

1906 (Gov.), Dem., 84,885; Rep., 97,858; Soc., 2,999; Pro., 5,106.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 131,099; Rep., 126,997; Soc., 3,524; Pro., 5,179.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 132,960; Rep., 121,076; Soc., 3,069; Pro., 4,464.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 107,522; Rep., 122,883; Soc., 6,268.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 109,008; Rep., 54,216; Soc., 72,689; Pro., 3,383.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 123,997; Rep., 114,075; Soc., 9,964; Pro., 3,642.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 120,206; Rep., 101,228; Prog., 8,655; Soc., 5,734; Pro., 2,873.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 158,827; Rep., 117,771; Soc., 7,141; Pro., 2,897.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 143,361; Rep., 137,701; Soc., 6,861; Pro., 4,215.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 142,282; Rep., 131,059; Soc., 7,425; Pro., 4,429.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 99,690; Rep., 120,086.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 97,886; Rep., 3,409.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 119,608; Rep., 247,498; Proh., 5,947; Soc., 9,600.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 130,433; Rep., 152,863; Proh., 6,041; Pet., 88,905.

NEVADA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920.		1916.		Counties.	1920.		1916.	
	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.		Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Churchill	506	873	831	531	Mineral	769	374	617	336
Clark	620	589	1,115	529	Nye	1,007	1,576	1,601	1,019
Douglas	147	503	301	337	Ormsby	413	592	610	534
Elko	1,029	1,369	2,020	1,072	Pershing	389	563	.....	.....
Esmeralda	347	466	1,135	711	Storey	272	324	465	403
Eureka	157	313	263	239	Washoe	2,357	4,189	3,341	3,225
Humboldt	532	660	1,681	1,004	White Pine	902	1,354	1,922	948
Lander	254	416	473	322					
Lincoln	366	373	634	202	Total	9,851	15,479	17,778	12,131
Lyon	344	945	769	669					

Women voted in Nevada, in 1916.
Governor (1922)—Scrugham, Dem., 15,437; Miller, Rep., 13,215.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Pittman, Dem., 18,201; Chandler, Rep., 10,670.

PAST VOTE OF NEVADA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 6,236; Rep., 8,413; O'Conor, 29,408; Proh., 5,608.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 9,308; Rep., 10,383.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 8,619; Rep., 7,878.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 5,578; Rep., 7,193; Greenback, 26.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 5,149; Rep., 7,088; Proh., 41.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 714; Rep., 2,711; Peop., 7,264; Proh., 89.

1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Peop., 8,376; Rep., 1,938.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 6,376; Rep., 3,860.

1902 (Gov.), Dem., 6,529; Rep., 4,786.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 3,982; Rep., 6,867; Pop., 344; Soc., 925.

1906 (Gov.), Dem., 8,686; Rep., 5,338; Soc., 815 (unofficial.)

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 11,212; Rep., 10,775; Soc., 2,203; Ind., 436; S. L., 271.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 8,798; Rep., 10,435; Soc., 1,393.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 7,986; Rep., 3,196; Prog., 5,620; Soc., 3,313.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 8,078; Rep., 8,038; Soc., 5,451.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 9,623; Rep., 8,530; Soc., 3,391.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 17,778; Rep., 12,131; Soc., 3,069; Pro., 340.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 12,868; Rep., 10,450; Soc., 9,572.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 12,875; Rep., 11,845.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 12,197; Rep., 8,053; Ind. (Anne Martin), 4,603; Soc., 710.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 9,851; Rep., 15,479; Soc., 1,864.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 10,402; Rep., 11,550; Ind., 4,981; Soc., 494.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920.		1916.		Counties.	1920.		1916.	
	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.		Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Belknap	5,628	3,464	2,310	2,579	Merrimack	12,748	8,976	5,967	5,970
Carroll	4,214	2,279	2,003	2,259	Rockingham	13,811	6,582	5,637	5,866
Cheshire	6,644	3,374	2,779	3,337	Strafford	8,700	5,643	4,040	4,037
Coos	6,114	4,985	3,247	2,762	Sullivan	4,647	2,521	2,215	2,193
Grafton	9,650	6,102	4,644	4,795					
Hillsborough	23,040	18,736	10,939	9,927	Total	95,196	62,662	43,787	43,724

Governor (1922)—Brown, Dem., 70,160; Goodnow, Rep., 61,526.

PAST VOTE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 31,425; Rep., 37,168.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 38,510; Rep., 41,540.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 40,797; Rep., 44,856; Greenback, 528.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 39,198; Rep., 43,254; Proh., 1,571; Greenback, 552.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 43,456; Rep., 45,728; Proh., 1,593; U. Lab., 42.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 42,081; Rep., 45,658; Peop., 293; Proh., 1,297.

1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peop., 21,650; Rep., 57,444; Nat. Dem., 3,420; Proh., 825.

1898 (Gov.), Dem., 35,653; Rep., 44,730; Pop., 104.

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 34,956; Rep., 53,891; S. D., 752; Pop., 375; Pro., 1,182.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 35,489; Rep., 54,803; S. D., 790; Pro., 1,270.

1902 (Gov.), Dem., 33,844; Rep., 42,115; S. D., 1,057; Pro., 1,621.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 33,994; Rep., 54,177; S. D., 1,090; Pro., 749; Pop., 81.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 35,437; Rep., 51,171; Pro., 857; Soc., 943; Howis, 58.

1906 (Gov.), Dem., 37,672; Rep., 40,581; S. D., 1,011; Pro., 2,212.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 33,655; Rep., 53,149; Soc., 1,299; Pro., 905; Ind., 584.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 41,386; Rep., 44,630; Soc. D., 1,086; Pro., 895; Ind., 511.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 37,737; Rep., 44,908; Soc., 1,022; Pro., 449.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 34,203; Rep., 32,504; Prog., 14,401; Pro., 496; Soc., 1,674.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 34,724; Rep., 32,927; Prog., 17,794; Soc., 1,981; Pro., 535.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 33,674; Rep., 46,413; Prog., 2,572; Soc., 1,423.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 36,382; Rep., 42,113; Prog., 1,938; Soc., 1,089.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 43,781; Rep., 43,725; Soc., 1,318; Pro., 303.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 38,853; Rep., 45,851; Soc., 1,199; Pro., 288; Prog., 48.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 32,383; Rep., 38,228.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 32,763; Rep., 37,783.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 62,662; Rep., 95,196; Soc., 1,234.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 65,035; Rep., 90,173; Soc., 1,004.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 62,174; Rep., 93,273; Soc., 1,080.

NEW JERSEY.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920.						1916.			
	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Macaul'y, S. Tax.	Watkins, Proh.	Christensen, F.-L.	Debs, Soc.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.
Atlantic	21,260	5,755	18	280	18	389	5,467	9,713	122	133
Bergen	47,475	12,400	79	155	254	1,840	11,530	18,494	595	113
Burlington	17,898	7,532	16	319	32	228	6,535	8,803	115	158
Camden	40,771	17,892	22	715	70	2,467	14,010	18,318	1,101	350
Cape May	5,785	2,198	3	77	3	107	2,097	2,904	37	66
Cumberland	11,925	4,487	8	508	41	475	4,573	5,692	308	323
Essex	116,200	40,975	117	175	255	5,950	34,596	54,167	2,280	184
Gloucester	11,700	4,865	4	712	11	226	3,745	5,352	118	538
Hudson	101,872	64,000	70	96	696	5,495	44,663	42,518	1,811	73
Hunterdon	7,444	6,066	3	79	12	76	4,462	3,408	45	65
Mercer	29,625	15,700	25	73	42	1,119	10,621	14,213	460	154
Middlesex	29,320	11,600	13	139	88	849	9,975	11,851	185	103
Monmouth	28,838	12,975	11	162	56	291	10,729	11,624	103	120
Morris	20,675	7,250	12	284	86	575	6,798	8,530	214	172
Ocean	6,833	2,137	2	53	3	96	2,076	3,386	31	28
Passaic	42,700	11,900	54	107	218	4,150	13,340	18,754	1,561	128
Salem	7,625	3,475	1	252	0	98	3,353	4,080	68	84
Somerset	10,960	4,195	7	80	26	104	3,653	4,707	34	50
Sussex	5,225	3,512	7	96	2	42	3,093	2,461	70	42
Union	39,499	12,103	40	122	234	2,353	10,328	16,705	1,040	97
Warren	8,040	7,212	5	227	23	227	5,374	3,302	107	201
Total	611,679	258,229	517	4,711	2,173	27,217	211,018	268,982	10,405	3,182

Governor (1922)—Silzer, Dem., 427,206; Runyon, Rep., 383,312; Goebel, Soc., 5,644; Sanders, Soc. Lab., 834; McDonald, Worker Party, 1,137; Caffall, Single Tax, 486.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Edwards, Dem., 451,832; Frelinghuysen, Rep., 362,699; Butterworth, Soc. Lab., 892; Love, Lincoln Ind., 553; Bauer, Soc., 5,970; Wallace, Single Tax, 577; Wolf, Worker Party, 915.

The Legislature was held by the Republicans in the 1923 election. Senate, 17 Rep., 4 Dem., Assembly, 42 Rep., 18 Dem.

PAST VOTE OF NEW JERSEY.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 76,800; Rep., 91,666; Lib. Rep., 344; Dem., (O'C.), 630.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 115,962; Rep., 103,517; Gr., 714; Pro., 43.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 122,505; Rep., 120,555; Gr., 2,617; Proh., 191.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 127,784; Rep., 123,435; Proh., 6,153; Greenback, 3,456.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 151,498; Rep., 144,344; Proh., 7,904.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 171,042; Rep., 156,068; So. L., 1,337; Proh., 8,131; Pop., 969.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 133,075; Rep., 221,367; Gold D., 6,373; Proh., 5,614; Soc. L., 3,985.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 164,808; Rep., 221,707; Proh., 7,183; Soc. D., 4,609; Pop., 669; Soc. L., 2,074; Peo., 669.

1901 (Gov.), Dem., 166,681; Rep., 183,814; Soc. D., 3,489; Soc. L., 1,918; Proh., 5,365.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 179,719; Rep., 231,363; Proh., 6,687; Soc., 8,858; Soc. L., 2,526; Peo., 3,825.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 164,566; Rep., 265,164; Soc., 9,587; Proh., 6,845; Soc. L., 2,680; Pop., 3,705.

1907 (Gov.), Dem., 186,300; Rep., 194,343; Proh., 5,255; Soc., 6,848; Soc. L., 1,568.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 182,567; Rep., 265,326; Soc., 10,253; S. L., 1,196; Proh., 4,930; Ind., 2,916.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 233,682; Rep., 184,626; Proh., 2,818; Soc., 10,134; S. L., 2,032.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 178,289; Rep., 88,835; Prog., 145,410; Proh., 2,878; Soc., 15,801; S. L., 1,321.

1913 (Gov.), Dem., 173,148; Rep., 140,298; Prog., 41,132; Soc., 13,977; Nat. Prog., 3,427; S. L., 2,460; Ind., 875.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 211,018; Rep., 268,982; Soc., 10,405; Proh., 3,182; Soc. L., 855.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 177,696; Rep., 247,343; Soc., 12,900; Proh., 5,873; Soc. L., 2,334.

1919 (Gov.), Dem., 217,486; Rep., 202,976; Soc., 11,814; Ind. Soc., 3,243; Proh., 6,089; Single Tax, 1,246.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 258,229; Rep., 611,620; Soc., 27,217; Proh., 4,711; F.-L., 3,173; Single Tax, 517; Soc. Lab., 923.

NEW MEXICO.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920.		1916.		Counties.	1920.		1916.	
	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.		Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Bernalillo	4,960	4,806	2,394	2,711	Quay	1,213	1,801	1,539	598
Chaves	1,771	2,073	2,275	862	Rio Arriba	3,905	1,997	1,528	1,992
Colfax	3,338	2,708	2,006	1,835	Roosevelt	568	1,178	1,088	230
Curry	885	2,147	1,175	355	Sandoval	1,196	945	734	611
De Baca	410	678	.....	.....	San Juan	968	829	637	385
Dona Ana	2,627	1,318	1,078	1,606	San Miguel	5,540	3,490	2,231	2,932
Eddy	980	1,611	1,402	425	Santa Fe	3,586	2,006	1,406	1,830
Grant	2,226	1,870	2,305	1,869	Sierra	862	643	493	460
Guadalupe	1,584	1,227	1,172	1,067	Socorro	3,150	1,803	1,558	1,954
Hidalgo	443	547	.....	.....	Taos	2,530	1,363	910	1,320
Lea	255	735	.....	.....	Torrance	1,745	1,116	679	948
Lincoln	1,492	1,125	863	889	Union	2,924	2,273	1,996	1,495
Luna	829	998	796	418	Valencia	2,810	952	383	1,540
McKinley	1,188	768	550	669					
Mora	2,478	2,180	1,505	1,590	Total	57,634	46,668	33,527	31,152
Otero	1,227	1,094	824	561	Railroad vote	.....	.....	166	11

Governor (1922)—Hinkle, Dem., 60,317; Hill, Rep., 49,363; Smith, Soc., 857.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Jones, Dem., 60,969; Davis, jr., Rep., 48,721; Rivera, Ind., 818.

PAST VOTE OF NEW MEXICO.

1910 (Const. Conv.), Dem., 17,528; Rep., 21,577; Soc., 1,070.

1911 (Gov.), Dem., 31,036; Rep., 28,019.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 20,437; Rep., 17,733; Prog., 8,347; Soc., 2,859.

1914 (Cong.), Dem., 19,805; Rep., 23,812; Prog., 1,695; Soc., 1,101.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 33,527; Rep., 31,152; Soc., 1,999; Pro., 112.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 32,732; Rep., 31,524; Soc., 2,124.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 33,982; Rep., 30,609; Soc., 2,033.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 46,668; Rep., 57,634; Farm-Lab., 1,097; Soc., 2.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 50,535; Rep., 54,161.

1921 (U. S. Sen.—to fill place of Sen. Fall), Bursum, Rep., 36,868; Hanna, Dem., 31,363; Sena, Ind., 2,906; Smith, Soc., 671.

NEW YORK—GOVERNOR AND U. S. SENATOR, 1922.

Counties.	Governor, 1922.							U. S. Senator, 1922.				
	Miller, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Cassidy, Soc.	Cassidy, Farm Lab.	Hinds, Proh.	Cassidy, (Both Emb)	Crowley, Soc. Lab.	Calder, Rep.	Copeland, Dem.	Lee, Soc., Farm Lab.	Hart, Proh.	Kuhn Soc. Lab.
Albany	32,975	48,319	785	63	115	.....	44	34,970	44,252	983	487	70
Allegany	8,733	2,894	192	13	154	.....	6	7,548	2,957	214	650	15
Bronx	30,548	116,112	14,300	589	140	288	497	29,376	109,237	18,993	458	722
Broome	14,839	11,254	591	60	200	.....	22	13,308	10,264	614	825	39
Cattaraugus	11,775	7,119	340	78	211	.....	16	10,679	7,247	400	569	26
Cayuga	12,332	9,069	407	21	108	.....	5	11,066	9,049	444	596	32
Chautauqua	19,258	9,034	787	136	259	.....	48	17,686	7,309	969	906	135
Chemung	11,629	10,627	176	48	338	.....	32	10,373	10,365	285	802	58
Chenango	8,373	3,323	62	8	128	.....	3	6,872	3,640	83	466	6
Clinton	6,123	5,624	76	6	117	.....	7	6,058	4,652	83	480	25
Columbia	6,934	6,507	99	9	66	.....	5	6,472	6,414	121	197	11
Cortland	7,920	3,135	122	11	83	.....	3	6,775	3,084	121	411	4
Delaware	9,465	4,498	107	13	208	.....	14	7,780	5,126	115	448	14
Dutchess	13,298	11,944	819	65	77	.....	24	13,079	11,128	723	374	24
Erie	58,606	71,496	10,673	934	288	.....	214	61,241	53,781	9,206	1,072	348
Essex	5,489	2,993	99	5	35	.....	2	5,253	2,280	87	174	15
Franklin	6,803	5,345	40	10	47	.....	5	6,443	4,491	40	338	15
Fulton	8,740	4,665	279	53	132	.....	28	9,492	3,407	276	366	25
Genesee	6,763	3,444	236	10	62	.....	10	6,417	3,003	189	241	11
Greene	5,290	4,410	231	20	75	.....	8	4,720	4,444	206	239	10
Hamilton	645	673	.....	.....	3	.....	1	671	533	1	10	.....
Herkimer	9,264	8,149	526	40	141	.....	9	8,974	7,108	501	314	18
Jefferson	15,921	9,421	405	50	141	.....	19	14,720	8,563	388	617	32
Kings	108,652	263,047	20,570	769	596	1,079	658	125,857	232,408	26,060	1,857	887
Lewis	4,457	2,803	11	2	27	.....	4	4,028	2,630	20	150	3
Livingston	7,295	4,232	133	7	84	.....	10	6,721	4,121	119	330	9
Madison	9,124	4,515	177	12	76	.....	15	7,458	4,947	195	362	31
Monroe	47,119	47,434	7,393	469	333	.....	110	48,799	42,890	6,873	931	159
Montgomery	8,052	8,697	347	.....	84	.....	19	8,047	7,176	315	331	48
Nassau	21,527	18,792	1,011	187	137	.....	25	22,052	17,083	935	325	19
New York	97,472	271,181	18,587	685	532	713	598	95,640	252,565	26,376	1,742	863
Niagara	12,518	11,718	881	73	229	.....	36	12,500	8,658	833	1,026	61
Oneida	22,621	24,599	1,041	82	194	.....	51	24,078	20,788	1,038	673	73
Onondaga	39,440	39,639	1,829	281	120	.....	88	35,966	38,821	2,140	915	150
Ontario	10,215	6,321	387	30	100	.....	14	9,442	6,295	374	485	46
Orange	14,968	12,370	737	124	173	.....	42	14,222	11,562	736	436	47
Orleans	5,890	2,950	268	10	80	.....	10	5,574	2,558	231	196	9
Oswego	13,707	10,399	572	21	146	.....	8	12,947	9,494	560	659	23
Otsego	9,451	5,864	333	26	303	.....	13	7,795	6,505	363	623	22
Putnam	2,377	2,130	26	13	11	.....	4	2,175	1,954	64	72	7
Queens	32,026	84,543	3,359	385	148	190	184	32,195	81,908	3,609	582	240
Rensselaer	19,931	28,350	1,180	107	97	.....	70	20,879	26,328	1,207	397	90
Richmond	8,375	21,403	402	47	143	18	32	7,260	21,610	384	242	39
Rockland	6,708	7,302	548	54	40	.....	26	5,839	7,580	564	151	29
St. Lawrence	17,997	8,980	239	15	101	.....	33	17,090	7,700	259	402	40
Saratoga	10,417	10,711	171	37	165	.....	8	10,172	9,003	246	652	41
Schenectady	11,902	16,117	2,042	188	318	.....	64	10,925	14,901	2,517	900	75
Schoharie	4,939	3,614	27	5	183	.....	1	4,012	3,911	37	333	4
Schuyler	3,633	2,357	91	2	75	.....	4	3,278	2,303	88	183	7
Seneca	5,218	3,514	133	10	62	.....	1	4,872	3,409	126	197	5
Steuben	13,842	9,959	476	88	329	.....	15	12,098	9,352	529	829	33
Suffolk	15,679	13,981	638	143	194	.....	28	15,077	12,929	630	630	44
Sullivan	5,064	5,282	424	106	82	.....	25	4,780	4,844	522	200	35
Tioga	5,607	2,603	54	20	75	.....	5	4,811	2,560	70	397	11
Tompkins	7,771	4,074	79	15	157	.....	9	6,731	4,142	138	544	11
Ulster	12,736	10,890	173	34	289	.....	34	12,063	9,822	225	895	29
Warren	5,347	4,969	54	29	76	.....	4	5,508	3,835	119	235	19
Washington	9,962	6,141	153	14	49	.....	11	9,481	5,255	208	396	26
Wayne	10,864	4,385	146	24	133	.....	20	9,493	4,796	184	442	24
Westchester	44,899	46,671	3,776	524	238	.....	73	44,763	43,315	3,789	789	112
Wyoming	7,472	2,841	61	4	48	.....	3	6,643	2,693	68	275	7
Yates	4,728	1,627	23	2	52	.....	1	4,177	1,673	37	220	7
Total	1,011,725	1,397,663	99,944	6,888	9,498	2,288	3,378	995,421	1,276,667	117,928	32,124	4,993

Representatives in Congress (1923)—
11th Dist.—Prall, Dem., 28,215; Walser, Rep., 9,972; Dearing, Soc., 523.
16th Dist.—J. J. O'Connor, Dem., 21,338; J. C. O'Connor, Rep., 6,418; Zausner, Soc., 970.
19th Dist. (special election, Jan. 30)—Bloom, Dem., 17,909; Chandler, Rep., 17,718.
24th Dist.—Koch, Dem., 38,435; Fairchild, Rep., 41,475; Braunstein, Soc., 6,913.
32d Dist.—Burke, Dem., 21,391; Sweet, Rep., 41,775; Manson, Soc., 932.

Supreme Court Justices, 1st Dist. (1923)—
Democrats—Hatting, 267,072; Mahony, 289,884; Proskauer, 286,780; Cotillo, 265,974; Donohue, 277,586; Ingraham, 277,814; Glennon, 284,066; Levy, 299,346.
Dem.-Rep.—Gavegan, 355,894; Bijur, 349,229.
Hearst-Rep.—Marsh, 165,433; Hartman, 206,337; Limburg, 157,102; Horan, 151,054; Millard, 143,249; Buchner, 148,909; Freschi, 162,228; Spiegelberg, 155,022.
Socialist—Block, who led the ticket, got 42,808.

Constitutional Amendments (1923)—
No. 1. Authorizing the Legislature to create a $45,000,000 bond issue to pay a bonus to World War soldiers. (Manhattan) for, 191,764; against, 106,573. (Bronx) for, 86,109; against, 47,935. (Kings) for, 193,353; against, 118,246. (Queens) for, 65,926; against, 39,182. (Richmond) for, 14,678; against, 8,196. Total for whole city—For, 551,830; against, 320,132. In State—For, 1,051,200; against, 669,444.
No. 2. Extending to cities a larger measure of home rule by restricting the Legislature's power to pass special acts for cities. Vote in State—For, 927,746; against, 508,115.
No. 3. Opening 3 per cent. of the Forest Preserve lands to private interests for water power development, under fifty-year leases. Vote in State—For, 459,348; against, 937,930.
No. 4. Permitting cities to levy certain taxes without increasing their debt limit. Vote in State—For, 606,409; against, 650,983.
No. 5. Extending the absentee voters law to inmates of soldiers' and sailors' homes. Vote in State—For, 996,737; against, 391,234.

Referendum 1, on an act of the Legislature of May 22, 1923, providing for a $50,000,000 bond issue to reconstruct State institutions for the insane and other wards of the State.
Vote in State—For, 1,075,675; against, 388,042.

Referendum 2, on a special act of the Legislature increasing the pay of first grade policemen and firemen in New York City to $2,500 a year.
Total vote—For, 765,020; against, 185,214.
Above 1923 State totals are unofficial.

REGISTRATION IN NEW YORK STATE, 1922-1920.

The registration by counties in three years was as follows:

COUNTIES.	1922.	1921.	1920.	COUNTIES.	1922.	1921.	1920.
Albany	90,431	91,049	88,756	Oneida	68,229	70,167	72,359
Allegany	23,234	23,217	23,253	Onondaga	104,165	102,494	110,018
Bronx	174,971	188,746	199,358	Ontario	27,762	27,663	29,082
Broome	37,721	33,968	*43,000	Orange	44,786	44,426	49,262
Cattaraugus	33,887	34,637	35,058	Orleans	15,020	13,971	15,889
Cayuga	30,737	33,235	31,897	Oswego	36,359	38,421	37,400
Chautauqua	48,095	46,895	53,819	Otsego	†27,706	27,102	28,192
Chemung	30,127	30,352	32,787	Putnam	7,837	7,851	7,531
Chenango	20,788	20,951	21,359	Queens	128,854	135,687	145,106
Clinton	20,759	21,462	22,369	Rensselaer	58,000	59,756	59,228
Columbia	22,378	22,363	21,921	Richmond	32,088	33,972	30,336
Cortland	16,303	15,137	16,725	Rockland	24,851	25,246	23,454
Delaware	26,234	26,637	27,185	St. Lawrence	45,982	42,908	47,712
Dutchess	39,367	38,484	42,478	Saratoga	31,607	32,738	32,794
Erie	183,786	195,748	197,811	Schenectady	36,854	38,560	38,853
Essex	*16,000	15,861	17,493	Schoharie	14,918	14,935	14,689
Franklin	21,911	20,809	21,800	Schuyler	*8,900	8,612	8,833
Fulton	20,130	18,193	20,481	Seneca	13,489	13,423	13,573
Genesee	19,198	17,076	19,669	Steuben	42,175	38,873	43,201
Greene	16,968	16,936	15,932	Suffolk	59,994	59,052	58,034
Hamilton	*2,450	*2,400	2,518	Sullivan	21,139	20,463	19,561
Herkimer	*30,200	30,553	30,240	Tioga	14,613	14,065	14,927
Jefferson	41,708	40,111	44,584	Tompkins	18,225	16,025	19,283
Kings	422,405	450,405	494,926	Ulster	39,812	43,185	43,364
Lewis	14,535	14,731	14,729	Warren	16,344	15,076	16,988
Livingston	21,230	20,975	20,934	Washington	26,098	25,305	26,371
Madison	22,023	22,095	22,554	Wayne	28,399	27,616	28,616
Monroe	125,132	119,054	135,449	Westchester	116,367	120,040	128,947
Montgomery	24,255	26,074	25,646	Wyoming	18,184	17,721	18,336
Nassau	68,960	61,770	61,049	Yates	*11,629	11,506	11,711
New York	421,224	453,530	503,820				
Niagara	36,277	37,248	40,706	Total	3,264,167	3,337,561	3,543,956

*Estimate. †Three districts missing.

PAST VOTE OF NEW YORK.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 387,221; Rep., 440,745; Pro., 201; Dem. (O'C.), 1,454; Lib. Rep., 80.

1873 (Sec. St.), Dem., 344,171; Rep., 330,180; Pro., 3,238.

1874 (Gov.), Dem., 416,391; Rep., 366,074; Pro., 11,768.

1875 (Sec. St.), Dem., 390,211; Rep., 375,401; Pro., 11,103.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 522,043; Rep., 489,225; Pro., 2,359; Gr., 1,987.

1877 (Sec. St.), Dem., 383,062; Rep., 371,798; Pro., 7,230.

1879 (Gov.), Dem., 375,790; Tam., 77,566; Rep., 418,567; Gr., 20,286; Pro., 4,437.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 534,511; Rep., 555,544; Gr., 12,373; Pro., 1,517.

1881 (Sec. St.), Dem., 403,893; Rep., 416,915; Gr., 16,018; Pro., 4,445.

1882 (Gov.), Dem., 535,318; Rep., 342,464; Gr., 11,974; Pro., 25,783.

1883 (Sec. St.), Dem., 427,525; Rep., 446,103; Gr., 7,221; Pro., 18,816.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 563,048; Rep., 562,001; Gr., 17,002; Pro., 25,001.

1885 (Gov.), Dem., 501,465; Rep., 490,331; Gr., 2,130; Pro., 30,867.

1886 (Ct. App.), Dem., 468,455; Rep., 460,637; Gr., 2,181; Pro., 36,414.

1887 (Sec. St.), Dem., 469,888; Rep., 452,811; U. L., 70,055; Pro., 41,850; Prog. L., 7,622; Union L., 1,017; Gr., 953.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 635,757; Rep., 648,759; United L., 2,668; Pro., 30,231; Union L., 626.

1888 (Gov.), Dem., 650,464; Rep., 631,293; Pro., 30,215; Soc., 3,348.

1889 (Sec. St.), Dem., 505,894; Rep., 485,367; Pro., 26,763.

1889 (Atty. Gen.), Dem., 499,480; Rep., 489,769; Pro., 26,863.

1891 (Gov.), Dem., 582,893; Rep., 534,956; U. L., 14,651; Pro., 30,353.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 654,865; Rep., 609,350; Pop., 17,956; Pro., 38,190.

1893 (Sec. St.), Dem., 520,614; Rep., 545,098; Soc. L., 19,984; Pro., 34,241.

1894 (Gov.), Dem., 517,710; Rep., 673,818; Soc. L., 15,868; Pro., 23,526; Pop., 11,049; Ind., 27,202.

1895 (Sec. St.), Dem., 511,060; Rep., 601,205; Soc. L., 21,497; Pro., 23,239.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 551,369; Rep., 819,838; Soc. L., 17,667; Pro., 16,052; Gold D., 18,950.

1897 (Ch. Jus.), Dem., 554,680; Rep., 493,791; Soc. L., 20,854; Pro., 19,653.

1898 (Gov.), Dem., 643,921; Rep., 661,717; Soc. L., 23,860; Pro., 18,383; Cit. Un., 2,002.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 678,386; Rep., 821,992; Soc. L., 12,622; Pro., 22,043; Soc. D., 12,869.

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 693,733; Rep., 804,859; Soc. L., 13,493; Pro., 22,704.

1902 (Gov.), Dem., 656,347; Rep., 665,150; Gr., 15,886; Pro., 20,490; Soc., D., 23,400.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 683,981; Rep., 859,513; Gr., 36,883; Pro., 20,787; Soc. L., 9,127; Pop., 7,459.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 733,704; Rep., 813,264; Soc., 36,257; Pro., 20,568.

1906 (Gov.), Dem., 691,105; Rep., 749,002; Soc., 21,751; Pro., 15,985; Ind. L., 17,837.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 667,468; Rep., 870,070; Soc., 38,451; Pro., 22,667; S. L., 3,877; Ind., 35,785.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 735,189; Rep., 804,651; Soc., 33,994; Pro., 18,802; Soc. L., 3,655.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 689,700; Rep., 622,299; Soc., 48,529; Ind. L., 48,470; Pro., 22,295; S. L., 5,717.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 655,475; Rep., 455,428; Prog., 390,021; Soc., 63,381; Pro., 19,427; S. L., 4,251.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 649,559; Rep., 444,105; Prog., 393,183; Soc., 56,917; Pro., 18,990; S. L., 4,461.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 412,253; Rep., 686,701; Amer., 70,655; Ind. L., 125,252; No Party, 3,764; Pro., 54,189; Prog., 45,586; Soc., 37,793; S. L., 2,350.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 571,010; Rep., 639,112; Prog., 61,977; Soc., 55,266; Pro., 27,813; S. L., 3,064.

1915—The revised State Constitution was rejected by a vote of 893,635 to 388,966.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 759,426; Rep., 869,066; Soc., 45,944; Pro., 19,031; Amer., 10,172; S. L., 2,666.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 686,862; Rep., 835,820; Soc., 52,560; Pro., 21,773; Prog., 6,669; Ind., 5,266; Amer., 22,165; Soc. L., 3,847.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 605,933; Rep., 839,314; Soc., 61,167; Pro., 19,302; Ind. L., and Prog., 15,339.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 1,009,936; Rep., 956,034; Pro., 38,794; Soc., 121,705; S. L., 5,183.

1918 (Lt. Gov.), Dem., 965,471; Rep., 930,066; Soc., 130,206; Pro., 48,142; Soc. L., 5,605.

1918 (Sec. St.), Dem., 886,306; Rep., 1,005,426; Soc., 134,520; Pro., 40,072; Soc. Lab., 5,405.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 781,238; Rep., 1,871,167; Soc., 203,201; Proh., 19,653; F. L., 18,413; Soc. Lab., 4,841.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 1,261,812; Rep., 1,335,878; Soc., 159,804; Proh., 35,509; F. L., 69,908; S. L., 5,015; scattering, 22; blank, 81,615; void, 13,084. Total, 2,962,645.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 901,310; Rep., 1,434,393; Soc., 208,155; Proh., 159,623; F. L., 27,934; S. L., 7,822.

NEW YORK CITY--GOVERNOR AND U. S. SENATOR, 1922.

MANHATTAN (NEW YORK COUNTY).

Assembly District.	Governor, 1922.							U. S. Senator, 1922.				
	Smith, Dem.	Miller, Rep.	Cassidy, Soc.	Cassidy, Farm Lab.	Cassidy, (Both Emb)	Hinds, Proh.	Crowley, Soc. Lab.	Copeland, Dem.	Calder, Rep.	Lee, Soc. Farm Lab.	Hart, Proh.	Kuhn Soc. Lab.
1st	14,290	1,626	790	24	23	8	18	12,982	1,733	1,402	14	22
2d	10,020	1,574	827	3	.....	6	19	8,893	1,676	1,379	12	33
3d	16,452	3,199	378	43	57	27	17	15,926	3,054	423	65	27
4th	9,337	1,045	1,490	.....	.....	8	13	8,153	1,145	2,305	6	15
5th	16,511	2,641	357	39	5	16	30	15,809	2,640	317	54	33
6th	8,143	3,124	1,936	7	1	8	21	6,264	3,557	3,026	10	27
7th	9,830	8,237	230	16	27	55	14	9,965	7,343	336	177	21
8th	8,564	1,570	1,655	0	55	7	46	6,982	1,787	2,706	21	60
9th	11,055	8,905	292	40	14	33	6	10,938	8,345	415	144	29
10th	8,418	7,348	282	24	21	32	24	8,504	6,548	382	167	31
11th	11,458	7,081	358	22	41	44	14	11,195	6,700	449	145	20
12th	18,061	2,935	492	72	63	21	33	17,320	2,897	712	74	43
13th	11,229	5,286	319	38	21	52	19	10,928	4,932	450	149	25
14th	15,385	2,412	977	24	104	28	77	14,641	2,439	1,234	48	113
15th	9,270	8,911	578	24	96	24	24	9,192	8,104	902	144	25
16th	16,853	2,684	1,469	64	23	19	51	15,839	2,841	1,753	28	87
17th	9,544	2,151	2,040	20	17	7	40	8,074	2,420	2,774	15	59
18th	12,836	2,471	1,739	97	2	9	38	10,892	2,910	2,385	26	55
19th	9,785	4,395	522	3	44	17	17	8,486	4,804	706	70	23
20th	9,061	1,752	680	5	2	3	25	8,050	2,003	821	30	37
21st	8,924	4,892	232	18	19	23	15	7,777	5,371	311	74	18
22d	11,887	5,363	351	50	38	37	12	11,608	5,066	445	120	16
23d	14,268	7,870	593	43	40	48	25	14,147	7,325	743	149	44
Total	271,181	97,472	18,587	685	713	532	598	252,565	95,640	26,376	1,742	863

BROOKLYN (KINGS COUNTY).

1st	10,080	4,381	225	13	15	23	18	9,041	4,910	277	75	8
2d	12,863	5,851	2,275	29	38	29	40	11,269	6,284	2,997	89	65
3d	8,854	1,394	239	18	11	9	11	7,996	2,016	231	23	18
4th	11,980	2,939	695	35	57	17	27	10,151	4,095	992	29	32
5th	11,596	6,896	510	43	22	40	16	10,497	7,579	556	135	25
6th	9,557	3,211	1,779	56	134	14	58	7,730	4,218	2,379	46	68
7th	10,875	2,490	215	39	92	30	36	9,955	3,082	312	86	46
8th	9,962	1,918	159	13	1	16	6	8,464	3,126	168	39	11
9th	14,074	6,325	696	10	9	40	25	12,767	7,178	735	117	35
10th	11,974	6,679	260	19	10	37	15	10,523	7,762	260	133	21
11th	13,144	8,577	293	12	29	26	24	12,003	9,260	343	160	29
12th	14,142	7,078	439	22	61	42	22	11,647	9,159	465	139	25
13th	8,248	1,507	759	11	30	5	28	7,067	2,151	971	16	34
14th	8,546	1,229	1,424	4	5	5	29	6,984	1,872	1,966	19	52
15th	10,355	2,023	246	52	28	19	13	9,544	2,569	254	43	19
16th	14,688	4,359	1,216	136	51	15	44	13,121	5,055	1,678	50	72
17th	10,384	7,645	600	34	9	44	23	9,583	7,901	722	166	29
18th	13,850	6,775	1,835	25	200	36	39	12,284	7,375	2,504	127	61
19th	7,267	1,762	1,075	14	.....	12	28	6,202	2,406	1,247	14	43
20th	16,438	6,434	664	89	74	32	39	15,206	7,302	770	64	45
21st	12,448	11,524	551	22	103	57	27	11,486	11,918	754	200	28
22d	14,695	6,028	1,878	58	79	38	58	13,28	6,574	2,411	78	75
23d	7,027	1,627	2,537	15	1	10	32	5,667	2,065	3,068	9	51
Total	263,047	108,652	20,570	769	1,079	596	658	232,408	125,857	26,060	1,857	887

BRONX.

1st	16,856	2,954	1,479	253	89	13	65	16,143	2,840	2,102	37	110
2d	19,676	5,456	1,836	55	81	17	58	18,945	5,007	2,437	79	89
3d	11,736	2,267	2,217	62	16	7	80	10,376	2,430	3,035	13	112
4th	10,373	2,119	2,804	37	13	10	58	8,947	2,208	3,826	20	93
5th	11,927	2,522	2,547	32	6	19	78	10,461	2,671	3,430	27	121
6th	13,728	3,919	715	27	34	31	44	13,440	3,704	780	72	43
7th	12,564	2,608	1,975	95	4	13	74	11,687	2,551	2,526	32	104
8th	19,252	8,703	727	28	45	30	40	19,238	7,965	857	178	50
Total	116,112	30,548	14,300	589	288	140	497	109,237	29,376	18,993	458	722

QUEENS.

1st	14,324	2,952	477	65	45	13	24	13,888	2,928	544	65	38
2d	13,280	2,739	688	59	.....	13	23	12,715	3,043	653	29	33
3d	14,208	4,190	487	80	72	28	34	13,873	4,095	612	115	30
4th	13,274	9,574	413	63	5	36	40	13,317	8,907	442	222	41
5th	16,632	7,288	654	58	35	40	32	15,867	7,599	710	95	46
6th	12,825	5,283	640	60	33	18	31	12,248	5,623	648	56	46
Total	84,543	32,026	3,359	385	190	148	184	81,908	32,195	3,609	582	240

STATEN ISLAND (RICHMOND COUNTY).

1st	11,475	4,605	200	20	.....	29	17	11,612	4,010	187	85	16
2d	9,928	3,770	202	27	18	114	15	9,998	3,250	197	157	23
Total	21,403	8,375	402	47	18	143	32	21,610	7,260	384	242	39
Gr'd total	756,286	277,073	57,218	2,457	2,288	1,559	1,969	697,728	290,328	75,422	4,881	2,751

NEW YORK--PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR, 1920.

Counties.	President, 1920.					Governor, 1920.				
	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Watkins, Proh.	Christensen, F.-L.	Alfred E. Smith, Dem.	Nathan L. Miller, Rep.	J. D. Cannon, Soc.	G. F. Thompson, Proh.	D. F. Malone, F.-L.
Albany	28,376	48,750	1,438	244	118	37,572	39,057	967	751	121
Allegany	2,799	10,898	513	441	22	2,886	10,428	495	588	30
Bronx	45,741	106,050	32,923	214	1,949	105,301	43,390	25,585	540	10,100
Broome	9,251	24,759	1,120	623	90	9,950	22,481	1,031	779	107
Cattaraugus	6,693	16,083	658	481	75	7,043	14,957	568	740	98
Cayuga	6,343	15,234	639	191	33	6,990	14,538	566	343	46
Chautauqua	6,781	27,618	3,143	869	62	8,380	25,254	2,705	1,176	108
Chemung	7,080	17,864	431	633	46	9,062	15,143	325	839	70
Chenango	3,735	10,116	68	282	14	3,197	9,866	53	293	36
Clinton	4,110	9,062	29	166	11	4,800	7,536	36	223	11
Columbia	5,203	9,284	211	95	15	5,613	8,763	188	268	48
Cortland	2,541	9,606	136	218	6	2,929	8,883	99	256	6
Delaware	4,528	11,719	150	269	27	4,171	10,895	112	392	104
Dutchess	9,938	21,152	882	167	71	12,022	18,212	758	310	129
Erie	40,436	99,762	15,111	1,430	521	62,315	82,730	12,222	1,947	544
Essex	2,218	8,042	47	61	9	2,822	7,660	33	139	37
Franklin	3,825	9,786	62	178	12	4,543	8,413	102	166	26
Fulton	3,192	10,946	888	436	35	4,036	9,863	800	588	36
Genesee	2,570	9,628	539	152	13	2,831	9,081	499	298	25
Greene	3,498	6,323	264	160	20	3,546	6,062	236	246	42
Hamilton	516	881	3	4	2	614	674	2	6	5
Herkimer	6,507	14,310	793	264	25	7,786	12,629	683	344	39
Jefferson	7,925	22,072	252	406	510	8,753	20,223	153	463	530
Kings	119,612	292,692	45,100	733	3,473	244,697	154,078	34,535	3,030	21,452
Lewis	2,673	5,906	24	76	10	2,731	5,444	22	93	11
Livingston	3,571	9,488	497	192	17	3,913	9,094	446	290	19
Madison	3,797	11,094	230	182	22	3,963	10,374	186	299	21
Monroe	28,523	73,809	11,089	1,324	678	38,280	64,871	9,883	2,383	824
Montgomery	5,911	12,835	476	134	26	7,252	11,390	394	225	46
Nassau	8,595	33,099	1,254	155	182	15,282	24,804	925	495	1,044
New York	135,249	275,013	46,049	463	7,079	268,316	136,580	34,223	1,117	19,852
Niagara	7,416	21,193	1,872	380	104	9,866	18,202	1,629	1,678	94
Oneida	15,560	36,311	2,297	412	78	19,744	32,181	2,038	638	89
Onondaga	23,308	57,008	4,707	640	163	29,493	51,406	4,043	1,173	132
Ontario	5,678	13,361	914	186	24	5,849	13,164	902	357	49
Orange	10,567	24,558	1,573	292	93	12,598	21,618	1,457	616	285
Orleans	2,266	8,305	620	176	30	2,487	7,793	598	319	41
Oswego	8,045	17,905	491	474	36	8,955	16,360	443	665	47
Otsego	6,275	12,112	134	391	36	5,751	11,646	83	537	82
Putnam	1,405	3,447	23	20	8	1,669	2,858	17	71	51
Queens	35,296	94,360	6,143	142	1,204	75,938	45,140	4,361	741	8,651
Rensselaer	20,224	28,810	1,849	278	116	23,774	25,451	1,526	434	89
Richmond	9,373	17,844	712	111	170	15,352	10,541	426	282	908
Rockland	5,057	11,169	498	80	67	6,817	8,874	388	219	281
St. Lawrence	7,213	24,651	372	282	56	8,023	22,644	325	325	58
Saratoga	6,905	16,222	351	290	73	9,038	13,239	216	575	129
Schenectady	8,741	19,208	4,941	509	60	12,177	16,255	4,068	877	120
Schoharie	3,607	5,572	30	215	12	3,107	5,699	26	312	48
Schuyler	1,231	3,827	151	138	9	1,157	3,727	134	118	17
Seneca	3,023	6,260	250	135	12	3,268	6,094	233	265	12
Steuben	7,401	18,335	1,217	784	52	8,015	17,020	1,113	1,167	50
Suffolk	8,852	26,737	596	233	118	13,667	20,383	435	790	601
Sullivan	3,623	8,029	671	98	26	4,419	6,777	499	236	143
Tioga	2,406	6,772	83	223	16	2,152	6,551	64	295	39
Tompkins	3,487	9,508	288	250	21	4,056	8,812	249	300	19
Ulster	8,759	19,001	301	455	76	10,174	16,129	189	774	198
Warren	3,227	9,009	189	101	20	4,704	6,815	117	232	40
Washington	4,124	13,647	162	123	24	5,486	11,522	81	227	58
Wayne	4,289	13,333	304	241	18	3,982	13,026	295	406	32
Westchester	28,060	76,020	6,097	435	485	44,367	58,795	4,691	702	1,938
Wyoming	2,442	9,134	294	194	21	2,635	8,554	292	247	19
Yates	1,571	5,638	52	122	6	1,496	5,229	34	304	[illegible]
Total	781,238	1,871,167	203,201	19,653	18,413	1,261,812	1,335,878	159,804	35,509	69,908

VOTING POPULATION IN NEW YORK STATE.

POPULATION 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX, CLASS OF POPULATION, AND CITIZENSHIP, FOR N. Y. STATE, 1920 AND 1910.

Class of Population and Citizenship.	Population 21 Years of Age and Over.			Class of Population and Citizenship.	Population 21 Years of Age and Over.		
	Male.		Female, 1920.		Male.		Female, 1920.
	1920.	1910.			1920.	1910.	
Total	3,255,503	2,836,773	3,259,178	Native white	1,858,523	1,562,358	1,974,329
				Native parentage	1,055,138	909,494	1,086,508
White	3,177,406	2,783,371	3,183,943	Foreign parentage	592,373	487,165	647,467
Negro	69,259	45,877	73,285	Mixed parentage	211,012	165,699	240,354
Indian	1,604	1,706	1,366	Foreign-born white	1,318,883	1,221,013	1,209,614
Chinese	4,752	4,817	233	Naturalized	604,256	502,083	549,557
Japanese	1,979	987	317	Having first papers	214,958	131,085	19,140
All other	503	15	34	Alien	446,859	475,259	564,261
				Unknown	52,810	112,586	76,656

REGISTRATION IN NEW YORK CITY, 1922.

Men—Manhattan, 278,843; Bronx, 117,350; Brooklyn, 281,842; Queens, 87,046; Richmond, 21,293—total, 786,374.

Women—Manhattan, 142,188; Bronx, 57,621; Brooklyn, 140,837; Queens, 42,397; Richmond, 11,095—total, 394,138.

NORTH CAROLINA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Alamance	5,255	4,619	2,476	2,278
Alexander	2,045	2,643	954	1,187
Alleghany	1,409	1,201	796	641
Anson	3,175	433	2,046	301
Ashe	3,431	3,808	1,898	1,939
Avery	397	2,503	360	1,158
Beaufort	3,522	2,266	1,957	1,274
Bertie	1,840	212	1,461	116
Bladen	1,939	1,064	1,261	651
Brunswick	1,253	1,362	810	989
Buncombe	10,167	8,017	4,229	3,830
Burke	3,262	3,592	1,621	1,474
Cabarrus	4,418	5,148	2,080	2,314
Caldwell	2,931	3,298	1,725	1,659
Camden	540	142	368	86
Carteret	2,070	2,315	1,165	1,246
Caswell	1,239	505	849	338
Catawba	5,404	5,955	2,569	2,624
Chatham	3,186	2,906	1,839	1,501
Cherokee	1,761	2,506	1,362	1,362
Chowan	1,091	209	610	91
Clay	755	911	400	453
Cleveland	5,181	2,953	2,764	1,497
Columbus	3,111	1,783	2,143	1,327
Craven	3,413	731	1,780	542
Cumberland	3,233	1,972	1,971	1,217
Currituck	1,000	86	945	87
Dare	835	632	470	363
Davidson	4,797	5,960	2,675	2,801
Davie	1,624	2,591	910	1,245
Duplin	3,398	2,697	1,824	1,527
Durham	4,646	3,550	2,463	1,837
Edgecombe	3,343	24	2,028	135
Forsyth	8,123	6,792	4,115	3,585
Franklin	2,742	589	2,057	396
Gaston	7,148	5,803	3,019	2,542
Gates	796	327	826	309
Graham	644	915	476	460
Granville	2,622	833	1,713	648
Greene	1,649	439	1,066	294
Guilford	9,615	7,920	4,616	3,670
Halifax	3,429	524	2,312	299
Hartnett	3,919	3,311	1,992	1,603
Haywood	4,229	3,000	2,403	1,523
Henderson	2,496	3,337	1,166	1,795
Hertford	1,104	221	977	209
Hoke	1,266	166	780	110
Hyde	1,134	530	840	277
Iredell	6,470	4,402	3,335	2,078
Jackson	2,385	2,355	1,306	1,288
Johnston	6,030	5,588	3,468	2,857
Jones	964	385	712	231
Lee	2,327	1,143	1,054	573
Lenoir	2,560	1,153	1,666	667
Lincoln	3,331	3,137	1,521	1,369
Macon	2,177	2,050	1,146	1,069
Madison	1,340	3,616	972	1,965
Martin	2,561	530	1,472	281
McDowell	2,809	2,561	1,274	1,218
Mecklenburg	11,313	3,421	4,508	1,257
Mitchell	697	2,153	462	1,298
Montgomery	2,321	2,304	1,222	1,196
Moore	2,679	2,297	1,337	1,047
Nash	4,031	1,556	2,189	826
New Hanover	4,102	712	2,355	492
Northampton	2,305	165	1,518	45
Onslow	1,557	853	1,197	785
Orange	1,993	1,737	1,230	1,158
Pamlico	1,286	1,008	710	527
Pasquotank	1,736	507	1,177	270
Pender	1,580	699	970	500
Perquimans	1,042	487	645	288
Person	1,646	1,566	953	917
Pitt	4,196	864	2,839	719
Polk	1,361	1,326	679	750
Randolph	5,110	6,297	2,747	3,031
Richmond	3,341	1,124	1,553	650
Robeson	6,183	2,220	2,894	1,453
Rockingham	4,507	3,605	2,316	1,957
Rowan	6,421	4,888	3,053	2,320
Rutherford	5,101	4,015	2,445	1,871
Sampson	2,426	5,353	1,369	2,727
Scotland	1,705	306	938	137
Stanly	3,843	4,312	2,110	1,941
Stokes	1,999	2,926	1,569	1,852
Surry	3,547	5,176	2,029	2,977
Swain	1,434	2,239	829	1,128
Transylvania	1,542	1,680	821	841
Tyrrell	718	532	416	292
Union	4,168	1,404	2,662	702
Vance	2,461	816	1,451	558
Wake	8,020	3,653	4,627	2,461
Warren	1,865	296	1,217	227
Washington	1,116	971	651	486
Watauga	1,721	2,631	1,141	1,352
Wayne	4,794	2,822	2,625	1,446
Wilkes	2,843	6,451	1,632	3,470
Wilson	3,496	1,374	2,052	730
Yadkin	1,350	3,301	879	1,721
Yancey	2,280	2,596	1,273	1,082
Total	305,447	232,848	168,383	120,890

Representative in Congress (1923) —2nd District, Kerr, Dem., 3,870; no opposition.

State Corporation Com. (1922)—Lee, Dem., 225,803; Hoover, Rep., 140,992.

The voters (1922) rejected (138,765 to 72,297) a proposed amendment to the State Constitution increasing the pay of members of the Legislature from $4 to $10 a day.

PAST VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1872 (Gov.), Dem., 96,731; Rep., 98,630.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 70,094; Rep., 94,769.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 125,427; Rep., 108,417.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 124,208; Rep., 115,874.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 142,592; Rep., 125,068; Proh., 454.

1884 (Gov.), Dem., 143,249; Rep., 123,010.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 148,336; Rep., 134,784; Proh., 2,789; Un. Lab., 47.

1888 (Gov.), Dem., 147,925; Rep., 133,475.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 132,951; Rep., 100,342; Pop., 44,736; Proh., 2,636.

1896 (Pres.), Fus., 174,488; Rep., 155,222; Gold Dem., 578; Proh., 675; Nat., 247.

1896 (Gov.), Dem., 145,216; Rep., 154,052; Pop., 30,932.

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 186,650; Rep., 126,296; Pro., 358.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 157,752; Rep., 133,081; Peo., 830; Pro., 1,086.

1902 (Jus. Sup. Ct.), Dem., 132,339; Rep., 71,275.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 128,761; Rep., 79,505; Pro., 237; Soc., 109.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 124,121; Rep., 81,442; Peo;. 819, Pro., 361; Soc., 124.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 136,995; Rep., 114,937; Pro., 360; Soc., 337.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 145,102; Rep., 107,760; Soc., 310.

1910 (Aud.), Dem., 140,531; Rep., 94,017.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 144,507; Rep., 29,139; Prog., 69,150; Soc., 1,025; Pro., 117.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 149,975; Rep., 43,625; Prog., 49,930; Soc., 944.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 121,342; Rep., 87,101

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 168,383; Rep., 120,890; Soc., 509; Pro., 53.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 167,761; Rep., 120,157; Soc., 590.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 143,524; Rep., 93,697.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 310,504; Rep., 229,343.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 305,447; Rep., 232,848; Soc., 446; Proh., 17.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 308,151; Rep., 230,175.

LIMITATION ON GOVERNOR'S TERM.

Under the North Carolina Constitution, the Governor is elected for a term of four years, and is not eligible for that office for more than four years in any term of eight years, unless he becomes Governor by having been Lieut.-Governor or President of the State Senate.

NORTH DAKOTA.

(Presidential vote, 1920.)

Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Adams	1,377	347	Griggs	1,739	520	Renville	1,828	512
Barnes	5,155	1,101	Hettinger	1,846	327	Richland	5,669	1,347
Benson	3,545	673	Kidder	1,855	336	Rolette	2,129	535
Billings	786	59	La Moure	3,004	645	Sargent	2,786	673
Bottineau	3,459	964	Logan	1,589	144	Sheridan	1,776	134
Bowman	1,192	321	McHenry	3,532	848	Sioux	776	163
Burke	1,911	448	McIntosh	1,783	79	Slope	1,142	235
Burleigh	4,310	890	McKenzie	2,524	499	Stark	3,541	532
Cass	10,881	2,852	McLean	3,724	748	Steele	2,222	339
Cavalier	3,783	964	Mercer	1,796	171	Stutsman	5,505	1,405
Dickey	2,822	754	Morton	4,612	632	Towner	2,190	473
Divide	2,389	495	Mountrail	2,785	774	Trail	3,676	523
Dunn	1,962	428	Nelson	3,127	501	Walsh	4,470	1,990
Eddy	1,525	578	Oliver	956	92	Ward	6,119	2,289
Emmons	2,896	243	Pembina	3,928	1,405	Wells	3,100	467
Foster	1,583	371	Pierce	2,102	293	Williams	3,753	1,336
Golden Valley	1,199	283	Ramsey	3,991	937			
Grand Forks	7,636	2,544	Ransom	3,010	783	Total	160,072	37,422
Grant	2,245	289						

(Presidential vote, 1916.)

Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Adams	532	469	Griggs	668	521	Renville	1,012	532
Barnes	1,678	1,467	Hettinger	661	856	Richland	1,772	2,097
Benson	922	1,210	Kidder	650	604	Rolette	762	600
Billings	276	306	La Moure	990	1,045	Sargent	868	1,050
Bottineau	1,471	1,294	Logan	260	567	Sheridan	310	807
Bowman	685	374	McHenry	1,456	1,394	Sioux	200	232
Burke	922	518	McIntosh	270	950	Slope	867	516
Burleigh	1,267	1,182	McKenzie	1,316	692	Stark	953	1,409
Cass	3,303	3,093	McLean	1,210	1,054	Steele	515	676
Cavalier	1,149	1,502	Mercer	353	730	Stutsman	1,866	1,644
Dickey	920	1,037	Morton	1,835	2,785	Towner	769	665
Divide	950	707	Mountrail	1,262	740	Trail	664	1,423
Dunn	1,028	566	Nelson	861	1,013	Walsh	2,003	1,670
Eddy	650	505	Oliver	327	346	Ward	2,791	1,743
Emmons	609	1,090	Pembina	1,400	1,469	Wells	810	1,226
Foster	662	549	Pierce	789	703	Williams	1,769	903
Golden Valley	697	499	Ramsey	1,331	1,169			
Grand Forks	2,814	2,159	Ransom	1,121	1,093	Total	55,206	53,471

Governor (1922)—Lemke, Ind. Rep.-Non.-Part., 81,048; Nestos, Rep., 110,321.

U. S. Senator (1922)—O'Connor, Dem.-Ind., 92,464; Frazier, Rep.-Non-Part., 101,312.

Nestos and O'Connor are classed as Independents, or anti-Non-Partisan leaguers; while Frazier and Lemke are Non-Partisans.

GRAIN GRADING ACT.

North Dakota voters (1922) passed—138,735 to 44,406—the Grain Grading act, "declaring the purpose of the State to supervise and regulate the marketing of farm products; preventing unjust discrimination, fraud and extortion in the marketing of same; establishing a system of grading, weighing and measuring farm products; defining the scope and manner of such supervision and the powers and duties of the persons charged with same; providing for licensing buyers, solicitors, and warehouses handling such farm products; and making an appropriation therefor."

The act created a State Supervisor of Grades, Weights and Measures, appointed by the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

PAST VOTE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

1874 (Cong.), Dem., 2,189; Rep., 4,597.

1876 (Cong.), Dem., 2,413; Rep., 6,199.

1878 (Cong.), Dem., 8,493; Rep., 10,455.

1880 (Cong.), Dem., 9,340; Rep., 18,796; Ind., 290.

1882 (Cong.), Dem., 9,034; Rep., 38,151; Ind., 54.

1884 (Cong.), Dem., 3,352; Rep., 28,906.

1886 (Cong.), Dem., 15,540; Rep., 23,290.

1889 (Gov.), Dem., 12,733; Rep., 25,305.

1890 (Gov.), Dem., 12,604; Rep., 19,053; F. A., 4,821.

1892 (Gov.), Fus., 18,995; Rep., 17,236.

1892 (Pres.), Pop., 17,700; Rep., 17,519; Pro., 899.

1894 (Gov.), Dem., 8,188; Rep., 23,723; Pop., 9,354.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 20,686; Rep., 26,335; Pro., 358.

1898 (Gov.), Fus., 19,496; Rep., 27,308.

1900 (Gov.), Fus., 22,275; Rep., 34,052; Pro., 560; Soc. D., 425; Peo., 213.

1900 (Pres.), Fus., 20,519; Rep., 35,891; Pro., 731; Soc. D., 528; Pop., 110.

1902 (Gov.), Dem., 17,566; Rep., 31,621; Soc., 1,139.

1904 (Pres.), Fus., 14,273; Rep., 52,595; Soc., 2,005; Pro., 1,137; Pop., 165.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 16,744; Rep., 47,828; Pro., 1,388; Soc., 1,700.

1906 (Gov.), Fus., 34,420; Rep., 29,359; Soc., 975.

1908 (Pres.), Fus., 32,885; Rep., 57,680; Soc., 2,421; Pop., 165; Ind., 38; Pro., 1,549.

1908 (Gov.), Fus., 49,346; Rep., 47,093; Soc., 490.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 47,003; Rep., 45,015.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 29,555; Rep., 23,090; Prog., 25,726; Soc., 6,966; Pro., 1,243.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 31,544; Rep., 39,811; Pro., 9,406; Soc., 6,835.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 34,809; Rep., 44,260; Soc., 5,188; Prog., 3,817.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 29,918; Rep., 48,583; Prog., 2,597; Soc., 5,468.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 55,206; Rep., 53,471; Soc., 5,716; Pro., 997.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 20,351; Rep., 87,665; Soc., 2,615.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 40,988; Rep., 57,714; Soc., 8,472.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 36,783; Rep., 54,517.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 37,422; Rep., 160,072; Soc., 8,282.

1920 (Gov.), Dem.-Ind., 112,488; Rep.-N. P., 117,118.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem.-Ind., 88,495; Rep.-N. P., 130,614.

OHIO.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920.		1916.	
	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Adams	4,194	4,974	2,887	2,819
Allen	11,658	13,978	7,905	5,713
Ashland	5,705	5,951	4,000	2,534
Ashtabula	5,413	14,099	5,306	6,608
Athens	6,523	11,016	4,101	5,554
Auglaize	4,792	6,752	4,124	2,763
Belmont	13,347	14,761	7,911	7,526
Brown	5,317	4,009	3,959	2,227
Butler	16,437	14,998	10,806	5,850
Carroll	1,755	4,392	1,672	2,086
Champaign	4,775	7,285	3,338	3,695
Clark	14,097	19,869	8,848	8,715
Clermont	6,245	6,857	4,247	3,549
Clinton	3,598	6,947	2,602	3,620
Columbiana	9,774	16,846	7,788	8,118
Coshocton	5,617	6,154	4,269	2,831
Crawford	8,467	7,082	6,014	2,673
Cuyahoga	70,518	148,857	71,523	51,287
Darke	8,459	9,552	6,186	4,322
Defiance	3,723	5,987	3,359	2,565
Delaware	5,241	7,700	3,754	3,461
Erie	4,831	8,755	5,152	4,170
Fairfield	8,610	7,572	6,172	3,380
Fayette	3,812	5,446	2,616	2,772
Franklin	48,452	59,691	34,103	24,107
Fulton	2,049	6,111	2,507	2,933
Gallia	2,562	5,388	2,577	2,860
Geauga	1,081	3,722	1,245	1,806
Greene	4,016	8,600	2,913	4,458
Guernsey	6,888	8,764	4,312	4,228
Hamilton	77,598	112,590	51,990	64,030
Hancock	6,386	9,746	5,416	4,268
Hardin	5,817	8,071	4,304	4,119
Harrison	2,473	5,053	1,911	2,517
Henry	2,829	5,738	3,252	2,482
Highland	5,654	7,570	3,964	3,727
Hocking	4,082	4,335	2,907	2,357
Holmes	3,211	2,065	2,846	955
Huron	4,398	9,348	4,136	4,048
Jackson	4,878	5,949	2,922	3,116
Jefferson	8,064	13,038	5,250	6,658
Knox	6,361	8,178	4,578	3,646
Lake	2,711	7,465	2,596	2,887
Lawrence	3,955	7,616	2,821	4,363
Licking	10,679	11,924	8,183	5,935
Logan	4,904	8,521	3,483	4,345
Lorain	8,640	18,125	7,658	6,808
Lucas	30,452	52,449	30,779	16,711
Madison	3,769	5,397	2,667	2,809
Mahoning	14,941	29,736	13,013	11,256
Marion	8,065	11,320	5,273	4,264
Medina	3,120	6,846	2,984	2,754
Meigs	3,606	6,541	2,628	3,184
Mercer	4,404	5,692	3,803	2,065
Miami	8,076	13,122	5,582	5,772
Monroe	3,861	2,825	3,322	1,504
Montgomery	38,433	46,493	24,339	19,683
Morgan	2,157	4,127	1,833	2,136
Morrow	2,858	4,484	2,345	2,062
Muskingum	9,437	13,862	6,328	7,597
Noble	2,909	4,197	2,175	2,290
Ottawa	2,867	4,336	3,347	1,793
Paulding	2,739	4,549	2,313	2,647
Perry	5,917	7,685	3,860	3,953
Pickaway	5,645	5,273	3,820	2,629
Pike	2,799	3,075	2,091	1,616
Portage	5,405	8,231	4,269	3,142
Preble	4,933	6,258	3,387	2,881
Putnam	4,673	5,157	4,294	2,243
Richland	9,349	10,940	6,985	4,886
Ross	7,063	9,330	5,154	4,857
Sandusky	5,295	8,933	5,264	3,557
Scioto	7,682	11,871	4,808	6,356
Seneca	8,175	10,064	6,451	4,301
Shelby	5,642	5,452	3,801	2,352
Stark	18,437	37,483	15,316	14,159
Summit	27,857	43,721	19,343	11,593
Trumbull	6,815	17,343	6,091	6,167
Tuscarawas	10,167	11,908	7,608	5,404
Union	3,286	6,544	2,747	3,187
Van Wert	4,899	7,495	3,753	3,802
Vinton	2,124	2,559	1,433	1,420
Warren	3,956	7,464	2,937	3,610
Washington	6,286	9,279	5,267	4,745
Wayne	7,751	8,932	5,930	3,676
Williams	4,183	7,000	3,552	3,132
Wood	4,965	12,042	5,796	5,034
Wyandot	4,443	4,560	3,250	2,078
Total	780,037	1,182,022	604,361	514,858

Governor (1922)—Donahey, Dem., 821,948; Thompson, Rep., 803,300.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Pomerene, Dem., 744,558; Fess, Rep., 794,159; Virginia D. Green, Ind., 21,514.

Ohio voters, in 1922, rejected, 908,522 to 719,050, a proposed Constitutional amendment legalizing wine and beer.

The Ku Klux Klan is said to have figured in 1923 in municipal elections in Ohio, their candidates for Mayor winning in several instances.

PAST VOTE OF OHIO.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 244,321; Rep., 281,852.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 323,182; Rep., 330,698.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 340,821; Rep., 375,048; Gr., 6,456.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 368,280; Rep., 400,082; Proh., 11,069; Gr., 5,179.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 396,455; Rep., 416,054; Proh., 24,356; Un. Lab., 3,496.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 404,115; Rep., 405,187; People's, 14,852; Proh., 26,012.

1896 (Pres.), Dem. and People's, 477,497; Rep., 525,991; Nat. Dem., 1,858; Proh., 7,784.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 474,882; Rep., 543,918; Proh., 10,203; Soc., 4,847; People's, 251.

1902 (Sec. St.), Dem., 345,706; Rep., 436,171; Soc., 14,270; Proh., 12,336; S. L., 2,983.

1903 (Gov.), Dem., 361,748; Rep., 475,560; Soc., 13,495; Proh., 13,502; S. L., 2,071.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 347,674; Rep., 600,095; Soc., 36,260; Proh., 19,339; Soc. L., 2,633; Pop., 1,392.

1905 (Gov.), Dem., 473,264; Rep., 430,617; Soc., 17,795; Proh., 13,061; S. L., 1,808.

1906 (Sec. St.), Dem., 351,676; Rep., 408,066; Soc., 18,432; Proh., 11,970; S. L., 2,211.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 502,721; Rep., 572,312; Soc., 32,795; Proh., 11,402; S. L., 721; Pop., 162; Ind., 439.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 552,569; Rep., 533,197; Soc., 28,573; Proh., 7,665; S. L., 797; Ind., 397.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 477,077; Rep., 376,700; Soc., 60,637; Proh., 7,129; S. L., 2,920.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 423,152; Rep., 277,066; Prog., 229,327; Soc., 89,930; Proh., 11,459; S. L., 2,623.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 439,323; Rep., 272,500; Prog., 217,903; Soc., 87,709; Proh., 16,607; S. L., 2,689.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 493,367; Rep., 524,625; Prog., 60,971; Soc., 51,688.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 423,742; Rep., 526,115; Prog., 67,509; Soc., 58,803.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 604,361; Rep., 514,858; Soc., 38,092; Proh., 8,080.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 566,201; Rep., 561,002; Soc., 36,908; Proh., 7,347.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 570,868; Rep., 535,346; Soc., 38,187; Proh., 12,060; Ind., 2,965.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 486,403; Rep., 470,459.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 780,037; Rep., 1,182,022; Soc., 57,147; Proh., 294; Single Tax, 2,153.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 918,962; Rep., 1,039,835; Soc., 42,889; Single Tax, 1,497.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 782,650; Rep., 1,134,953; Single Tax, 2,647.

OKLAHOMA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Adair	1,560	2,020	1,190	1,010	Lincoln	2,968	5,254	2,258	3,387
Alfalfa	1,350	3,004	1,390	1,378	Logan	2,210	4,606	1,701	2,270
Atoka	2,103	2,077	1,479	925	Love	1,650	711	1,125	266
Beaver	1,068	1,965	1,382	917	McClain	2,310	1,728	1,541	680
Beckham	2,343	1,743	1,850	527	McCurtain	2,598	1,959	1,763	795
Blaine	1,292	2,782	1,214	1,339	McIntosh	2,635	2,353	1,743	896
Bryan	4,496	3,127	2,974	1,267	Major	780	1,920	762	946
Caddo	3,581	4,818	2,735	2,272	Marshall	1,589	1,487	1,352	449
Canadian	3,274	3,873	2,200	1,590	Mayes	1,987	2,447	1,574	1,229
Carter	6,003	3,555	2,919	1,013	Murray	1,418	1,359	1,305	458
Cherokee	1,859	2,522	1,594	1,379	Muskogee	6,378	5,159	4,004	2,532
Choctaw	2,529	2,088	1,945	957	Noble	1,467	2,465	1,346	1,243
Cimarron	460	626	387	238	Nowata	1,699	2,678	1,355	1,322
Cleveland	2,383	2,280	1,753	885	Okfuskee	1,643	1,764	1,337	660
Coal	1,797	1,748	1,118	821	Oklahoma	11,797	15,314	7,971	5,291
Comanche	2,988	3,286	2,130	1,221	Okmulgee	4,492	5,368	2,406	1,860
Cotton	2,262	1,810	1,500	685	Osage	3,801	4,567	2,052	1,527
Craig	2,903	3,091	1,901	1,647	Ottawa	3,922	5,269	1,875	1,642
Creek	5,406	7,928	3,496	2,820	Pawnee	1,988	2,982	1,491	1,396
Custer	2,263	3,224	1,771	1,507	Payne	3,240	4,578	2,140	1,767
Delaware	1,240	2,059	1,223	837	Pittsburg	5,364	5,363	3,441	1,914
Dewey	967	1,735	992	796	Pontotoc	3,800	2,365	2,418	911
Ellis	842	1,786	960	983	Pottawatomie	5,314	5,357	3,276	2,042
Garfield	3,656	6,615	2,347	2,854	Pushmataha	1,365	1,863	1,059	645
Garvin	4,096	2,915	2,697	804	Roger Mills	2,450	2,850	1,148	538
Grady	4,370	3,413	3,243	1,272	Rogers	937	1,189	1,900	1,435
Grant	1,879	3,204	1,699	1,513	Seminole	1,860	3,389	1,444	872
Greer	1,850	1,019	1,675	365	Sequoyah	2,503	3,192	1,632	1,179
Harmon	1,120	635	1,091	147	Stephens	2,814	2,033	2,343	607
Harper	751	1,404	798	662	Texas	1,397	1,750	1,349	807
Haskell	2,192	2,672	1,486	976	Tillman	2,640	1,540	2,250	625
Hughes	3,581	2,976	2,187	1,219	Tulsa	9,994	14,494	4,497	3,857
Jackson	2,694	1,340	2,096	409	Wagoner	1,376	1,431	1,040	799
Jefferson	2,821	1,728	1,739	493	Washington	2,122	2,065	1,839	1,727
Johnston	2,119	1,945	1,724	756	Washita	2,800	4,102	2,107	958
Kay	4,543	5,949	2,340	2,482	Woods	1,542	2,818	1,417	1,358
Kingfisher	1,743	3,214	1,364	1,128	Woodward	1,441	2,482	1,130	1,092
Kiowa	2,510	2,616	2,279	1,017					
Latimer	1,200	1,410	950	663	Total	215,808	243,464	148,115	98,299
Le Flore	3,757	4,928	2,576	1,940					

Governor (1922)—Walton, Dem., 280.206; Fields, Rep., 230,469; Enfield, Soc., 3,941.

PAST VOTE OF OKLAHOMA.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 122,406; Rep., 110,558; Soc., 21,729; Pop., 434; Ind., 244.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 119,156; Rep., 90,786; Soc., 42,262; Proh., 2,185.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 148,115; Rep., 98,299; Soc., 45,212; Proh., 1,675; Prog., 234.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 215,808; Rep., 243,464; Soc., 25,679.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 217,677; Rep., 247,824.

OREGON.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Baker	3,495	2,173	3,897	2,541	Lane	7,714	3,991	5,880	7,253
Benton	3,752	1,709	2,488	2,902	Lincoln	1,229	663	915	1,167
Clakamas	6,928	3,664	5,334	6,349	Linn	4,693	3,152	4,675	4,524
Clatsop	3,498	1,672	2,239	2,568	Malheur	2,352	1,074	1,937	1,682
Columbia	2,007	939	1,451	2,023	Marion	8,798	3,822	5,699	8,316
Coos	3,272	2,289	3,352	3,209	Morrow	1,186	450	830	748
Crook	872	532	2,699	1,675	Multnomah	44,806	27,517	35,755	41,458
Curry	599	279	512	541	Polk	2,709	1,718	2,844	2,899
Deschutes	1,649	1,066	.....	.....	Sherman	893	423	747	717
Douglas	4,402	2,375	3,679	3,922	Tillamook	1,664	825	1,175	1,547
Gilliam	821	494	870	557	Umatilla	4,979	3,258	4,600	3,664
Grant	1,310	500	1,210	941	Union	2,826	2,464	3,086	2,253
Harney	1,026	475	1,239	872	Wallowa	1,564	861	1,960	1,198
Hood River	1,449	755	1,188	1,314	Wasco	2,698	1,426	2,287	2,243
Jackson	4,382	2,464	4,874	3,538	Washington	4,947	2,238	3,363	4,888
Jefferson	623	297	904	581	Wheeler	797	227	570	629
Josephine	1,606	828	1,656	1,660	Yamhill	4,102	2,346	3,342	4,010
Klamath	2,742	900	1,853	1,631					
Lake	1,136	346	971	793	Total	143,592	80,019	120,087	126,813

Women voted in Oregon, in 1916.

Governor (1922)—Pierce, Dem., 133,392; Olcott, Rep., 99,155.

Oregon voters (1923) defeated a proposed State income tax law.

PAST VOTE OF OREGON.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 7,742; Rep., 11,818.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 14,157; Rep., 15,214.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 19,955; Rep., 20,619; Greenback, 245.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 24,604; Rep., 26,860; Proh., 492; Greenback, 726.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 26,522; Rep., 33,291; Proh., 1,677; U. L., 363.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 14,243; Rep., 35,002; Proh., 2,281; Peo., 26,965.

1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peo., 46,739; Rep., 48,779; Proh., 919; Nat. Dem., 977.

1900 (Pres.), Rep., 46,526; Fus., 33,386; Proh., 2,536; Soc. D., 1,494; Pop., 275.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 17,521; Rep., 60,445; Soc., 7,619; Proh., 3,806; Pop., 753.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 38,049; Rep., 62,530; Soc., 7,339; Proh., 3,682; Ind., 289.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 47,064; Rep., 34,673; Prog., 37,600; Soc., 13,343; Proh., 4,360.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 120,087; Rep., 116,183; Soc., 9,711; Proh., 4,729; Prog., 310.

PENNSYLVANIA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920.					1916.				
	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Watkins, Proh.	Christensen, F.-L.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Reimer, Ind.
Adams	5,323	3,852	85	81	6	3,963	3,290	82	184	.....
Allegheny	138,908	40,278	16,262	3,670	1,312	52,833	77,483	7,815	2,052	61
Armstrong	8,995	3,262	220	427	84	3,590	6,024	316	364	2
Beaver	11,691	4,771	1,164	816	101	5,805	6,864	904	526	4
Bedford	5,800	2,594	80	189	736	3,263	3,729	238	112	.....
Berks	22,221	18,361	5,674	298	24	19,267	11,937	3,146	393	26
Blair	15,035	5,668	389	582	4,671	7,002	9,893	491	519	30
Bradford	11,947	2,825	161	943	19	3,655	6,178	200	707	2
Bucks	14,130	6,867	405	224	42	7,494	9,280	238	172	4
Butler	10,467	3,829	214	1,103	25	4,544	5,458	211	1,351	1
Cambria	19,629	6,961	834	635	2,603	9,416	10,688	725	593	8
Cameron	1,364	497	9	130	3	452	713	15	35	.....
Carbon	7,900	5,030	280	86	40	4,099	4,275	179	138	2
Centre	7,615	4,142	75	485	52	4,120	4,392	122	146	.....
Chester	18,129	7,004	277	599	37	8,514	11,845	204	295	6
Clarion	4,615	3,487	126	406	22	3,269	2,595	175	278	1
Clearfield	9,615	5,987	657	1,163	948	6,180	5,676	816	624	3
Clinton	4,303	2,976	259	228	111	2,967	2,794	344	52	1
Columbia	6,238	6,965	81	363	14	5,785	3,013	116	272	1
Crawford	10,032	4,175	423	1,419	33	5,814	5,487	526	590	3
Cumberland	8,579	6,455	92	476	68	6,432	5,296	167	421	3
Dauphin	26,094	11,990	628	776	419	11,483	13,954	841	470	4
Delaware	34,126	9,602	697	670	153	7,742	16,315	212	464	1
Elk	5,267	2,093	178	390	90	2,186	2,829	225	163	2
Erie	19,465	6,311	1,833	2,801	87	9,641	8,833	1,000	1,035	21
Fayette	20,186	13,358	1,204	770	81	10,416	9,838	849	425	1
Forest	993	389	58	320	2	463	617	110	113	9
Franklin	8,376	5,020	177	246	33	5,336	5,674	325	276	1
Fulton	1,292	1,231	11	24	13	1,199	802	11	11	.....
Greene	4,253	5,592	51	124	2	3,930	2,096	67	83	1
Huntingdon	5,232	1,784	64	199	441	2,181	3,806	169	162	.....
Indiana	8,616	1,936	354	947	131	2,398	4,887	381	808	3
Jefferson	7,970	3,060	386	437	83	3,253	4,332	445	341	2
Juniata	2,112	1,443	13	54	6	1,497	1,254	32	24	1
Lackawanna	40,593	24,581	971	746	125	15,727	17,658	598	704	11
Lancaster	29,549	9,521	636	797	29	10,016	20,292	551	1,117	20
Lawrence	9,448	2,720	854	1,586	50	3,966	5,134	602	680	3
Lebanon	8,778	3,016	246	301	55	3,821	5,876	211	320	.....
Lehigh	18,032	10,863	829	262	311	11,920	10,588	590	600	4
Luzerne	49,419	23,473	1,891	555	190	19,999	25,348	1,249	575	8
Lycoming	10,570	5,853	695	1,470	34	6,640	6,010	1,087	728	8
McKean	7,830	2,505	328	699	36	3,161	4,300	87	348	1
Mercer	11,575	4,823	1,009	1,677	102	6,390	5,866	425	766	4
Mifflin	3,872	2,400	156	124	15	1,965	2,105	777	95	1
Monroe	3,278	3,396	33	114	3	3,348	1,456	217	65	.....
Montgomery	31,963	12,239	1,180	303	106	13,658	20,431	721	257	5
Montour	2,296	1,872	21	77	5	1,530	1,068	16	48	1
Northampton	14,227	9,086	508	299	71	11,000	9,610	457	588	4
Northumberland	17,288	9,854	1,797	590	37	9,333	8,722	1,012	905	12
Perry	3,787	2,314	20	86	28	2,348	2,575	30	50	1
Philadelphia	307,825	90,151	17,305	1,831	1,208	90,600	194,163	4,716	874	48
Pike	1,319	880	36	31	6	971	598	14	20	.....
Potter	4,036	1,106	251	342	12	1,733	2,386	243	179	.....
Schuylkill	30,259	18,746	1,313	356	168	13,396	17,806	909	239	7
Snyder	2,751	964	56	34	4	1,249	1,797	48	20	.....
Somerset	12,436	2,912	490	492	67	2,957	6,008	527	306	2
Sullivan	1,620	1,061	10	122	1	1,037	888	21	74	.....
Susquehanna	6,572	2,905	80	320	15	3,145	3,891	28	263	3
Tioga	9,718	1,258	60	613	11	2,294	5,347	91	316	4
Union	3,305	1,155	38	128	2	1,272	1,902	44	57	1
Venango	7,718	2,669	283	1,032	38	3,938	3,856	553	1,060	3
Warren	7,791	2,180	312	1,669	10	2,628	3,413	546	749	5
Washington	18,514	8,827	1,157	836	268	7,747	10,367	1,056	587	2
Wayne	5,164	1,589	60	229	6	2,019	2,869	52	197	1
Westmoreland	27,077	12,845	3,338	1,866	166	13,829	15,283	2,591	1,017	17
Wyoming	3,208	1,247	25	200	4	1,444	1,698	41	74	1
York	19,879	14,396	603	754	27	16,314	12,276	730	1,268	10
Total	1,218,215	503,202	70,021	42,612	15,642	521,784	703,734	42,637	28,525	417

Governor (1922)—McSparran, Dem., 581,625; Pinchot, Rep., 831,696; Wilson, Soc., 31,748; Repp, Proh., 14,151; Thomas, Indust., 3,137; Dix, Single Tax, 2,246.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Shull, Dem., 434,583; Reed, Rep., 802,146; Sehl, Soc., 33,004; Robinson, Proh., 41,935; Burke, Prog., 127,180; Schoales, Single Tax, 3,596.

Philadelphia (1923) elected W. F. Kendrick, Mayor, by large plurality; a $50,000,000 highway bond issue carried the State.

PAST VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 212,041; Rep., 349,589; Proh., 1,632.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 366,204; Rep., 384,148; Gr., 7,187; Proh., 1,319; Anti-Mason, 83.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 407,502; Rep., 444,713; Gr., 20,648; Proh., 1,940; Anti-Mason, 44.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 392,785; Rep., 478,804; Proh., 15,283; Gr., 16,992.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 446,633; Rep., 526,091; Proh., 20,947; Un. Lab., 3,876.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 452,264; Rep., 516,011; Proh., 25,123; People's, 8,714.

1896 (Pres.), Dem.-People's, 433,228; Rep., 728,300; Proh., 19,274; Nat. Dem., 11,000.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 424,232; Pop., 638; Rep., 712,665; Soc. D., 4,831; Proh., 27,908; Soc. L., 2,936.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 335,430; Rep., 840,949; S. L.; 2,211; Ind., 2,568; Soc., 21,863; Proh., 33,717.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 418,785; Rep., 745,779; Soc., 33,913; Proh., 36,694; Soc. L., 1,222; Ind., 1,067.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 345,619; Rep., 273,305; Prog., 447,426; Soc., 83,164; Proh., 19,533; Soc. L., 704.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 521,784; Rep., 703,734; Soc., 42,637; Proh., 28,525; S. L., 417.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 503,202; Rep., 1,218,215; Soc., 70,021; Proh., 42,612; F.-L., 15,642; Soc. Lab., 753; Single Tax, 803.

1920 (State Treas.), Dem., 472,895; Rep., 1,149,245; Soc., 67,472; Proh., 66,285; Lab., 27,443; Single Tax, 2,231.

RHODE ISLAND.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Bristol	3,626	1,611	1,292	1,574
Kent	7,284	3,112	2,632	4,038
Newport	9,425	2,628	2,932	4,003
Providence	80,618	45,768	31,314	32,406
Washington	6,510	1,943	2,221	2,837
Total	107,463	55,062	40,394	44,858

Governor (1922)—Flynn, Dem., 81,935; Gross, Rep., 74,724; Soc. Lab., 949; Lab., 802.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Gerry, Dem., 82,889; Beekman, Rep., 68,930; Bartholomew, Law and Order, 6,102; Matthews, Soc. Lab., 968.

PAST VOTE OF RHODE ISLAND.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 5,329; Rep., 13,665.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 10,712; Rep., 15,787; Gr., 68; Proh., 60.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 8,255; Rep., 11,454.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 10,779; Rep., 18,195; Gr., 236; Proh., 20.
1881 (Gov.), Dem. 4,756; Rep., 10,849.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 5,311; Rep., 10,056; Gr., 120.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 12,391; Rep., 19,030; Proh., 928; Gr., 422.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 17,530; Rep., 21,969; Proh., 1,251.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 24,336; Rep., 26,975; Proh., 1,654; Peop., 228.
1896 (Pres.), Dem.Peop., 14,459; Rep., 37,437; Proh., 1,161; Nat. Dem., 1,166.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 17,184; Rep., 26,043; Soc., 2,858; Proh., 1,848; Soc. L., 2,858.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 19,812; Rep., 33,784; Soc., 1,423; Proh., 1,529.
1901 (Gov.), Dem., 19,038; Rep., 25,575; Proh., 1,945; Soc. L., 1,120.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 32,279; Rep., 24.541; Soc.,1,283; Proh., 1,689.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 30,578; Rep., 29.275; Soc. L., 943; Proh., 930.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 32,965; Rep., 33,821.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 24,839; Rep., 41,605; Proh., 768; Soc., 956; Soc. L., 488.
1905 (Gov.), Dem., 25,816; Rep., 31,311; Soc., 1,367 Proh., 882; Soc., 364.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 33,195; Rep., 31,877; Soc., 395; Proh., 714; Soc. L., 320.
1907 (Gov.), Dem., 33,300; Rep., 31,005; Proh., 831; Soc., 681; Soc. L., 289.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 24,706; Rep., 43,942; Soc., 1,365; Proh., 1,016; Soc. L., 207; Ind., 814.
1909 (Gov.), Dem., 25,209; Rep., 37,043; Proh., 1,358; Soc., 857; Soc. L., 234.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 32,990; Rep., 33,540.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 30,575; Rep., 37,969; Soc., 1,392; Proh., 912; Soc. L., 307.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 30,312; Rep., 27,703; Prog., 16,878; Soc., 2,049; Proh., 616; Soc. L., 236.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 32,725; Rep., 34,133; Prog., 8,457; Soc., 1,913; Proh., 687; Soc. L., 257.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 32,182; Rep., 41,996; Prog., 1,286; Soc., 1,691; Proh., 622; Soc. L., 276.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 40,394; Rep., 44,858; Soc., 1,914; Proh., 470; Soc. L., 180.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 36,158; Rep., 49,524; Soc., 2,167; Proh., 518; Soc. L., 201.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 47,048; Rep., 39,211; Soc., 1,996; Proh., 454; Soc. L., 168.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 37,573; Rep., 42,055; Soc., 1,628.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 36,031; Rep., 42,682; Soc., 1,648.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 55,062; Rep., 107,463; Soc., 4,351; Proh., 510; Soc. L., 495; Single Tax, 100.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 55,963; Rep., 109,138; Soc., 3,292; Soc. L., 449.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Ind. Rep.	1920. Harding, Reg. Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Abbeville	868	.....	13	900	8
Aiken	1,649	13	51	1,750	26
Allendale	440	.....	11	.....	.....
Anderson	2,489	.....	33	2,609	6
Bamberg	688	.....	.....	820	.....
Barnwell	721	.....	25	1,454	21
Beaufort	265	134	15	376	5
Berkeley	548	.....	24	457	6
Calhoun	631	7	34	665	41
Charleston	2,929	19	354	1,929	129
Cherokee	1,771	24	24	1,271	13
Chester	1,237	.....	22	1,182	17
Chesterfield	2,066	.....	14	1,883	3
Clarendon	902	.....	.....	894	18
Colleton	990	.....	15	974	31
Darlington	1,262	.....	18	1,462	5
Dillon	1,003	.....	5	972	.....
Dorchester	874	.....	58	716	44
Edgefield	976	.....	.....	959	5
Fairfield	737	.....	15	726	.....
Florence	1,763	.....	79	1,912	26
Georgetown	245	16	22	470	2
Greenville	4,409	20	124	3,384	81
Greenwood	1,568	.....	15	1,636	13
Hampton	623	.....	.....	852	.....
Horry	1,709	2	47	1,638	.....
Jasper	219	.....	.....	243	.....
Kershaw	1,156	.....	42	989	14
Lancaster	1,633	.....	10	1,426	1
Laurens	2,263	4	31	1,895	14
Lee	734	.....	18	779	14
Lexington	1,813	.....	59	2,060	31
Marion	808	.....	1	1,010	3
Marlborough	960	.....	5	1,071	2
McCormick	557	.....	.....	637	2
Newberry	2,015	5	28	1,719	19
Oconee	1,249	8	62	885	59
Orangeburg	2,526	32	252	2,641	159
Pickens	955	13	50	1,139	7
Richland	2,434	.....	295	2,283	292
Saluda	1,111	.....	3	1,227	1
Spartanburg	4,584	26	156	4,503	112
Sumter	1,150	9	185	1,357	142
Union	2,162	12	4	1,476	6
Williamsb'g	895	.....	12	1,213	57
York	1,583	.....	35	1,393	23
Total	64,170	366	2,244	61,837	1,558

Governor (1922)—McLeod, Dem., 34,065. No opposition.

PAST VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 22,703; Rep., 72,290.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 90,906; Rep., 91,870.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 112,312; Rep., 58,071; Gr., 566.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 69,890; Rep., 21,733.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 65,825; Rep., 13,740.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 54,698; Rep., 13,384; Peop., 2,410.
1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peop., 58,801; Rep., 9,313; Nat. Dem., 824.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 47,236; Rep., 3,579.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 31,817; no opposition.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 52,563; Rep., 2,554; Soc., 22; Pop., 1.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 30,251; Rep., 32.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 62,288; Rep., 3,963; Soc., 101; Ind., 45.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 61,060; no opposition.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 30,832; Soc., 70.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 48.355; Rep., 536; Prog., 1,293; Soc., 164.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 44,122; Soc., 208.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 34,606; Soc., 84.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 32,950; Soc., 89.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 61,837; Rep., 1,558; Prog., 164; Soc., 135; Prog. Rep., 258.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 60,393; Ind., 1,078; Soc., 162; Prog., 34.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 25,267.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 64,170; Rep., 2,244; Ind. Rep., 366; Soc., 26.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 58,050; no opposition.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 64,388; no opposition.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920.		1916.	
	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Aurora	999	445	793	735
Beadle	3,912	943	1,828	1,662
Bennett	135	186	222	67
Bon Homme	1,845	965	1,278	1,231
Brookings	2,608	564	1,385	1,638
Brown	5,470	1,364	2,676	2,659
Brule	1,029	571	975	729
Buffalo	150	90	182	80
Butte	1,729	677	930	537
Campbell	1,118	67	163	644
Charles Mix	2,027	1,365	2,011	1,450
Clark	1,742	437	1,016	1,226
Clay	1,873	907	1,207	1,000
Coddington	2,679	867	1,344	1,550
Corson	1,456	484	641	503
Custer	774	383	488	392
Davison	2,574	1,105	1,375	1,516
Day	2,724	436	907	1,758
Deuel	1,619	158	584	908
Dewey	871	335	379	352
Douglas	1,245	386	597	815
Edmunds	1,483	285	634	894
Fall River	1,241	680	922	668
Faulk	1,353	346	629	759
Grant	1,817	350	772	1,098
Gregory	1,828	744	1,242	1,434
Haakon	709	393	475	399
Hamlin	1,316	337	692	1,039
Hand	1,516	655	905	801
Hanson	865	348	712	767
Harding	639	178	597	520
Hughes	1,312	433	536	611
Hutchinson	2,100	243	519	1,636
Hyde	699	233	305	433
Jackson	593	206	279	283
Jerauld	1,021	351	589	612
Jones	601	256	.....	.....
Kingsbury	2,311	481	1,096	1,339
Lake	2,363	898	1,027	1,398
Lawrence	2,969	1,199	2,157	2,074
Lincoln	2,774	441	936	1,591
Lyman	1,044	463	1,052	981
Marshall	1,541	266	885	808
McCook	1,859	565	1,021	1,194
McPherson	1,407	170	224	992
Meade	1,879	804	1,224	858
Mellette	526	261	136	379
Miner	1,399	651	880	1,006
Minnehaha	8,195	3,235	3,494	4,318
Moody	1,048	371	908	973
Pennington	2,539	1,807	1,339	1,108
Perkins	1,313	417	939	890
Potter	1,076	255	408	512
Roberts	2,314	452	1,191	1,259
Sanborn	1,038	517	998	711
Spink	3,917	785	1,622	1,660
Stanley	596	394	381	254
Sully	534	147	268	281
Tripp	1,803	968	1,311	1,074
Turner	2,692	604	1,134	1,573
Union	1,917	841	1,313	1,108
Walworth	1,404	478	590	761
Yankton	2,557	1,147	1,458	1,429
Ziebach	500	177	211	275
Total	110,692	35,938	59,191	64,217

Governor (1922)—Crill, Dem., 50,409; McMaster, Rep., 78,984; Alice L. Daly, Non-Part., 46,033.

South Dakota, in 1922, voted for a blue-law Sunday, and refused (122,807 to 33,032), to engage in the banking business.

PAST VOTE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 9,081; Rep., 34,888; Peop., 26,544.

1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peop., 41,225; Rep., 41,042; Proh., 683.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 39,544; Rep., 54,530; Proh., 1,542; Soc., 169; Peop., 339.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 21,969; Rep., 72,083; Pro., 2,965; Soc., 3,138; Pop., 1,840.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 24,772; Rep., 68,661; Soc., 3,028; Pop., 1,114; Pro., 2,961.

1906 (Gov.), Dem., 19,923; Rep., 48,709; Pro., 3,398; Soc., 2,542.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 40,223; Rep., 67,352; Soc., 2,846; Pro., 4,039; Soc. L., 321; Ind., 88.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 44,837; Rep., 62,945; Pro., 3,536; Soc., 2,542.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 36,937; Rep., 59,826.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 48.942; Prog., 58,811; Soc., 4,662; Pro., 3,910.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 53,850; Prog., 57,160; Soc., 3,479; Pro., 3,339.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 34,540; Rep., 49,138; Pro., 2,072; Soc., 2,684; Ind., 9,725.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 48,076; Rep., 44,244; Pro., 2,406; Soc., 2,674; Ind., 2,104.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 59,942; Rep., 64,217; Soc., 3,760; Pro., 1,774.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 50,545; Rep., 72,789; Soc., 3,556; Pro., 1,630.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 17,398; N. P., 25,269; Rep., 48,983; Soc., 714; Ind., 1,351.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 36,210; Rep., 51,198; Ind., 5,560.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 35,938; Rep., 110,692; F.-L., N. P., 34,707; Proh., 900.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 31,870; Rep., 102,592; N. P., 48,426.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 36,833; Rep., 92,267; N. P., 44,309; Ind., 10,032; Ind., 738.

The voters in 1922 also rejected a proposal that the State establish a hydro-electric plant; they refused to abolish the State Sheriff and the State Constabulary; they declined to remove the State university from Vermillion to Sioux Falls; they voted against allowing the Legislature to fix salaries of State officers; they defeated an amendment to change the initiative clause in the State Constitution, or the clause regarding organizing new counties, or the clause limiting power to levy special property assessments to pay for local improvements.

SOUTH DAKOTA SUNDAY BLUE LAW.

South Dakota voters, in 1922, refused (99,848 to 56,320), to repeal the existing law as to Sunday amusements, which (Section 3853 of the 1919 Revised Code) provides that the performance of any tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, farce, Negro minstrelsy, sparring contest, trial of strength, or any part or parts therein, and any moving picture show of the same, or any circus, equestrian, dramatic performance or exercise, or any performance or exercise of jugglers, acrobats, club performers or rope dancers, or baseball games, where an admission fee is charged or anything of value is accepted by the manager or any of the players or any one connected with said game as a condition of witnessing the same by the public, on Sunday is prohibited. This law declares that any person aiding in such exhibition, performance, exercise or game, advertisement, posting or otherwise, and every owner of any garden, building or room, place or structure, ground or park, who leases or lets the same for the purpose of such exhibition or performance or exercise or game, or who assents to the use of the same for any such purpose on Sunday, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

TENNESSEE.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Anderson	3,258	748	540	1,733	Lawrence	3,843	2,610	1,787	1,837
Bedford	2,056	2,182	2,578	1,327	Lewis	446	403	387	414
Benton	1,514	1,914	1,313	805	Lincoln	1,081	2,463	2,791	552
Bledsoe	1,198	482	423	681	Loudon	1,872	686	424	710
Blount	5,540	1,550	1,017	2,462	Macon	3,208	1,066	980	1,600
Bradley	2,255	1,058	795	1,482	McMinn	2,800	1,636	1,090	1,726
Campbell	3,368	659	485	1,691	McNairy	3,212	1,868	1,461	1,616
Cannon	697	830	936	456	Madison	2,614	5,262	2,660	1,194
Carroll	4,741	3,215	2,005	2,222	Marion	2,662	1,874	1,155	1,432
Carter	6,059	674	498	2,961	Marshall	753	1,820	1,653	462
Cheatham	569	1,219	1,117	439	Maury	1,376	2,689	2,169	720
Chester	2,612	1,236	864	646	Meigs	915	712	541	608
Claiborne	1,081	1,103	1,053	1,398	Monroe	2,580	1,840	1,263	1,470
Clay	1,144	772	689	578	Montgomery	1,780	2,564	1,981	1,015
Cocke	3,294	929	595	1,504	Moore	90	497	722	72
Coffee	821	2,043	1,849	494	Morgan	2,248	816	563	1,265
Crockett	2,326	2,252	1,609	1,144	Oblon	1,307	4,547	3,170	598
Cumberland	1,485	558	429	924	Overton	1,539	1,779	1,512	1,030
Davidson	6,801	13,352	8,958	3,168	Perry	747	692	663	483
Decatur	1,608	1,149	887	893	Pickett	896	607	418	501
De Kalb	2,572	1,893	1,407	1,343	Polk	1,018	775	767	892
Dickson	1,420	2,096	2,105	1,008	Putnam	2,729	2,996	2,307	1,383
Dyer	1,167	3,181	1,997	459	Rhea	1,340	1,049	661	768
Fayette	346	2,294	1,812	117	Roane	1,989	852	669	1,395
Fentress	1,808	604	348	925	Robertson	1,191	3,046	2,107	733
Franklin	1,558	3,504	2,469	711	Rutherford	1,857	3,331	2,941	1,116
Gibson	3,209	5,943	3,609	1,462	Scott	2,537	3,221	206	1,486
Giles	2,225	3,129	3,209	1,488	Sequatchie	509	545	335	238
Grainger	2,758	895	843	1,529	Sevier	6,007	405	302	2,859
Greene	5,077	2,924	2,255	3,059	Shelby	8,597	15,986	10,967	4,515
Grundy	447	745	736	319	Smith	1,981	3,150	2,196	941
Hamblen	1,571	1,301	741	795	Stewart	849	2,366	1,712	591
Hamilton	10,793	9,910	5,840	4,709	Sullivan	3,591	4,327	2,602	1,776
Hancock	1,740	384	387	1,229	Sumner	1,268	3,674	2,488	612
Hardeman	895	2,272	1,729	490	Tipton	906	2,829	2,036	299
Hardin	3,078	1,407	979	1,811	Trousdale	574	955	688	217
Hawkins	2,650	1,381	1,147	1,755	Unicoi	2,584	547	226	961
Haywood	161	2,068	1,677	61	Union	2,607	423	389	1,490
Henderson	3,118	1,217	982	1,387	Van Buren	226	337	405	151
Henry	1,957	4,613	2,988	1,393	Warren	1,010	1,986	1,857	632
Hickman	1,470	1,362	1,479	1,026	Washington	4,859	2,261	1,831	2,744
Houston	385	790	627	207	Wayne	2,505	635	517	1,626
Humphreys	674	1,534	1,148	452	Weakley	3,741	4,395	3,639	1,785
Jackson	1,187	1,097	1,506	740	White	1,458	1,974	1,407	590
Jefferson	3,583	741	520	1,689	Williamson	946	2,004	2,036	608
Johnson	3,627	291	263	1,812	Wilson	1,560	2,726	2,535	841
Knox	12,015	6,805	4,214	5,836					
Lake	354	1,165	727	130	Total	219,829	206,558	153,282	116,223
Lauderdale	1,190	2,312	1,579	532					

Governor (1922)—Peay, Dem., 141,002; Taylor, Rep., 102,586.

U. S. Senator (1922)—McKellar, Dem., 151,523; Sanders, Rep., 71,200.

Peay campaigned on a promise to reduce taxes and destroy the back tax machine.

PAST VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 94,218; Rep., 84,930.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 133,166; Rep., 89,596.

1878 (Gov.), Dem., 89,018; Rep., 42,328; Gr., 15,196.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 128,191; Rep., 107,677; Gr., 5,917; Pro., 43.

1880 (Gov.), Debt Paying Dem., 79,003; Rep., 103,971; Gr., 3,614; No Credit Dem., 57,546.

1882 (Gov.), Debt Paying Dem., 120,637; Rep., 93,168; Gr., 9,180; No Credit Dem., 4,814.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 133,270; Rep., 124,094; Gr., 957; Pro., 1,151.

1886 (Sup. Judge), Dem., 156,150; Rep., 122,431.

1886 (Gov.), Dem., 126,628; Rep., 109,835.

1888 (Gov.), Dem., 156,799; Rep., 139,014; Pro., 6,893.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 158,779; Rep., 138,988; U. L., 48; Pro., 5,969.

1890 (Gov.), Dem., 113,549; Rep., 76,081; Pro., 11,082.

1892 (Gov.), Dem., 127,247; Rep., 100,629; I. Dem., 31,515; Pro., 5,427.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 138,874; Rep., 100,331; Pop., 23,447; Pro., 4,851.

1894 (Gov.), Dem., 104,356; Rep., 105,104; Pop., 23,092.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 163,651; Pop., 4,525; Rep., 148,773; Gold D., 1,951; Pro., 3,098.

1898 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 105,640; Rep., 72,611; Pop., 1,722; Pro., 2,411.

1900 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 145,708; Rep., 119,831; Pop., 1,269 Pro., 3,378; Soc. L., 257.

1900 (Pres.), Dem.-Pop., 144,751; Rep., 121,194; Pro., 3,914; Soc. D., 415; Pop., 1,360.

1902 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 98,954; Rep., 59,002; Pro., 2,193.

1904 (Pres.), Dem.-Pop., 131,653; Rep., 105,369; Pop., 2,401; Pro., 1,889; Soc., 1,354.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 131,503; Rep., 103,409; Soc., 1,109.

1906 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 101,166; Rep., 92,804; Soc., 1,169.

1908 (Pres.), Dem.-Pop., 135,819; Rep., 118,519; Soc., 1,882; Pro., 268; Pop., 1,081; Ind., 232.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 121,674; Rep., 133,999; Soc., 1,704.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 130,335; Rep., 59,444; Prog., 53,725; Soc., 3,492; Pro., 825.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 114,369; Rep., 123,828; Soc., 4,464; Pro., 2,702.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 136,816; Rep., 115,821; Soc., 1,671.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 152,955; Rep., 116,257; Soc., 2,542; Pro., 147.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 146,759; Rep., 117,819; Soc., 2,070.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 143,718; Rep., 118,138; Soc., 2,187.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 99,706; Rep., 60,623.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 206,558; Rep., 219,829; Soc., 2,239.

TEXAS.

(Presidential vote, 1920.)

Counties.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Counties.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Counties.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Anderson	2,355	323	Gillespie	137	1,270	Morris	669	164
Andrews	74	9	Glasscock	91	25	Motley	345	40
Angelina	1,661	205	Goliad	448	512	Nacogdoches	1,794	238
Aransas	146	49	Gonzales	1,299	748	Navarro	3,328	820
Archer	449	169	Gray	529	251	Newton	420	58
Armstrong	405	87	Grayson	5,241	2,125	Nolan	923	176
Atascosa	531	218	Gregg	1,050	257	Nueces	1,246	381
Austin	538	568	Grimes	1,027	214	Ochiltree	280	135
Bailey	.....	.....	Guadalupe	560	1,990	Oldham	139	52
Bandera	311	249	Hale	1,279	351	Orange	1,055	179
Bastrop	1,088	484	Hall	922	194	Palo Pinto	1,645	342
Baylor	632	145	Hamilton	1,075	422	Panola	1,086	268
Bee	545	283	Hansford	124	54	Parker	1,765	496
Bell	3,595	483	Hardeman	967	251	Parmer	189	140
Bexar	6,926	9,131	Hardin	999	202	Pecos	386	394
Blanco	426	378	Harris	14,808	7,725	Polk	810	255
Borden	89	4	Harrison	2,134	377	Potter	1,374	458
Bosque	1,556	569	Hartley	144	81	Presidio	238	122
Bowie	2,396	1,032	Haskell	1,127	254	Raines	462	189
Brazoria	1,184	1,234	Hays	1,075	242	Randall	360	183
Brazos	1,281	277	Hemphill	417	253	Real	177	134
Brewster	210	125	Henderson	1,684	538	Reagan	49	4
Briscoe	262	39	Hidalgo	2,409	1,108	Red River	2,263	798
Brooks	127	37	Hill	3,254	1,022	Reeves	457	91
Brown	1,708	397	Hockley	.....	.....	Refugio	227	357
Burleson	981	142	Hood	697	175	Roberts	173	60
Burnet	795	241	Hopkins	2,548	837	Robertson	1,634	725
Caldwell	1,240	269	Houston	1,475	385	Rockwall	873	104
Calhoun	363	95	Howard	703	107	Runnels	1,197	331
Callahan	804	213	Hudspeth	97	37	Rusk	1,555	745
Cameron	920	910	Hunt	4,397	880	Sabine	637	97
Camp	661	156	Hutchinson	135	106	San Augustine	658	121
Carson	428	242	Irion	148	45	San Jacinto	320	7
Cass	1,563	1,446	Jack	566	254	San Patricio	620	308
Castro	158	113	Jackson	562	355	San Saba	874	180
Chambers	240	278	Jasper	793	89	Schleicher	211	81
Cherokee	2,233	478	Jeff Davis	91	41	Scurry	801	151
Childress	1,206	162	Jefferson	4,246	1,110	Shackelford	342	116
Clay	1,324	453	Jim Hogg	70	23	Shelby	1,700	150
Cochran	.....	.....	Jim Wells	304	168	Sherman	170	77
Coke	444	57	Johnson	3,041	661	Smith	2,965	707
Coleman	1,445	355	Jones	1,702	270	Somervell	198	92
Collin	4,045	1,337	Karnes	642	481	Starr	418	80
Collingsworth	640	307	Kaufman	3,070	573	Stephens	643	142
Colorado	765	478	Kendall	142	846	Sterling	152	17
Comal	181	765	Kent	214	45	Stonewall	356	134
Comanche	1,633	930	Kerr	612	464	Sutton	190	104
Concho	405	151	Kimble	290	150	Swisher	443	149
Cooke	2,170	1,003	King	157	.....	Tarrant	12,431	3,485
Coryell	1,542	444	Kinney	98	137	Taylor	1,932	300
Cottle	472	125	Kleberg	455	172	Terrell	155	95
Crane	.....	.....	Knox	773	159	Terry	270	39
Crockett	80	80	Lamar	3,765	639	Throckmorton	399	72
Crosby	572	146	Lamb	264	136	Titus	1,094	509
Culberson	40	8	Lampasas	778	227	Tom Green	1,264	256
Dallam	478	195	La Salle	252	53	Travis	3,541	1,203
Dallas	14,390	4,983	Lavaca	1,249	100	Trinity	643	124
Dawson	296	74	Lee	712	322	Tyler	1,063	115
Deaf Smith	459	205	Leon	1,124	220	Upshur	1,222	616
Delta	1,081	316	Liberty	.....	.....	Upton	46	25
Denton	1,257	900	Limestone	2,165	408	Uvalde	743	247
De Witt	971	1,277	Lipscomb	350	425	Val Verde	418	296
Dickens	433	109	Live Oak	234	108	Van Zandt	1,958	728
Dimmitt	231	108	Llano	665	184	Victoria	686	781
Donley	766	206	Loving	.....	.....	Walker	788	404
Duval	392	86	Lubbock	1,180	204	Waller	674	167
Eastland	2,942	941	Lynn	538	76	Ward	181	79
Ector	100	24	Madison	650	63	Washington	796	684
Edwards	201	297	Marion	430	392	Webb	633	467
Ellis	4,081	819	Martin	136	33	Wharton	836	852
El Paso	4,143	4,070	Mason	304	294	Wheeler	516	198
Erath	1,914	358	Matagorda	992	968	Wichita	3,812	1,487
Falls	1,878	585	Maverick	173	296	Wilbarger	1,118	335
Fannin	3,461	1,103	McCulloch	789	210	Willacy	53	9
Fayette	932	1,121	McLennan	4,975	1,656	Williamson	2,677	818
Fisher	743	152	McMullen	72	34	Wilson	753	821
Floyd	841	167	Medina	519	772	Winkler	17	2
Foard	491	101	Menard	197	203	Wise	2,031	579
Fort Bend	27	79	Midland	271	68	Wood	1,643	798
Franklin	.....	.....	Milam	2,598	371	Yoakum	79	9
Freestone	1,463	378	Mills	669	247	Young	1,214	900
Frio	421	101	Mitchell	694	89	Zapata	50	95
Gaines	134	9	Montague	1,714	474	Zavalla	264	101
Galveston	2,933	1,620	Montgomery	935	203			
Garza	392	28	Moore	101	13	Total	288,767	114,538

President (1920)—Black and Tan, Rep., 27,247; American Party, 47,968; Socialist, 8,121.

Governor (1920)—Neff, Dem., 289,188; Culbertson, Rep., 90,217; Capers, Black and Tan, 26,091; McGregor, Amer., 69,380; Rhodes, Soc., 6,796.

Governor (1922)—Neff, Dem., 332,146; Atwell, Rep., 73,997.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Mayfield, Dem., 278,450; Peddy, Ind. Dem. and Rep., 132,493.

PAST VOTE OF TEXAS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 66,500; Rep., 47,406.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 104,755; Rep., 44,800.
1880 (Pres.), Dem.,156,428; Rep., 57,893; Gr.,27,405.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 225,309; Rep., 93,141; Proh., 3,534; Gr., 3,321.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 234,883; Rep., 88,280; Proh., 4,749; U. Lab., 29,459.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 239,148; Rep., 81,444; Peop., 99,418; Proh., 2,165.
1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peop., 361,224; Rep., 158,894; Nat. Dem., 4,853; Proh., 1,722.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 267,337; Rep., 121,173; Pop., 20,976; Proh., 2,644; Soc. Dem., 1,846; Soc.L., 162.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 167,200; Rep., 51,242; Pop., 8,062; Proh., 4,292; Soc., 2,791; Soc. L., 421.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 216,737; Rep., 65,602; Soc., 7,870; Proh., 1,634; S. L., 176; Pop., 994; Ind., 115.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 221,589; Rep., 28,853; Prog., 26,755; Soc., 25,743; Proh., 1,130; Soc. L., 442.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 286,514; Rep., 64,999; Soc., 18,969; Proh., 1,985.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 284,767; Rep., 49,631; Soc., 18,870; Proh., 3,726.
1918 (Gov.), Hobby, Dem., 148,982; Boynton, Rep., 26,713; Simpson, Soc., 1,660.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 289,688; Rep., 115,640; Amer., 47,669; Soc., 8,194; Ind. Rep., 27,515.

UTAH.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Beaver	741	1,056	1,291	842
Box Elder	2,330	3,421	2,957	2,415
Cache	4,239	5,063	5,305	3,756
Carbon	1,559	1,675	1,478	1,301
Daggett	32	94	.....	.....
Davis	1,632	2,463	2,131	1,641
Duchesne	822	1,523	1,443	687
Emery	1,029	1,285	1,406	896
Garfield	391	1,023	843	516
Grand	278	306	306	213
Iron	561	1,399	1,156	825
Juab	1,308	1,692	2,221	1,248
Kane	186	501	329	304
Millard	1,167	2,199	1,804	1,293
Morgan	397	544	484	464
Piute	283	538	417	269
Rich	322	449	454	325
Salt Lake	19,249	27,841	30,707	17,593
San Juan	260	523	448	213
Sanpete	2,406	3,741	3,382	2,918
Sevier	1,425	2,506	2,052	1,720
Summit	874	1,503	1,495	1,195
Tooele	916	1,387	1,528	1,124
Uintah	817	1,354	1,459	712
Utah	6,377	7,752	8,235	5,201
Wasatch	665	1,061	885	817
Washington	1,008	1,138	1,397	703
Wayne	224	396	393	225
Weber	5,239	7,122	8,139	4,720
Total	56,639	81,555	84,145	54,137

Women voted in Utah, in 1916.

Salt Lake City voters (1923) re-elected as Mayor, C. C. Neslen, a Mormon Bishop, against whom the American Party fought on the issue, "separation of church and state."

U. S. Senator (1922)—King, Dem., 58,749; Bamberger, Rep., 58,188; Stoney, Soc., 2,133; Stoney, Farm.-Lab., 1,742.

PAST VOTE OF UTAH.

1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 64,517; Rep., 13,484.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 45,006; Rep., 47,139; Proh., 209; Soc., 720; Soc. L., 106.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 33,413; Rep., 62,446; Soc., 5,767.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 49,447; Rep., 47,600.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 42,601; Rep., 61,015; Soc., 4,895.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 36,579; Rep., 42,100; Prog., 24,174; Soc., 9,023; S. L., 509.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 36,076; Rep., 42,552; Prog., 23,591; Soc., 8,797; S. L., 479.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Rep., 56,281; Fus., 53,128; Soc., 5,257.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 84,145; Rep., 51,137; Soc., 4,460; Pro., 149; S. L., 141.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 78,308; Rep., 59,522; Soc., 4,391; Prog., 204.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 80,895; Rep., 56,862; Soc., 4,497; Prog., 162.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 56,639; Rep., 81,555; Soc., 3,159; F. L., 4,475.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 54,913; Rep., 83,518; Soc., 2,843; F. L., 2,300.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 56,280; Rep., 82,566; Soc., 3,995; F. L., 3,017.

VERMONT.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Addison	4,515	503	874	2,762
Bennington	4,172	1,615	1,590	2,602
Caledonia	5,537	1,694	1,887	3,027
Chittenden	7,215	3,564	2,772	3,786
Essex	1,243	552	544	734
Franklin	4,869	2,342	2,107	2,496
Grand Isle	928	354	434	407
Lamoille	2,311	458	643	1,474
Orange	3,713	938	1,379	2,151
Orleans	4,400	738	1,047	2,758
Rutland	8,940	3,192	2,785	5,926
Washington	6,418	1,953	2,732	4,216
Windham	5,551	1,302	1,698	3,375
Windsor	8,400	1,714	2,216	4,236
Total	68,212	20,919	22,708	40,250

U. S. Senator (1923)—Pollard, Dem., 15,621; Dale, Rep., 30,582.
Representative in Congress, 2d District (1923)—Bailey, Dem., 4,173; Gibson, Rep., 17,614.
Governor (1922)—Jackson, Dem., 17,059; Proctor, Rep.-Proh., 51,104.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Mayo, Dem., 21,375; Greene, Rep., 45,245; Greene, Proh., 39.

PAST VOTE OF VERMONT.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 10,927; Rep., 41,481.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 20,350; Rep., 44,428.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 18,316; Rep., 45,567; Gr., 1,215.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 17,331; Rep., 39,514; Gr., 785; Proh., 1,752.
1888 (Gov.), Dem., 19,527; Rep., 48,522; Proh., 1,372
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 16,788; Rep., 45,192; Proh., 1,460.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 16,325; Rep., 37,992; Proh., 1,451; Pop., 43.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 10,179; Pop., 458; Rep., 51,127; Gold D., 1,331; Proh., 733.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 12,849; Rep., 42,568; Proh., 368; Pop., 367.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 9,777; Rep., 40,459; Soc. D., 859; Proh., 792.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 11,496; Rep., 39,552; Proh., 799; Ind., 804.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 15,953; Rep., 45,598; Soc. D., 547; Proh., 918; Ind., 1,351.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 17,425; Rep., 35,263; Proh., 1,044; Soc., 1,055.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 15,350; Rep., 23,305; Prog., 22,070; Proh., 1,154; Soc., 928.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 20,001; Rep., 26,237; Prog., 15,269; Proh., 1,735; Soc., 1,210.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 16,191; Rep., 36,972; Prog., 6,929; Proh., 1,074; Soc., 899.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Rep., 35,137; Prog.-Dem.-Proh., 26,776; Soc., 702.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 22,708; Rep., 40,250; Soc., 798; Proh., 709.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 15,789; Rep., 43,265; Proh., 876; Soc., 920.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 14,956; Rep., 47,362; Soc., 1,336.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 13,859; Rep., 28,358.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 20,919; Rep., 68,212; Proh., 774.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 18,917; Rep. and Proh., 67,674.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 19,580; Rep., 69,650.

VIRGINIA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Accomac	2,026	409	1,745	299
Albemarle	1,587	541	1,376	223
Alleghany	663	736	544	432
Amelia	389	179	403	80
Amherst	1,094	168	1,142	93
Appomattox	837	190	700	133
Arlington	835	997	515	412
Augusta	2,106	1,707	1,751	845
Bath	343	362	387	219
Bedford	1,774	583	1,628	298
Bland	403	478	356	420
Botetourt	1,331	1,240	900	775
Brunswick	866	125	772	82
Buchanan	675	1,078	720	827
Buckingham	749	311	625	181
Campbell	1,341	375	1,007	185
Caroline	665	308	637	198
Carroll	1,265	2,520	858	1,424
Charles City	119	82	139	57
Charlotte	1,266	364	856	237
Chesterfield	964	302	699	141
Clarke	774	154	590	49
Craig	381	315	369	200
Culpeper	973	330	649	184
Cumberland	413	114	446	73
Dickenson	903	1,067	650	753
Dinwiddie	636	186	592	85
Elizabeth City	675	439	411	132
Essex	319	101	302	77
Fairfax	1,598	987	1,179	472
Fauquier	1,365	568	1,204	367
Floyd	497	1,355	472	892
Fluvanna	562	146	513	81
Franklin	1,765	1,381	1,481	1,094
Frederick	1,337	875	1,194	366
Giles	1,104	877	839	596
Gloucester	677	283	582	142
Goochland	384	212	413	193
Grayson	1,781	2,153	967	1,244
Greene	306	414	221	239
Greensville	424	111	392	76
Halifax	2,103	586	1,781	493
Hanover	903	224	760	102
Henrico	1,078	388	690	140
Henry	871	698	851	567
Highland	379	474	370	310
Isle of Wight	759	245	679	140
James City	207	61	127	34
King George	249	253	223	217
King and Queen	347	181	271	127
King William	353	176	342	119
Lancaster	404	138	461	58
Lee	1,592	2,162	1,287	1,569
Loudoun	1,725	757	1,490	404
Louisa	684	312	710	263
Lunenburg	818	208	814	110
Madison	499	431	572	348
Mathews	624	216	549	90
Mecklenburg	1,619	264	1,317	222
Middlesex	438	170	373	155
Montgomery	969	1,160	765	891
Nansemond	690	248	663	70
Nelson	973	392	1,063	249
New Kent	190	109	192	69
Norfolk	1,824	813	1,612	684
Northampton	954	217	802	109
Northumberland	536	221	503	111
Nottoway	821	154	608	91
Orange	718	253	608	153
Page	846	1,126	842	613
Patrick	1,154	1,230	872	815
Pittsylvania	2,715	1,162	2,012	801
Powhatan	263	140	233	112
Prince Edward	774	189	568	108
Prince George	375	127	282	75
Princess Anne	610	105	515	67
Prince William	786	593	754	192
Pulaski	1,814	1,710	1,057	721
Rappahannock	418	210	401	84
Richmond	321	206	329	180
Roanoke	1,286	955	850	460
Rockbridge	1,365	1,054	1,049	601
Rockingham	2,068	2,464	1,996	1,641
Russell	1,704	1,772	1,570	1,410
Scott	1,671	2,449	1,319	1,743
Shenandoah	2,077	2,683	1,440	1,425
Smyth	1,516	1,883	1,134	1,321
Southampton	1,314	250	1,045	128
Spotsvylvania	440	380	398	249
Stafford	459	599	344	422
Surry	397	92	429	90
Sussex	548	166	486	98
Tazewell	1,770	2,408	1,108	1,591
Warren	720	203	583	214
Warwick	152	109	97	73
Washington	2,251	2,672	1,863	1,717
Westmoreland	396	133	338	126
Wise	2,587	3,238	1,468	1,862
Wythe	1,465	2,104	1,334	1,370
York	281	92	247	51
CITIES.				
Alexandria	1,417	921	1,038	364
Bristol	784	344	489	184
Buena Vista	262	154	158	92
Charlesville	1,041	351	618	117
Clifton Forge	727	274	455	104
Danville	1,888	551	1,151	229
Fredericksburg	581	299	380	173
Hampton	601	152	350	56
Harrisonburg	594	704	.....	.....
Hopewell	97	41	.....	.....
Lynchburg	2,096	609	1,465	353
Newport News	1,703	1,450	939	465
Norfolk	5,953	2,380	3,234	963
Petersburg	2,072	485	1,155	161
Portsmouth	3,228	1,061	1,368	376
Radford	402	245	206	115
Richmond	14,878	4,515	6,987	1,210
Roanoke	4,715	2,329	2,246	610
Staunton	931	705	511	311
Suffolk	761	302	437	158
Williamsburg	166	62	97	21
Winchester	736	540	468	196
Total	141,670	87,456	102,824	49,358

U. S. Senator (1922)—Swanson, Dem., 116,393; McGavock, Rep., 42,903; Lewis, Ind., 2,627.

The voters (1923) defeated a proposal to issue $50,000,000 of bonds for completion of a state highway system.

Virginia voters (1922) defeated, by more than 51,000 majority against, the proposal for a Constitutional convention.

PAST VOTE OF VIRGINIA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 91,654; Rep., 93,468.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 139,670; Rep., 95,558.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 128,586 (Readjusters included in Dem., 31,674); Rep., 84,020.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 145,497; Rep., 139,356; Proh., 138.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 151,979; Rep., 150,449.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 163,977; Rep., 113,256; Peop., 12,275; Proh., 2,798.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 154,709; Rep., 135,368; Gold D., 2,129; Pro., 2,350; Soc. L., 108.

1897 (Gov.), Dem., 109,655; Rep., 56,840; Pro., 2,743; Soc. L., 528; Ind., 414.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 146,080; Rep., 115,865; Pro., 2,150.

1901 (Gov.), Dem., 116,682; Rep., 81,366; Pro., 1,896; Soc., 280 and 285.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 80,648; Rep., 47,880; Pro., 1,383; Soc., 218; Soc. L., 56; Pop., 359.

1905 (Gov.), Dem., 83,544; Rep., 45,795; Soc., 453.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 82,946; Rep., 52,573; Soc., 255; Pro., 1,111; Soc. L., 256; Pop., 225; Ind., 51.

1909 (Gov.), Dem., 68,750; Rep., 36,249; Soc. L., 1,377.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 90,332; Rep., 23,288; Prog., 21,777; Soc., 820; Pro., 709; Soc. L., 50.

1913 (Gov.), Dem., 66,518; Soc., 3,789; Soc. L., 2,110.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 102,824; Rep., 49,358; Soc., 1,062; Pro., 683; Soc. L., 67.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 66,518; Soc., 3,789.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 133,056.

1917 (Gov.), Dem., 64,226; Rep., 24,957; Soc., 629.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 40,403, no opposition.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 141,670; Rep., 87,456; Proh., 826; Soc., 807; F.-L., 240.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 184,646; Rep., 17,576.

1921 (Gov.), Dem., 141,481; Rep., 67,116; "Lily Black" Rep., 5,230.

WASHINGTON.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Adams	1,525	515	1,294	1,237
Asotin	1,210	497	1,136	1,004
Benton	2,001	975	1,351	1,460
Chelan	3,885	1,540	2,704	3,011
Clallam	1,775	489	1,339	1,475
Clarke	4,852	2,941	3,728	4,419
Columbia	1,376	612	1,164	1,148
Cowlitz	2,267	801	1,282	2,113
Douglas	1,587	918	1,916	1,125
Ferry	592	505	913	581
Franklin	839	571	1,110	671
Garfield	869	370	728	845
Grant	1,378	684	1,563	1,205
Grays Harbor	5,920	3,378	4,992	5,024
Island	883	285	855	804
Jefferson	1,128	322	861	1,094
King	58,584	17,369	52,362	38,959
Kitsap	4,989	1,350	3,479	2,638
Kittitas	2,837	1,119	2,609	2,310
Klickitat	1,649	745	1,478	1,570
Lewis	6,160	2,212	4,318	5,186
Lincoln	3,038	1,595	2,827	2,356
Mason	997	383	779	764
Okanogan	2,784	1,260	2,924	1,896
Pacific	2,607	874	1,537	2,688
Pend Oreille	1,079	651	1,080	916
Pierce	22,048	8,259	18,940	16,780
San Juan	833	196	669	591
Skagit	5,320	1,840	4,936	4,142
Skamania	409	247	451	489
Snohomish	10,793	3,056	8,390	8,265
Spokane	26,219	13,412	21,339	19,503
Stevens	3,282	1,452	3,184	2,684
Thurston	3,899	1,367	2,658	3,223
Wahkiakum	494	164	340	490
Walla Walla	5,957	2,338	4,456	4,429
Whatcom	9,157	2,288	5,629	7,632
Whitman	6,344	2,806	5,888	4,933
Yakima	11,571	4,062	6,136	7,188
Total	223,137	84,298	183,388	167,208

Women voted in Washington, in 1916.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Dill, Dem., 130,375; Poindexter, Rep., 126,556; Duncan, Farm.-Lab., 35,352; Bostrom, Work Party, 489; Burgess, Soc. Lab., 1,904.

Repr. in Congress (1923)—5th Dist., Hill, Dem., 18,953; Myers, Rep., 18.180.

Washington voters, in 1922, repealed the poll tax measure.

PAST VOTE OF WASHINGTON.

1882 (Cong.), Dem., 8,244; Rep., 11,252.

1884 (Cong.), Dem., 20,995; Rep., 20,847.

1886 (Cong.), Dem., 23,272; Rep., 21,080; Pro., 2,875.

1888 (Cong.), Dem., 18,920; Rep., 26,201; Pro., 1,137.

1889 (Gov.), Dem., 24,732; Rep., 33,711.

1890 (Cong.), Dem., 22,831; Rep., 29,153; Pro., 2,819.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 29,802; Rep., 36,460; Pop., 19,165; Pro., 2,542.

1894 (Cong.), Dem., 14,160; Rep., 34,812; Pop., 25,140; Pro., 209.

1896 (Pres.), Fus., 51,646; Rep., 39,153; Gold D., 1,688; Pro., 968; Nat., 148.

1898 (Jus. Sup. Ct.), Fus., 32,339; Rep., 40,363; Soc. L., 1,323.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 44,833; Rep., 57,456; Pro., 2,363; Soc. D., 2,006; Soc. L., 866.

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 51,944; Rep., 49,860; Pro., 2,103; Soc. D., 1,670; Soc. L., 843.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 59,119; Rep., 75,278; Soc., 7,420; Pro., 2,782; Soc. L., 1,070.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 28,098; Rep., 101,540; Soc., 10,023; Pro., 3,229; Soc. L., 1,592; Pop., 669.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 58,601; Rep., 102,062; Soc., 14,177; Pro., 4,700; Pop., 669; Ind., 248.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 86,840; Rep., 70,445; Prog., 113,698; Soc., 40,134; Pro., 9,810; Soc. L., 1,872.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 97,251; Rep., 96,629; Prog., 77,792; Soc., 37,155; Pro., 8,163; Soc. L., 1,369.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 91,733; Rep., 130,479; Prog., 83,282; Soc., 30,234; Pro., 9,551.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 182,993; Rep., 166,399; Soc., 22,544; Pro., 6,823; Soc. L., 700.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 181,642; Rep., 167,802; Soc., 21,117; Pro., 3,514; Prog., 2,894; Soc. L., 623.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 135,339; Rep., 202,287; Soc., 21,709; Pro., 4,411; Prog., 1,441.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 84,298; Rep., 223,137; F.-L., 77,246; Soc., 8,913; Soc. L., 1,321.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 66,079; Rep., 210,662; F.-L., 121,371; Proh., 3,790; Soc. L., 1,296.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 68,488; Rep., 217.069; F.-L., 99,309.

VOTE (1922), ON INITIATIVE NO. 46.

"An act providing for a current State school fund sufficient to produce $30 for each child of school age; for the distribution of State and county school funds to school districts upon the equal basis of attendance and teachers employed; and fixing the maximum annual tax levy of school districts, except for bonded indebtedness, at 1.7 per cent. of the assessed value of the taxable property thereof."

Counties.	Initiative No. 46. For.	Initiative No. 46. Against
Adams	177	1,449
Asotin	351	1,244
Benton	897	2,542
Chelan	1,613	2,026
Clallam	1,302	1,342
Clarke	3,007	3,931
Columbia	256	1,254
Cowlitz	1,500	1,319
Douglas	282	1,634
Ferry	298	788
Franklin	372	1,348
Garfield	94	975
Grant	326	1,375
Grays Harbor	3,432	3,329
Island	693	746
Jefferson	443	875
King	27,267	29,691
Kitsap	3,898	1,870
Kittitas	1,478	2,004
Klickitat	368	1,762
Lewis	1,957	5,454
Lincoln	461	3,104
Mason	450	921
Okanogan	1,079	2,099
Pacific	1,318	1,464
Pend Oreille	335	1,076
Pierce	15,771	11,388
San Juan	326	625
Skagit	2,356	4,569
Skamania	167	480
Snohomish	6,856	6,371
Spokane	8,917	21,796
Stevens	1,085	3,227
Thurston	2,133	3,215
Wahkiakum	261	297
Walla Walla	969	4,840
Whatcom	2,878	5,978
Whitman	1,061	5,658
Yakima	2,716	6,048
Total	99,150	150,114

WEST VIRGINIA.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Barbour	3,763	2,777	1,848	2,083	Monongalia	6,773	3,442	2,227	3,412
Berkeley	5,259	4,399	2,938	2,802	Monroe	3,001	2,521	1,609	1,584
Boone	2,674	2,529	1,397	1,504	Morgan	1,817	713	656	1,208
Braxton	4,274	4,269	2,957	2,332	McDowell	12,198	5,068	3,692	7,086
Brooke	3,060	2,129	1,261	1,422	Nicholas	3,691	3,564	2,467	2,056
Cabell	13,170	12,845	6,446	5,728	Ohio	15,735	10,287	6,074	7,349
Calhoun	1,671	1,773	1,317	936	Pendleton	1,581	1,814	1,276	888
Clay	1,981	1,533	1,047	1,021	Pleasants	1,657	1,449	899	876
Doddridge	3,135	1,140	1,061	1,803	Pocahontas	2,836	2,541	1,849	1,550
Fayette	10,561	9,003	5,377	5,511	Preston	6,729	2,150	1,694	3,938
Gilmer	1,635	1,854	1,695	943	Putnam	3,223	2,578	1,837	1,925
Grant	2,417	492	391	1,438	Raleigh	7,668	5,916	3,319	3,791
Greenbrier	4,850	4,994	3,170	2,601	Randolph	4,158	4,676	3,024	2,162
Hampshire	1,214	2,221	2,181	745	Ritchie	4,377	2,050	1,657	2,225
Hancock	2,768	1,435	891	1,434	Roane	4,232	3,082	2,186	2,406
Hardy	1,354	2,014	1,425	701	Summers	3,611	3,552	2,389	1,781
Harrison	13,784	10,206	5,970	6,262	Taylor	3,649	2,111	1,672	2,002
Jackson	4,330	2,843	2,032	2,474	Tucker	2,498	1,961	1,388	1,531
Jefferson	2,168	3,944	2,544	1,181	Tyler	3,654	1,762	1,336	1,900
Kanawha	23,781	19,284	10,276	10,096	Upshur	4,936	1,418	1,019	2,553
Lewis	4,618	3,310	2,248	2,263	Wayne	3,754	4,490	2,989	2,215
Lincoln	3,339	2,649	2,113	2,104	Webster	1,562	1,942	1,513	854
Logan	4,304	5,588	3,270	2,107	Wetzel	3,619	4,103	2,797	1,910
Marion	11,494	8,734	5,493	4,443	Wirt	1,680	1,376	1,072	951
Marshall	7,208	4,814	2,997	3,699	Wood	10,463	8,839	4,817	4,521
Mason	4,912	3,177	2,336	2,454	Wyoming	2,950	1,825	1,199	1,484
Mercer	8,613	7,986	4,836	4,788					
Mineral	3,646	2,516	1,747	1,965	Total	282,007	220,789	140,403	143,124
Mingo	3,972	4,934	2,472	3,223					

U. S. Senator (1922)—Neely, Dem., 198,853; Sutherland, Rep., 185,046; Holt, Soc., 4,895

PAST VOTE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 29,537; Rep., 32,283; Lib. Rep., 86; Dem. (O'C.), 600.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 56,565; Rep., 42,001; Gr., 1,373.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 57,391; Rep., 46,243; Gr., 9,079.

1882 (Judge), Dem., 46,661; Rep., 43,440.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 67,317; Rep., 63,096; Gr., 805; Pro., 939.

1886 (Cong.), Dem.; 65,184; Rep., 64,279; Pro., 1,492.

1888 (Pres.), Dem.; 79,664; Rep., 77,791; U. L., 1,064; Pro., 669.

1892 (Pres.), Dem.; 84,467; Rep., 80,293; Pop., 4,166; Pro., 2,145.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 92,927; Rep., 104,414; Gold D., 677; Pro., 1,203

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 98,791; Rep., 119,851; Pro., 1,585; Soc. D., 187; Pop., 274.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 110,850; Rep., 132,608; Pro., 4,413; Soc., 1,572; Pop., 337.

1908 (Pres.), Dem.; 111,418; Rep., 137,869; Soc.; 3,679; Pro., 5,139; Pop., 16; Ind., 46.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 118,909; Rep., 130,807; Soc.; 3,308; Pro., 4,967.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 113,197; Rep.; 56,754; Prog.; 79,112; Soc., 15,248; Pro., 4,517.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 119,173; Rep., 127,942; Soc.; 14,900; Pro., 5,816.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 110,403; Rep., 143,124; Soc.; 6,150.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 143,324; Rep., 140,569.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 138,585; Rep., 144,243; Soc., 4,881.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 97,715; Rep., 115,216; Soc., 2,288.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 220,789; Rep., 282,007; Soc.; 5,618; Proh., 1,528.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 184,762; Rep., 242,327; N. P.; 81,330; Soc., 2,695.

VOTE (1922), FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, WEST VIRGINIA.

Counties.	Neely, Dem.	Holt, Soc.	Sutherland, Rep.	Counties.	Neely, Dem.	Holt, Soc.	Sutherland, Rep.	Counties.	Neely, Dem.	Holt, Soc.	Sutherland, Rep.
Barbour	2,433	93	2,398	Kanawha	17,614	420	15,257	Preston	1,618	61	3,759
Berkeley	2,962	32	3,078	Lewis	2,825	344	3,415	Putnam	2,306	67	2,212
Boone	2,812	61	1,641	Lincoln	2,738	12	2,381	Raleigh	6,467	73	5,719
Braxton	4,322	9	3,481	Logan	5,697	10	1,964	Randolph	4,237	128	2,535
Brooke	2,084	82	2,043	Marion	8,998	864	7,844	Ritchie	1,828	15	3,056
Cabell	9,268	83	8,633	Marshall	3,650	305	4,337	Roane	3,105	5	3,468
Calhoun	1,940	5	1,320	Mason	2,838	53	3,198	Summers	3,752	17	2,614
Clay	1,633	0	1,675	Mercer	8,057	30	5,734	Taylor	2,175	102	2,209
Doddridge	1,280	15	2,153	Mineral	1,802	56	2,013	Tucker	1,701	137	1,932
Fayette	8,614	285	7,818	Mingo	4,085	5	2,972	Tyler	1,643	19	2,553
Gilmer	1,891	14	1,121	Monongalia	3,174	367	3,762	Upshur	1,291	16	3,234
Grant	350	8	1,153	Monroe	2,594	.....	2,359	Wayne	4,918	.....	3,881
Greenbrier	4,943	50	3,442	Morgan	1,007	16	1,594	Webster	1,985	11	1,218
Hampshire	1,946	9	867	McDowell	3,688	16	7,892	Wetzel	4,356	40	2,820
Hancock	816	32	1,268	Nicholas	3,212	.....	2,683	Wirt	1,483	.....	1,444
Hardy	1,637	7	860	Ohio	6,614	240	6,759	Wood	7,440	87	6,475
Harrison	9,557	532	8,887	Pendleton	1,534	4	1,147	Wyoming	1,599	.....	1,819
Jackson	2,416	.....	2,861	Pleasants	1,404	11	1,371				
Jefferson	2,429	20	1,116	Pocahontas	2,085	23	1,601	Total	198,853	4,895	185,046

WISCONSIN.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Adams	1,528	393	824	957
Ashland	4,005	1,083	1,582	1,998
Barron	6,887	745	1,863	2,746
Bayfield	2,536	594	996	1,320
Brown	8,867	3,870	5,771	4,132
Buffalo	3,082	300	1,043	1,492
Burnett	2,025	190	638	1,007
Calumet	3,730	609	1,382	1,979
Chippewa	6,750	1,109	2,233	3,324
Clark	6,246	750	1,614	3,371
Columbia	7,389	1,227	2,299	3,395
Crawford	3,602	1,104	1,764	1,883
Dane	23,030	4,879	9,859	6,931
Dodge	11,357	2,314	4,519	4,887
Door	3,817	385	1,204	1,656
Douglas	7,250	2,119	2,940	3,007
Dunn	5,596	495	1,447	2,556
Eau Claire	7,856	1,194	2,290	2,922
Florence	912	98	162	412
Fond du Lac	12,550	3,429	5,021	5,781
Forest	1,429	379	637	738
Grant	9,767	1,977	3,459	4,718
Green	5,464	636	1,687	2,422
Green Lake	3,455	803	1,352	1,647
Iowa	5,428	945	2,230	2,271
Iron	1,714	275	475	672
Jackson	3,652	413	963	1,866
Jefferson	8,865	1,895	3,645	3,785
Juneau	4,382	786	1,442	2,292
Kenosha	9,810	1,718	2,816	3,527
Kewaunee	2,667	598	2,011	1,104
La Crosse	10,067	2,588	4,123	3,597
La Fayette	4,893	1,362	2,059	2,544
Langlade	4,059	1,637	1,755	1,538
Lincoln	3,713	842	1,282	2,189
Manitowac	8,374	2,010	4,338	4,224
Marathon	11,356	2,144	3,677	5,838
Marinette	6,138	1,331	2,205	2,767
Marquette	2,436	689	923	1,377
Milwaukee	73,253	689	34,812	27,831
Monroe	6,784	985	1,991	3,013
Oconto	4,735	1,029	1,892	2,570
Oneida	2,425	849	1,054	1,089
Outagamie	11,140	3,121	4,442	5,302
Ozaukee	3,523	835	1,577	1,610
Pepin	1,817	265	622	766
Pierce	4,441	646	1,650	1,945
Polk	4,796	749	1,713	2,086
Portage	5,527	2,678	3,000	2,520
Price	2,990	554	1,049	1,620
Racine	14,406	3,795	5,081	4,495
Richland	3,951	922	1,845	2,051
Rock	16,152	2,447	4,015	7,011
Rusk	2,609	445	926	989
St. Croix	5,601	1,647	2,352	2,731
Sauk	8,074	954	2,257	3,779
Sawyer	1,668	304	562	550
Shawano	5,836	870	1,367	3,445
Sheboygan	11,994	1,902	3,885	5,562
Taylor	2,707	288	845	1,544
Trempealeau	4,746	718	1,578	2,138
Vernon	5,694	634	1,830	2,912
Vilas	903	261	467	531
Walworth	8,437	1,629	2,449	3,988
Washburn	2,023	353	644	938
Washington	5,949	1,328	2,732	2,892
Waukesha	8,667	2,767	4,192	3,768
Waupaca	8,302	888	1,720	4,492
Waushara	4,176	485	1,015	2,345
Winnebago	12,035	3,398	5,242	5,923
Wood	6,863	1,053	2,625	2,954
Soldier vote	.....	.....	1,090	1,087
Total	498,576	113,422	193,042	221,323

Governor (1922)—Bentley, Ind. Dem., 51,061; John J. Blaine, Rep., 367,929; Arnold, Soc., 39,570; Welles, Proh., 21,438; Dietrick, Soc. Lab., 1,444.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Hooper, Ind. Dem., 78,029; La Follette, Rep., 379,494; Bucknam, Proh., 11,254; Koeppel, Soc. Lab., 1,656.

PAST VOTE OF WISCONSIN.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 86,477; Rep., 104,988; Dem. (O'C.), 834.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 123,919; Rep., 130,069; Gr., 1,509; Proh., 27.

1879 (Gov.), Dem., 75,630; Rep., 100,535; Gr., 12,996.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 114,634; Rep., 144,397; Gr., 7,980; Proh., 69.

1881 (Gov.), Dem., 69,797; Rep., 81,754; Gr., 7,002; Proh., 13,225.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 146,459; Rep., 161,157; Gr., 4,598; Proh., 7,656.

1886 (Gov.), Dem., 114,529; Rep., 133,274; Gr., 21,467; Proh., 17,089.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 155,232; Rep., 176,553; U. L., 8,552; Proh., 14,277.

1890 (Gov.), Dem., 160,388; Rep., 132,068; U. L., 5,447; Proh., 11,246.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 177,335; Rep., 170,791; Pop., 9,909; Proh., 13,132.

1894 (Gov.), Dem., 142,250; Rep., 196,150; Pop., 25,604; Proh., 11,240.

1895 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 116,024; Rep., 106,935; Proh., 9,089.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 165,523; Rep., 268,135; Gold D., 4,584; Proh., 7,509; Nat., 346.

1898 (Gov.), Dem., 135,353; Rep., 173,137; Pop., 8,577; Proh., 8,078.

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 160,764; Rep., 264,420; Proh., 9,707; Soc. D., 6,590; Soc. L., 7,695.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 159,285; Rep., 265,866; Soc. L., 524; Proh., 10,124; Soc. D., 7,095.

1902 (Gov.), Dem., 145,818; Rep., 193,417; Soc. D., 15,970; Proh., 9,647; Soc. L., 791.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 175,263; Rep., 226,995; Soc., 29,116; U. Rep., 11,926.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 124,107; Rep., 280,164; Soc., 28,220; Proh., 9,770; Soc. L., 223; Pop., 530.

1906 (Gov.), Dem., 103,311; Rep., 183,558; Soc. L., 24,437; Proh., 8,211; Soc. D., 455.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 65,977; Rep., 242,935; Soc., 28,583; Proh., 11,760; Soc. L., 293.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 166,632; Rep., 247,747; Soc., 28,170; Proh., 11,564; Soc. L., 314.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 110,442; Rep., 161,619; Proh., 7,450; Soc., 39,547; Soc. L., 430.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 164,409; Rep., 130,870; Prog., 58,861; Proh., 8,467; Soc. L., 698.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 167,316; Rep., 179,360; Soc., 34,368; Proh., 2,757; Soc. L., 433.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 119,937; Rep., 141,181; Prog., 32,738; Proh., 6,279; Soc. D., 26,797; Soc. L., 358.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 134,925; Rep., 133,966; Soc. D., 29,744; Prog., 9,276.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 193,042; Rep., 221,323; Soc., 27,846; Proh., 7,166.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 164,555; Rep., 229,889; Soc., 30,649; Proh., 9,193.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 135,144; Rep., 251,303; Soc., 28,908; Proh., 8,528.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 112,576; Rep., 155,799.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 113,422; Rep., 498,576; Soc., 85,041; Proh., 8,647.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 247,746; Rep., 366,247; Proh., 6,047; Soc., 71,126.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 89,265; Rep., 281,576; Soc., 66,172; Proh., 5,107.

TRIAL-BY-JURY AMENDMENT.

Wisconsin voters (1922), adopted an amendment to the State Constitution as follows: "The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the Legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof."

WYOMING.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.
Albany	1,769	1,145	1,571	1,313	Natrona	2,957	1,153	1,377	912
Big Horn	2,157	1,082	1,493	1,239	Niobrara	969	345	599	533
Campbell	1,027	493	690	448	Park	1,630	666	1,146	1,092
Carbon	1,871	1,039	1,661	1,217	Platte	1,405	694	1,276	806
Converse	1,561	679	879	766	Sheridan	2,645	1,192	2,906	1,914
Crook	934	451	1,181	846	Sweetwater	1,744	1,216	1,096	1,287
Fremont	2,194	994	1,752	1,407	Uinta	1,194	914	1,295	822
Goshen	1,496	552	1,096	770	Washakie	609	333	455	344
Hot Springs	1,212	529	760	523	Weston	1,073	463	734	791
Johnson	1,202	525	812	814					
Laramie	3,399	1,810	2,759	2,428	Total	35,091	17,429	28,316	21,698
Lincoln	2,443	1,154	2,378	1,126					

Governor (1922)—Ross, Dem., 31,110; Hay, Rep., 30,387; Spurrier, Soc., 689.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Kendrick, Dem., 35,734; Mondell, Rep., 26,627; Guthrie, Soc., 612.

PAST VOTE OF WYOMING.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., none; Rep., 8,454; Pop., 7,722; Proh., 530.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., none; Rep., 8,454; People's, 7,722; Proh., 530.
1896 (Pres.), Dem. and People's, 10,375; Nat. Dem., none; Rep., 10,072; Proh., 159.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 10,164; Rep., 14,482.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 8,930; Rep., 20,489; Proh., 217; Soc., 1,077; People's, none.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 14,918; Rep., 20,846; Proh., 66; Soc., 1,715; Ind., 64.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 15,310; Rep., 14,560; Prog., 9,232; Soc., 2,760; Proh., 434.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 28,316; Rep., 21,700; Soc., 1,453; Proh., 373.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 18,640; Rep., 23,723.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 17,528; Rep., 23,975.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State.	Governor.	Term Yrs.	Expires.	State.	Governor.	Term Yrs.	Expires.
Ala	W. W. Brandon, D	4	Jan., 1927	N. H	Fred H. Brown, D	2	Jan., 1925
Ariz	G. W. P. Hunt, D	2	Jan., 1925	N. J	G. S. Silzer, D	3	Jan., 1926
Ark	Thos. C. McRae, D	2	Jan., 1925	N. M	Jas. F. Hinkle, D	2	Jan., 1925
Cal	F. W. Richardson, R	4	Jan., 1927	N. Y	Alfred E. Smith, D	2	Jan., 1925
Col	Wm. E. Sweet, D	2	Jan., 1925	N. C	Cameron Morrison, D	4	Jan., 1925
Conn	Chas. A. Templeton, R	2	Jan., 1925	N. D	R. A. Nestos, R	2	Jan., 1925
Del	Wm. D. Denney, R	4	Jan., 1925	Ohio	A. V. Donahey, D	2	Jan., 1925
Fla	Cary Hardee, D	4	Jan., 1925	Okla	M. E. Trapp, D	4	Jan., 1927
Ga	C. M. Walker, D	2	June, 1925	Ore	Walter M. Pierce, D	4	Jan., 1927
Idaho	Chas. C. Moore, R	2	Jan., 1925	Pa	Gifford Pinchot, R	4	Jan., 1927
Ill	Len Small, R	4	Jan., 1925	R. I	Wm. S. Flynn, D	2	Jan., 1925
Ind	W. T. McCray, R	4	Jan., 1925	S. C	Thos. G. McLeod, D	2	Jan., 1925
Iowa	N. E. Kendall, R	2	Jan., 1925	S. D	W. H. McMaster, R	2	Jan., 1925
Kan	Jonathan M. Davis, D	2	Jan., 1925	Tenn	Austin Peay, D	2	Jan., 1925
Ky	Wm. J. Fields, D	4	Jan., 1928	Tex	Pat M. Neff, D	2	Jan., 1925
La	John M. Parker, D	4	May, 1924	Utah	Chas. R. Mabey, R	4	Jan., 1925
Me	Percy P. Baxter, R	2	Jan., 1925	Vt	Redfield Proctor, R	2	Jan., 1925
Md	Albert C. Ritchie, D	4	Jan., 1928	Va	E. Lee Trinkle, D	4	Feb., 1926
Mass	Channing H. Cox, R	2	Jan., 1925	Wash	Louis F. Hart, R	4	Jan., 1925
Mich	Alex J. Groesbeck, R	2	Jan., 1925	W. Va	E. F. Morgan, R	4	Mar., 1925
Minn	J. A. O. Preus, R	2	Jan., 1925	Wis	John J. Blaine, R	2	Jan., 1925
Miss	Harry L. Whitfield, D	4	Jan., 1928	Wyo	W. B. Ross, D	4	Jan., 1927
Mo	Arthur M. Hyde, R	4	Jan., 1925	Alaska	Scott C. Bone, R	4	June, 1925
Mont	John M. Dixon, R	4	Jan., 1925	Hawaii	W. R. Farrington, R	4	.....
Neb	Chas. W. Bryan, D	2	Jan., 1925	Philip's	Gen. Leonard Wood, R	indef.	.....
Nev	J. G. Scrugham, D	4	Jan., 1927	P. R	H. M. Towner, R	indef.	.....

The elected Governor of Oklahoma, J. C. Walton, D., was impeached, found guilty by the State Senate and removed, Nov. 19, 1923.

POSTMASTERS OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(As of November 14, 1923.)

Post Office.	Postmaster.	Date of Appointment.	Post Office.	Postmaster.	Date of Appointment.
Seattle, Wash	C. M. Perkins	Mar. 13, 1923	Columbus, Ohio	F. H. Tibbetts	Mar. 3, 1923
New York, N. Y	E. M. Morgan	June 23, 1921	Syracuse, N. Y	James McLusky	April 18, 1922
Chicago, Ill	A. C. Lueder	April 9, 1923	Worcester, Mass	J. F. Healy	Feb. 14, 1923
Brooklyn, N. Y	P. J. Cleary	Sept. 10, 1923	Toledo, Ohio	G. W. Lathrop	June 4, 1920
St. Louis, Mo	Louis Alt	Mar. 8, 1922	Richmond, Va	J. W. Stewart	Dec. 19, 1922
Boston, Mass	R. M. Baker	Mar. 9, 1920	New Haven, Conn	C. W. Birely	June 30, 1922
Baltimore, Md	B. Woelper, Jr	Jan. 25, 1922	Nashville, Tenn	C. M. McCabe	Mar. 2, 1920
San Francisco, Cal	J. E. Power	May 29, 1922	Scranton, Pa	M. W. Lowry	Aug. 23, 1922
Cincinnati, Ohio	A. L. Behymer	June 13, 1922	Fall River, Mass	G. de Tonnancour	Mar. 3, 1923
Cleveland, Ohio	H. A. Taylor	Feb. 9, 1923	Memphis, Tenn	Solomon Seches	Mar. 29, 1922
Buffalo, N. Y	R. W. Gallagher	Nov. 18, 1921	Dayton, Ohio	L. C. Weimer	Mar. 3, 1923
Pittsburgh, Pa	G. A. Gosser	Aug. 24, 1921	Troy, N. Y	C. V. Collins	Mar. 3, 1923
Washington, D. C	W. M. Mooney	April 10, 1923	Grand Rapids, Mich	Robert G. Hill	July 28, 1923
Detroit, Mich	J. W. Smith	Mar. 22, 1922	Reading, Pa	H. H. Hammer	Sept. 11, 1922
Milwaukee, Wis	P. F. Piasecki	Feb. 13, 1923	Camden, N. J	Chas. H. Ellis	Mar. 18, 1922
Newark, N. J	Frank J. Bock	May 12, 1921	Trenton, N. J	Chas. H. Updike	Aug. 12, 1922
Minneapolis, Minn	Arch Coleman	Aug. 24, 1922	Lynn, Mass	H. S. Cummings	Mar. 2, 1922
Jersey City, N. J	J. Rotherham	Mar. 2, 1923	Atlanta, Ga	Edwin K. Large	June 26, 1922
Louisville, Ky	L. F. Petty	Mar. 14, 1922	Wilmington, Del	L. W. Hickman	Jan. 30, 1923
Omaha, Neb	C. E. Black	Nov. 23, 1921	New Orleans, La	Chas. Janvier	April 9, 1920
Rochester, N. Y	John B. Mullan	Mar. 7, 1922	Kansas City, Mo	Baylis Steele	June 5, 1920
St. Paul, Minn	Charles J. Moos	Aug. 20, 1921	Philadelphia, Pa	Geo. E. Kemp	Feb. 2, 1922
Denver, Col	Frank L. Dodge	Mar. 18, 1922	Charleston, S. C	E. H. Jennings	July 24, 1922
Indianapolis, Ind	Robt. H. Bryson	Jan. 18, 1922	Portland, Ore	John M. Jones	Dec. 22, 1921
Albany, N. Y	P. S. Kling	July 19, 1922	Akron, Ohio	Chas. N. Sparks	Oct. 20, 1921

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING, BY STATES.

State.	Previous Resid. Required. State.	C'nty.	Town or City.	Elec. Dist. Pre. or Ward.	Special Qualifications Required (Other Than Citizenship).	Persons Disqualified (Other Than Felons, Idiots and Insane).
Ala.	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mos.	3 mos.	Property, or able to read and write, and employment. Poll tax.	Bribery, malfeasance, election crimes, vagrants, tramps (convicted).
Ariz.	1 yr.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Declarants	Persons under guardianship.
Ark.	1 yr.	6 mos.	1 mo.	1 mo.	Poll tax	
Cal.	1 yr.	90 dys	.....	30 dys	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bribery, malfeasance, dueling, Chinese.
Col.	1 yr.	90 dys	30 dys	10 dys		Persons under guardianship
Conn.	1 yr.	.....	6 mos.	.....	Good moral character, ability to read Constitution.	Bribery, dueling.
Del.	1 yr.	3 mos.	.....	30 dys	Read Constitution and write name	Bribery, paupers.
Fla.	1 yr.	6 mos.	.....	30 dys	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bettors on election, bribery, dueling, under guardianship, malfeasance.
Ga.	1 yr.	6 mos.	.....	.....	Ability to read and write	Delinquent taxpayers.
Idaho	6 mos.	30 dys	3 mos.	10 dys	Must be registered	Election crimes, teachers of polygamy, persons having guardians.
Ill.	1 yr.	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys		Penitentiary convicts.
Ind.	6 mos.	60 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Declarants	
Iowa	6 mos.	60 dys	10 dys	10 dys		
Kan.	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys		Bribery, persons under guardianship, duelists, dishonorably discharged officials.
Ky.	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 dys	60 dys	Must be registered	Bribery.
La.	2 yrs.	1 yr. in	Parish	3 mos.	Property, or ability to read and write.	Inmates of charitable institutions, except soldiers' homes, interdicted persons.
Me.	3 mos.	.....	.....	.....	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed
Md.	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	1 day.	Citizens who can read	Bribery, election crimes.
Mass.	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Ability to read Constition and write name. Poll tax.	Election crimes, paupers, persons under guardianship.
Mich.	6 mos.	20 dys	20 dys	20 dys	Civilized Indians may vote	Tribal Indians.
Minn.	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Civilized Indians may vote	Persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians.
Miss.	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Ability to read or explain Constitution. Poll tax.	Bribery, dueling, delinquent taxpayers.
Mo.	1 yr.	60 dys	60 dys	60 dys	Declarants	Soldiers and sailors, paupers.
Mont.	1 yr.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys		Indians.
Neb.	6 mos.	40 dys	10 dys	10 dys		U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Nev.	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys		Dueling, Indians on reservations, Chinese.
N. H.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Ability to read Constitution and write one line.	Paupers, non-taxpayers.
N. J.	1 yr.	5 mos.	.....	.....		Paupers.
N. M.	1 yr.	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys		Untaxed Indians.
N. Y.	1 yr.	4 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	(See Note below this table)	Bettors on elections, bribery.
N. C.	1 yr.	4 mos.	.....	4 mos.	Must be registered; read and write	
N. D.	1 yr.	90 dys	.....	30 dys	Civilized Indians may vote	Persons under guardianship, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Ohio	1 yr.	30 dys	20 dys	20 dys		U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Okla.	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	Must be registered; read and write	Non-native Indians, persons kept in poor houses, except Federal and Confederate soldiers.
Ore.	6 mos.	No specified time			30 days in district required in school elections. Property.	Soldiers and sailors, Chinese. Registration required.
Pa.	1 yr.	.....	.....	2 mos.		Bribery, election crimes, non-taxpayers.
R. I.	2 yrs.	.....	6 mos.	.....	Property, $134 or $7 per annum	Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians of Narragansett tribe.
S. C.	2 yrs. (6 mos. public school for ministers and teachers.)	1 yr.	4 mos.	4 mos.	Ability to read and write, or owns and pays taxes on $300 or more of property.	Bribery, election crimes, paupers, duelists.
S. D.	1 yr.	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys		Persons under guardianship.
Tenn.	1 yr.	6 mos.	.....	.....	Poll tax	
Tex.	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Declarants. Poll tax	Bribery, dueling, paupers, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Utah	1 yr.	4 mos.	.....	60 dys		Election crimes.
Vt.	1 yr.	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	Good behavior; must take freeman's oath.	Election bribery.
Va.	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	30 dys	Poll tax; read or understand Constitution.	Bribery, dueling, paupers.
Wash.	1 yr.	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Ability to read and write English.	Untaxed Indians.
W. Va.	1 yr.	60 dys	10 dys	.....		Bribery, paupers, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Wis.	1 yr.	10 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Civilized Indians may vote	Bettors on election, dueling, persons under guardianship.
Wyo.	1 yr.	60 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Ability to read Constitution, unless physically disabled.	

The literacy test for voters in New York State is: Ability to read fifty-word extract from State Constitution, and write legibly in English ten words from the passage read.

Literacy tests for voters were authorized by the Legislatures of the various States in the following years:

Alabama, 1900; Arizona, 1913; California, 1894; Colorado, 1876 (the law was in effect in 1890).

Connecticut, 1897; Delaware, 1897; Georgia, 1908; Louisiana, 1898; Maine, 1892.

Massachusetts, 1857; Mississippi, 1890; New Hampshire, 1902; New York, 1921; North Carolina, 1900.

North Dakota, 1896; Oklahoma, 1911; South Carolina, 1895; Virginia, 1902; Washington, 1896; Wyoming, 1889.

APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

(Ratios under the Constitution and at each census, 1790 to 1910, by States. Source: Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

State.	Ratios Under Constitution and Censuses.													
	Constitution.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
	30,000.	33,000.	33,000.	35,000.	40,000.	47,700.	70,680.	93,423.	127,381.	131,425.	151,911.	173,901.	194,182.	211,877.
	Representation.													
Alabama	....	....	....	1	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	10
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Arkansas	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
California	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	4	6	7	8	11
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2
Illinois	....	....	....	1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27
Indiana	....	....	....	1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	13
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	6	9	11	11	11	11
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	7	8	8	8
Kentucky	....	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11
Louisiana	....	....	....	1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8
Maine	....	....	....	7	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	8	14	17	13	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16
Michigan	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4	6	9	11	12	12	13
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	5	7	9	10
Mississippi	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8
Missouri	....	....	....	....	1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16	16
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	6	6	6
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10	12
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3
Ohio	....	....	1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	8
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
So. Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	3
Tennessee	....	1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	6	11	13	16	18
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Vermont	....	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10	10
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	5
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	4	5	6
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	6	8	9	10	11	11
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1
Total	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	391	435

NOTES ON THE ABOVE TABLE.

Since the taking of the Census of 1920 there have been several efforts in the House of Representatives to legislate toward an increase in membership, based on the growth of population. Up to the end of 1923 none of these efforts had succeeded. The chief objection to enlarging the House is that it would make that body too large and cumbersome.

Membership of House under census of 1850 was increased from 233 to 234 by act of July 30, 1852; membership under census of 1860 was increased from 233 to 241 by act of March 4, 1862; membership under census of 1870 was originally fixed at 283, but increased to 292 by act of May 30, 1872.

Representation such as shown in table was assigned after apportionment under censuses, as follows: (1790) Tenn.; (1800) Ohio; (1810) Ala., Del., Ind., La., Miss.; (1830) Ark., Mich.; (1840) Cal., Fla., Iowa, Texas, Wis.; (1850) Minn., Ore.; (1860) Neb., Nev.; (1870) Col.; (1880) Idaho, Mont., S. D., N. D., Wash., Wyo.; (1890) Utah; (1900) Okla.

Ariz. and N. Mex. were included in apportionment under 1910 census, in anticipation of becoming States.

Maine's apportionment of seven members under 1810 census was included in the 20 members originally assigned to Mass. but credited to Maine after it became a State, March 15, 1820.

The ratio under the Constitution was one Representative in Congress for each 30,000 of population. Thereafter, the ratios, as determined by the decennial censuses, were as follows: 1790 and 1800, one to each 33,000; 1810, one in each 35,000; 1820, one in each 40,000; 1830, one in each 47,700; 1840, one in each 70,680; 1850, one in each 93,423; 1860, one in each 127,381; 1870, one in each 131,425; 1880, one in each 151,911; 1890, one in each 173,901; 1900, one in each 194,182; 1910, one in each 211,877.

Of the thirteen Original States the present quotas are the same as under the Constitution in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. The original quotas in the other Original States were as follows: Georgia, 3; Massachusetts, 8; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 4; New York, 6; North Carolina, 5; Pennsylvania, 8; Rhode Island, 1; and South Carolina, 5.

PARTY STRENGTH IN CONGRESS.

FEDERALISTS AND REPUBLICANS.

Congress.		Federalists.		Republicans.		President.	Remarks.
		Senate.	House.	Senate.	House.		
1st.	1789–1791	24	53	2	12	Washington.	In Colonial and Revolutionary Days the Americans were either Whigs (Liberals), or Tories (Conservatives). John Adams called it a division between the Court party and the Country party. There was, however, no party organization, and the Colonists were mostly Whigs. The rulers sent from England were the Tories. In the Revolution, the people were divided between Patriots (Whigs), and Loyalists (Tories). Immediately after the Revolution, the people became either Nationalists (Republicans), or Federalists, according as they favored States' rights, or a strongly centralized government. The Federalists were stronger in the big States, such as Va., Pa., and Mass. The Republicans also were called Democrats, or Democratic-Republicans.
2nd.	1791–1793	17	55	13	14	Washington.	
3rd.	1793–1795	18	51	12	54	Washington.	
4th.	1795–1797	19	47	13	59	Washington.	
5th.	1797–1799	21	52	11	54	Adams.	
6th.	1799–1801	19	58	13	48	Adams.	
7th.	1801–1803	13	35	19	71	Jefferson.	
8th.	1803–1805	10	39	24	103	Jefferson.	
9th.	1805–1807	7	30	27	112	Jefferson.	
10th.	1807–1809	7	28	31	110	Jefferson.	
11th.	1809–1811	10	47	24	95	Madison.	
12th	1811–1813	6	36	30	105	Madison.	
13th.	1813–1815	9	67	27	115	Madison.	
14th.	1815–1817	12	61	26	122	Madison.	
15th.	1817–1819	10	57	34	128	Monroe.	
16th.	1819–1821	10	42	36	145	Monroe.	
17th.	1821–1823	7	58	41	129	Monroe.	
18th.	1823–1825	8	72	40	141	Monroe.	
19th.	1825–1827	10	79	38	134	Adams.	
20th.	1827–1829	11	85	37	128	Adams.	

DEMOCRATS AND WHIGS.

Congress.		Democrats.		Whigs.		President.	Remarks.
		Senate.	House.	Senate.	House.		
21st.	1829–1831	38	142	10	71	Jackson.	The Whig party at first included National Republicans, Nullifiers, Anti-Masons, and Federalists. It finally went to pieces, as a party, on the slavery issue, and its last Presidential candidate was Gen. Scott, in 1852, who carried but four States —Mass., Vt., Ky., and Tenn. The Democratic party gradually absorbed the various pro-Slavery and States' rights elements. In the 25th Congress there were 5 Independents in the Senate and 13 in the House; in the 26th, 2 in the Senate and 6 in the House; in the 30th, 4 in the House. In the 29th Congress there were 6 Native Americans in the House as Independents.
22nd.	1831–1833	35	130	13	83	Jackson.	
23rd.	1833–1835	30	147	18	93	Jackson.	
24th.	1835–1837	33	144	19	98	Jackson.	
25th.	1837–1839	29	109	18	120	Van Buren.	
26th.	1839–1841	29	124	20	112	Van Buren.	
27th.	1841–1843	20	106	28	134	Harrison-Tyler.	
28th.	1843–1845	23	142	29	81	Tyler.	
29th.	1845–1847	32	142	24	77	Polk.	
30th.	1847–1849	34	109	21	115	Polk.	
31st.	1849–1851	33	116	25	107	Taylor-Fillmore.	
32nd.	1851–1853	36	140	23	88	Fillmore.	
33rd.	1853–1855	39	157	18	73	Pierce.	

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS.

Congress.		Democrats.		Republicans.		President.	Independents in Congress (Not Counted in Regular Table). S stands for Senate; H, for House.
		Senate.	House.	Senate.	House.		
34th.	1855–1857	41	83	16	108	Pierce.	Americans, S., 5; H., 43.
35th.	1857–1859	38	123	26	92	Buchanan.	Americans, S., 2; H., 14. Ind. Dem., H., 8.
36th.	1859–1861	36	87	26	114	Buchanan.	Americans, S., 2; H., 24. Ind. Dem., H., 6.
37th.	1861–1863	8	43	31	105	Lincoln.	Unionists, S., 10; H., 30.
38th.	1863–1865	12	80	39	103	Lincoln.	.....
39th.	1865–1867	10	46	42	145	Lincoln; Johnson.	.....
40th.	1867–1869	12	48	54	174	Johnson.	.....
41st.	1869–1871	11	73	61	170	Grant.	.....
42nd.	1871–1873	17	105	51	133	Grant.	Liberal Rep., S., 6; H., 5.
43rd.	1873–1875	19	88	51	198	Grant.	Liberal Rep., S., 4; H., 5.
44th.	1875–1877	29	181	47	107	Grant.	Ind., H., 3.
45th.	1877–1879	36	156	39	137	Hayes.	Ind., S., 1.
46th.	1879–1881	43	156	33	133	Hayes.	.....
47th.	1881–1883	37	130	37	152	Garfield-Arthur.	Ind., S., 2. Greenback, H., 11.
48th.	1883–1885	36	200	40	119	Arthur.	Greenback, H., 6.
49th.	1885–1887	34	183	42	139	Cleveland.	Greenback, H., 3.
50th.	1887–1889	37	169	39	152	Cleveland.	Ind., H., 4.
51st.	1889–1891	37	161	45	169	Harrison.	.....
52nd.	1891–1893	39	235	47	88	Harrison.	Ind., S., 2. Farmers' Alliance, H., 9.
53rd.	1893–1895	44	218	37	127	Cleveland.	Ind., S., 4; H., 11.
54th.	1895–1897	39	104	43	248	Cleveland.	Ind., S., 6; H., 7.
55th.	1897–1899	34	130	47	202	McKinley.	Silver and Pop., S., 8; H., 25.
56th.	1899–1901	26	159	50	189	McKinley.	Silver and Pop., S., 10; H., 8.
57th	1901–1903	29	151	53	198	McKinley–Roosevelt.	Pop. and Ind., S., 8; H., 8.
58th.	1903–1905	33	178	57	208	Roosevelt.	Union Labor, H., 2.
59th.	1905–1907	32	136	58	250	Roosevelt.	.....
60th.	1907–1909	31	166	60	220	Roosevelt.	.....
61st.	1909–1911	32	175	50	214	Taft.	Unionist, H., 1.
62nd.	1911–1913	42	227	49	162	Taft.	Soc., H., 1.
63rd.	1913–1915	51	290	45	127	Wilson.	Progressive, H., 18.
64th.	1915–1917	55	230	41	201	Wilson.	Prog., H., 5. Ind., H., 1. Soc., H., 1.
65th.	1917–1919	51	209	42	212	Wilson.	Prog., S., 1.; H., 3. Soc., H., 1. Ind., H., 2.
66th.	1919–1921	47	190	49	240	Wilson.	Ind., H., 2. Proh., H., 1.
67th.	1921–1923	37	132	59	300	Harding.	Soc., H., 1.
68th.	1923–1925	42	206	53	223	Coolidge.	F.L., S., 1; Soc., H., 1; F.L., H., 1; Ind., H., 1.

PARTY STRENGTH IN EARLY CONGRESSES.

The figures as to party strength in the First to the Twentieth, and also in the Twenty-first to the Thirty-first Congresses are slightly at variance as between different political authorities. The data in the table above are as nearly correct as possible.

THE 1924 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Presidential preferential primaries are scheduled for 1924 as follows:

State.	*Date.*
California	Tuesday, May 6
Florida	Tuesday, June 3
Georgia	Date fixed by State Executive Com.
Illinois	Tuesday, April 8
Indiana	Tuesday, May 6
Maryland	Monday, May 5
Massachusetts	Tuesday, April 29
Michigan	Monday, April 7
Montana	Tuesday, May 27
Nebraska	Tuesday, April 15
New Jersey	Tuesday, April 22
North Carolina	Saturday, June 7
North Dakota	Tuesday, March 18
Ohio	Tuesday, April 29
Oregon	Friday, May 16
Pennsylvania	Tuesday, May 20
South Dakota	Tuesday, March 18
West Virginia	Tuesday, May 27
Wisconsin	Tuesday, April 1

The election law of Florida provides for a State-wide primary to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June, at which delegates to the National Convention are elected. It is in the discretion of the State Executive Committee, however, to place upon the ballot the names of the candidates for President and, according to precedent, the delegates chosen are considered instructed to vote for whoever receives the highest vote for President.

States which have both Presidential preferential primaries and primaries for the election of delegates hold both primaries on the same date. Alabama and New York, which elect delegates at primary elections, have no Presidential preferential primaries.

Illinois and New York are the only States which have both a primary and a convention. In these two States district delegates are elected at a primary and delegates-at-large are elected by a convention.

STATE PRIMARIES.

(To elect delegates to National Conventions.)

State.	*Date.*
Alabama	May 13
(No Presidential primary.)	
California	May 6
Florida	June 3
(Presidential primary optional.)	
Illinois	April 8
(District delegates only.)	
Massachusetts	April 29
Montana	May 27
Nebraska	April 15
New Hampshire	March 11
New Jersey	April 22
New York	April 1
(District delegates only. No Presidential primary.)	
North Dakota	March 18
Ohio	April 29
Oregon	May 16
Pennsylvania	May 20
South Dakota	March 18
(Meeting to propose delegates, Dec. 4, 1923.)	
West Virginia	May 27
Wisconsin	April 1
(District delegates elected by districts.)	

STATE CONVENTIONS.

(To elect delegates to National Conventions.)

State.	*Date.*
Colorado	Fixed by State Com.
Connecticut	Fixed by State Com.
Delaware	Fixed by State Com.
Georgia	Fixed by State Com.
Idaho	Fixed by State Com.
Illinois	Fixed by State Com.
(Delegates-at-large only.)	
Indiana	Fixed by State Com.
Iowa	Fixed by State Com.
Kansas	Fixed by State Com.
Kentucky	Fixed by State Com.
Maine	Fixed by State Com.
Maryland	Fixed by State Com.
(Following Presidential primary of May 5.)	
Michigan	Fixed by State Com.
(Usually about May 15.)	
Minnesota	Fixed by State Com.
Mississippi	Fixed by State Com.
Missouri	Fixed by State Com.
Nevada	Fixed by State Com.
(Platform convention June 24.)	
New Mexico	Fixed by State Com.
New York	Fixed by State Com.
(Delegates-at-large only.)	
North Carolina	Fixed by State Com.
(Delegates-at-large only. District delegates chosen by District Convention.)	
Oklahoma	Fixed by State Com.
Rhode Island	Fixed by State Com.
South Carolina	Fixed by State Com.
(Usually in May.)	
Tennessee	Fixed by State Com.
Texas	Fixed by State Com.
Utah	Fixed by State Com.
Vermont	Fixed by State Com.
(Within three weeks after Presidential primary to be held on May 20.)	
Virginia	Fixed by State Com.
Wyoming	May 12.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTIONS NAMED BY STATE COMMITTEES.

State.	*Date.*
Arizona	Fixed by State Com.
Arkansas	Fixed by State Com.
(Usually in April.)	
Louisiana	Fixed by State Com.
Washington	Fixed by State Com.

The method of selecting delegates in Louisiana is left to the State Committee. The usual custom of the committee has been to call a State convention for that purpose.

THE 1924 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The representation of the States and Territories in the 1924 Democratic National Convention is as follows:

STATE.	Delegates.	STATE.	Delegates.	STATE.	Delegates.	STATE.	Delegates.
Alabama	24	Kentucky	26	New Mexico	6	Vermont	8
Arizona	6	Louisiana	20	New York	90	Virginia	24
Arkansas	18	Maine	12	North Carolina	24	Washington	14
California	26	Maryland	16	North Dakota	10	West Virginia	16
Colorado	12	Massachusetts	36	Ohio	48	Wisconsin	26
Connecticut	14	Michigan	30	Oklahoma	20	Wyoming	6
Delaware	6	Minnesota	24	Oregon	10	Alaska	6
Florida	12	Mississippi	20	Pennsylvania	76	District of Col	6
Georgia	28	Missouri	36	Rhode Island	10	Hawaii	6
Idaho	8	Montana	8	South Carolina	18	Philippines	6
Illinois	58	Nebraska	16	South Dakota	10	Porto Rico	6
Indiana	30	Nevada	6	Tennessee	24	Canal Zone	2
Iowa	26	New Hampshire	8	Texas	40		
Kansas	20	New Jersey	28	Utah	8	Total	1,094

Votes necessary to nominate 729 1-3.

THE 1924 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Southern States which will have smaller delegations in the 1924 Republican National Convention are Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas.

The Republican National Committee has adopted the following rules for the 1924 Republican National Convention.

"First—Only legal and qualified voters shall participate in a Republican primary, caucus, mass meeting or mass convention, held for the purpose of selecting delegates to a county, district or State convention. Only such legal and qualified voters shall be elected as delegates to county, district and State conventions.

"Second—State and district conventions shall be composed of delegates who are legal and qualified voters. Such delegates shall be apportioned among the counties, parishes and cities of the State or district having regard to the Republican vote therein.

"Third—The next Republican National Convention and also conventions thereafter until otherwise ordered shall be composed of delegates as follows:

"(a) Delegates at large:

"1. Four delegates at large from each State.

"2. Two additional delegates at large for each Representative at large in Congress from any State.

"3. Two delegates at large each for Alaska, District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands.

"4. Two additional delegates at large from each State casting its electoral vote or a majority thereof for the Republican nominee for President in the last Presidential election.

"(b) District delegates—

"1. One district delegate from each Congressional district maintaining thereon a Republican district organization and casting 2,500 votes or more for any Republican elector in the last preceding Presidential election, or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the last preceding Congressional election.

"2. One additional district delegate from each Congressional district casting 10,000 votes or more for any Republican elector in the last preceding Presidential election or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the last preceding Congressional election.

"(c) Alternate delegates—

"One alternate delegate to each delegate to the National Convention.

"(d) Special provisions—

"1. That the total number of delegates to which any State is entitled shall be chosen from the State at large, if the law of the State in which the election occurs so requires.

"2. That, in the case of any State electing all Representatives in Congress from the State at large, such State shall be entitled to as many delegates, elected at large as though the State were divided into separate Congressional districts."

The following table gives the representation of the various States and Territories in the 1924 Republican National Convention, compared with the 1920 convention:

STATE.	Deleg'tes		STATE.	Deleg'tes.	
	1920	1924		1920	1924
Alabama	14	14	New Jersey	28	30
Arizona	6	8	New Mexico	6	8
Arkansas	13	13	New York	88	92
California	26	28	N. Carolina	22	22
Colorado	12	14	N. Dakota	10	12
Connecticut	14	16	Ohio	48	50
Delaware	6	8	Oklahoma	20	22
Florida	8	10	Oregon	10	12
Georgia	17	9	Pennsylvania	76	78
Idaho	8	10	Rhode Island	10	12
Illinois	58	60	S. Carolina	11	4
Indiana	30	32	S. Dakota	10	12
Iowa	26	28	Tennessee	20	26
Kansas	20	22	Texas	23	17
Kentucky	26	26	Utah	8	10
Louisiana	12	9	Vermont	8	10
Maine	12	14	Virginia	15	16
Maryland	16	18	Washington	14	16
Massachusetts	35	38	W. Virginia	16	18
Michigan	30	32	Wisconsin	26	28
Minnesota	24	26	Wyoming	6	8
Mississippi	12	4	Alaska	2	2
Missouri	36	38	Dist of Col	2	2
Montana	8	10	Porto Rico	2	2
Nebraska	16	18	Hawaii	2	2
Nevada	6	8	Phil. Islands	2	2
N. Hampshire	8	10			
			Total	984	1036

NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

The National Hall of Statuary, formerly the Hall of the United States House of Representatives in the Capitol at Washington, was established by Congress July 2, 1864. Each State was invited to contribute marble or bronze statues of her two most distinguished deceased citizens. The following is a list of statues presented by the States and the dates of the works:

STATE.	Name.	Date.	STATE.	Name.	Date.
Alabama	J. L. M. Curry	1906	Missouri	Thomas H. Benton	1899
Arkansas	Uriah M. Rose	1917	New Hampshire	John Stark	1894
"	James P. Clarke	1921	"	Daniel Webster	1894
Connecticut	Roger Sherman	1872	New Jersey	Richard Stockton	1886
"	Jonathan Trumbull	1872	"	Philip Kearny	1875
Florida	John W. Gorrie	1914	New York	Robert R. Livingston	1874
"	Gen. E. Kirby Smith	1918	"	George Clinton	1873
Idaho	George L. Shoup	1909	North Carolina	Zebulon Baird Vance	1916
Illinois	James Shields	1893	Ohio	James A. Garfield	1885
"	Frances E. Willard	1905	"	William Allen	1887
Indiana	Oliver P. Morton	1899	Oklahoma	Sequoyah	1917
"	Lew Wallace	1909	Pennsylvania	J. P. G. Muhlenberg	1881
Iowa	James Harlan	1909	"	Robert Fulton	1881
"	Samuel J. Kirkwood	1913	Rhode Island	Nathaniel Greene	1869
Kansas	John J. Ingalls	1904	"	Roger Williams	1870
"	George W. Glick	1914	South Carolina	John C. Calhoun	1909
Maine	William King	1877	Texas	Stephen F. Austin	1904
Maryland	Charles Carroll	1901	"	Samuel Houston	1904
"	John Hanson	1901	Vermont	Ethan Allen	1875
Massachusetts	Samuel Adams	1873	"	Jacob Collamer	1879
"	John Winthrop	1872	Virginia	Washington	1908
Michigan	Lewis Cass	1889	"	Robert E. Lee	1908
"	Zachariah Chandler	1913	West Virginia	John E. Kenna	1901
Minnesota	Henry Mower Rice	1916	"	Francis H. Pierpont	1903
Missouri	Francis P. Blair	1899	Wisconsin	James Marquette	1895

Works of art in the Capitol have been acquired by gift, from private individuals and from States.

A group of bust portraits of Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton was placed in the crypt of the Capitol in Feb., 1921.

NOTE—The House of Representatives met in what is now Statuary Hall until Dec. 16, 1857, when the present Chamber of the House was ready for occupancy.

MAIL THEFTS.

(From the U. S. Official Postal Guide.)

No truce is given mail robbers. The trust of the people of the United States in the safety of the mails is the most treasured possession of the Nation's postal employees. Records show that the men who guard the mails do not hesitate to use their guns on bandits, and undoubtedly the respect for the postal "gat" will grow.

The major mail robberies in 1923 were as follows: La Veta, Col., August 26, 1922, star route carrier held up, loss $5,000; Miami, Okla., October 1, star route carrier held up, loss $14,200; St. Louis, Mo., April 2, 1923, mail messenger and armed guard held up, stolen, $2,407,374; recovered, $2,303,347; Marion, Ill., May 14, mail train held up, loss $20,000; Staunton, Ill., May 26, postmaster held up, loss $50,000; Pocohontas, Ill., June 15, mail messenger kidnapped by bandits, loss, $4,000, recovered, $447.

The following table shows the comparative losses and number of major mail robberies for the last four fiscal years:

FISCAL YEAR ENDING.	Total Losses.	Total Recoveries.	No. of Robberies.	FISCAL YEAR ENDING.	Total Losses.	Total Recoveries.	No. of Robberies.
June 30, 1920	$266,514	$184,500	6	June 30, 1923	$2,500,574	$2,303,794	6
1921	6,198,132	3,151,017	16				
1922	2,575,107	1,465,548	20	Total	$11,540,327	$7,104,859	48

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

(As of December 1, 1923.)

Permanent Headquarters—710 Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

Chairman—Cordell Hull. *Treas.*—Wilbur W. Marsh. *Exec. Sec.*—Burt New. *Vice Chairmen*—J. Bruce Kremer, Samuel B. Amidon, Mrs. Emily N. Blair. *Director of Publicity*—Richard Linthicum.

Alabama—Walter Moore, Birmingham; Mrs. John D. McNeel, 1490 Milner Crescent, Birmingham.

Arizona—W. L. Barnum, Phoenix; Mrs. B. J. McKinney, Tucson.

Arkansas—Vincent M. Miles, Fort Smith; Mrs. James D. Head, Texarkana.

California—Isidore B. Dockweiler, Los Angeles; Mrs. Chas. F. Donohoe, Oakland.

Colorado—Miles G. Saunders, Pueblo; Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee, Denver.

Connecticut—Homer S. Cummings, Stamford; Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Greenwich.

Delaware—Andrew C. Gray, Wilmington; Miss Lena Evans, Newark.

Florida—J. T. G. Crawford, Jacksonville; Mrs. Lois K. Mayes, Pensacola.

Georgia—Clark Howell, Atlanta; Mrs. F. I. McIntyre, Savannah.

Idaho—Robert H. Elder, Coeur d'Alene; Mrs. Theresa M. Graham, Coeur d'Alene.

Illinois—Charles Boeschenstein, Edwardsville; Mrs. A. L. Smith, Chicago.

Indiana—Chas. A. Greathouse, Indianapolis; Mrs. Bessie L. Riggs, Sullivan.

Iowa—Wilbur W. Marsh, Waterloo; Miss A. B. Lawther, Dubuque.

Kansas—Samuel B. Amidon, Wichita; Mrs. Florence G. Farley, Wichita.

Kentucky—Johnson N. Camden, Versailles; Mrs. J. C. Cantrill, Washington, D. C.

Louisiana—Samuel B. Hicks, Shreveport; Mrs J. E. Friend, New Orleans.

Maine—D. J. McGillicuddy, Lewiston; Mrs. G. M. Pattangall, Augusta.

Maryland—John W. Smith, Snow Hill.

Massachusetts—Edward W. Quinn, Cambridge; Mrs. M. F. Sullivan, Fall River.

Michigan—Judge William F. Connolly, Detroit; Mrs. L. C. Boltwood, Grand Rapids.

Minnesota—Howard Everett, St. Paul; Mrs. Peter Olesen, Cloquet.

Mississippi—O. G. Johnson, Clarksdale; Mrs. Ernest E. Brown, Natchez.

Missouri—Edward F. Goltra, St. Louis; Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Washington, D. C.

Montana—J. Bruce Kremer, Butte; Mrs. R. R. Purcell, Helena.

Nebraska—W. H. Thompson, Grand Island; Dr. Jennie Callfas, Omaha.

Nevada—Samuel Pickett, Reno; Mrs. James D. Finch, Reno.

New Hampshire—Robert C. Murchie, Concord; Mrs. Dorothy B. Jackson, Concord.

New Jersey—Frank Hague, Jersey City; Mrs. Jas. J. Billington, Jersey City.

New Mexico—Arthur Seligman, Santa Fe; Mrs. W. F. Kirby, Tucumcari.

New York—Norman E. Mack, Buffalo; Miss Elisabeth Marbury, New York City.

N. Carolina—Angus W. McLean, Lamberton; Miss Mary O. Graham, Raleigh.

North Dakota—H. H. Perry, Ellendale; Mrs. Sveinbjorn Johnson, Grand Forks.

Ohio—George White, Marietta; Mrs. Bernice S. Pyke, Cleveland.

Oklahoma—George L. Bowman, Kingfisher; Mrs. D. A. McDougal, Sapulpa.

Oregon—Dr. J. W. Morrow, Portland; Mrs. Rose G. Schieffelin, Medford.

Pennsylvania—Joseph F. Guffey, Pittsburgh; Miss Mary Archer, Reading.

Rhode Island—Patrick H. Quinn, Providence; Mrs. Robert E. Newton, Providence.

S. Carolina—John Gary Evans, Spartanburg; Mrs. Leroy Springs, Lancaster.

S. Dakota—James Mee, Centerville; Mrs. William Hickey, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—Cordell Hull, Carthage; Mrs. Benton McMillin, Nashville.

Texas—Thomas B. Love, Dallas.

Utah—James H. Moyle, Salt Lake; Mrs. Weston Vernon, Logan.

Vermont—Frank H. Duffy, Rutland; Mrs. C. M. Brislin, Rutland.

Virginia—Carter Glass, Lynchburg; Mrs. Beverly H. Munford, Richmond.

Washington—Geo. F. Christensen, Stevenson; Mrs. E. D. Christian, Spokane.

W. Virginia—C. W. Osenton, Fayetteville; Mrs. Rose McGraw de Berriz, Grafton.

Wisconsin—Joseph Martin, Green Bay; Mrs. Gertrude Bowler, Sheboygan.

Wyoming—P. J. Quealy, Kemmerer; Mrs. R. D. Hawley, Douglas.

Alaska—L. J. Donohoe, Cordova; Mrs. John W. Troy, Juneau.

Dist. of Col.—John F. Costello, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. T. F. Walsh, Washington, D. C.

Hawaii—John H. Wilson, Honolulu; Mrs. L. L. McCandless, Honolulu.

Philippines—Robert E. Manly, Nega Camerines.

Porto Rico—Henry W. Dooley, San Juan.

Canal Zone—M. A. Otero, Ancon; Mrs. D. F. Reeder, Ancon.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CHAIRMEN.

Alabama—R. B. Evins, Greensboro.

Arizona—Vernon L. Vaughn, Phoenix.

Arkansas—William V. Tompkins, Prescott.

California—Claude F. Purkitt, Willows, Court House.

Colorado—Raymond Miller, Denver.

Connecticut—Edward M. Yoemans, Hartford.

Delaware—Frank DeH. Janvier, New Castle.

Florida—Robert E. Davis, Gainesville.

Georgia—G. E. Maddox, Rome.

Idaho—Lewis Williams (Act. Chm.) Boise.

Illinois—Thomas F. Donovan, Joliet.

Indiana—Walter S. Chambers, Newcastle (Hdqs. 386 Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis).

Iowa—E. J. Feuling, New Hampton (Hdqs. 309 Polk Bldg., Des Moines).

Kansas—J. J. Wilson, Kansas City, Mo.

Kentucky—Jos. W. Morris, Louisville.

Louisiana—Frank J. Looney, Shreveport.

Maine—Dan W. Cony, Augusta.

Maryland—J. Enos Ray, Chillum.

Massachusetts—Charles H. McGlue, Lynn (Hdqs. 75 State St., Boston).

Michigan—William A. Comstock, Detroit.

Minnesota—Joseph Wolf, Staples (Hdqs. Minneapolis).

Mississippi—Robert Powell, Jackson.

Missouri—Frank H. Farris (Judge) Rolla.

Montana—J. E. Erickson, Kalispell.

Nebraska—T. S. Allen, Lincoln.

Nevada—William McKnight, Reno.

New Hampshire—Robert Jackson, Concord.

New Jersey—Harry Heher, Trenton.

New Mexico—George H. Hunker, East Las Vegas.

New York—Herbert C. Pell jr., New York.

North Carolina—John G. Dawson, Kinston.

North Dakota—G. S. Wooledge, Minot.

Ohio—W. W. Durbin, Kenton (Hdqs., Columbus).

Oklahoma—Ed. M. Semans, Oklahoma City.

Oregon—Dr. C. J. Smith, Portland.

Pennsylvania—Austin E. McCullough, Lancaster (Hdqs., Harrisburg).

Rhode Island—James E. Dunne, Providence.

South Carolina—Edgar A. Brown, Barnwell.

South Dakota—W. W. Howes, Wolsey.

Tennessee—Ernest Haston, Nashville.

Texas—Frank C. Davis, San Antonio.

Utah—Hon. James H. Waters, Salt Lake City.

Vermont—Park H. Pollard, Proctorville.

Virginia—H. F. Byrd, Winchester.

Washington—C. D. Martin, Cheney.

West Virginia—R. F. Dunlap, Hinton.

Wisconsin—John P. Hume, Milwaukee.

Wyoming—Dr. J. R. Hylton, Douglas.

SOCIALIST PARTY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Headquarters of the Socialist Party, No. 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.: National Executive Committee is composed of Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind., Chairman; W. M. Brandt, St. Louis, Mo.; Leo M. Harkins, Philadelphia, Pa.; Morris Hillquit, New York City; Edmund T. Melns, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. R. Snow, Chicago, Ill.; and Birch Wilson, Reading, Pa. Otto Branstetter, Executive Secretary, Chicago, Ill.; Bertha Hale White, Assistant Executive Secretary, Chicago, Illinois. Socialist Labor Party, National Headquarters, 45 Rose Street, New York City.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

(Headquarters—Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.)

Chairman—John T. Adams, Iowa. *Vice Chairman*—Ralph E. Williams, Ore. *Ass't Vice Chairman*—Mrs. Leonard Wood, Pa. *Sec.*—George B. Lockwood. Ind. *Ass't Sec.*—Mrs. Christine Bradley Smith, Ky. *Treas.*—Fred W. Upham, Ill. *East. Treas.*—James G. Blaine jr., N. Y. *Chairman Ways and Means Committee*—Claudius H. Huston, Tenn. *Sergt.-at-Arms*—Edward B. Thayer, Ind.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. *Chairman*—John T. Adams, Iowa. *Vice Chairman*—Mrs. Harriet Taylor, Upton, Ohio; Harry M. Daugherty, Ohio; Mrs. Katherine Philips, Edson, Cal.; Mrs. Manley L. Fosseen, Minn.; John W. Hart, Idaho; Will H. Hays, Ind.; Charles D. Hilles, N. Y. C.; R. B. Howell, Neb.; Mrs. Jeannette A. Hyde, Utah; Mrs. Henrietta L. Livermore, N. Y.; George B. Lockwood, Ind.; Mrs. Medill McCormick, Ill.; Raymond Robins, Ill.; Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, N. Y.; Mrs. Christine Bradley South, Ky.; Fred W. Upham, Ill.; John W. Weeks, Mass.; Ralph E. Williams, Ore.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.

Alabama—Oliver D. Street, Guntersville.
Arizona—Andrew Baumert jr., Phoenix.
Arkansas—H. L. Remmel, Little Rock.
California—Wm. H. Crocker, San Francisco.
Colorado—John F. Vivian, Golden.
Connecticut—J. Henry Roraback, Hartford.
Delaware—T. Coleman du Pont, Wilmington.
Florida—George W. Bean, Tampa.
Georgia—Henry Lincoln Johnson, Atlanta.
Idaho—John W. Hart, Rigby.
Illinois—Lawrence Y. Sherman, Springfield.
Indiana—Joseph B. Kealing, Indianapolis.
Iowa—John T. Adams, Dubuque.
Kansas—David W. Mulvane, Topeka.
Kentucky—Chesley H. Searcy, Louisville.
Louisiana—Emile Kuntz, New Orleans.
Maine—Harold M. Sewall, Bath.
Maryland—William P. Jackson, Salisbury.
Massachusetts—William M. Butler, Boston.
Michigan—James E. Davidson, Bay City.
Minnesota—I. A. Caswell, Anoka.
Mississippi—M. J. Mulvihill, Vicksburg.
Missouri—Jacob L. Babler, St. Louis.
Montana—O. H. P. Shelley, Helena.
Nebraska—R. B. Howell, Omaha.
Nevada—George Wingfield, Reno.
New Hampshire—Fred. W. Estabrook, Nashua.
New Jersey—Hamilton F. Kean, Elizabeth.
New Mexico—H. O. Bursum, Socorro.
New York—Charles D. Hilles, New York City.
North Carolina—Ch. A. Reynolds, Winston-Salem.
North Dakota—Gunder Olson, Fargo.
Ohio—R. K. Hynica, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—J. A. Harris, Wagoner.
Oregon—R. E. Williams, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Geo. W. Pepper, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—Frederick S. Peck, Providence.
South Carolina—Joseph W. Tolbert, Greenwood.
South Dakota—Willis C. Cook, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—J. Will Taylor, Knoxville.
Texas—R. B. Creager, Brownsville.
Utah—Ernest Bamberger, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Earle S. Kinsley, Rutland.
Virginia—C. B. Slemp, Big Stone Gap.
Washington—Guy E. Kelly, Tacoma.
West Virginia—Virgil L. Highland, Clarksburg.
Wisconsin—Alfred T. Rogers, Madison.
Wyoming—Patrick Sullivan, Casper.
Dist. of Columbia—E. F. Colladay, Washington.
Alaska—J. C. McBride, Juneau.
Porto Rico—Robert H. Todd, San Juan.
Hawaii—Robert W. Shingle, Honolulu.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Arizona—Mrs. Freda Marks, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Mrs. H. H. Foster, Little Rock.
California—Mrs. O. P. Clark, Los Angeles.
Colorado—Mrs. Anna W. Valle, Denver.
Connecticut—Mrs. Samuel O. Prentice, Hartford.
Delaware—Mrs. W. K. du Pont, Wilmington.
Dist. of Col.—Mrs. Harry Wardman, Washington.
Florida—Mrs. Anna M. Marcotte, St. Augustine.
Idaho—Mrs. P. Von Cannon, Sandpoint.
Illinois—Mrs. L. De K. Bowen, Chicago.
Indiana—Miss D. Cunningham, Martinsville.
Iowa—Mrs. L. M. Dodson, Des Moines.
Kansas—Mrs. R. R. Bittman, Independence.
Kentucky—Mrs. A. T. Hert, Louisville.
Louisiana—Mrs. Emily F. Gennsler, New Orleans.
Maine—Mrs. Guy P. Gannett, Augusta.
Maryland—Mrs. W. B. Lowndes, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, East Walpole.
Michigan—Miss Bina M. West, Port Huron.
Minnesota—Mrs. M. L. Fosseen, Minneapolis.
Mississippi—Mrs. Lida A. Oldham, Oxford.
Missouri—Mrs. Lon A. Hocker, St. Louis.
Montana—Mrs. Margaret J. Rosza, Butte.
Nevada—Miss Delle B. Boyd, Reno.
New Hampshire—Mrs. J. G. M. Glessner, Littleton.
New Jersey—Mrs. L. S. Thompson, Red Bank.
New Mexico—Mrs. A. Otero-Warren, Santa Fe.
New York—Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, N. Y. C.
North Carolina—Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Winston-Salem.
North Dakota—Mrs. C. N. Frich, Lakota.
Ohio—Mrs. John G. Battelle, Columbus.
Oklahoma—Mrs. M. C. Garber, Enid.
Oregon—Mrs. E. C. Giltner, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Mrs. B. H. Warburton, Philad'p'a.
Rhode Island—Mrs. M.L.B.Steedman, Provid'ce.
South Carolina—Mrs. E. D. Kirksey, Pickens.
Tennessee—Mrs. Mary G. Howard, Chattanooga.
Texas—Mrs. J. C. Griswold, San Antonio.
Vermont—Mrs. George Orvis, Manchester.
Virginia—Mrs. M. M. Caldwell, Roanoke.
Washington—Mrs. Emma S. Devoe, Tacoma
West Virginia—Mrs. Lenna L. Yost, Huntington.
Wyoming—Mrs. Bryant B. Brooks, Casper.

REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMEN.

Alabama—James M. Atkin, Heflin.
Arizona—Judge P. D. Overfield, Casa Grande.
Arkansas—Harmon L. Remmel, Little Rock.
California—Albert E. Boynton, San Francisco.
Colorado—George H. Shaw, Fort Collins.
Connecticut—J. Henry Roraback, Canaan.
Delaware—A. R. Benson, Dover.
Florida—Daniel T. Gerow, Jacksonville.
Georgia—J. L. Philips, Atlanta.
Idaho—I. H. Nash, Boise.
Illinois—Walter Rosenfield, Rock Island.
Indiana—Clyde A. Walb, La Grange.
Iowa—B. B. Burnquist, Fort Dodge.
Kansas—Wilbur Hawk, Atchison.
Kentucky—R. W. Hunter, Louisville.
Louisiana—Dr. David A. Lines, New Orleans.
Maine—Robert J. Peacock, Lubec.
Maryland—Galen L. Tait, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Frank H. Foss, Fitchburg.
Michigan—Burt D. Cady, Port Huron.
Minnesota—Charles R. Adams, Minneapolis.
Mississippi—M. H. Daily, Jackson.
Missouri—Dr. E. B. Clements, Macon.
Montana—J. D. Scanlon, Miles City.
Nebraska—E. B. Perry, Lincoln.
Nevada—S. E. Ross, Reno.
New Hampshire—Dwight Hall, Dover.
New Jersey—E. C. Stokes, Trenton.
New Mexico—H. B. Woodward, Santa Fe.
New York—George K. Morris, Amsterdam.
North Carolina—Wm. G. Bramham, Durham.
North Dakota—R. W. Frazier, Crosby.
Ohio—Charles W. Montgomery, Newark.
Ohio (Exec.)—W. H. Miller, Columbus.
Oklahoma—A. C. Alexander, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—Walter L. Tooze jr., McMinnville.
Pennsylvania—W. Harry Baker, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—W. C. Peikey, Providence.
South Carolina—Joseph W. Tolbert, Greenwood.
South Dakota—George Wright, Huron.
Tennessee—Joe Brown, Chattanooga.
Texas—Eugene Nolte, Seguin.
Utah—Carl Marcusen, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—J. E. Piddock, Saxtons River.
Virginia—Joseph L. Crupper, Falls Church.
Washington—Charles Hebbard, Spokane.
West Virginia—M. Z. White, Williamson.
Wisconsin—Robert M. La Follette jr., Madison.
Wyoming—P. C. Spencer, Cheyenne.
District of Columbia—William T. Galliher, Fed.-American National Bank, Washington.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

(From data supplied by the Bureau.)

The Constitution requires a census of the United States decennially. The first was in 1790 under the supervision of the President; subsequent censuses, to and including that of 1840, were under the Secretary of State. In 1849 the census work was transferred to the newly organized Department of the Interior, where it remained until the passage, in 1903, of the act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, by which the Census Bureau was transferred to the new department. Meanwhile Congress, March 6, 1902, had made the Census Office a permanent bureau. Since March 4, 1913, when the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor were separately organized, the Bureau of the Census has been attached to the former. The work is divided into two branches, the decennial census and special statistical inquiries, the latter mostly made between the decennial censuses.

The Fourteenth Decennial Census was taken as of January 1, 1920. It covers: (1) population, (2) agriculture (including irrigation and drainage), (3) manufactures, (4) forestry and forest products, and (5) mines, quarries, and oil and gas wells. The cost of this census is estimated at $20,179,000, in addition to which $2,371,000 will be spent in carrying on the annual investigations of the bureau during the three-year census period (July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1922). Of the first named amount, $12,500,000 covers the cost of collecting the data through approximately 87,000 enumerators, in addition to supervisors, clerks, and special agents.

The permanent work of the bureau is provided for by the act of Congress approved March 6, 1902, and amendatory and supplemental acts, and include the gathering and publishing of statistical facts pertaining to the dependent, defective, and delinquent classes; wealth, public indebtedness, and taxation; births and deaths; financial and other activities of cities; finances of States; religious bodies; marriages and births; transportation by water; electrical industries; Federal employees; cotton and tobacco stocks, and business conditions. These inquiries are made at intervals ranging in length from ten years to two weeks. The census of manufactures, in addition to forming part of the decennial census, is taken in each mid-decennial year; and a biennial census of products of manufacturing industries and a quinquennial census of agriculture will also be taken hereafter. Special inquiries are made from time to time at the direction of the President, the Secretary of Commerce, or Congress.

The Director of the Census is appointed by the President and receives $7,500 per annum during the three-year decennial census period and $6,000 during the seven "intercensal" years. The Director is William M. Steuart, of Michigan; Assistant Director, Joseph A. Hill, of New Hampshire. The permanent organization includes five chief statisticians —for Population, William C. Hunt; for Manufactures, Eugene F. Hartley; for Statistics of States and Cities, Starke M. Grogan; for Agriculture, Cotton and Tobacco, William L. Austin; and for Vital Statistics, William H. Davis. The permanent employees of the bureau of Washington number approximately 700, and in addition about 700 special agents are employed intermittently in the South for the collection of cotton statistics.. The total office force of the bureau, including temporary employees, during the three-year decennial census period reached a maximum of about 6,000.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE.

(Number, 19; total area, 11,372 square miles.)

National Parks in Order of Creation.	Location.	Area in Sq. Miles	Distinctive Characteristics.
Hot Springs, 1832...	Middle Arkansas.....	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties.
Yellowstone, 1872...	No'western Wyoming.	3,348	Geysers; boiling springs; mud volcanoes; petrified forests; Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone.
Sequoia, 1890.....	Middle eastern California.	252	12,000 sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter; cave.
Yosemite, 1890.....	Middle eastern California.	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty; lofty cliffs; many waterfalls of extraord'y height; 3 groves of big trees.
General Grant, 1890.	Mid. east'n California.	4	Created to preserve Gen. Grant Tree, 35 ft. in diam.
Mount Rainier, 1899.	W. central Washington	324	28 glaciers; 48 sq. miles of glacier, 50 to 500 ft. thick.
Crater Lake, 1902...	Southwestern Oregon..	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano; sides 1,000 feet high; lava; fishing.
Wind Cave, 1903....	South Dakota.....	17	Miles of galleries and chambers containing peculiar formation.
Platt, 1904.....	Southern Oklahoma...	1⅛	Many sulph. and oth. springs possess medicinal value.
Sullys Hill, 1904....	North Dakota.....	1⅛	An important wild animal preserve.
Mesa Verde, 1906...	So'western Colorado..	77	Most notable, best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings.
Glacier, 1910.....	No'western Montana.	1,534	250 glacier-fed lakes; 60 small glaciers; precipices thousands of feet deep.
Rocky Mount'n, 1915	North middle Colorado	397½	Heart of the Rockies; snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude.
Hawaii, 1916.....	Hawaii.....	186	Kilauea & Mauna Loa on Hawaii, Haleakala on Maui.
Lassen Volcano, 1916	Northern California...	124	Only active volcano in U. S. proper; hot springs; mud geysers.
Mt. McKinley, 1917	South central Alaska..	2,645	Highest mountain in North America.
Grand Canyon, 1919	North central Arizona.	958	Greatest example of erosion in the world.
Lafayette, 1919.....	Maine coast.....	8	Group of granite mountains on Mt. Desert Island.
Zion, 1919.....	Southwestern Utah...	120	Zion Canyon, 800 to 2,000 feet deep.

There are also seven national military and other parks under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War. They are as follows: Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Georgia and Tennessee; Shiloh, Tennessee; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Antietam Battlefield, Maryland; Lincoln's birthplace, Kentucky; Guilford Court House, North Carolina.

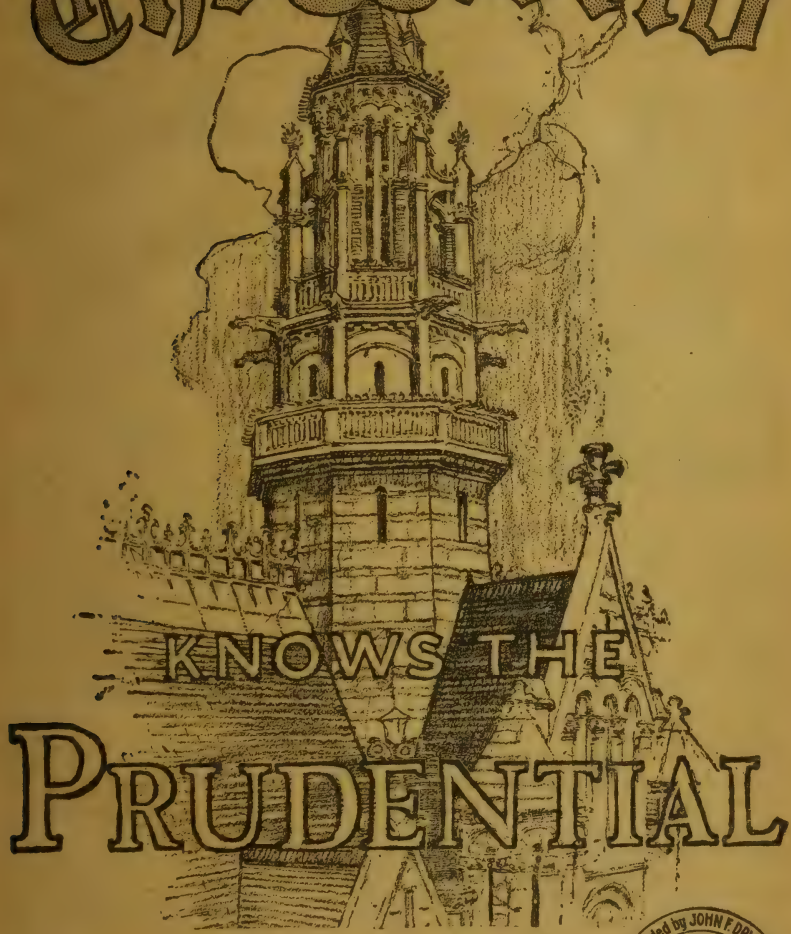
The national parks and national monuments, unless otherwise stated, are under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. Congress, by act of August 25, 1916, created a National Park Service, and placed the administration of the national parks and monuments under the Department of the Interior in charge of a director of such service. General information, the annual administrative reports and copies of the rules and regulations relating to the parks may be obtained from the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or the Superintendents of the parks.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved June 8, 1906, interdepartmental regulations governing the excavation, appropriation, etc., of prehistoric ruins or objects of antiquity have been promulgated by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War. Application for permits to make excavations on the public lands, Indian reservations, or the national monuments named below should be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior. The following have been preserved from entry and set aside as national monuments: Devils Tower, Wyoming; Montezuma Castle, Arizona; Petrified Forest, Arizona; El Morro, New Mexico; Chaco Canyon, New Mexico; Muir Woods, California; Natural Bridges, Utah; Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana; Tumacacori, Arizona; Navajo, Arizona; Shoshone Cavern, Wyoming; Gran. Quivira, New Mexico; Katmai and Sitka, Alaska; Rainbow Bridge, Utah; Pinnacles, California; Colorado, Colorado; Papago Saguaro, Arizona; Capulin Mountain, New Mexico; Dinosaur, Utah; Verendrye, North Dakota; Casa Grande, Arizona; Scott's Bluff, Nebraska; Yucca House, Col.; Fossil Cycad, So. Dak.; Carlsbad (limestone) Cave, N. Mex.; Aztec Ruin, N. Mex.; Hovenweep, Utah-Col.

Twelve other national monuments in national forests have also been set aside under this act and placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, to whom inquiries in regard thereto should be addressed. Two other national monuments (Big Hole Battlefield, in Montana, and Cabrillo, in California) are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War.

The World



KNOWS THE

PRUDENTIAL

We want YOU to know the best policy it has for you

If every wife knew what every widow knows, every husband would be insured

Founded by JOHN F. DRYDEN — Pioneer of Industrial Insurance in America

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

EDWARD D. DUFFIELD, President — Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.

The World

NOTABLE FEATURES OF THE NEW YORK WORLD

In addition to its excellent domestic, foreign, political and sporting news service, The World regularly publishes outstanding features, many of which The World Syndicate distributes to newspapers throughout the United States and elsewhere. These features include:

HOME OF THE WORLD

ROLLIN KIRBY—His daily cartoons on the important political and social topics of the moment form a most attractive part of The World's widely read editorial page.

HEYWOOD BROUN—His daily column of comment, "It Seems to Me," is unique and compelling. His criticisms of books and plays are most widely quoted. Mr. Broun, in addition, frequently reports important sporting events.

H. T. WEBSTER—America's great humorous cartoonist draws a daily picture for The World. On Sunday he is represented by a most successful comic page in colors, "The Man in the Brown Derby."

F. P. A.—Most notable of all the "colyums" is "The Conning Tower" that Franklin P. Adams has been conducting for years, which appears every week day in The World. Its contributors include college professors, famous authors and college boys.

DIRKS—In The World every Sunday appears "The Captain and the Kids," drawn by the creator of the famous Katzenjammer Kids.

FRUEH—The drawings of America's most distinguished caricaturist, Al Frueh, are published only in The World.

DEEMS TAYLOR—The World's musical critic is recognized everywhere as one of the foremost figures of musical circles, both as a composer and critic.

QUINN MARTIN—In the field of screen criticism The World's fearless and outspoken critic stands at the top.

LAURENCE STALLINGS—Book readers everywhere are following and enjoying his keen comments that appear under the title "The First Reader."

CLARE SHERIDAN—This brilliant writer contributes regularly to The World sparkling articles from Europe.

FRED LOCHER—This talented young artist chronicles for The World the amusing deeds of the famous comic character, "Cicero Sapp."

Leading statesmen, scientists, literary men and women, in signed articles and interviews, discuss really important topics every Sunday on the first page of The World Editorial Section, making a continuous fascinating feature for The World readers year by year.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Postage free in the United States, outside Greater New York.

	One Year	Six Months	One Month
Daily and Sunday World.....	$12.00	$6.00	$1.00
Daily World Only.....	10.00	5.00	.85
Sunday World Only.....	4.00	2.25	.45
Evening World	10.00	5.00	.85

Address, CASHIER, NEW YORK WORLD

Pulitzer Building, 888 New York City

$90 Drafting Course FREE

There is such an urgent demand for practical, trained Draftsmen that I am making this special offer in order to enable deserving, ambitious and bright men to get into this line of work. I will teach you to become a Draftsman and Designer until you are **Drawing a salary of $250.00 a month.** You need not pay me for my personal instruction or for the complete set of instruments. **But you must take advantage of this special offer at once.**

$300 a Month Salary—$450 on the Side at Home!

Chief Draftsman Dobe

That's the kind of money my drafting students make. Read what this one says:

"As a beginner I am doing fine. Am earning a salary of $300 per month, besides I made over $450 at home the last two months, drawing plans for private parties. The practical drafting training you gave me by mail put me where I am in less than six months' study. Thank you for all your personal interest and help you gave me so far.

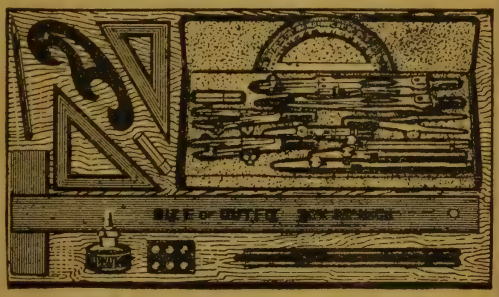
(Signed) J. B.

(Name and address upon request)

I Guarantee

To Train You Until You Are Placed in a Position Paying up to $250 and $300 a Month

Write and I'll tell you how I make you a first-class, big-money-earning draftsman in a very few months! I do this by a method no other man or institution can imitate. I give you personal training at home by mail until you are actually placed in a position paying up to $250 and $300 a month. Six thousand draftsmen are wanted every month.



This Outfit FREE

And *more*—I give you a whole set of drafting tools the minute you become my student. You get every tool you need. A magnificent set of instruments which will build your success in draftsmanship.

Free Book

Send Coupon Today ☞

No matter what plans you have for the future. Get this great book—"Successful Draftsmanship." Find out about the simply marvelous opportunities ahead now. How the world needs draftsmen, engineers, architects and builders. What great salaries and possibilities there are! Send coupon for free book today.

Chief Draftsman, Engineers Equipment Co.
1951 LAWRENCE AVE.
Div. 55-01 Chicago, Ill.

Chief Draftsman, Engineers Equipment Co.
1951 Lawrence Ave. Div. 55-01 Chicago, Ill.

Without any obligation whatsoever, please mail your book, "Successful Draftsmanship," and full particulars of your liberal "Personal Instruction" offer to few students.

Name..... *Age*.....

Address .....

Post Office..... *State*.....

Crooked Spines Straightened!

NO matter how old you are; no matter what caused your affliction; no matter how many years you have suffered or how hopeless you believe your case to be, there is hope for you in the Philo Burt Method.

Eminent specialists who have studied and treated spinal diseases and deformities for years are first astonished, then convinced and quickly become enthusiastic upon finding one success follow another when the Philo Burt Method is used. Ask us for the names of happy patrons right in your vicinity.

A young woman who was bed-ridden at 26 with spinal tuberculosis after suffering for 20 years, is married, happy and perfectly strong and vigorous at 29.

A boy of 8 was unable to walk or hold his head erect. After a few months every symptom disappeared and he walks daily three miles to school.

A man of 45, in cruel agony for six years, spent over $3,000 in a vain search for relief. Now works every day without the aid of any artificial support.

FREE—30 Days' Trial

The Philo Burt Method is new and different, not like anything you have tried. It has benefited or cured over 30,000 sufferers from spinal trouble caused by tuberculosis, Pott's disease, infantile paralysis, spinal meningitis, pleurisy, rheumatism, injuries, wrong sitting and standing postures, etc. Treat yourself at home. A 30-days' trial costs you nothing; no obligations of any kind if it fails.

The Philo Burt Appliance will positively cure any case that is curable and straighten any crooked spine that can be straightened. It gives firmer and more natural support to the spine than any torturing, unsanitary, old style brace made of steel, iron, leather, plaster of paris, etc. It is as yielding, soft and comfortable as a corset. Goes on and off like a coat and cannot be detected under the clothing. It relieves and strengthens and has accomplished many amazing cures. Let us send you sworn proof. Send no money. Simply describe your case fully. Get our liberal offer and helpful book on spinal troubles absolutely free.

Philo Burt Mfg. Co.

227 Odd Fellows' Temple, Jamestown, N.Y.

MAKE MONEY AT HOME

YOU can make $15 to $60 weekly in your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing or soliciting. We instruct you by our new simple Directograph system, pay you cash each week and guarantee you steady work. Write for full particulars and free booklet.

WEST-ANGUS SHOW CARD SERVICE LIMITED
Authorized Capital $1,250,000.00
129 Colborne Building, - Toronto, Can.

School Books

of all publishers, also College Books of all publishers, new and secondhand, at reduced prices. We can save you much money on your school-book bills, especially if you can use secondhand books. If you live near New York, call and personally select the books you want. Visit our bargain counters. There is no school or college book published that we cannot furnish

at Reduced Prices

BARNES & NOBLE, Inc.
76 Fifth Avenue (near 14th St.), New York City

Cover of this book furnished by

Sutphin Paper Co., Inc.

PAPER and CARD

Tel. Spring 9351 439 Lafayette St.

NEW YORK

GEORGE GLICK

Now I Make $100.00 a Week

For Eight Years I Was Tied to a Job in a Retail Store; When I Finally Broke Loose, I Increased My Earnings 150%

By George Glick

For eight years I worked in a retail store and as far as salaries go for that kind of work I was doing pretty well. I got my $40.00 every Saturday and I suppose I should have been happy, but somehow or other that $40.00 a week wouldn't buy me everything I wanted. Expenses piled up something awful. Baby had to have new shoes mighty often; Florence had to have her music lessons; my savings account didn't grow; I didn't carry enough insurance; I felt I wasn't getting anywhere.

Then, one day Mort Lyons, who had worked with me for years, dropped into the store, and, after the usual greetings, he told me what he was doing. I was surprised when he told me that he was averaging better than $80.00 a week. Now, Mort is a pretty good salesman, but I knew I could outsell him. I had always been a hard worker and was rated a better salesman. It set me thinking. If Mort can earn $80.00 a week, why can't I?

Mort told me of his connection with J. B. Simpson and of the wonderful clothes they make to retail at $31.50. From what he said of the firm I knew they must be first class, because Mort wouldn't be identified with anyone that wasn't. And when he showed me his samples my eyes nearly popped out. There were the same fabrics for $31.50 that we were selling at $50.00 and even $65.00.

"But Mort," I said, "how can they do it?" "That's a wonderful story in itself," said Mort, "which I'll tell you later."

I thought it over for the next few days, but I just didn't have the nerve to make the plunge. Separating myself from $40.00 a week, sure and certain, rain or shine, seemed to me a very risky proposition. I talked it over with my wife, and, as usual, she had a good suggestion. She said, "George, take your vacation now. It's January. Business is dull in your store and they will be glad to have you go now."

Well, the next week I started out, and by the following Saturday I had earned $36.00. The second week I made $52.00 and had enough prospects lined up to bring me $50.00 more. I went back to the store and quit my job. They laughed at me when I told them what I was going to do. "You'll be back in a month," they said, "begging for your job." But, believe me, they couldn't give me enough money to ever get me back into that old hole in the wall.

I have been at it now for a year; last month I made $520.00; the month before I made $538.00; my earnings for the first year in this business will be about $4,850.00, and next year I will increase that by at least one or two thousand dollars.

I am sitting pretty now. I've got a connection with the finest outfit you could possibly imagine—honest and honorable people, offering values that positively cannot be duplicated by anyone else. How they can do it is the wonder of everybody.

One day I made a trip through their tailor shops and, believe me, it opened my eyes. I found them cutting trimmings without any waste, by a process exclusively their own. I saw methods used by them that I had never heard of before, and I thought I knew something about making clothes as well as selling them. I found them buying woolens and paying less than half of what we used to pay in our little store. I found them applying the principle of many sales and small profits and the highest efficiency in every department throughout their entire establishment.

Believe me, it was a lucky day for me when I heard of J. B. SIMPSON.

(*Signed*), *GEORGE GLICK.*

If you are looking for a way to get into the big money class and would like to take up a proposition that will pay any diligent worker $50.00 to $150.00 a week, write J. B. Simpson, Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

The quality of their all-wool, tailored-to-order suits will amaze you. Their values are so extraordinary and they've got it so far over any other tailoring that you have ever seen at this price that you will hardly believe your own eyes. Write them today. They will send you full information. Experience in this line is not essential. They will teach you. One of their most successful men formerly sold stocks and bonds. Another used to be a grocery clerk. A third sold pianos. They will teach you if you are willing to learn.

Mail coupon or call at any of the following branch offices:

Chicago	**843 W. Adams Street**
New York	**19 West 34th Street**
Detroit	**1550 Broadway**
Milwaukee	**114 Grand Avenue**
Minneapolis	**1108 Nicollet Avenue**

Free Information Coupon

J. B. Simpson, Inc., Dept. 675
843 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

I have read the story of George Glick and would be glad to have you tell me more about the wonderful opportunity you have for salesmen.

Name.....

Street.....

Post Office.....State.....

Territory Wanted.....

We have sales representatives in a thousand communities. If you are not interested in becoming a salesman, but would like to see our samples of all wool suits and overcoats at $31.50, put cross in square. No obligation, of course. [ ]

Newspaper Publishers

PRINTING INKS

NEWS BLACK
having the intensity of color with clean working quality.

COLOR INKS
of shade uniformity. Will not settle out or fill up.

31 years' experience in ink manufacture that has brought satisfaction to many customers

WILLIAM H. RAY PRINTING INK MFG. CO.
137-145 Forty-Seventh Street
Bush Terminal (Phone Sunset 6751) **Brooklyn, N. Y.**

HOW TO BECOME A PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHER
A GOOD PAYING VOCATION

An interesting booklet (free) on choosing a vocation, the opportunities photography offers you and how to avail yourself of these advantages.

Motion Picture, Commercial, Portraiture
Three to six months' course. Practical instruction. Modern equipment. Day or Evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for Catalog 201.

NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY
NEW YORK, 141 West 36th St. BROOKLYN, 505 State St. CHICAGO, 630 So. Wabash Av.

NEW JERSEY FARMS

COMP'S FARM AGENCY
SELLS FARMS :: :: :: WRITE YOUR REQUIREMENTS
114 N. MONTGOMERY ST. - TRENTON, N. J.

REDDING & CO.

MASONIC BOOKS AND GOODS
Regalia, Jewels, Badges, Pins, Charms and Lodge Supplies
Send for Catalogue W. 200 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Marshall Stillman says "Cut the PRICE to $1.97 plus actual postage

Send no Money

BOXING, Jiu-Jitsu, Wrestling

This great course sold for $5. Sales grew fast—so we cut the price to $3.85; then to $2.97. That boosted our enrolments still higher. Now Marshall Stillman says, "cut the price to $1.97."

Think of it!—over 80 complete lessons in Boxing, Jiu-jitsu and Wrestling for only $1.97. The greatest secrets of the ring, the best blows and guards used by the top-notchers—the Jack Dempsey Triple, the Benny Leonard Triple, the Fitzsimmons Shift. All the fine points of feinting, ducking, clinching, breaking ground, judging distance and timing. Three rounds of shadow boxing, combining all the best blows used by professionals. Instructions on how to train, with questions and answers. The International Sporting Club Rules for Boxing, A History of the World's Greatest Prize Fighters with pictures and "inside" stories. Muscle-building and other special exercises for development.

Wrestling and Jiu-jitsu also—how to subdue an armed opponent, how to break a strangle hold, the Gotch Toe Hold, the Stecher Scissor Hold, etc. *All for* $1.97!

Men who have never had a boxing glove on before have outboxed bigger and stronger opponents after only two weeks' training.

One pupil says: "It's so simple a child can learn." Marshall Stillman reduces the most complicated blows and guards to the simplest movements with which every one is familiar—reaching your hand out for a coin, the breast stroke in swimming, etc. You practice these movements before a mirror and step by step are *subconsciously* led into similar movements in boxing. Suddenly you find yourself hitting, guarding, ducking, feinting, side-stepping, just as though you had a real opponent before you.

There are over 240 illustrations in this great course. It is finely printed on good paper.

SEND NO MONEY: Simply fill in and mail the coupon. When you have the course in your hands, deposit 97 cents plus actual postage with the postman. Use the course for 10 days—try it out thoroughly. At the end of 10 days—either send us the small balance of $1 in final payment or return the course and we'll send your deposit back at once. Mail the coupon now.

10-DAY TRIAL

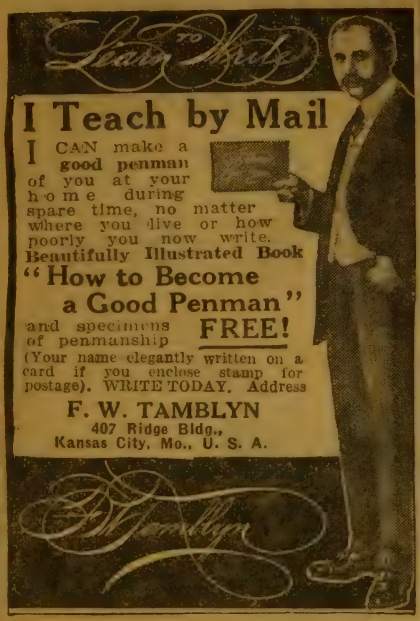
Marshall Stillman Association,
Dept. 2024, 42d St. and Madison Ave., New York.

You may send me on approval the Marshall Stillman Course. I will deposit 97 cents (plus actual postage) with the postman, with the understanding that if, after 10 days, I wish to return the course, I may do so and my money will be instantly refunded. If I keep the course I am simply to send you $1 in final payment.

Name .....

Address .....

Canadian and foreign orders must be accompanied by cash ($1.97 U. S. funds) subject to money back guarantee if not entirely satisfactory.



TEL. BARCLAY 6062.

ALBERT ROMEIKE & CO., Inc.

The Reliable Press Clipping Bureau

Press Clippings

Are to-day a necessity for the modern, wide-awake, up-to-date business man, in fact for everybody conspicuous in the public eye.

We supply our patrons—business men, professional men, politicians, authors, artists, etc.—with the information they desire as rapidly as it can possibly be obtained from newspapers and periodicals.

We deliver clippings daily or as often as desired.

Terms: $6.00 per 100 Clippings

Special rates on larger orders and further information upon application.

ALBERT ROMEIKE & CO., Inc.

26 Warren Street New York City

WATER

By Water Power

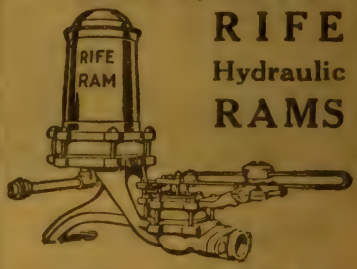
FIRST COST ONLY COST

NO FUEL NO LABOR

Absolutely Guaranteed

35 Years in Business

Manufacturing Exclusively



RIFE Hydraulic RAMS

All Sizes for Every Purpose

RIFE ENGINE COMPANY

Dept. E. 90 West Street, New York

Be Your Own Boss

Earn $8 to $15 a Day

Sharpening Razor Blades with a

Hyfield Complete Sharpening Machine

which puts a keen cutting edge on any make Safety Razor blade (12 at one time in 5 minutes).

EASY AND SIMPLE TO OPERATE

Sharpens Jack Razors, Barbers' Scissors, Shears, Knives, etc.

IF YOU WANT TO START A PROFITABLE BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN SEND FOR OUR PLAN.

HYFIELD MFG. CO.

292 Church Street, N. Y. City.

Take Any User's Advice

and buy a

Remington Portable

It is the most complete portable typewriter, with "big machine" four-bank keyboard, automatic ribbon reverse and other big machine features.

It is so small that it fits in a case only four inches high. You can carry it anywhere and use it anywhere —on your lap if you wish—for it carries its table on its back. And you can tuck it away in desk drawer or book shelf when not in use.

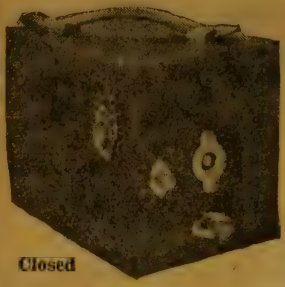
Sold by Remington branch offices and dealers everywhere. Send for our illustrated "For You—For Everybody."

Address Department 102

Remington Typewriter Company

374 Broadway New York

Use Paragon Ribbons on Remington Portable Typewriters. Made and sold by us.



Closed

"CAMERA"

Latest Novelty, Price $9.85

The smallest and lightest Portable, Talking and Music Machine. Will play any record up to 10 inches

The Cabinet is strongly constructed of wood, covered best quality imitation black leather. Size 6¼x5x4 inches.

Horn—Aluminum, collapsible horn.

Tonearm—Highly polished, nickeled tonearm.

Soundbox—Well finished aluminum soundbox, with clear ruby, mica and rubber insulation, giving perfect reproduction.

Turntable—Patent highly polished, nickeled brass turntable.

Net weight, about 4 lbs.

Novelty Distributing Importers

Complete line of popular and standard sheet music, player rolls, records, phonographs, musical instruments, strings and accessories. Complete radio outfits and novelties of all kinds.

Send for our complete catologue, free of charge.

Price $9.85

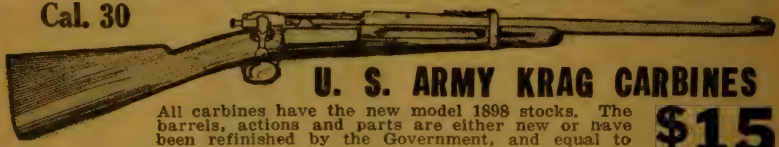
Open

Save money in buying through us!

The Novelty Distributing Co. of America

1658 Broadway *Importers* **New York City**

Cal. 30



U. S. ARMY KRAG CARBINES

All carbines have the new model 1898 stocks. The barrels, actions and parts are either new or have been refinished by the Government, and equal to new **$15**

KRAG RIFLES, $12.50 **KRAG SPORTING RIFLES, $14.00**

CALIBRE 45 SHOT GUNS, $4.50

Send for our Complete Catalog of Arms, Clothing and things out of the ordinary.

W. STOKES KIRK, 1627-B North 10th St., Phila., Pa.

800 PREPARED SPEECHES

800 15-minute prepared speeches, orations, essays, debates, addresses and lectures on the following subjects: Finance, Education, Religion, Political and Social Occasions, speeches for Banquets, Church Societies, Club Talks, Reunions and Anniversaries, After-Dinner Talks, Noon-day Lunch Talks, Debates for all occasions. Average cost 5 to 15c each in group lots. All speeches written by college or university graduates. Write for list. Public Speakers' Magazine contains ten speeches and ten stories every month. Get it at your local dealer's for 25c per copy.

Public Speakers' Society

Box 304 **Harrisburg, Pa.**

SUNDAY WORLD WANTS

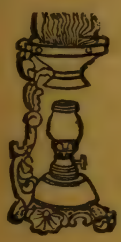
Work Monday Morning WONDERS

ASTHMA

Vapo-Cresolene makes a strong appeal to those afflicted with Asthma or Hay Fever, because the little lamp, used at night, is at work vaporizing the soothing remedy while the patient sleeps, and the difficult breathing is quickly relieved. A patient calls it a boon to sufferers from Asthma.

Vapo-Cresolene

"Used While You Sleep"



Cresolene has been recommended and used with great success for forty years for the relief of coughs, bronchitis, spasmodic croup and whooping cough.

Sold by Druggists
Send for descriptive booklet A

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO.

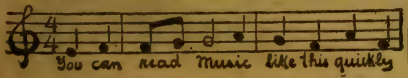
64 Cortlandt St.
New York

Leeming-Miles Bldg.
Montreal, Canada

MUSIC TAUGHT IN YOUR HOME

By the Oldest and Most Reliable School of Music in America—Established 1895

Piano, Organ, Violin Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Etc.



Beginners or advanced players. One lesson weekly. Illustrations make everything plain. Only expense about 2c per day to cover cost of postage and music used. Write for **FREE BOOKLET** which explains everything in full.

American School of Music, 80 Lakeside Bldg., Chicago

PLANS
FOR POULTRY HOUSES!

All styles, 150 illustrations; secret of getting winter eggs, and copy of "The Full Egg Basket." Send 25 cents.

Inland Poultry Journal
Dept. 88, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

FRASER FINDS HIMSELF

"GUESS whom I bumped into to-day, Mary?" Mary was figuring, trying to stretch John's meager salary to cover their expenses. "Don't know," she replied. "I met Fraser," said John, quietly. "Oh, John, I hope you didn't lend him any money, we need every cent, and more, too." "No, he offered to lend me some. Was all dressed up like Old Man Prosperity himself. I asked 'How come, rich uncle die?' but he just laughed. Then he explained; said he had always been jobless, always borrowing, until he came to his senses and landed the right job, all thru character analysis. Cost him $3.00 for three booklets on Character Reading, with complete analysis of his own character and personal vocational guidance. Say, Mary, if anything could rescue such a failure as Fraser was, it ought to put us on Easy Street. I'm sending for those lessons to-day."

Follow John's example, send for these Character Reading Lessons TO-DAY. Pay your postman $3.00 on delivery. If not satisfied return in 5 days and your money will be refunded. Address

PROF. HENRY DICKSON
Dept. 620K Evanston, Ill.

The World

"MERCHANDISING NEW YORK"

THIS is the title of an interesting booklet issued by the Merchandising Department of THE WORLD, fully describing the highly specialized service rendered advertisers by this department.

Many of the foremost manufacturers of the country have laid out their New York campaigns along lines suggested by THE WORLD after exhaustive surveys of "America's greatest retail market."

Send for "Merchandising New York" before making your plans to enter the New York market.

The World

MALLERS BUILDING CHICAGO — PULITZER BUILDING NEW YORK — FORD BUILDING DETROIT

MARKET AND THIRD STS. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. — TITLE INSURANCE BLDG. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

SECURITIES BUILDING SEATTLE, WASH.

The Amount of Money Your

Invention

will bring—its commercial and financial possibilities—will depend primarily upon its merit and the procurement of a patent that will **fully** cover and **protect** its patentable novelty.

Therefore, the value of the patent you obtain may depend entirely and absolutely upon **how** your application for patent is prepared and prosecuted.

The **reasons,** vitally important to the interests of every inventor, are **clearly** stated in

Patent-Sense

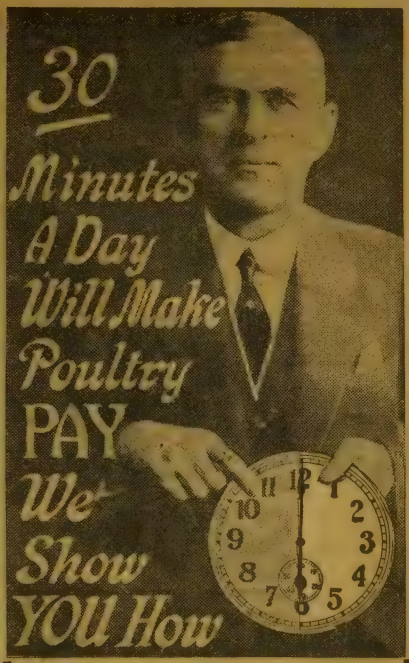
—"the Book for Inventors and Manufacturers." Mailed on request, without charge. Write your name and address **plainly.**

Lacey & Lacey

Eighth and Ninth Floors, Barrister Bldg.

Washington, D. C.

ESTABLISHED 1869



"ALL I ASK is thirty minutes. Surely, YOU can spare this time for success! I WILL SHOW YOU HOW TO RAISE POULTRY FOR PROFIT.

"I WILL GIVE YOU TESTED METHODS—the result of many years' experience, and I will instruct you in every branch of the poultry business. GIVE ME THIRTY MINUTES A DAY AND I WILL SHOW YOU HOW TO MAKE POULTRY PAY." Harry M. Lamon, President.

LET LAMON LEAD YOU TO SUCCESS

Mr. Lamon is recognized as The Master Poultry man of the World, and as an authority on every branch of Poultry Raising. He has gathered about him the most successful group of poultry experts ever organized for the purpose of teaching poultry raising.

WOULDN'T SELL WHAT HE LEARNED FOR $1,000.00

"I wouldn't sell what I have learned from your course for $1,000," says Student Louis M. Wright, Federalsburg, Md. "Your course has shown me how to TURN LOSS INTO PROFIT," writes Student Arthur Pearson, Chauncey, N. Y. We receive letters like these from all parts of the world.

SEND TODAY for this FREE BOOK

THIS WONDERFUL BOOK tells all about the many opportunities open to you in poultry, whether you live in city, suburbs, town or country. It will show you why MR. LAMON CAN INSURE YOUR SUCCESS FOR 30 MINUTES A DAY. Don't delay, write today; your opportunity is here. A Special Limited Offer now being made for those who act promptly.

NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE
Dept. 364A Washington, D. C.

AGENTS Make $2,500 to $7,500 SELLING SECURITY CHECK PROTECTING FOUNTAIN PENS

No. 400
$4.00

CHECK-PROTECTOR
Security
FOUNTAIN PEN

12 BIG FEATURES OF THE PEN

1—Steel Check-protecting Wheel; scores paper, fills cuts with acid proof red ink.
2—Coil Spring in automatic clip.
3—Automatic clip riveted to Pen on both sides.
4—Clips of **Rolled Gold.**
5—18 Kt. Gold Filled band. Protects cap.
6—Screw Pressure Filling Device. Fills in a second.
7—Hardened steel lever—copper plated.
8—Rounded Pressure bar (made of Monel Metal—rust proof) prevents injury to ink sack.
9—Seamless rubber sack, extra strong.
10—Air cushion (vacuum) feed bar. Gives perfect, even flow.
11—14 Kt. Gold Pen. Tempered by secret process.
12—Native irridium ball point. Cannot be harmed by inks or acids

PRICES

No. 300	$3.50
No. 400	4.00
No. 500	5.00
No. 800, in Red or Black Finish	7.00

LONG OR SHORT MODEL

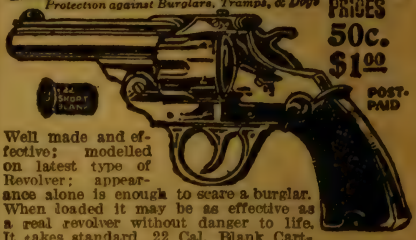
SECURITY PEN CORPORATION, Dept. W. A. 111, 910 W. Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO

LOOK 50¢ Look

Wonderful Instrument. Greatest thing yet. Nine separate articles in one. Everybody delighted with it. Odd, curious and interesting. Lots of pleasure as well as very useful. It is a double Microscope for examining the wonders of nature. It is also an Opera Glass, Stereoscope, a Burning Lens, a Reading Glass, a Telescope, a Compass, a Pocket Mirror, and a Laryngoscope—for examining eye, ear, nose and throat. It is worth all the cost to locate even one painful cinder in the eye. Folds flat and fits the pocket. Something great—you need one. Don't miss it. Sent by mail, with 300 page Novelty Catalog. **ONLY 50c or 3 for $1.25.**
JOHNSON SMITH CO., Dept. 17, RACINE, Wis.

BLANK CARTRIDGE PISTOL

Protection against Burglars, Tramps, & Dogs



PRICES **50c. $1.00** POST-PAID

Well made and effective; modelled on latest type of Revolver; appearance alone is enough to scare a burglar. When loaded it may be as effective as a real revolver without danger to life. It takes standard .22 Cal. Blank Cartridges, obtainable everywhere. **Price 50c. Superior quality. $1 p.pd. B. Cartridges, by exp. 50c per 100.**
JOHNSON SMITH CO., Dept. 17, RACINE, Wis.

Are You Ruptured?

The only truss which will hold your rupture completely is our new, patented, Sanitary TRUSS. The same can be worn day and night with great comfort. No matter how large your rupture may be, we will guarantee to hold it. We have cured thousands of people with our truss and the same is recommended by the best doctors of this country. In ordering our truss please state measurement around your body over the hip; also state right, left or double. Price, single, $8.00, double, $12.00, including postage.

WM. M. EISEN CO.
Department No. 3.
412 Eighth Ave. New York City

When Writing Advertisers Mention the WORLD ALMANAC

U.S. PATENTS

DON'T LOSE YOUR RIGHTS

TO PATENT PROTECTION

Before disclosing your invention to anyone send for blank form **"EVIDENCE OF CONCEPTION"** to be signed and witnessed. A sample form, together with printed instructions, will show you just how to work up your evidence and establish the same before filing application for patent. As registered patent attorneys we represent hundreds of inventors all over the United States and Canada in the advancement of inventions. Our schedule of fees will be found reasonable. The form "Evidence of Conception," sample, instructions relating to obtaining of patents and schedule of fees sent upon request. Ask for them—a post card will do.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

LANCASTER & ALLWINE

109 Ouray Bldg., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Originators of forms "Evidence of Conception."

FORDS-34 Miles

on Gallon of Gasoline
with Air Friction Carburetor

And we guarantee all other cars nearly double present mileage, power and flexibility, make hills on high formerly difficult on low. We carry models for any car, truck, tractor, marine or stationary engine. See our wonderful mileage guarantees—on gallon of gasoline for other cars. Makes old cars better than new.

Ford.....	34 mi.	Reo.....	24 mi.	Chevro't..	32 mi.
Buick 4..	30 mi.	Chalm's.	23 mi.	Max'l (25)	30 mi.
Buick 6..	24 mi.	Olds. 6..	23 mi.	Nash 6..	23 mi.
Hudson..	20 mi.	Paige 6..	20 mi.	Lincoln 8.	17 mi.
Hupp....	25 mi.	Oakland 6.	24 mi.	Std'kr Lt. 6.	23 mi.
Dodge...	28 mi.	Overl'nd 4.	32 mi.	Cole 8...	17 mi.

If your car is not mentioned here send name and model for particulars and our guarantee on it.

SENT ON 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

You can drive any car in heaviest traffic without shifting gears. Starts off on high in any weather without priming or heating—no jerking or choking. No more foul spark plugs or carbon in cylinders. No leaking of gas into crank case. Try it 30 days on our guarantee of money back if not entirely satisfied. **No strings to our guarantee. YOU ARE THE JUDGE.** Any one who can handle a wrench can attach it. No boring of new holes or changing of operating mechanism. Write today. **Agents Wanted.**

AIR-FRICTION CARBURETOR CO.
244 Raymond Bldg. Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

$2 Brings This 19 Jewel Illinois WATCH for 10 Days FREE TRIAL

NO RED TAPE—NO DELAY

MOST SENSATIONAL WATCH OFFER EVER MADE

Send only $2 and this railroad grade 19 Jewel Illinois Watch comes to you charges paid. A legal guarantee bond, protecting you for a lifetime against defects in workmanship and material, accompanies each watch. After 10-day trial pay balance, $3.75 a month for 10 months. Price only $39.50.

10-DAY FREE TRIAL

You take no chances—if this 19 Jewel Illinois Watch does not keep time to the VERY SECOND, **or, if you can duplicate this watch in any jewelry store FOR LESS THAN $50, your deposit will be refunded to you.**

RAILROAD GRADE

Full 19 Jewel, adjusted to positions, extreme heat, intense cold and isochronism, guaranteed to keep time *to the second;* full bridge model, handsomely damaskeened; double sunk dial, thin model case; guaranteed twenty years. Cased and timed in our own watch laboratories, assuring accurate time from the second you receive it.

FREE ROYAL CATALOG

FREE—Write today for ROYAL catalog of Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry Thousands of gift suggestions shown in our **$2,000,000** stock. **10 months to pay on everything.** Address Dept. 630.

ROYAL DIAMOND & WATCH CO.
35 Maiden Lane - New York

DIAMOND RINGS $1.00 a week

SEND NO MONEY!

Simply send your name and address and we will send either ring or watch you select.

BUY ON CREDIT AS OTHERS DO

$37.50 Ring—Hexagon shape, four leaf clover design, 18-karat white gold ring. Perfect cut blue white diamond. Special value.

$45 Ring—Hand pierced and engraved, 18-karat white gold, octagon shaped ring. Fine quality, perfect cut, blue white diamond.

$52.50 Ring—Seven blue white diamonds, perfectly matched and set in platinum. Resembles $750 solitaire. Ring 14-karat green gold. Rare beauty.

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

You take no risk. When article arrives pay one-fifth and balance one dollar a week. If after ten days' examination and trial you are not satisfied, your money will be refunded immediately. Guarantee bond with each purchase. Don't delay. Order today.

FREE catalogue. Diamonds, watches, jewelry and other beautiful gifts. Prices from $10 to $1,000. Write for your copy today.

Established 1890. Address Dept. W. A.

BAER BROS. CO., 6 Maiden Lane, New York

Special. $25.00

W 98—Solid 14-karat white gold case, sapphire crown, fancy dial, adjusted, 15-jewel movement. Guaranteed timepiece. Only $25.00.

For Retailers and Premium Users

Your profits depend on knowing what and where to buy right. Get our catalogue, free to Dealers.

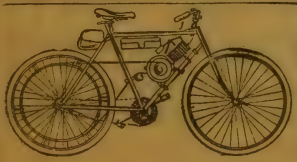
Joseph Hagn Company
Dept. W. A.
223 W. Madison Street
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Wheel Chairs

We Make Over 70 Styles

Catalog illustrates, describes.

G. A. SARGENT CO.
138 E 35th Street, New York City



Every Bicycle Owner Can Have a Motorcycle

BY USING OUR

Practical and Successful Device

WE TELL YOU HOW.

Most reliable. Best hill climber. In use 23 years. Lowest Prices. Cash or Instalments. Send Stamp for Circulars.

STEFFEY MFG. CO., 5026 Brown St., Phila., Pa.

HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC

Most fascinating and helpful book you ever read. Reveals secrets of oratory, gives methods of famous speakers, tells how to prepare speeches, to address clubs, lodges, union meetings, church gatherings, &c. Introduction by Elbert Hubbard, appendix by Orison Swett Marden. Tells you "How to Overcome Bashfulness," "To Make Speeches That Win," "Humor," "Pathos," "Climaxes." Contains wealth of ready-made speeches, toasts, anecdotes, suitable for all occasions.

Ten-Lesson Public Speaking Course Free

With every copy of this book I include free my successful ten-lesson Public Speaking Course, giving you privilege of returning your answers for correction, absolutely free.

No Money in Advance

Send no money, just your name and address on postal card, then pay your postman $2.50 (full payment, no other charges of any kind), when he hands you the package. If not well satisfied, return the book within five days and your money will be refunded instantly.

(If you live outside of the United States it is necessary to remit $2.50 with order. The money-back guarantee holds good just the same.)

Address **HENRY DICKSON SCHOOL OF ORATORY, Dept. 41C. Evanston, Ill.**

"I Would Not Part With It For $10,000"

So writes an enthusiastic, grateful customer. In like manner testify over 100,000 people who have worn it. Conserve your body and life *first*.

The Natural Body Brace

For Children Also

Overcomes **WEAKNESS** and **ORGANIC AILMENTS** of **WOMEN** and **MEN.** Develops an erect and graceful figure. Brings restful relief, comfort, energy and pep, ability to do things, health and strength. Does away with the strain and pain of standing and walking; replaces and supports misplaced internal organs; reduces enlarged abdomen; straightens and strengthens the back; corrects stooping shoulders; develops lungs, chest and bust; relieves backache, curvatures, nervousness, ruptures, constipation, after effects of Flu. Comfortable and easy to wear.

COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT

Write to-day for illustrated book, free, with full information and measurement blank. Address

HOWARD C. RASH, Pres.
Natural Body Brace Co.
339 Rash Building SALINA, KANSAS

A Royal Smoke!

to the

King's Taste

Actual Size

Somewhere there may be another cigar as good—and as inexpensive—but we haven't seen it.

The King's Taste is the sweetest, largest, purest Havana cigar that ever came in a sumatra wrapper at—

$3.60

the

Box of 50

These are strictly hand made, five inch Londres—in can or box of fifty each. *Millions sold yearly.*

They Are Nationally Known

Pay the postman on delivery — or send check, cash or money order.

Actual Size

100 Judge Temples, $6.00
50 Judge Temples, $3.25
"El Acquisito," clear Havana filler and shade-grown wrapper, $6.00 for box or can of fifty.

Established since 1880

Aug. Kleffmann's Sons

222 GREENWICH ST., N. Y. CITY

Why the SMITH SCHOOL for the CORRECTION of STAMMERING is *different*

Just a Few Testimonials

"Only scientific and successful plan for cure of stammering. My personal experience testifies to its wonderful results."—*E. T. Bailey, 5238 Jefferson St., Philadelphia.*

"I am now able to talk, to address meetings, etc., without thought of stammering, thanks to the Smith School."—*Wm. S. Davis, 1224 S. 4th St., Camden N. J.*

What Newspapers Say

"The annual dinner of the Kingsley Club was held last night in the Hotel Adelphia. A feature of the evening was the ready speech making of many members who were stammerers when they joined the organization, but who, through following instructions included in the Smith School (Kingsley Plan) have corrected all speech defects."—*Philadelphia North American, May 18th, 1923.*

"At this banquet addresses were made by twenty students of Mr. Smith. The clarity and smoothness of their utterances gave abundant evidence of the effectiveness of his manner of correcting defective speech." —*Phila. Public Ledger, May 13, 1923.*

Corrects fundamental faults by inducing proper mental attitude, harmonizing physical with mental effort and supplying inspiration and assurance necessary to make permanent habit of normal, natural speech. Is revelation to hear our students talk before large audiences at monthly Kingsley Club events. Hopelessness, self-consciousness, fear, nervousness give way to hope, confidence and assurance under our system. No other course so deep, so fundamental, so thorough, yet so simple in principle.

The Kingsley Club, the Forum of the stammerer, has been established both in Philadelphia and New York. Ask why it has proved to be such a boon to the members.

SMITH SCHOOL

J. STANLEY SMITH
A.M., L.L.D.
Principal and Founder.

1307 Walnut St.
Phila., Pa.

Please send me without any obligation. Booklet giving full details of the Smith School for Correction of Stammering and information about Kingsley Club.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Send to Smith School, 1307 Walnut St., Phila.

Admirers of the World Almanac

may desire to send a copy to a friend, or to where its usefulness will be appreciated.

Single Copies, Paper Cover 50c
Mailed Anywhere.

Cloth Bound 90c
Postage Prepaid.

On Sale Book Stores and News Stands

Paper Bound, 35c Per Copy

East of Buffalo and Pittsburgh .....35c.
West of Buffalo and Pittsburgh .....40c.
Colorado and Pacific Coast .....50c.

Cloth Bound, 75c

Trade Supplied By AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY
New York City and Branches Everywhere
Mail Orders Filled Direct by Publishers

Address CASHIER NEW YORK WORLD, New York City.

Railway Mail Clerk
$1600 to $2300 a year.
Work 6 days, then 6 days off. Paid all the time. Opportunity for travel.

Post Office Clerk
$1400 to $1800 a year.
15 days' vacation and 10 days' sick leave every year with full pay.

City Mail Carrier
$1400 to $1800 a year.
15 days' vacation and 10 days' sick leave every year with full pay.

R. F. D. Mail Carrier
$1800 to $2600 a year.
15 days' vacation and 10 days' sick leave every year with full pay.

Customs Inspector
$1400 to $2800 a year.
Yearly bonus of $240. 30 days' vacation and sick leave with full pay.

Departmental Clerk
$1100 to $2000 and up.
Yearly bonus of $240. 30 days' vacation and sick leave with full pay.

Postmaster
$1000 to $2500 and up.
This is a position of great importance. In small towns a position that can be made very profitable.

Internal Revenue Man
$1400 to $3000 a year.
Yearly bonus of $240. 30 days' vacation and sick leave with full pay.

PICK YOUR OWN JOB

I'll Show You How to Get It

I have shown thousands how to secure these splendid, attractive positions. Take your pick of them, decide which one you want. I'll help you get it. It's easy to pass the Civil Service examinations—if you KNOW HOW. And that's my business. For eight years I was Examiner for the Second Civil Service District; I know just how to train you so you can be SURE to pass your examinations with a high mark, and be sure to qualify for one of the first positions open. Just give me some of your spare time at home and I'll guarantee to coach you until you get a position, or my services won't cost you a cent.

Don't be satisfied with ordinary low-pay jobs that get you nowhere, that start you off in a rut and keep you there. Work for Uncle Sam, the finest, squarest, most dependable boss in the world. There's a wonderful position waiting for you—a position that pays from $1600 to $2300 a year to start, steady work, easy hours, vacations with pay, and good opportunities for rapid advancement to $5000 a year or more!

Stop Worrying About the Future

Quit worrying about your job or your pay! You can earn $1600 to $2300 a year in a job with Uncle Sam you won't lose. Think of NEVER WORRYING about where the money's coming from for the things you MUST HAVE! Get rid of the bugaboos of hard times, strikes, lockouts, layoffs.

You can't be fired or laid-off for any religious, personal, or political reason. Hard times do not affect the Government employee. Get a Civil Service job where your pay comes regularly all year 'round. You can COUNT on exactly what you will get. Increases are rapid in position and salary. If you are an average man, you don't get as much as the average Government employee! You get $1600 to $2300 a year to start **and they get it.** Other positions in the Government service pay as high as $3000 to $10,000 a year. Hours are easy—eight or less a day. Vacation every year with full pay, work at home or travel, or work in Washington or at Panama Canal.

FREE Write TODAY for my FREE Book, "How to Get a Government Position"

If you are an American, eighteen years old or more, you are eligible to a Government Civil Service Position, and if you have a common ordinary 4th grade education as a foundation I want you to have a copy of my splendid, fully illustrated 46-page book, telling you how you can qualify in your own home to become a Railway Mail Clerk, Postmaster, Customs Service Man, Panama Canal Clerk, or any of the other positions which are fully described in my book. Send in the coupon to-day or just a postal card. Find out now just how I can help you to land a steady, good-paying position with the U. S. Government. Mail the coupon or a postal to-day. Address:

Arthur R. Patterson, Principal
Patterson Civil Service School
Wisner Building **Dept. W. 174** **Rochester, N. Y.**
905

Patterson Civil Service School, Dept. W, 174, Wisner Building, Rochester, N. Y.
Please send me your big free book and tell me how I can secure a position with the U. S. Government paying me $1600 to $2300 a year, with excellent chance for rapid advancement. This doesn't cost me a penny.

Name .....
Address .....
City..... State.....

Ask

Any St. Louisian

"What is Your BIG Newspaper?"

The INVARIABLE answer will be—

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

First in News! First in Features!
First in Advertising!
First in St. Louis Circulation!
First in Everything!

SUPERIOR

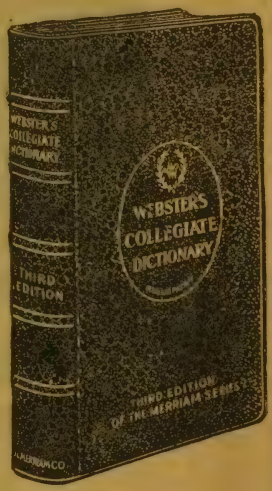
is the word that best describes

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY

THIRD EDITION

The Largest abridgment of the NEW INTERNATIONAL—the

"Supreme Authority"



Surpasses all other Abridged Dictionaries in scholarship, accuracy, compactness, convenient size, usefulness.

A Wonderful Vocabulary. Over 106,000 words carefully selected as just the words met in conversation, correspondence, reading, study.

New Words pronounced and defined, such as *airdrome, Czecho-Slovak, fourth arm, Freudian, Hudson seal, Lenin, soviet*—found in the eight pages just preceding the main vocabulary.

Familiar Pronunciation. The well-known Websterian system.

Derivations given with the Merriam accuracy.

Synonyms are full. Easy to select the right word.

Definitions made clear by abundant use of illustrative examples.

Illustrations selected to aid the definitions of complex objects.

Geographical and Biographical Names. Pronouncing Dictionaries of ancient and modern geographical names and great personages.

Rich Supplemental Vocabularies, including Glossary of Scottish Words, Vocabulary of Rimes, Christian Names of Men and Women, Foreign Words and Phrases, Aids to Literary Workers consisting of Abbreviations, Rules for Punctuation, Use of Capitals, Preparation of Copy, Arbitrary Signs.

1256 Pages. 1700 Illustrations.

A sample testimonial:

"It is a possession only a little less valuable than my India-paper New International. It is certainly a gold mine of information about words. One might write a book of comments on the excellences of the Collegiate—the selection of type, arrangement of meanings, illustrative sentences, synonyms, etc., etc., but I cannot help picking out your appendix on Punctuation, Use of Capitals, etc., for special approval. You have put the whole troublesome business so clearly, simply, and reasonably, that any grammar-grade pupil may understand it. It is the best textbook on that phase of English that I know."

Thin-Paper Edition De Luxe

So light, so handy, so well printed that it is a real pleasure to use it.

Art Canvas, dark blue, marble edge, indexed	Net $5.00
Fabrikoid, rich dark brown, gilt edge, indexed	" 6.00
Full Leather, Levant Grain, black, gilt edge, indexed	" 7.50

Guaranteed or money returned. Order from your Bookseller or write to the Publishers.

Free Specimen Pages if you name World Almanac.

G. & C. Merriam Company

Springfield, Mass., U. S. A. Est. 1831

907

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

Gentlemen:

You may send me, delivery charges prepaid, for my inspection, a copy of Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Third Edition in..... Binding, for which I inclose money order for $....., with the understanding that if after five days inspection I do not care to retain the dictionary I may return it at your expense and my money will be refunded.

NAME .....

Street .....

Town ..... State .....

From Factory to You

All shipments made direct to you from our modern factory (shown above)—the largest typewriter rebuilding plant in the World.

THESE machines are shipped direct from our factory—the largest typewriter rebuilding plant in the world. They are rebuilt by the famous SHIPMAN-WARD PROCESS. Developed through 30 years in the typewriter business. Through our money saving methods of rebuilding and elimination of a large expensive sales force we are able to make this wonderful money saving offer to you. ACT TODAY. take advantage of it and you will save money.

Free With Every Typewriter

A complete course in touch typewriting. You don't have to know how to operate a typewriter. You can learn to operate this machine in one day. We also give free a waterproof cover and all tools that come with a typewriter.

SHIPMAN-WARD MFG. CO.

3121 Shipman Bldg.—Montrose and Ravenswood Ave.—Chicago, Illinois

$3 DOWN And It's Yours

The Greatest Typewriter Bargain Ever Offered

Right now we are making you the greatest typewriter offer you ever dreamed of—an eye opener. This wonderful standard Shipman-Ward Rebuilt Underwood only $3.00 down. Ten days' free trial and the easiest monthly payments, shipped direct to you from our big factory.

Ten Days' FREE Trial

Yes, only $3.00 down puts this genuine late model Shipman-Ward Rebuilt Underwood in your home. You can try it, test it, and then decide. See for yourself how new it is, how it writes. You must be satisfied. Your $3.00 unconditionally returned if at the end of ten days you are not satisfied. The entire transaction will not cost you one cent.

Easy Monthly Payments

Little more than rental. Balance of payments so small you will hardly notice them, while you enjoy the use of this wonderful machine. You don't have to scrimp and save to pay cash. All at a big saving to you.

Five Year Written Guarantee

With every typewriter we give a written guarantee. These machines are rebuilt like new by the famous SHIPMAN-WARD PROCESS. Equipped with late improvements. You can't tell them from a new machine. The world's standard typewriter, the same models as sold by the Underwood Typewriter Company today, at a big saving to you. Act Now! Get this splendid offer and save money.

Free Book of Facts

Write today for this free book of facts explaining Shipman-Ward's wonderful system of rebuilding typewriters. We show you exactly how it's done. How you are able to buy them. Complete and valuable information about the typewriter industry, both instructive and educational.

ACT NOW!
Mail This Coupon Today

FREE BOOK COUPON

Shipman-Ward Mfg. Co.
3121 Shipman Bldg.
Montrose and Ravenswood Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Send by return mail your wonderful offer o Shipman-Ward Standard Rebuilt Underwood, als your book of facts. (This is not an order and doe not obligate me in any way.)

Name.....

Street or R. F. D. No.....

Post Office.....State.....

THE WORLD ALMANAC ADDENDA

Artificial Eyes.

Artificial human eyes made to order. Large stock on hand. Supply all eye infirmaries of Greater New York and vicinity. Terms reasonable. Write for particulars. Established 1851. MAGER & GOUGELMANN, 108 E. 12th St., New York.

Cemeteries.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
Borough of the Bronx. Lots $150 up.
Write for Descriptive Booklet, or by request a representative will call. Telephone connection.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

Cigars.

A. SCHULTE
Cigars, Tobaccos and Pipes. Executive Offices, 384-386 Broadway; stores in Greater New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Newark, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Rochester and other cities.

Collections.

R. G. DUN & CO.,
Dun Building,
290 Broadway, New York.

Mercantile Agencies.

R. G. DUN & CO.,
Dun Building,
290 Broadway, New York.

Patents.

PATENTS BOOKLET FREE
HIGHEST REFERENCES
BEST RESULTS PROMPTNESS ASSURED
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
644 G Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

How to Correct Bow and Knock-Kneed Legs

Remarkable Invention of Lim-Straitner, Model 18 by M. Trilety

PERSONAL APPEARANCE

is now more than ever the keynote of success. **Bow-Legged and Knock-Kneed men and women,** both young and old, will be glad to hear that I have now ready for market my new appliance, which will successfully straighten, within a short time, bow-leggedness and knock-kneed legs, safely, quickly and permanently, without pain, operation or discomfort. Will not interfere with your daily work, being worn at night. My new "Lim-Straitner," Model 18, U. S. Patent, is easy to adjust; its result will save you soon from further humiliation, and improve your personal appearance 100%.

Write to-day for my free copyrighted physiological and anatomical book which tells you how to correct bow and knock-kneed legs without any obligation on your part. Enclose a dime for postage.

M. TRILETY, Specialist
885 L. Ackerman Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

OLD MONEY BOUGHT AND SOLD

HIGHEST prices paid for old coins. Keep ALL old Money. $2 to $500 EACH paid for hundreds of coins dated before 1895. Send TEN cents for our New Illustrated Coin Value Book, size 4x6, showing prices we GUARANTEE to pay. Get posted at once, it may mean many dollars to you.

We have a fine line of Gold, Silver and Copper coins for sale. If you wish to Buy or Sell send for our books.

C. F. CLARKE & CO.
Avenue 65, Le Roy, N. Y.

LESTER E. BARRETT

Attorney at Law

PATENT OFFICE SEARCHES

Patentability and the commercial value of inventions investigated. Examinations made as to title, validity and infringements of patents.

Write for the free treatise, "How to Reduce Your Invention to a Property Right."

629 F Street Northwest, Suite 9, Washington, D. C.

New Way to Find and Correct Your Mistakes in English

Is your English everything it should be or are you constantly in fear of making mistakes that will embarrass you? Read what Sherwin Cody can do for you in only 15 minutes a day.

As a result of thousands of tests, Sherwin Cody found that the average person is only 61% efficient in the vital points of English. In a five-minute conversation, or in an average one-page letter, from five to fifty errors will appear. It is surprising how many experienced stenographers fail in spelling such common words as "business," "abbreviate," etc. It is astonishing how many business men say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me," and use "who" for "whom" and mispronounce the simplest words. Few persons know whether to use one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's," whether to spell words with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear.

A Remarkable Discovery

Mr. Cody has specialized in English for the past twenty years. But instead of going along in the old way he has applied scientific principles to teaching the correct use of our language. He made tens of thousands of tests of his various devices before inventing his present method. In all his tests he found that the trouble with old methods is that points learned do not stick in the mind. In school you were asked to remember rules, and if you forgot the rules you never could tell what was right and what was wrong. For five years Mr. Cody worked almost day and night to find a way to replace bad habits in writing and speech with good ones. And as a result of his experience he evolved his wonderful new

Self-Correcting Method

This invention is simple, fascinating, time-saving, and incomparably efficient. You do the lesson given on any page, then you see exactly how Mr. Cody himself would correct it. You mark your errors and check them in the first blank column. Next week you try that page again, on the second unmarked sheet, correct your errors, and check them in the second column. You see at a glance what you have learned and what you have failed to remember until you have reached the 100% point in spelling, punctuation, grammar, and expression.

Sherwin Cody

Only 15 Minutes a Day

A remarkable advantage of Mr. Cody's course is the speed with which these habit-forming practice drills can be carried out. You can write the answers to fifty questions in 15 minutes and correct your work in five minutes more. You waste no time in going over the things you already know. Your efforts are automatically concentrated on the mistakes you are in the habit of making, and through constantly being shown the right way you soon acquire the correct habit in place of the incorrect habit. There are no rules to memorize. There is no tedious copying. There is no heartbreaking drudgery.

FREE BOOK ON ENGLISH AND 15-MINUTE TEST

If you feel your lack of language power, if you are ever embarrassed by mistakes, if you cannot command the exact words to express your ideas, our new booklet, "How to Speak and Write Masterly English," and a 15-minute test which you can take in your own home, will prove a revelation to you. Merely mail the coupon or a postal card. Learn how Sherwin Cody's new invention makes command of language easy to gain in 15 minutes a day. Mail the coupon now.

SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH
62 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH
62 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Please send me at once your Free Book "How to Speak and Write Masterly English" and the 15 minute test.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State .....

STEADY JOBS *at* GOOD PAY

Many former Greer Students now own their own places of business, earning $300 to $5,000 per month.

Head Automotive Mechanic earns from $150 to $500 per month or higher. You can be one.

The Greer-trained Truck and Tractor Repairmen need never lack a steady job in any community. Pay averages $6.00 to $15.00 per day.

Automobile Salesmen make up to $20,000 per year.

Earn $50 to $125 Per Week

Record-breaking automobile sales have created thousands of $50 to $125 per week jobs for men practically trained in automotive work. Hundreds of requests for such men—Greer Graduates—come to our free employment bureau. YOU can be next in line if you will start RIGHT NOW. Eight short weeks at Greer College will equip you to step out and make big earnings for life.

Earn While You Learn JOBS GUARANTEED

If you are in need of assistance we guarantee to place you at once in a position paying up to $30 per week. Only a small payment down on the course selected is necessary. Interesting instruction awaits you. Here in the big Greer shops you get actual work on 4, 6, 8 and 12 cylinder engines. Electricity thoroughly covered. All known Lighting, Starting and Ignition units used. Special courses in Machine Shop, Batteries, Welding and Vulcanizing. Individual road lessons given. Complete Greer Course includes **Machine Shop Practice—Shop Management—Selling—Truck, Tractor and Automobile repairing—Lighting—Starting—Vulcanizing—Storage Batteries—Driving**—everything required to equip you for the highest paid automotive positions everywhere.

We Pay Your Railroad Fare TO CHICAGO

This special offering is made to fill the openings that now exist. Chicago is the place to train and opportunities for jobs are unlimited. Within ten blocks of Greer College are at least 40 large Automobile Sales Agencies. Throughout the city are approximately 5,000 Garages and Repair Shops. We will help you find a job and a home. **Write us, and come to Chicago.**

This magnificent new seven story building is filled with repair shops and modern shop equipment entirely devoted to training Greer Students.

Mail the Coupon

It will bring you a big FREE BOOK, "How to Succeed in the Automobile and Tractor Business." It will also bring you special Tuition Offer and complete information about jobs. Mail it at once!

ERWIN GREER, President
2032 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Send me your Free Book and Special Tuition Offer.
Name.....
Address.....

GREER COLLEGE
of Automotive Engineering
2032 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
3 0112 046378169